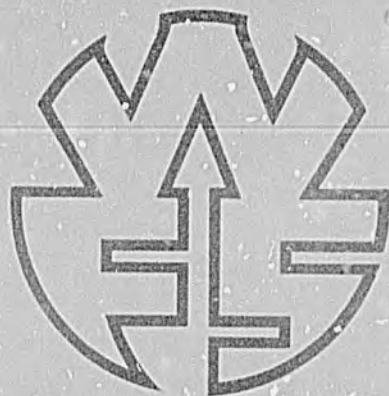


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COMPARATIVE STUDIES

CROSS NATIONAL SUMMARIES

Number 6 - MAY 1980

The Demographic Characteristics of Household Populations

MOHAMMAD KABIR

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL INSTITUTE
Permanent Office, Director: E. Lunenberg
428 Prinses Beatrixlaan
Voorburg, The Hague
Netherlands

WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY
Project Director:
Sir Maurice Kendall, Sc. D., F.B.A.
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W 0BS, U.K.

The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the U.K. Overseas Development Administration.

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L'EMF est entreprise, en collaboration avec les Nations Unies, par l'Institut International de Statistique, qui coopère avec l'Union Internationale pour l'Etude Scientifique de la Population. Le financement de ce programme est essentiellement assuré par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les Activités en Matière de Population et par l'Agence des Etats-Unis pour le Développement International. Une contribution importante est aussi faite par le Département pour le Développement des Pays d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni.

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MOHAMMAD KABIR
WFS CENTRAL STAFF
International Statistical Institute
35-37 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W 0BS. UK.

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Preface

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject: for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in the orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National Summaries will be widely used especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

Sir Maurice Kendall

Acknowledgements

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the Data Processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V. C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hebercraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

1. Introduction

Seventeen household surveys were carried out in conjunction with the nineteen surveys which form the basis for the cross national summary series, of which this is one volume¹. The purpose of this volume is to examine the comparability of the household data across surveys and to collate comparable demographic measures from the surveys.

The WFS household schedule was designed to serve several purposes: (1) to compile a list of household members in order to determine the *de facto* population of the survey, (2) to identify respondents for the individual survey, (3) to obtain basic information about each member of the selected household (i.e. age, sex, marital status), (4) to collect information on births and deaths to enable the estimation of fertility and mortality levels, and (5) to collect information on educational attainment and socio-economic characteristics of the household members.

The information on the household schedule was obtained through interviews with any usual member of the household considered capable of answering the questions. The population was surveyed on both a *de facto* and a *de jure* basis. (A *de facto* population is defined as persons who slept in the house on the night preceeding the survey, whether members of the household or not. A *de jure* population is defined as persons who were members of the household, whether present on the preceeding night or not.)

In the majority of the countries, the household survey was mainly a device for identifying eligible women for the individual interview. In those surveys where an additional aim was to obtain reasonable estimates of fertility and mortality, the survey was conducted on an expanded household sample (i.e. only a subsample of eligible women were selected for individual interview).

Countries with an expanded household survey were Jordan, Korea, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru. Table 1 is a summary of the contents of the household schedule used in the seventeen countries. The detailed procedures of each survey are described in the First Country Reports for each country. The substantive part of this study examines in turn a number of topics using the household survey data: age and sex composition of the population, marital status by sex, patterns of age heaping by sex, educational attainment, household size, and household structure.

¹ Jamaica and Guyana did not use a household survey in conjunction with their WFS.

2. Comparability of the Household Schedule

The WFS household schedule contains a variety of questions, although the countries did not include these questions uniformly. For the purposes of the present study, we can classify the household schedule into two broad groups, namely, 'essential' and 'desirable' questions. The essential group was required to identify eligible women for the extensive individual interview and to provide the basis for the estimation of different demographic rates. The desirable group included a wide range of topics, such as education, fertility, mortality, possession of modern objects, household conditions and facilities, and agricultural activities.

The essential questions dealt with the name, relationship to head, residence (*de facto* or *de jure* or both), sex, age, and marital status of the household members. With a few exceptions, most countries asked all of these questions. Five countries, namely, Indonesia, Philippines, Costa Rica, Guyana, and Mexico used only the *de jure* definition of residence. In obtaining age, Thailand, Fiji, and Philippines asked age 'at last birthday', while Bangladesh asked for age in completed years for those whose date of birth was not known. There was also some variation in obtaining information on marital status, with most variations occurring in Caribbean and Latin American countries. The additional category of 'consensual union' was included by all six Latin American countries. In Mexico, legally married were additionally classified according to the type of marriage (law and church, only law, and only church). Bangladesh and Sri Lanka added a question to ascertain whether the marriage was 'consummated' or not. The minimum age for asking marital status also varied considerably, with Caribbean and Latin American countries using 15 years; Jordan, 13 years; Sri Lanka and Thailand, 12 years; Pakistan, Philippines, and Indonesia, 10 years; and Bangladesh, 8 years. Fiji and Malaysia did not set any specific age.

The questions on education were asked by eleven countries. Bangladesh, Korea, Malaysia, and Pakistan collected information without any age restriction. Panama, Philippines, Peru, Costa Rica, and Jordan collected information for persons 6 years of age and above, Colombia for those 5 years and above, and Dominican Republic, for those 7 years of age and above.²

² A more detailed study of the comparability of questions in the household schedule is contained in Singh, S. Comparability of Questionnaires, *WFS Comparative Studies Series*, No. 2 (1980).

3. Age and Sex Composition

The widespread ignorance of age in most developing countries presents problems for the estimation of demographic parameters. If ages are not satisfactorily reported, the accuracy of reporting of other survey items may also be doubtful. There are several reasons why age data must be critically examined, and perhaps the most important is that many standard measures of vital events require those events classified by age. Critical investigation of the reported sex and age distribution is therefore a fundamental initial step in all demographic analysis.

The composition of a population by sex and age is a consequence of past fertility, mortality and migration trends. In turn, the age composition partly determines current and future demographic trends. The percentage distributions of population by sex and five-year age groups for seventeen countries are shown in Table 1.1³. To a certain extent, the fluctuations in the age distributions shown are attributable to misreporting of ages at the surveys. For instance, the high percentages at ages 15-19 years and the deficits at ages 20-24 years may be due to understatement of ages by those who were actually aged 20-24 years, particularly unmarried women. This argument is to a large extent supported by similar distortions in the age specific sex ratios. The very low proportion of children aged less than one in Bangladesh probably reflects under-enumeration. The age group 5-9 is the largest in Jordan and Bangladesh. This is probably associated with misstatement of ages in these countries.

3.1. SUMMARY MEASURES

The proportions of the population in three broad age groups — under 15 years, 15-49 years, and 15-64 years — are given for the seventeen countries in Table 1.4. To describe the pattern among the countries, the rank order of the summary measures is also shown in Table 1.5. It is conventional to regard children below 15 years of age and persons aged 65 years and over as belonging to the dependent age groups, while those between 15 and 64 years are considered as belonging to the productive age groups. On the basis of this conventional classification, the dependency ratio (children under 15 plus persons over 65 as a proportion of those aged 15-64 years) and child-woman ratios (children under five as a proportion of females aged 15-49) are displayed in Table 1.4. The child-woman ratio is often used as an index of fertility when reliable birth statistics are not available. Countries with high fertility such as Jordan, Bangladesh, Mexico and Dominican Republic have higher proportions under 15, whereas countries with low fertility such as Sri Lanka, Korea, Indonesia, and Costa Rica have lower proportions under 15. The child-woman ratio, 915 per thousand women aged 15-49 in Jordan is considerably higher than those of Mexico (754), Bangladesh (723), and Pakistan (722). Similarly the dependency ratio of 1138 per thousand population aged 15-64, is extremely

high in Jordan. Comparable ratios are (964) for Bangladesh; (931) for Mexico and (908) for Dominican Republic. In terms of rank order both the child-woman ratio and the dependency ratio are low in Sri Lanka, Costa Rica, and Korea (see Table 1.6).

3.2. SEX RATIOS

A common measure of the sex composition of the population is the sex ratio, the number of males per 100 females. Some of the main features of the pattern of sex ratios among the countries can be seen from Table 1.1. Particular features of the sex ratio patterns are illustrated by Figure 1.1. Generally the sex ratio pattern indicates an excess of males over females at age 0 and 1-4 years in all the countries. (The sex ratios at the young ages, 0-14 years, are almost always above 100 because of a sex ratio at birth that is favourable to males.) It is also evident from Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 that there are significant differences in sex ratios for the various adult age groups. In all countries, low sex ratios were recorded in the reproductive age groups (i.e. 15-49), that is females outnumber males in these ages. The observed sex ratios at ages 20-29 for Jordan, Korea, Colombia and Nepal are especially low. It is extremely difficult to specify the reasons for this imbalance. It may result from differential age misstatement by sex, or possibly from an under enumeration of males due to high levels of mobility at these ages for employment, among other reasons.

The sex ratios exhibit considerable variations at ages 50 years and over. The considerable excess of women at 50-54 in Nepal, Indonesia, Fiji and Panama may be related to the eligibility criterion for selection into the individual survey. Ever-married women less than 50 years old were eligible for selection. If there was a tendency among interviewers to avoid selecting women into the survey, then there will be a heaping of women at age 50-54. The preponderance of males over females in Bangladesh for the age group 60-64 appears somewhat spurious. Similar discrepancies are also observed in Fiji and Sri Lanka but are of smaller magnitude. These imbalances in the sex ratio are probably caused by different patterns of age misreporting for the male and female populations. The overall sex ratios show that females outnumber males in most of the countries with the exception of Bangladesh, Fiji, and Pakistan, where males outnumber females. The low sex ratios in the remaining countries may be explained by differential mortality by sex in these countries.

3.3. URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN AGE-SEX STRUCTURE

An urban-rural classification of the population exists for all countries, although the definition underlying the classification does vary across the countries⁴. Despite the significant

³ The age distributions shown here are all based on *de facto* population except Indonesia, Philippines, Costa Rica, and Mexico. The age distributions of these four countries are based on *de jure* population.

⁴ For instance, in Korea areas with 50,000 persons or more are regarded as urban, while in Colombia the threshold is set at areas including 5,000 or more. For further details, see Singh, S., *Background Characteristics Used in WFS Surveys. WFS Comparative Studies Series, No. 4, 1980.*

differences between rural living and urban living, it is not always possible to distinguish a rural area from an urban area for analytic purposes. For the purposes of this study, the urban population has been defined to include those persons living within municipal, urban council and town council limits.

The age and sex composition of the population by urban-rural classification for each country is shown in Tables 1.2 and 1.3, respectively. The tables show that there are appreciable variations in the distribution of population by urban-rural areas. It will be noted that in all the countries the percentages of children up to the age of 15 are smaller in urban than in rural areas, certainly as a result of lower urban than rural fertility. Likewise, in all the countries the urban population has larger proportions aged 16-64 than the rural populations because urban places attract migrants, especially those persons of working ages. The only exceptions to this are Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal where there is no significant difference between urban-rural areas in the proportions of population aged 0-14 and 15-64. In Latin American Countries, there is a substantial difference between the urban and rural areas in the proportions of population aged 0-14. These conditions could largely be the result of comparatively higher fertility in rural areas. The difference in the proportions of those aged 65 and over is also considerable between urban-rural areas. Table 1.5 shows the rank order of the summary measures. It will be observed that although the rank order of the summary indices changes between urban and rural areas, the overall pattern remains the same.

In the rural areas of Latin American countries, the population under 15 is nearly half of the total population. Among the Asian countries, such as Bangladesh and Pakistan, the proportion although high is still low compared to the five Latin American countries. The only exception to this is rural Costa Rica where the proportion is significantly low compared to the other five countries, viz. Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Panama. The proportion under 15 is unusually high in rural Jordan (about 57 percent) due largely to high fertility in this population. The urban-rural differences in this proportion can thus be explained by differential fertility in the two sectors.

A pattern similar to that of the dependency ratios is observed for the child-woman ratios. It will be noted that the dependency ratios in rural areas of Latin America particularly in Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Colombia are extremely high compared to rural areas of Asia. This may partly be explained by a faster decline in infant and child mortality in the Latin American countries than in the Asian countries. It will be seen that while in the rural areas children below 15 years form a higher proportion of the population, in the urban areas persons in the working age constitute a higher proportion in almost all countries, with the exception of Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal where the difference between the two is negligible. The differences between the proportions of the population aged 65 years and over in the urban-rural areas are also considerable. Again, in terms of rank order, the measures are highest for the rural areas in Jordan, followed by the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Peru, while for the urban areas the rank order changes slightly, with Jordan followed by Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Mexico. It must be noted that the true dependency burden is higher than shown by the dependency ratios because not all persons of working ages are actually employed.

3.4 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN SEX RATIOS

There are significant differences in the age specific sex ratios for the urban and rural areas. The sex ratios in urban-rural areas for each country are given in Tables 1.2 and 1.3. Below age 15, in Latin America, urban and rural sex ratios are nearly the same, as might be expected, since a majority of children of either sex will ordinarily reside with their parents. The excess of males over females aged 15 to 24 in rural areas is also considerable in Latin America. In Asia, by contrast, there is a considerable excess of males in urban areas at ages 15 to 24, and an even greater excess at ages 25 to 44. But despite such regional diversity, and for unknown reasons, at ages 65 and over all the countries show a lower urban than rural sex ratio, the difference between the two being greatest in Pakistan, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Nepal, Costa Rica, and Panama. The age specific sex ratios for both urban and rural areas show wide fluctuations for those aged 50 and above. To a certain extent, the wide fluctuations in the sex ratios between the two areas may be attributable to misreporting of ages in the surveys. The general picture agrees with that for total population. The overall sex ratios show that females outnumber males in the urban areas, with the exception of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Jordan, Fiji, and Nepal. The rural population is generally characterized by an excess of males except for Jordan, Indonesia, Korea, and Thailand, where there is an excess of females over males.

3.5 PATTERN OF AGE HEAPINGS

As noted previously, age is a fundamental variable in the study of fertility, mortality, nuptiality and other demographic processes. In this section the age distributions of seventeen countries have been analysed to see the patterns of age heaping and age shifting. Although the two types of errors are interrelated, age heaping denotes a tendency for respondents to prefer certain digits in reporting their ages, while age shifting reflects a more general tendency to understate or overstate ages. The extent of age heaping is studied here, using Myers' Blended Index and Whipple's Index. Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the Myers' Blended Indices calculated for both males and females respectively. The indices were calculated over the range of ages extending from 10 to 69. The figures in Table 2.1 are to be interpreted as follows: If there were no tendency to concentrate upon certain digits the percentage obtained from each of the ten digits will be ten, but if such a tendency exists, it will be greater in proportion to the excess over ten. The summary index (in Table 2.1) is derived by summing the absolute deviations from ten per cent. It is immediately obvious that if there exists no tendency to centre upon certain digits rather than others, the preference index must be approximately zero. Clearly the table presented here indicates that in most Asian countries, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, there is a strong tendency to report ages ending in zero and five, with subsidiary heaping on ages ending in two and eight for both males and females, respectively. Jordan, the only West Asian country in our analysis, also shows strong preference of digits at ages ending zero and five. In the remaining Asian countries, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Fiji and Philippines there is little evidence of digital preference, although there is a slight tendency to report ages ending in zero and five. In Latin American countries similar digital preference is observed but to a lesser extent. In terms of the summary index it appears that age reporting is better in the Latin American countries than most of the Asian countries. The summary index varies enormously among the countries. The index for males ranges from 28 in Pakistan to 3 in Korea, while

for females it varied from 23 in Jordan to 2 in Korea. A close inspection of Table 2.1 suggests that in all the countries considered the summary index for females is lower than that for males, indicating the age reporting of females is slightly better than that of males. The analysis reveals that there are errors in the age data due to digital preference and further that there is a strong tendency to report ages ending in zero and five (particularly in some Asian countries, including Jordan) with subsidiary heaping at ages ending in two and eight.

Table 2.4 highlights the extent of preference for digits zero and five which was not easily perceived from Myers' Index. The differential preference for digits zero and five has been examined here using Whipple's Index. Whipple's Index was developed to measure preferences for or avoidance of a particular terminal digit. As can be seen from Table 2.4 there is a strong preference for digits zero and five for both males and females in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, among the Asian countries. Age heaping seems to be most severe in Jordan. The pattern of age heaping is more or less the same in all the Latin American countries. Despite popularity of the digits 5, the index at age 5 is low in almost all the countries, probably due to under enumeration of children under five years of age. The index at age 50 and above is very high in most of the countries, particularly in Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Jordan. The unusually high indices at age 50 and above may in part be attributed to the misreporting of ages. A close examination of the age range 15-49 for both males and females indicates that Whipple's Index for females is lower in almost all the countries with the notable exception of Jordan, where it is lower for males. The better age reporting

of females ages 15-49 may be due to the fact that females themselves were the respondents in the individual enquiry, whereas in the household survey another member of the household may have served as the respondent, although the two interviews were generally conducted during the same visit to the household. In summary, age reporting suffers from a certain degree of response variability and bias, the most serious distortion being the pronounced preference for terminal digits zero and five.

3.6 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN AGE HEAPING

Myers' Indices computed separately for the urban and rural areas are shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3. The tables show that the extent of digital preference is lower for both males and females in the urban areas. The pattern of preference is practically the same, with preference for ages ending in zero, five, two and eight both in the urban and rural areas. The summary index is higher for males than females in 13 urban areas and 11 rural areas. The urban and rural differences in the index can partly be explained by the higher literacy rate in urban areas among the population aged 10 years and above.

Similarly Tables 2.5 and 2.6, respectively, give the pattern of age heaping for the age range 5-65 derived from Whipple's Index for urban and rural areas. As expected, age heaping is less severe in urban areas than in rural areas with the exception of Bangladesh, although (in a number of countries) there is no real difference in the index by area. Excluding Jordan, in general there is less age heaping among females than males in rural areas while in urban areas there is no consistent sex differential.

4. Nuptiality Pattern

There is no universal definition of marriage. It varies from society to society, culture to culture and it may even vary between subgroups of a population within a society. The concept of marriage in Asian countries is quite different from that of Latin American and Caribbean countries. In most Asian countries, marriage does not depend on the legal status of union. It is defined to include any period of cohabitation with a man regardless of the legal status of the union⁵. In Latin American and Caribbean countries marriages can be defined to include consensual unions, visiting unions, trial marriages or some variation of these patterns.

Marital status data have been collected in the household survey. When a population is accurately classified according to marital status categories, separately by sex and age group, useful information is provided on each of the major aspects of nuptiality. For instance, percentages single at the youngest ages indicate the tempo of recent nuptiality, whereas percentages still unmarried at older ages indicate the prevalence of nuptiality. The broad outline of variations in the nuptiality patterns in seventeen countries are shown in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 for females and males respectively. To describe the pattern more completely the percentages currently and never married are shown in Table 3.1. The proportion married at a given age in any closed population is the net result of the cumulative previous marriage formation and marital dissolution experienced by the cohort up to that age. The proportion currently married at each age equals the fraction ever married less the fraction formerly married, but now widowed or divorced. Three aspects of nuptiality are:

- (1) the age pattern of first marriage, which can be represented by the mean age at first marriage; (2) the proportion never married at age 50; and (3) the proportion widowed or divorced among women 15 to 50.

The nuptiality patterns among the seventeen countries differ substantially. Bangladeshi and Nepalese women marry much earlier than most of their Asian counterparts and marriage is nearly universal in these two countries, with less than one percent never married at age 50. The differences in marital structure due to these patterns are certainly considerable. For example, more than half of the women aged 20-24 in the Sri Lanka survey were never married, compared to 4 percent and 7 percent in Bangladesh and Nepal, respectively. In Latin American countries, the percentages of women who were never married by age 20-24 varied from 29 percent in Dominican Republic to 48 percent in both Costa Rica and Colombia.

⁵ In some Asian societies formal marriage does not necessarily signify the start of cohabitation. The consummation of the union may take place considerably later. This is the case in Bangladesh, for example. In certain parts of Sri Lanka some marriages occur without consummation for a considerable period of time. Therefore, in these countries women are classified by six categories of marital status: single, married but not consummated, currently married, widowed, divorced and separated. In Pakistan, the traditional custom has been that a girl could be marriageable on attaining puberty. In Nepal marriage is considered as a spiritual obligation rather than a biological, social or economic obligation, and child marriage is practised among many Nepalese ethnic groups.

The great variation in nuptiality patterns can be substantiated by examining the aggregate index of proportion of women who were currently and ever-married in the age range of 15-49. These summary measures are presented in Tables 3.7 and 3.8.

It is evident from these two tables that about 91 percent and 81 percent, respectively, were currently married and ever married in Bangladesh, while in Sri Lanka the percentages are 59 and 54, respectively. In Latin American countries, the same ranged from 72 percent and 56 percent in Dominican Republic to 53 percent and 53 percent in Colombia.

4.1 MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Table 3.7 presents the singulate mean age at marriage, calculated using Hajnal's method⁶. For comparative purposes the median ages at marriage for both males and females are also presented. Among the seventeen countries both the measures (SMAM and MAM) were lowest in Bangladesh and Nepal followed by Pakistan and Indonesia. It will be observed that there were significant differences in the age at marriage among the Asian countries while among the Latin American countries the differences are not appreciable. For instance, among the Asian countries, the SMAM varied from 16.2 years in Bangladesh to 25.1 years in Sri Lanka. In Latin American countries it ranged from 20.4 years in Dominican Republic to 22.8 years in Peru. Much the same conclusion can be drawn for the median age at marriage.

Table 3.9 shows permanent celibacy among females in the 17 countries. It is evident from the table that permanent celibacy is more common in Latin American countries than in Asian countries.

4.2 SEX DIFFERENTIALS IN AGE AT MARRIAGE

The comparatively lower proportion ever married among males may possibly be due to the fact that males outnumber females at almost all ages. Between ages 15-29 years the proportions currently married are higher among females than among males in all countries with the exception of ages 25-29 for Costa Rica. In the later age groups, higher proportions of males than females are currently married. This is partly due to the higher incidence of widowhood among females. Both the singulate mean age at marriage and the median age at marriage for males are displayed in Table 3.7. It will be noted that, as with female age at marriage, the average age at marriage for males varies widely across the countries. The singulate mean age at marriage for males is lowest in Nepal while it is highest in

⁶ Hajnal (1953) proposed the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) based on the cross-sectional schedule of percentages single by age group. The SMAM is computationally straightforward, but stringent assumptions are required, namely, that there are no differentials by marital status in mortality and migration and, especially, that the nuptiality patterns have not changed. When these assumptions are met, the cross-sectional percentages single can be taken to represent the experience of actual cohorts.

Sri Lanka. In Latin American populations the male age at marriage does not vary significantly. The singulate mean age at marriage ranges from 26.1 years in Colombia to 24.4 years in Mexico. Looking at both male and female ages at marriage, we see there is a large difference in the ages by which both males and females marry, particularly in the Asian populations. For instance, in Bangladesh the difference is as high as 7.8 years, while in other countries the difference varies from 1.7 years for the Philippines to 4.7 years for Jordan. The lower the female average age at marriage, the greater is the average difference between spouses, and hence the wife has a higher chance of widowhood at each age. The proportions of males ever married by age are shown in Table 3.2 and summary measures are also shown in Table 3.7.

4.3 WIDOWHOOD, DIVORCE, AND SEPARATION

Persons who are widowed, divorced or separated constitute the fraction of the ever-married population who are living in a state of marital disruption. The percent distributions of widowhood, divorced, and separated for both females and males for each country are shown in Tables 3.1 and 3.2, respectively. In order to have a better picture of dissolution of marriages, widowhood, divorce, and separation, rates have been reestimated as a proportion of ever-married for each group and the results are displayed in Table 3.10. The overall incidence of widowhood is higher among females than among males. This may be in part because of a differential age at marriage between males and females, and in part because of differential mortality by sex. For example, the incidence of widowhood is high in Bangladesh where the average age difference between spouses is approximately 8 years. The highest proportions of divorced/separated persons are found in the young age groups. The incidence of divorce/separation also tends to be higher among females, perhaps because divorced males are more likely to remarry. When we compare countries, we see that widowhood rates are substantially higher in most Asian countries, particularly in Bangladesh, Korea, Indonesia, and Nepal. Most Latin American countries are characterized by a high incidence of divorce and separation,

especially the Dominican Republic and Panama.

4.4 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN AGE AT MARRIAGE

The percent distribution of the population according to marital status by sex and rural-urban residence is shown in Tables 3.3 through 3.6. It will be observed that there is a difference in the marital status of the population between urban and rural areas. For both males and females, the proportion never married was higher in urban than in rural areas, and the proportion currently married was slightly higher in the rural areas. The differences in the marital distribution by age indicate differences in the age of marriage in the case of both males and females in the urban as well as in rural areas. Thus both the singulate mean and the median age at marriage for males and females are higher in urban areas than in the rural areas (see Table 3.7). Rural females of Bangladesh entered into the marriage market earliest (SMAM = 16.1 years), those from Sri Lanka latest (SMAM = 25.0 years). Almost all women in the urban areas married eventually, with only 1 percent and 4 percent being unmarried in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka at the age of 50.

4.5 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN WIDOWHOOD, DIVORCE, AND SEPARATION

The percent distributions of widowhood, divorce, and separation rates by sex and by urban-rural areas for each country are also presented in Tables 3.3 through 3.6. It will be observed that the differences in these rates between urban and rural areas are not significant. Both among males and females the proportion widowed is slightly lower in urban areas than in rural areas, and divorce and separation incidence is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The incidence of widowhood in rural areas is very high, particularly in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Korea, and Nepal, while the incidence of divorce and separation in rural areas of Latin American countries is also high. Nepal and Pakistan, while the incidence of divorce and separation in rural areas of Latin American countries is also high.

5. Educational Attainment

Although information on educational attainment is somewhat difficult to interpret, owing either to the age composition of the population or to changes in the school system, nevertheless the importance of educational attainment both qualitatively and quantitatively cannot be denied. The percentages with no schooling in each group for the total population are given in Table 4.1. It will be noted that the percentages in all age groups vary considerably among the countries. The proportion with no schooling in the age groups 10-14 for males is highest in Bangladesh (47 percent) and in Pakistan (38 percent), while it is lowest in Panama (1 percent). The pattern of participation in secondary and higher education by age is also shown in Table 4.4. It will be seen that for the age group 20-24 years, the percent of women achieving secondary and higher education ranges from a low of 7 percent in Pakistan to a high of 69 percent in Malaysia. In addition to Malaysia, Korea, the Philippines, Panama, Peru, Colombia, and Costa Rica all show more than 40 percent with at least secondary education. Interestingly, there are not marked differences between the rates of participation of males and females in secondary and higher education in the Latin American countries, with the exception of Peru. In Asian countries there are wide variations.

Tables 4.7 and 4.8 show the unstandardised and age-standardised indices of educational attainment. The standardised indices are derived by using the Fiji females ages 15-49 as a standard. In other words, the aggregate indices of the total, urban and rural populations by educational attainment are weighted by the age distribution of Fijian females aged 15-49. It may be noted in the above mentioned tables that there are no significant differences between the standardised and unstandardised indices of

educational attainment.

5.1 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES IN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Tables 4.2, 4.3, 4.5 and 4.6, respectively, show the percentage of population with no schooling and with at least secondary education by sex for urban and rural areas. It is evident from these tables that no schooling rates are consistently higher in rural areas in all the countries. Differences in no schooling rates between urban and rural areas are indeed very large. Among the countries, the highest rate of no schooling is recorded in rural Pakistan, followed by Bangladesh. The urban rates are slightly lower in these two countries. The no schooling rates are considerably lower in the Latin American countries, particularly in Costa Rica and in Panama. With regard to secondary and higher levels, young adults living in urban areas are the most literate, the percent of males attaining secondary and above, being as high as 77 percent in Panama for the age group 20-24. In rural areas of Panama for the corresponding age group the rate is only 27 percent. The difference between urban and rural areas in the secondary and above rate for males 15-49 amounts to 22 percentage points in Bangladesh.

It will be seen from the tables that differences between males and females are small in the urban areas of Latin American countries, although slightly higher proportions of males than females have completed secondary and above education. In all the countries and in all the age groups urban residents are better educated than their rural counterparts. These conclusions apply whether the standardized or unstandardized indices are used.

6. Household Size

Households are based on the arrangements made by persons, individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food, shelter, and other essentials of living. The concept of a household may vary from country to country, thus raising the problem of comparability among the countries. In the WFS surveys, a household is the entire group of persons who usually sleep in one dwelling unit⁷.

The analysis below deals mainly with comparisons of average size of households in seventeen countries. The percent distribution of households by household size for both *de facto* and *de jure* population are shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2 respectively.

It will be noted that in both instances the proportion of households by size increases up to five-member households and thereafter declines gradually in almost all the countries. Single or two persons households seem to be very uncommon in most Asian countries. It is also evident that more than 60 percent of all households in all countries consist of five or more persons. There is a difference in the mean household size among the countries, ranging from about 5 in Korea to almost 7 in Jordan. In almost all the countries, the *de jure* household size is slightly higher than the *de facto* household size.

6.1 MARRIED COUPLES IN THE HOUSEHOLD

The family life cycle starts with marriage. Our interest is in the size and structure of households. It will be noted from Table 5.3 that a vast majority of households consist of one married couple with their children (if any). Households consisting of two married couples are also common in Pakistan, Nepal, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Fiji, and Thailand. As a result the average number of married couples per household is high in these countries. The mean may however be affected by marital dissolution and zero values. For this reason a summary index of the percentage of households with two and more married couples is presented in Table 5.3.

Households with no married couples are common in most Latin American countries including Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, and Dominican Republic, and as a result the average number of married couples per household is low in these countries.

6.2 GENERATIONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Table 5.4 shows the percentage distribution of households according to the number of generations represented in the households⁸. It is evident that most households are characterised by two generations. If we rank the percentage

⁷ In Korea a household is a group of persons who share both living quarters and expenditure. By this definition, persons sharing living quarters could belong to a different household if they happened not to share expenditure. In Bangladesh a household is a group of persons usually living and eating together in a structure or dwelling. A household may also be formed within a shop, office, mosque, or on a boat, in a tent as long as its members sleep and eat there regularly.

of households with three or more generations, we see that these are more common in Pakistan, followed by Bangladesh, Nepal, and Malaysia in that order. The lowest proportions are found in the Philippines. Most of the Latin American populations are characterised by a low percentage of households which have three or more generations. Surprisingly there is no noticeable difference among the countries in average number of generations per household: the mean varies around 2.0 to 2.2.

6.3 HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

A comparison of households according to various types is shown in Table 5.5⁹. As can be seen, most households are classified as either nuclear or as vertically extended. In order to elucidate certain points, the percent distribution of households according to types are shown in bar-diagram (see Figure 5.1). It is evident from the bar-diagram that vertically extended households are more common than either laterally or both laterally and vertically extended type of households. In most Asian countries, the least common type of households is the laterally extended type, while for the Latin American countries it is the both laterally and vertically extended type.

6.4 URBAN-RURAL DIFFERENCES

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 also provide information on household size by urban-rural areas. With the exception of Nepal, there is virtually no difference in the mean household size by urban-rural areas. The mean for urban areas for Nepal is of questionable validity because of sampling fluctuation. It will be noted that, in the Asian countries, the average size of the urban households (*de jure* household size) is in general higher than that of the rural households. Generally, it is expected that the urban household size should be lower than that of the rural because of the greater number of nuclear families in the urban areas. The higher average household size in the urban areas may be due

⁸ The one generation households were those which consisted of only the married couples or the married couple, their brothers or sisters or other same generation relatives. The two generation households consisted of a married couple (or any one of the parents) and children, with or without brothers and sisters or parent or parents with married children but without grandchildren. The three generations households were defined to include parents (or parent) with married children and grandchildren or other three generation relatives.

⁹ Nuclear: consists of a married couple with or without unmarried children.

Vertically extended: consists of a married couple and one or both parents of the husband and wife, with or without unmarried children and with or without unmarried relatives or single married relatives. The extension is therefore vertical.

Laterally extended: consists of a married couple with or without unmarried children, and at least one married brother or sister (with his or her family) of the husband or wife. The extension is therefore lateral.

Vertically and laterally extended: has both lateral and vertical extensions.

to the presence of non-family members, such as close relatives or domestic servants. It may also be partly explained by the ambiguity of the definition of a household in the urban area or by a shortage of housing.

The distribution of married couples in households by urban and rural areas suggests that both in urban and rural areas the bulk of these households are occupied by single married couples. The number of generations represented in the household is somewhat higher in the rural than in the

urban areas.

The distribution of households by type indicates that a married couple with children is the most common type of living unit both in rural and urban areas. For both the urban and rural areas, vertically extended families are the second most common type. The number of extended families seems to be small in both the urban and rural areas in most countries.

Table 1. Summary of Contents of Household Schedules

Country	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Race	Fertility	Mortality	Education	Household Possession	Percent Coverage
ASIA AND PACIFIC									
Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓				✓		100
Fiji	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	96
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓						67
Jordan	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	100
Korea, Rep.of	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	85
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	85
Nepal	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	98
Pakistan	✓	✓	✓				✓		93
Philippines	✓	✓	✓				✓		100
Sri Lanka	✓	✓	✓					✓	100
Thailand	✓	✓	✓						100
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA									
Colombia	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		99
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓				✓		97
Dominican Rep.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		100
Mexico	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		100
Panama	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	96
Peru	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		100

Table 1.1 Percent Distribution of Household Population According to Age, By Sex and Sex Ratio

Country	Sex	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Not Specified	Total
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																		
Bangladesh	Male	2.5	11.9	17.2	15.1	9.6	8.0	6.5	5.1	5.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.2	4.4	2	17,486
	Female	2.6	13.0	17.0	14.9	10.5	8.5	7.2	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.6	4.6	3	16,616
	Both Sexes	2.6	12.5	17.4	15.0	10.1	8.3	6.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.6	3	16,616
	Sex Ratio	100.5	96.3	103.1	106.7	96.7	98.5	96.1	112.5	124.0	101.9	105.9	123.8	90.9	143.3	176.1	5	34,102
Fiji	Male	2.8	11.4	14.5	15.3	11.6	8.4	6.8	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.0	64	16,352
	Female	2.5	11.2	14.6	14.7	12.3	9.1	7.6	6.4	4.9	4.1	2.9	3.7	2.2	1.6	2.2	22	15,901
	Both Sexes	2.7	11.3	14.6	15.0	11.9	8.8	7.2	6.2	5.0	4.0	3.4	3.4	2.2	1.8	2.6	86	32,253
	Sex Ratio	114.9	105.3	102.1	107.1	97.4	94.6	92.3	93.6	105.7	97.8	138.8	86.1	108.2	128.1	142.7	-	102.8
Indonesia	Male	3.1	11.4	14.1	12.9	10.4	8.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	4.9	4.5	3.8	2.8	2.2	3.9	17	25,000
	Female	2.7	11.1	13.8	12.2	11.2	8.7	6.7	6.0	5.9	4.9	3.8	4.6	2.6	2.3	3.4	21	25,994
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.3	13.9	12.5	10.8	8.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	4.9	4.1	4.2	2.7	2.3	3.4	38	50,994
	Sex Ratio	108.7	98.3	98.5	104.5	89.2	91.3	91.8	94.2	98.7	95.2	115.6	78.5	102.4	93.6	95.1	-	96.2
Jordan	Male	4.1	15.2	18.2	16.9	10.9	5.7	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	3.2	9	47,500
	Female	3.8	14.6	17.4	15.4	11.0	7.2	6.2	5.1	5.1	3.9	2.7	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.7	10	47,443
	Both Sexes	3.9	14.9	17.8	16.1	10.9	6.5	5.5	4.8	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.5	3.1	19	94,944
	Sex Ratio	107.7	103.6	105.1	109.5	99.5	80.2	78.4	87.5	83.2	97.7	118.5	109.9	111.0	110.5	118.7	-	100.1
Korea	Male	2.8	11.8	13.7	14.1	11.5	5.7	7.1	7.2	6.5	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.9	2.8	34	50,661
	Female	2.6	10.7	12.6	12.9	10.7	7.9	7.5	6.3	6.2	5.1	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.2	4.6	20	52,495
	Both Sexes	2.7	11.3	13.1	13.5	11.1	6.8	7.3	6.8	6.4	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.1	3.7	54	103,156
	Sex Ratio	105.7	106.2	105.6	105.7	103.8	69.2	91.2	110.5	102.2	94.3	90.4	86.9	88.5	78.8	59.2	-	96.5
Malaysia	Male	3.1	11.9	15.0	14.6	11.4	7.3	6.2	5.5	5.3	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.6	2.2	4.0	2	19,717
	Female	2.8	11.0	14.4	14.1	11.4	8.4	6.9	5.7	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.3	3.3	1	20,535
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.5	14.7	14.3	11.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	5.4	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.7	3	40,252
	Sex Ratio	105.9	103.5	100.3	99.2	96.0	82.9	86.5	92.9	91.6	86.0	99.5	93.6	87.0	92.7	118.5	-	96.5
Nepal	Male	3.8	12.8	14.9	13.2	9.2	7.8	7.0	5.9	4.7	4.8	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.4	3.4	7	14,663
	Female	3.6	11.8	14.7	11.8	9.0	9.1	7.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.5	5.3	5	14,916
	Both Sexes	3.7	12.3	14.8	12.5	9.1	8.5	7.4	5.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	4.0	2.5	2.5	3.3	12	29,579
	Sex Ratio	104.1	106.4	100.0	111.3	100.8	84.5	87.3	99.1	89.9	93.0	100.0	94.9	91.9	92.0	102.9	-	98.3
Pakistan	Male	3.3	12.1	15.5	13.5	9.3	7.0	6.6	6.0	5.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.1	3.1	5.0	19	15,370
	Female	3.5	11.9	15.4	13.5	10.4	7.9	7.3	6.3	4.4	4.6	3.6	1.8	2.7	3.0	3.7	12	14,133
	Both Sexes	3.4	12.0	15.5	13.5	9.8	7.5	7.0	6.1	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.0	4.3	31	29,503
	Sex Ratio	101.8	110.2	109.3	108.7	97.5	97.4	99.2	103.3	128.0	104.3	101.0	206.0	83.9	112.7	149.3	-	108.8

Philippines	Male	3.1	12.0	15.2	14.1	11.8	8.5	6.5	5.2	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.2	-	37,668
	Female	2.9	11.1	14.8	13.5	11.9	8.8	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.0	3.4	2	37,780
	Both Sexes	3.0	11.6	15.0	13.8	11.9	8.6	6.8	5.3	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	1.9	3.3	2	75,448
	Sex Ratio	105.8	105.7	102.7	104.7	99.5	95.9	91.6	94.4	99.0	106.1	97.5	84.1	98.6	90.8	96.1	-	99.7
Sri Lanka	Male	2.5	9.7	13.2	12.9	11.5	9.4	7.2	5.7	5.4	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.4	4.9	9	22,825
	Female	2.3	9.4	12.5	13.3	11.1	10.1	8.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.1	4.1	12	22,993
	Both Sexes	2.4	9.6	12.8	13.1	11.5	9.7	7.7	5.9	5.5	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.2	4.5	21	45,818
	Sex Ratio	108.8	102.4	104.8	96.2	100.7	92.0	87.2	93.5	97.6	94.1	96.0	112.3	103.9	113.4	117.2	-	99.3
Thailand	Male	2.9	11.4	15.0	13.8	11.9	8.4	6.3	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.0	3.0	47	12,430
	Female	2.7	10.4	13.8	13.6	12.3	8.6	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.8	46	12,522
	Both Sexes	2.8	10.9	14.4	13.7	12.1	8.5	6.9	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.0	3.4	93	24,952
	Sex Ratio	105.9	108.9	107.8	100.6	96.6	96.9	84.4	100.0	100.8	95.0	102.3	93.9	91.6	108.4	75.7	-	99.3
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																		
Colombia	Male	3.2	11.8	16.1	14.8	11.6	8.3	6.5	5.2	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.2	7	26,047
	Female	2.8	10.7	14.7	14.6	11.8	9.3	7.3	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.6	4	27,402
	Both Sexes	3.0	11.8	15.4	14.7	11.7	8.8	6.9	5.2	5.1	4.0	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	11	53,449
	Sex Ratio	105.8	105.3	103.6	96.3	92.9	84.1	83.8	96.9	88.9	97.8	92.0	86.7	95.6	101.0	84.9	-	95.1
Costa Rica	Male	2.7	9.9	13.7	15.3	12.8	9.9	6.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.0	4.0	5	11,518
	Female	2.2	9.6	13.4	14.8	12.9	8.9	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.2	2.1	4.1	-	11,552
	Both Sexes	2.5	9.7	13.6	15.0	12.8	9.4	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.3	2.1	4.1	5	23,070
	Sex Ratio	124.8	103.2	101.7	103.2	98.7	110.7	86.5	90.3	93.7	96.9	92.3	90.8	110.2	94.7	97.5	-	99.7
Dominican Rep.	Male	3.4	13.1	15.9	14.3	11.4	8.6	6.3	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	2.9	1.7	2.1	3.4	47	27,974
	Female	3.2	12.4	15.3	14.2	12.1	9.6	6.8	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.4	24	28,510
	Both Sexes	3.3	12.8	15.6	14.3	11.8	9.1	6.5	4.7	4.9	3.8	3.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	3.4	71	56,484
	Sex Ratio	105.1	103.4	102.2	99.1	92.7	88.2	90.7	96.9	86.5	110.8	105.3	104.2	96.7	113.4	97.1	-	98.2
Mexico	Male	3.4	13.4	16.1	14.2	11.0	7.9	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.8	15	36,492
	Female	3.3	13.1	15.1	14.1	11.2	8.4	6.6	5.1	5.1	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.7	4.1	7	37,182
	Both Sexes	3.4	13.2	15.6	14.1	11.1	8.1	6.4	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.9	22	73,674
	Sex Ratio	102.3	100.5	104.8	99.0	96.7	93.3	94.0	96.6	90.9	105.4	102.2	89.2	92.5	97.3	90.8	-	98.1
Panama	Male	2.8	11.4	15.5	13.2	10.7	8.5	6.7	5.4	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	4.0	-	11,819
	Female	2.7	11.1	14.2	14.1	11.3	7.8	6.8	6.3	4.6	3.5	3.0	4.8	2.9	2.6	4.4	-	11,771
	Both Sexes	2.8	11.2	14.9	13.6	11.0	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.0	3.9	3.2	4.0	2.9	2.6	4.2	-	23,590
	Sex Ratio	105.8	102.4	109.7	94.7	95.1	110.5	98.0	86.9	118.2	118.8	112.0	67.8	100.9	102.3	91.5	-	100.4
Peru	Male	3.6	13.2	15.1	13.3	10.8	8.2	6.2	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	4.0	10	19,484
	Female	3.2	12.2	14.8	13.1	11.2	8.7	6.9	5.1	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.2	3.8	3	19,972
	Both Sexes	3.4	12.7	15.0	13.2	11.0	8.5	6.5	5.2	4.9	4.2	3.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.9	13	39,456
	Sex Ratio	110.8	105.7	99.0	98.4	94.5	91.4	87.2	99.3	93.2	98.2	102.8	94.6	89.4	94.4	100.1	-	97.6

* Including West Asia

Table 1.2 Percent Distribution of Household Population According to Age, by Sex, and Sex Ratio – Urban

Country	Sex	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Not Specified	Total
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																		
Bangladesh	Male	2.9	11.5	14.9	15.2	10.1	9.2	7.7	6.1	5.6	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	3.2	-	1,566
	Female	2.6	13.5	16.1	16.6	10.9	9.6	7.2	4.9	5.6	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	2.1	-	1,413
	Both Sexes	2.8	12.5	15.5	15.9	10.5	9.4	7.5	5.5	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.6	-	2,979
	Sex Ratio	121.6	94.2	102.2	101.7	102.6	105.9	118.6	139.1	157.1	118.8	137.5	102.7	109.7	138.1	168.9	-	110.8
Fiji	Male	2.8	10.8	12.4	14.6	12.8	9.4	7.2	6.3	5.2	3.8	4.2	3.2	2.3	2.0	2.8	16	5,533
	Female	2.8	9.9	12.4	14.0	14.0	10.2	8.6	6.6	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.2	1.3	2.2	6	5,499
	Both Sexes	2.8	10.4	12.4	14.3	13.4	9.8	7.9	6.4	5.0	4.2	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	22	110,32
	Sex Ratio	103.3	109.9	100.0	104.8	92.2	93.4	84.2	96.4	110.0	83.3	133.1	96.2	105.9	163.8	131.1	-	100.6
Indonesia	Male	3.0	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.7	10.0	6.8	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.5	2.2	1.7	2.6	13	8,495
	Female	2.7	11.2	13.1	12.3	13.0	10.2	6.9	5.8	6.0	4.6	3.6	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.9	10	8,741
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.6	13.0	12.4	12.3	10.1	6.9	6.0	6.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.2	1.7	2.8	23	17,236
	Sex Ratio	107.5	105.3	96.1	99.3	87.2	95.3	96.2	102.9	99.0	96.7	112.3	93.5	95.4	90.7	86.4	-	97.2
Jordan	Male	3.7	13.9	17.7	17.0	11.4	6.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.9	8	33,240
	Female	3.6	13.6	17.1	15.6	11.5	7.4	6.3	5.2	5.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.7	8	32,624
	Both Sexes	3.7	13.7	17.4	16.3	11.4	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.4	2.8	16	65,865
	Sex Ratio	105.8	103.9	105.7	111.1	100.3	83.7	83.7	96.6	89.7	101.7	121.1	110.9	110.3	108.8	108.3	-	101.9
Korea, Rep. of	Male	2.9	11.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	6.1	8.4	8.9	7.0	5.0	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.7	17	27,080
	Female	2.7	11.1	11.3	11.4	12.3	9.5	9.6	7.0	6.3	4.8	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.7	3.2	10	28,307
	Both Sexes	2.8	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.7	7.8	9.0	8.0	6.7	4.9	3.8	2.9	2.1	1.5	2.4	27	55,387
	Sex Ratio	103.4	102.3	105.7	105.9	101.4	61.6	83.3	121.6	107.3	98.4	94.8	90.6	87.8	71.0	51.3	-	95.7
Malaysia																		
Nepal	Male	1.9	10.2	13.6	14.3	14.5	8.9	6.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.2	1.7	3.0	-	463
	Female	3.4	9.9	15.3	12.3	11.1	7.3	8.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.7	6.8	-	413
	Both Sexes	2.7	10.1	14.4	13.3	12.8	8.1	7.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.7	4.9	-	876
	Sex Ratio	64.3	114.6	110.0	129.4	145.7	136.7	82.9	104.5	104.8	105.0	133.3	120.0	300.0	114.3	50.0	-	112.1
Pakistan	Male	2.9	11.3	15.2	13.6	10.3	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.2	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.0	1	4,412
	Female	3.3	12.5	15.4	13.9	10.8	8.4	7.2	6.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.5	2	3,998
	Both Sexes	3.1	11.4	15.3	13.8	10.6	8.2	7.1	6.3	4.9	4.3	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.8	3	8,410
	Sex Ratio	100.0	100.2	108.6	107.9	105.6	104.5	109.0	120.0	127.9	123.0	116.3	177.2	84.0	111.9	126.8	-	110.4

Philippines	Male	2.9	10.6	14.1	13.2	12.2	9.6	7.6	5.8	5.1	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	-	11,526
	Female	2.4	9.6	12.7	13.0	13.5	10.7	7.9	6.1	5.0	4.1	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.0	3.3	-	12,565
	Both Sexes	2.6	10.1	13.4	13.1	12.9	10.2	7.8	6.0	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.3	-	24,091
	Sex Ratio	110.7	101.1	101.5	93.5	82.8	81.7	87.3	87.9	93.0	93.8	100.2	78.4	98.6	85.5	88.0	-	91.7
Sri Lanka	Male	2.3	9.4	11.9	12.4	11.5	10.2	7.9	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.1	2.4	4.5	3	4,210
	Female	1.8	8.6	12.6	12.8	11.7	10.3	9.1	6.6	5.5	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.3	4.0	8	4,327
	Both Sexes	2.1	9.0	12.3	12.6	11.4	10.2	8.5	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.3	4.2	11	8,537
	Sex Ratio	120.3	105.6	91.6	94.9	99.4	95.7	84.8	98.9	99.2	95.6	107.7	92.9	100.8	99.0	108.0	-	97.3
Thailand	Male	2.7	8.3	12.9	12.6	14.5	10.5	8.2	6.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	3.1	1.7	2.2	3.9	11	1,593
	Female	2.4	8.9	10.2	12.2	15.1	10.6	9.1	6.3	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.2	4.6	18	1,878
	Both Sexes	2.6	8.6	11.6	12.4	14.8	10.5	8.6	6.2	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.2	1.9	2.2	4.3	29	3,471
	Sex Ratio	93.5	78.6	107.9	87.8	81.6	84.0	76.0	80.5	97.8	78.8	84.3	79.0	69.2	83.3	72.1	-	84.8
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																		
Colombia	Male	3.0	11.2	15.3	14.6	12.0	8.8	6.8	5.6	5.4	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.1	2	14,888
	Female	2.5	8.7	13.0	14.3	13.3	10.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.9	2	16,986
	Both Sexes	2.8	9.9	14.2	14.4	12.7	9.6	7.3	5.6	5.5	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.5	4	31,874
	Sex Ratio	106.7	112.9	103.0	90.0	73.3	73.8	71.5	87.1	83.6	88.9	83.1	80.8	81.5	79.4	69.3	-	87.6
Costa Rica	Male	2.7	8.7	11.8	14.6	12.5	10.8	6.9	6.1	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	4.3	3	5,335
	Female	1.9	8.3	11.1	12.9	12.9	10.2	8.4	6.3	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.6	4.9	-	5,820
	Both Sexes	2.3	8.5	11.3	13.8	12.7	12.5	7.7	6.2	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.4	4.6	3	11,155
	Sex Ratio	132.1	95.5	95.5	104.1	88.9	97.1	75.3	88.1	82.6	97.6	81.6	82.1	101.3	77.5	80.6	-	91.7
Dominican Rep.	Male	3.3	12.1	15.1	13.8	12.0	10.0	7.4	5.2	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.8	22	12,353
	Female	2.5	10.4	13.3	13.8	13.4	11.5	7.9	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.5	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.5	5	13,853
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.3	14.2	13.8	12.7	10.8	7.7	5.2	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	27	26,206
	Sex Ratio	117.5	103.4	101.3	90.0	79.8	77.8	84.1	88.0	82.4	105.0	86.7	90.4	74.2	82.6	71.9	-	89.2
Mexico	Male	3.0	13.0	15.3	13.9	11.6	8.9	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.0	1.6	3.0	8	16,963
	Female	2.8	11.8	13.6	13.7	12.1	9.4	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.6	2	18,013
	Both Sexes	2.9	12.4	14.5	13.8	11.7	9.1	7.1	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.7	3.3	10	34,976
	Sex Ratio	100.6	103.4	105.4	95.7	90.1	88.7	88.0	92.2	89.1	100.6	92.2	83.3	82.6	84.2	77.8	-	94.2
Panama	Male	3.0	10.1	14.6	12.6	11.1	9.7	7.7	6.0	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.6	-	5,918
	Female	2.2	10.1	11.7	12.4	12.1	9.3	8.0	6.9	4.7	3.9	3.4	4.6	3.1	2.8	4.8	-	6,258
	Both Sexes	2.6	10.1	13.2	12.5	11.6	9.5	7.8	6.4	5.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.0	2.6	4.2	-	12,176
	Sex Ratio	126.6	94.8	117.7	96.1	86.6	99.0	90.8	81.3	104.8	108.9	100.5	62.8	91.1	81.0	70.7	-	94.6
Peru	Male	3.4	12.8	14.1	12.8	11.7	9.3	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.0	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.4	6	12,258
	Female	2.9	11.5	13.8	13.0	12.3	10.2	7.6	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.3	2	12,696
	Both Sexes	3.2	12.6	14.0	12.9	12.0	9.8	7.3	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.3	8	24,954
	Sex Ratio	117.6	107.4	98.9	95.3	91.4	88.4	89.1	98.6	94.8	95.7	108.6	89.8	88.6	92.7	99.3	-	96.6

* Including West Asia

Table 1.3 Percent Distribution of Household Population According to Age, by Sex and Sex Ratio – Rural

Country	Sex	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Not Specified	Total
ASIA AND PACIFIC*																		
Bangladesh	Male	2.5	11.9	17.4	15.1	9.6	7.9	6.4	5.0	5.0	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.2	4.5	2	15,920
	Female	2.6	12.9	17.7	14.8	10.5	8.4	7.2	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.8	1.6	2.6	3	15,203
	Both Sexes	2.6	12.4	17.6	14.9	10.0	8.2	6.8	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	1.9	3.5	5	31,123
	Sex Ratio	98.5	96.5	103.1	107.2	96.2	97.8	93.9	109.7	121.0	100.7	103.4	125.9	89.5	144.4	176.8	-	104.7
Fiji	Male	2.8	11.8	15.6	15.6	11.0	7.8	6.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.0	3.1	48	10,819
	Female	2.4	11.8	15.8	15.0	11.3	8.6	7.1	6.4	5.1	3.8	2.7	3.8	2.2	1.8	2.2	16	10,402
	Both Sexes	2.6	11.8	15.7	15.3	11.2	8.2	6.9	6.0	5.0	3.9	3.2	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.6	64	21,221
	Sex Ratio	122.0	103.2	102.9	108.1	100.8	95.3	97.6	92.0	103.6	106.8	142.3	81.1	109.0	115.0	148.9	-	104.0
Indonesia	Male	3.1	11.1	14.6	13.0	9.7	7.3	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.1	4.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.8	4	16,505
	Female	2.7	11.1	14.1	12.1	10.3	7.9	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.1	3.8	5.1	2.8	2.6	3.7	11	17,253
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.1	14.4	12.6	10.0	7.6	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.7	15	33,758
	Sex Ratio	109.3	95.7	99.2	102.7	90.5	88.6	89.4	90.0	98.5	94.5	117.2	73.1	105.2	94.6	98.6	-	95.7
Jordan	Male	5.0	18.1	19.6	16.5	9.7	5.0	4.1	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.9	4.2	1	14,262	
	Female	4.4	16.9	18.1	15.2	9.5	6.7	6.0	4.9	4.9	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.6	2.9	2	14,821
	Both Sexes	4.7	17.5	18.8	15.9	9.6	5.8	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.8	3.6	3	29,083
	Sex Ratio	110.3	103.4	104.3	104.7	97.7	72.4	66.5	64.4	67.6	86.0	107.4	103.9	114.7	114.9	139.8	-	96.2
Korea	Male	2.7	11.6	15.2	15.8	9.8	5.1	5.6	5.2	6.0	5.1	3.9	4.0	3.2	2.6	4.1	17	23,589
	Female	2.4	10.2	14.0	14.5	8.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.6	3.5	3.1	6.2	10	24,179
	Both Sexes	2.6	10.9	14.6	15.2	9.3	5.5	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.7	5.2	27	47,768
	Sex Ratio	108.1	111.3	105.7	106.1	107.8	83.2	109.2	93.4	96.1	90.1	85.8	84.1	89.2	83.7	63.9	-	97.5
Nepal	Male	3.9	12.9	15.0	13.2	9.0	7.8	7.0	5.9	4.6	4.8	3.6	3.9	2.5	2.4	3.4	7	14,200
	Female	3.6	11.9	14.7	11.8	8.9	9.1	7.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	3.6	4.1	2.7	2.6	3.2	5	14,503
	Both Sexes	3.8	12.4	14.9	12.5	9.0	8.4	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.8	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	12	28,703
	Sex Ratio	105.2	106.2	100.0	109.8	99.2	83.3	87.4	98.9	89.4	92.7	98.9	94.3	89.2	91.6	106.1	-	97.9
Pakistan	Male	3.4	12.4	15.6	13.4	8.9	6.7	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.1	3.3	5.6	18	10,957
	Female	3.6	11.7	15.4	13.3	10.2	7.7	7.3	6.5	4.4	4.8	3.7	1.7	2.7	3.2	3.8	10	10,135
	Both Sexes	3.5	12.1	15.5	13.4	9.6	7.2	6.9	6.1	4.8	4.6	3.5	2.6	2.4	3.3	4.7	28	21,092
	Sex Ratio	102.4	114.2	109.5	109.1	94.1	94.3	95.6	97.3	127.7	98.1	95.5	219.2	83.9	113.0	158.2	-	108.1

Philippines	Male	3.2	12.6	15.7	14.5	11.7	8.0	6.1	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.3	-	26,141
	Female	3.1	12.1	15.8	13.7	11.0	7.9	6.7	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	3.6	2.6	2.1	3.4	2	25,215
	Both Sexes	3.2	12.3	15.8	14.1	11.4	7.9	6.4	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.6	1.9	3.3	2	51,356
	Sex Ratio	104.0	107.6	103.2	110.0	109.7	105.6	94.2	98.2	101.8	109.8	96.1	87.2	98.6	93.2	100.0	-	103.7
Sri Lanka	Male	2.5	9.8	13.5	13.0	11.5	9.2	7.0	5.4	5.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.0	2.4	5.0	6	18,616
	Female	2.4	9.6	12.5	13.5	11.4	10.0	8.0	5.9	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.1	4.2	4	18,666
	Both Sexes	2.5	9.7	13.0	13.2	11.5	9.6	7.5	5.6	5.5	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.2	4.6	10	37,282
	Sex Ratio	102.6	101.7	107.9	96.4	101.0	91.1	88.1	92.1	97.3	93.9	93.6	117.4	104.4	117.1	119.5	-	99.7
Thailand	Male	2.9	11.9	15.3	14.0	11.5	8.1	6.0	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.3	36	10,826
	Female	2.8	10.7	14.4	13.8	11.7	8.3	7.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.7	4.0	28	10,639
	Both Sexes	2.9	11.3	14.8	13.9	11.6	8.2	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	3.9	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.7	64	21,465
	Sex Ratio	107.8	113.4	107.7	102.7	99.8	99.7	86.2	103.6	101.3	97.4	104.8	97.1	94.8	114.1	82.9	-	101.8
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA																		
Colombia	Male	3.4	12.6	17.1	14.9	10.9	7.6	6.1	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.4	5	11,159
	Female	3.4	13.8	17.6	15.1	9.4	7.5	6.6	4.3	4.9	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	3.3	2	10,415
	Both Sexes	3.4	13.2	17.4	15.0	10.2	7.5	6.4	4.5	4.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.3	7	21,574
	Sex Ratio	104.4	97.4	104.2	106.0	124.2	107.5	97.8	118.0	98.8	113.5	107.5	96.7	119.6	135.6	116.4	-	107.1
Costa Rica	Male	2.7	11.0	15.6	15.3	13.0	9.2	6.0	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	3.8	2	6,183
	Female	2.5	10.8	15.8	16.7	13.0	7.7	6.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.7	3.3	-	5,732
	Both Sexes	2.6	10.9	15.7	16.3	13.0	8.5	6.2	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.8	3.5	2	11,915
	Sex Ratio	117.7	109.2	106.2	102.5	108.5	129.0	101.4	93.0	106.6	96.1	106.2	103.0	123.1	121.9	122.6	-	107.9
Dominican Rep.	Male	3.5	14.0	16.6	14.8	11.0	7.5	5.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.0	1.9	2.4	3.8	25	15,574
	Female	3.9	14.4	17.2	14.6	10.8	7.8	5.8	4.2	5.2	3.6	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.3	19	14,638
	Both Sexes	3.7	14.2	16.9	14.7	10.9	7.7	5.6	4.2	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.6	44	30,212
	Sex Ratio	97.5	103.2	102.6	107.6	107.8	102.5	99.2	107.5	90.4	115.7	124.6	116.7	115.7	142.6	122.5	-	106.4
Mexico	Male	3.5	13.7	16.9	14.5	10.5	7.1	5.9	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.6	4.4	7	19,529
	Female	3.8	14.2	16.5	14.5	10.3	7.4	5.9	4.6	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.6	4.5	5	19,169
	Both Sexes	3.8	13.9	16.7	14.5	10.4	7.3	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.7	4.4	12	38,698
	Sex Ratio	103.5	98.2	104.4	102.6	104.0	98.7	101.0	101.5	92.8	110.6	112.0	95.1	102.1	111.4	100.5	-	101.9
Panama	Male	2.6	12.6	16.5	13.9	10.3	7.4	5.7	4.9	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	4.4	-	5,901
	Female	3.2	12.3	17.0	15.0	10.3	6.1	5.5	5.5	4.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.9	-	5,513
	Both Sexes	2.9	12.5	16.7	14.9	10.3	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.1	3.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.6	4.1	-	11,414
	Sex Ratio	89.1	109.6	103.4	93.4	106.5	130.4	112.3	94.8	104.0	133.3	120.2	73.1	113.2	130.8	120.5	-	107.0
Peru	Male	3.9	13.9	16.7	14.0	9.4	6.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	3.5	2.5	2.5	4.9	4	7,226
	Female	3.8	13.4	16.7	13.4	9.2	6.2	5.7	4.4	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.6	4.8	1	7,276
	Both Sexes	3.9	13.6	16.7	13.7	9.3	6.2	5.2	4.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	2.6	2.5	4.9	5	14,502
	Sex Ratio	101.8	107.3	99.3	103.6	101.9	100.0	82.9	100.9	90.4	102.2	94.4	102.0	90.5	96.8	102.3	-	99.3

* Including West Asia

Table 1.4 Summary Indices of Age Structure of Household Population -- Urban and Rural

Country	Total					Urban					Rural				
	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64	CWR	DR	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64	CWR	DR	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64	CWR	DR
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
Bangladesh	47.5	42.6	49.1	723	964	46.7	42.8	50.8	749	915	47.5	42.5	49.1	721	969
Fiji	43.6	47.3	53.9	600	808	39.9	52.0	57.6	511	693	45.4	45.0	52.0	654	875
Indonesia	40.7	47.2	56.0	587	777	39.9	50.1	57.3	566	695	41.0	45.7	55.3	599	740
Jordan	52.7	41.2	44.1	915	1,138	51.1	42.5	46.1	828	1,107	56.9	37.9	39.5	1,152	1,437
Korea	40.6	47.8	55.7	571	726	38.2	53.3	59.4	524	641	43.3	41.3	51.5	642	838
Malaysia	43.4	45.9	52.9	615	851	N/A					N/A				
Nepal	43.3	45.7	53.4	695	812	40.5	48.3	54.6	587	738	43.6	45.6	53.1	699	814
Pakistan	44.4	44.5	51.3	722	865	43.6	44.4	52.5	709	842	44.5	44.6	51.0	728	875
Philippines	43.4	46.1	53.2	635	815	39.2	50.8	57.7	480	680	45.4	43.5	51.3	725	885
Sri Lanka	37.9	50.2	57.6	476	660	36.0	51.2	59.8	425	600	38.4	49.8	57.0	487	674
Thailand	41.8	47.8	54.7	571	767	35.2	52.6	60.5	383	577	42.9	46.7	53.4	610	802
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
Colombia	44.9	46.3	52.4	597	847	41.3	50.4	55.2	469	743	49.0	49.8	47.7	863	1,026
Costa Rica	40.8	48.0	55.1	505	739	35.9	51.8	59.6	398	600	45.5	44.5	51.0	631	893
Dominican Rep.	46.0	47.3	50.8	704	908	42.2	50.4	54.8	528	766	49.5	40.6	47.1	910	1,051
Mexico	46.3	43.6	49.8	754	931	43.6	47.2	53.1	626	816	48.9	40.0	46.7	897	1,050
Panama	42.5	43.3	53.3	647	797	38.4	47.8	57.4	512	666	47.0	37.5	43.9	844	961
Peru	44.3	44.9	51.9	709	866	42.7	48.1	46.1	625	773	56.9	39.3	39.5	890	1,014

* Including West Asia

Table I.5 Rank Order of the Summary Indices

Country	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64	Both Sexes: < 15	Females: 15-49	Both Sexes: 15-64
ASIA AND PACIFIC*									
Bangladesh	2	16	16	2	15	14	6	9	10
Fiji	8	5	6	9	3	6	10	5	5
Indonesia	15	6	2	10	9	8	15	3	2
Jordan	1	17	17	1	16	16	1	16	16
Korea	16	3	3	13	1	4	13	10	6
Malaysia	9	9	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	11	10	7	8	10	11	12	4	4
Pakistan	6	12	13	4	14	13	11	6	9
Philippines	10	8	9	11	6	5	9	8	7
Sri Lanka	17	1	1	14	5	2	16	1	1
Thailand	13	4	5	16	2	1	14	2	3
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA									
Colombia	5	7	11	7	7	9	4	13	12
Costa Rica	14	2	4	15	4	3	8	7	8
Dominican Rep.	4	13	14	6	8	10	3	11	13
Mexico	3	14	15	3	13	12	5	12	14
Panama	12	15	8	12	12	7	7	15	11
Peru	7	11	12	5	11	15	2	14	15

* Including West Asia

Table 1.6 Rank Order of Child – Woman Ratio and Dependency Ratio

Country	Total		Urban		Rural	
	CWR	DR	CWR	DR	CWR	DR
ASIA AND PACIFIC*						
Bangladesh	3	2	2	2	9	6
Fiji	11	11	11	10	11	11
Indonesia	13	13	7	9	15	15
Jordan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Korea, Rep. of	15	16	9	13	12	12
Malaysia	10	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	7	10	6	8	10	13
Pakistan	4	6	3	3	7	10
Philippines	9	9	12	11	8	9
Sri Lanka	17	17	14	15	16	16
Thailand	14	14	16	16	14	14
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA						
Colombia	12	8	13	7	5	4
Costa Rica	16	15	15	14	13	8
Dominican Rep.	6	4	8	6	2	2
Mexico	2	3	4	4	3	3
Panama	8	12	10	12	6	7
Peru	5	5	5	5	4	5

Table 1.7 Percentage Change in Male Labour Force and the Rank Order

Country	% Change in Labour Force	Rank Order
ASIA AND PACIFIC*		
Bangladesh	57	2
Fiji	49	7
Indonesia	40	16
Jordan	76	1
Korea	43	15
Malaysia	48	9
Nepal	46	11
Pakistan	50	6
Philippines	48	8
Sri Lanka	36	17
Thailand	46	12
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA		
Colombia	52	5
Costa Rica	45	13
Dominican Rep.	53	4
Mexico	54	3
Panama	44	14
Peru	47	10

Table 2.1 Myers' Index of Digital Preferences, for Terminal Digits 0 through 9 by Sex

Country	Sex	Digital Preference										Summary Index
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	16.2	6.7	12.1	7.3	8.3	16.7	9.9	6.5	10.2	6.1	15.2
	Female	10.9	7.9	11.3	8.6	10.4	13.6	10.5	7.7	11.2	7.9	
Fiji	Male	12.2	7.9	9.6	9.7	10.0	11.6	10.1	8.6	10.7	9.6	4.6
	Female	12.6	9.1	10.5	9.4	9.3	11.0	9.1	9.1	11.0	8.9	
Indonesia	Male	17.4	7.1	9.2	8.0	8.2	17.7	8.9	8.5	8.5	6.5	15.1
	Female	16.2	8.5	10.4	8.3	8.7	14.8	8.5	8.2	9.2	7.1	
Jordan	Male	21.1	5.4	9.4	7.6	6.8	18.5	8.0	7.7	10.2	5.7	19.6
	Female	23.1	4.6	8.5	6.6	7.0	20.0	7.1	7.8	10.0	5.2	
Korea	Male	9.3	8.9	10.0	9.4	9.7	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.2	2.7
	Female	9.4	9.2	10.2	9.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.9	10.3	
Malaysia	Male	10.0	9.3	8.7	9.9	9.6	12.2	11.2	9.7	10.5	8.7	4.0
	Female	10.5	10.1	9.0	9.7	9.5	12.4	11.2	9.6	9.2	8.7	
Nepal	Male	19.5	6.1	12.6	6.5	7.2	17.4	8.6	6.5	9.5	6.0	19.5
	Female	18.3	7.1	11.6	7.1	7.4	15.6	8.6	6.4	11.3	6.7	
Pakistan	Male	26.1	4.5	8.3	6.3	5.7	21.7	7.5	5.3	10.0	4.7	27.7
	Female	17.6	6.4	9.9	8.0	8.0	15.9	8.9	6.5	12.4	6.5	
Philippines	Male	10.3	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.4	10.4	9.9	1.7
	Female	10.7	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.9	11.2	9.6	9.8	10.5	9.6	
Sri Lanka	Male	13.1	7.6	9.9	9.8	8.1	15.0	8.7	8.5	11.2	8.2	9.3
	Female	17.2	8.0	9.8	10.6	8.1	14.7	8.5	8.7	11.4	8.1	
Thailand	Male	10.2	9.0	9.7	10.5	10.1	11.0	10.2	9.9	10.5	9.0	2.9
	Female	10.9	9.3	10.5	9.4	10.2	9.7	10.8	9.9	10.3	9.0	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	13.7	7.1	10.3	8.9	9.2	12.4	9.8	9.1	11.0	8.6	7.4
	Female	13.4	6.7	10.1	9.0	9.2	12.8	9.7	9.1	11.2	8.6	
Costa Rica	Male	11.9	8.6	10.2	9.8	9.4	10.9	9.8	9.4	10.6	9.2	3.7
	Female	10.3	8.4	10.2	9.7	9.9	10.9	9.9	9.8	11.3	9.4	
Dominican Rep.	Male	14.6	6.4	10.0	8.9	9.3	12.7	8.9	9.2	11.4	8.5	8.8
	Female	14.0	6.4	9.9	9.4	9.2	12.5	9.7	8.8	11.0	9.1	
Mexico	Male	12.4	7.0	10.6	9.8	9.1	12.1	10.5	8.6	11.3	8.6	6.9
	Female	12.6	7.2	10.1	9.6	9.1	12.1	10.6	8.9	10.9	8.9	
Panama	Male	11.9	8.2	9.9	10.2	9.3	11.0	9.7	9.4	11.5	9.0	4.6
	Female	11.6	8.5	10.7	9.9	10.5	10.5	9.4	9.3	10.4	9.2	
Peru	Male	12.1	7.7	11.1	9.2	9.2	11.4	9.5	9.5	11.8	8.3	6.5
	Female	12.2	7.7	11.0	8.9	9.2	11.9	9.3	6.5	11.2	9.0	

Table 2.2 Myers' Index of Digital Preferences, for Terminal Digits 0 through 9, by Sex – Urban

Country	Sex	Digital Preference										Summary Index
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	17.4	6.4	11.3	7.0	7.7	17.3	9.5	6.5	10.2	6.8	16.1
	Female	14.7	8.3	11.1	8.1	9.3	13.8	9.9	6.6	11.4	6.6	11.1
Fiji	Male	11.8	8.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	12.1	9.6	8.3	10.9	9.9	4.8
	Female	12.4	8.6	9.7	9.6	9.2	11.5	9.4	9.6	10.4	9.5	4.4
Indonesia	Male	15.0	7.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	14.4	9.0	8.8	10.3	7.4	9.7
	Female	14.3	8.2	8.9	9.4	8.9	14.3	9.3	8.8	10.4	7.6	9.0
Jordan	Male	19.4	5.5	9.7	8.0	7.0	17.5	8.4	8.1	10.4	6.0	17.3
	Female	21.5	4.9	8.9	6.7	7.4	18.4	7.7	8.3	10.5	5.7	20.4
Korea	Male	9.3	8.9	9.8	8.8	9.5	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.2	10.4	3.7
	Female	9.4	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.8	10.6	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.4	3.0
Nepal	Male	13.6	5.2	15.2	5.2	5.7	25.5	6.5	5.9	11.7	5.5	26.0
	Female	17.2	4.8	11.4	5.7	8.1	17.7	11.5	8.3	9.4	5.9	17.8
Pakistan	Male	24.0	5.3	8.4	6.9	6.4	19.1	8.6	6.2	9.9	5.2	22.1
	Female	17.1	7.0	10.3	8.3	7.3	16.3	8.2	7.1	11.9	6.7	15.5
Philippines	Male	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	10.5	9.5	10.6	9.9	10.5	1.7
	Female	11.1	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.5	10.8	8.9	10.0	10.6	9.9	2.6
Sri Lanka	Male	12.0	7.7	10.1	9.6	9.0	13.4	8.3	9.1	11.4	9.5	6.9
	Female	11.4	7.6	9.6	10.9	9.3	14.0	9.0	8.7	10.4	9.1	6.7
Thailand	Male	10.1	8.9	11.1	9.0	10.7	9.0	11.2	9.7	10.9	9.4	4.0
	Female	10.1	8.7	9.6	10.4	10.3	10.8	9.8	10.5	10.3	9.5	2.4
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	12.9	8.0	10.6	9.7	9.5	12.1	10.1	10.0	11.5	5.6	7.2
	Female	12.9	6.9	10.2	9.0	9.1	12.1	9.6	9.2	11.8	9.0	7.1
Costa Rica	Male	12.3	7.9	10.8	10.0	10.0	10.8	9.4	9.2	10.8	8.8	4.7
	Female	11.0	8.0	10.4	9.0	10.3	11.0	9.8	9.8	11.2	9.4	4.0
Dominican Rep.	Male	13.5	6.8	10.5	9.6	9.6	11.6	9.1	9.2	11.3	8.8	6.9
	Female	13.2	6.5	9.9	9.9	9.3	12.0	9.4	9.3	11.2	9.3	6.4
Mexico	Male	10.7	7.7	11.1	10.6	9.5	10.9	10.3	9.1	10.9	9.2	4.5
	Female	11.9	7.5	10.6	10.0	9.1	11.0	10.9	9.2	10.8	9.1	5.2
Panama	Male	11.2	8.7	9.8	10.7	9.3	11.1	10.0	9.3	11.0	9.0	4.0
	Female	11.2	8.2	10.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.0	9.9	10.7	10.0	3.0
Peru	Male	11.2	8.0	11.1	9.4	9.2	11.0	9.8	9.6	12.2	8.4	5.6
	Female	11.6	8.3	10.7	9.3	9.4	10.9	9.3	9.8	11.1	9.5	4.4

* Including West Asia

Table 2.3 Myers' Index of Digital Preferences, for Terminal Digits 0 through 9, by Sex – Rural

Country	Sex	Digital Preference										Summary Index
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	15.8	6.6	11.9	7.2	8.2	16.3	10.3	6.8	10.6	6.2	15.0
	Female	10.6	7.8	11.1	8.5	10.4	13.4	10.8	8.0	11.4	8.1	
Fiji	Male	11.9	7.6	9.6	9.3	9.7	11.0	10.2	8.7	10.7	9.0	5.0
	Female	12.7	9.3	10.8	9.2	9.2	10.8	9.1	8.9	11.4	8.7	5.7
Indonesia	Male	18.6	6.7	8.7	7.7	7.8	18.8	8.6	8.6	8.5	6.0	17.4
	Female	17.1	7.9	10.2	7.9	8.3	15.4	8.8	8.3	9.5	6.7	12.7
Jordan	Male	22.1	4.6	17.8	5.7	5.6	19.5	6.0	6.0	8.5	4.2	29.4
	Female	29.9	3.9	7.3	6.0	5.7	23.4	5.4	6.2	8.6	3.6	33.3
Korea	Male	9.3	8.8	10.2	10.3	10.2	11.1	10.4	10.5	9.4	9.7	2.9
	Female	9.3	9.2	10.9	10.2	10.8	10.2	10.1	9.8	9.3	10.2	2.5
Nepal	Male	19.7	6.2	12.3	6.6	7.2	17.3	8.6	6.6	9.5	6.1	19.3
	Female	18.7	7.2	11.5	7.0	7.5	15.7	8.9	6.4	10.4	6.7	16.3
Pakistan	Male	27.6	4.2	8.4	6.1	5.5	20.9	7.4	5.0	10.3	4.6	28.8
	Female	17.6	6.1	9.6	7.8	8.3	16.9	9.0	6.2	12.5	6.1	17.0
Philippines	Male	10.6	9.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.7	9.5	10.2	10.6	9.7	2.2
	Female	10.4	9.5	9.7	9.4	10.0	11.4	9.9	9.7	10.5	9.4	2.4
Sri Lanka	Male	12.9	7.8	9.8	9.8	7.9	15.1	8.4	8.7	11.4	8.3	9.4
	Female	12.0	8.1	9.8	10.6	8.2	14.6	8.2	8.9	11.8	7.8	9.0
Thailand	Male	11.0	9.2	10.1	9.4	9.8	9.8	10.9	10.2	10.4	9.2	2.6
	Female	10.0	8.9	9.2	10.3	9.8	10.9	10.8	10.0	10.9	9.1	3.0
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	15.5	6.3	10.3	8.2	9.2	13.4	9.8	8.4	10.8	8.0	9.6
	Female	14.5	6.3	9.8	8.9	9.5	14.2	10.1	8.9	10.0	7.8	8.8
Costa Rica	Male	11.6	9.0	9.8	9.6	8.8	11.1	10.3	9.7	10.5	9.6	3.5
	Female	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.6	9.5	10.8	10.0	9.9	11.4	9.4	2.8
Dominican Rep.	Male	17.3	6.1	9.5	8.1	9.0	13.5	8.5	8.5	11.4	8.0	12.2
	Female	14.9	6.2	9.8	8.8	9.1	13.2	9.9	8.3	10.8	8.8	9.0
Mexico	Male	14.1	6.4	10.1	9.1	8.6	13.2	10.6	8.2	11.7	8.0	9.7
	Female	13.3	6.8	10.4	9.1	9.1	13.3	10.4	8.5	11.1	8.1	8.5
Panama	Male	12.6	7.7	10.1	9.6	9.2	10.8	9.5	9.5	12.0	9.0	5.5
	Female	12.0	8.8	10.5	9.8	10.8	10.9	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.3	4.3
Peru	Male	14.4	7.1	11.0	8.7	9.2	12.0	9.0	9.3	11.1	8.2	8.5
	Female	13.5	6.7	11.3	8.0	8.8	14.0	9.3	8.9	11.5	7.9	9.4

* Including West Asia

Table 2.4 Whipple's Index of Age Heaping at Terminal Digits 0 and 5, by Sex

Country	Sex	Terminal Digits													
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
	Bangladesh	Male	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.21	1.44	1.59	2.02	1.87	2.25	1.82	1.99	2.56	2.41
		Female	1.03	1.11	1.00	1.04	1.18	1.15	1.36	1.14	1.32	0.52	1.65	1.97	3.00
Fiji	Male	0.95	1.07	0.97	1.06	1.06	1.25	1.16	1.28	1.44	1.31	1.31	1.91	1.67	
	Female	0.99	1.04	1.05	1.12	1.05	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.28	1.61	1.56	2.11	1.63	
Indonesia	Male	1.06	1.18	1.05	1.37	1.64	2.06	2.10	2.05	2.07	1.88	1.68	2.29	2.09	
	Female	0.99	1.18	1.09	1.43	1.75	1.85	1.60	1.65	1.49	1.03	1.24	2.47	1.92	
Jordan	Male	1.05	1.07	0.98	1.03	1.32	2.06	2.36	2.69	3.19	3.20	3.34	4.08	3.73	
	Female	1.01	1.05	0.96	1.34	1.67	2.36	2.74	2.86	3.38	3.59	3.85	4.43	4.21	
Korea	Male	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.00	1.13	0.93	0.97	0.96	1.06	1.02	0.85	0.96	1.11	
	Female	1.03	0.95	1.02	0.94	0.98	0.95	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.05	0.88	0.96	1.09	
Malaysia	Male	0.98	0.98	1.04	0.90	1.06	1.10	1.06	0.97	1.22	1.57	1.51	1.55	1.45	
	Female	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.91	1.12	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.30	1.57	1.65	1.76	1.56	
Nepal	Male	1.19	1.27	1.09	1.20	1.78	1.85	2.25	2.29	2.31	2.26	2.52	2.83	2.53	
	Female	1.04	1.13	1.01	1.25	1.56	1.70	2.21	2.21	2.07	1.61	2.04	2.99	2.43	
Pakistan	Male	1.12	1.22	1.09	1.43	1.77	2.06	2.54	3.14	3.28	3.51	3.17	4.19	4.11	
	Female	1.05	1.21	1.00	1.26	1.51	1.53	1.69	1.77	1.74	1.06	2.50	3.60	4.03	
Philippines	Male	0.97	1.03	1.02	0.96	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.17	1.02	1.34	1.13	
	Female	0.96	0.97	0.97	1.02	1.14	1.02	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.22	1.14	1.27	1.34	
Sri Lanka	Male	1.05	1.06	1.11	1.08	1.12	1.25	1.71	1.51	2.00	1.54	1.83	2.12	2.25	
	Female	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.25	1.60	1.44	1.70	0.78	2.11	2.38	2.71	
Thailand	Male	1.00	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.94	1.13	0.94	1.25	0.90	1.05	0.81	1.46	1.38	
	Female	1.00	1.17	1.11	1.03	1.12	0.95	0.94	1.14	0.98	0.99	0.93	1.31	1.14	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
	Colombia	Male	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.12	1.46	1.28	1.58	1.53	1.61	1.60	2.03	1.81
		Female	1.04	1.03	0.91	1.12	1.13	1.31	1.46	1.52	1.56	1.57	1.60	2.35	2.16
Costa Rica	Male	0.92	1.07	0.95	1.13	1.08	1.33	1.05	1.14	1.26	1.39	1.25	1.23	1.55	
	Female	1.08	1.04	1.08	0.89	1.03	1.10	1.05	1.07	1.25	1.23	1.08	1.52	1.05	
Dominican Rep.	Male	0.94	1.12	0.97	1.12	1.19	1.46	1.52	1.76	1.69	1.85	1.46	2.85	1.88	
	Female	0.94	1.01	1.01	1.14	1.08	1.38	1.50	1.49	1.60	1.82	1.46	2.53	1.74	
Mexico	Male	1.04	1.06	1.01	0.97	1.08	1.33	1.20	1.44	1.52	1.44	1.36	1.99	1.68	
	Female	0.99	1.05	1.00	1.08	1.06	1.31	1.22	1.28	1.37	1.56	1.48	1.93	1.96	
Panama	Male	0.97	1.08	1.02	1.03	1.09	1.27	1.20	1.18	1.20	1.26	0.96	1.62	1.25	
	Female	1.08	0.96	1.02	0.77	0.93	1.26	1.03	1.07	1.34	1.77	1.11	1.66	1.11	
Peru	Male	0.97	1.05	0.96	0.90	1.05	1.24	1.13	1.24	1.34	1.42	1.39	1.98	1.86	
	Female	1.01	0.98	1.03	0.96	1.11	1.21	1.25	1.19	1.34	1.36	1.41	2.17	2.04	

Table 2.5 Whipple's Index of Age Headings at Terminal Digits 0 and 5, by Sex – Urban

Country	Sex	Terminal Digits												
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
ASIA AND PACIFIC*														
Bangladesh	Male	1.02	1.06	1.00	1.32	1.46	1.75	2.35	1.79	2.80	2.11	2.14	2.38	2.75
	Female	0.98	1.10	0.89	1.20	1.35	1.19	1.58	1.64	1.75	1.13	2.00	2.40	2.92
Fiji	Male	0.93	1.01	0.98	0.97	1.11	1.19	1.22	1.26	1.57	1.29	1.55	2.00	1.69
	Female	0.96	1.00	1.16	1.33	1.10	0.98	0.93	1.00	1.20	1.49	1.61	2.25	1.73
Indonesia	Male	1.03	1.14	0.96	1.19	1.28	1.55	1.81	1.85	1.92	1.80	1.38	1.94	1.88
	Female	1.02	1.11	1.09	1.33	1.28	1.38	1.61	1.69	1.56	1.33	1.82	2.43	2.10
Jordan	Male	1.05	1.09	0.97	1.02	1.19	1.96	2.17	2.47	2.96	2.97	3.20	3.87	3.47
	Female	0.96	1.02	0.95	1.29	1.45	2.13	2.40	2.62	3.13	3.32	3.67	4.23	4.04
Korea	Male	1.01	0.98	1.01	0.94	1.07	0.99	0.96	0.96	1.09	0.92	0.82	0.83	1.32
	Female	1.03	0.88	1.01	0.95	1.01	0.93	1.13	1.07	1.10	1.04	0.94	1.04	1.04
Nepal	Male	1.54	1.29	1.23	1.23	1.67	1.13	2.60	1.36	2.60	1.60	2.40	1.82	1.67
	Female	0.71	1.50	0.90	1.33	1.44	1.17	2.00	2.60	2.60	2.75	2.50	1.67	2.33
Pakistan	Male	1.13	1.15	1.03	1.39	1.58	1.96	2.40	3.04	3.16	3.33	1.79	4.00	3.62
	Female	1.05	1.12	1.07	1.31	1.59	1.35	1.84	1.72	1.93	1.22	2.41	3.63	4.13
Philippines	Male	1.00	0.97	1.01	0.89	1.01	0.97	1.06	1.09	1.13	1.07	1.19	1.18	1.08
	Female	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.06	1.22	1.11	1.12	1.03	1.03	1.36	0.97	1.16	1.30
Sri Lanka	Male	0.94	1.05	1.04	1.12	1.01	1.19	1.28	1.21	2.00	1.35	1.75	1.58	2.41
	Female	1.23	1.08	1.06	1.00	1.14	1.31	1.37	1.17	1.34	1.88	2.10	2.45	2.06
Thailand	Male	0.91	1.21	1.05	0.88	0.89	1.21	0.81	1.23	0.67	0.58	0.92	1.31	1.29
	Female	0.96	0.95	0.98	1.16	1.13	0.90	1.10	0.97	1.00	1.22	0.32	0.92	0.86
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA														
Colombia	Male	1.11	1.10	1.06	0.98	1.08	1.36	1.21	1.39	1.31	1.51	1.27	1.64	1.77
	Female	1.25	1.02	0.92	1.07	1.09	1.32	1.39	1.41	1.59	1.45	1.46	2.11	1.96
Costa Rica	Male	0.89	1.01	0.99	1.16	1.08	1.33	1.02	1.17	1.24	1.54	1.07	1.14	1.47
	Female	1.02	1.08	1.14	0.96	1.07	1.12	1.03	1.20	1.26	1.26	1.11	1.55	1.04
Dominican Rep.	Male	0.93	1.15	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.29	1.42	1.52	1.37	1.61	1.09	2.56	1.79
	Female	0.87	1.01	1.02	1.13	1.01	1.33	1.46	1.47	1.56	1.70	1.22	2.10	1.65
Mexico	Male	1.03	1.02	1.01	0.94	1.04	1.19	0.99	1.13	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.59	1.52
	Female	0.99	1.04	1.00	0.99	1.04	1.28	1.08	1.17	1.18	1.55	1.21	1.75	1.56
Panama	Male	1.00	1.15	1.09	1.03	1.10	1.23	1.14	1.16	1.10	1.24	1.00	1.27	1.18
	Female	1.09	1.01	0.98	0.80	0.89	1.22	1.03	1.13	1.15	1.59	1.40	1.54	0.96
Peru	Male	0.94	1.06	1.01	0.89	1.02	1.16	1.04	1.16	1.42	1.25	1.19	1.73	1.68
	Female	0.97	1.00	1.01	0.94	1.01	1.18	1.28	1.12	1.07	1.21	1.21	1.85	1.73

* Including West Asia

Table 2.6 Whipple's Index of Age Heaping at Terminal Digits 0 and 5, by Sex – Rural

Country	Sex	Terminal Digits												
		5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
ASIA AND PACIFIC*														
Bangladesh	Male	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.20	1.44	1.56	1.98	1.87	2.21	1.80	1.97	2.54	2.39
	Female	1.04	1.11	1.00	1.02	1.16	1.15	1.33	1.07	1.28	0.52	1.61	1.92	3.05
Fiji	Male	0.97	1.08	0.97	1.06	1.04	1.28	1.15	1.25	1.37	1.29	1.18	1.93	1.67
	Female	1.01	1.05	1.00	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.38	1.71	1.41	2.02	1.59
Indonesia	Male	1.05	1.19	1.09	1.44	1.74	2.18	2.18	2.25	2.25	1.96	1.92	2.63	2.32
	Female	0.97	1.16	1.09	1.48	1.86	2.00	1.76	1.77	1.52	1.12	1.42	2.55	2.15
Jordan	Male	1.05	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.73	2.38	3.02	3.41	4.03	3.83	3.79	4.58	4.12
	Female	1.10	1.11	0.95	1.46	2.21	2.94	3.53	3.57	4.13	4.36	4.38	4.84	4.68
Korea	Male	1.00	0.99	1.06	1.08	1.16	0.85	0.99	0.98	1.01	1.09	0.88	1.02	1.02
	Female	1.03	1.00	1.04	0.91	0.92	0.98	1.05	1.06	0.99	1.05	0.82	0.94	1.14
Nepal	Male	1.19	1.28	1.10	1.21	1.79	1.86	2.20	2.24	2.31	2.33	2.27	2.87	2.66
	Female	1.04	1.12	1.04	1.26	1.59	1.72	2.22	2.26	2.11	1.59	2.01	3.06	2.45
Pakistan	Male	1.11	1.24	1.12	1.46	1.85	2.12	2.60	3.15	3.34	3.57	3.25	4.24	4.31
	Female	1.03	1.25	0.98	1.24	1.49	1.60	1.63	1.79	1.67	0.98	2.52	3.54	3.90
Philippines	Male	0.96	1.06	1.03	0.99	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.07	1.21	0.96	1.40	1.16
	Female	0.94	0.97	0.96	1.04	1.09	0.97	1.23	1.21	1.22	1.15	1.21	1.31	1.35
Sri Lanka	Male	1.03	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.16	1.18	1.81	1.45	1.96	1.54	1.72	2.00	2.25
	Female	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.09	1.10	1.24	1.60	1.39	1.72	0.89	2.01	2.09	2.81
Thailand	Male	1.04	0.88	0.95	0.96	0.95	1.10	1.00	1.29	0.99	1.21	0.78	1.51	1.37
	Female	1.03	1.25	1.15	0.98	1.12	0.97	0.87	1.22	0.96	0.93	0.96	1.43	1.21
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA														
Colombia	Male	1.07	1.03	0.98	1.09	1.18	1.62	1.39	1.86	1.82	1.78	2.02	2.36	1.84
	Female	1.03	1.04	0.88	1.24	1.20	1.30	1.60	1.73	1.52	1.82	1.96	2.74	2.45
Costa Rica	Male	0.94	1.11	0.91	1.09	1.08	1.33	1.11	1.11	1.29	1.24	1.45	1.35	1.62
	Female	1.12	1.02	1.03	0.81	0.98	1.08	1.09	0.93	1.28	1.24	1.00	1.40	1.05
Dominican Rep.	Male	0.95	1.11	0.95	1.18	1.33	1.65	1.63	1.96	1.95	2.01	1.71	3.01	1.93
	Female	0.99	1.02	0.99	1.17	1.17	1.45	1.53	1.53	1.68	1.93	1.66	2.89	1.82
Mexico	Male	1.05	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.13	1.47	1.41	1.72	1.85	1.69	1.56	2.29	1.79
	Female	0.99	1.06	0.99	1.20	1.09	1.34	1.26	1.40	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.27	2.33
Panama	Male	0.96	1.02	0.93	1.03	1.09	1.30	1.23	1.20	1.17	1.28	0.92	1.92	1.35
	Female	1.07	0.92	1.07	0.71	1.00	1.32	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.98	0.76	1.74	1.30
Peru	Male	1.02	1.04	0.88	0.93	1.12	1.47	1.31	1.37	1.24	1.66	1.72	2.31	2.12
	Female	1.08	0.96	1.07	1.01	1.35	1.30	1.19	1.30	1.75	1.40	1.70	2.61	2.55

* Including West Asia

Table 3.2 Percent Distribution of Male Population According to Marital Status, by Age

Country	Marital Status	AGE									
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
ASIA AND PACIFIC*											
Bangladesh	Never Married	93.0	61.9	20.6	5.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.2
	Currently Married	5.8	36.9	77.9	92.2	97.3	96.0	96.3	96.3	95.1	86.7
	Widowed	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	4.2	11.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Fiji	Never Married	99.0	67.5	23.5	10.4	4.3	4.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	6.1
	Currently Married	0.9	31.3	73.7	88.7	93.5	93.8	95.3	92.8	90.6	76.7
	Widowed		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.7	3.4	5.8	15.9
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	1.1	2.4	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4
Indonesia	Never Married	97.0	62.3	23.0	6.8	2.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
	Currently Married	2.6	34.8	73.9	90.0	94.0	94.3	96.6	92.5	92.7	82.0
	Widowed	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.7	1.8	6.1	6.1	15.6
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4
Jordan	Never Married	99.0	77.7	37.6	10.6	2.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1
	Currently Married	1.0	22.1	61.9	89.7	96.9	97.5	98.7	97.8	97.8	90.2
	Widowed				0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.4	8.1
	Divorced & Separated		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
Korea	Never Married	99.6	91.0	43.1	5.5	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8
	Currently Married	0.3	8.7	56.0	92.7	96.6	96.9	97.2	95.7	94.9	82.9
	Widowed	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.6	3.7	15.1
	Divorced & Separated		0.2	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	7.2
Malaysia	Never Married	98.9	81.5	36.0	12.6	4.9	2.6	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.3
	Currently Married	1.1	18.2	63.0	86.4	92.0	95.5	95.8	95.4	90.0	81.6
	Widowed			0.4	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.9	2.8	5.6	13.3
	Divorced & Separated		0.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.1	2.8
Nepal	Never Married	71.2	30.8	9.4	3.9	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.1	1.2
	Currently Married	26.9	66.9	86.4	92.4	93.0	93.2	90.5	89.8	83.7	74.3
	Widowed	0.1	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.7	4.3	7.1	7.9	14.3	24.4
	Divorced & Separated	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.0
Pakistan	Never Married	93.8	67.5	31.6	14.5	6.6	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.6	1.9
	Currently Married	6.1	31.7	64.7	81.1	89.3	90.6	91.9	88.0	87.2	75.4
	Widowed	0.1		1.3	1.9	2.6	3.7	4.3	8.0	9.2	21.7
	Divorced & Separated		0.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.9
Philippines	Never Married	98.0	74.2	34.7	14.0	7.1	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.1
	Currently Married	1.9	25.3	64.4	83.9	90.9	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.3	82.0
	Widowed		0.1	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.5	5.7	15.4
	Divorced & Separated		0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Sri Lanka	Never Married	99.6	88.2	56.3	26.3	11.5	6.8	7.0	3.9	3.6	2.8
	Currently Married	0.3	11.4	43.3	73.3	87.3	90.2	89.4	90.9	90.2	80.4
	Widowed		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.8	2.9	4.7	5.9	15.9
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.9
Thailand	Never Married	95.3	63.0	25.9	8.0	5.9	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.6
	Currently Married	3.5	35.1	72.7	90.4	91.8	93.6	93.5	88.4	87.7	75.2
	Widowed	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	2.2	3.1	8.8	7.4	21.3
	Divorced & Separated	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.8	2.0
CARIBBIAN AND LATIN AMERICA											
Colombia	Never Married	97.1	74.6	37.4	19.3	14.1	11.4	9.0	8.0	9.1	7.8
	Currently Married	2.0	24.7	61.5	79.3	83.8	86.7	85.2	84.7	81.3	75.3
	Widowed	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.5	2.9	3.2	5.4	13.6
	Divorced & Separated	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.5	2.9	3.9	4.2	3.2
Costa Rica	Never Married	97.9	70.4	32.0	16.4	9.9	12.5	6.9	7.4	8.6	7.5
	Currently Married	1.9	28.0	65.4	78.6	85.0	81.9	88.3	85.2	81.4	71.4
	Widowed		0.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.3	3.8	3.8	15.3
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	1.5	1.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	2.9	4.1	6.2	5.8
Dominican Republic	Never Married	97.5	68.5	32.5	10.8	7.0	4.2	4.3	3.9	2.3	3.0
	Currently Married	1.7	24.2	56.6	78.8	85.0	86.3	85.5	84.1	82.8	73.1
	Widowed		0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	4.5	11.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.8	7.4	10.6	10.1	7.6	8.8	8.1	9.9	10.4	12.8
Mexico	Never Married	94.4	59.1	26.0	11.0	8.4	4.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.3
	Currently Married	4.9	39.3	71.6	86.4	88.7	92.0	91.2	89.1	86.4	78.4
	Widowed	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.2	4.2	5.1	14.5
	Divorced & Separated	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.8	4.1	3.8
Panama	Never Married	96.4	68.9	26.1	14.0	11.3	9.9	8.1	5.6	5.6	4.9
	Currently Married	2.2	27.2	57.7	78.7	79.8	80.1	79.5	80.6	80.5	68.9
	Widowed	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	2.2	3.5	3.7	13.3
	Divorced & Separated	1.2	3.5	5.7	7.0	8.6	8.4	10.1	10.2	10.2	12.8
Peru	Never Married	97.5	72.8	32.7	13.9	6.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.4	3.1
	Currently Married	2.3	25.6	65.3	82.4	89.3	90.0	90.1	87.7	88.1	75.3
	Widowed		0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.2	1.8	4.1	5.1	19.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	1.5	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.6

*Including West Asia

Table 3.4 Percent Distribution of Male Population According to Marital Status, by Age – Urban

Country	Marital Status	AGE										
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Never Married	96.9	69.9	28.1	10.8	2.0	1.2	3.1			1.0	2.6
	Currently Married	2.6	27.0	69.9	87.8	95.7	95.7	95.0	95.5	96.9	83.6	83.6
	Widowed	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.5	1.3	2.7	2.0	14.0	14.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.6	0.9		0.1	0.1
Fiji	Never Married	99.0	69.5	22.8	11.5	2.1	4.7	1.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	3.3
	Currently Married	0.9	29.0	74.6	87.3	95.0	94.3	96.8	92.8	88.3	73.6	73.6
	Widowed	0.1		0.5		0.6	1.0	0.9	2.6	8.3	20.8	20.8
	Divorced & Separated		1.5	2.0	0.9	2.3		0.8	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
Indonesia	Never Married	98.0	72.3	33.1	9.5	3.5	1.8	0.8	0.3		1.8	1.8
	Currently Married	2.0	26.4	64.8	87.8	92.8	95.3	96.9	92.0	94.6	83.4	83.4
	Widowed		0.2	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.1	6.7	4.8	12.9	12.9
	Divorced & Separated		1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8		1.2	1.0	0.5	1.8	1.8
Jordan	Never Married	99.2	80.8	41.6	12.0	3.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.3
	Currently Married	0.8	19.0	57.8	87.3	96.5	97.2	98.5	97.7	97.9	89.2	89.2
	Widowed			0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	8.8	8.8
	Divorced & Separated		0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7
Korea	Never Married	99.6	91.2	42.5	5.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Currently Married	0.4	8.6	56.6	92.8	97.2	96.7	96.9	95.9	94.2	81.1	81.1
	Widowed		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	4.1	16.7	16.7
	Divorced & Separated			0.6	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8
Nepal	Never Married	90.0	68.0	20.7	13.0	9.1					4.5	4.5
	Currently Married	10.9	32.0	79.3	87.0	86.4	40.5	90.0	100.0	80.0	54.5	54.5
	Widowed					4.5	4.8	10.0		20.0	36.4	36.4
	Divorced & Separated						4.8				4.5	4.5
Pakistan	Never Married	96.3	73.1	34.3	14.2	7.4	4.9	3.8	2.1	0.1	2.4	2.4
	Currently Married	3.5	26.4	62.5	80.6	86.9	90.2	93.0	90.0	86.5	75.7	75.7
	Widowed		0.1	1.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.2	7.1	11.2	20.5	20.5
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
Philippines	Never Married	98.4	79.1	39.9	16.7	7.6	5.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1
	Currently Married	1.4	20.4	59.4	81.7	91.5	92.5	94.1	93.3	92.1	84.3	84.3
	Widowed	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.7	3.3	4.6	12.1	12.1
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2		0.5	0.5
Sri Lanka	Never Married	99.9	87.4	55.8	29.5	12.0	7.0	11.7	5.2	3.7	3.8	3.8
	Currently Married	0.1	12.1	44.0	69.9	87.6	88.0	84.6	90.0	88.3	78.8	78.8
	Widowed		0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	7.7	17.3	17.3
	Divorced & Separated		0.4	0.1			1.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Thailand	Never Married	98.6	78.4	35.8	14.7	11.1	2.5	5.1	1.9	3.5	7.6	7.6
	Currently Married	0.9	20.5	63.4	85.5	88.9	96.1	91.5	91.1	84.7	76.0	76.0
	Widowed							1.8	7.0	4.1	14.0	14.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.5		0.7			1.4	1.6		7.7	2.4	2.4
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Never Married	97.1	74.9	36.3	18.3	12.6	7.2	7.3	6.7	7.9	5.4	5.4
	Currently Married	1.7	24.6	62.5	80.4	85.0	89.5	87.9	87.0	83.6	77.3	77.3
	Widowed	0.5	0.2			0.5	1.2	2.5	3.9	5.6	15.5	15.5
	Divorced & Separated	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	4.6	3.5	4.9	4.9
Costa Rica	Never Married	97.7	72.3	32.8	16.3	11.5	16.1	9.4	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0
	Currently Married	2.0	25.9	65.3	78.5	84.4	78.5	87.2	82.9	84.9	72.5	72.5
	Widowed		0.2		1.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	4.7	3.3	15.5	15.5
	Divorced & Separated	0.3	1.6	1.9	4.0	3.8	5.0	2.0	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.0
Dominican Republic	Never Married	97.1	68.1	31.5	11.0	6.5	3.8	3.6	2.7	3.9	2.0	2.0
	Currently Married	1.9	23.4	56.4	78.4	84.9	86.6	86.6	86.4	82.6	74.9	74.9
	Widowed			0.2	0.3		0.6	1.4	2.4	3.4	10.3	10.3
	Divorced & Separated	1.0	8.5	11.9	10.3	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.5	10.1	12.7	12.7
Mexico	Never Married	95.4	63.8	28.4	9.3	7.6	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
	Currently Married	3.4	34.5	69.2	83.4	89.1	93.4	91.2	89.7	88.2	77.9	77.9
	Widowed	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.1	3.1	4.4	14.4	14.4
	Divorced & Separated	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5
Panama	Never Married	96.4	69.5	34.9	12.7	9.6	10.4	7.0	4.8	7.8	5.5	5.5
	Currently Married	2.1	26.6	58.5	80.1	81.7	81.7	79.1	81.9	75.6	71.5	71.5
	Widowed	0.2	0.2	0.2		0.7	0.7	1.9	2.1	3.3	10.8	10.8
	Divorced & Separated	1.3	3.7	6.3	7.2	8.7	7.2	12.0	11.2	13.3	12.2	12.2
Peru	Never Married	98.4	76.8	38.0	15.6	7.1	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.7
	Currently Married	1.5	22.1	59.6	80.9	88.9	91.2	88.9	87.6	89.4	75.7	75.7
	Widowed		0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	3.1	3.3	17.3	17.3
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	1.0	2.2	3.0	3.3	2.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	3.3	3.3

*Includes West Asia

Table 3.5 Percent Distribution of All Women According to Marital Status, by Age – Rural

Country	Marital Status	AGE											
		10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*													
Bangladesh	Never Married	89.8	27.9	3.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.9	
	Currently Married	8.5	65.9	91.2	92.3	91.0	84.3	78.6	71.0	63.2	48.9	24.7	
	Widowed	0.1	0.6	1.5	3.8	7.4	13.0	19.8	27.9	34.5	49.4	71.6	
	Divorced & Separated	0.5	5.2	3.1	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	
Fiji	Never Married	--	86.7	32.5	7.9	3.5	3.5	2.9	1.5	2.6	0.4	4.9	
	Currently Married	--	13.1	63.4	87.1	93.5	91.3	89.7	90.0	78.4	73.6	37.4	
	Widowed	--	0.2	1.0	1.6	0.3	4.0	7.9	5.9	18.3	24.7	56.6	
	Divorced & Separated	--	--	2.9	3.5	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	
Indonesia	Never Married	98.8	65.1	18.8	5.7	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	
	Currently Married	0.9	29.2	74.4	84.9	88.3	84.8	80.3	74.7	62.3	54.1	31.8	
	Widowed	0.1	1.0	1.4	3.0	3.9	7.0	11.8	17.3	32.8	40.4	64.6	
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	4.7	5.4	6.5	5.3	6.4	6.6	6.2	4.2	4.7	2.6	
Jordan	Never Married	--	70.8	21.9	6.2	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	
	Currently Married	--	28.6	77.0	91.7	95.0	94.7	90.6	88.6	81.4	79.0	49.3	
	Widowed	--	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	4.5	7.2	9.8	17.6	19.6	48.8	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	
Korea	Never Married	--	95.0	48.9	7.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.0	
	Currently Married	--	4.8	49.8	90.0	96.0	93.3	88.4	78.3	69.3	57.9	31.8	
	Widowed	--	--	--	0.6	1.5	4.3	9.5	18.9	27.9	40.4	66.0	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.3	1.2	1.2	
Nepal	Never Married	--	40.9	6.2	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	--	0.2	
	Currently Married	--	58.3	92.0	96.0	93.2	90.4	84.0	75.6	66.0	58.7	34.8	
	Widowed	--	0.3	0.4	1.4	4.0	7.7	13.1	22.3	31.3	39.5	62.4	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.6	
Pakistan	Never Married	98.6	57.6	18.7	7.8	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.0	
	Currently Married	1.4	41.6	78.4	86.9	92.2	92.6	89.7	84.1	80.2	80.2	44.9	
	Widowed	--	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.8	3.6	7.4	12.5	19.8	18.0	53.3	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.6	2.7	3.7	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.3	0.8	
Philippines	Never Married	--	90.4	51.1	24.7	10.8	6.3	3.2	4.3	3.9	5.5	7.6	
	Currently Married	--	9.5	47.3	73.3	86.6	89.6	91.1	86.4	82.3	73.6	47.5	
	Widowed	--	--	0.3	0.7	1.6	2.4	4.0	8.2	12.3	19.6	44.1	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.8	
Sri Lanka	Never Married	--	93.4	60.6	31.5	13.2	5.7	4.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.2	
	Currently Married	--	6.2	37.8	65.4	82.4	85.5	81.7	81.9	75.7	68.3	40.8	
	Widowed	--	--	0.3	1.3	2.1	5.5	10.5	12.2	19.5	27.2	54.4	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.3	1.2	1.7	2.3	3.4	3.4	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.5	
Thailand	Never Married	--	82.9	36.7	14.6	7.6	5.2	3.6	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.4	
	Currently Married	--	16.0	59.5	80.9	86.9	87.4	86.2	85.8	74.8	64.6	39.9	
	Widowed	--	0.1	0.7	0.9	2.9	2.6	6.8	6.8	19.8	29.7	53.7	
	Divorced & Separated	--	1.0	3.1	3.6	2.6	4.8	3.3	5.4	2.8	2.2	3.1	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA													
Colombia	Never Married	--	79.3	38.0	22.7	14.4	10.5	12.7	14.8	11.1	14.8	15.3	
	Currently Married	--	19.9	59.3	75.4	83.1	85.0	76.6	69.8	69.8	56.8	40.3	
	Widowed	--	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8	7.3	11.7	13.4	23.6	40.3	
	Divorced & Separated	--	0.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.4	3.6	5.6	4.4	3.9	
Costa Rica	Never Married	--	81.0	37.0	20.1	11.7	10.3	7.0	7.8	8.4	16.3	9.8	
	Currently Married	--	17.2	59.4	72.3	81.3	82.1	84.3	77.7	71.1	58.7	43.4	
	Widowed	--	--	0.2	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	5.7	15.1	11.5	58.4	
	Divorced & Separated	--	1.8	3.4	6.8	5.4	5.5	6.5	8.8	5.4	13.5	8.4	
Dominican Republic	Never Married	--	67.3	19.3	4.9	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.5	
	Currently Married	--	25.1	64.7	81.7	85.0	86.3	84.5	80.8	70.6	67.1	39.5	
	Widowed	--	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	5.0	5.0	11.2	15.1	43.2	
	Divorced & Separated	--	7.2	15.5	12.3	11.3	10.7	9.4	13.4	17.5	16.7	15.9	
Mexico	Never Married	--	74.3	29.5	11.4	7.1	4.5	4.5	3.3	5.0	3.1	6.3	
	Currently Married	--	24.1	65.0	84.1	87.1	87.7	86.7	81.3	75.0	72.1	44.5	
	Widowed	--	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.9	3.3	4.7	10.8	15.1	21.4	43.6	
	Divorced & Separated	--	1.5	4.9	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.8	3.4	5.5	
Panama	Never Married	--	74.1	26.3	6.6	5.8	3.6	3.5	0.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	
	Currently Married	--	22.1	66.3	83.9	85.5	85.5	86.5	80.8	73.6	65.1	44.9	
	Widowed	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.0	1.8	2.7	7.5	17.8	39.2	
	Divorced & Separated	--	3.4	7.4	9.2	8.1	8.9	8.2	15.8	14.6	15.8	14.5	
Peru	Never Married	--	77.5	31.0	14.2	12.2	4.8	6.3	4.3	2.4	4.0	2.8	
	Currently Married	--	20.3	63.9	79.8	81.9	88.0	84.8	83.3	78.8	68.6	44.7	
	Widowed	--	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.9	3.8	6.9	14.9	23.9	48.9	
	Divorced & Separated	--	1.8	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.3	5.0	5.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	

*Including West Asia

Table 3.5 Percent Distribution of Male Population According to Marital Status, by Age – Rural

Country	Marital Status	AGE									
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
ASIA AND PACIFIC*											
Bangladesh	Never Married	91.7	59.5	19.6	4.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.2
	Currently Married	6.2	37.7	78.9	92.7	97.4	96.0	96.5	96.4	94.9	87.1
	Widowed	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	4.4	10.2
	Divorced & Separated	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Fiji	Never Married	99.1	66.3	23.9	9.8	5.4	4.5	1.3	2.0	2.2	7.3
	Currently Married	0.8	32.6	73.3	89.6	92.7	93.5	94.4	92.8	91.8	78.2
	Widowed	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.1	4.0	4.7	13.5
	Divorced & Separated	-	9.7	2.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1
Indonesia	Never Married	96.3	55.3	17.2	5.3	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Currently Married	2.9	40.7	79.1	91.3	94.7	93.8	96.8	92.7	91.9	81.6
	Widowed	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.1	5.9	6.5	16.5
	Divorced & Separated	0.4	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2
Jordan	Never Married	98.2	67.5	24.3	4.9	1.6	0.7	-	1.4	-	0.9
	Currently Married	1.8	32.5	75.6	94.4	98.4	98.4	99.4	97.6	97.6	91.9
	Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	7.0
	Divorced & Separated	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.2
Korea	Never Married	99.7	90.6	43.9	5.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2
	Currently Married	0.3	8.8	55.1	92.6	95.3	97.0	97.5	95.6	95.4	82.8
	Widowed	-	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	3.0	3.3	14.8
	Divorced & Separated	-	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.3
Nepal	Never Married	71.8	30.0	9.1	3.8	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	-	1.0
	Currently Married	27.3	68.0	86.6	92.5	93.2	93.3	90.5	89.4	83.9	74.5
	Widowed	0.2	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.6	4.2	7.3	8.1	14.1	23.1
	Divorced & Separated	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.4
Pakistan	Never Married	92.6	64.9	30.4	14.6	6.3	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7
	Currently Married	7.3	34.3	65.7	81.4	90.2	90.8	91.4	87.3	87.3	75.4
	Widowed	0.1	-	1.0	1.3	2.3	3.6	4.7	8.5	8.3	22.1
	Divorced & Separated	-	0.7	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.3	2.2	0.7
Philippines	Never Married	97.8	71.6	31.8	12.6	6.8	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.2	1.6
	Currently Married	2.1	28.0	67.2	85.1	90.6	92.5	92.1	92.1	91.0	81.0
	Widowed	-	6.1	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	3.0	3.6	6.1	16.8
	Divorced & Separated	-	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6
Sri Lanka	Never Married	99.7	88.5	56.4	25.4	11.4	6.8	5.8	3.6	3.6	2.5
	Currently Married	0.3	11.3	43.1	74.1	87.2	90.7	90.6	91.1	90.6	80.8
	Widowed	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.8	4.9	5.5	15.8
	Divorced & Separated	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9
Thailand	Never Married	96.5	60.9	23.9	7.1	5.1	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.6
	Currently Married	3.3	38.4	74.7	91.6	92.4	93.7	93.8	28.4	88.1	75.5
	Widowed	-	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.3	3.3	8.9	8.9	20.0
	Divorced & Separated	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.0
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA											
Colombia	Never Married	97.0	74.3	39.1	20.8	16.6	13.7	11.2	9.8	10	10.4
	Currently Married	2.3	24.7	59.6	77.7	81.6	83.1	81.6	81.4	78.8	73.0
	Widowed	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.4	5.1	5.8	14.1
	Divorced & Separated	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	3.6	3.4	5.5	2.4
Costa Rica	Never Married	98.1	68.4	33.2	16.6	8.6	8.6	4.4	7.6	10.2	8.0
	Currently Married	1.9	30.2	65.4	79.1	85.6	85.5	89.7	87.7	78.0	70.4
	Widowed	-	-	-	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	3.9	16.1
	Divorced & Separated	-	1.4	1.3	4.0	4.8	4.1	3.9	2.9	7.9	5.8
Dominican Republic	Never Married	97.9	68.8	33.5	10.8	7.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	1.4	3.7
	Currently Married	1.5	24.9	56.8	79.2	85.1	86.1	84.8	82.5	82.9	72.0
	Widowed	-	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.4	1.7	5.1	11.4
	Divorced & Separated	0.6	6.2	9.1	10.0	6.9	8.6	8.0	10.9	10.6	12.9
Mexico	Never Married	93.4	53.7	23.6	12.9	9.2	6.0	4.2	4.5	5.4	3.3
	Currently Married	6.1	44.5	74.1	84.3	88.3	90.6	91.1	88.6	85.1	78.6
	Widowed	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.3	4.7	5.6	14.6
	Divorced & Separated	0.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.1	4.0	3.4
Yemen	Never Married	96.5	68.1	37.6	15.6	12.9	9.4	9.5	6.4	3.3	4.1
	Currently Married	2.3	27.9	56.7	76.9	77.9	78.2	80.0	79.4	85.6	66.7
	Widowed	-	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	4.0	15.9
	Divorced & Separated	1.2	3.5	5.0	0.8	8.5	9.3	7.9	9.3	6.9	13.2
Peru	Never Married	95.6	62.6	19.7	10.5	6.2	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.4	2.2
	Currently Married	4.1	34.8	79.4	85.4	90.0	88.2	92.4	88.2	86.2	74.8
	Widowed	-	-	-	1.2	2.1	4.3	2.4	5.5	7.7	21.1
	Divorced & Separated	0.3	2.6	0.9	2.8	1.8	3.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.9

*Including West Asia

Table 3.7 Summary Indices of Marital Status of Household Population

Country	Sex	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL		
		EM (15-49)	SMAM	MEDIAN	EM (15-49)	SMAM	MEDIAN	EM (15-49)	SMAM	MEDIAN
ASIA AND PACIFIC*										
Bangladesh	Female	91.4	16.2	15.2	85.1	17.4	16.5	92.0	16.1	15.1
	Male	62.2	24.0	23.7	57.8	25.2	24.5	62.7	23.8	23.4
Fiji	Female	68.1	21.6	19.8	66.0	22.6	20.0	69.4	21.3	19.7
	Male	56.4	25.1	23.4	55.1	25.3	23.7	57.2	25.0	23.3
Indonesia	Female	76.4	20.3	18.6	68.0	21.7	19.8	80.4	19.4	17.8
	Male	62.6	24.6	23.1	55.9	25.8	24.4	66.4	23.8	21.9
Jordan	Female	65.8	21.6	19.6	64.0	22.2	20.0	76.7	20.0	18.3
	Male	52.8	26.3	24.6	51.5	26.8	25.6	55.7	24.7	23.6
Korea	Female	67.3	23.1	22.3	64.6	23.4	22.6	71.5	22.5	21.9
	Male	57.0	27.0	26.3	56.4	27.2	26.4	57.6	27.0	26.3
Malaysia	Female	65.3	23.1	21.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Male	52.7	26.6	25.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	Female	89.7	17.4	15.8	75.1	18.9	18.6	90.1	17.4	15.8
	Male	76.0	21.3	19.4	55.6	25.0	23.5	76.8	20.6	19.3
Pakistan	Female	79.4	19.9	17.9	74.3	20.9	19.5	81.4	19.5	17.4
	Male	59.3	25.3	24.2	56.2	26.0	24.6	60.6	25.0	23.9
Philippines	Female	57.1	24.3	23.1	50.7	25.7	25.0	61.4	23.5	22.2
	Male	51.9	26.0	25.0	49.9	26.8	25.5	52.9	25.5	24.0
Sri Lanka	Female	58.8	25.1	23.4	56.8	25.3	22.8	59.3	25.0	23.5
	Male	44.7	28.2	27.7	44.5	28.4	27.2	44.9	28.2	27.6
Thailand	Female	65.6	22.7	20.6	49.5	24.6	23.3	68.7	22.0	20.3
	Male	58.2	25.0	24.1	48.0	26.5	24.9	59.9	24.4	22.5
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA										
Colombia	Female	58.2	22.1	21.6	54.9	22.6	22.1	65.0	20.8	19.4
	Male	49.4	26.1	24.8	50.2	26.2	24.5	48.4	26.0	25.1
Costa Rica	Female	59.0	22.5	21.5	55.3	23.5	23.0	63.4	21.6	19.7
	Male	49.3	25.6	23.9	49.7	25.8	23.9	48.8	25.4	23.8
Dominican Republic	Female	72.2	20.4	19.3	68.2	21.1	20.0	76.9	19.7	18.1
	Male	53.6	25.1	24.2	50.6	26.1	25.4	52.9	25.2	24.1
Mexico	Female	66.9	21.7	20.0	62.7	22.7	21.0	71.7	20.5	19.0
	Male	57.7	24.4	22.7	56.4	24.7	23.1	59.0	24.0	22.3
Panama	Female	67.8	21.6	20.2	64.5	22.4	21.3	72.6	20.3	19.0
	Male	53.0	25.6	25.3	53.5	25.6	25.2	52.5	25.6	25.3
Peru	Female	63.9	22.8	21.3	60.2	23.2	21.8	71.7	21.6	19.4
	Male	53.9	25.5	24.6	52.5	26.8	25.6	60.7	24.1	23.4

*Includes West Asia

Table 3.8 Coale's *Im* Index and Proportion of Women Currently Married, Ages 15–49

Country	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Currently Married	<i>Im</i>	Currently Married	<i>Im</i>	Currently Married	<i>Im</i>
ASIA AND PACIFIC*						
Bangladesh	81.1	84.3	75.2	77.8	81.6	84.9
Fiji	63.9	66.3	60.9	63.2	65.7	68.1
Indonesia	66.0	68.2	59.3	61.0	69.6	72.4
Jordan	69.8	68.0	63.0	64.9	73.7	76.5
Korea	61.8	63.3	59.2	61.1	65.7	66.5
Malaysia	60.2	61.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nepal	83.5	87.1	69.8	72.1	83.9	87.0
Pakistan	74.6	76.4	70.0	71.9	76.4	78.2
Philippines	54.5	54.1	47.2	46.3	58.7	59.7
Sri Lanka	53.5	53.8	51.9	52.2	53.5	53.8
Thailand	60.0	60.9	44.9	50.2	63.0	64.2
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN						
Colombia	53.2	54.8	49.5	51.0	60.9	62.9
Costa Rica	52.0	52.9	47.3	47.6	57.6	59.3
Dominican Republic	56.3	58.0	49.4	51.3	64.3	66.1
Mexico	59.9	61.5	54.6	56.0	65.9	67.7
Panama	57.4	59.8	52.6	54.5	64.3	67.8
Peru	57.0	57.4	52.9	53.4	65.6	68.5

*Includes West Asia

Table 3.9 Percent of Women Never Married at Age 50

COUNTRY	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
ASIA AND PACIFIC*			
Bangladesh	1	1	0
Fiji	1	1	2
Indonesia	2	1	2
Jordan	2	2	1
Korea	1	1	1
Malaysia	1	NA	NA
Nepal	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	2	4	2
Thailand	3	11	2
Pakistan	1	1	1
Philippines	6	9	4
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA			
Colombia	16	17	15
Costa Rica	10	11	8
Dominican Republic	2	3	1
Mexico	4	5	3
Panama	2	2	1
Peru	5	6	4

*Including West Asia

Table 3.10 Women Widowed, Divorced, and Separated as Percent of Women Ever Married, by Age

Country	Marital Status	AGE									
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+
ASIA AND PACIFIC*											
Bangladesh	Widowed	1.0	1.7	3.8	7.4	13.2	19.7	27.8	35.1	50.5	73.8
	Divorced & Separated	6.8	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
Fiji	Widowed	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	4.2	6.4	7.9	20.0	26.4	57.2
	Divorced & Separated	0.2	5.4	4.1	3.6	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.4	3.0
Indonesia	Widowed	2.8	1.7	2.9	4.2	5.9	11.8	17.4	33.8	41.5	66.8
	Divorced & Separated	12.2	7.2	6.6	5.9	6.1	7.5	6.4	4.7	5.9	2.7
Jordan	Widowed	-	0.6	0.8	2.1	3.5	7.6	12.2	21.2	27.8	55.0
	Divorced & Separated	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7
Korea	Widowed	-	-	0.8	1.6	4.8	10.0	19.4	31.4	45.9	69.5
	Divorced & Separated	-	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.6
Malaysia	Widowed	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	3.2	7.3	15.4	22.5	34.6	62.2
	Divorced & Separated	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.9	4.1	2.9	2.7	3.4
Nepal	Widowed	1.0	0.4	1.4	3.9	7.6	13.0	22.3	31.8	39.5	63.8
	Divorced & Separated	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4
Pakistan	Widowed	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.1	3.9	7.8	12.4	21.5	22.1	55.8
	Divorced & Separated	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Philippines	Widowed	-	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	4.3	8.4	14.8	22.1	47.9
	Divorced & Separated	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1
Sri Lanka	Widowed	-	0.8	2.0	2.4	5.8	10.9	12.7	21.5	29.5	57.4
	Divorced & Separated	4.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.5	1.4
Thailand	Widowed	0.6	1.0	1.1	3.2	2.4	7.0	7.2	19.1	29.6	55.4
	Divorced & Separated	4.9	6.3	4.2	3.4	5.1	4.4	6.2	4.4	3.3	5.1
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA											
Colombia	Widowed	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.1	6.2	13.7	20.1	26.6	55.7
	Divorced & Separated	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.7	5.7	7.7	7.5	10.2	8.7	6.5
Costa Rica	Widowed	-	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	4.3	7.5	14.5	15.7	45.8
	Divorced & Separated	9.6	7.2	9.8	8.8	9.9	9.8	12.4	10.5	11.0	9.3
Dominican Republic	Widowed	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	6.0	7.7	12.3	19.1	44.5
	Divorced & Separated	28.3	23.6	17.6	17.4	15.3	17.7	20.0	23.7	23.3	20.9
Mexico	Widowed	-	1.0	1.3	2.5	4.7	5.6	11.7	17.4	26.2	50.3
	Divorced & Separated	7.8	7.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.2	7.7	8.9	6.9	6.8
Panama	Widowed	0.5	-	0.1	0.9	2.9	1.8	4.0	7.7	19.4	42.3
	Divorced & Separated	4.5	12.3	14.3	13.0	13.3	14.6	19.1	20.0	18.6	10.5
Peru	Widowed	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.5	4.6	8.0	16.5	25.5	50.5
	Divorced & Separated	10.4	8.5	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.9	9.3	6.3	7.7	7.1

*Including West Asia

Table 4.1 Percent of Population with No Schooling, by Age and by Sex

Country	Sex	AGE										Total
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	67.1	46.5	38.7	37.5	43.1	45.1	49.2	52.7	49.7	53.9	44.1
	Female	71.7	56.3	56.1	60.8	65.9	69.9	72.4	73.2	74.0	59.1	57.1
Jordan	Male	23.9	1.2	1.9	3.2	6.2	11.8	21.3	32.2	34.6	59.5	12.7
	Female	27.6	4.6	10.5	22.8	40.0	55.0	69.8	75.8	76.8	87.8	27.2
Korea	Male	35.5	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.1	3.6	5.9	12.2	18.0	53.7	25.6
	Female	37.2	1.3	1.7	2.9	4.9	13.7	23.6	34.3	50.6	83.4	34.6
Malaysia	Male	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.5	2.3	5.1	8.9	17.6	16.6	35.5	7.7
	Female	1.9	4.1	6.6	10.6	16.8	29.2	42.2	56.2	62.8	84.3	22.9
Pakistan	Male	59.8	37.9	37.1	43.7	49.3	54.0	37.9	64.3	69.2	77.4	46.2
	Female	77.4	68.9	74.9	79.2	84.7	88.7	88.7	94.0	93.3	97.5	69.5
Philippines	Male	30.7	2.8	1.8	1.6	3.1	3.0	4.9	4.8	6.5	20.1	8.9
	Female	28.3	1.9	1.5	2.5	2.8	4.2	5.3	7.1	12.6	25.6	9.5
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	49.4	8.0	7.3	9.3	10.8	10.7	13.4	18.3	21.0	49.7	20.4
	Female	48.6	5.8	4.4	7.8	10.8	11.5	16.3	21.3	24.4	36.3	19.8
Costa Rica	Male	11.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.2	4.3	9.0	10.2	9.8	16.3	6.6
	Female	9.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.7	4.9	10.3	10.3	9.3	17.5	6.4
Panama	Male	16.9	0.6	1.1	2.2	2.4	3.2	6.9	8.4	11.4	23.8	8.4
	Female	14.4	0.7	1.5	1.7	4.7	5.5	7.2	11.5	12.3	26.6	9.2
Peru	Male	15.1	1.7	1.3	2.4	3.8	5.3	8.6	13.3	13.2	26.5	9.3
	Female	17.5	4.2	6.0	8.8	16.0	21.8	35.0	36.2	43.5	56.8	21.9

*Including West Asia

Table 4.2 Percent of Population with No Schooling, by Age and by Sex -- Urban

Country	Sex	AGE										Total
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	69.2	38.6	26.2	28.3	28.0	35.1	34.4	49.5	33.9	48.0	41.6
	Female	72.6	45.0	40.5	50.6	55.6	63.8	68.3	74.8	74.1	86.7	60.5
Jordan	Male	22.9	1.0	1.9	2.7	4.6	9.0	15.9	24.0	28.5	50.4	11.0
	Female	25.2	2.4	5.5	12.9	25.9	40.3	59.1	66.9	69.7	82.9	22.7
Korea	Male	38.4	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.4	5.7	8.6	34.3	21.5
	Female	38.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.0	7.8	13.2	20.6	34.1	72.6	28.0
Pakistan	Male	43.1	23.1	18.9	27.8	34.6	34.0	35.9	38.9	53.5	60.1	31.1
	Female	53.8	40.8	46.3	54.2	61.9	71.7	72.6	87.3	81.9	92.4	51.7
Philippines	Male	21.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	7.2	4.5
	Female	21.2	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	3.0	3.5	13.1	5.1
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	40.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	3.5	4.7	6.4	8.4	10.0	19.3	12.4
	Female	37.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	5.3	7.4	9.9	15.3	16.1	26.6	13.2
Costa Rica	Male	9.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	3.3	3.4	8.1	3.2
	Female	8.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.9	6.0	4.0	5.2	11.4	4.0
Dominican Republic	Male	9.4	4.3	1.8	2.9	4.1	3.6	6.0	8.8	12.2	24.5	7.9
	Female	8.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.3	5.1	7.5	12.9	16.4	31.0	8.9
Panama	Male	11.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.5	4.2	10.3	3.8
	Female	8.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.4	4.1	6.6	13.6	4.4
Peru	Male	8.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9	3.5	5.7	5.6	12.4	4.1
	Female	9.0	1.6	2.3	3.8	6.3	12.2	20.3	18.6	24.3	35.8	11.4

*Including West Asia

Table 4.3 Percent of Population with No Schooling, by Age and by Sex – Rural

Country	Sex	AGE										Total
		5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	Male	76.9	52.2	42.1	42.0	47.0	51.1	54.2	58.3	54.0	59.9	49.3
	Female	81.7	63.1	61.5	68.9	74.0	79.6	82.2	83.8	84.0	91.7	64.8
Jordan	Male	26.2	1.5	2.1	4.6	10.9	21.8	37.9	55.3	53.8	78.7	17.9
	Female	32.9	9.3	23.6	46.9	72.3	89.5	95.3	96.6	98.1	99.2	38.2
Korea	Male	32.8	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.8	7.7	10.8	19.6	28.4	66.4	30.4
	Female	36.2	1.3	2.2	5.2	9.3	22.6	36.4	48.6	67.1	90.8	42.4
Pakistan	Male	66.4	43.9	45.6	51.2	55.9	63.1	66.7	75.1	76.1	83.1	52.3
	Female	86.7	80.5	86.8	89.9	93.6	95.0	95.1	96.3	97.9	98.3	76.6
Philippines	Male	34.2	3.5	2.3	2.2	4.4	4.3	6.6	6.4	8.8	25.9	10.8
	Female	31.1	2.5	1.9	3.6	3.8	6.0	6.9	9.2	17.0	31.7	11.7
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	Male	80.5	14.8	14.7	17.6	21.7	20.2	24.8	31.9	35.8	45.1	31.2
	Female	61.6	10.4	7.4	15.6	21.3	20.3	28.4	31.9	38.8	53.5	31.3
Costa Rica	Male	16.6	2.3	2.1	1.9	5.1	7.2	15.5	17.6	16.1	25.0	9.7
	Female	13.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	4.1	8.7	15.4	17.0	14.5	26.6	9.0
Dominican Republic	Male	21.0	12.3	11.2	14.0	12.5	13.4	18.1	21.7	30.8	48.7	22.4
	Female	18.9	8.7	7.9	9.4	7.8	11.1	18.0	25.3	32.5	56.9	20.4
Panama	Male	22.2	0.8	2.1	3.8	4.9	5.4	12.4	15.4	19.5	35.9	13.3
	Female	19.1	0.9	2.2	3.2	9.9	12.3	12.9	22.4	20.5	42.7	15.0
Peru	Male	25.4	2.9	2.3	5.1	9.9	12.7	17.6	24.7	26.0	44.9	18.2
	Female	30.3	8.6	14.5	23.4	38.2	42.8	60.1	14.4	71.5	85.8	41.0

*Including West Asia

Table 4.4 Percent of Population with Secondary Education and Above, by Age and by Sex

Country	Sex	AGE								Total 15-49
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*										
Bangladesh	Male	33.6	40.6	32.4	30.3	26.7	20.7	22.3	14.6	16.3
	Female	17.4	12.7	7.0	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.8	1.2	5.2
Jordan	Male	5.1	36.4	38.6	39.7	24.8	12.9	10.3	5.3	8.2
	Female	5.9	23.2	18.7	10.7	6.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	4.6
Korea	Male	40.4	39.3	48.3	45.7	41.3	30.3	23.5	7.8	20.2
	Female	30.1	30.1	25.0	16.3	10.1	7.6	4.7	1.4	10.2
Malaysia	Male	68.7	64.6	72.0	75.1	78.3	72.3	76.5	55.5	60.6
	Female	72.3	68.7	68.1	59.1	51.2	37.1	32.4	13.2	53.3
Pakistan	Male	12.3	20.2	17.0	14.3	12.1	9.4	6.6	4.2	6.4
	Female	5.2	6.8	4.1	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.6
Philippines	Male	53.6	54.7	50.9	44.6	37.8	34.0	38.6	22.7	26.2
	Female	56.5	57.4	49.5	37.7	29.3	29.7	27.6	14.1	25.3
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA										
Colombia	Male	41.5	40.2	29.8	26.5	23.1	19.2	16.4	11.1	20.2
	Female	44.3	38.6	29.1	23.1	17.6	14.8	13.7	9.4	20.1
Costa Rica	Male	41.6	39.7	37.7	32.3	28.0	22.6	21.2	15.9	23.6
	Female	43.0	42.8	35.4	27.7	25.7	19.1	17.4	14.2	23.3
Dominican Republic	Male	16.2	24.9	16.7	11.7	9.8	8.3	7.9	5.5	9.5
	Female	19.0	24.1	14.0	10.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	3.2	9.3
Panama	Male	60.4	55.8	48.9	41.1	35.3	37.2	32.0	24.4	33.1
	Female	62.3	57.5	53.0	43.3	37.6	38.9	28.5	24.1	35.0
Peru	Male	56.6	62.6	54.7	41.1	30.6	23.6	23.6	16.9	23.6
	Female	47.0	48.9	37.5	29.3	17.5	16.2	14.4	9.3	18.2

*Including West Asia

Table 4.5 Percent of Population with Secondary Education and Above, by Age and by Sex – Urban

Country	Sex	AGE								Total 15-49
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*										
Bangladesh	Male	49.4	54.1	52.2	44.9	44.7	39.3	42.3	29.1	32.0
	Female	39.3	30.3	20.5	12.2	12.4	9.4	6.9	4.5	15.7
Jordan	Male	5.6	38.1	41.5	34.6	30.6	16.0	12.9	7.5	9.9
	Female	7.7	30.3	25.1	14.8	8.7	4.0	2.9	2.7	6.3
Korea	Male	51.0	49.6	59.0	57.2	56.6	44.5	38.0	16.6	29.6
	Female	41.0	39.4	31.7	23.5	16.7	14.0	7.9	3.0	16.3
Pakistan	Male	23.1	37.5	34.6	29.5	27.1	25.1	14.0	12.6	14.4
	Female	16.5	19.2	12.5	5.0	8.4	2.4	1.5	1.0	5.2
Philippines	Male	75.9	78.3	75.1	69.4	65.5	61.7	61.6	47.7	43.9
	Female	70.7	73.3	69.1	60.2	54.7	53.9	49.3	29.8	40.5
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA										
Colombia	Male	61.4	60.2	44.9	39.2	34.1	31.2	27.2	18.8	31.6
	Female	58.4	51.2	40.3	31.9	25.4	21.3	20.2	13.8	29.2
Costa Rica	Male	63.9	59.2	61.0	48.6	45.9	34.6	34.2	25.1	37.6
	Female	60.1	59.0	50.4	42.8	39.3	30.3	27.4	20.6	34.9
Dominican Republic	Male	28.0	40.2	28.3	20.5	18.3	15.9	17.0	13.0	17.9
	Female	28.6	35.9	22.5	18.7	12.2	12.2	12.7	6.4	16.0
Panama	Male	79.1	77.2	71.4	64.3	61.3	55.1	48.0	38.8	49.3
	Female	75.8	74.8	70.3	61.1	58.5	53.4	43.2	33.9	48.9
Peru	Male	72.2	76.9	70.4	55.3	44.0	36.3	35.6	28.7	33.8
	Female	62.3	62.6	51.1	40.6	27.3	25.5	23.6	15.7	27.1

*Including West Asia

Table 4.6 Percent of Population with Secondary Education and Above, by Age and by Sex – Rural

Country	Sex	AGE								Total 15-49
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*										
Bangladesh	Male	22.5	27.4	18.6	18.5	15.4	12.0	12.4	9.2	10.1
	Female	8.1	4.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.2	2.1
Jordan	Male	3.5	30.4	26.8	14.2	5.6	3.0	1.3	0.4	3.8
	Female	1.7	4.0	2.1	0.6	-	-	-	0.2	0.6
Korea	Male	24.1	25.4	29.7	23.3	20.2	14.5	7.4	2.2	9.3
	Female	12.5	13.1	9.9	5.3	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	3.1
Pakistan	Male	7.4	11.6	9.7	7.7	6.1	2.7	3.3	1.4	3.2
	Female	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.0
Philippines	Male	43.4	42.3	37.7	31.5	25.4	21.7	26.7	11.6	18.4
	Female	47.8	46.5	37.9	24.5	16.8	17.8	17.0	6.5	17.8
CARIBBEAN & LATIN AMERICA										
Colombia	Male	12.1	10.1	7.1	6.1	5.4	2.7	1.8	2.0	4.6
	Female	12.0	10.2	7.7	4.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.3	4.3
Costa Rica	Male	22.9	19.7	13.6	12.1	9.3	7.1	6.4	3.9	10.1
	Female	25.7	20.7	15.0	7.7	8.2	5.2	3.0	3.0	10.3
Dominican Republic	Male	5.9	8.7	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.0	2.6
	Female	7.5	7.6	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.0	-	2.5
Panama	Male	39.8	26.7	16.9	11.5	7.7	12.6	10.5	6.3	14.3
	Female	43.9	26.8	21.9	15.0	9.7	12.9	3.4	5.8	16.3
Peru	Male	23.9	26.3	15.4	10.8	6.8	4.6	3.5	1.3	6.3
	Female	11.1	9.4	6.0	4.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.6

*Including West Asia

Table 4.7 Summary Index of Unstandardized Proportion of Population With Educational Attainment

Country	No Schooling – Unstandardized, Ages 15–49						Secondary + – Unstandardized, Ages 15–49					
	Total	Males Urban	Rural	Total	Females Urban	Rural	Total	Males Urban	Rural	Total	Females Urban	Rural
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	33.4	30.8	47.9	64.9	55.5	73.3	31.4	48.3	19.7	9.4	24.0	3.8
Jordan	11.9	9.4	19.5	40.5	30.8	64.5	20.5	23.4	11.9	10.4	14.0	1.5
Korea	5.0	2.6	8.8	14.5	8.0	24.4	39.9	52.5	21.6	20.3	29.1	7.1
Malaysia	6.3	NA	NA	25.1	NA	NA	71.5	NA	NA	60.3	NA	NA
Pakistan	50.6	31.8	59.0	84.1	62.9	92.4	13.9	28.3	7.5	3.6	11.5	1.2
Philippines	3.1	1.0	4.2	4.0	1.4	5.5	47.5	72.0	35.5	45.7	65.4	34.3
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	21.4	4.7	11.4	20.2	6.9	11.2	31.7	47.6	7.8	30.6	41.8	7.4
Costa Rica	4.2	1.5	6.7	4.3	2.2	6.8	33.8	53.1	14.9	32.9	48.0	15.1
Dominican Rep.	10.3	4.4	15.7	9.1	5.5	13.3	15.4	27.0	4.7	15.2	24.3	4.6
Panama	4.0	1.2	7.2	4.8	1.8	9.1	46.4	68.3	20.6	48.4	65.9	23.0
Peru	5.4	2.3	12.0	19.1	9.2	40.2	46.5	61.7	15.2	35.0	48.6	5.8

* Including West Asia

Table 4.8 Summary Index of Standardized Proportion of Population With Educational Attainment

Country	No. Schooling Standardized on Fiji Females, Ages 15-49						Secondary - Standardized on Fiji Females, Ages 15-49					
	Total	Males		Females			Total	Males		Females		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
ASIA AND PACIFIC*												
Bangladesh	43.0	32.5	47.5	64.7	56.0	72.9	31.8	48.3	20.0	9.5	23.5	3.9
Jordan	19.8	9.4	18.2	39.5	29.7	63.2	24.3	25.5	13.9	11.4	15.3	1.7
Korea	4.3	2.4	6.8	12.2	7.5	18.2	40.4	52.1	22.9	21.8	29.9	8.5
Malaysia	5.8	NA	NA	23.5	NA	NA	71.1	NA	NA	61.5	NA	NA
Pakistan	49.1	30.8	57.3	83.3	62.3	92.0	14.2	28.6	7.8	3.9	11.8	1.3
Philippines	3.0	1.0	4.1	3.8	1.4	5.2	47.9	72.2	35.9	46.1	65.1	35.1
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA												
Colombia	21.1	4.6	21.0	11.0	6.8	19.2	31.9	48.0	7.9	30.7	41.5	7.7
Costa Rica	4.2	1.5	6.8	4.2	2.1	6.7	35.0	54.2	15.5	34.2	49.2	15.6
Dominican Rep.	9.9	4.3	15.1	8.9	5.6	12.7	15.5	26.6	4.7	15.0	23.6	4.0
Panama	3.7	1.2	6.6	4.7	1.8	9.0	48.7	69.7	22.3	50.6	62.9	24.4
Peru	5.9	2.2	10.5	18.2	9.2	36.4	47.8	62.2	16.5	35.7	48.4	6.6

* Including West Asia

Table 5.1 Percent Distribution of Households According to *de facto* Household Size

Country	Area	<i>de facto</i> Household Size												Mean	Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-19	20+		
ASIA AND PACIFIC*															
Bangladesh	Total	4.0	6.9	11.3	13.3	15.5	13.8	10.5	8.3	4.9	9.1	1.6	0.4	5.9	5,788
	Urban	8.5	4.9	9.7	11.4	13.8	12.1	10.9	9.5	5.0	11.8	2.1	0.3	5.9	492
	Rural	3.6	7.1	11.5	13.5	15.7	13.9	10.8	8.2	4.8	8.9	1.5	0.4	6.1	5,296
Eun	Total	8.3	7.2	10.6	11.9	13.5	12.8	11.7	8.5	6.0	10.9	1.5	0.3	6.0	5,071
	Urban	6.5	7.5	11.0	12.6	15.4	12.0	11.4	7.5	5.1	9.5	1.2	0.2	5.7	1,779
	Rural	4.6	6.8	10.4	11.6	12.5	13.2	11.9	9.1	6.5	11.6	1.5	0.4	6.1	3,292
Jordan	Total	2.6	6.7	7.4	9.5	11.1	11.1	11.9	11.3	9.8	17.3	1.3	-	6.7	14,068
	Urban	2.0	6.3	7.1	9.5	11.2	10.9	12.0	11.7	9.8	18.0	1.4	-	6.9	9,585
	Rural	3.9	7.4	8.1	9.5	10.8	11.6	11.7	10.5	9.7	15.8	1.2	-	6.5	4,483
Korea	Total	5.7	10.4	12.9	15.6	17.5	15.3	11.1	5.9	3.0	2.5	0.1	-	4.9	21,173
	Urban	6.2	11.8	14.6	17.2	18.7	14.6	9.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	-	-	4.6	12,158
	Rural	5.1	8.6	10.8	13.6	16.6	16.2	13.4	8.2	4.6	3.6	-	-	5.2	9,015
Malaysia	Total	6.6	8.1	9.8	11.6	12.7	11.6	10.4	7.8	6.0	10.4	2.6	2.5	6.5	7,755
	Urban	-	-	-	-	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
	Rural	-	-	-	-	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
Nepal	Total	5.4	9.2	14.0	15.7	16.5	13.4	9.2	6.2	3.7	5.5	0.7	0.3	5.2	5,687
	Urban	8.9	7.5	8.2	13.8	11.8	8.9	11.0	6.8	6.8	8.3	1.4	2.8	6.0	146
	Rural	5.4	9.3	14.7	15.7	16.6	13.5	9.2	6.2	6.2	3.6	5.4	0.4	5.2	5,541
Pakistan	Total	5.0	6.8	9.4	12.3	13.5	12.2	12.2	9.1	6.5	10.2	1.4	0.1	6.0	4,859
	Urban	6.8	6.6	8.9	9.8	11.0	12.6	12.0	10.1	8.1	12.2	1.6	0.3	6.2	1,316
	Rural	4.3	6.9	9.6	13.2	14.5	13.5	12.2	8.7	5.9	9.5	1.1	0.2	6.0	3,543
Sri Lanka	Total	4.5	6.7	11.5	13.1	15.3	13.7	12.1	8.5	6.5	7.6	0.2	-	5.6	8,137
	Urban	3.2	5.5	9.9	10.9	15.2	15.3	13.8	8.7	7.3	9.1	1.0	-	6.0	1,416
	Rural	4.8	6.9	11.9	13.6	15.3	13.4	11.7	8.5	6.4	7.4	0.2	-	5.5	6,721
Thailand	Total	2.0	5.4	10.6	13.6	16.3	15.2	12.4	8.7	7.0	8.2	0.4	-	5.9	4,228
	Urban	3.0	5.0	8.0	12.3	17.7	15.7	13.7	6.4	6.8	10.0	1.0	0.3	6.1	566
	Rural	1.9	5.5	10.9	13.7	16.1	15.1	12.2	9.1	7.1	8.0	0.4	-	5.9	3,662
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA															
Colombia	Total	6.1	9.2	15.0	13.4	13.6	12.6	9.3	7.5	5.8	8.7	0.7	-	5.5	9,793
	Urban	6.2	9.7	13.7	14.2	14.4	12.6	8.9	6.6	5.7	7.4	0.6	-	5.3	6,022
	Rural	6.0	8.5	11.5	12.2	12.2	12.7	10.0	8.8	6.0	11.0	0.7	-	5.7	3,771
Dominican Rep.	Total	8.5	10.5	12.8	12.9	12.6	10.9	9.2	7.5	5.5	8.0	0.5	-	5.3	10,889
	Urban	7.4	10.7	13.5	14.2	13.9	11.7	9.1	6.6	5.1	7.3	0.5	-	5.2	5,135
	Rural	9.6	10.4	12.2	11.7	11.5	10.7	9.3	8.2	5.9	10.0	0.5	-	5.4	5,754
Panama	Total	8.5	12.2	13.7	14.2	13.2	12.2	8.9	6.3	4.4	5.9	0.2	-	4.9	4,771
	Urban	8.8	12.9	15.0	14.7	14.0	11.9	8.3	5.4	3.7	4.8	0.3	-	4.7	2,564
	Rural	8.3	11.3	12.1	13.6	12.3	12.8	9.7	7.4	5.2	6.9	0.2	-	5.2	2,207
Peru	Total	7.8	8.6	11.4	13.5	14.5	12.9	10.9	7.9	5.1	7.0	0.4	-	5.3	7,392
	Urban	5.1	7.4	11.2	13.8	14.3	12.5	11.1	7.9	5.3	7.8	0.6	-	5.4	4,605
	Rural	7.1	10.5	11.6	13.0	14.7	13.6	10.5	7.9	4.7	5.8	0.4	-	5.2	2,787

* Including West Asia

Indonesia, Costa Rica, Mexico and the Philippines did not interview on a *de facto* basis.

Table 5.3 Percent Distribution of Households According to Number of Married Couples - *de jure* Population

Country	Area	Number of Married Couples						Mean	Total
		0	1	2	3	4*	2+		
ASIA AND PACIFIC*									
Bangladesh	Total	14.6	70.0	12.1	2.6	0.7	15.4	1.05	5,788
	Urban	15.9	70.7	10.7	2.5	0.2	13.4	1.00	492
	Rural	14.5	70.0	12.3	2.6	0.7	15.6	1.05	5,296
Fiji	Total	7.2	77.8	12.1	2.3	0.7	15.1	1.12	5,071
	Urban	8.2	78.0	11.0	2.2	0.6	13.8	1.09	1,779
	Rural	6.6	77.7	12.7	2.3	0.7	15.7	1.13	3,291
Indonesia	Total	15.8	75.9	7.9	0.4	-	8.3	0.93	10,586
	Urban	14.3	77.8	7.2	0.5	0.1	7.8	0.94	1,631
	Rural	16.0	75.6	8.0	0.4	-	8.4	0.93	8,955
Jordan	Total	12.5	80.1	6.4	0.9	0.1	7.4	0.96	14,068
	Urban	11.2	81.4	6.3	0.9	0.1	7.3	0.97	9,585
	Rural	15.1	77.2	6.6	0.9	0.1	7.3	0.94	4,482
Korea	Total	19.7	73.2	6.9	0.2	-	7.1	0.88	21,173
	Urban	22.3	74.1	3.5	0.1	-	3.6	0.81	12,158
	Rural	16.1	72.1	11.4	0.4	-	11.8	0.96	9,015
Malaysia	Total	17.4	65.4	12.4	2.6	2.2	17.2	1.09	7,755
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	Total	17.4	63.3	15.0	3.2	1.3	19.5	1.08	5,687
	Urban	19.2	60.3	14.4	3.4	2.8	20.6	1.12	146
	Rural	17.3	63.4	15.0	3.2	1.1	19.3	1.08	5,537
Pakistan	Total	10.3	69.5	15.1	4.1	0.9	20.1	1.16	4,859
	Urban	12.9	67.7	14.6	4.0	0.9	19.5	1.13	1,316
	Rural	9.4	70.3	15.3	4.1	0.9	20.3	1.17	3,547
Philippines	Total	13.4	80.7	5.4	0.4	0.1	5.9	0.93	12,705
	Urban	14.2	78.6	6.4	0.6	0.2	7.2	0.94	3,942
	Rural	13.0	81.7	5.0	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.93	8,761
Sri Lanka	Total	17.7	74.6	7.2	0.5	-	7.7	0.91	8,137
	Urban	17.5	72.8	8.3	1.3	0.1	9.7	0.94	1,416
	Rural	17.8	75.0	6.9	0.3	-	7.2	0.90	6,721
Thailand	Total	12.5	74.6	11.7	1.0	0.1	13.7	1.12	4,228
	Urban	20.0	66.3	12.6	0.9	0.2	13.7	0.95	566
	Rural	11.4	75.9	11.5	1.1	0.1	12.7	1.03	3,662
CARIBBIAN AND LATIN AMERICA									
Colombia	Total	23.8	72.4	3.5	0.2	-	3.7	0.80	9,793
	Urban	24.9	71.5	3.2	0.3	-	3.5	0.79	6,022
	Rural	22.1	73.8	3.8	0.2	-	4.0	0.82	3,770
Costa Rica	Total	21.9	73.8	3.8	0.4	-	4.2	0.83	4,244
	Urban	24.6	71.3	3.6	0.4	0.1	4.1	0.80	2,210
	Rural	18.9	76.6	4.0	0.4	-	4.4	0.86	2,034
Dominican Rep.	Total	27.3	69.2	3.2	0.2	0.1	3.5	0.77	10,889
	Urban	30.5	65.8	3.3	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.74	5,135
	Rural	24.4	72.2	3.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.79	5,754
Mexico	Total	17.7	76.5	5.2	0.5	0.1	5.8	0.89	13,080
	Urban	15.4	77.2	6.6	0.7	0.1	7.4	0.93	6,647
	Rural	20.1	75.8	3.8	0.2	0.1	4.1	0.84	6,433
Panama	Total	28.5	67.2	4.0	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.76	4,771
	Urban	30.6	64.7	4.4	0.3	0.1	4.8	0.75	2,564
	Rural	26.1	70.1	3.6	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.78	2,207
Peru	Total	22.1	71.3	6.1	0.4	0.1	6.6	0.85	7,392
	Urban	24.1	69.4	6.2	0.4	-	6.6	0.83	4,605
	Rural	18.8	74.6	5.9	0.5	0.1	6.5	0.89	2,787

* Including West Asia

Table 5.4 Percent Distribution of Households According to Number of Generations
Represented in Households *de jure* Population

Country	Area	Number of Generations				Mean	Total
		1	2	3	4+		
ASIA AND PACIFIC*							
Bangladesh	Total	7.5	65.7	25.8	1.0	2.20	5,786
	Urban	10.9	65.1	23.2	0.8	2.14	49,291
	Rural	7.2	65.7	26.0	1.0	2.21	5,295
Fiji	Total	14.8	65.2	19.6	0.5	2.06	5,071
	Urban	17.6	64.9	17.3	0.2	2.00	1,771
	Rural	13.2	65.3	20.8	0.6	2.09	3,299
Indonesia	Total	12.8	70.2	16.3	0.6	2.05	10,586
	Urban	13.5	71.2	14.4	0.9	2.03	1,631
	Rural	12.7	70.1	16.6	0.6	2.05	8,955
Jordan	Total	8.2	77.2	14.2	0.4	2.07	14,061
	Urban	7.5	78.1	14.0	0.4	2.07	9,586
	Rural	9.6	75.4	14.7	0.3	2.06	4,475
Korea	Total	14.9	66.6	17.9	0.7	2.04	21,171
	Urban	17.5	70.2	11.9	0.3	1.95	12,151
	Rural	11.3	61.7	25.8	1.2	2.17	9,019
Malaysia	Total	13.2	63.7	22.2	0.9	2.11	7,755
	Urban						
	Rural						
Nepal	Total	10.8	63.6	24.7	0.8	2.16	5,687
	Urban	13.0	58.2	28.1	0.7	2.16	146
	Rural	10.8	63.7	24.6	0.8	2.16	5,541
Pakistan	Total	8.6	63.9	26.5	1.1	2.20	4,859
	Urban	10.2	62.1	26.6	1.1	2.19	1,316
	Rural	7.9	64.6	26.4	1.1	2.21	3,543
Philippines	Total	9.2	76.8	13.6	0.4	2.05	12,703
	Urban	9.1	74.4	16.0	0.5	2.08	3,942
	Rural	9.3	78.0	12.4	0.3	2.04	8,761
Sri Lanka	Total	8.7	69.4	21.5	0.4	2.14	8,137
	Urban	8.4	66.2	24.6	0.7	2.18	1,415
	Rural	8.6	70.1	20.9	0.3	2.13	6,715
Thailand	Total	5.5	71.2	22.6	0.7	2.19	4,228
	Urban	6.8	68.0	24.1	1.1	2.19	566
	Rural	5.3	71.6	22.4	0.7	2.18	3,662
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA							
Colombia	Total	13.4	68.3	17.6	0.7	2.06	9,793
	Urban	13.8	68.0	17.5	0.7	2.05	6,022
	Rural	12.6	68.8	17.8	0.7	2.07	3,771
Costa Rica	Total	12.8	69.5	17.2	0.5	2.05	4,244
	Urban	14.1	68.3	17.4	0.3	2.04	2,210
	Rural	11.5	70.9	16.9	0.7	2.07	2,034
Dominican Rep.	Total	18.9	65.5	15.4	0.4	1.98	10,889
	Urban	19.2	65.4	15.0	0.4	1.97	5,135
	Rural	18.6	65.3	15.8	0.4	1.98	5,754
Mexico	Total	12.7	71.9	14.9	0.5	2.03	13,080
	Urban	11.8	71.4	16.3	0.5	2.06	6,647
	Rural	13.7	72.3	13.4	0.5	2.01	6,433
Panama	Total	18.4	63.8	17.2	0.6	2.00	4,771
	Urban	20.0	61.2	18.1	0.7	2.00	2,564
	Rural	16.5	66.9	16.2	0.4	2.00	2,207
Peru	Total	13.3	66.4	19.6	0.6	2.08	7,392
	Urban	13.6	62.4	19.3	0.7	2.07	4,605
	Rural	13.0	66.3	20.2	0.6	2.08	2,787

* Including West Asia

Table 5.5 Percent Distribution of Household According to Household Structure -- *de jure* Population

Country	Area	Household Structure					Total
		No Couple	Nuclear	Laterally	Vertically	Laterally and Vertically	
ASIA AND PACIFIC*							
Bangladesh	Total	14.6	70.1	2.6	10.0	2.6	5,788
	Urban	16.0	71.0	2.7	8.1	2.2	
	Rural	14.5	70.1	2.6	10.2	2.7	
Fiji	Total	7.5	79.1	1.7	9.3	2.3	5,071
	Urban	8.4	79.3	1.8	8.3	2.1	
	Rural	7.0	79.0	1.7	9.9	2.5	
Indonesia	Total	15.9	75.9	0.5	7.2	0.4	10,586
	Urban	14.7	77.8	0.8	13.1	0.6	
	Rural	16.1	75.6	0.5	7.4	0.4	
Jordan	Total	12.5	80.1	1.0	5.5	0.9	14,068
	Urban	14.2	81.4	1.0	5.3	0.9	
	Rural	15.1	77.2	0.8	5.9	0.9	
Korea	Total	19.7	73.3	0.3	6.6	0.1	21,173
	Urban	22.4	74.1	0.2	3.2	0.1	
	Rural	16.1	72.1	0.4	11.1	0.2	
Malaysia	Total	17.6	66.0	8.0	6.3	2.1	7,755
	Urban						
	Rural						
Nepal	Total	17.4	63.4	3.4	12.1	3.7	5,687
	Urban	19.9	59.6	8.9	7.5	4.1	
	Rural	17.3	63.5	3.2	12.2	3.7	
Pakistan	Total	10.3	69.6	3.0	12.7	4.4	4,859
	Urban	12.9	67.8	3.1	12.0	4.2	
	Rural	9.4	70.3	3.0	12.9	4.4	
Philippines	Total	13.4	80.8	0.5	4.9	0.4	12,703
	Urban	14.3	78.7	0.7	5.7	0.7	
	Rural	13.0	81.7	0.5	4.5	0.3	
Sri Lanka	Total	17.7	74.6	0.7	6.4	0.5	8,137
	Urban	17.6	73.0	1.3	7.0	1.3	
	Rural	17.8	75.0	0.6	6.3	0.3	
Thailand	Total	12.6	74.8	0.4	11.3	1.0	4,228
	Urban	20.0	67.0	0.5	11.9	0.7	
	Rural	11.5	76.0	0.3	11.2	1.0	
CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA							
Colombia	Total	24.0	72.4	0.7	2.7	0.2	9,793
	Urban	25.0	71.6	0.9	2.3	0.2	
	Rural	22.5	73.7	0.4	3.3	0.1	
Costa Rica	Total	22.0	73.8	0.4	3.3	0.4	4,244
	Urban	24.7	71.2	0.5	3.2	0.5	
	Rural	19.1	76.7	0.4	3.4	0.4	
Dominican Rep.	Total	27.7	69.3	0.5	2.4	0.2	10,889
	Urban	31.1	65.9	0.7	2.2	0.2	
	Rural	24.6	72.3	0.3	2.5	0.2	
Mexico	Total	17.8	76.5	0.6	4.7	0.5	13,080
	Urban	15.4	77.2	0.6	6.0	0.8	
	Rural	20.2	75.8	0.5	3.3	0.2	
Panama	Total	28.7	67.2	0.6	3.3	0.2	4,771
	Urban	30.9	64.7	0.7	3.5	0.3	
	Rural	26.2	70.1	0.5	3.4	0.1	
Peru	Total	22.3	71.5	0.7	5.1	0.4	7,392
	Urban	24.1	69.7	0.8	5.0	0.3	
	Rural	19.2	74.6	0.4	5.2	0.6	

* Including West Asia

Figures

Figure 1 Sex Ratio - Total Population

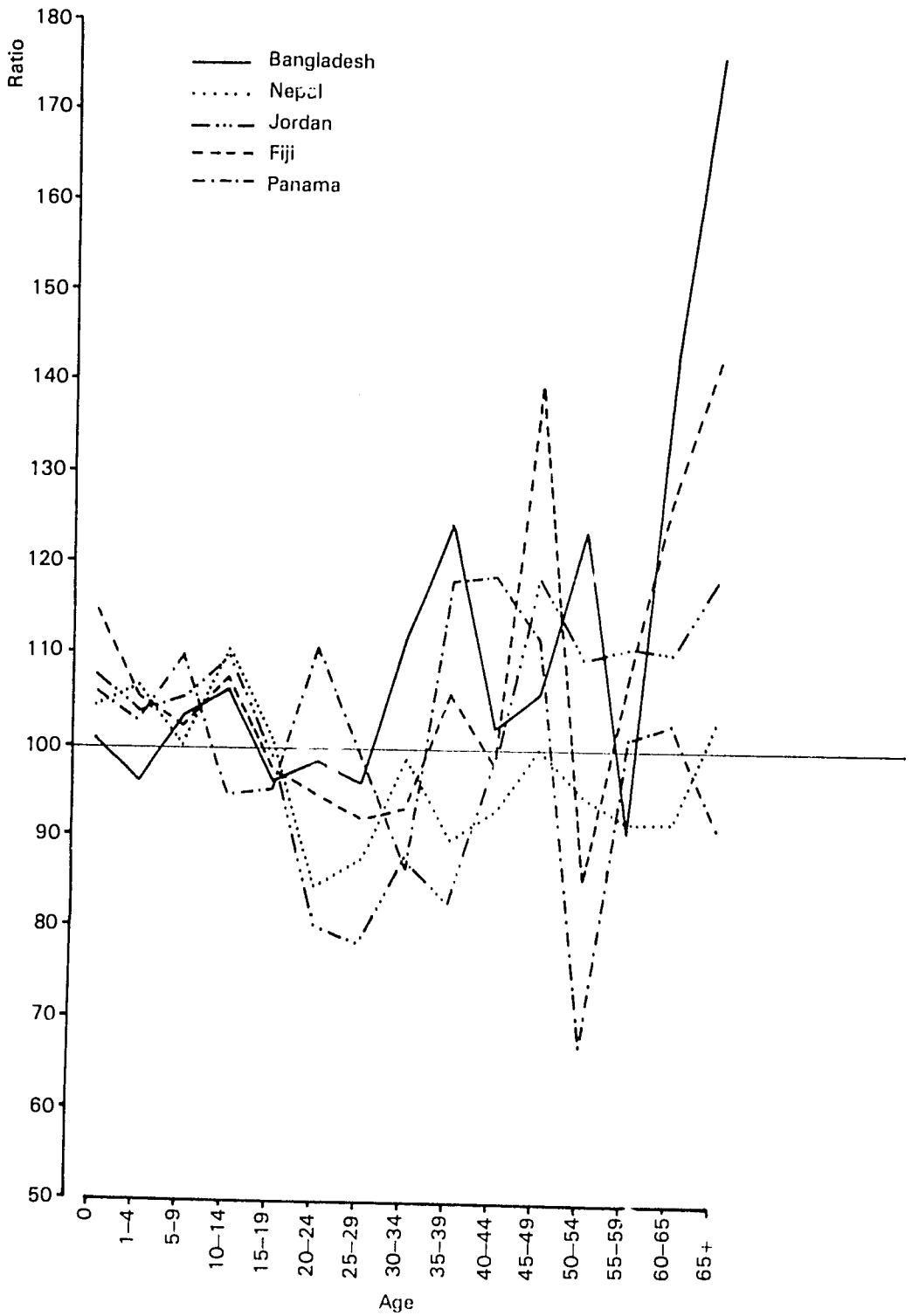


Figure 2 Percent Distribution of Population According to Terminal Digit of Reported Age, from Myers' Blended Index.

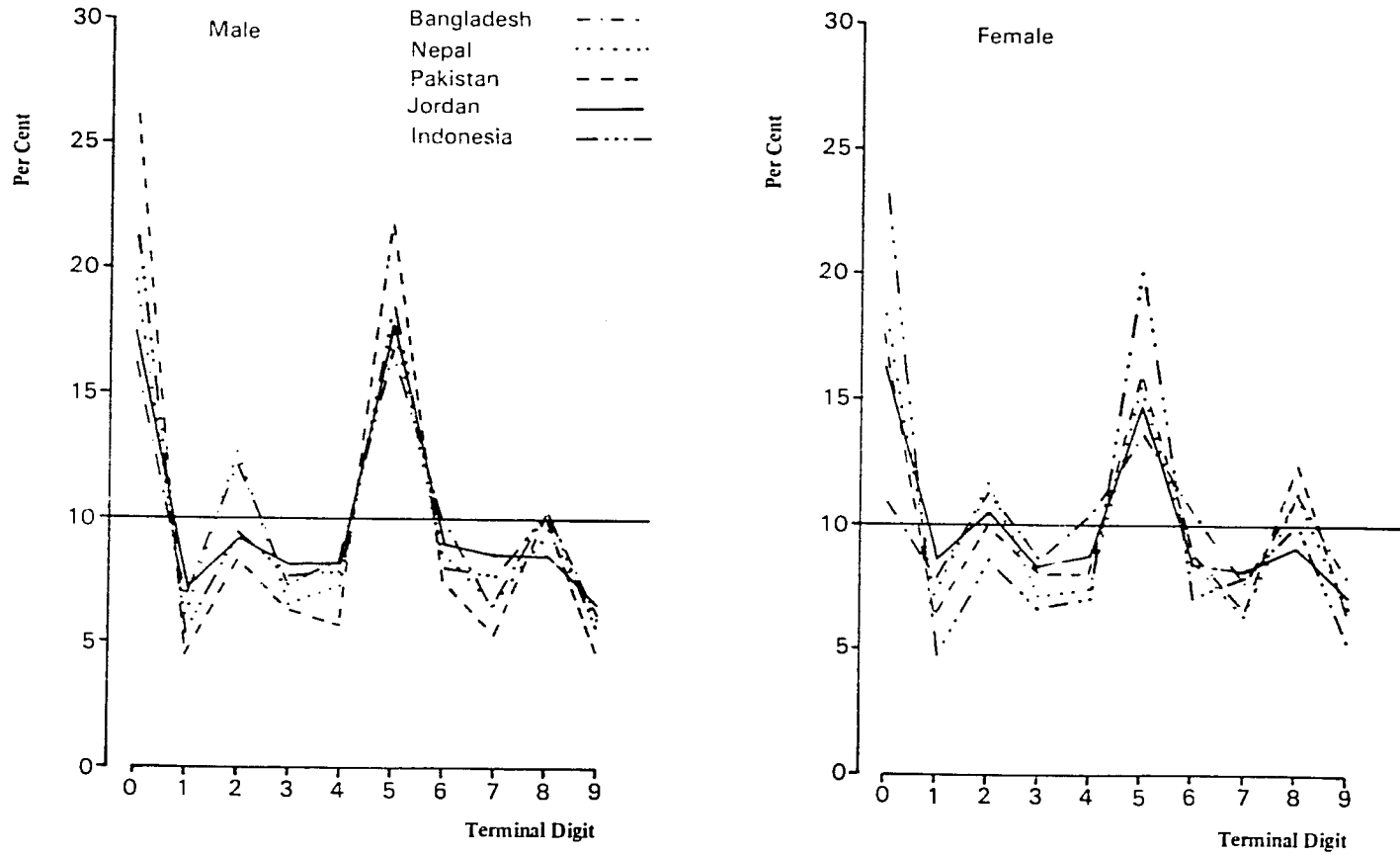


Figure 3 Percent Distribution of Ever-Married Women According to Whether Currently Married or Widowed, Divorced, or Separated, by Age Group

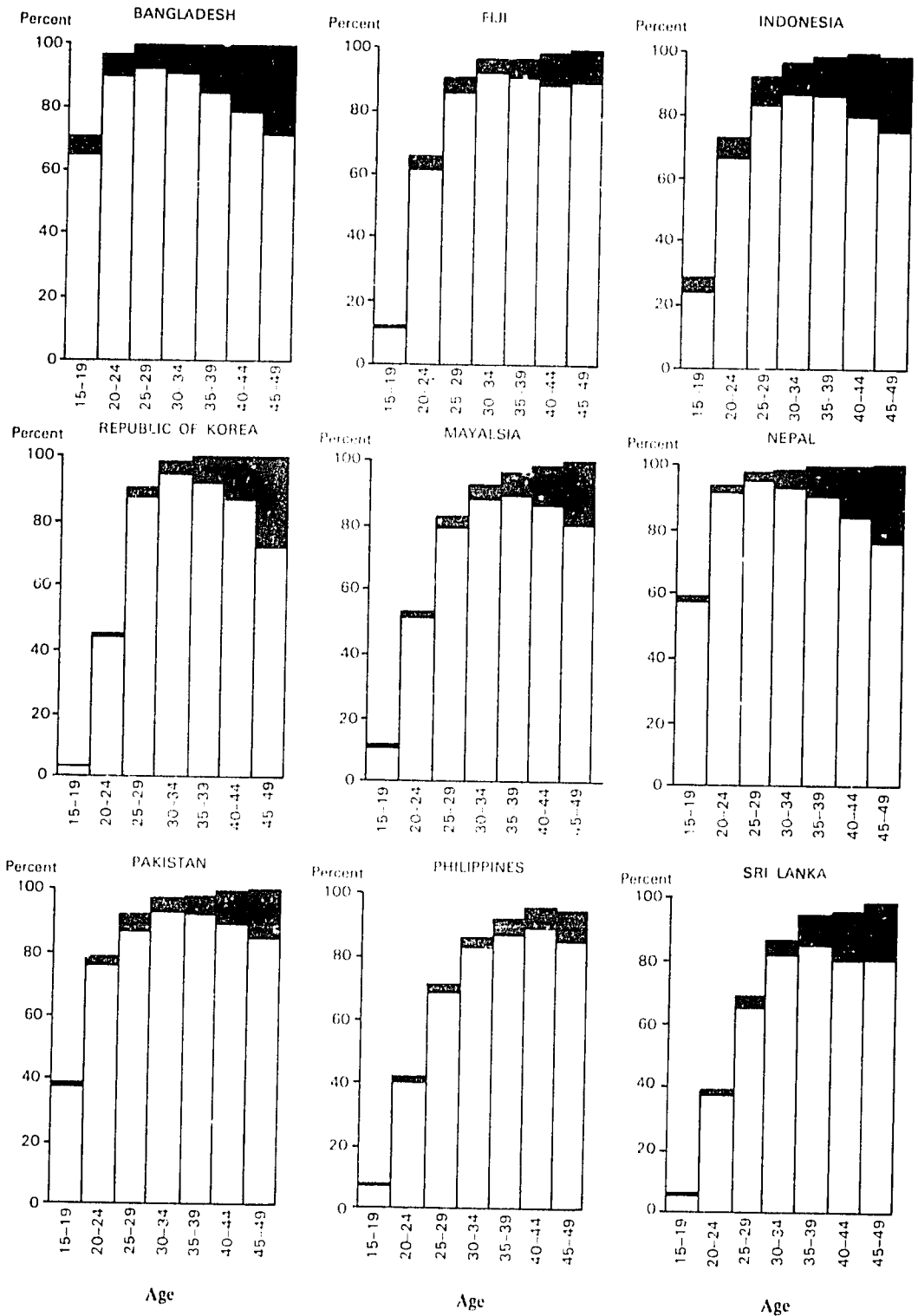


Figure 3 (continued)

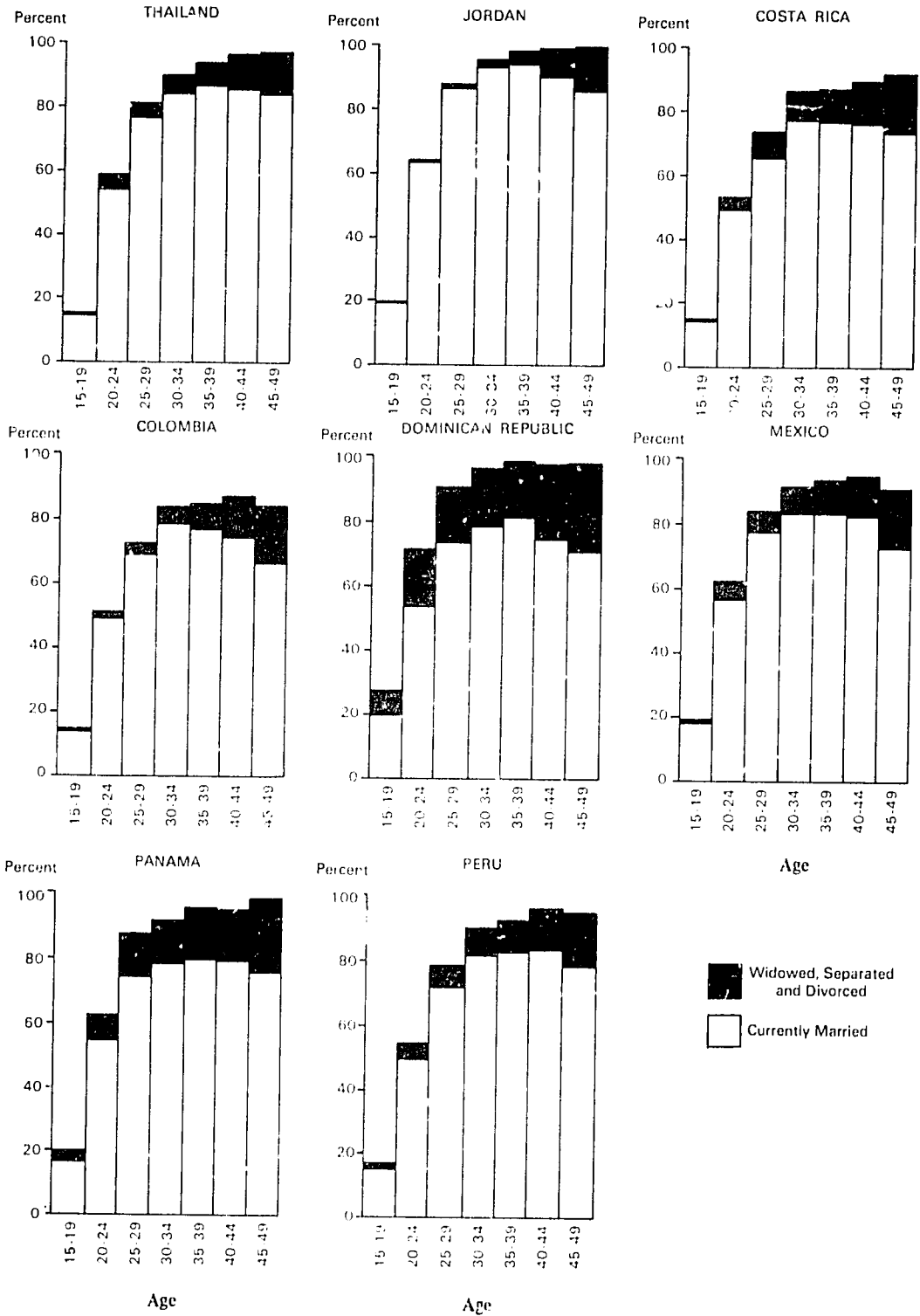


Figure 4 Percent Distribution of Households According to Household Size (*de jure* Population)

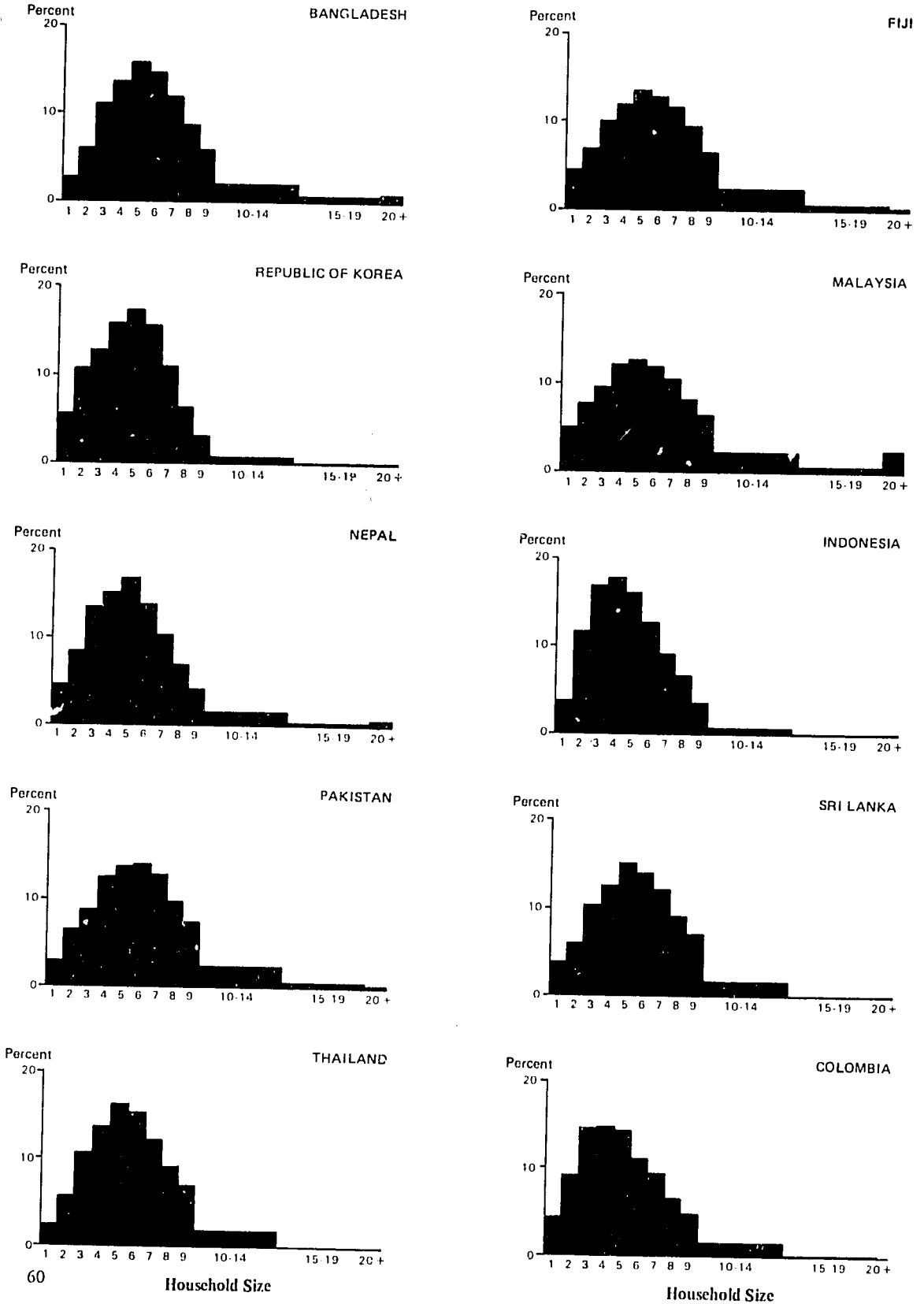
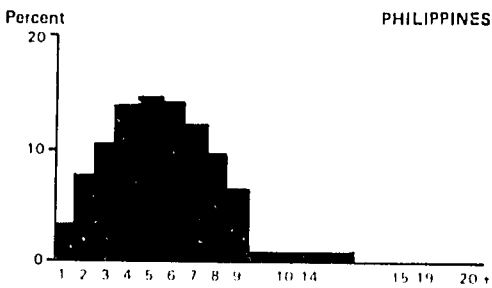
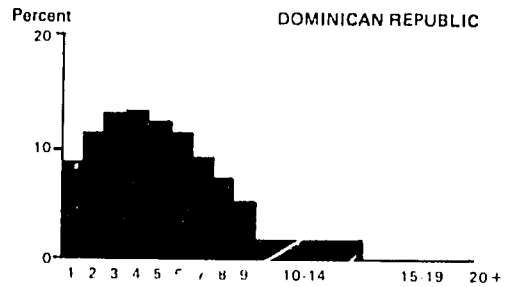
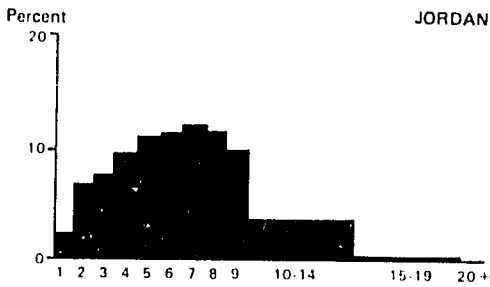
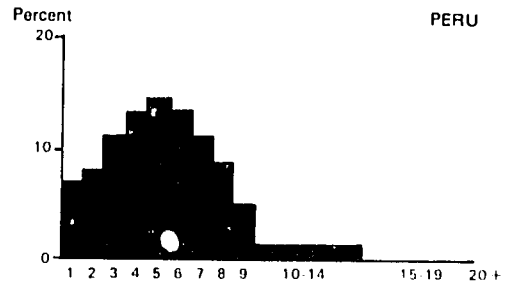
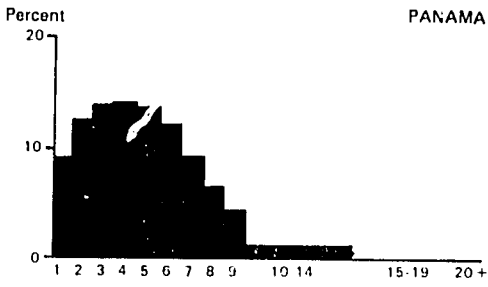
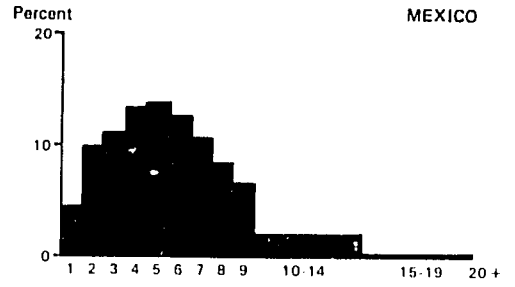
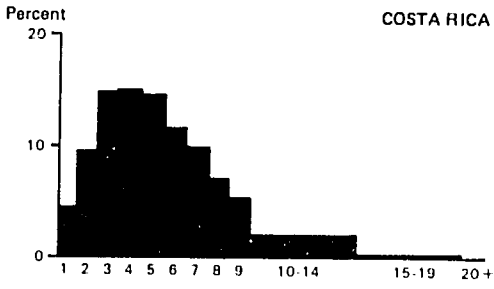


Figure 4 (continued)



Household Size

Household Size

Figure 5 Percent Distribution of Married Couples in the Household According to Household Size.

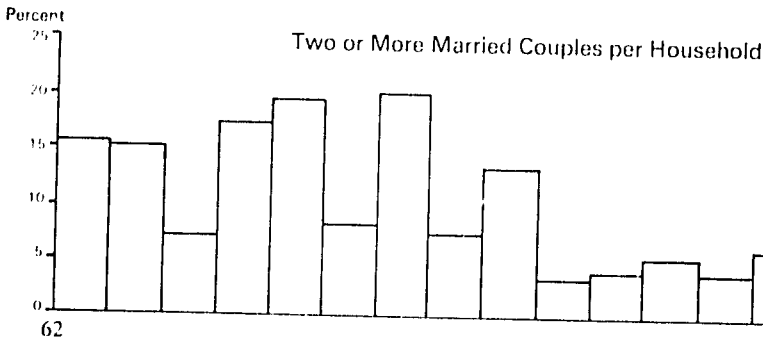
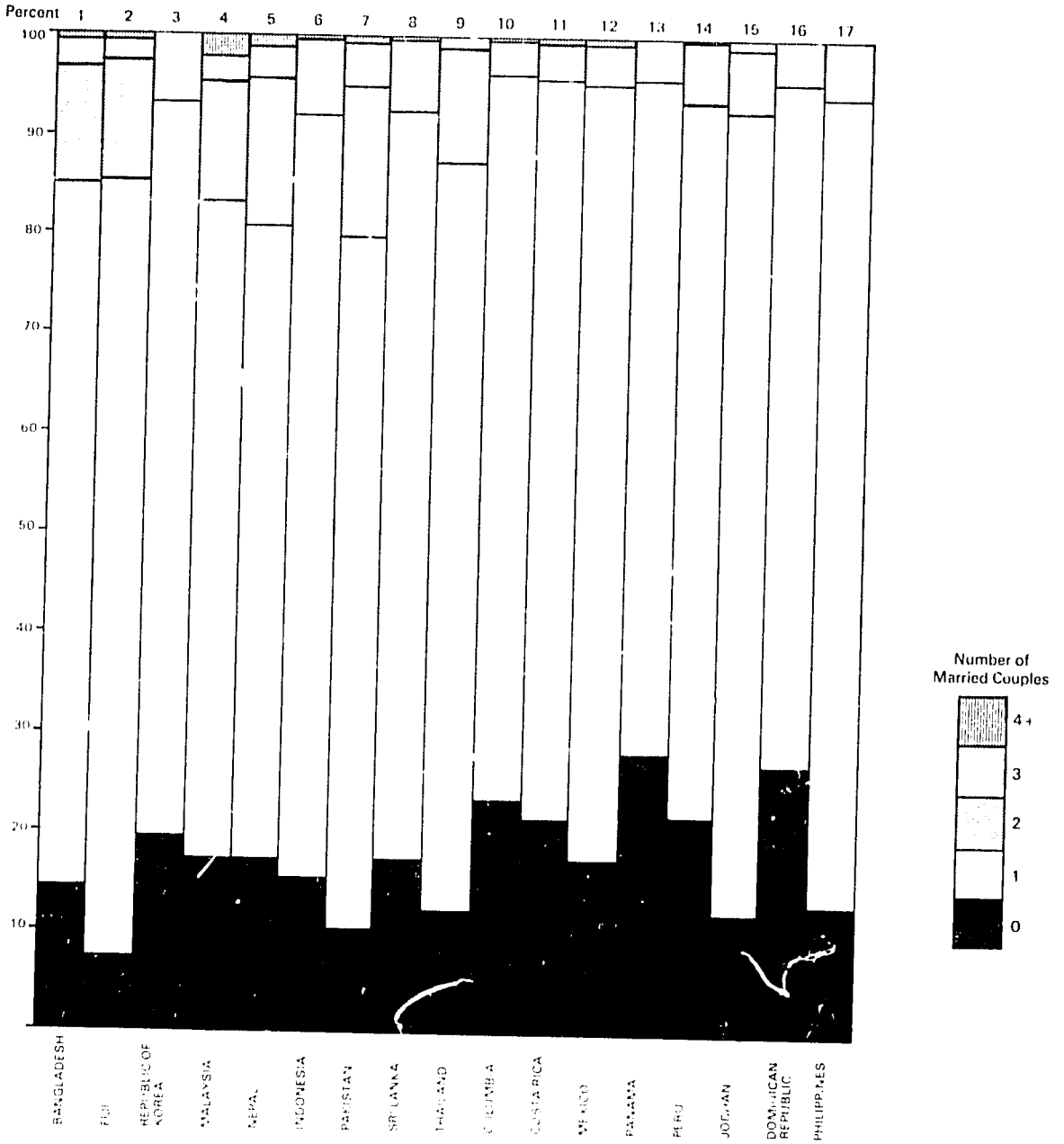
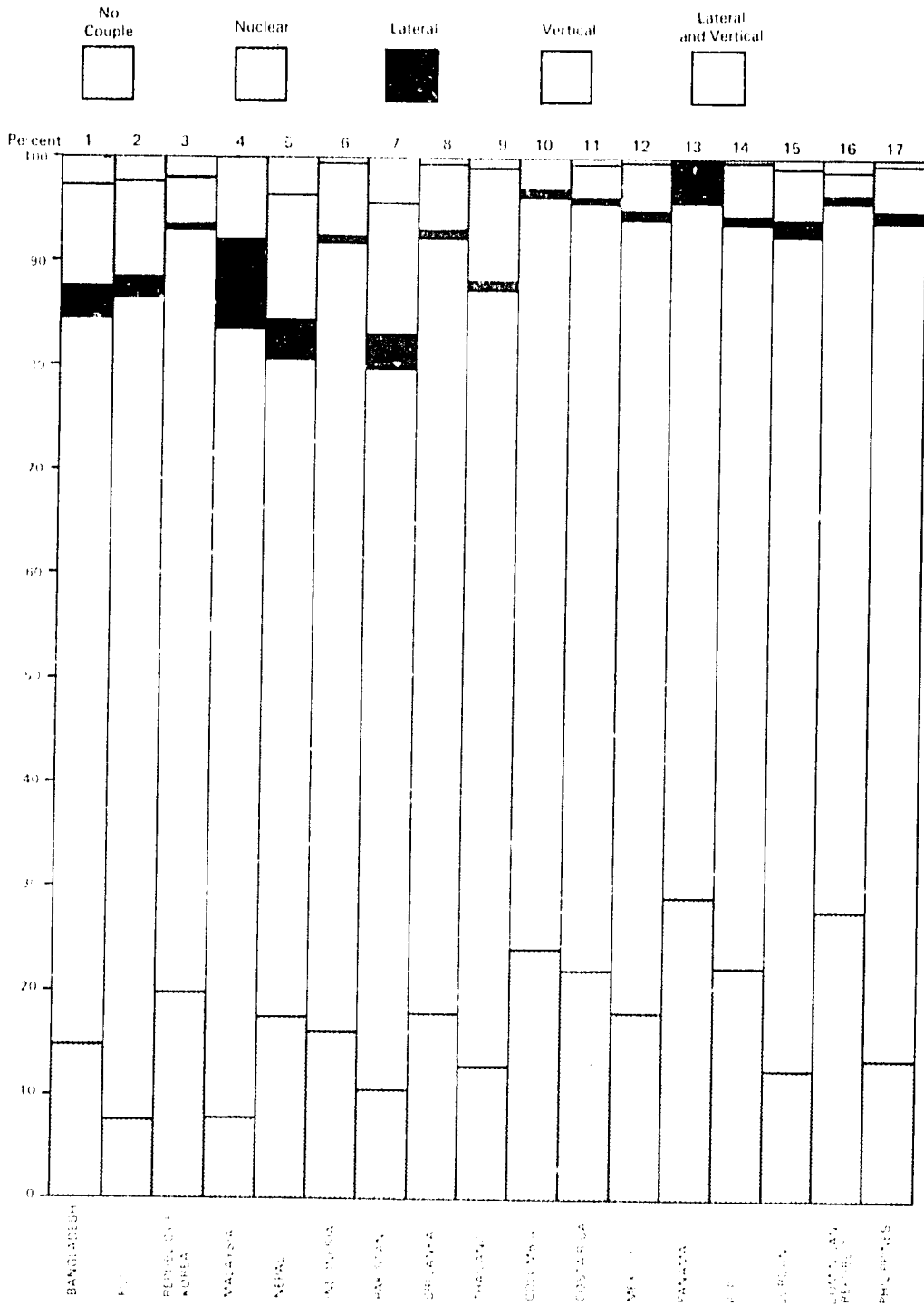


Figure 6 Percent Distribution of Households According to Household Structure.



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