



WORLD POPULATION POLICIES 2015



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
POPULATION DIVISION

World Population Policies 2015



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DESA

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PREFACE

The *World Population Policies 2015* report delineates Governments' views and policies concerning population and development for 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States (the Holy See and the State of Palestine) and two non-member States (Niue and Cook Islands). It itemizes policies in the areas of population size and growth, population ageing, fertility, family planning and reproductive health, spatial distribution and urbanization, and international migration. The *World Population Policies* report has been published biennially since 2003. Prior to 2003, the report was published as *National Population Policies* in 2001 and 1998. Before 1998, the world population policies data were published in a series of monitoring reports and biennial revisions of the *Global Review and Inventory of Population Policies (GRIPP)* database.

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

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

Responsibility for World Population Policies reports rests with the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Preparation of *World Population Policies 2015* was facilitated by the cooperation of Member States and non-member States of the United Nations, the regional commissions, and the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system.

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

Questions and comments concerning this publication should be addressed to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017, phone: 212-963-3209, fax: 212-963-2147, e-mail: population@un.org.

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

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

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KEY FINDINGS

- Changes in the growth, age structure and the distribution of the population determine and influence the implementation and achievement of the goals and targets of the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*.
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments in more developed regions with policies to raise their rate of population growth increased from 23 per cent to 45 per cent.
- During the same period, the proportion of Governments in less developed regions with policies to lower their rate of population growth remained unchanged (around 50 per cent).
- Over the last five years, many countries have taken steps to address population ageing (68 per cent). Policies to raise the minimum retirement age or to raise the social security contributions of workers are most common (32 per cent, respectively).
- Globally, a large majority of Governments (81 per cent) have carried out specific strategies or policies to influence the spatial distribution of their population.
- Paid or unpaid maternity leave with job security is nearly universal (99 per cent of countries). Less than a third of countries have policies to provide tax credits for dependent children or allow flexible or part time work hours for parents.
- Globally, a large majority of Governments (84 per cent) provided direct support for family planning. Governments in 18 countries provided indirect support, while 12 Governments did not support family planning.
- In 2015, 91 per cent of Governments had at least one policy measure to improve the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) of adolescents.
- The most prevalent measure to improve SRH was to provide school-based sexuality education to adolescents (76 per cent), followed by measures to expand the enrolment and retention of girls in secondary school (57 per cent).
- In 2015, around half of all Governments (52 per cent) had a policy to raise or enforce the minimum age of marriage.
- Globally, a large majority of Governments (76 per cent) have adopted one or more policy measures to reduce the number of newborn and maternal deaths.
- In 2015, the most widely adopted measures to address newborn and maternal mortality were expanding the coverage of: essential post-partum and newborn care (72 per cent), comprehensive prenatal care (71 per cent), obstetric care (71 per cent), and effective contraception (71 per cent).

- In 2015, the proportion of Governments permitting abortion to save a woman's life was 97 per cent, while one third of Governments allowed abortion upon request.
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower immigration declined from 40 per cent to 13 per cent. During the same period, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise immigration increased from 4 per cent to 12 per cent.
- In 2015, more than half of countries had a policy to promote the integration of migrants. Protection against discrimination was the most prevalent type of intervention globally, employed by 52 per cent of Governments.
- Almost all countries have adopted policy measures to address irregular migration. Nearly all countries (99 per cent) used fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation, while 77 per cent had penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation.
- Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration increased from 23 per cent to 32 per cent, while the proportion of Governments with policies to raise emigration increased from 3 per cent to 9 per cent.
- In 2015, less than half of Governments had policies to encourage investment by their diaspora (42 per cent). Twenty-six per cent had policies to reduce the costs of transferring remittances; and 21 per cent provided tax exemptions or breaks for investments by diaspora, and 21 per cent of Governments gave their diaspora preferential treatment in access to credit or allotment of licenses.

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DEFINITIONS OF POLICY VARIABLES

<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Response categories</i>
Population size and growth		
<i>View on growth</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the rate of population growth in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on growth</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the rate of population growth in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention No official policy
Population age structure		
<i>Level of concern about the size of the working-age population</i>	Indicates the Government's level of concern regarding the current size of the working-age population in relation to the domestic labour market or in relation to the size of the dependent populations.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about ageing of the population</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government is concerned about the growing size or the proportion of older persons in the population and its consequences for health and social welfare provisions. ¹	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern No official position
<i>Measures adopted to address population ageing²</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures in the past five years to address population ageing in the country.	1. Raised the minimum retirement age 2. Raised social security contributions of workers 3. Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions 4. Promoted private savings schemes for retirement

¹ In cases where the current proportion of older persons is relatively small, Government's concerns about the challenges that a growing older population will pose in the future are included.

² Response categories refer to the 2015 revision of the World Population Policies Database. Response categories in previous revisions were: 1. Change in statutory retirement age; 2. Reform in the pension system; Neither.

<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Response categories</i>
		None of these
Fertility		
<i>View on fertility level</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of fertility in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of fertility in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention No official policy
<i>Measures on birth registration coverage</i>	Indicates whether the Government has undertaken any policy measures in the past five years to improve the coverage of birth registration.	Yes No Not applicable ³
<i>Measures on family and work balance</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures to improve family/work balance for childbearing and child-rearing.	1. Maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid) 2. Paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid) 3. Parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid) 4. Baby bonus (lump sum payment) 5. Child or family allowances 6. Tax credit for dependent children 7. Flexible or part-time work hours for parents 8. Publicly subsidized childcare None of these

³ "Not applicable" indicates that coverage of birth registration in the country is near universal (96 per cent or higher).

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of adolescent fertility in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policies or programmes to reduce the level of fertility among adolescents.	Yes No
Reproductive health and family planning		
<i>Government support for family planning</i>	Indicates whether the Government provides direct or indirect support for the provision of family planning. ⁴	Direct support Indirect support No support Not permitted
<i>Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services</i>	Indicates whether the Government has a policy of restricting access to contraceptive services based on certain criteria.	1. Minimum age 2. Marital status 3. Parental consent (for minors) 4. Emergency contraceptive pills 5. Sterilization of women 6. Sterilization of men None of these ⁵
<i>Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures related to improving sexual and reproductive health of adolescents.	1. Raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage 2. Expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention 3. Provided school-based sexuality education None of these

⁴ Direct support implies that family planning services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

⁵ Includes cases where restrictions by minimum age, marital status or parental consent (for minors) could not be ascertained from available information.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted</i>	Indicates legal provisions under which the Government permits induced abortion in the country. ⁶	1. To save a woman's life 2. To preserve a woman's physical health 3. To preserve a woman's mental health 4. In case of rape or incest 5. Because of foetal impairment 6. For economic or social reasons 7. On request Not permitted
<i>Level of concern about unsafe abortions</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government is concerned about the number of unsafe abortions in the country.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern No official position
<i>Level of concern about violence against women</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers violence against women to be a concern in the country. ⁷	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Policies to prevent domestic violence</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific legal provisions or policies to address violence against women in domestic settings. ⁸	1. Legal provision 2. Policy Neither
Health and mortality		
<i>View on life expectancy at birth</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of life expectancy at birth in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on under-five mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of mortality among children under age five in	Acceptable Unacceptable

⁶ Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.

⁷ Violence against women includes any act of gender-based physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial abuse of women, or threat of such abuse, in domestic, communal and institutional settings.

⁸ Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in a relationship. It usually involves an intimate partner or a family member or relative, but may also involve a former spouse or non-marital, non-cohabiting partners and relationships. Domestic violence does not necessarily occur within the household.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
	the country to be acceptable.	
<i>View on undernutrition in children</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of undernutrition among children under age five in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on maternal mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of maternal mortality in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>Measures to address new born and maternal mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures in the past five years to reduce the number of new born and maternal deaths in the country.	1. Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care 2. Expanded coverage of obstetric care 3. Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care 4. Expanded access to effective contraception 5. Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care 6. Expanded recruitment and/or training of skilled birth attendants None of these
<i>Level of concern about overweight and obesity</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of overweight and obesity in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about non-communicable diseases</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in the country to be a concern. ⁹	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about tuberculosis</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about malaria</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of malaria in the country to	Major concern Minor concern

⁹ Major non-communicable diseases include heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, chronic lung disease and cancers.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
	be a concern.	Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures to address HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates specific policy measures that the Government has adopted to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.	1. Blood screening 2. Information/education campaigns 3. Antiretroviral treatment 4. Non-discrimination policies (legal measures) 5. Distribution of condoms 6. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)
Spatial distribution and internal migration		
<i>View on spatial distribution</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the spatial distribution of population within the country to be satisfactory or whether it desires a change.	Major change desired Minor change desired Satisfactory
<i>Policies on the spatial distribution of population</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or strategies in the past five years to influence the spatial population distribution of population.	1. Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas 2. Decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas 3. Relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas None of these
<i>Policies on the distribution of population between regions</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policy measures or programmes to influence the spatial distribution of population between regions within the country.	Yes No ¹⁰
<i>Policies on the distribution of population between</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policy measures or programmes to influence the distribution of population between rural and urban	Yes No ¹⁰

¹⁰ Coded as “No intervention” in the database.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>rural and urban places</i>	areas within the country.	
<i>Policy on migration from rural to urban areas</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from rural areas to urban areas within the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable ¹¹
<i>Policy on migration from rural to rural areas</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from rural areas to rural areas within the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable ¹¹
<i>Policy on migration from urban to rural areas</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from urban areas to rural areas within the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable ¹¹
<i>Policy on migration from urban to urban areas</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from urban areas to urban areas within the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on migration into urban agglomerations</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the flow of internal migration into urban agglomerations. ¹²	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable ¹³
<i>Policies on rural development</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or strategies in the past five years to promote rural development.	1. Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas 2. Relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural

¹¹ "Not applicable" in countries with 100 per cent urban population.

¹² Migration into urban agglomerations can come from both rural and urban areas.

¹³ Migration into urban agglomerations is "Not applicable" in countries with no urban agglomerations or where the entire country is one urban agglomeration.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
		areas 3. Development of rural infrastructure and facilities None of these Not applicable ¹¹
<i>Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or strategies in the past five years to improve the living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres	1. To increase energy efficiency in transport and housing 2. More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres 3. To improve solid waste management system 4. To secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor 5. To secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor None of these
International migration		
<i>View on immigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the overall level of documented or regular immigration into the country. ¹⁴	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on immigration</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of documented immigration into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention No official policy
<i>Rationale for current immigration policy</i>	Indicates the Government's underlying reasons for the current immigration policy.	1. To counter long-term population decline 2. To address population

¹⁴ It includes immigration for permanent settlement, temporary work or family reunification. Government views towards asylum seekers, refugees and undocumented immigrants are not considered.

<i>Variable name</i>	<i>Variable definition</i>	<i>Response categories</i>
		ageing 3. To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy 4. To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals None of these Not applicable
<i>Policy on permanent settlement</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for permanent settlement into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on temporary workers</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of temporary workers into the country. ¹⁵	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on highly skilled workers</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of highly skilled workers into the country. ¹⁶	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention No official policy
<i>Policy on family reunification</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for family reunification. ¹⁷	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on integration of non-nationals</i>	Indicates whether the Government has any policies or programmes aimed at integrating non-nationals into the host society. ¹⁸	Yes No

¹⁵ Temporary labour migration may include seasonal workers, contract and project-linked workers, guest workers and other cross-border workers that are admitted for a fixed duration without the expectation of obtaining permanent resident status.

¹⁶ Highly skilled migrants generally include highly qualified workers with post-secondary technical or professional education or job experience, especially with qualifications or skills in demand in the host country.

¹⁷ Migration for family reunification mostly includes family members considered dependants, usually the spouse and minor children (even if the spouse is not financially dependent).

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Measures on integration of immigrants</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policies or programmes aimed at integrating immigrants into the host society.	1. Language skills training 2. Transfer of professional credentials 3. Protection against discrimination None of these
<i>Policy on naturalization</i>	Indicates whether there are legal provisions to allow immigrants to become naturalized citizens under certain conditions.	Yes, less restrictive ¹⁹ Yes, more restrictive No
<i>Level of concern about irregular migration</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers undocumented or irregular immigration into the country to be a concern. ²⁰	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures on irregular immigration</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific policy measures to address the issue of irregular immigration.	1. Penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation 2. Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation 3. Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions None of these
<i>Programmes to facilitate return of migrants to their home countries</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policies or programmes to encourage or facilitate the return of immigrants to their home countries. ²¹	Yes No
<i>View on emigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of emigration from the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high

¹⁸ These may include provisions for social services, involvement in civil and community activities, language training and legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination of foreigners.

¹⁹ Countries where naturalization was available to only certain categories of immigrants or where the residency requirement was 10 years or longer were categorized as having “more restrictive” naturalization policies.

²⁰ Migrants in an irregular situation are those who have either entered a country without proper documents or authorization or who have stayed beyond their authorized time period. The Government’s concerns about its own citizens living abroad in irregular conditions are not considered.

²¹ Such programmes may include assisted return programmes and schemes to reintegrate return migrants in their countries of origin.

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Policy on emigration</i>	Indicates the Government's policy to influence the level of emigration of its citizens from the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention No official policy
<i>Policy to encourage the return of citizens</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted any policies or programmes to encourage the return of its citizens living abroad.	Yes No
<i>Acceptance of dual citizenship</i>	Indicates whether the Government permits its citizens to retain their original citizenship upon acquiring citizenship of another country, and if yes, under what conditions or restrictions. ²²	Yes, non-restrictive Yes, restrictive No
<i>Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora</i>	Indicates whether the Government has a special unit, department or ministry to deal with matters concerning the country's diaspora.	Yes No
<i>Measures to attract investment by diaspora</i>	Indicates specific policy measures that the Government has adopted to encourage or facilitate investment in the country by its diaspora. ²³	1. Reduced costs of transferring remittances 2. Tax exceptions or breaks 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences None of these

²² The restrictions may refer to: (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved (acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights).

²³ Response categories refer to the 2015 revision of the World Population Policies Database. Response categories for this variable in previous revision were: 1. Tax exceptions or breaks; 2. Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit; 4. Preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; 5. Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; 6. Diaspora bond/mutual fund; None of these

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR POLICY VARIABLES

Order	ID	Variable	1976	1986	1996	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
I		Population size and growth											
1	6	View on growth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
2	7	Policy on growth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
II		Population age structure											
3	8	Level of concern about the size of the working-age population				X	X	X	X	X	X		
4	9	Level of concern about ageing of the population				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	63	Measures adopted to address population ageing*									X	X	X
III		Fertility											
6	1	View on fertility level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
7	2	Policy on fertility level	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	98	Measures on birth registration coverage											X
9	99	Measures on family and work balance											X
10	4	Level of concern about adolescent fertility			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
11	5	Policies to reduce adolescent fertility			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
IV		Reproductive health and family planning											
12	3	Government support for family planning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	96	Policy on restricting access to contraceptive services											X
13	106	Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents											X
15	15	Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16	100	Level of concern about unsafe abortions											X
17	64	Level of concern about violence against women									X		
18	66	Policies to prevent domestic violence									X	X	
V		Health and mortality											
19	10	View on life expectancy at birth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
20	11	View on under-five mortality			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
21	68	View on undernutrition in children									X		
22	12	View on maternal mortality				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
23	101	Measures to address new-born and maternal mortality											X
24	69	Level of concern about overweight and obesity									X		
25	70	Level of concern about non-communicable diseases									X		

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR POLICY VARIABLES (CONTINUED)

Order	ID	Variable	1976	1986	1996	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
26	71	Level of concern about tuberculosis									X		
27	72	Level of concern about malaria									X		
28	13	Level of concern about HIV/AIDS			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
29	14	Measures to address HIV/AIDS					X	X	X	X	X	X	
VI		Spatial distribution and internal migration											
30	28	View on spatial distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
31	110	Policies on the spatial distribution of population											X
32	29	Policies on the distribution of population between regions	X	X	X	X	X						
33	30	Policies on the distribution of population between rural and urban places	X	X	X	X	X						
34	31	Policy on migration from rural to urban areas**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
35	32	Policy on migration from rural to rural areas					X	X	X	X			
36	33	Policy on migration from urban to rural areas					X	X	X	X			
37	34	Policy on migration from urban to urban areas					X	X	X	X			
38	35	Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
39	109	Policies on rural development											X
40	95	Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres											X
VII		International migration											
41	16	View on immigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
42	17	Policy on immigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
43	87	Rationale for current immigration policy											X
44	18	Policy on permanent settlement			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
45	19	Policy on temporary workers			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
46	20	Policy on highly-skilled workers					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
47	21	Policy on family reunification			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
48	22	Policy on integration of non-nationals			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
49	104	Measures on integration of immigrants			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
50	81	Policy on naturalization									X	X	
51	73	Level of concern about irregular migration									X		
52	108	Measures on irregular immigration											X
53	80	Programmes to facilitate return of migrants to their home countries									X		

DATA AVAILABILITY FOR POLICY VARIABLES (CONTINUED)

Order	ID	Variable	1976	1986	1996	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
54	25	View on emigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
55	26	Policy on emigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
56	27	Policy to encourage the return of citizens	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
57	83	Acceptance of dual citizenship									X	X	
58	82	Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora									X		
59	84	Measures to attract investment by diaspora***									X	X	X

CHANGES IN VARIABLE NAMES AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES

*Measures adopted to address population ageing**

2011 - 2013	Response categories: 1. Change in statutory retirement age; 2. Reform in the pension system; Neither
2015	Response categories: 1. Raised the minimum retirement age; 2. Raised social security contributions of workers; 3. Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; 4. Promoted private savings schemes for retirement; None of these

Level of concern about adolescent fertility

1996	View on adolescent fertility
2001 - 2013	Level of concern about adolescent fertility

Policies to reduce adolescent fertility

1996 - 2009	Adolescent fertility, policies and programmes
2011 - 2013	Policies to reduce adolescent fertility

Government support for family planning

1976 - 2009	Access to contraceptive method
2011 - 2015	Government support for family planning

View on life expectancy at birth

1976 - 1996	Acceptability of mortality level
2001 - 2005	View on expectation of life
2007 - 2013	View on life expectancy at birth

Level of concern about HIV/AIDS

2001 - 2003	Level of concern about AIDS
2005 - 2013	Level of concern about HIV/AIDS

Measures adopted to address HIV/AIDS

2005	Measures implemented to control HIV/AIDS
2007 - 2009	Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS
2011 - 2013	Measures adopted to address HIV/AIDS

Policy on migration from rural to urban areas

1976 - 2003	Policies on internal migration from rural areas to other locations
2005 - 2009	Policies on internal migration from rural to urban areas
2011 - 2013	Policies on migration from rural to urban areas
2015**	Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas (included under "Policies on the Spatial Distribution of Population")

Policy on migration into urban agglomerations

1976 - 1996	Policies towards internal migration into metropolitan areas
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2001 - 2003	Policies on internal migration into metropolitan areas
2005 - 2009	Policies on internal migration into urban agglomerations
2011 - 2013	Policies on migration into urban agglomerations

Policy on temporary workers

1996	Policy on admission of migrant workers
2001 - 2003	Policy on migrant workers
2005 - 2013	Policy on temporary workers

Policy on family reunification

1996	Policy on admission of dependants of migrant workers
2001 - 2003	Policy on dependants of migrant workers
2005 - 2013	Policy on family reunification

Policy on integration of non-nationals

1996 - 2005	Policy on integration of non-nationals
2007 - 2009	Policy on integration of non-citizens
2011 - 2013	Policy on integration of non-nationals

Policy to encourage the return of citizens

1976	Emigration: Encouraging the return of nationals
1996 - 2005	Emigration: Encouraging the return of nationals
2007 - 2009	Emigration: Encouraging the return of citizens
2011 - 2015	Policy to encourage the return of citizens

*Measures to attract investment by diaspora****

2011 - 2013	Response categories: 1. Tax exceptions or breaks; 2. Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit; 4. Preferential treatment in allotment of licences; 5. Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; 6. Diaspora bond/mutual fund; None of these
2015	Response categories: 1. Reduced costs of transferring remittances; 2. Tax exceptions or breaks; 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses; None of these

DEFINITIONS OF INDICATORS

Population size: Estimated midyear population indicated in thousands.

Population density: Estimated midyear population per square kilometre area of the country.

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

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

Percentage of population aged 60 or older: Estimated midyear population aged 60 years or older, indicated as percentage of the total population.

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

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

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

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

Percentage of rural population with electricity: The percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

Percentage of population using improved drinking water: The percentage of the population that uses a drinking-water source that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter.

Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities: The percentage of the population that uses a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Percentage of women aged 25 or older with secondary or higher education: Percentage of females aged 25 years or older who have completed at least upper secondary level of education (ISCED 3 or higher).

Ratio of female students to male students enrolled in secondary school: Ratio of the number of female students to the number of male students enrolled at secondary levels of education.

Labour force participation rate: The percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 years that is economically active. Economically active population includes all people who supply labour for the production of goods and services.

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment: The share of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (industry and services), expressed as a percentage of total employment in the non-agricultural sector.

Human Development Index: A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The index is computed as the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions, expressed on a scale ranging from 0 to 1.

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

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

Percentage of women aged 20–24 having childbirth before age 18: The percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who gave birth before age 18 years.

Percentage of births registered: The percentage of children under age five (0 to 59 months) with a birth certificate or whose birth was reported as registered with civil authorities at the time of the survey.

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

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union with an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need for family planning are those who are fecund and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception although they report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next pregnancy. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Legal age at marriage: The legal minimum age at which women and men can get married. Two measures are provided: (1) the legal minimum age at which women and men can marry without consent from their parents, guardians, or approval by the court of other pertinent authority; and (2) the legal minimum age at which women and men can marry provided they obtain consent from their parents, guardians, or approval by the court or other pertinent authority.

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

Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctor, nurse or midwife). Two measures are included: (1) at least one antenatal care visit; (2) at least four antenatal care visits.

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

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

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

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period. According to the World Health Organization, a maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. In circumstances in which cause of death attribution is inadequate, a maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death.

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

Immigrants as a percentage of total population: The number of immigrants as a percentage of the total population in the country.

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

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

Remittances received: Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items: personal transfers and compensation of employees (as defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual). Remittances are expressed in current U.S. dollars (millions).

Remittances as a percent of GDP: Personal remittances received as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) of the receiving country, expressed as percentage.

DATA SOURCES FOR INDICATORS

In the country profiles, data on selected demographic and socio-economic indicators are presented for 1995, 2005 and 2015, or the closest years. For period indicators such as annual growth rate, total fertility, under-five mortality rate and net migration rate, average annual rates for corresponding periods 1990–1995, 2000–2005 and 2010–2015 are presented. Data on population indicators were compiled between September and December 2015 from the following sources:

Population size: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Population density: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Annual growth rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Percentage of population under age 15: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Percentage of population aged 60 or older: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Statutory age at retirement: International Labour Organization. (2014). *World Social Protection Report 2014/15: Building economic recovery, inclusive development and social justice*. Available from:

<http://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/ShowTheme.action?th.themeId=3985>. For some countries: United States Social Security Administration. *Social Security Programmes Throughout the World* (Africa: 2015; Asia and the Pacific: 2014; Europe: 2014; The Americas: 2013). Available from: <https://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/>.

Urban population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition*.

Annual urban population growth rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition*.

Annual rural population growth rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision, CD-ROM Edition*.

Percentage of rural population with electricity: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.RU.ZS>.

Percentage of population using improved drinking water: World Health Organization/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. *Data and Estimates*. Available from: <http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/>.

Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities: World Health Organization/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation. *Data and Estimates*. Available from: <http://www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/tables/>.

Percentage of women aged 25 or older with secondary or higher education: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics. *Education*. Available from: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS&popupcustomise=true&lang=en.

Ratio of female students to male students enrolled in secondary school: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics. *Education*. Available from: http://data.uis.unesco.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=EDULIT_DS&popupcustomise=true&lang=en.

Labour force participation rate: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.ZS>.

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.INSV.FE.ZS>.

Human development index: United Nations Development Programme. *Human Development Reports*. Available from: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi-table>.

Total fertility: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Adolescent birth rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 having childbirth before age 18: United Nations Children's Fund. *Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women* (2015). Available from: <http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/delivery-care.html>.

Percentage of births registered: United Nations Children's Fund. *Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women* (2015). Available from: <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/birth-registration.html>.

Percentage of married women using contraception: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Contraceptive Use 2015* (POP/DB/CP/Rev2015).

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Contraceptive Use 2015* (POP/DB/CP/Rev2015).

Legal age at marriage: United Nations Statistics Division, *Statistics and Indicators on Women and Men*. Available from: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/indwm/default.htm>.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 married by age 18: United Nations Children’s Fund (2014). *Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available from <http://data.unicef.org/child-protection/child-marriage.html>.

Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: United Nations Children’s Fund. *Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available from: <http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/antenatal-care.html>.

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional: United Nations Children’s Fund. *Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women (2015)*. Available from: <http://data.unicef.org/maternal-health/delivery-care.html>.

Induced abortion rate: Data on the number of induced abortions are from multiple national and international sources, including the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* (various issues). Available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm>. Data on the number of women aged 15 to 44 years are from United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Under-five mortality rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Maternal mortality ratio: World Health Organization. *Trends in maternal mortality: 1990 to 2015. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division*. Available from: <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/monitoring/maternal-mortality-2015/en/>.

International migrant stock: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Immigrants as a percentage of total population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision*. (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Percentage of females among international migrants: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 Revision* (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

Net migration rate: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, DVD Edition*.

Remittances received: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DT>.

Remittances as a percent of GDP: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.TRF.PWKR.DT.GD.ZS>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

World Population Policies 2015 provides information on 197 countries, including all 193 Member States, two Observer States (the Holy See and the State of Palestine) and two non-member States (Cook Islands and Niue) of the United Nations.

Countries are grouped geographically into six regions: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. These geographic regions are further divided into 21 sub-regions. In addition, countries are classified as belonging to either of the two general development groups: more developed regions and less developed regions.

Following common practice, the “more developed regions” comprise all countries in Europe and Northern America, plus Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The “less developed regions” comprise all countries in Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The distinction between “more developed regions” and “less developed regions”, also referred to as “developed regions” and “developing regions”, derives from the sharp bifurcation of socioeconomic conditions that existed as recently as the nineteen-sixties but has since diminished as many countries of the less developed regions have undergone rapid development. The terms continue to be used because the distinction remains meaningful for some purposes despite its apparent limitations.

The current list of least developed countries (LDCs) includes 48 countries (34 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 4 in Oceania and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean), as decided by the latest United Nations General Assembly resolution on this issue A/RES/70/78: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. Further information on LDC's can be found at: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/cdp/ldc/ldc_list.pdf.

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

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

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

NA indicates that the item is not applicable.

Use of en dash (–) between years, for example, 2010–2015, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the starting year to 1 July of the ending year.

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

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

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

World Population Policies 2015 uses estimates and projections of demographic indicators from the most recent *2015 Revision of World Population Prospects*. This may result in minor discrepancies from *World Population Policies 2013* that used the *2012 Revision of World Population Prospects*.

For any newly formed States, Government views and policies are not available for previous time points, but estimates of population indicators are provided using the *2015 World Population Prospects*.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES

I. INTRODUCTION

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

Population dynamics can pose both challenges and opportunities to development efforts. While one country may be struggling to ensure universal access to services in a context of rapid population growth, another may see the realization of demographic dividend derived from the decline of fertility and mortality. Whether demographic changes can be harnessed for the success and sustainability of development strategies at the international, regional and national levels, is determined by the implementation of effective population policies that are rights-based, evidence informed and gender responsive.

In this context, the need to monitor population policies and programmes remains crucial. The systematic monitoring of population policies at the international level began after the World Population Plan of Action—the first global intergovernmental instrument on population policy—was adopted in the World Population Conference held in 1974. Subsequent population conferences, including the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in 1994, have emphasized the need to monitor population policies and programmes. Various internationally agreed development plans, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, have also included a number of targets and indicators to monitor population-related policies and programmes.

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs plays an important role in the monitoring of national population policies and programmes. Since 1963 it has implemented the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development every five years, the results of which provide a platform for Governments to discuss views and policies on population issues, considering the national developmental priorities and progress made in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals. Starting in 1974, the Population Division has carried out biennial updates of Government policies and programmes related to key population issues, included in the *World Population Policies Database*.

This report provides an overview of population policies and related demographic and socioeconomic indicators, based on the 2015 revision of the *World Population Policies Database*, for all 193 Member States, two Observer States (the Holy See and the State of Palestine) and two non-member States (Niue and Cook Islands) of the United Nations. The information is presented for the midpoints of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s decades—relating approximately to the times when the three United Nations population conferences were convened at Bucharest (1974), Mexico City (1984) and Cairo (1994)—as well as for two more recent time points, 2005 and 2015.

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

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

To compile the requisite information for monitoring the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and later the ICPD Programme of Action, the Population Division monitors information on Government views and policies and has established a comprehensive Population Policy Data Bank, now called the World Population Policies Database.

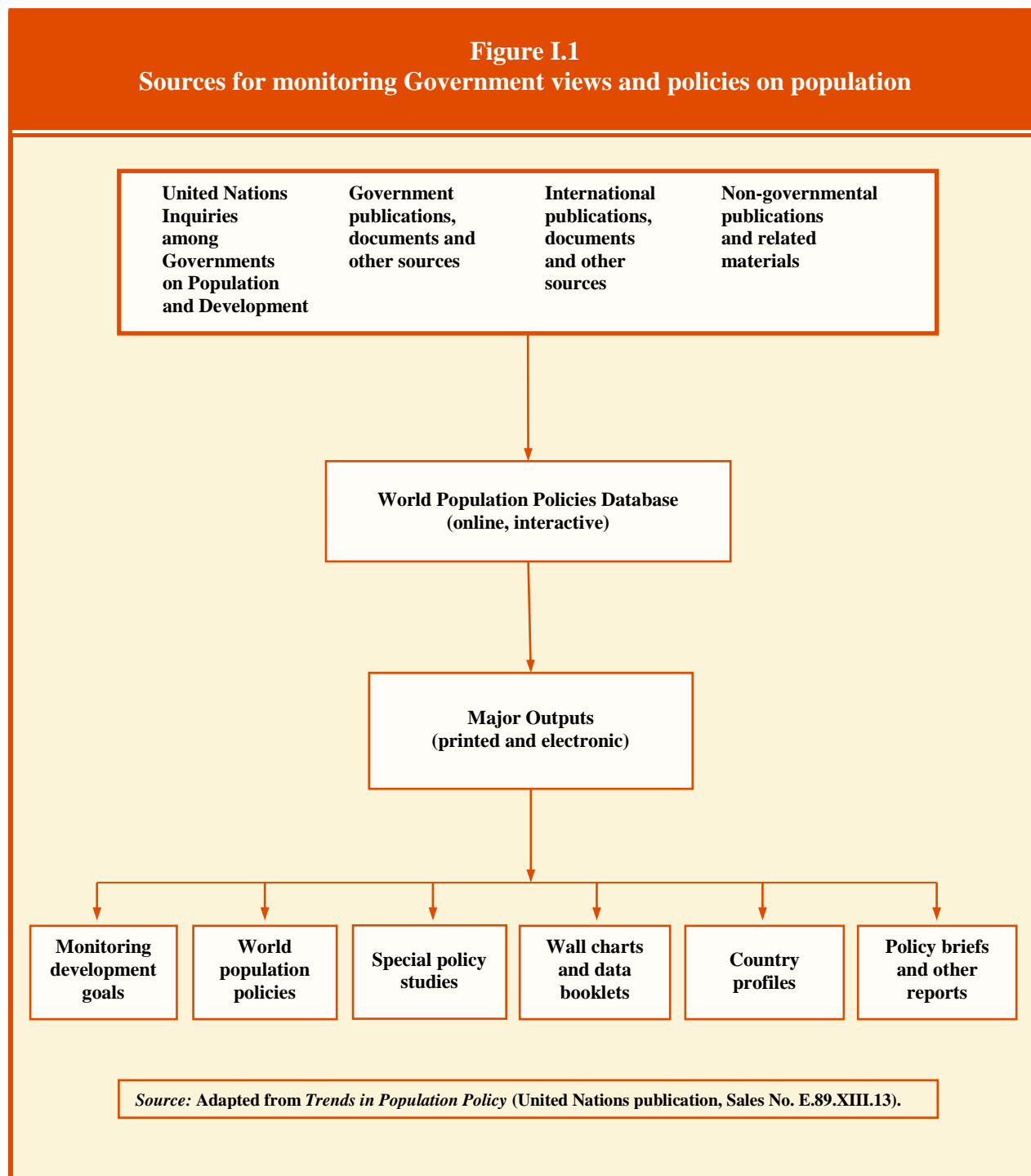
The World Population Policies Database provides comprehensive and up-to-date information on the population policy situation and trends for 197 countries, including all Member States, Observer States and non-member States of the United Nations. The database shows the evolution of Government views and policies with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. The Database is updated biennially by conducting a detailed country-by-country review of information on selected population policy issues from a variety of sources.

The major sources of information contained in the Database are of four broad types (Figure I.1).

The first type of information comprises official Government responses to the *United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development*, of which there have been 10 separate rounds since 1963. Each round of the Inquiry has consisted of a detailed request for information sent to all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations.

The first and second rounds of the Inquiry were conducted prior to the 1974 World Population Conference. The Eighth Inquiry, the first directed towards the ICPD Programme of Action, was initiated in 1997. The Ninth Inquiry was sent to Governments in 2003, the Tenth Inquiry was sent in 2008, and the Eleventh was sent in 2014.

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



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

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

A complete list of policy variables for which information is available in the World Population Policies Database for selected time points since 1976 is provided under the “Data Availability for Policy Variables” section, including a complete mapping of how some of the variable names have changed over time.

The World Population Policies Database can be accessed through an interactive website that allows users to run custom data queries on population policy and demographic indicators for all countries and selected time points since 1976, create graphs and maps, and download country profiles.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The report is divided into two parts. Part One provides a global perspective on the evolution of selected aspects of population policies between 1976 and 2015 on the following topics: population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration.

For the 2015 revision of the World Population Policies Database, information was gathered between January and October 2015 on 23 selected policy variables, covering the above seven topics. These variables reflect three basic types of policy information: (i) Government views and concerns on the policy significance of selected population issues; (ii) Government intentions and objectives with respect to selected population parameters; and (iii) legal and programmatic measures adopted by Government to influence the levels or direction of selected population parameters.

The information on Government views and policies is presented through summary tables and graphs by level of development and by major geographic regions of the world, divided into three substantive chapters: Population Growth, Age Structure and Spatial Distribution; Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health; and International Migration.

Part Two of the report presents country-specific information on the evolution of Government views and policies from 1996 to 2015 with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. Country profiles are presented for each of the 197 countries. The material is presented in the form of two-page country profiles.

The first page of the country profiles contains population policy information for each country referring to three points in time: 1996, 2005 and 2015. Policy information is presented

for all 23 variables included in the 2015 revision of the World Population Policies Database. Details about these 23 policy variables, including definitions and response categories, are provided under the “Definitions of Population Policy Variables” section.

The second page of the country profiles provides data on 36 selected demographic and socioeconomic indicators for dates or time periods corresponding to the three revision years for policy information included on the first page of the profiles. Details about these indicators are provided under the “Definitions of Population Indicators” and the “Data Sources for Population Indicators” sections.

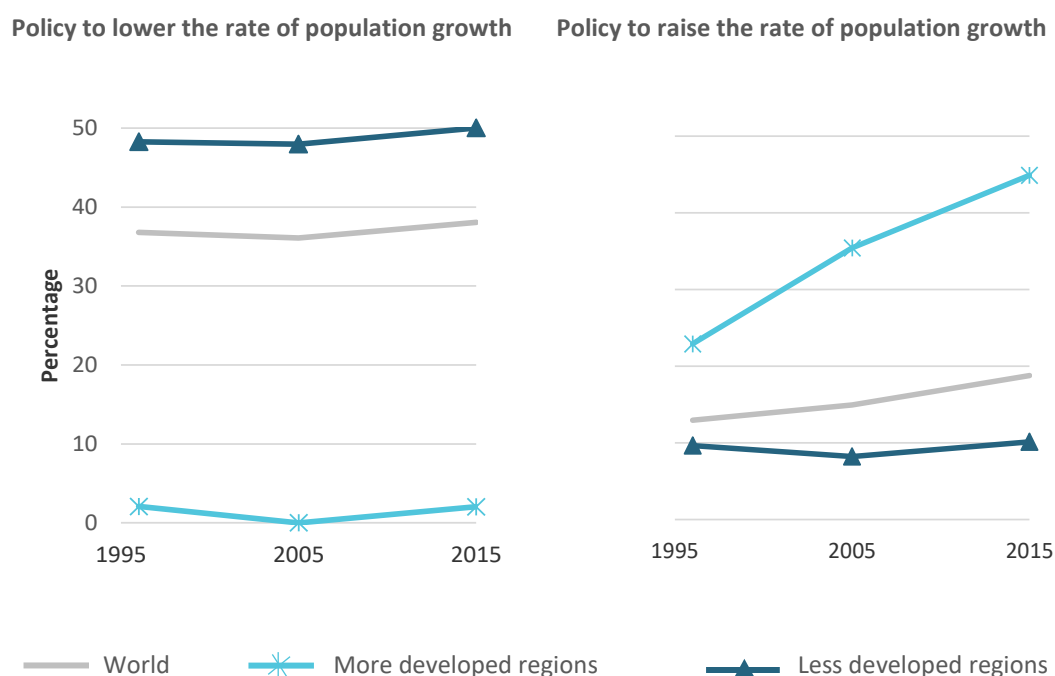
II. POLICIES ON GROWTH, AGE STRUCTURE AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

POPULATION GROWTH

Rapid population growth remains a concern for many countries in less developed regions of the world, especially the least developed countries; while in more developed regions, countries confront a different set of issues as a result of slower population growth, such as population ageing and decline. As a consequence, there was a marked distinction in the policies to influence the rate of population growth by level of development. In 2015, 45 per cent of Governments in more developed regions had policies to raise their rate of population growth and only 2 per cent had policies to lower it. In contrast, 50 per cent of Governments in less developed regions had policies to lower the rate of population growth and 10 per cent had policies to raise it.

Figure II.1

Proportion of Governments with policies to influence the rate of population growth, by level of development, 1996-2015



The proportion of Governments with policies to lower population growth rate at the global level has remained largely unchanged since 1996, while the proportion with policies to raise it has increased from 13 per cent in 1996 to 19 per cent 2015. In more developed regions with low and declining population growth rates, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise the rate of population growth has increased steadily, from 23 per cent in 1996 to 45 per cent in 2015. In less developed regions, where some countries have seen considerable declines in population growth rates while others continue to have high rates, the proportion of Governments

attempting to lower the rate of population growth has remained mostly unchanged since 1996. Among the least developed countries, where population growth rates remain high, more than 9 out of 10 Governments had policies to lower the rate of population growth.

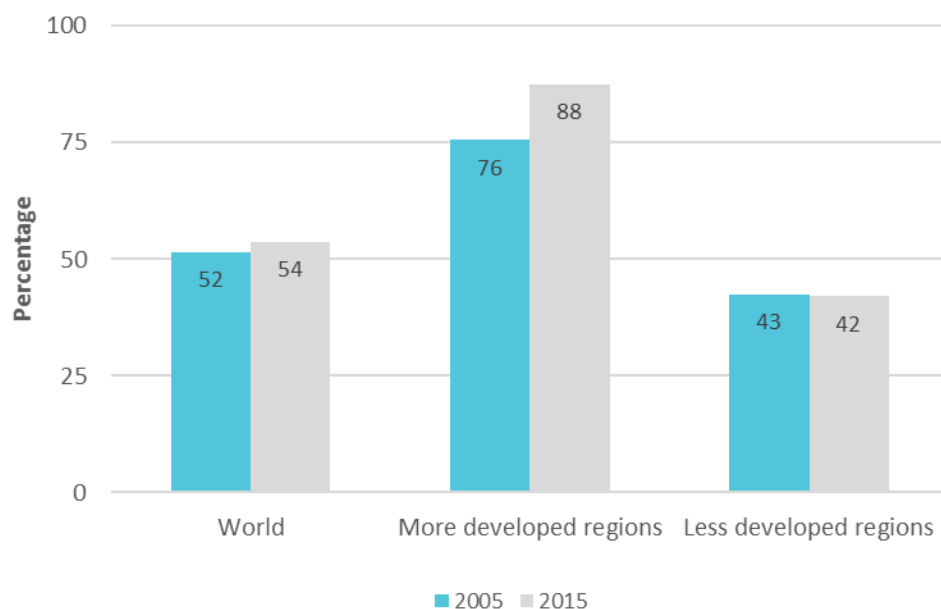
POPULATION AGEING

In the next decades, virtually all countries in the world are expected to experience population ageing, although at varying levels of intensity and in different time frames. Once limited to countries in more developed regions, concerns over the consequences of ageing have been growing in less developed regions as well. In 2015, more than one half of Governments worldwide (54 per cent) considered population ageing in their countries a major concern. Governments in more developed regions were more than twice as likely (88 per cent) as those in less developed regions (42 per cent) to consider it a major concern, something to be expected considering older population structures in high income countries (United Nations, 2015).

In addition, in recent years, the proportion of Governments that considered population ageing as a major concern has increased in more developed regions, from 76 per cent in 2005 to 88 per cent in 2015, while it remained almost constant in less developed regions (from 43 per cent in 2005 to 42 per cent in 2015).

Figure II.2

Proportion of Governments that consider population ageing a major concern, by level of development, 2005 and 2015

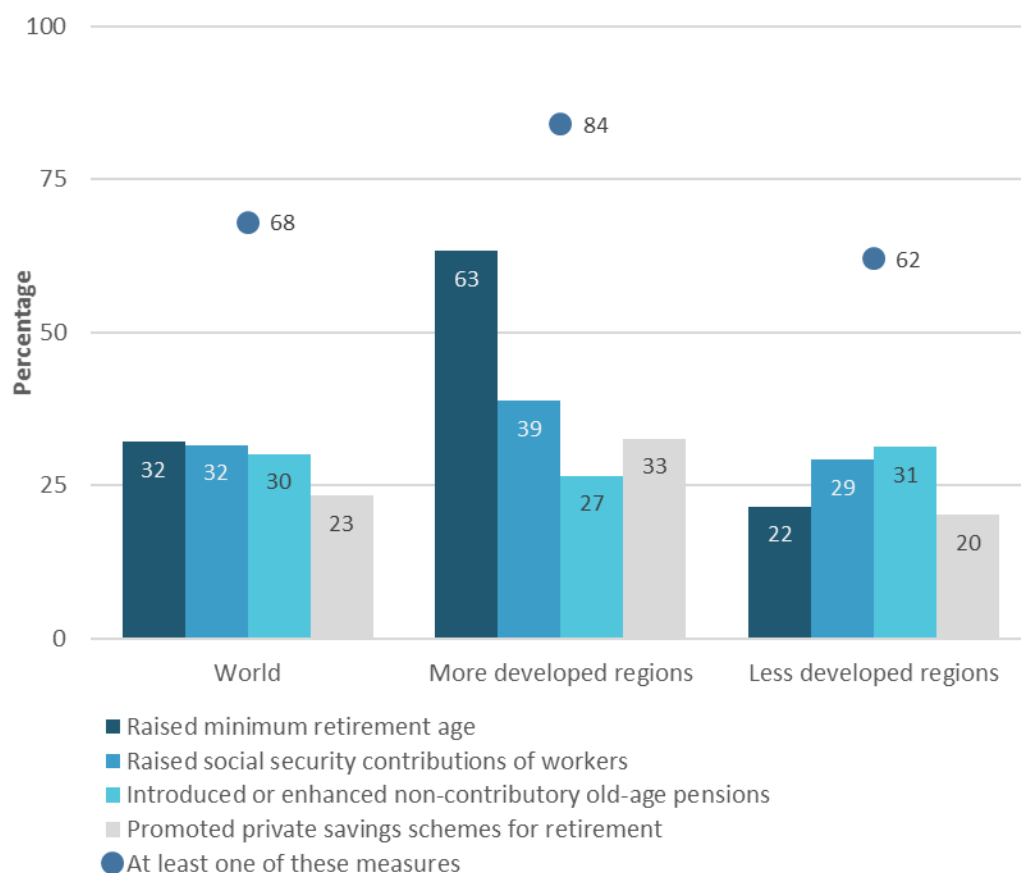


Countries have at their disposal an array of policy measures to address the consequences of population ageing. In 2015, data on four such measures adopted in the past five years were

gathered for 193 countries. At the global level, Governments of 62 countries (32 per cent) raised their minimum retirement age, 61 countries (32 per cent) raised the social security contributions of workers, 58 countries (30 per cent) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions and 45 countries (23 per cent) promoted private savings schemes for retirement. Around a third of Governments in the world (32 per cent) did not adopt any of these four measures to address population ageing in the past five years.

Figure II.3

Proportion of Governments that have adopted measures to address population ageing in the past five years, by level of development, 2015



Significant differences were observed in the adoption of these policy measures to address population ageing depending on the level of development. Eighty-four per cent of Governments in more developed regions had adopted at least one of the four policy measures in the past five years, compared with 62 per cent of Governments in less developed regions. While population ageing is more advanced in more developed regions, in the next decades the number of older persons is expected to grow faster in less developed regions, where population ageing is occurring at a more rapid pace than it did in more developed countries. This points to the

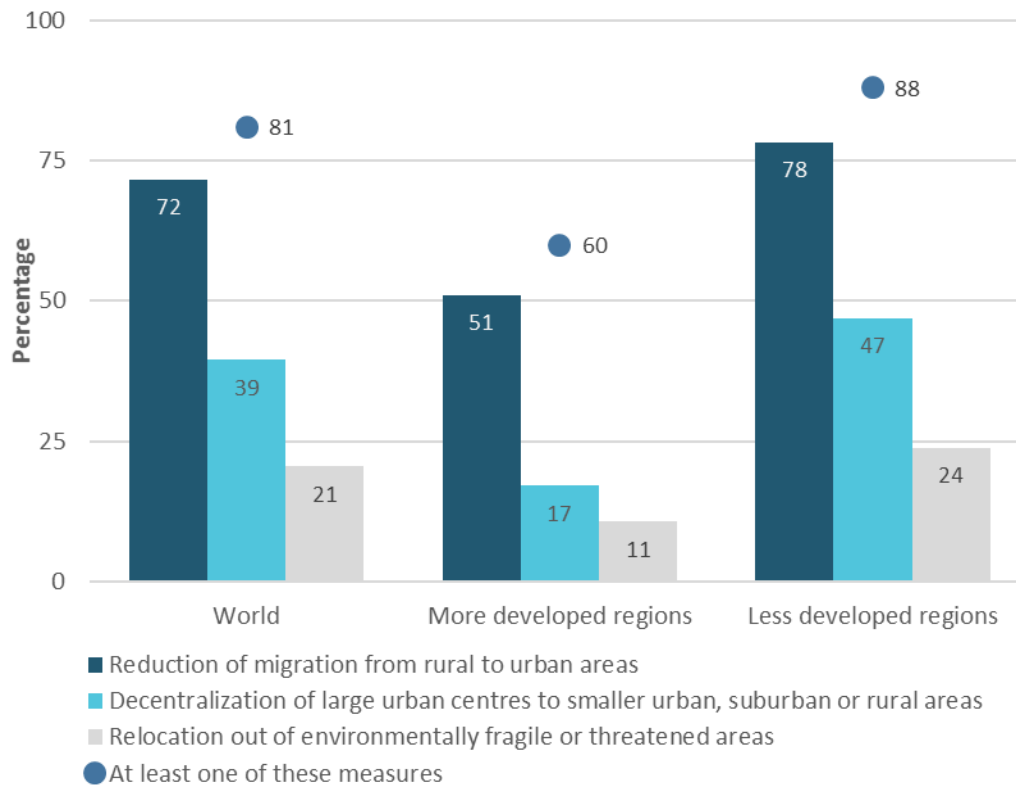
importance of developing policies that address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of older persons in all countries, including those where the ageing process is currently less advanced.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

In the context of sustainable development, key challenges related to the spatial distribution of a population include rapid urbanization, urban sprawl and slum dwelling, concentration of population in large urban centres, rural exodus and rural depopulation and internally displaced persons, including environmentally induced displacements. In 2015, a large majority (81 per cent) of Governments in the world with available data had carried out specific policies or strategies in the past five years to plan for and manage the spatial distribution of their population. Seventy-two per cent of Governments had policies to reduce migration from rural areas to urban areas. Governments of less developed regions were much more likely (78 per cent) than those in more developed regions (51 per cent) to have adopted such policies, reflecting the more acute challenges faced by the least developed countries in their process of urbanization.

Figure II.4

Proportion of Governments with policies or strategies to encourage population redistribution in the past five years, by region, 2015



Thirty-nine per cent of Governments had adopted policies in the past five years to decentralize population from large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas, and

21 per cent had adopted policies to relocate their populations out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas. Countries in less developed regions were much more likely to have adopted policies to manage the spatial distribution of their population. For example, 70 per cent of Governments in Asia had adopted policies to decentralize large urban centres in the past five years, compared with only 14 per cent in Europe. Similarly, 24 per cent of Governments in less developed regions had adopted policies to relocate populations out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas, compared with 11 per cent in more developed regions.

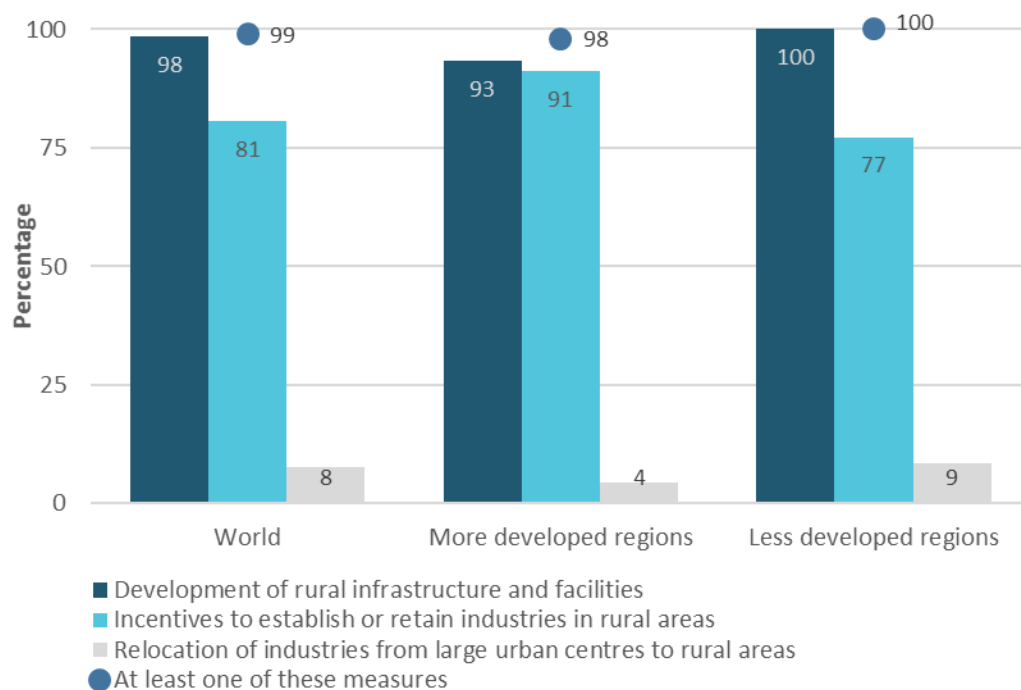
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural populations, especially in less developed regions of the world, continue to be disadvantaged in their access to basic services and opportunities for education and gainful employment. Together with poverty, lack of education and employment opportunities are among major push factors for migration from rural to urban areas. In the least developed countries, about two thirds of the population lives in rural areas where poverty rates are estimated to be twice as high as in urban areas. Effective rural development policies are essential for improving the wellbeing of rural populations and reducing disparities. Such policies may include developing rural infrastructure; facilitating access to markets; providing quality education, healthcare and other essential services; and creating opportunities for gainful employment, on- and off-farm.

In 2015, information was gathered for 185 countries on three specific policies or strategies adopted in the past five years to promote rural development: (i) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (ii) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; and (iii) development of rural infrastructure and facilities. Almost all countries in the world (98 per cent) had policies or strategies to develop rural infrastructure and facilities in the past five years; 81 per cent had incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; whereas only 8 per cent had policies or strategies to relocate industries from large urban centres to rural areas. Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas were more common in countries in more developed regions (91 per cent) than in less developed regions (77 per cent).

Figure II.5

Proportion of Governments that have adopted measures to promote rural development in the past five years, 2015



URBANIZATION

In 2014, around four billion people (54 per cent of the world population) lived in urban areas, though significant differences were observed across regions and countries. By 2030, the share of the world population living in urban areas is projected to rise to 60 per cent, with almost all this urban growth occurring in the cities and towns of developing countries (United Nations, 2014).

Urbanization, if well planned, has the potential to improve people's access to education, health care, housing, and other services and to expand their opportunities for economic productivity. Rapid urbanization, however, can represent a challenge to sustainable urban planning, including the management of slums and the provision of basic urban services. To reap the benefits of economies of scale, greater efficiency, and to minimize the environmental and other adverse impacts of urban growth, governments need to adapt strategies to plan for future urban growth. Effective policies and programmes are needed to develop appropriate urban infrastructure and provide access to essential services, including secured access to water and sanitation, health care, schooling, land tenure and adequate housing, especially for the urban poor. Policies are also needed to improve solid waste management systems, and to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing, to list a few.

LIVING CONDITIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY OF LARGE URBAN CENTRES

In 2015, information was gathered on five policy measures designed to improve living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres. While 72 per cent of Governments in the world had adopted policy measures to increase energy efficiency in transport and buildings, only 28 per cent of Governments had adopted more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres. Governments in more developed regions were more likely than Governments in less developed regions to have adopted measures to increase energy efficiency in transport and buildings and more stringent environmental regulations for industries within and surrounding large urban centres. Improving solid waste management systems was the measure adopted by most Governments worldwide, with 88 per cent of Governments in more developed regions and 86 per cent in less developed regions having adopted it in the past five years.

Three-quarters of Governments had adopted measures to secure access to water and sanitation and 81 per cent had adopted measures to secure land tenure and adequate housing for the urban poor. Governments in less developed regions were more likely to have adopted policy measures to improve access to water and sanitation and to secure land tenure and adequate housing for the urban poor than in more developed regions, where access to such services was already widespread.

Figure II.6

Proportion of Governments with policies or strategies to improve the living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres in the past five years, by region, 2015

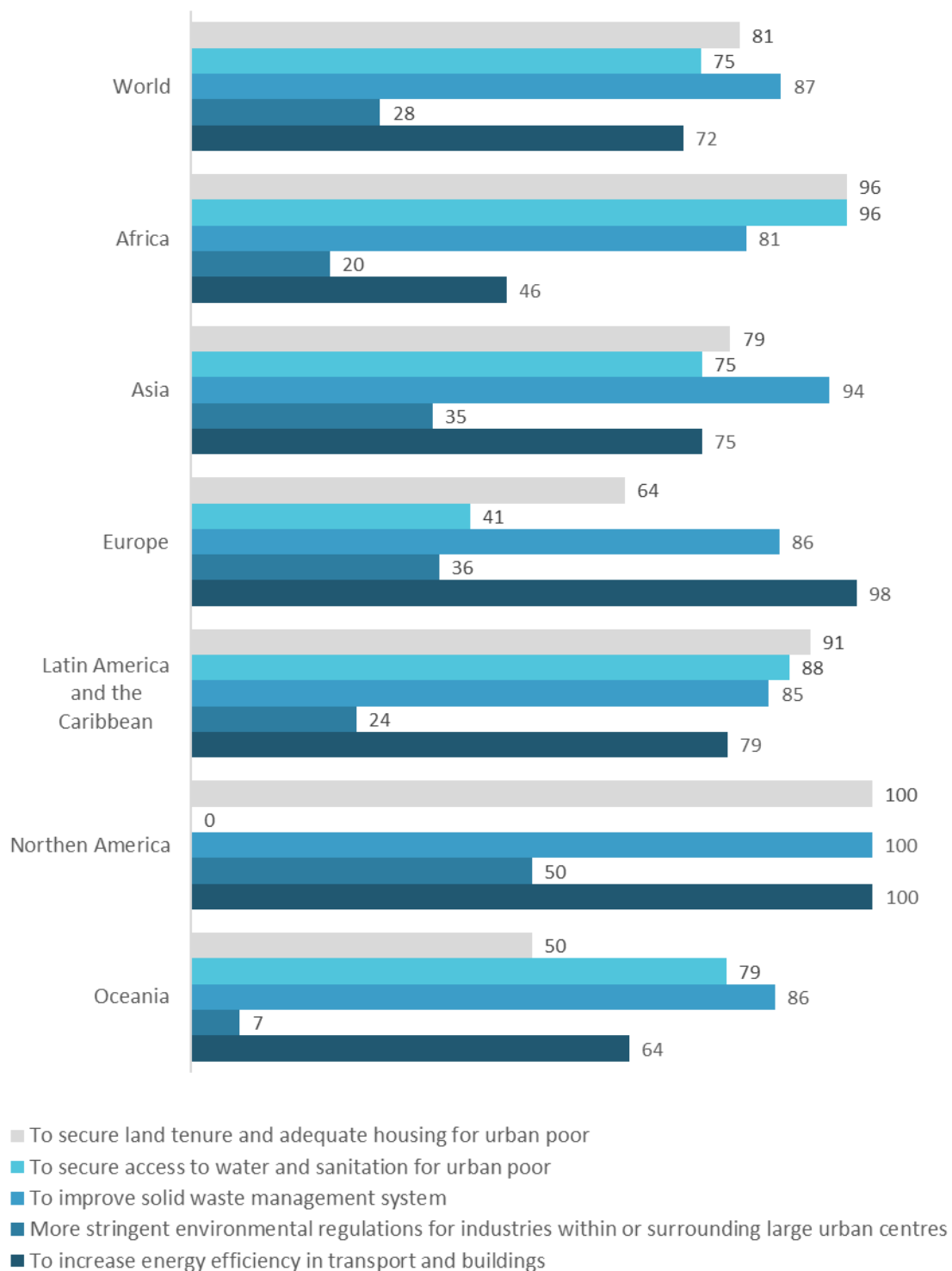


Table II.1. Government policies to influence the rate of population growth, 1976-2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	28	0	39	83	150	19	0	26	55	100
1986	26	12	53	73	164	16	7	32	45	100
1996	25	16	71	81	193	13	8	37	42	100
2005	29	32	70	63	194	15	16	36	32	100
2015	37	40	75	45	197	19	20	38	23	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	8	0	0	26	34	24	0	0	76	100
1986	8	8	0	18	34	24	24	0	53	100
1996	11	6	1	30	48	23	13	2	63	100
2005	17	8	0	23	48	35	17	0	48	100
2015	22	8	1	18	49	45	16	2	37	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	20	0	39	57	116	17	0	34	49	100
1986	18	4	53	55	130	14	3	41	42	100
1996	14	10	70	51	145	10	7	48	35	100
2005	12	24	70	40	146	8	16	48	27	100
2015	15	32	74	27	148	10	22	50	18	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	5	0	6	31	42	12	0	14	74	100
1986	4	3	14	27	48	8	6	29	56	100
1996	1	1	27	20	49	2	2	55	41	100
2005	0	4	35	11	50	0	8	70	22	100
2015	0	2	44	2	48	0	4	92	4	100

Table II.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	7	0	12	29	48	15	0	25	60	100
1986	4	3	20	24	51	8	6	39	47	100
1996	2	2	32	17	53	4	4	60	32	100
2005	1	6	35	11	53	2	11	66	21	100
2015	1	6	42	5	54	2	11	78	9	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	9	0	14	14	37	24	0	38	38	100
1986	13	1	12	12	38	34	3	32	32	100
1996	8	5	18	15	46	17	11	39	33	100
2005	10	12	19	6	47	21	26	40	13	100
2015	11	15	19	3	48	23	31	40	6	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	8	0	0	21	29	28	0	0	72	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	11	6	1	25	43	26	14	2	58	100
2005	16	8	0	19	43	37	19	0	44	100
2015	21	7	1	15	44	48	16	2	34	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	3	0	9	15	27	11	0	33	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	2	13	17	33	3	6	39	52	100
2005	0	5	8	20	33	0	15	24	61	100
2015	2	8	7	16	33	6	24	21	48	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	1	0	1	2	0	50	0	50	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2015	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	1	0	4	2	7	14	0	57	29	100
1986	1	1	6	3	11	9	9	55	27	100
1996	3	1	7	5	16	19	6	44	31	100
2005	2	1	8	5	16	13	6	50	31	100
2015	2	4	6	4	16	13	25	38	25	100

¹ Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table II.2. Government level of concern about the ageing of the population, 2005 and 2015

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern/ No official position ¹	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern/ No official position ¹	Total
<i>World</i>								
2005	85	79	1	165	52	48	1	100
2015	100	75	11	186	54	40	6	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2005	34	11	0	45	76	24	0	100
2015	42	6	0	48	88	12	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2005	51	68	1	120	43	57	1	100
2015	58	69	11	138	42	50	8	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2005	9	25	1	35	26	71	3	100
2015	6	27	6	39	15	69	15	100

Table II.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern/ No official position ¹	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern/ No official position ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
2005	15	27	1	43	35	63	2	100
2015	15	25	6	46	33	54	13	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2005	16	25	0	41	39	61	0	100
2015	18	27	3	48	38	56	6	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2005	30	10	0	40	75	25	0	100
2015	37	6	0	43	86	14	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2005	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
2015	24	9	0	33	73	27	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2005	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2015	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2005	1	5	0	6	17	83	0	100
2015	4	8	2	14	29	57	14	100

¹ Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table II.3. Governments with specific policy measures adopted in the past five years to address population ageing, 2015

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raised minimum retirement age	Raised social security contributions of workers	Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions	Promoted private savings schemes for retirement	None of these	Raised minimum retirement age	Raised social security contributions of workers	Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions	Promoted private savings schemes for retirement	None of these
	World									
2015	62	61	58	45	62	32	32	30	23	32
	More developed regions									
2015	31	19	13	16	8	63	39	27	33	16
	Less developed regions									
2015	31	42	45	29	55	22	29	31	20	38
	Least developed countries									
2015	4	8	4	5	30	9	18	9	11	67

Table II.3. (Continued)

Year	By major area										
	Number of countries					Percentage					
	Raised minimum retirement age	Raised social security contributions of workers	Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions	Promoted private savings schemes for retirement	None of these	Total	Raised minimum retirement age	Raised social security contributions of workers	Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions	Promoted private savings schemes for retirement	None of these
	<i>Africa</i>										
2015	7	9	5	9	31	51	14	18	10	18	61
	<i>Asia</i>										
2015	14	22	16	11	11	47	30	47	34	23	23
	<i>Europe</i>										
2015	28	17	12	15	6	44	64	39	27	34	14
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2015	8	12	19	6	6	33	24	36	58	18	18
	<i>Northern America</i>										
2015	1	0	0	0	1	2	50	0	0	0	50
	<i>Oceania</i>										
2015	4	1	6	1	7	16	25	6	38	6	44

Table II.4. Governments with specific policies or strategies in the past five years to encourage population redistribution, 2015

Year	Number of countries				By level of development			Percentage
	Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas	Decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas	Relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas	None of these	Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas	Decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas	Relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas		None of these
				Total				
	<i>World</i>							
2015	136	75	39	36	72	39	21	19
	<i>More developed regions</i>							
2015	24	8	5	19	51	17	11	40
	<i>Less developed regions</i>							
2015	112	67	34	17	78	47	24	12
	<i>Least developed countries</i>							
2015	41	19	8	5	89	41	17	11

Table II.4. (Continued)

Year	Number of countries				Percentage				
	Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas	Decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas	Relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas	None of these	Total	Reduction of migration from rural to urban areas	Decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas	Relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas	None of these
	<i>Africa</i>								
2015	45	24	7	6	52	87	46	13	12
	<i>Asia</i>								
2015	34	33	6	3	47	72	70	13	6
	<i>Europe</i>								
2015	20	6	5	18	42	48	14	12	43
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2015	23	11	12	6	32	72	34	38	19
	<i>Northern America</i>								
2015	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0
	<i>Oceania</i>								
2015	12	1	9	3	15	80	7	60	20

Table II.5. Governments with specific policies or strategies in the past five years to promote rural development,¹ 2015

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas	Relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas	Development of rural infrastructure and facilities	None of these	Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas	Relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas	Development of rural infrastructure and facilities	None of these
	Total							
	<i>World</i>							
2015	149	14	182	1	81	8	98	1
	<i>More developed regions</i>							
2015	41	2	42	1	91	4	93	2
	<i>Less developed regions</i>							
2015	108	12	140	0	77	9	100	0
	<i>Least developed countries</i>							
2015	39	1	48	0	81	2	100	0

Table II.5. (Continued)

Year	Number of countries				Percentage				
	Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas	Relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas	Development of rural infrastructure and facilities	None of these	Total	Incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas	Relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas	Development of rural infrastructure and facilities	None of these
	Africa								
2015	41	0	53	0	53	77	0	100	0
	Asia								
2015	38	11	44	0	44	86	25	100	0
	Europe								
2015	36	2	37	1	40	90	5	93	3
	Latin America and the Caribbean								
2015	22	1	32	0	32	69	3	100	0
	Northern America								
2015	2	0	2	0	2	100	0	100	0
	Oceania								
2015	10	0	14	0	14	71	0	100	0

¹ Excludes 6 countries (Holy See, Kuwait, Monaco, Nauru, Qatar and Singapore) with nearly 100 per cent urban population, where measures on rural development are not applicable.

Table II.6. Governments with specific policy measures in the past five years to improve living conditions and sustainability of large urban centres, 2015

Percentage/ Number	By level of development						Total
	To increase energy efficiency in transport and buildings	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres	To improve solid waste management system	To secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor	To secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor	None of these	
<i>World</i>							
Percentage	72	28	87	75	81	1	195
Number	141	54	169	146	157	2	195
<i>More developed regions</i>							
Percentage	98	37	88	39	67	2	49
Number	48	18	43	19	33	1	49
<i>Less developed regions</i>							
Percentage	64	25	86	87	85	1	146
Number	93	36	126	127	124	1	146
<i>Least developed countries</i>							
Percentage	38	10	88	100	90	0	48
Number	18	5	42	48	43	0	48

Table II.6. (Continued)

Percentage/ Number	By major area							Total
	To increase energy efficiency in transport and buildings	More stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres	To improve solid waste management system	To secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor	To secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor	None of these		
	<i>Africa</i>							
Percentage	46	20	81	96	96	2	2	
Number	25	11	44	52	52	1	54	
	<i>Asia</i>							
Percentage	75	35	94	75	79	0	0	
Number	36	17	45	36	38	0	48	
	<i>Europe</i>							
Percentage	98	36	86	41	64	2	2	
Number	43	16	38	18	28	1	44	
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
Percentage	79	24	85	88	91	0	0	
Number	26	8	28	29	30	0	33	
	<i>Northern America</i>							
Percentage	100	50	100	0	100	0	0	
Number	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	
	<i>Oceania</i>							
Percentage	64	7	86	79	50	0	0	
Number	9	1	12	11	7	0	14	

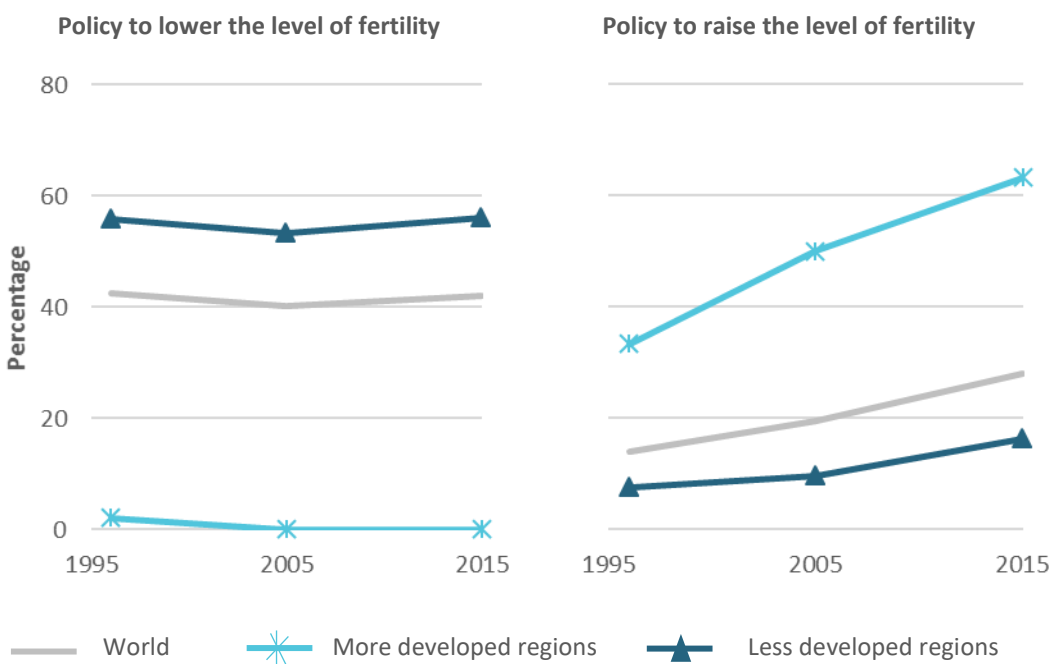
III. POLICIES ON FERTILITY, FAMILY PLANNING AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

FERTILITY

Fertility declines around the world have resulted in unprecedented low levels of fertility at the global level. Childbearing patterns differ greatly among countries and regions. Among the 201 countries or areas with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2017, 83 were estimated to have “low” or “below replacement” levels of fertility, meaning that, on average, women in those countries bear fewer than 2.1 children over their lifetime (United Nations, 2017). In addition, 96 countries had intermediate levels of fertility, where women have between 2.1 and 5 children, while 22 countries or areas were characterized by high levels of fertility, with women bear 5 or more children. Of the countries or areas with high levels of fertility, 20 were in Africa and 2 in Asia.

Figure III.1

Proportion of Governments with policies to influence the level of fertility, by level of development, 1996-2015



Countries with high or intermediate levels of fertility tend to have policies to lower fertility. Globally, in 2015, 42 per cent of Governments had a policy to lower their current levels of fertility. All countries with high fertility and 64 per cent of countries with intermediate fertility had policies to reduce their fertility levels. Key measures to reduce fertility include: raising the minimum legal age at marriage; providing access to reproductive health services, including low cost, safe and effective contraception; integrating family planning and safe motherhood

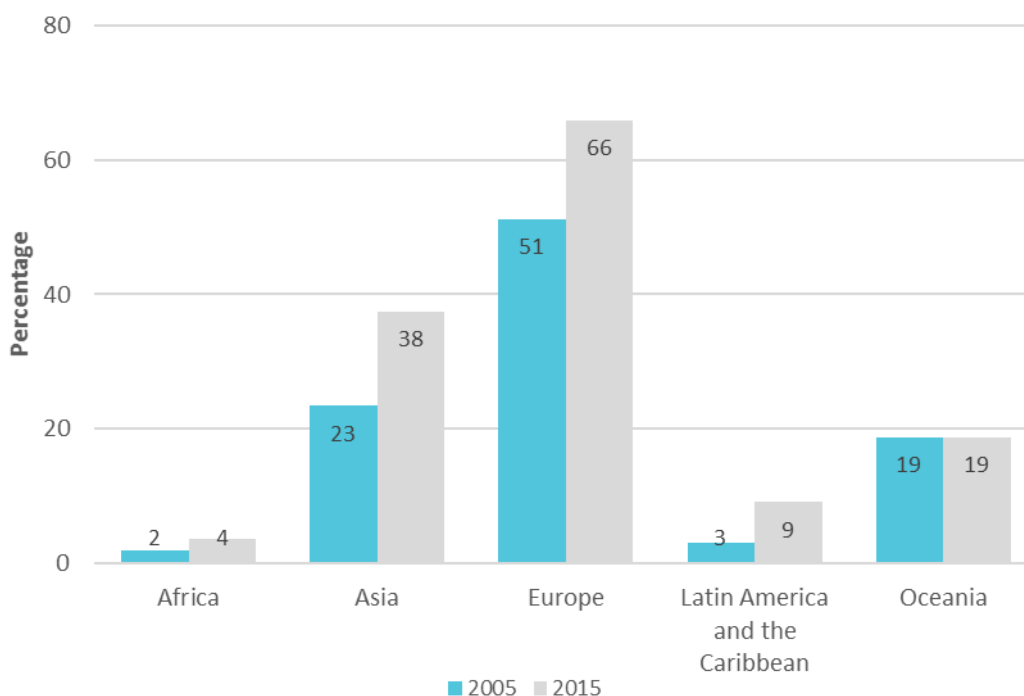
programmes into primary health care systems; and improving female education and employment opportunities.

Countries with below-replacement levels of fertility tend to have policies to raise their fertility levels. At the global level, 28 per cent of Governments had policies to raise the level of fertility in 2015. Among the countries with fertility below the replacement level, 62 per cent had a policy to raise fertility. While in more developed regions 63 per cent of Governments aimed at raising their fertility levels in 2015, in less developed regions only 16 per cent of Governments had that objective. Measures to raise fertility include, among others, baby bonuses; family allowances; maternal, paternal and parental leave; tax incentives; and flexible work schedules.

In the past decade, as fertility levels have declined, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise fertility has increased, from 20 per cent in 2005 to 28 per cent in 2015. The increase in the proportion of Governments with policies to raise fertility is most remarkable in Europe and Asia. In Africa, where fertility levels remain high, this proportion has remained at or below 4 per cent. Reflecting the diversity of fertility levels, Asia now has an equal proportion of Governments with policies to raise fertility and those to lower fertility (38 per cent each).

Figure III.2

Proportion of Governments with policies to raise fertility, by region, 2005 and 2015



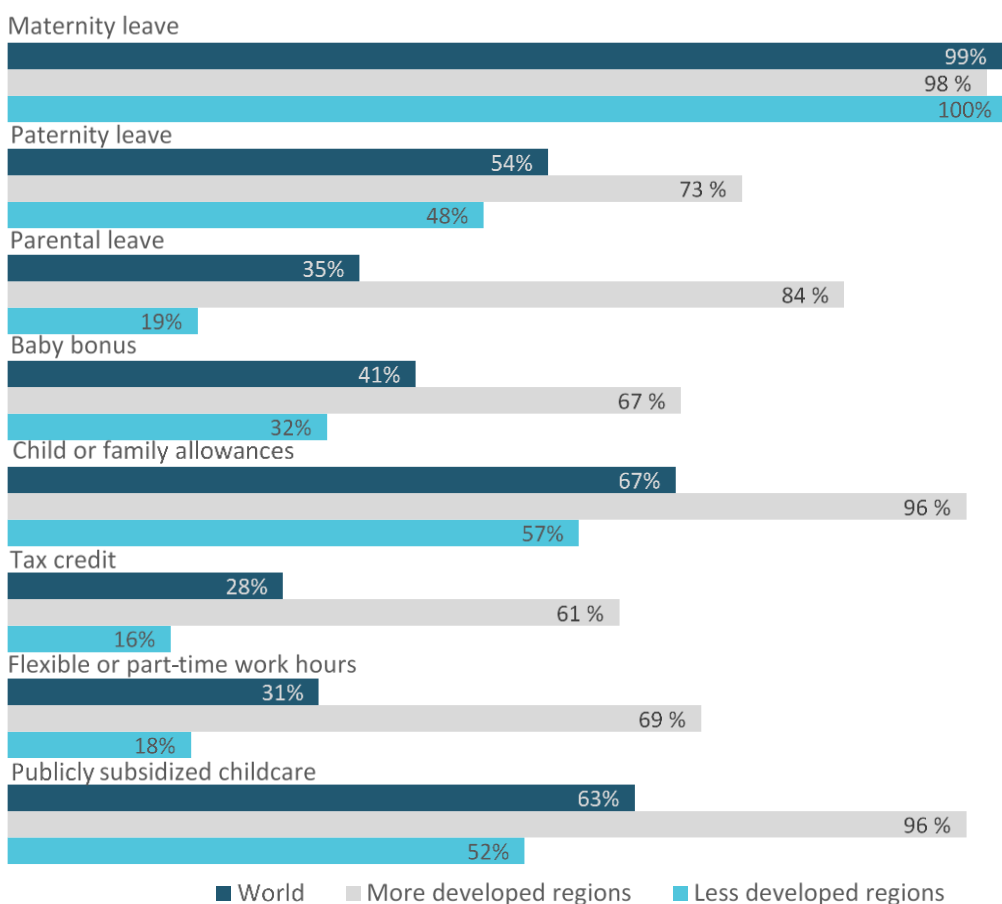
Note: The two countries of the Northern America region are not included as they reported not to have interventions to change fertility levels.

FAMILY AND WORK BALANCE

Faced with ever-declining fertility levels and the consequent ageing of their populations, many Governments have instituted policy measures geared at improving family/work balance for childbearing and childrearing. Globally, in 2015, 99 per cent of Governments provided paid or unpaid maternity leave with job security, while 54 per cent of Governments provided paternity leave with job security. Sixty-seven per cent of Governments gave child or family allowances, 63 per cent subsidised childcare, and 54 per cent provided a baby bonus to parents. In addition, 31 per cent of Governments allowed flexible or part time work hours for working parents and 28 per cent provided tax credit for dependent children. With the exception of maternity leave, these measures were more prevalent in more developed regions than in less developed regions.

Figure III.3

Proportion of Governments with measures to improve family/work balance for childbearing and childrearing, by level of development, 2015



SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Sexual and reproductive health are critical determinants of the health and well-being of a population. They include rights to access essential information and services related to reproductive health care, family planning and sexual health, among others. In 2017, 63 per cent of women of reproductive age (15-49) who are married or in-union were using some form of contraception. Contraceptive use varied greatly by region, ranging from a low of 36 per cent in Africa to a high of 74 per cent in Northern America. Fifty-eight per cent of married or in-union women of reproductive age used a modern method of family planning, constituting 92 per cent of contraceptive users.

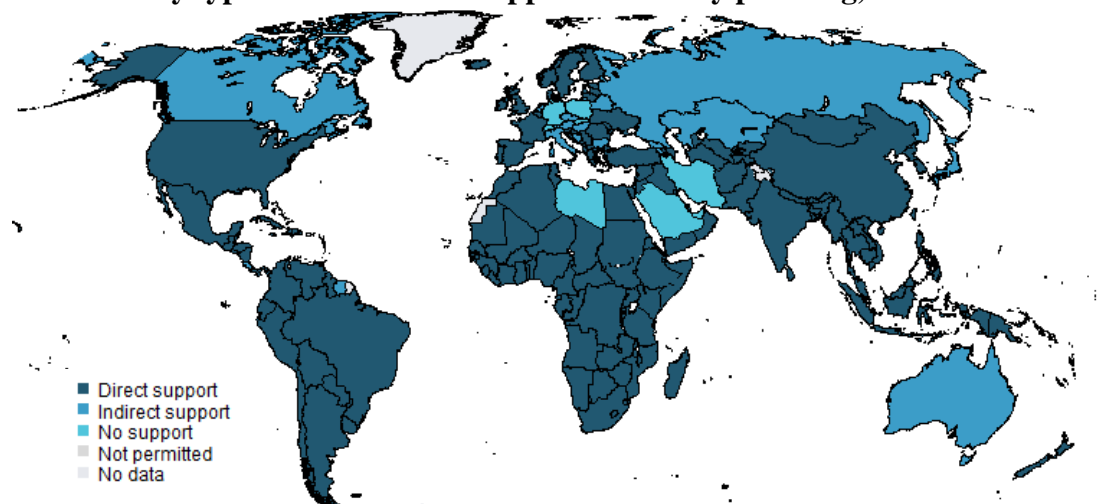
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development contains a number of targets related to reproductive health. Specifically, target 3.7 calls for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes by 2030. Likewise, target 5.6 calls for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Globally, in 2015, 166 out of 197 Governments (84 per cent) provided direct support for family planning, implying that family planning services were provided through government-run facilities or outlets. The proportion of Governments providing direct support has risen steadily since 1976 when less than two thirds of Governments (63 per cent) did so. In 2015, Governments in 18 countries provided only indirect support for family planning through the private sector, including non-governmental organizations. The remaining 12 Governments did not support family planning, including the Holy See, which did not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

In 2015, information was gathered for 186 countries on whether their policies included restrictions to access to contraceptive services based on the following criteria or categories : (i) minimum age; (ii) marital status; (iii) parental consent (for minors); (iv) emergency contraceptive pills, (v) sterilization of women; and (vi) sterilization of men. Globally, 19 per cent of Governments had one or more of these restrictions to access to contraceptive services. Latin America and the Caribbean (31 per cent) was the region with the highest proportion of Governments restricting access to contraceptive services on the basis of at least one of these grounds, followed by Asia (25 per cent) and Europe (19 per cent).

Figure III.4

Countries by type of Government support for family planning, 2015



Note: Direct support implies that family planning services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

In terms of the specific measures, in 2015, requiring parental consent for minors was the most common restriction (9 per cent), while restrictions related to the sterilization of women (3 per cent) or men (4 per cent) were the least prevalent. Latin America and the Caribbean (19 per cent) and Europe (14 per cent) had the highest proportion of Governments requiring parental consent for minors to access contraceptive services, while Asia had the highest proportion of Governments restricting the sterilization of women (7 per cent) or men (14 per cent).

While childbearing in adolescence has steadily declined in almost all regions of the world, the adolescent birth rate, measured as the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19, remains high in many countries in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. Women who are very young when they have their first child are more likely to suffer complications during pregnancy and childbirth. They are also at much greater risk of maternal death. Furthermore, the children of young mothers have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Reducing adolescent childbearing through universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services can have important social consequences both for adolescent girls and for the children they bear.

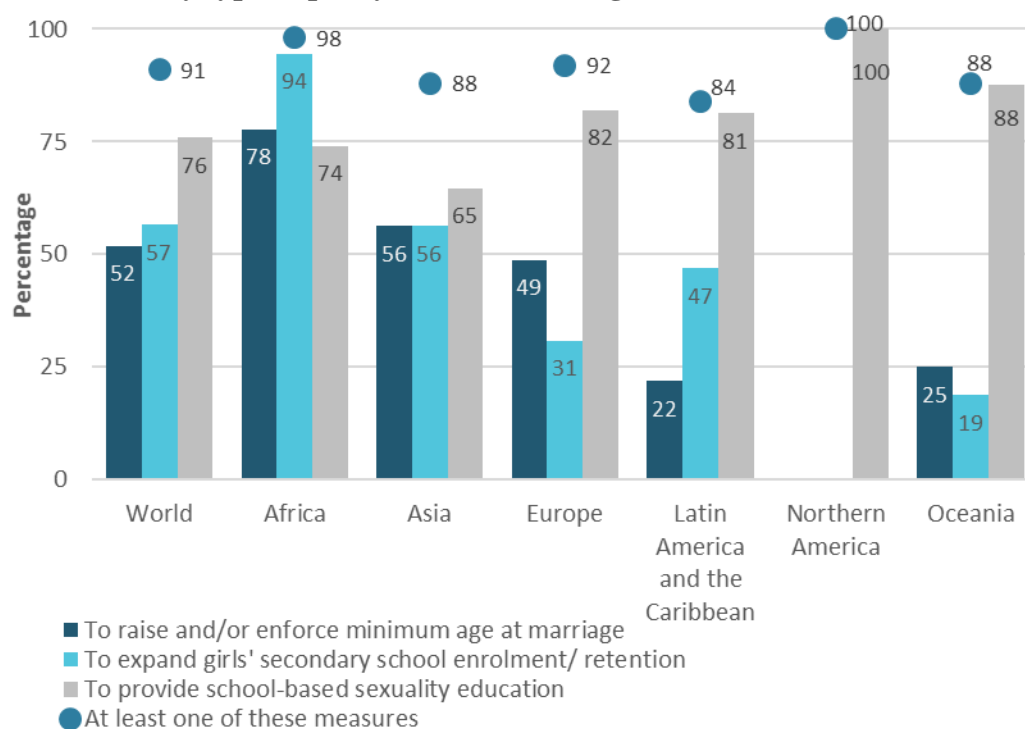
Globally, in 2015, 91 per cent of Governments had a policy or programme aimed at improving the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents. Among the policy measures considered are raising or enforcing the minimum age at marriage, expanding girls' secondary

school enrolment or retention, and providing school-based sexuality education. At the regional level, the share of Governments with at least one of these three measures to improve the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents ranged from a high of 100 per cent in Northern America to a low of 84 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In terms of the specific measures considered, providing school-based sexuality education was the most prevalent type of intervention, employed by 76 per cent of Governments globally. Expanding girls' school enrolment or retention and raising or enforcing minimum age at marriage were adopted by 57 per cent and 52 per cent of Governments, respectively.

Figure III.5

Proportion of Governments with a policy to improve the reproductive and sexual health of adolescents by type of policy measure and region, 2015



NEWBORN AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal mortality has been declining around the world in recent decades, however it remains a concern for many countries in less developed regions. According to the World Health Organization (2016), an estimated 830 women die every day from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. In the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, Governments have committed to accelerating the progress made in reducing newborn, child and maternal mortality by ending all such preventable deaths before 2030. Target 3.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls upon Governments to reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. Likewise, target 3.2 of the SDGs calls for ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age. In 2016, the global neonatal mortality rate was 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. Improved care around the time of birth reduces the incidence of neonatal deaths.

In 2015, information for 190 countries was gathered on six measures adopted in the previous five years to reduce maternal and newborn deaths: (i) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (ii) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (iii) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care; (iv) expanded access to effective contraception, (v) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; and (vi) expanded recruitment or training of skilled birth attendants.

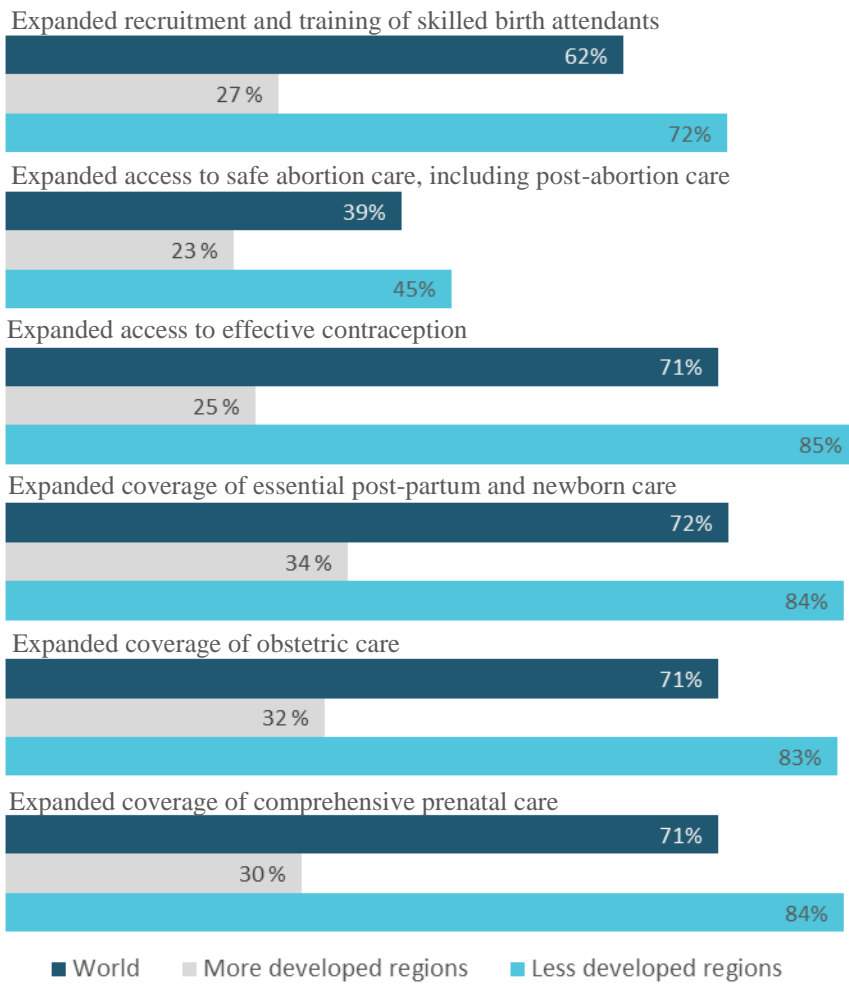
Three out of four Governments (76 per cent) had adopted one or more of these policy measures in the five years preceding 2015. Africa was the region with the highest share of Governments with at least one of these measures adopted in the past five years to reduce maternal and newborn deaths (100 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (90 per cent) and Asia (75 per cent).

Worldwide, in the five years preceding 2015, 72 per cent of Governments had expanded the coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care, comprehensive prenatal care (71 per cent), obstetric care (71 per cent), and access to effective contraception (71 per cent). In addition, 62 per cent of Governments around the world had adopted a policy to expand recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants, while 39 per cent had expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care.

Reflecting higher maternal mortality rates in less developed regions, more Governments in these countries had adopted one or more of these policy measures to address newborn and maternal mortality (88 per cent) than in countries from more developed regions (39 per cent). The contrast was even sharper if we look at least developed countries which had all adopted at least one of these measures. With the exception of expanding access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care, which was adopted by 52 per cent of least developed countries, all other measures were adopted by over 90 per cent of Governments.

Figure III.6

Proportion of Governments with measures to reduce the number of newborn and maternal deaths in the past five years, by level of development, 2015

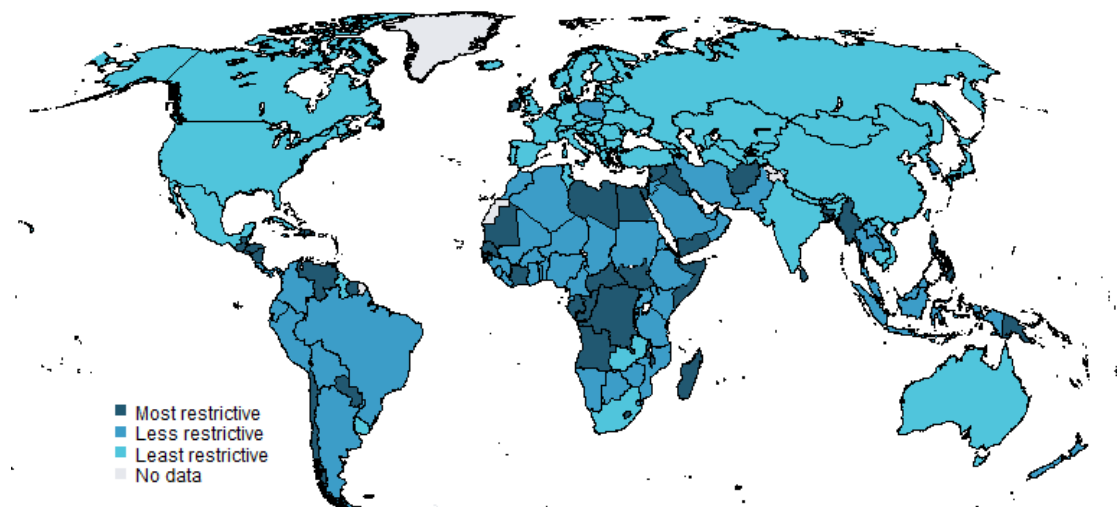


ABORTION

In 2015, 97 per cent of Governments permitted abortion to save a woman's life. Only the Governments of Chile, El Salvador, the Holy See, Malta and Nicaragua did not permit abortion under any circumstances. Between 1996 and 2015, the proportion of Governments permitting abortion to save a woman's life remained at 97 per cent. Meanwhile, the proportion of Governments allowing abortion to preserve the physical health of a woman increased slightly from 63 per cent to 67 per cent. During this period, the proportion of Governments allowing abortion increased from 52 per cent to 65 per cent to preserve the mental health of a woman, from 43 per cent to 54 per cent in cases of rape or incest, and from 41 per cent to 54 per cent because of foetal impairment. The proportion of Governments permitting abortion for economic and social reasons or upon request also rose gradually between 1996 and 2015. In 2015, 36 per cent of Governments permitted abortion for economic and social reasons and 30 per cent provided abortion on request, up from 31 per cent and 24 per cent in 1996, respectively.

Figure III.7

Types of legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 2015



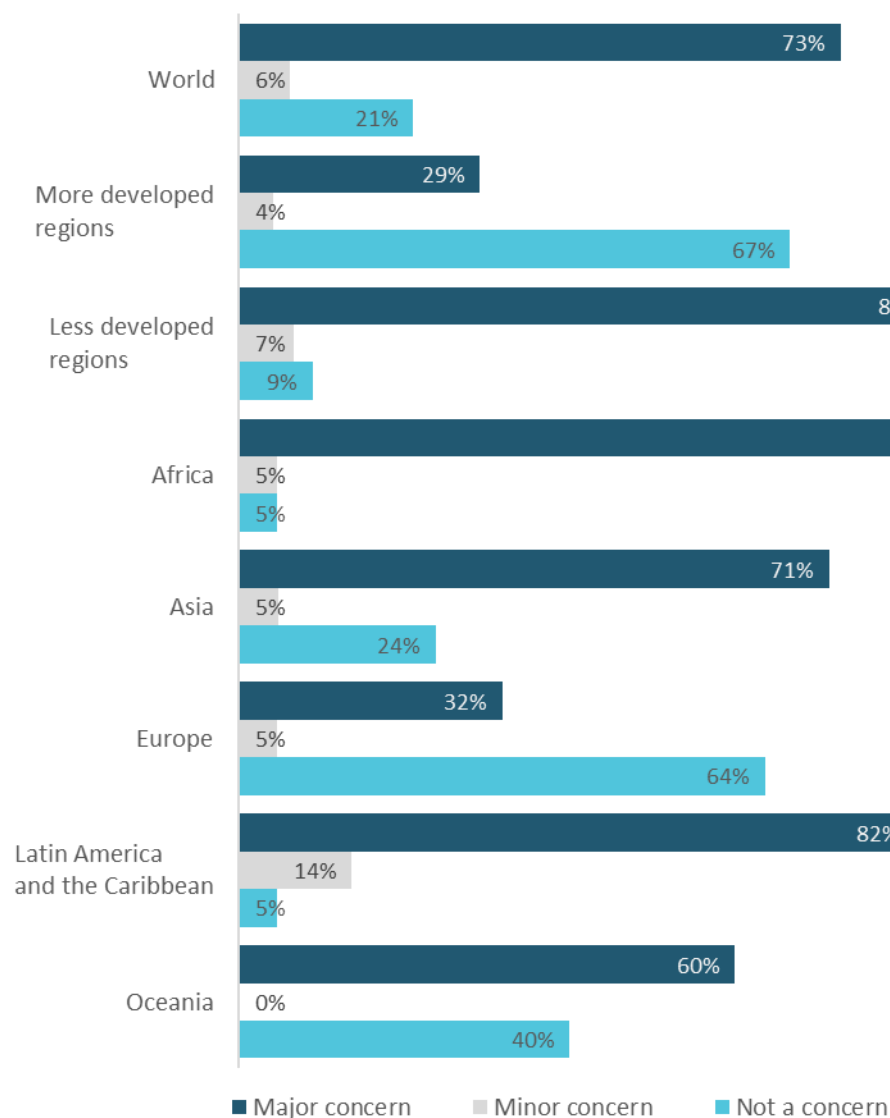
Note: Most restrictive: abortion not permitted or permitted only to save a woman's life; less restrictive: to preserve a woman's physical or mental health, in case of rape or incest, or because of foetal impairment; least restrictive: for economic or social reasons or on request.

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Unsafe abortion is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality. Of the 114 countries with available information in 2015, 73 per cent of Governments considered unsafe abortion to be a major concern, 6 per cent considered it to be a minor concern and 21 per cent expressed no concern about unsafe abortion. In Africa, 91 per cent of Governments with available data in 2015 considered unsafe abortion to be a major concern, compared with 82 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 60 per cent in Oceania and 32 per cent in Europe. Of the 90 Governments that considered unsafe abortion to be a major or minor concern in 2015, 71 per cent had adopted specific policy measures in the previous five years to expand access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care.

Figure III.8

Proportion of Government by level of concern about unsafe abortion, level of development and region, 2015



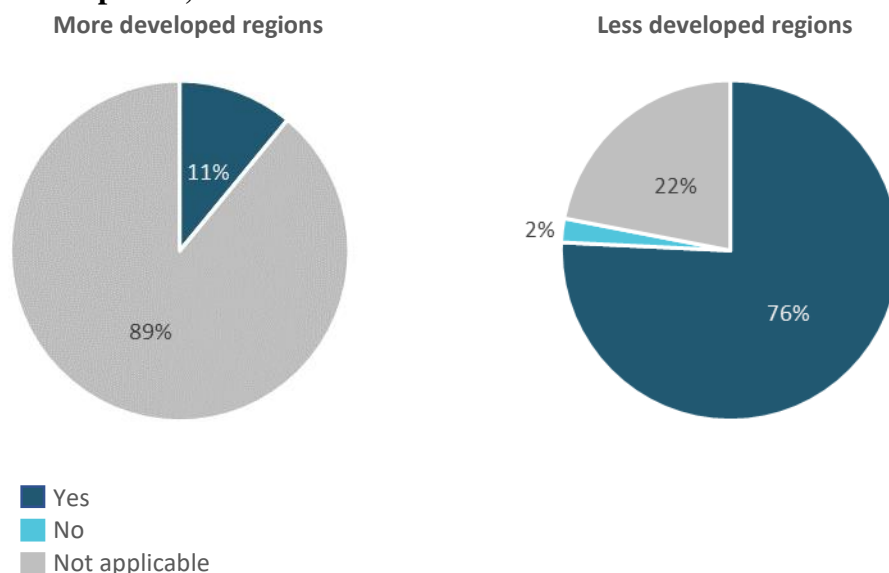
Note: The two countries of the Northern America region are not included in this graph.

BIRTH REGISTRATION

Nearly all countries in the world with incomplete coverage of birth registration in 2015 had adopted policy measures to improve such coverage in the previous five years. Out of 178 countries with available information in 2015, the coverage of birth registration was nearly universal (96 per cent or higher) in 70 countries (39 per cent). The coverage of birth registration was nearly universal in 90 per cent or more countries in Europe and Northern America, compared with only 8 per cent in Africa. Of the 108 countries with incomplete coverage, 105 (97 per cent) had undertaken policy measures in the past five years to improve the coverage of birth registration.

Figure III.9

Proportion of Governments with measures to improve coverage of birth registration, by level of development, 2015



Note: "Not applicable" indicates that coverage of birth registration in the country is near universal (96 per cent or higher).

Table III.1. Government policies to influence the level of fertility, 1976-2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	13	19	40	78	150	9	13	27	52	100
1986	19	16	54	75	164	12	10	33	46	100
1996	27	19	82	65	193	14	10	42	34	100
2005	38	31	78	47	194	20	16	40	24	100
2015	55	30	83	29	197	28	15	42	15	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	7	7	0	20	34	21	21	0	59	100
1986	8	6	0	20	34	24	18	0	59	100
1996	16	4	1	27	48	33	8	2	56	100
2005	24	8	0	16	48	50	17	0	33	100
2015	31	5	0	13	49	63	10	0	27	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	6	12	40	58	116	5	10	34	50	100
1986	11	10	54	55	130	8	8	42	42	100
1996	11	15	81	38	145	8	10	56	26	100
2005	14	23	78	31	146	10	16	53	21	100
2015	24	25	83	16	148	16	17	56	11	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	1	2	6	33	42	2	5	14	79	100
1986	2	4	15	27	48	4	8	31	56	100
1996	0	3	32	14	49	0	6	65	29	100
2005	0	3	38	9	50	0	6	76	18	100
2015	0	1	47	0	48	0	2	98	0	100

Table III.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	2	2	12	32	48	4	4	25	67	100
1986	3	3	21	24	51	6	6	41	47	100
1996	2	3	36	12	53	4	6	68	23	100
2005	1	4	39	9	53	2	8	74	17	100
2015	2	4	45	3	54	4	7	83	6	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	2	9	14	12	37	5	24	38	32	100
1986	8	6	13	11	38	21	16	34	29	100
1996	7	9	19	11	46	15	20	41	24	100
2005	11	12	17	7	47	23	26	36	15	100
2015	18	10	18	2	48	38	21	38	4	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	7	7	0	15	29	24	24	0	52	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	16	4	1	22	43	37	9	2	51	100
2005	22	7	0	14	43	51	16	0	33	100
2015	29	4	0	11	44	66	9	0	25	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	2	0	10	15	27	7	0	37	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	0	18	14	33	3	0	55	42	100
2005	1	5	13	14	33	3	15	39	42	100
2015	3	9	11	10	33	9	27	33	30	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2015	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	1	4	2	7	0	14	57	29	100
1986	0	1	5	5	11	0	9	45	45	100
1996	1	3	8	4	16	6	19	50	25	100
2005	3	3	9	1	16	19	19	56	6	100
2015	3	3	9	1	16	19	19	56	6	100

¹ Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table III.2. Governments with any policy measures in the past five years to improve the coverage of birth registration, 2015

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes	No	Not applicable ¹	Total	Yes	No	Not applicable ¹	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2015	105	3	70	178	59	2	39	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2015	5	0	41	46	11	0	89	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2015	100	3	29	132	76	2	22	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2015	43	0	1	44	98	0	2	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2015	45	0	4	49	92	0	8	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2015	28	1	13	42	67	2	31	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2015	4	0	38	42	10	0	90	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2015	19	1	8	28	68	4	29	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2015	0	0	1	1	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2015	9	1	6	16	56	6	38	100

¹ "Not applicable" indicates that coverage of birth registration in the country is near universal (96 per cent or higher).

Table III.3. Governments with specific policy measures to improve family/work balance for childbearing and child-rearing, 2015

Percentage/ Number	By level of development										Total
	Maternity leave with job security (paid or unpaid)	Paternity leave with job security (paid or unpaid)	Parental leave (paid or unpaid)	Baby bonus	Child or family allowances	Tax credit for dependent children	Flexible or part-time work hours	Publicly subsidized childcare			
	<i>World</i>										
Percentage	99	54	35	41	67	28	31	63			63
Number	195	106	69	80	131	54	61	123			196
	<i>More developed regions</i>										
Percentage	98	73	84	67	96	61	69	96			96
Number	48	36	41	33	47	30	34	47			49
	<i>Less developed regions</i>										
Percentage	100	48	19	32	57	16	18	52			52
Number	147	70	28	47	84	24	27	76			147
	<i>Least developed countries</i>										
Percentage	100	40	4	19	46	4	4	31			31
Number	48	19	2	9	22	2	2	15			48

Table III.3. (Continued)

Percentage/ Number	By major area										Total
	Maternity leave with job security (paid or unpaid)	Paternity leave with job security (paid or unpaid)	Parental leave (paid or unpaid)	Baby bonus	Child or family allowances	Tax credit for dependent children	Flexible or part-time work hours	Publicly subsidized childcare			
<i>Africa</i>											
Percentage	100	48	7	22	56	13	11	24			
Number	54	26	4	12	30	7	6	13			54
<i>Asia</i>											
Percentage	100	46	38	40	65	29	35	73			
Number	48	22	18	19	31	14	17	35			48
<i>Europe</i>											
Percentage	100	77	82	73	95	57	68	95			
Number	44	34	36	32	42	25	30	42			44
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>											
Percentage	100	58	21	42	64	12	15	76			
Number	33	19	7	14	21	4	5	25			33
<i>Northern America</i>											
Percentage	50	0	100	0	100	100	50	100			
Number	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2			2
<i>Oceania</i>											
Percentage	100	33	13	20	33	13	13	40			
Number	15	5	2	3	5	2	2	6			15

Table III.4. (Continued)

Year	By major area								
	Number of countries		Percentage						
	To raise and/or enforce minimum age at marriage	To expand girls' secondary school enrolment/retention	To provide school-based sexuality education	None of these	Total	To raise and/or enforce minimum age at marriage	To expand girls' secondary school enrolment/retention	To provide school-based sexuality education	None of these
	<i>Africa</i>								
2015	42	51	40	1	54	78	94	74	2
	<i>Asia</i>								
2015	27	27	31	6	48	56	56	65	13
	<i>Europe</i>								
2015	19	12	32	3	39	49	31	82	8
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2015	7	15	26	5	32	22	47	81	16
	<i>Northern America</i>								
2015	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	100	0
	<i>Oceania</i>								
2015	4	3	14	2	16	25	19	88	13

Table III.5. Government policies on providing support for family planning,¹ 1976-2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Not permitted</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Not permitted</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	95	17	28	10	150	63	11	19	7	100
1986	117	22	18	7	164	71	13	11	4	100
1996	143	18	26	2	189	76	10	14	1	100
2005	143	35	15	1	194	74	18	8	1	100
2015	166	18	12	1	197	84	9	6	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	21	6	4	3	34	62	18	12	9	100
1986	19	8	4	3	34	56	24	12	9	100
1996	28	7	12	1	48	58	15	25	2	100
2005	18	20	9	1	48	38	42	19	2	100
2015	28	12	8	1	49	57	24	16	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	74	11	24	7	116	64	9	21	6	100
1986	98	14	14	4	130	75	11	11	3	100
1996	115	11	14	1	141	82	8	10	1	100
2005	125	15	6	0	146	86	10	4	0	100
2015	138	6	4	0	148	93	4	3	0	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	18	6	14	4	42	43	14	33	10	100
1986	35	7	4	2	48	73	15	8	4	100
1996	42	3	3	0	48	88	6	6	0	100
2005	43	5	2	0	50	86	10	4	0	100
2015	48	0	0	0	48	100	0	0	0	100

Table III.5. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	24	7	14	3	48	50	15	29	6	100
1986	38	6	7	0	51	75	12	14	0	100
1996	43	5	4	0	52	83	10	8	0	100
2005	44	6	3	0	53	83	11	6	0	100
2015	53	0	1	0	54	98	0	2	0	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	25	2	7	3	37	68	5	19	8	100
1986	25	4	5	4	38	66	11	13	11	100
1996	32	3	9	1	45	71	7	20	2	100
2005	39	6	2	0	47	83	13	4	0	100
2015	40	5	3	0	48	83	10	6	0	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	17	5	4	3	29	59	17	14	10	100
1986	16	6	4	3	29	55	21	14	10	100
1996	24	6	12	1	43	56	14	28	2	100
2005	16	17	9	1	43	37	40	21	2	100
2015	26	9	8	1	44	59	20	18	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	21	2	3	1	27	78	7	11	4	100
1986	27	4	2	0	33	82	12	6	0	100
1996	29	3	1	0	33	88	9	3	0	100
2005	31	2	0	0	33	94	6	0	0	100
2015	31	2	0	0	33	94	6	0	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
1986	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
1996	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2015	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	6	1	0	0	7	86	14	0	0	100
1986	9	2	0	0	11	82	18	0	0	100
1996	13	1	0	0	14	93	7	0	0	100
2005	12	3	1	0	16	75	19	6	0	100
2015	15	1	0	0	16	94	6	0	0	100

¹ In revisions prior to 2011, "support for family planning" was referred to as "access to contraceptive methods".

Table III.6. Governments with policies to restrict access to contraceptive services based on certain criteria, 2015

Percentage/ Number	By level of development							Total
	Minimum age	Marital status	Parental consent (for minors)	Emergency contraceptive pills	Sterilization of women	Sterilization of men	None of these ¹	
	<i>World</i>							
Percentage	5	5	9	5	3	4	81	186
Number	9	10	16	9	5	8	151	
	<i>More developed regions</i>							
Percentage	4	2	13	6	4	4	83	47
Number	2	1	6	3	2	2	39	
	<i>Less developed regions</i>							
Percentage	5	6	7	4	2	4	81	139
Number	7	9	10	6	3	6	112	
	<i>Least developed countries</i>							
Percentage	2	2	0	0	2	2	96	45
Number	1	1	0	0	1	1	43	

Table III.6. (Continued)

Percentage/ Number	By major area								Total
	Minimum age	Marital status	Parental consent (for minors)	Emergency contraceptive pills	Sterilization of women	Sterilization of men	None of these ¹		
	<i>Africa</i>								
Percentage	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	92	
Number	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	46	50
	<i>Asia</i>								
Percentage	5	14	5	7	7	14	75		
Number	2	6	2	3	3	6	33	44	
	<i>Europe</i>								
Percentage	5	2	14	7	5	5	81		
Number	2	1	6	3	2	2	34	42	
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
Percentage	9	0	19	6	0	0	69		
Number	3	0	6	2	0	0	22	32	
	<i>Northern America</i>								
Percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	100		
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	<i>Oceania</i>								
Percentage	0	6	0	6	0	0	88		
Number	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	16	

¹ Includes cases where restrictions by minimum age, marital status or parental consent (for minors) could not be ascertained from available information.

Table III.7. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	To preserve a woman's mental health	In case of incest or rape	Because of foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted	Total	
<i>Africa</i>										
1996	53	25	16	12	10	4	2	0	53	100
2005	53	31	29	15	15	4	3	0	53	100
2015	54	34	33	22	23	4	3	0	54	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1996	46	30	26	22	24	17	15	0	46	100
2005	46	31	28	23	24	19	17	0	46	100
2015	48	31	30	27	30	19	17	0	48	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1996	40	37	36	34	35	32	26	3	43	93
2005	41	37	37	35	36	33	29	2	43	95
2015	42	38	38	37	38	36	32	2	44	95
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1996	31	17	11	10	6	4	2	2	33	94
2005	31	17	18	13	5	5	2	2	33	94
2015	30	19	18	14	10	7	4	3	33	91
<i>Northern America</i>										
1996	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100
2005	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100
2015	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1996	15	9	8	2	2	1	0	0	15	100
2005	16	9	9	3	2	2	1	0	16	100
2015	16	8	8	4	3	2	1	0	16	100
<i>Other regions</i>										
1996	15	9	8	2	2	1	0	0	15	100
2005	16	9	9	3	2	2	1	0	16	100
2015	16	8	8	4	3	2	1	0	16	100
<i>World</i>										
1996	15	9	8	2	2	1	0	0	15	100
2005	16	9	9	3	2	2	1	0	16	100
2015	16	8	8	4	3	2	1	0	16	100

Table III.8. Government level of concern about unsafe abortion, 2015

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2015	83	7	24	114	73	6	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2015	7	1	16	24	29	4	67	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2015	76	6	8	90	84	7	9	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2015	29	1	0	30	97	3	0	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2015	40	2	2	44	91	5	5	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2015	15	1	5	21	71	5	24	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2015	7	1	14	22	32	5	64	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2015	18	3	1	22	82	14	5	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Oceania</i>								
2015	3	0	2	5	60	0	40	100

Table III.9. Governments with specific policy measures in the past five years to address newborn and maternal mortality, 2015

Percentage/ Number	By level of development							None of these	Total
	Expanded coverage of prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post- partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post- abortion care	Expanded recruiting and training of skilled birth attendants			
<i>World</i>									
Percentage	71	71	72	71	39	62	24		
Number	135	135	137	135	75	117	45		190
<i>More developed regions</i>									
Percentage	30	32	34	25	23	27	61		
Number	13	14	15	11	10	12	27		44
<i>Less developed regions</i>									
Percentage	84	83	84	85	45	72	12		
Number	122	121	122	124	65	105	18		146
<i>Least developed countries</i>									
Percentage	96	100	98	100	52	92	0		
Number	46	48	47	48	25	44	0		48

Table III.9. (Continued)

Percentage/ Number	By major area							Total
	Expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care	Expanded coverage of obstetric care	Expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care	Expanded access to effective contraception	Expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care	Expanded recruiting and training of skilled birth attendants	None of these	
	<i>Africa</i>							
Percentage	96	96	98	98	59	89	0	
Number	52	52	53	53	32	48	0	
	<i>Asia</i>							
Percentage	73	71	73	73	33	69	25	
Number	35	34	35	35	16	33	12	
	<i>Europe</i>							
Percentage	33	36	38	26	26	31	59	
Number	13	14	15	10	10	12	23	
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
Percentage	87	87	87	84	45	55	10	
Number	27	27	27	26	14	17	3	
	<i>Northern America</i>							
Percentage	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	
Number	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	<i>Oceania</i>							
Percentage	50	50	44	63	19	44	38	
Number	8	8	7	10	3	7	6	

IV. POLICIES ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

International migration has grown in complexity, scope and impact, affecting Governments all over the world. The number of international migrants – persons living in a country other than where they were born – has continued to grow rapidly over the past two decades reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 222 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. With appropriate policies, migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development. Indeed, the available evidence suggests that the overall impact of international migration is overwhelmingly positive for countries of origin, countries of destination and migrants and their families.

While the international community has long recognized the important relationship between international migration and development, the integration of migrants and migration into the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* represents an important step forward. Specifically, target 10.7 of the SDGs calls on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

IMMIGRATION

At the global level, in 2015, the majority of Governments (61 per cent) had a policy to maintain their current level of documented immigration. Another 14 per cent of Governments had either no official policy or did not seek to influence the level of immigration. Among the remaining Governments, 13 per cent had a policy to lower the level of immigration while 12 per cent had a policy to raise it.

Governments in more developed regions were more likely to have policies to raise immigration (29 per cent) than lower it (8 per cent). In less developed regions, only 7 per cent of Governments had policies to raise immigration, in contrast to 14 per cent that had policies to lower it. Worldwide, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower the level of immigration has declined since the mid-1990s (from 40 per cent in 1996 to 13 per cent in 2015), while the share of Governments with policies to raise the level of immigration has increased, from just 4 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2015.

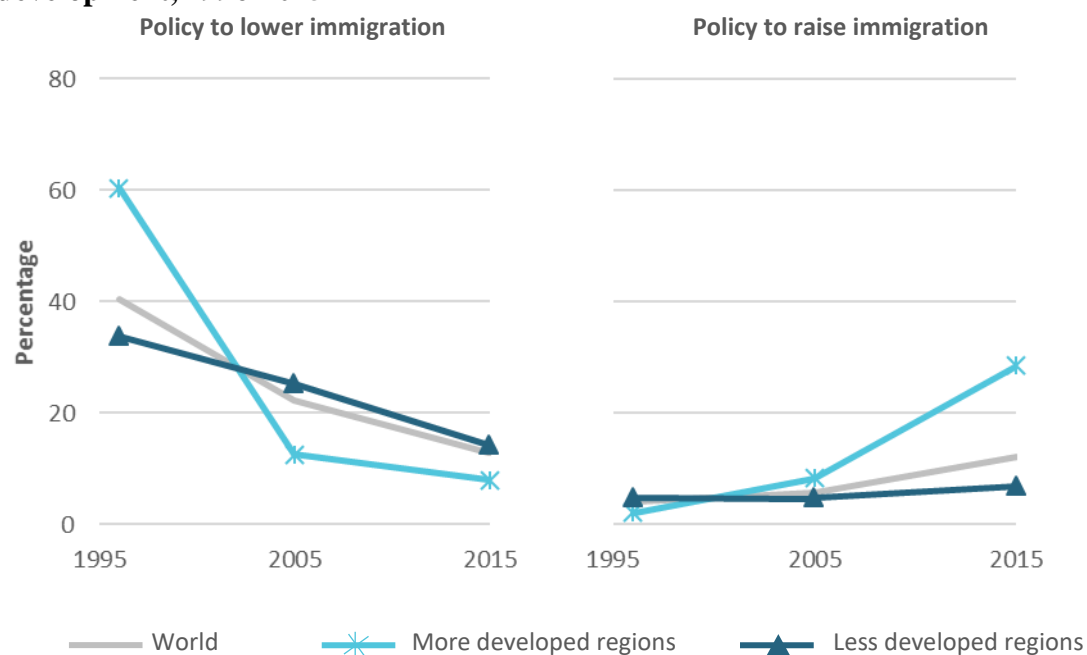
Governments have become increasingly selective about attracting highly skilled immigrants, who may help complement country's own domestic workforce qualifications. In 2015, out of 176 countries with available data, Governments of 77 countries (44 per cent) had adopted policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers, 7 countries (4 per cent) had policies to lower it, and the remaining 92 countries (52 per cent) either had policies aimed at maintaining the current levels or had no policies in place in this regard. The proportion of Governments that had policies to raise immigration of highly skilled workers in 2015 had doubled from 22 per cent in 2005. In 2015, policies to raise immigration of highly skilled

workers were more prevalent amongst Governments in more developed regions (62 per cent) than in less developed regions (37 per cent).

Among 148 countries with available information on the rationale for immigration policy, 68 per cent of Governments identified meeting labour market demands as the underlying reason for their current immigration policy. A large share of Governments (46 per cent) also viewed immigration policy as a tool to safeguard employment opportunities for their nationals. Demographic drivers were the third most widely cited rationale, with 15 per cent of Governments pursuing their current immigration policy to address population ageing and 13 per cent to counter long-term population decline.

Figure IV.1

Proportion of Governments with policies to lower or raise immigration, by level of development, 1996-2015



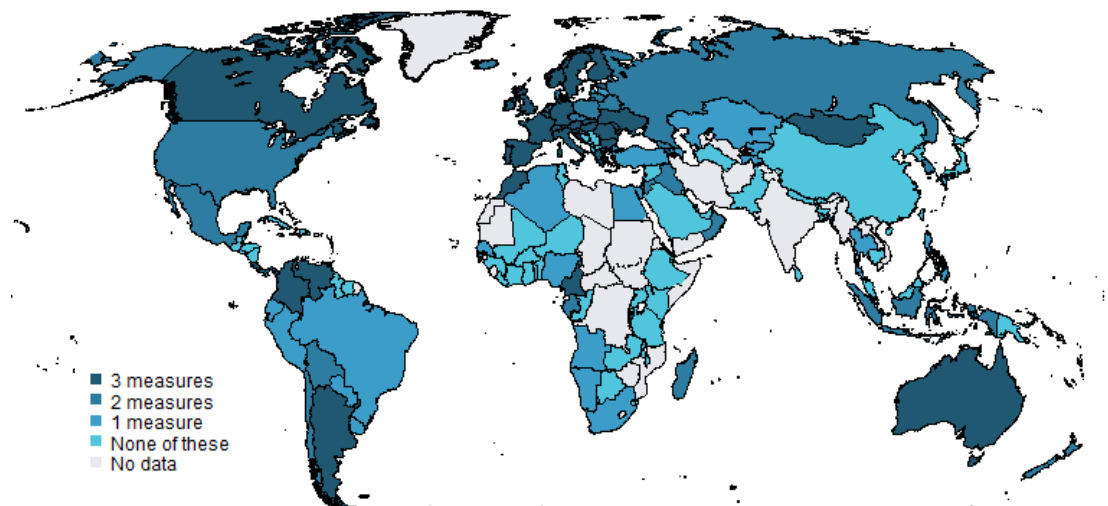
INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS

Appropriate integration and inclusion policies, with reference to access to education, health care, language training, justice, etc. are essential to protect migrant rights, to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development of the country of destination, and to contribute to the wellbeing of migrants themselves. In 2015, out of a total of 153 countries with available data, Governments of 80 countries (52 per cent) provided protection against discrimination, 57 countries (37 per cent) had language skills training available to immigrants and 55 countries (36 per cent) facilitated the transfer of professional credentials. Governments in more developed regions were more likely to have promoted the integration of migrants through at least one of these measures (85 per cent) than in less developed regions (48 per cent). The

proportion of Governments that had at least one of these measures in 2015 ranged from 40 per cent in Africa and 51 per cent in Asia to 86 in Europe and 100 per cent in Northern America.

Figure IV.2

Government measures to encourage the integration of migrants, 2015



Note: The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

IRREGULAR IMMIGRATION

Irregular migration poses multiple challenges to countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as to migrants themselves. Migrants in irregular situation are particularly vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation and abuse, and are at risk of being exploited by criminal organizations involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling. A growing number of governments have responded to address irregular migration by reforming their immigration laws, promoting the return of irregular migrants and implementing regularization programmes. In 2015, among 177 countries with information on three specific policy measures to address irregular immigration, 175 countries (99 per cent) used fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation, 137 countries (77 per cent) had penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation, while 60 countries (34 per cent) facilitated the regularization of their legal status through defined schemes or conditions.

EMIGRATION

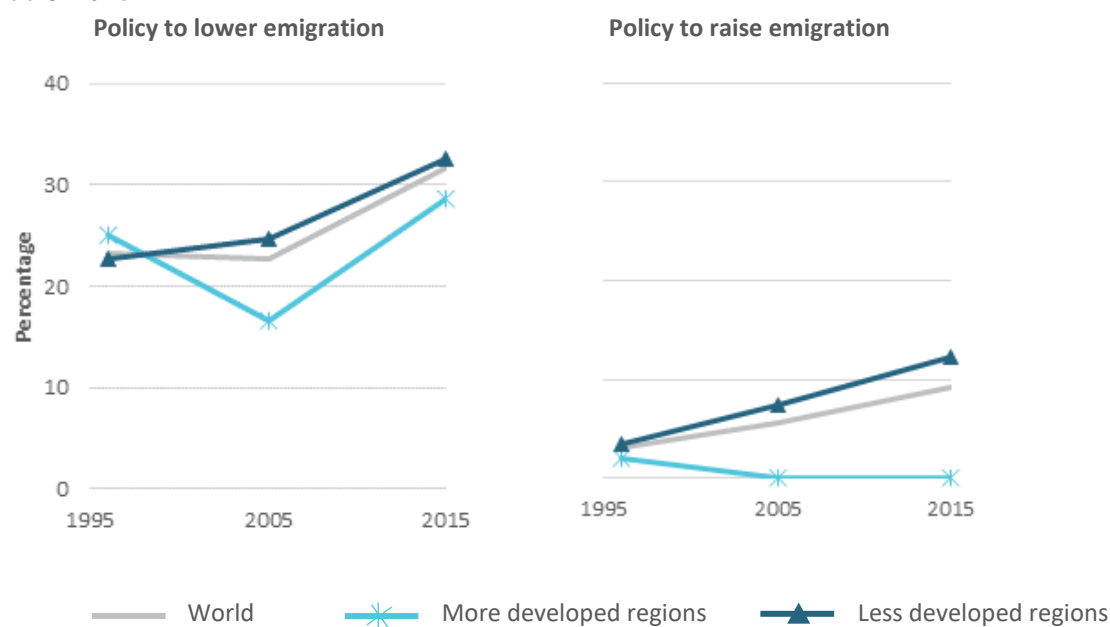
Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for sending countries, especially in developing regions. Policies addressing emigration of citizens can respond to a wide range of needs, both from the perspective of individuals who have left their countries of origin and from the perspective of governments in sending countries.

Globally, in 2015, the majority of Governments either had no explicit policy on emigration (36 per cent) or sought to maintain current levels (23 per cent). Only 9 per cent of Governments sought to raise the current level of emigration of their citizens, while 32 per cent had policies to lower it.

Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration has increased from 23 per cent in 1996 to 32 per cent in 2015, while the proportion of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased from 3 per cent in 1996 to 9 per cent in 2015. On the other hand, the proportion of countries that aim at maintaining or not intervening in their current emigration levels has declined from 74 per cent in 1996 to 59 per cent in 2015.

A higher proportion of Governments from the more developed regions (71 per cent) had policies to maintain their level of emigration or did not have a policy to influence it than in less developed regions (55 per cent). No country from a more developed region had a policy to raise their emigration level in 2015, whereas a growing number of countries in less developed regions intended to raise it, up from 3 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2015.

Figure IV.3
Proportion of Governments with policies to lower or raise emigration, by development level, 1996-2015

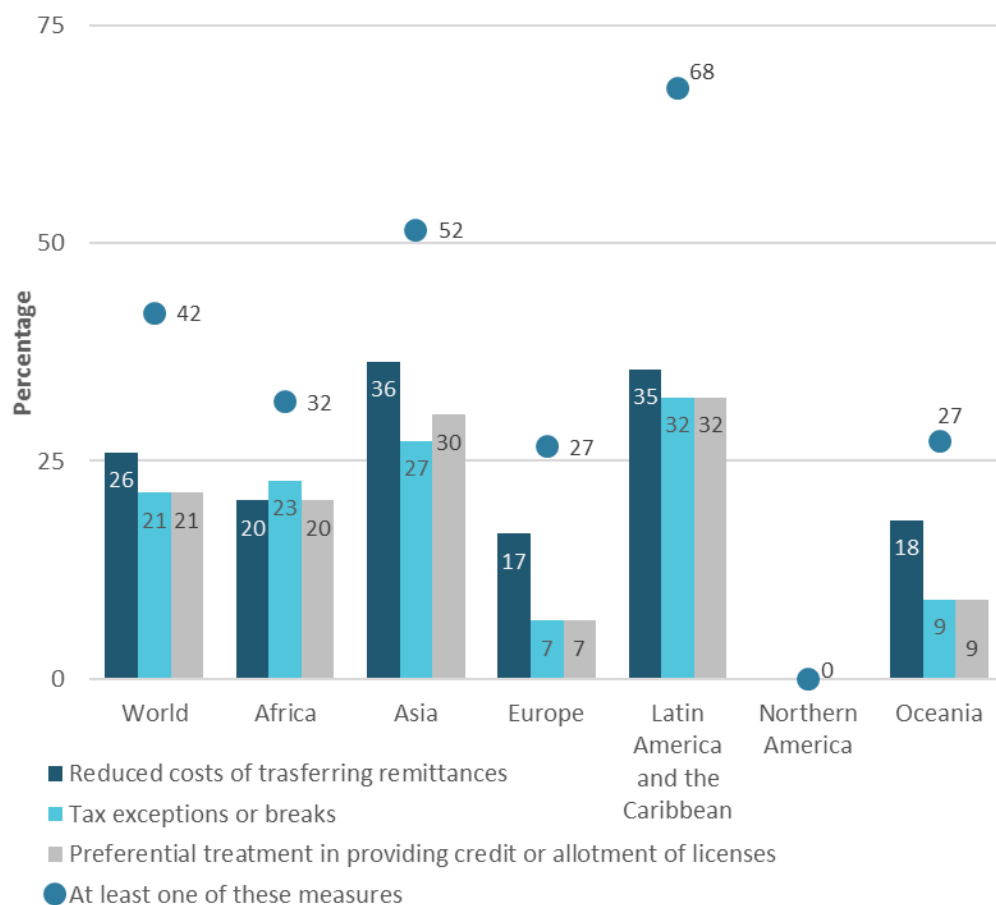


DIASPORA INVESTMENT

Encouraging diaspora members to become more involved in the development of their country of origin has gained more attention in recent years, among governments in countries of origin and their diaspora community. Many governments have implemented policy measures to encourage investment by their diaspora, by providing financial incentives and facilitating the transfer of remittances.

Figure IV.4

Proportion of Governments with a policy to encourage investment by their diaspora, by type of policy measure and region, 2015



Globally, among 150 countries with available data in 2015, less than half (42 per cent) of Governments had instituted one or more policy measures to encourage investment by their diaspora. Twenty-six per cent of Governments had policies to reduce the costs of transferring remittances; 21 per cent had tax exemptions or breaks specifically available to their diaspora; and 21 per cent gave their diaspora preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses. Latin American and the Caribbean region had the highest proportion of Governments having adopted at least one of these measures (68 per cent), followed by Asia (52 per cent), Africa (32 per cent), Europe and Oceania (27 per cent) and Northern America (0 per cent).

RETURN MIGRATION

The return of citizens living abroad can contribute to the development of the countries of origin by promoting capital inflows, investments and the transfer of technologies and knowledge acquired abroad. Many Governments facing growing emigration of skilled workers, have instituted policies or programmes to encourage the return of their citizens living abroad. In 2015, out of the 178 countries with available data, 72 per cent of Governments had policies to encourage the return of their citizens. The proportion of Governments seeking to encourage the return of their citizens has increased consistently since the mid-1990s, from 43 per cent in 1996, to 51 per cent in 2005 and 72 per cent in 2015. A higher proportion of Governments in less developed regions (76 per cent) had policies to encourage the return of their citizens than in more developed regions (61 per cent).

The proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens increased most rapidly in Europe, from 32 per cent in 2005 to 66 per cent in 2015, closely followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, from 57 per cent in 2005 to 88 per cent in 2015. On the other hand, Oceania observed a decline in this proportion from 63 per cent in 2005 to 50 per cent in 2015.

Figure IV.5

Proportion of Governments with measures to encourage the return of their citizens, by level of development, 2015

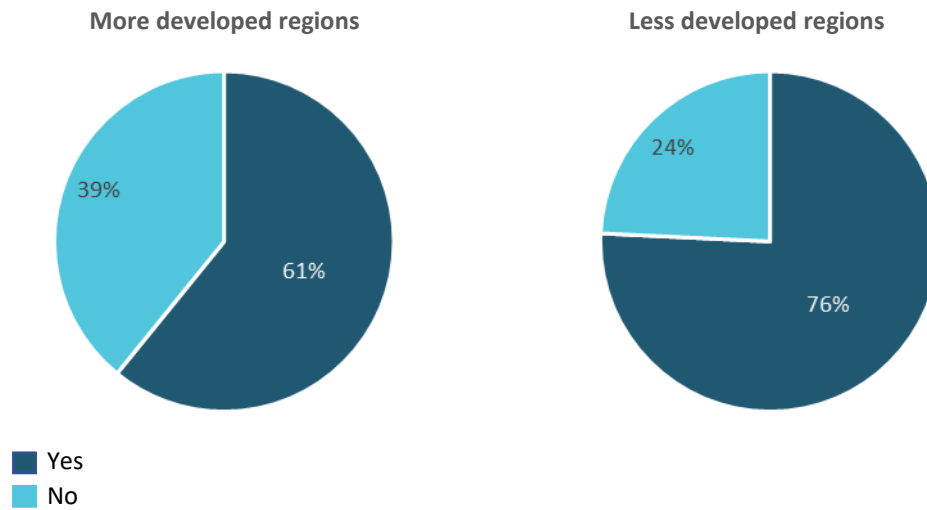


Table IV.1. Government policies to influence the level of immigration, 1976-2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	11	129	10	...	150	7	86	7	...	100
1986	6	125	33	...	164	4	76	20	...	100
1996	8	58	78	49	193	4	30	40	25	100
2005	11	104	43	36	194	6	54	22	19	100
2015	24	120	25	27	196	12	61	13	14	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	1	27	6	...	34	3	79	18	...	100
1986	0	21	13	...	34	0	62	38	...	100
1996	1	13	29	5	48	2	27	60	10	100
2005	4	36	6	2	48	8	75	13	4	100
2015	14	29	4	2	49	29	59	8	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	10	102	4	...	116	9	88	3	...	100
1986	6	104	20	...	130	5	80	15	...	100
1996	7	45	49	44	145	5	31	34	30	100
2005	7	68	37	34	146	5	47	25	23	100
2015	10	91	21	25	147	7	62	14	17	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	2	39	1	...	42	5	93	2	...	100
1986	1	43	4	...	48	2	90	8	...	100
1996	1	13	13	22	49	2	27	27	45	100
2005	1	15	10	24	50	2	30	20	48	100
2015	1	24	4	18	47	2	51	9	38	100

Table IV.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	5	41	2	...	48	10	85	4	...	100
1986	1	41	9	...	51	2	80	18	...	100
1996	2	11	16	24	53	4	21	30	45	100
2005	1	11	13	28	53	2	21	25	53	100
2015	2	23	7	21	53	4	43	13	40	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	4	32	1	...	37	11	86	3	...	100
1986	1	30	7	...	38	3	79	18	...	100
1996	2	15	21	8	46	4	33	46	17	100
2005	4	25	17	1	47	9	53	36	2	100
2015	5	31	11	1	48	10	65	23	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	0	24	5	...	29	0	83	17	...	100
1986	0	16	13	...	29	0	55	45	...	100
1996	0	10	28	5	43	0	23	65	12	100
2005	2	33	6	2	43	5	77	14	5	100
2015	14	24	4	2	44	32	55	9	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	1	25	1	...	27	4	93	4	...	100
1986	4	25	4	...	33	12	76	12	...	100
1996	3	12	10	8	33	9	36	30	24	100
2005	1	25	4	3	33	3	76	12	9	100
2015	2	25	3	3	33	6	76	9	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	2	0	...	2	0	100	0	...	100
1986	0	2	0	...	2	0	100	0	...	100
1996	0	1	1	0	2	0	50	50	0	100
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2015	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	1	5	1	...	7	14	71	14	...	100
1986	0	11	0	...	11	0	100	0	...	100
1996	1	9	2	4	16	6	56	13	25	100
2005	2	9	3	2	16	13	56	19	13	100
2015	1	15	0	0	16	6	94	0	0	100

¹ Information on "No intervention" was not gathered for 1976 and 1986. Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table IV.2. Government rationale for current immigration policy, 2015

Percentage/ Number	By level of development					Total
	To counter long- term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	None of these	
	<i>World</i>					
Percentage	13	15	68	46	3	16
Number	19	22	100	68	4	23
	<i>More developed regions</i>					
Percentage	31	36	90	36	0	5
Number	13	15	38	15	0	2
	<i>Less developed regions</i>					
Percentage	6	7	58	50	4	20
Number	6	7	62	53	4	21
	<i>Least developed countries</i>					
Percentage	0	0	34	41	0	47
Number	0	0	11	13	0	15

Table IV.2. (Continued)

Percentage/ Number	By major area						Total
	To counter long- term population decline	To address population ageing	To meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy	To safeguard employment opportunities for nationals	None of these	Not applicable	
	<i>Africa</i>						
Percentage	3	0	36	33	0	47	
Number	1	0	13	12	0	17	
	<i>Asia</i>						
Percentage	5	10	74	69	2	2	
Number	2	4	31	29	1	1	
	<i>Europe</i>						
Percentage	35	38	89	32	0	5	
Number	13	14	33	12	0	2	
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
Percentage	14	14	55	32	14	14	
Number	3	3	12	7	3	3	
	<i>Northern America</i>						
Percentage	0	0	100	50	0	0	
Number	0	0	2	1	0	0	
	<i>Oceania</i>						
Percentage	0	11	100	78	0	0	
Number	0	1	9	7	0	0	

Table IV.3. Government policies to influence the level of immigration of highly-skilled workers, 2005 and 2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>World</i>										
2005	30	79	5	20	134	22	59	4	15	100
2015	77	73	7	19	176	44	41	4	11	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	17	19	0	5	41	41	46	0	12	100
2015	29	14	2	2	47	62	30	4	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	13	60	5	15	93	14	65	5	16	100
2015	48	59	5	17	129	37	46	4	13	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	8	1	8	18	6	44	6	44	100
2015	11	14	1	10	36	31	39	3	28	100

Table IV.3. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2015	15	14	1	14	44	34	32	2	32	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	8	26	4	1	39	21	67	10	3	100
2015	18	21	4	1	44	41	48	9	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	13	18	0	5	36	36	50	0	14	100
2015	27	11	2	2	42	64	26	5	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	4	24	0	1	29	14	83	0	3	100
2015	11	19	0	2	32	34	59	0	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2015	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	4	0	1	8	38	50	0	13	100
2015	6	6	0	0	12	50	50	0	0	100

¹ Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table IV.4. Governments with any policies to integrate immigrants,¹ 1996-2015

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1996	52	67	119	44	56	100
2005	75	50	125	60	40	100
2015	91	62	153	59	41	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	26	7	33	79	21	100
2005	37	7	44	84	16	100
2015	41	7	48	85	15	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	26	60	86	30	70	100
2005	38	43	81	47	53	100
2015	50	55	105	48	52	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	7	25	32	22	78	100
2005	5	14	19	26	74	100
2015	4	18	22	18	82	100

Table IV.4. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	11	27	38	29	71	100
2005	11	14	25	44	56	100
2015	14	21	35	40	60	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	6	19	25	24	76	100
2005	14	17	31	45	55	100
2015	19	18	37	51	49	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	22	6	28	79	21	100
2005	33	6	39	85	15	100
2015	37	6	43	86	14	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	9	13	22	41	59	100
2005	10	13	23	43	57	100
2015	16	14	30	53	47	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	2	0	2	100	0	100
2005	2	0	2	100	0	100
2015	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	2	2	4	50	50	100
2005	5	0	5	100	0	100
2015	3	3	6	50	50	100

¹ For 2015, three specific integration measures were considered: language skills training; transfer of professional credentials; and protection against discrimination.

Table IV.5. Governments with specific policy measures on integration of immigrants, 2015

Year	Number of countries				By level of development			
	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against discrimination	None of these	Language skills training	Transfer of professional credentials	Protection against discrimination	None of these
				Total				
	<i>World</i>							
2015	57	55	80	62	153	37	36	52
	<i>More developed regions</i>							
2015	37	32	36	7	48	77	67	75
	<i>Less developed regions</i>							
2015	20	23	44	55	105	19	22	42
	<i>Least developed countries</i>							
2015	2	1	4	18	22	9	5	18
								82

Table IV.6. Governments with specific policy measures to address irregular immigration, 2015

Year	Number of countries				By level of development				
	Penalties for employers of irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions	None of these	Penalties for employers of irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions	None of these	
				<i>Total</i>					
	<i>World</i>								
2015	137	175	60	1	177	77	99	34	1
	<i>More developed regions</i>								
2015	41	46	18	0	46	89	100	39	0
	<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2015	96	129	42	1	131	73	98	32	1
	<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2015	22	35	4	1	37	59	95	11	3

Table IV.6. (Continued)

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Penalties for employers of irregular migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions	None of these	Penalties for employers of irregular migrants in an irregular situation	Fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation	Regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions	None of these
	By major area							
	Total							
	<i>Africa</i>							
2015	28	41	8	1	43	65	95	19
	<i>Asia</i>							
2015	33	45	19	0	45	73	100	42
	<i>Europe</i>							
2015	36	41	16	0	41	88	100	39
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
2015	26	31	15	0	31	84	100	48
	<i>Northern America</i>							
2015	2	2	2	0	2	100	100	100
	<i>Oceania</i>							
2015	12	15	0	0	15	80	100	0

Table IV.7. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, 1976-2015

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	6	125	19	...	150	4	83	13	...	100
1986	8	120	36	...	164	5	73	22	...	100
1996	6	38	45	104	193	3	20	23	54	100
2005	11	32	44	107	194	6	16	23	55	100
2015	18	46	62	70	196	9	23	32	36	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	1	28	5	...	34	3	82	15	...	100
1986	2	28	4	...	34	6	82	12	...	100
1996	1	9	12	26	48	2	19	25	54	100
2005	0	7	8	33	48	0	15	17	69	100
2015	0	6	14	29	49	0	12	29	59	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	5	97	14	...	116	4	84	12	...	100
1986	6	92	32	...	130	5	71	25	...	100
1996	5	29	33	78	145	3	20	23	54	100
2005	11	25	36	74	146	8	17	25	51	100
2015	18	40	48	41	147	12	27	33	28	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	0	39	3	...	42	0	93	7	...	100
1986	0	39	9	...	48	0	81	19	...	100
1996	1	9	9	30	49	2	18	18	61	100
2005	4	7	9	30	50	8	14	18	60	100
2015	8	8	11	20	47	17	17	23	43	100

Table IV.7. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention/ No official policy ¹	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	1	44	3	...	48	2	92	6	...	100
1986	2	41	8	...	51	4	80	16	...	100
1996	2	8	9	34	53	4	15	17	64	100
2005	1	7	10	35	53	2	13	19	66	100
2015	1	11	18	23	53	2	21	34	43	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	4	31	2	...	37	11	84	5	...	100
1986	5	25	8	...	38	13	66	21	...	100
1996	3	11	11	21	46	7	24	24	46	100
2005	9	10	14	14	47	19	21	30	30	100
2015	11	15	12	10	48	23	31	25	21	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	1	23	5	...	29	3	79	17	...	100
1986	1	24	4	...	29	3	83	14	...	100
1996	1	9	12	21	43	2	21	28	49	100
2005	0	7	8	28	43	0	16	19	65	100
2015	0	6	14	24	44	0	14	32	55	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	0	18	9	...	27	0	67	33	...	100
1986	0	18	15	...	33	0	55	45	...	100
1996	0	3	10	20	33	0	9	30	61	100
2005	0	2	8	23	33	0	6	24	70	100
2015	0	11	13	9	33	0	33	39	27	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	2	0	...	2	0	100	0	...	100
1986	0	2	0	...	2	0	100	0	...	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2015	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	7	0	...	7	0	100	0	...	100
1986	0	10	1	...	11	0	91	9	...	100
1996	0	7	3	6	16	0	44	19	38	100
2005	1	6	4	5	16	6	38	25	31	100
2015	6	3	5	2	16	38	19	31	13	100

¹ Information on "No intervention" was not gathered for 1976 and 1986. Information on "No official policy" is available only for 2015 for countries that replied to the Eleventh United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Table IV.8. Governments with specific policy measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2015

Year	Number of countries				By level of development				Percentage				
	Reduced costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses	None of these	Total	Reduced costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses	None of these	World	More developed regions	Less developed regions	Least developed countries
2015	39	32	32	87	150	26	21	21	58				
2015	6	2	2	25	34	18	6	6	74				
2015	33	30	30	62	116	28	26	26	53				
2015	3	4	5	25	33	9	12	15	76				

Table IV.8. (Continued)

Year	Number of countries					By major area				
	Reduced costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses	None of these	Total	Reduced costs of transferring remittances	Tax exceptions or breaks	Preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licenses	None of these	Percentage
						<i>Africa</i>				
2015	9	10	9	30	44	20	23	20	68	
						<i>Asia</i>				
2015	12	9	10	16	33	36	27	30	48	
						<i>Europe</i>				
2015	5	2	2	22	30	17	7	7	73	
						<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
2015	11	10	10	10	31	35	32	32	32	
						<i>Northern America</i>				
2015	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	
						<i>Oceania</i>				
2015	2	1	1	8	11	18	9	9	73	

Table IV.9. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens, 1976-2015

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1976	18	63	81	22	78	100
1996	59	78	137	43	57	100
2005	72	69	141	51	49	100
2015	128	50	178	72	28	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	2	18	20	10	90	100
1996	15	20	35	43	57	100
2005	13	29	42	31	69	100
2015	28	18	46	61	39	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	16	45	61	26	74	100
1996	44	58	102	43	57	100
2005	59	40	99	60	40	100
2015	100	32	132	76	24	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	6	19	25	24	76	100
1996	18	17	35	51	49	100
2005	17	9	26	65	35	100
2015	24	15	39	62	38	100

Table IV.9. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	6	31	37	16	84	100
1996	18	22	40	45	55	100
2005	18	15	33	55	45	100
2015	36	10	46	78	22	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	3	2	5	60	40	100
1996	12	19	31	39	61	100
2005	21	12	33	64	36	100
2015	29	13	42	69	31	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	2	17	19	11	89	100
1996	15	16	31	48	52	100
2005	12	25	37	32	68	100
2015	27	14	41	66	34	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	7	11	18	39	61	100
1996	11	15	26	42	58	100
2005	16	12	28	57	43	100
2015	29	4	33	88	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	0	2	2	0	100	100
2005	0	2	2	0	100	100
2015	0	2	2	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	3	4	7	43	57	100
2005	5	3	8	63	38	100
2015	7	7	14	50	50	100

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PART TWO

COUNTRY PROFILES

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	16 773	24 400	32 527
Population density (per sq. km.)	26	37	50
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	6.58	4.28	3.02
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	20	23	27
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	9.61	5.23	3.96
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	7.74	3.35	1.85
Percentage of rural population with electricity	20.4 ^a	24.3 ^b	32.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	16	32	47
Urban	43	62	78
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	19	23	27
Urban	26	36	45
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.374	0.326	0.561 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	82	81 ^e
Female	15	14	16 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	26	..
Human development index	0.30 ^a	0.40	0.47 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.48	7.18	5.13
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	164	146	88
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	26 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	37 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	15	29
Modern methods	5	12	24
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	30	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	40 ^f
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	16 ^g	48 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	15 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	14 ^g	39 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	163	128	99
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 271	821	396
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	72	87	382
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.4	1.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	45	44	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	30.89	7.29	3.13
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	104 ^h	636 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	1.02 ^h	2.65 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2010-2011

^g For 2003

^h For 2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 107	3 082	2 897
Population density (per sq. km.)	113	112	106
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.09	-0.26	-0.04
Percentage of population under age 15	33	26	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	12	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	39	47	57
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.80	1.59	2.21
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.32	-2.46	-2.03
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	93	94	95
Urban	100	98	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	70	81	90
Urban	95	95	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	44 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.984	0.953	0.926 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	76	74 ^e
Female	58	54	52 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29 ^f	33 ^g	41 ^e
Human development index	0.61 ^a	0.69	0.72 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.79	1.95	1.78
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	19	19	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	4	..
Percentage of births registered	..	99 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	69	70	66
Modern methods	11	17	19
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	10	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	10 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	97	..
At least 4 visits	..	67 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	100	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	11.25 ⁱ
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	37	25	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	53	30	29
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	71	65	58
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.3	2.1	2.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-27.75	-11.31	-6.33
Remittances received (million US\$)	428	1 290	1 118 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	17.62	15.40	8.54 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1999

^g For 2003

^h For 2008-2009

ⁱ For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	28 904	33 268	39 667
Population density (per sq. km.)	12	14	17
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.19	1.29	1.92
Percentage of population under age 15	40	29	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	56	64	71
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.67	2.63	2.77
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.51	-0.69	-0.24
Percentage of rural population with electricity	91.0 ^a	96.7 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	85	83	82
Urban	96	90	84
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	69	76	82
Urban	92	91	90
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	7 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.885	1.096	1.037 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	76	76 ^f
Female	12	14	16 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	15	18 ^f
Human development index	0.58 ^a	0.68	0.72 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.12	2.38	2.93
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	24	10	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	1 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	99 ^d	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	60	59
Modern methods	48	52	51
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	13	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	19
Female	..	..	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	2 ^d	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	89 ^d	93 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	67 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	77 ^h	95 ^d	97 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	60	46	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	192	148	140
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	262	248	242
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.9	0.7	0.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	45	45	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.94	-1.27	-0.76
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 120	2 060	2 020 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.68	0.16	0.10 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2006

^e For 2011

^f For 2013

^g For 2012-2013

^h For 1992

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	None of these
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	..
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	Not permitted	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	64	81	70
Population density (per sq. km.)	136	173	150
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.16	4.33	-3.61
Percentage of population under age 15	16	15	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	16	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	94	90	85
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.94	3.87	0.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	6.78	9.21	4.77
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	46	..
Human development index	..	..	0.83 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.28	1.29	1.21
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	10	10	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	16
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	10	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	41	50	42
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	63.5	61.9	59.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	47	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	25.90	38.85	-37.71
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	..
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	13 043	17 913	25 022
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	14	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.18	3.47	3.30
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	29	36	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.59	5.64	4.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.26	2.31	1.73
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.6 ^b	6.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	43	35	28
Urban	55	66	75
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	9	16	23
Urban	67	79	89
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.781 ^d	0.769 ^e	0.648 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	77	78 ^g
Female	70	66	65 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	24 ^h	..	..
Human development index	..	0.45	0.53 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.15	6.80	6.20
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	227	206	176
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	36 ⁱ	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	11	19
Modern methods	3	7	13
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	29	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	80 ^j	..
At least 4 visits	32 ^h	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	23 ^h	47 ^j	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	253	193	156
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 148	705	477
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	40	61	107
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.3	0.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.36	2.09	0.89
Remittances received (million US\$)	5 ^h	82 ^e	0.05 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.07 ^h	0.10 ^e	0.00004 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2008

^f For 2011

^g For 2013

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2001

^j For 2006-2007

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	--
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	--
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	--
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	68	83	92
Population density (per sq. km.)	155	188	209
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.98	1.23	1.03
Percentage of population under age 15	29	28	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	11	10	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	34	29	24
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.14	-0.67	-0.95
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.43	2.07	1.68
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	80	90	91 ^d
Urban	80	90	91 ^d
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.977 ^e	0.957 ^f	1.010 ^g
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	51	..
Human development index	..	..	0.77 ^h
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.09	2.27	2.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	66	63	49
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	60	63
Modern methods	53	57	60
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	15	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	82 ⁱ	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	100 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ⁱ	100	100 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	23	15	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	18	25	28
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	25.7	30.0	30.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	55	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.04	-0.70	-0.13
Remittances received (million US\$)	3	18	21 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.67	1.84	1.76 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 1992

^f For 2007

^g For 2014

^h For 2013

ⁱ For 1998

^j For 1996

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3,4	1,2,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	34 995	39 145	43 417
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	14	16
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.34	1.10	1.04
Percentage of population under age 15	29	27	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	14	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	88	90	92
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.58	1.13	1.04
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.59	-0.89	-0.96
Percentage of rural population with electricity	84.1 ^a	88.6 ^b	95.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	75	88	100
Urban	98	98	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	76	88	98
Urban	91	94	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	44 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.107 ^e	1.113	1.076 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	83	82 ^f
Female	47	56	55 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	45	42 ^f
Human development index	0.69 ^a	0.76	0.81 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.90	2.52	2.35
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	73	65	64
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	12 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	57	66	62
Modern methods	53	60	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	13	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^h	99 ⁱ	98 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	89 ⁱ	90 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ⁱ	99	97 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	18	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	63	58	52
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 595	1 673	2 086
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.6	4.3	4.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	54	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.18	-0.47	0.14
Remittances received (million US\$)	64	432	540 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.02	0.19	0.09 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2003

^e For 1996

^f For 2013

^g For 2011-2012

^h For 1991-1993

ⁱ For 2004-2005

^j For 1997

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 223	3 015	3 018
Population density (per sq. km.)	113	106	106
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.90	-0.40	0.36
Percentage of population under age 15	29	22	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	14	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	63
Urban population (percentage)	66	64	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.31	-0.55	-0.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.08	-0.13	0.67
Percentage of rural population with electricity	92.5 ^a	97.8 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	76	89	100
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	78	78	78
Urban	95	96	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	90 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.145 ^e	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	75	76 ^f
Female	65	59	58 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	41	44 ^f
Human development index	0.63 ^a	0.69	0.73 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.38	1.72	1.55
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	80	34	26
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	3	2 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	55	53	59
Modern methods	23	20	30
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	19	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	7 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	82 ^h	93	99 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	71	93 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	96 ^h	98	100 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	17.13 ⁱ
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	30	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	50	40	25
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	694	469	191
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	21.5	15.6	6.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	59	59	59
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-29.33	-9.45	-0.66
Remittances received (million US\$)	65	915	2 159 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	4.45	18.68	19.10 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2007

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	18 125	20 274	23 969
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	3	3
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.17	1.19	1.57
Percentage of population under age 15	22	20	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	16	18	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	64
Urban population (percentage)	86	88	89
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.33	1.46	1.47
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	-0.08	0.05
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	70 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.996	0.976	0.946 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	83	83 ^d
Female	64	68	71 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	45	47	47 ^d
Human development index	0.87 ^a	0.91	0.93 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.86	1.77	1.92
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	21	17	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	68	68	68
Modern methods	66	65	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	11	11	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^e	98 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	92 ^f	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^g	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	11.75 ^h
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	6	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	8	7	6
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4 153	4 878	6 764
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	22.9	24.1	28.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.99	5.84	8.87
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 651	940	2 292 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.45	0.14	0.16 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1991

^f For 2008

^g For 1999

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	No support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 973	8 235	8 545
Population density (per sq. km.)	97	100	104
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.68	0.45	0.36
Percentage of population under age 15	18	16	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	22	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	66	66	66
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.82	0.54	0.40
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.79	0.52	0.30
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	71 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.939	0.952	0.954 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	79	82 ^d
Female	62	65	71 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43	47	48 ^d
Human development index	0.79 ^a	0.85	0.88 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.48	1.38	1.47
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	20	13	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	53	65	68
Modern methods	49	62	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	11	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^g	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^g	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	1.32 ^h	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6	5	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	895	1 136	1 492
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	11.2	13.8	17.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	5.81	4.38	3.47
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 243	2 315	2 956 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.42	0.74	0.74 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 2011

^g For 1991-1993

^h For 2001

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 771	8 563	9 754
Population density (per sq. km.)	94	104	118
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.48	1.07	1.39
Percentage of population under age 15	34	26	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	58.5
Urban population (percentage)	52	52	55
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.90	1.46	1.56
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	0.65	0.58
Percentage of rural population with electricity	90.4 ^a	94.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	53	65	78
Urban	86	91	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	49	65	87
Urban	75	82	92
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	85 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.031	0.964 ^e	0.994 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	74	73 ^d
Female	60	65	68 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48 ^g	47	43 ^d
Human development index	..	0.69	0.75 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.90	2.00	2.30
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	38	34	54
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	4 ^e	4 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	94 ^e	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	49	52	57
Modern methods	16	14	22
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	15	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	12 ^e	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	70 ⁱ	77 ^e	92 ^h
At least 4 visits	30 ⁱ	45 ^e	66 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ⁱ	89 ^e	97 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	11.54 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	61	47
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	86	34	25
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	344	302	264
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.4	3.5	2.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	55	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.82	0.26	-0.34
Remittances received (million US\$)	3	623	1 898 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.10	4.71	2.46 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2006

^f For 2014

^g For 1997

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 1996-2001

^j For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	280	329	388
Population density (per sq. km.)	28	33	39
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.78	2.00	1.45
Percentage of population under age 15	31	26	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	9	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	81	82	83
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	2.07	1.53
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.62	1.70	1.07
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.5 ^a	94.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	97	98
Urban	96	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	88	90	92
Urban	88	90	92
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	82 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.000	0.996	1.054 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	82	84 ^e
Female	72	74	76 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49	50	52 ^d
Human development index	..	0.79	0.79 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.64	1.87	1.89
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	70	44	34
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	65	67
Modern methods	61	63	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	14	13	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	98 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	85 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^a	99 ^f	98 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	23	17	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	49	74	80
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	32	46	59
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	11.3	13.8	15.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	48	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.30	9.88	5.17
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	564	867	1 377
Population density (per sq. km.)	742	1 141	1 812
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.56	5.25	1.76
Percentage of population under age 15	30	27	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	88	88	89
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.62	5.50	1.71
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	5.45	1.24
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	100	100
Urban	96	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	45 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.040	1.086	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	85	88 ^e
Female	33	38	41 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	17 ^f	20	21 ^g
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.81	0.82 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.40	2.67	2.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	22	17	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	59	63	66
Modern methods	32	39	43
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	13	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	97	100 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98	97 ⁱ	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	8.88 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	12	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	22	20	15
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	206	404	704
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	36.5	46.6	51.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	30	29	28
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.07	34.81	4.54
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2011

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	118 428	142 930	160 996
Population density (per sq. km.)	910	1 098	1 237
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.22	1.70	1.20
Percentage of population under age 15	40	34	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	22	27	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.01	4.12	3.55
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.72	0.70	0.06
Percentage of rural population with electricity	10.4 ^a	20.5 ^b	49.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	69	78	87
Urban	82	84	87
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	38	50	62
Urban	49	53	58
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	13 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.940 ^e	1.066	1.082 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	87	87 ^f
Female	60	58	60 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	27 ^g	20	18 ^h
Human development index	0.38 ^a	0.49	0.56 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.06	2.93	2.23
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	143	106	85
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	47 ⁱ	46 ^j	24 ^k
Percentage of births registered	..	..	31 ^l
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	48	58	64
Modern methods	40	48	57
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	16	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21 ^m
Female	..	..	18 ^m
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	65 ^l
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	26 ⁱ	48 ⁿ	64 ^o
At least 4 visits	6 ⁱ	16 ^j	31 ^o
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	8 ⁱ	20 ⁿ	42 ^o
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	3.89 ^b	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	129	75	41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	479	319	176
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	935	1 167	1 423
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.8	0.8	0.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	14	14	13
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.52	-2.48	-2.85
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 200	4 642	14 969 ^o
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.17	6.69	9.24 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2001

^e For 1998

^f For 2013

^g For 1996

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 1996-1997

^j For 2004

^k For 2012-2013

^l For 2011

^m May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁿ For 2006

^o For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	265	274	284
Population density (per sq. km.)	616	637	661
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.35	0.31	0.33
Percentage of population under age 15	23	21	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	14	15	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	66
Female	..	..	66
Urban population (percentage)	33	33	31
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.66	-0.06	0.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	0.74	0.67
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	97	98	100
Urban	97	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	83	90	96
Urban	83	90	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	25 ^b	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.053 ^d	0.989	1.026 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	85	85 ^f
Female	74	76	77 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49	52	52 ^f
Human development index	0.71 ^a	0.76	0.78 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.73	1.75	1.79
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	58	49	47
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	59	60
Modern methods	54	55	57
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	17	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	89 ^d	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	15	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	49	40	27
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	26	31	34
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	9.9	11.2	12.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	56	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.49	-0.06	1.55
Remittances received (million US\$)	61	94	87 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.69	2.43	1.84 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 160	9 641	9 496
Population density (per sq. km.)	50	48	47
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.14	-0.64	0.01
Percentage of population under age 15	22	16	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	18	19	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	68	72	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.44	0.02	0.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.32	-2.30	-2.18
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	97	96	95
Urban	94	94	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	80 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.044 ^e	0.970 ^f	0.983 ^g
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	71	70 ^h
Female	69	64	62 ^h
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	52	53	51 ^h
Human development index	..	0.73	0.79 ^h
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.68	1.26	1.58
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	24	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	3	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	55	70	65
Modern methods	43	56	54
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	9	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	3 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ⁱ	99	100 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ⁱ	100	100 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	14.17 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	12	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	33	13	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 186	1 107	1 083
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	11.7	11.5	11.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	54	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.24	-0.13	2.54
Remittances received (million US\$)	29	199	1 258 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.20	0.66	1.64 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 1998

^f For 2008

^g For 2014

^h For 2013

ⁱ For 1999

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 162	10 561	11 299
Population density (per sq. km.)	336	349	373
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.37	0.56	0.66
Percentage of population under age 15	18	17	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	22	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	97	97	98
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.45	0.52	0.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.97	-1.50	-1.49
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	63 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.072	0.967	1.136 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	73	74	73 ^d
Female	52	59	62 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41	45	48 ^d
Human development index	0.81 ^a	0.87	0.88 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.61	1.68	1.82
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	11	11	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	67	70	69
Modern methods	65	68	67
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	8	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.25 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10	8	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	885	871	1 388
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.7	8.2	12.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	49	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.29	4.75	4.86
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	6 888	11 322 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.71	1.78	2.15 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2011

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	207	283	359
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	12	16
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.97	2.72	2.22
Percentage of population under age 15	43	39	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	47	46	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.98	2.04	1.93
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.96	3.13	2.74
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.1 ^a	93.5 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	69	88	100
Urban	90	95	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	78	84	88
Urban	81	89	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	34 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.027	1.032	1.042 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	83	85 ^e
Female	38	47	52 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	33	37	..
Human development index	0.64 ^a	0.71	0.73 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.35	3.35	2.64
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	122	91	70
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	19 ^f	17 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	95 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	49	45	58
Modern methods	43	40	54
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	24	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	26 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	96 ^h	94 ^f	96 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	83 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	84 ^h	96 ^f	96 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	37	23	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	55	52	28
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	33	41	54
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	16.2	14.6	15.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.14	4.37	4.46
Remittances received (million US\$)	14	45	81 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.24	4.01	4.58 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 2006

^g For 2011

^h For 1999

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 986	8 182	10 880
Population density (per sq. km.)	53	73	96
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.59	3.27	2.69
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	37	40	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.87	4.11	3.67
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.89	2.72	1.96
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.7 ^a	5.5 ^b	14.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	54	63	72
Urban	75	81	85
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	2	5	7
Urban	22	29	36
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.449 ^d	0.545	0.677 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	79	79 ^f
Female	61	67	69 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	21 ^g	24 ^h	26 ⁱ
Human development index	0.34 ^a	0.43	0.48 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.56	5.78	4.89
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	127	116	90
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	23 ^j	23 ^k	20 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	80 ^l
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	14	16	17
Modern methods	3	6	10
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	29	31
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^m
Female	..	..	18 ^m
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	32 ^l
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	78 ^j	84 ^k	83 ^e
At least 4 visits	54 ^j	61 ^k	59 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	60 ^j	74 ^k	77 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	168	131	108
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	550	502	405
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	105	171	245
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.8	2.1	2.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	45	44
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.82	2.61	-0.20
Remittances received (million US\$)	100	147	217 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	4.62	3.37	2.75 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1992

^h For 2002

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 1996

^k For 2006

^l For 2011-2012

^m May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Lower	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	509	651	775
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	17	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.02	2.87	1.46
Percentage of population under age 15	44	34	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	21	31	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.49	6.79	3.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.04	1.29	0.38
Percentage of rural population with electricity	41.4 ^a	45.3 ^b	52.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	72	87	100
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	17	26	33
Urban	50	67	78
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	16	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.756 ^d	0.887	1.069 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	79	80 ^f
Female	47	65	69 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	27 ^g	26 ^c
Human development index	..	..	0.58 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.07	3.14	2.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	102	70	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	15 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	22	49	68
Modern methods	21	48	66
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	20	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	26 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	88 ⁱ	98 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	..	82 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	15 ⁱ	71 ⁱ	75 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	125	69	37
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	636	308	148
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	28	40	51
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.5	6.2	6.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	18	19	19
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-32.89	11.51	2.68
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	2 ^k	14 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.25 ^k	0.76 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2009

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 2007

^j For 1994

^k For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 567	9 125	10 725
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	8	10
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.97	1.80	1.56
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	58
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	59	64	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.67	2.68	2.26
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.54	0.65	0.36
Percentage of rural population with electricity	46.1 ^a	50.0 ^b	72.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	48	62	76
Urban	92	94	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	15	21	28
Urban	46	54	61
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	38 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.927 ^d	0.952 ^e	0.993 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	83	82 ^f
Female	56	63	66 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36	38	37 ^g
Human development index	0.55 ^a	0.64	0.67 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.70	3.82	3.04
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	91	88	73
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	16 ^d	19 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	76 ⁱ	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	45	58	63
Modern methods	21	33	40
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	22	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	22 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	53 ^j	79 ^h	90 ^c
At least 4 visits	48 ^d	58 ^h	75 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	47 ⁱ	61 ^h	85 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	101	72
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	390	305	206
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	84	108	143
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.1	1.2	1.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	48	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.52	-2.06	-1.20
Remittances received (million US\$)	7	337	1 201 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.11	3.53	3.46 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2006

^f For 2013

^g For 2011

^h For 2003

ⁱ For 2008

^j For 1994

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 879	3 833	3 810
Population density (per sq. km.)	76	75	75
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-3.09	0.21	-0.13
Percentage of population under age 15	22	16	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	14	17	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	39	39	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-4.94	0.18	0.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-5.08	0.27	-0.32
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.1 ^a	93.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	98	100
Urban	99	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	93	93	92
Urban	98	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	29 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	61	65	67 ^e
Female	40	38	42 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	35 ^f	38 ^e
Human development index	..	0.72	0.73 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.65	1.22	1.28
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	25	17	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	51	46	48
Modern methods	12	12	17
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	18	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	4 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99 ^f	87 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	84 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ^h	100 ^f	100 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	1.43 ⁱ	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	12	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	22	14	11
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	69	47	35
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.8	1.2	0.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-35.61	1.83	-0.13
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 044 ⁱ	2 038	1 993 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	49.74 ⁱ	18.69	11.24 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 2006

^g For 2011-2012

^h For 1991

ⁱ For 2001

^j For 1998

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Lower	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 576	1 864	2 262
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	3	4
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.66	1.42	1.99
Percentage of population under age 15	41	35	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	49	55	57
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.80	2.01	1.29
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	0.52	0.30
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.3 ^a	38.2 ^b	23.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	88	90	92
Urban	100	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	27	36	43
Urban	66	73	79
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.101	1.031	1.056 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	82	83 ^d
Female	71	74	75 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38	43	41 ^e
Human development index	0.58 ^a	0.61	0.68 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.32	3.18	2.90
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	85	60	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	72 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	40	49	56
Modern methods	38	48	55
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	20	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21 ^g
Female	..	..	21 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	94 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	73 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	87 ⁱ	95 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	77	40
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	238	276	129
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	40	89	161
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.5	4.8	7.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	41	44	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.42	2.36	1.86
Remittances received (million US\$)	59	118	48 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.25	1.19	0.24 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2007-2008

^g May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 1996

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,4	1,4	1,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	162 755	188 479	207 848
Population density (per sq. km.)	19	23	25
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.58	1.39	0.91
Percentage of population under age 15	33	28	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	9	12
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	78	83	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.55	1.69	1.17
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.48	-0.54	-0.96
Percentage of rural population with electricity	63.2 ^a	80.4 ^b	97.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	72	80	87
Urban	97	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	35	44	52
Urban	81	85	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	42 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	88	86	85 ^d
Female	58	64	65 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	44	47	47 ^d
Human development index	0.61 ^a	0.71	0.74 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.60	2.25	1.82
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	80	81	68
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	16 ^e	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	93 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75	80	79
Modern methods	69	76	75
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	11	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	36 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	86 ^e	97	..
At least 4 visits	76 ^e	87	89 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	88 ^e	97 ^g	98 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	34	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	84	67	44
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	742	639	714
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.5	0.3	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	0.02
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 314	2 805	2 427 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.42	0.31	0.11 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1996

^f For 2011

^g For 2006

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	295	362	423
Population density (per sq. km.)	56	69	80
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.76	1.81	1.47
Percentage of population under age 15	33	28	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	69	74	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.60	2.71	1.79
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.05	0.37	-0.08
Percentage of rural population with electricity	56.4 ^a	61.2 ^b	67.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.077 ^d	1.008	1.000 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	81	79 ^f
Female	52	58	56 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	17	30 ^g	..
Human development index	0.79 ^a	0.84	0.85 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.28	2.05	1.90
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	24	22
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^h
Female	..	..	18 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^d	99 ⁱ	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^d	100 ⁱ	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	10	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	33	30	23
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	85	98	103
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	28.7	27.2	24.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	44	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.98	1.33	1.03
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2003

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 2009

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	8 358	7 683	7 150
Population density (per sq. km.)	77	71	66
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.08	-0.81	-0.71
Percentage of population under age 15	18	14	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	23	27
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63.7
Female	..	..	60.7
Urban population (percentage)	68	71	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.66	-0.33	-0.31
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.93	-1.92	-1.99
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	83	84	84
Urban	87	87	87
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	72 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.999	0.957	0.965 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	70	67	72 ^d
Female	63	57	64 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49	49	50 ^d
Human development index	0.70 ^a	0.75	0.78 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.55	1.24	1.52
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	67	41	42
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	5 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	81	65	67
Modern methods	49	38	48
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	16	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99	99	100 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	21.50 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	16	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	24	15	11
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	32	61	102
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.8	1.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	58	56	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-8.30	-2.12	-1.37
Remittances received (million US\$)	42 ^f	1 613	1 719 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.41 ^f	5.50	3.02 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 1996

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 090	13 422	18 106
Population density (per sq. km.)	37	49	66
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.71	2.90	2.94
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	56
Female	..	..	56
Urban population (percentage)	15	22	30
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.53	6.67	5.87
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.40	1.98	1.68
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.2 ^b	1.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	46	63	76
Urban	79	90	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	3	5	7
Urban	45	48	50
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	0.2 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.556 ^e	0.708	0.872 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	92	91	91 ^g
Female	80	80	80 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	22	25	..
Human development index	..	0.32	0.39 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.93	6.43	5.65
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	145	137	115
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	32 ^h	20 ⁱ	28 ^j
Percentage of births registered	..	..	77 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	15	15	19
Modern methods	5	11	18
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	28	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	52 ^j
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	59 ^h	85 ⁱ	94 ^j
At least 4 visits	23 ^h	18 ^k	34 ^j
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	42 ^h	54 ⁱ	66 ^j
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	204	173	108
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	636	468	371
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	435	597	705
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.3	4.4	3.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.17	-2.00	-1.48
Remittances received (million US\$)	80 ^e	57	121 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.29	1.04	1.34 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2007

^e For 1994

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1993

ⁱ For 2006

^j For 2010

^k For 2003

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	No official position
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	6 239	7 934	11 179
Population density (per sq. km.)	243	309	435
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.11	3.18	3.34
Percentage of population under age 15	49	45	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	7	9	12
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.84	5.61	5.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.85	2.79	2.84
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.9 ^b	1.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	68	71	74
Urban	95	93	91
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	44	46	49
Urban	34	39	44
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.624 ^d	0.722	0.848 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	88	83	83 ^f
Female	89	84	84 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	14 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.29 ^a	0.32	0.39 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.43	6.91	6.08
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	49	37	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	12	11 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	75 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	12	14	28
Modern methods	4	9	23
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	32	30
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	20 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	92	99 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	33 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	34	60 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	203	152	123
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 208	863	712
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	255	173	287
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.1	2.2	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	51	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-8.44	3.06	0.78
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	0.07	51 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.01	1.79 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	389	474	521
Population density (per sq. km.)	97	118	129
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.63	1.56	1.19
Percentage of population under age 15	45	38	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	49	58	66
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.54	3.11	1.99
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.80	-0.34	-1.20
Percentage of rural population with electricity	20.0 ^a	30.8 ^b	46.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	79	83	87
Urban	81	88	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	16	35	54
Urban	54	68	82
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.977 ^d	1.131	1.135 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	86	86 ^f
Female	47	52	56 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	39 ^b	..
Human development index	..	0.59	0.64 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.93	3.22	2.37
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	109	94	75
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	22	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	91 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	43	60	62
Modern methods	36	56	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	17	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	18	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	99 ^h	98	..
At least 4 visits	64 ^h	72	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	54	78	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	54	32	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	150	54	42
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	10	13	15
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.6	2.7	2.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.49	-4.32	-4.37
Remittances received (million US\$)	106	137	188 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	21.73	14.06	10.12 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

^h For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 694	13 320	15 578
Population density (per sq. km.)	61	75	88
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.43	1.76	1.62
Percentage of population under age 15	46	37	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	17	19	21
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.61	2.40	2.65
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.04	1.63	1.52
Percentage of rural population with electricity	5.0 ^a	9.0 ^b	18.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	28	48	69
Urban	43	72	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	3	17	31
Urban	28	59	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	3 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.538 ^e	0.795 ^f	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	88	88 ^g
Female	81	79	82 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	44 ^h	41 ^c
Human development index	0.40 ^a	0.54	0.58 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.13	3.44	2.70
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	67	48	49
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	9	7 ⁱ
Percentage of births registered	..	..	62 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	13	38	58
Modern methods	9	27	40
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	32	26	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	18 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	34 ^e	69	95 ^j
At least 4 visits	..	27	76 ^j
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	34 ^e	44	89 ^j
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	1.54 ^k
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	85	35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	730	315	161
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	92	114	74
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.9	0.9	0.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.31	-0.55	-2.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	12	164	304 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.34	2.60	1.16 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 1998

^f For 2006

^g For 2013

^h For 2004

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 2014

^k For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	No official policy
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	13 930	18 127	23 344
Population density (per sq. km.)	29	38	49
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.87	2.59	2.51
Percentage of population under age 15	46	44	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	49	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.28	3.87	3.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.87	1.47	1.30
Percentage of rural population with electricity	8.7 ^a	11.0 ^b	18.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	38	46	53
Urban	82	89	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	27	27	27
Urban	60	61	62
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.685	0.788	0.851 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	76	77 ^e
Female	62	64	65 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	19 ^f	22 ^g	26 ^h
Human development index	0.44 ^a	0.46	0.50 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.22	5.49	4.81
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	178	151	116
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	33 ⁱ	33 ^j	30 ^k
Percentage of births registered	..	..	61 ^k
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	16	25	29
Modern methods	6	12	17
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	21	22
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	38 ^k
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	79 ⁱ	82 ⁱ	85 ^k
At least 4 visits	52 ⁱ	60 ^j	62 ^k
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	58 ⁱ	63 ⁱ	64 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	144	138	116
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	749	729	596
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	247	259	382
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.8	1.4	1.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	45	45	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.23	-1.06	-0.55
Remittances received (million US\$)	11	77	251 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.13	0.46	0.83 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1996

^g For 2001

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 1998

^j For 2004

^k For 2011

^l For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	29 299	32 256	35 940
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	4	4
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.15	0.99	1.04
Percentage of population under age 15	20	18	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	16	18	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	78	80	82
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.43	1.15	1.22
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.19	0.35	0.04
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	83 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.001	0.978	0.997 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	83	82 ^e
Female	68	73	75 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48	49	50 ^e
Human development index	0.85 ^a	0.89	0.90 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.69	1.52	1.61
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	25	14	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	76	74	73
Modern methods	74	72	71
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^f
Female	..	..	18 ^f
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	99 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98	100 ^g	100 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	12.00 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	6	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9	9	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4 865	6 079	7 836
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	16.6	18.8	21.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.91	6.52	6.71
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	912	1 183 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.08	0.07 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^g For 2006-2007

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 336	4 056	4 900
Population density (per sq. km.)	5	7	8
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.54	1.70	1.95
Percentage of population under age 15	43	42	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	37	38	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.57	1.92	2.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.22	1.56	1.58
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.7 ^b	8.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	48	52	54
Urban	82	86	90
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	11	9	7
Urban	23	35	44
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.410 ^d	0.557 ^e	0.513 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	86	86 ^f
Female	71	72	73 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	47 ^g	..
Human development index	0.31 ^a	0.33	0.34 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.65	5.30	4.41
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	143	123	98
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	38 ^h	34 ⁱ	45 ^j
Percentage of births registered	..	..	61 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	15	20	24
Modern methods	4	8	13
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	21	23	23
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	22
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	68 ^j
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	67 ^h	69 ⁱ	68 ^j
At least 4 visits	40 ^h	..	38 ^j
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	46 ^h	53 ⁱ	54 ^j
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	182	184	151
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 304	1 058	882
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	100	94	82
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.0	2.3	1.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	47	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.38	-2.31	0.43
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.01 ^k	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1992

^e For 2009

^f For 2013

^g For 2003

^h For 1994-1995

ⁱ For 2006

^j For 2010

^k For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 002	10 068	14 037
Population density (per sq. km.)	6	8	11
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.23	3.76	3.31
Percentage of population under age 15	48	49	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	21	22	22
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.81	3.90	3.42
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.02	3.71	2.86
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	3.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	39	42	45
Urban	55	65	72
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	5	6	7
Urban	23	28	31
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.238	0.347	0.457 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	79	79 ^d
Female	65	65	65 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	6 ^e	..	..
Human development index	..	0.32	0.37 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.39	7.24	6.31
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	218	210	152
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	46 ^f	48 ^g	47 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	16 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	3	4	6
Modern methods	1	2	3
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	19	21	23
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	15 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	68 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	23 ^f	39 ^g	53 ^h
At least 4 visits	15 ^f	18 ^g	23 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	15 ^f	14 ^g	23 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	199	182	155
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 429	1 168	856
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	90	352	517
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.3	3.5	3.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	55	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.32	4.76	1.54
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 ⁱ	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.06 ⁱ	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1991

^f For 1996-1997

^g For 2004

^h For 2010

ⁱ Requirement of consent not specified

^j For 1994

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	14 194	16 097	17 948
Population density (per sq. km.)	19	22	24
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.54	1.19	1.07
Percentage of population under age 15	28	24	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	12	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	85	87	90
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.08	1.43	1.09
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.19	-0.96	-0.84
Percentage of rural population with electricity	70.3 ^a	86.6 ^b	97.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	58	78	93
Urban	99	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	61	78	91
Urban	93	97	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	50 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.043 ^e	1.003	1.016 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	78	80 ^f
Female	38	43	55 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	37	34	39 ^f
Human development index	0.70 ^a	0.79	0.82 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.38	2.00	1.78
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	64	54	49
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	57	62	65
Modern methods	53	59	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	15	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^g	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	100 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	0.49	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	25	14	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	41	27	22
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	142	273	469
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.0	1.7	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	53	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.92	1.20	2.30
Remittances received (million US\$)	0.4 ^a	13	0.3 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.001 ^a	0.01	0.05 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 1993

^f For 2013

^g For 1991-1993

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 227 841	1 305 601	1 376 049
Population density (per sq. km.)	131	139	147
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.23	0.55	0.52
Percentage of population under age 15	28	20	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	11	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	31	43	56
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.36	3.98	3.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.07	-1.61	-2.08
Percentage of rural population with electricity	92.0 ^a	95.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	64	78	93
Urban	97	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	45	54	64
Urban	72	79	87
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	19 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.852	0.999 ^e	1.018 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	84	84 ^f
Female	79	72	70 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39	..	..
Human development index	0.50 ^a	0.65	0.72 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.00	1.50	1.55
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	17	8	8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	84	85	83
Modern methods	83	85	83
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	4	3	4
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	22 ^g
Female	..	..	20 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	79	90	96 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	89	98	100 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	18.47 ^h	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	30	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	72	48	27
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	442	679	978
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.04	0.1	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	44	39
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.14	-0.33	-0.27
Remittances received (million US\$)	350	23 626	64 140 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.12	0.39	0.41 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2006

^f For 2013

^g May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^h For 2009

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	No
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	None of these
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	37 442	43 286	48 229
Population density (per sq. km.)	34	39	43
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.77	1.38	0.98
Percentage of population under age 15	34	29	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	8	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	71	74	76
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	2.00	1.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.41	0.47	0.13
Percentage of rural population with electricity	73.6 ^a	89.8 ^b	87.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	72	74
Urban	97	97	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	47	58	68
Urban	83	84	85
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	43 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.156	1.107	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	84	82 ^d
Female	38	56	60 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	45	47	46 ^d
Human development index	0.60 ^a	0.68	0.71 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.84	2.30	1.93
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	83	86	58
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	18	20	20 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	97 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	72	78	78
Modern methods	59	69	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	9	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	23 ^e
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	83	94	97 ^e
At least 4 visits	67 ^a	83	89 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	85	91	99 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	0.02 ^e
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	29	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	105	80	64
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	107	108	133
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.2	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	48	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.25	-0.76	-0.62
Remittances received (million US\$)	815	3 346	4 233 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.88	2.28	1.10 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	..
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	480	619	788
Population density (per sq. km.)	258	332	424
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.89	2.44	2.42
Percentage of population under age 15	46	42	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	28	28	28
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.73	2.42	2.67
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.30	2.63	2.29
Percentage of rural population with electricity	28.6 ^a	32.5 ^b	61.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	88	89	89
Urban	95	94	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	16	24	31
Urban	35	42	48
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.817 ^d	0.762 ^e	1.038 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	80	81 ^f
Female	29	33	36 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	18 ^g	..	..
Human development index	..	0.46	0.49 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.10	5.20	4.60
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	108	92	74
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	17 ^g	..	17 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	87 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	23	24
Modern methods	11	16	17
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	36	33	31
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	32 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	85 ^g	75 ^e	92 ^c
At least 4 visits	52 ^g	..	49 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	52 ^g	62 ^b	82 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	114	101	78
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	563	436	335
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	14	13	13
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.9	2.1	1.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.34	-3.43	-2.69
Remittances received (million US\$)	12	54	121 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	5.27	14.21	19.31 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2004

^f For 2013

^g For 1996

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 721	3 503	4 620
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	10	14
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.63	2.39	2.56
Percentage of population under age 15	42	42	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	56	61	65
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.40	3.27	3.22
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.71	1.36	1.35
Percentage of rural population with electricity	2.4 ^a	7.9 ^b	11.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	32 ^d	35	40
Urban	95	96	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	6 ^d	6	6
Urban	18 ^d	18	20
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.753 ^e	0.845 ^f	0.866 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	73	73	74 ^g
Female	63	69	70 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	26 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.55 ^a	0.53	0.56 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.21	5.10	4.95
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	130	137	125
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	29	30 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	91 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	30	41	47
Modern methods	8	13	23
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	21	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	33 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	86	93 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	75	79 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	83	93 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	125	129	75
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	634	596	442
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	192	315	393
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.0	9.0	8.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.22	-0.80	-2.76
Remittances received (million US\$)	4	11	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.20	0.19	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1997

^e For 1996

^f For 2004

^g For 2013

^h For 2011-2012

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	18	19	21
Population density (per sq. km.)	76	81	87
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.77	1.69	0.53
Percentage of population under age 15	34	31	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	10	12
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	59	71	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.10	3.41	0.88
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.31	-1.98	-0.44
Percentage of rural population with electricity	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	92	94	98
Urban	92	94	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.097 ^a	1.131	1.098 ^b
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.56 ^c
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.50	2.70	2.29
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	75	49	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	60	52	54
Modern methods	56	49	50
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	20	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^d	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^a	98	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	31	23	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3	3	4
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.7	16.9	19.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	47	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-13.28	3.10	-5.84
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1998

^b For 2014

^c For 2013

^d For 2000-2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3,4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 511	4 248	4 808
Population density (per sq. km.)	69	83	94
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	1.58	1.12
Percentage of population under age 15	34	27	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	9	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	55	66	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.19	4.02	2.74
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.53	-1.63	-2.60
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.1 ^a	93.0 ^b	98.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	88	90	92
Urban	99	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	85	89	92
Urban	94	95	95
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	38 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.080	1.043	1.055 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	85	84 ^e
Female	39	48	51 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	37	40	43 ^e
Human development index	0.65 ^a	0.72	0.76 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.01	2.17	1.85
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	70	59
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	9 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	77	80	79
Modern methods	68	75	76
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	6	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	71 ^h	92 ⁱ	98 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	86 ^j	90 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^h	99 ^k	99 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	7.12 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	13	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	44	31	25
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	364	358	422
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.4	8.4	8.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.19	2.05	0.84
Remittances received (million US\$)	123	420	612 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.05	2.11	1.20 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2011

^h For 1998

ⁱ For 2006

^j For 2008

^k For 2004

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,7
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	14 404	18 133	22 702
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	57	71
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.38	1.87	2.40
Percentage of population under age 15	44	44	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	41	47	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.13	2.97	3.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.57	0.30	0.78
Percentage of rural population with electricity	13.7 ^a	22.5 ^b	29.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	67	68	69
Urban	91	92	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	7	9	10
Urban	29	31	33
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.540 ^d	..	0.706 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	83	82 ^f
Female	47	51	53 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	21 ^g	..	21 ^c
Human development index	0.38 ^a	0.41	0.45 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.41	5.68	5.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	148	137	135
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	44 ^h	29	31 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	65 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	11	14	20
Modern methods	5	8	15
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	26	24
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	33 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	83 ^h	87	91 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	29 ^h	45	44 ⁱ
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	45 ^h	55	59 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	149	131	105
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	711	742	645
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	2 076	2 011	2 175
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.4	11.1	9.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	45	45	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	5.65	-4.27	0.47
Remittances received (million US\$)	151	163	378 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.37	0.96	1.50 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1998

^h For 1994

ⁱ For 2011-2012

^j For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 617	4 378	4 240
Population density (per sq. km.)	83	78	76
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.68	-0.23	-0.36
Percentage of population under age 15	18	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	22	26
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	55	56	59
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.12	-0.10	0.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.81	-0.76	-1.07
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	97	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	96	96	96
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	63 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.035	1.034	1.039 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	72	70 ^e
Female	56	59	58 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	46	48 ^e
Human development index	0.69 ^a	0.78	0.81 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.52	1.41	1.52
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	21	15	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	64	65	66
Modern methods	26	34	42
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	12	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	100 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	4.40 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	11	8
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	674	579	577
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.6	13.2	13.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	53	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.11	-0.12	-0.94
Remittances received (million US\$)	545	693	1 524 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.43	1.53	2.59 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	None of these
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 906	11 261	11 390
Population density (per sq. km.)	102	106	107
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.60	0.26	0.14
Percentage of population under age 15	23	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	15	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	74	76	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.86	0.49	0.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.08	-0.39	-0.47
Percentage of rural population with electricity	84.0 ^a	87.9 ^b	95.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	76	82	90
Urban	94	95	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	73	82	89
Urban	88	92	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	57 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.120	1.020	1.034 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	75	80 ^e
Female	42	45	52 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	42	43	45 ^f
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.79	0.82 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.65	1.64	1.63
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	69	51	48
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	6 ^d
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	70	72	74
Modern methods	68	71	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	11	10	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	40 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ⁱ	100	99 ^d
At least 4 visits	..	99 ^j	98 ^d
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^k	100	99 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	35.38 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	8	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	55	41	39
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	26	17	13
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	56	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.23	-2.68	-1.41
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2011

^h For 2010-2011

ⁱ For 1998

^j For 2009

^k For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	855	1 033	1 165
Population density (per sq. km.)	93	112	126
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.19	1.81	1.09
Percentage of population under age 15	24	20	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	14	15	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	68	68	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.57	1.70	0.89
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.42	2.05	1.46
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.7 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	68 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.012	1.019	1.001 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	80	80 ^d
Female	49	62	66 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41	48	52 ^d
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.83	0.85 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.33	1.59	1.46
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	24	7	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	7	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	17	12	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	62	117	196
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.2	11.3	16.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	55	57	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	10.65	12.52	6.17
Remittances received (million US\$)	49	105	91 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.49	0.57	1.12 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 2010

^g For 2007

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	No official policy
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 336	10 231	10 543
Population density (per sq. km.)	134	132	136
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.02	-0.06	0.07
Percentage of population under age 15	19	15	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	18	20	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62.5
Female	..	..	60.7
Urban population (percentage)	75	74	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.13	-0.14	0.35
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.49	0.26	0.61
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	85 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.031	1.018	1.007 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	78	80 ^d
Female	64	62	65 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	47	46 ^d
Human development index	0.76 ^a	0.85	0.86 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.65	1.19	1.45
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	41	11	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	70	74	78
Modern methods	52	63	69
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	11	9	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	99 ^e	..	..
At least 4 visits	97 ^e	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	100 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	10.62 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	5	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10	6	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	166	323	405
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.6	3.2	3.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	44	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.58	0.93	0.57
Remittances received (million US\$)	190	1 460	2 537 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.32	1.07	0.92 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1993

^f For 2010

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	..
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	21 764	23 813	25 155
Population density (per sq. km.)	181	198	209
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.50	0.83	0.53
Percentage of population under age 15	27	25	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	12	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	59	60	61
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.71	0.97	0.75
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.19	0.64	0.19
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.4 ^a	8.0 ^b	12.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	48	63	73
Urban	57	76	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.000 ^d	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	90	88	87 ^e
Female	80	79	79 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41 ^a	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.25	2.01	2.00
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	2	1	1
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^d	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	66	69	70
Modern methods	55	60	63
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	13	11	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	100 ^d
At least 4 visits	..	94 ^d	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	97 ^f	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	56	36	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	81	105	82
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	35	40	48
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 2013

^f For 2004

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	42 184	56 090	77 267
Population density (per sq. km.)	19	25	34
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.76	3.10	3.17
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	33	37	42
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.09	4.11	3.96
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.06	2.07	1.85
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	1.1 ^b	5.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	25	28	31
Urban	86	84	81
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	16	22	29
Urban	30	29	29
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.609	0.534 ^d	0.622 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	73	..
Female	71	72	72 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	26 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.32 ^a	0.29	0.34 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.10	6.95	6.15
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	133	131	124
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	23 ^d	27 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	28 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	16	20	23
Modern methods	3	6	9
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	28	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	39 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	85 ^d	88 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	47 ^d	48 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	74 ^d	80 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	182	163	115
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	914	787	693
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 817	623	546
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.3	1.1	0.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	6.23	-0.93	-0.27
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	9	35 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.07	0.07 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2007

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2013-2014

^h For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 233	5 418	5 669
Population density (per sq. km.)	123	128	134
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.36	0.30	0.42
Percentage of population under age 15	17	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	85	86	88
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.39	0.47	0.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	-0.75	-0.99
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	77 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.028	1.038	1.021 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	84	81 ^d
Female	73	76	76 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	49	50 ^d
Human development index	0.81 ^a	0.89	0.90 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.75	1.76	1.73
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	9	7	4
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	72	71	71
Modern methods	66	66	66
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	9	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	15.49 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	8	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	303	440	573
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.8	8.1	10.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.52	1.72	3.45
Remittances received (million US\$)	523	867	1 378 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.28	0.33	0.40 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2010

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	661	778	888
Population density (per sq. km.)	29	34	38
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.33	1.49	1.33
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	76	77	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.46	1.49	1.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.08	1.24	1.21
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.6 ^a	5.5 ^b	13.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	61	63	65
Urban	84	93	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	42	19	5
Urban	72	65	60
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.691	0.667	0.804
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	68	69	71 ^d
Female	31	35	39 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	27 ^e	..
Human development index	..	0.41	0.47 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.85	4.21	3.30
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	45	31	23
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	92 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	14	24
Modern methods	2	12	23
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	31	30
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	5 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	92 ^f	88 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	7 ^e	23 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	93 ^f	87 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	120	106	83
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	452	341	229
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	100	92	112
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	15.1	11.8	12.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	44	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.80	-4.84	-3.72
Remittances received (million US\$)	12	26	36 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.39	3.65	2.45 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2002

^f For 2006

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	71	71	73
Population density (per sq. km.)	95	94	97
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.12	0.25	0.42
Percentage of population under age 15	29	26	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	14	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	61
Female	..	..	61
Urban population (percentage)	65	67	70
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.67	0.65	0.84
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.85	-0.54	-0.51
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	92	92	..
Urban	96	96	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	84	84	..
Urban	80	80	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	10 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.329 ^e	1.082	1.071 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47 ^g	44 ^d	..
Human development index	..	0.71	0.72 ^h
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.70	2.07	1.86
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	53	25	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	60	63
Modern methods	53	57	60
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	15	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^e	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^e	99	100 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	16	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3	5	7
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.4	6.7	9.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	47	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-12.44	-4.29	-2.80
Remittances received (million US\$)	13	22	24 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	6.00	5.88	4.56 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2001

^e For 1999

^f For 2011

^g For 1997

^h For 2013

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 892	9 238	10 528
Population density (per sq. km.)	163	191	218
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.88	1.52	1.24
Percentage of population under age 15	37	33	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	58	67	79
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.77	3.25	2.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.84	-1.67	-3.21
Percentage of rural population with electricity	48.4 ^a	76.4 ^b	96.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	77	79	82
Urban	94	90	85
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	64	70	76
Urban	83	85	86
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	36 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.233 ^e	1.196	1.107 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	84	83 ^d
Female	48	53	56 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	34	38	42 ^c
Human development index	0.59 ^a	0.67	0.70 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.31	2.83	2.53
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	114	110	101
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	22 ^g	25 ^h	21 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	81 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	66	72
Modern methods	58	64	69
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	15	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	41 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	98 ^g	97 ^j	98 ^f
At least 4 visits	88 ^g	95 ^h	93 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	96 ^g	96 ^j	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	13.30	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	38	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	198	64	92
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	323	376	416
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.1	4.1	3.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	39	39	39
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.83	-3.43	-3.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	840	2 719	4 650 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	5.13	8.13	7.33 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1998

^f For 2014

^g For 1996

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 2009-2010

^j For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	11 441	13 735	16 144
Population density (per sq. km.)	46	55	65
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.26	1.68	1.56
Percentage of population under age 15	36	33	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	58	62	64
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.18	2.36	1.90
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.00	1.17	1.00
Percentage of rural population with electricity	75.0 ^a	82.4 ^b	92.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	64	70	76
Urban	86	90	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	46	64	81
Urban	77	82	87
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	38 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.045 ^e	1.011	1.041 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	87	86 ^d
Female	47	58	58 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	33	40	38 ^d
Human development index	0.64 ^a	0.69	0.71 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.55	2.88	2.59
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	85	83	77
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	90 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	59	72	73
Modern methods	47	59	61
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	9	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	22 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	75 ⁱ	84 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	64 ⁱ	58 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ⁱ	98 ^h	94 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	35	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	131	74	64
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	115	187	388
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.0	1.4	2.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	49	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.35	-1.82	-0.49
Remittances received (million US\$)	386	2 460	2 524 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.58	5.93	2.60 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1996

^f For 2014

^g For 2010

^h For 2004

ⁱ For 1994

^j For 2013-2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	62 435	74 942	91 508
Population density (per sq. km.)	63	75	92
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.03	1.85	2.18
Percentage of population under age 15	40	33	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	43	43
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.34	1.74	1.68
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.88	1.56	1.59
Percentage of rural population with electricity	91.9 ^a	95.9 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	93	96	99
Urban	97	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	68	86	93
Urban	93	96	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.883	0.948 ^d	0.983 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	80	79 ^e
Female	23	22	26 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	19	18	19 ^e
Human development index	0.55 ^a	0.65	0.68 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.12	3.15	3.38
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	80	52	55
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	15	8	7 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	99 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	49	59	60
Modern methods	46	57	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	12	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^h
Female	..	..	18 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	17 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	39	70	90 ^f
At least 4 visits	28	59	83 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	46	74	92 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	80	38	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	83	52	33
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	167	274	492
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.4	0.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	42	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.52	-0.19	-0.50
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 230	5 017	19 612 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	5.36	5.59	6.83 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2004

^e For 2013

^f For 2014

^g For 2005

^h Requirement of consent not specified

ⁱ For 2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 589	5 947	6 127
Population density (per sq. km.)	270	287	296
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.24	0.46	0.29
Percentage of population under age 15	38	34	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	54	62	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.29	1.29	1.40
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.50	-1.00	-0.76
Percentage of rural population with electricity	51.4 ^a	71.1 ^b	85.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	58	72	87
Urban	92	95	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	37	48	60
Urban	74	78	82
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	25 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.052 ^d	1.000	0.993 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	81	82 ^e
Female	45	48	51 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	30	33	33 ^e
Human development index	0.53 ^a	0.64	0.66 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.69	2.62	1.97
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	99	85	67
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	18 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	99 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	55	67	71
Modern methods	49	61	64
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	14	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	25 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	69 ^d	94 ^h	96 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	78 ^h	90 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	87 ^d	96 ^h	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	28	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	118	68	54
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	40	36	42
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.7	0.6	0.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	53	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.78	-10.64	-7.91
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 063	3 029	4 236 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	11.20	17.72	16.79 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2013

^f For 2014

^g For 2008

^h For 2003-2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	--
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	448	626	845
Population density (per sq. km.)	16	22	30
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.45	3.29	2.96
Percentage of population under age 15	42	41	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	39	39	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.57	3.08	3.12
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	3.04	2.53
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.6 ^a	11.3 ^b	43.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	41	37	32
Urban	57	64	73
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	81	76	71
Urban	81	80	80
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.529 ^d	0.721	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	96	94	94 ^e
Female	83	82	82 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	11 ^a	..	..
Human development index	..	0.52	0.56 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.89	5.64	4.97
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	134	129	114
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	42 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	54 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	9	12	16
Modern methods	5	7	11
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	31	32	33
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^g
Female	..	..	18 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	30 ^f
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	37 ^d	86 ^b	91 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	67 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	65 ^b	68 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	184	145	109
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 047	483	342
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4	7	11
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.8	1.1	1.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	7.27	8.65	5.08
Remittances received (million US\$)	0.1	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.07	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2013

^f For 2011

^g May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	..
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	..
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	..	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 164	4 191	5 228
Population density (per sq. km.)	31	41	52
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.16	3.41	2.17
Percentage of population under age 15	50	42	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	17	19	23
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.72	5.64	5.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.63	3.85	2.67
Percentage of rural population with electricity	2.1 ^a	3.0 ^b	12.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	45	50	53
Urban	66	70	73
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	0.4	4	7
Urban	57	50	45
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.721	0.603	0.803 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	93	90	91 ^d
Female	74	80	82 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	31 ^e	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.38 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.20	5.10	4.40
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	108	82	61
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	27	25 ^f	19 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	8	11	20
Modern methods	4	7	16
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	29	29
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	41 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	49	70 ^f	89 ^g
At least 4 visits	27	41 ^f	57 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	21	28 ^f	34 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	130	84	60
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 098	619	501
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	12	14	16
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.3	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-25.38	5.70	-6.45
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 ^h	3 ^b	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.36 ^h	0.47 ^b	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1996

^f For 2002

^g For 2010

^h For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 433	1 356	1 313
Population density (per sq. km.)	34	32	31
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.77	-0.63	-0.30
Percentage of population under age 15	21	15	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	19	22	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	61
Urban population (percentage)	70	69	68
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.03	-0.79	-0.45
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.13	-0.20	0.06
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	97	98	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	96	96	97
Urban	97	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	91 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.119	1.036	0.992 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	74	79 ^d
Female	66	67	72 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	51	53	52 ^d
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.82	0.84 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.63	1.39	1.59
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	47	24	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	62	64	65
Modern methods	50	58	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	14	13	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	23.31 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	9	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	43	15	9
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	316	234	202
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	22.0	17.2	15.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	60	60
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-14.93	-2.67	-1.79
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	264	476 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.03	1.89	2.02 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	57 237	76 608	99 391
Population density (per sq. km.)	57	77	99
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.50	2.85	2.53
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	14	16	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.25	4.12	4.89
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.15	2.63	2.02
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.4 ^b	7.6 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	9	29	49
Urban	85	89	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	0	14	28
Urban	21	24	27
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	6 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.795	0.602	0.910 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	92	92	90 ^e
Female	75	81	81 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41 ^f	44	39 ^e
Human development index	..	0.34	0.44 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.09	6.13	4.59
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	118	105	67
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	28	22 ^d
Percentage of births registered	..	7 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	3	14	36
Modern methods	3	14	36
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	35	36	25
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	41 ^d
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	28	41 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	12	32 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	6	16 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	191	123	74
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 081	743	353
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	807	514	1 073
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.4	0.7	1.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	48	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	5.49	-0.23	-0.13
Remittances received (million US\$)	27	174	646 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.36	1.40	1.44 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 1999

^g For 2005

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	775	822	892
Population density (per sq. km.)	42	45	49
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.25	0.26	0.74
Percentage of population under age 15	37	31	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	45	50	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.04	1.07	1.45
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.12	-0.50	-0.07
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.8 ^a	39.5 ^b	45.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	82	88	91
Urban	95	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	49	74	88
Urban	87	91	93
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	37 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.071 ^e	1.095 ^f	1.108 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	76	74 ^g
Female	38	39	39 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	32 ^h	30	..
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.69	0.72 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.35	2.98	2.61
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	63	41	43
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	44	47	50
Modern methods	38	41	43
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	20	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ⁱ	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	94 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^e	99 ^j	100 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	35	24	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	51	39	30
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	13	12	14
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.7	1.5	1.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	47	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.52	-15.14	-6.56
Remittances received (million US\$)	33	204	209 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.67	6.77	5.28 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2007

^e For 1998

^f For 2006

^g For 2013

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2000-2008

^j For 2002-2008

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 108	5 246	5 503
Population density (per sq. km.)	17	17	18
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.48	0.27	0.50
Percentage of population under age 15	19	17	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	19	21	27
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	81	83	84
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.88	0.44	0.50
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.13	-0.56	-0.48
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	88	88	88
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	72 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.151	1.045	1.093 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	77	78 ^d
Female	70	73	73 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	52	51	52 ^d
Human development index	0.79 ^a	0.87	0.88 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.82	1.75	1.75
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	11	11	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75	75	75
Modern methods	73	73	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	8	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^f	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^h	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	10.34 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	6	4	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	5	4	3
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	100	192	316
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.0	3.7	5.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.87	1.23	3.95
Remittances received (million US\$)	74	693	1 106 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.06	0.34	0.40 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 1991-1993

^g For 2004

^h For 1993

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	58 224	61 242	64 395
Population density (per sq. km.)	106	112	118
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.45	0.62	0.45
Percentage of population under age 15	19	18	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	75	77	80
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.64	1.07	0.84
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.27	-0.33	-0.57
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	61 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.991	1.001	1.007 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	75	75 ^d
Female	61	65	67 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	49	50 ^d
Human development index	0.78 ^a	0.87	0.88 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.71	1.88	2.00
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	11	11	10
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	76	75	74
Modern methods	71	73	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	6	6	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	99 ^f	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^h	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	17.26 ^e
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15	10	8
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	6 088	6 738	7 784
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.5	11.0	12.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.05	2.45	1.04
Remittances received (million US\$)	4 636	14 212	24 760 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.29	0.64	0.88 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 1991-1993

^g For 2004

^h For 1993

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 086	1 378	1 725
Population density (per sq. km.)	4	5	7
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.64	2.24	2.25
Percentage of population under age 15	42	39	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	8	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	75	83	87
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.36	3.18	2.70
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.85	-1.30	0.21
Percentage of rural population with electricity	25.9 ^a	29.7 ^b	44.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	37	50	67
Urban	94	95	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	35	34	32
Urban	39	41	43
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.839	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	70	66	67 ^d
Female	56	56	58 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29 ^e	..	35 ^f
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.64	0.67 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.22	4.35	4.00
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	181	138	111
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	35 ^b	28 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	90 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	25	31	34
Modern methods	9	15	21
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	28	25
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	22 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	94 ^b	95 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	63 ^b	78 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	86 ^b	89 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	89	62
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	405	370	291
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	153	214	268
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.1	15.5	15.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	43	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.98	1.47	0.61
Remittances received (million US\$)	4	11	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.09	0.12	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1993

^f For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	None of these
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 066	1 441	1 991
Population density (per sq. km.)	105	142	197
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.01	3.18	3.24
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	52	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.49	4.91	4.33
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.30	1.33	1.59
Percentage of rural population with electricity	14.3 ^a	18.2 ^b	25.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	73	80	84
Urban	88	92	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	61	58	55
Urban	59	61	62
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.537	0.927 ^d	0.950 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	83	83 ^f
Female	70	72	73 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	34 ^g	..	..
Human development index	0.33 ^a	0.41	0.44 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.08	5.85	5.78
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	153	117	116
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	20 ^h	23 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	53 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	11	13	11
Modern methods	8	11	10
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	29	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	36 ^e
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	98 ^h	86 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	72 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	44 ^a	57 ^h	57 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	156	108	83
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	977	807	706
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	151	182	193
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.2	12.6	9.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	47	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.99	-2.06	-1.46
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	59	191 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	9.50	15.45 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2008

^e For 2010

^f For 2013

^g For 1998

^h For 2005-2006

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 067	4 475	4 000
Population density (per sq. km.)	73	64	58
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.50	-1.17	-1.21
Percentage of population under age 15	24	18	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	16	18	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	54	52	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.93	-1.23	-0.10
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.97	-1.09	-0.72
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.8 ^a	99.7 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	74	87	100
Urban	96	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	89	76
Urban	97	96	95
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	90 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.913	0.968	1.003 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	77	79 ^e
Female	62	59	61 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49 ^f	49	47 ^e
Human development index	..	0.71	0.74 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.05	1.58	1.81
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	69	48	47
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	8	6 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	37	45	52
Modern methods	20	28	37
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	23	20	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	14 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	74 ^h	96	98 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	75	85 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	91 ⁱ	98	100 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	43.17 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	49	32	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	35	37	36
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	278	200	169
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.5	4.5	4.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	56	57	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-20.67	-13.41	-14.37
Remittances received (million US\$)	284 ^h	446	2 065 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	8.09 ^h	6.96	12.02 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1998

^g For 2010

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	81 613	81 247	80 689
Population density (per sq. km.)	234	233	231
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.66	-0.16	0.06
Percentage of population under age 15	16	14	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	25	28
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	73	73	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.70	0.16	0.16
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.53	-0.14	-0.91
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	77 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.972	0.974	0.948 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	81	83 ^d
Female	61	67	72 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43	47	48 ^d
Human development index	0.78 ^a	0.89	0.91 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.30	1.35	1.39
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	16	12	8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	69	66	67
Modern methods	64	61	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	11	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	7.38 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9	7	6
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	7 464	10 299	12 006
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	9.1	12.7	14.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.05	0.003	3.10
Remittances received (million US\$)	4 526	6 867	15 802 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.17	0.24	0.46 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2004

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	16 761	21 390	27 410
Population density (per sq. km.)	74	94	120
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.72	2.55	2.39
Percentage of population under age 15	43	40	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	40	47	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.65	4.03	3.40
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.52	1.31	0.73
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.0 ^a	20.9 ^b	41.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	48	66	84
Urban	86	89	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	5	7	9
Urban	14	18	20
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	15 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.722	0.830	0.949
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	72	72 ^e
Female	72	69	69 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	32 ^b	32 ^d
Human development index	0.50 ^a	0.51	0.57 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.34	4.57	4.25
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	104	77	70
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	20 ^f	14 ^g	16 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	63 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	22	22
Modern methods	11	16	20
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	37	36	34
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	18 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	86 ^j	92 ^g	96 ^h
At least 4 visits	59 ^j	77 ^k	87 ^l
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	44 ⁱ	50 ^g	68 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	114	94	78
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	532	376	319
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	253	304	399
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.5	1.4	1.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	48	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.21	1.65	-0.39
Remittances received (million US\$)	17	99	126 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.27	0.92	0.25 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 1998

^g For 2006

^h For 2011

ⁱ May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^j For 1993

^k For 2007

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 641	11 070	10 955
Population density (per sq. km.)	83	86	85
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.98	0.21	-0.40
Percentage of population under age 15	17	15	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	23	27
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	67
Female	..	..	67
Urban population (percentage)	72	74	78
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.16	0.57	0.47
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.52	-1.22	-1.47
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	94	98	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	86	94	98
Urban	97	98	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	51 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.023	0.958	0.960 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	79	78 ^e
Female	45	55	59 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38	41	43 ^e
Human development index	0.75 ^a	0.85	0.85 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.37	1.28	1.34
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	17	11	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	66	68	69
Modern methods	31	40	46
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	10	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	7.11 ^f	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	4	3	3
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	858	1 191	1 243
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.1	10.8	11.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	51	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.95	2.06	-2.46
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 284	1 220	824 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.39	0.49	0.31 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 2008

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	No official policy
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	100	103	107
Population density (per sq. km.)	295	303	314
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.81	0.26	0.41
Percentage of population under age 15	38	30	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	10	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	35	36	36
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.47	0.29	0.33
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.47	0.25	0.41
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	95	95	95
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.176 ^d	1.019	0.980 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43 ^f	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.74 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.46	2.43	2.18
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	83	51	35
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	61	64
Modern methods	53	57	60
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	15	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	98 ^g	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^h	100	99 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	16	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	37	25	27
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	6	7	7
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.5	6.7	6.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-7.98	-8.08	-8.08
Remittances received (million US\$)	38	27	31 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	13.66	3.86	3.55 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2013

^f For 1996

^g For 1999

^h For 1998

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 357	13 184	16 343
Population density (per sq. km.)	97	123	153
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.46	2.41	2.08
Percentage of population under age 15	44	41	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	47	52
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.27	3.36	3.40
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.63	1.71	1.60
Percentage of rural population with electricity	61.3 ^a	67.1 ^b	72.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	72	80	87
Urban	92	95	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	35	43	49
Urban	72	75	78
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	18 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.883 ^e	0.918	0.939 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	88	89	90 ^d
Female	42	47	51 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38 ^g	32 ^h	37 ^d
Human development index	0.48 ^a	0.58	0.63 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.15	4.16	3.30
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	121	104	84
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	26	22 ⁱ	..
Percentage of births registered	..	97 ⁱ	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	32	48	57
Modern methods	27	39	48
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	23	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	30 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	53	93 ⁱ	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	35	52 ⁱ	63 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	74	49	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	173	120	88
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	156	57	76
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.5	0.4	0.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	54	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.33	-3.22	-1.55
Remittances received (million US\$)	358	3 067	5 845 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.44	11.27	9.94 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1996

^f For 2014

^g For 1991

^h For 2002

ⁱ For 2008-2009

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 863	9 669	12 609
Population density (per sq. km.)	32	39	51
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	5.30	1.89	2.71
Percentage of population under age 15	44	44	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55-65 ^a
Female	..	..	55-65 ^a
Urban population (percentage)	29	33	37
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.28	2.94	3.82
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	4.87	1.29	1.82
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^b	1.5 ^c	2.9 ^d
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	45	57	67
Urban	88	90	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	6	9	12
Urban	21	28	34
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.344 ^e	0.498	0.656 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	80	80 ^g
Female	66	65	67 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	18 ^h	18 ^d
Human development index	..	0.37	0.39 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.51	5.91	5.13
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	180	165	146
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	47 ⁱ	44	40 ^d
Percentage of births registered	..	..	58 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	3	7	8
Modern methods	2	4	5
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	25	23	25
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	52 ^d
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	58 ^j	82	85 ^d
At least 4 visits	25 ^j	49	57 ^d
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	31 ⁱ	38	45 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	216	161	101
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	964	831	679
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	775	230	228
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	9.8	2.4	1.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	23.03	-7.97	-0.17
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	42	95 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.02	1.42	1.49 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a Depends on profession

^b For 1990

^c For 2000

^d For 2012

^e For 1996

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 2009

ⁱ For 1999

^j For 1992

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 181	1 463	1 844
Population density (per sq. km.)	42	52	66
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.23	2.12	2.42
Percentage of population under age 15	45	43	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	33	41	49
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.24	4.38	4.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.98	0.83	0.83
Percentage of rural population with electricity	10.1 ^a	14.0 ^b	21.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	37	49	60
Urban	57	78	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	3	6	9
Urban	26	30	34
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.545 ^b	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	80	80 ^d
Female	61	68	70 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	11 ^a	..	..
Human development index	..	0.39	0.40 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.50	5.60	4.95
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	138	127	99
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	31 ^e	28 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	24 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	7	10	17
Modern methods	3	6	13
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	23	22	22
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	17 ^h
Female	..	..	17 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	22 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	78 ^e	92 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	65 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	25 ⁱ	39 ^e	45 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	205	180	152
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	780	714	549
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	28	21	22
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.4	1.4	1.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.36	-4.32	-1.15
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 ⁱ	20	47 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.72	3.39	4.76 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2006

^f For 2014

^g For 2010

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 1990-1995

^j For 1996

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	727	742	767
Population density (per sq. km.)	4	4	4
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	0.01	0.36
Percentage of population under age 15	35	37	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	29	28	29
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.22	0.16	0.76
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.21	0.54	0.45
Percentage of rural population with electricity	63.7 ^a	67.6 ^b	75.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	78	88	98
Urban	94	96	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	74	79	82
Urban	85	87	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	33 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.002 ^e	0.952	0.992 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	85	83 ^f
Female	41	41	45 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39 ^g	35 ^d	..
Human development index	0.51 ^a	0.58	0.64 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.44	2.95	2.60
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	99	100	90
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	22	16 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	88 ⁱ	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	37	36	45
Modern methods	36	35	44
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	31	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	23 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	81 ^j	91 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	79 ⁱ	87 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ^g	83 ^j	92 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	13.10 ^k	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	46	41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	205	232	229
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	6	11	15
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.9	1.5	2.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	46	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-21.24	-15.82	-7.18
Remittances received (million US\$)	2	201	341 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.27	24.40	10.98 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2002

^e For 1999

^f For 2013

^g For 1997

^h For 2014

ⁱ For 2009

^j For 2006-2007

^k For 2007

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 820	9 263	10 711
Population density (per sq. km.)	284	336	389
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.93	1.61	1.38
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	33	44	59
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.62	5.81	3.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.77	-1.29	-1.59
Percentage of rural population with electricity	3.9 ^a	5.2 ^b	15.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	50	49	48
Urban	88	76	65
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	13	16	19
Urban	33	33	34
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	70	72 ^d
Female	59	60	63 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	44 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.41 ^a	0.45	0.47 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.15	4.00	3.13
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	70	52	41
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	15 ^e	15 ^f	13 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	80 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18	29	38
Modern methods	15	24	34
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	45	39	33
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	18 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	68 ^e	85 ^f	90 ^c
At least 4 visits	36 ^e	54 ^f	67 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	21 ^e	26 ^f	37 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	127	93	77
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	544	459	359
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	22	30	40
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.3	0.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	43	42
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.75	-3.14	-2.90
Remittances received (million US\$)	327 ^g	986	1 954 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	8.79 ^g	22.88	21.07 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1994-1995

^f For 2005-2006

^g For 1998

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	..
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	..
Government support for family planning	Limits	Limits	Not permitted
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1	1	1
Population density (per sq. km.)	1 775	1 814	1 818
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.28	0.28	0.03
Percentage of population under age 15	9	8	9
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	24	37	47
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.28	0.28	0.03
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of rural population with electricity	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	13	13	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	33	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1	1	1
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	99.7	99.4	100.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	52	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	11.35	15.14	16.26
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 591	6 880	8 075
Population density (per sq. km.)	50	61	72
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.63	1.94	1.47
Percentage of population under age 15	44	40	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	49	55
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.82	3.32	3.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.78	0.87	0.71
Percentage of rural population with electricity	25.0 ^a	34.2 ^b	65.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	65	74	84
Urban	93	95	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	43	61	78
Urban	73	80	87
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	20 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.230 ^d	1.235 ^e	1.167 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	86	85 ^g
Female	36	41	45 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43 ^h	42	..
Human development index	0.51 ^a	0.58	0.62 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.92	3.63	2.47
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	126	100	68
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	26 ⁱ	22 ⁱ
Percentage of births registered	..	..	94 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	50	65	73
Modern methods	40	56	64
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	17	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	34 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	84 ^h	92 ⁱ	97 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	..	81 ⁱ	89 ⁱ
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	55 ^h	67 ⁱ	83 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	60	45	40
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	166	150	129
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	149	28	28
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.7	0.4	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	48	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.57	-4.57	-2.05
Remittances received (million US\$)	124	1 805	3 329 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.17	18.66	16.95 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1991

^e For 2006

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2005-2006

^j For 2011-2012

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 352	10 096	9 855
Population density (per sq. km.)	114	112	109
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.06	-0.25	-0.32
Percentage of population under age 15	18	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62.5
Female	..	..	62.5
Urban population (percentage)	65	66	71
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.26	0.29	0.47
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.30	-1.28	-1.79
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	94	98	100
Urban	99	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	75 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.036	0.990	1.002 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	68	68	70 ^d
Female	50	55	58 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48	49	48 ^d
Human development index	0.70 ^a	0.81	0.82 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.74	1.30	1.34
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	37	21	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	78	76	75
Modern methods	68	68	68
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99	100	99 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	17.14 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	15	9	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20	14	17
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	322	367	450
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.1	3.6	4.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	53	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.87	1.30	0.60
Remittances received (million US\$)	152	1 913	4 473 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.33	1.71	3.16 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2010

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	..
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	267	297	329
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	3	3
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.97	1.08	0.70
Percentage of population under age 15	24	22	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	16	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	67
Female	..	..	67
Urban population (percentage)	92	93	94
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.16	1.21	1.25
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.03	-0.67	-0.54
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	52	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.972	1.021	0.993 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	88	89	87 ^d
Female	81	82	82 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	54	52	51 ^d
Human development index	0.80 ^a	0.89	0.90 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.19	1.99	1.96
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	26	17	8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	14.67 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	6	3	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6	4	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	13	25	38
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.8	8.6	11.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	55	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.81	2.70	-0.23
Remittances received (million US\$)	63	62	216 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.87	0.37	1.26 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	960 875	1 144 326	1 311 051
Population density (per sq. km.)	323	385	441
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.97	1.65	1.26
Percentage of population under age 15	37	33	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	58
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	27	29	33
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.72	2.67	2.38
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.62	1.13	0.70
Percentage of rural population with electricity	38.7 ^a	48.4 ^b	69.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	82	93
Urban	91	94	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	10	20	29
Urban	52	57	63
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.639	0.824	1.009 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	86	83 ^d
Female	37	39	29 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	14	18	19 ^e
Human development index	0.43 ^a	0.53	0.59 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.83	3.14	2.48
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	94	60	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	16 ^f	22 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	84 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	45	55	60
Modern methods	40	48	52
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	15	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21 ⁱ
Female	..	..	18 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	47 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	62 ^f	74 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	27 ^f	37 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	34 ⁱ	47 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	2.19 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	116	81	53
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	471	280	174
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	6 952	5 924	5 241
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.7	0.5	0.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.15	-0.40	-0.41
Remittances received (million US\$)	6 224	22 125	70 389 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.70	2.65	3.41 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 1992-1993

^g For 2005-2006

^h For 2011

ⁱ May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^j For 1993

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2,5,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Raise	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	196 958	226 255	257 564
Population density (per sq. km.)	109	125	142
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.64	1.35	1.28
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	36	46	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.96	3.23	2.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.01	0.03	-0.37
Percentage of rural population with electricity	49.4 ^a	73.4 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	65	72	80
Urban	90	92	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	29	39	48
Urban	63	68	72
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	25 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.857	0.990	0.970 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	88	86 ^e
Female	53	52	54 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29	30	35 ^e
Human development index	0.53 ^a	0.64	0.68 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.90	2.48	2.50
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	63	51	52
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	16 ^f	10 ^g	7 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	67 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	54	59	63
Modern methods	52	57	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	14	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	19
Female	..	..	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	17 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	82 ^f	93 ^g	95 ^e
At least 4 visits	63 ^f	82 ^g	84 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	50	79 ^g	87 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	46	30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	326	212	126
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	379	290	329
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.1	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	43	42
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.40	-0.78	-0.56
Remittances received (million US\$)	651	5 420	8 551 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.32	1.90	0.84 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2007

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	5,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	60 319	70 122	79 109
Population density (per sq. km.)	37	43	49
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.43	1.26	1.27
Percentage of population under age 15	42	26	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	60	68	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.75	2.32	2.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.47	-0.81	-0.66
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.9 ^a	97.8 ^b	97.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	85	89	92
Urban	99	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	64	75	82
Urban	80	88	93
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	44 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.832	0.963	0.989 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	77	77 ^e
Female	11	20	18 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	12 ^f	16	15 ^g
Human development index	0.55 ^a	0.68	0.75 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.95	1.97	1.75
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	75	34	29
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	5 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	72	73	77
Modern methods	54	56	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	8	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	15
Female	..	..	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	17 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	77 ⁱ	98	97 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	94	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	86 ⁱ	97	96 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	30	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	80	34	25
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	2 938	2 569	2 726
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.9	3.7	3.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	42	45	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-7.82	-0.21	-0.78
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 600	1 032	1 382 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.76	0.54	0.23 ^j

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2010

^h For 2010-2011

ⁱ For 1997

^j For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	No official policy
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	20 218	27 018	36 423
Population density (per sq. km.)	47	62	84
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.91	2.73	3.31
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	69	69	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.74	2.88	3.01
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.61	2.63	2.60
Percentage of rural population with electricity	85.5 ^a	89.4 ^b	96.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	41	57	70
Urban	95	94	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	47	68	84
Urban	83	85	86
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.639 ^d	0.676 ^e	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	72	72 ^f
Female	12	14	16 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	15 ^g	..
Human development index	0.51 ^a	0.62	0.64 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.65	4.66	4.64
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	67	66	80
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	12 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	29	47	55
Modern methods	20	32	38
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	25	18	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	24 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	78 ^d	84 ^g	78 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	..	50 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	89 ^g	91 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	48	41	38
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	87	54	50
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	199	133	354
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.0	0.5	1.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	42	39	41
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.63	-2.11	3.26
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	711	271 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	1.42	0.00 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1996

^e For 2004

^f For 2013

^g For 2006

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,3,4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 645	4 204	4 688
Population density (per sq. km.)	53	61	68
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.46	1.80	0.31
Percentage of population under age 15	24	20	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	14	15	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	58	60	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.80	2.23	1.58
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.03	1.12	0.38
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	97	97	98
Urban	96	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	92	92	93
Urban	88	88	89
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	65 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.060	1.096	1.020 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	81	77 ^e
Female	47	61	63 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	44	48	52 ^e
Human development index	0.78 ^a	0.89	0.90 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.91	1.97	2.01
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	16	19	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	71	67	67
Modern methods	62	62	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	12	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	100 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	7	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10	8	8
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	227	589	746
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.2	14.0	15.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	47	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.59	9.94	-6.02
Remittances received (million US\$)	347	513	802 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.50	0.24	0.31 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2004

^h For 2003

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	No
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Raise	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 332	6 604	8 064
Population density (per sq. km.)	246	305	373
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.40	1.87	1.66
Percentage of population under age 15	29	28	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	13	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	70
Female	..	..	68
Urban population (percentage)	91	92	92
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.51	1.94	1.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.32	1.14	0.51
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.7 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	79 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.040 ^d	0.994	1.020 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	69	67	76 ^e
Female	53	58	67 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	49	51 ^e
Human development index	0.79 ^a	0.87	0.89 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.93	2.91	3.05
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	19	16	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	68	70	71
Modern methods	50	52	53
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	9	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	17
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	12.45 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	10	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	10	7	5
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 792	1 890	2 012
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	33.6	28.6	24.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	54	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	18.59	3.26	0.50
Remittances received (million US\$)	701	377	901 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.71	0.27	0.26 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2013

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	57 120	58 657	59 798
Population density (per sq. km.)	194	199	203
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.04	0.52	0.07
Percentage of population under age 15	15	14	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	22	25	29
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	66.3
Female	..	..	62.3
Urban population (percentage)	67	68	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	0.74	0.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.07	0.27	-0.20
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	46 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.997	0.993	0.981 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	73	75	74 ^d
Female	43	50	54 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38	43	46 ^d
Human development index	0.76 ^a	0.86	0.87 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.27	1.30	1.43
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	8	7	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	64	65
Modern methods	38	44	49
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	12	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	68 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.53 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	5	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7	4	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 775	3 955	5 789
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.1	6.7	9.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	54	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.54	5.61	1.77
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 360	2 318	7 715 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.20	0.13	0.34 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2004

^g For 2003

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 490	2 678	2 793
Population density (per sq. km.)	230	247	258
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.85	0.59	0.38
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	11	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	51	53	55
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.27	1.14	0.90
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.33	0.34	0.06
Percentage of rural population with electricity	65.0 ^a	81.6 ^b	86.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	89	89	89
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	82	83	84
Urban	79	80	80
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.057 ^d	1.063	1.081 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	80	74 ^f
Female	73	63	62 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	46	48 ^c
Human development index	0.64 ^a	0.70	0.72 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.84	2.45	2.08
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	103	82	64
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	16 ^g	15 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	98 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	62	70	72
Modern methods	58	67	68
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	11	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	99 ⁱ	91	98 ^h
At least 4 visits	87 ⁱ	87 ^g	86 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ⁱ	97	99 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	24	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	81	92	89
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	23	24	23
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.9	0.9	0.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.03	-6.97	-7.01
Remittances received (million US\$)	653	1 762	2 264 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	11.23	15.67	15.05 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2008

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 1997

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,6	1,2,4,6	1,2,4,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	124 483	126 979	126 573
Population density (per sq. km.)	341	348	347
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.36	0.20	-0.12
Percentage of population under age 15	16	14	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	27	33
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	78	86	93
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.54	1.98	0.56
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.24	-8.21	-7.62
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	69 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.015	1.002	1.004 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	84	85 ^e
Female	59	61	65 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39	41	43 ^e
Human development index	0.82 ^a	0.87	0.89 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.48	1.30	1.40
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	4	6	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	58	52	57
Modern methods	52	46	50
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	18	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^f	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	8.60 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	6	4	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11	7	5
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 381	2 013	2 044
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.1	1.6	1.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	54	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.73	0.99	0.55
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 150	905	3 729 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.02	0.02	0.08 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 1996

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2,3,4,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Lower	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Raise	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 320	5 333	7 595
Population density (per sq. km.)	49	60	86
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	5.04	2.24	3.06
Percentage of population under age 15	41	38	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	78	81	84
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.37	2.23	3.79
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.82	0.48	2.08
Percentage of rural population with electricity	92.4 ^a	98.7 ^b	99.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	91	92	92
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	95	97	99
Urban	98	98	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	40 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.042 ^e	1.030	1.051 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	71	70	70 ^f
Female	13	13	16 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	12	14	..
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.73	0.75 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.09	3.85	3.51
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	49	33	26
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	6 ^g	4 ^h	4 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	48	57	62
Modern methods	34	40	43
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	15	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	96 ^g	99 ^h	99 ^c
At least 4 visits	86 ^g	94 ^h	95 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ^g	99 ^h	100 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	26	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	93	62	58
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 537	2 325	3 112
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	35.6	43.6	41.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	20.91	-3.72	6.51
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 437	2 421	3 757 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	21.42	19.23	10.84 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 1996

^f For 2013

^g For 1997

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	15 926	15 452	17 625
Population density (per sq. km.)	6	6	7
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.75	0.65	1.55
Percentage of population under age 15	30	25	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	10	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	56	55	53
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.91	0.29	0.86
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.63	1.11	1.25
Percentage of rural population with electricity	88.9 ^a	95.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	90	87	86
Urban	98	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	97	98	98
Urban	96	97	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	96 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.112 ^e	0.997 ^f	1.035
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	80	82 ^g
Female	71	73	75 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	49	51 ^g
Human development index	0.69 ^a	0.73	0.76 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.55	2.01	2.64
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	54	29	31
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	7	3 ^f	2 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	59	55	56
Modern methods	46	51	52
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	16	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	6 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	93	100 ^f	99 ^h
At least 4 visits	82	..	87 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100 ^f	100 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	23.61 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	61	38	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	92	44	12
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3 245	3 103	3 547
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	20.4	20.1	20.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	53	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-18.63	0.59	1.88
Remittances received (million US\$)	116	62	209 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.57	0.11	0.09 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2007

^e For 1997

^f For 2006

^g For 2013

^h For 2010-2011

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	27 373	35 349	46 050
Population density (per sq. km.)	48	62	81
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.10	2.58	2.65
Percentage of population under age 15	46	43	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	18	22	26
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.86	4.40	4.34
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.76	2.24	2.12
Percentage of rural population with electricity	3.4 ^a	4.3 ^b	6.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	38	48	57
Urban	90	85	82
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	25	28	30
Urban	28	30	31
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	18 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.955 ^e	0.954	0.930 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	70	73 ^f
Female	67	61	63 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	27	..	36 ^f
Human development index	0.47 ^a	0.48	0.54 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.57	5.00	4.44
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	114	104	94
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	23 ^g	23 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	60 ⁱ	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	35	42	57
Modern methods	29	35	56
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	32	27	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	26 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^j	88 ^h	96 ^k
At least 4 visits	64 ⁱ	52 ^h	58 ^k
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	45 ⁱ	42 ^h	62 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	109	103	78
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	698	728	510
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	619	757	1 084
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.3	2.1	2.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	48	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.74	0.15	-0.23
Remittances received (million US\$)	87	425	1 481 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.30	2.27	2.36 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 1999

^f For 2013

^g For 1998

^h For 2003

ⁱ For 2008-2009

^j For 1993

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	78	92	112
Population density (per sq. km.)	96	114	139
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.42	1.79	1.82
Percentage of population under age 15	41	37	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	50
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	36	44	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.25	2.05	1.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.01	1.57	1.35
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.8 ^a	39.5 ^b	45.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	39	46	51
Urban	77	83	87
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	22	27	31
Urban	45	49	51
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.236	1.147	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	39	44 ^d
Human development index	..	..	0.61 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.55	3.96	3.79
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	46	34	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	9 ^f	..
Percentage of births registered	..	94 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31	27	28
Modern methods	25	22	22
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	26	27	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	20 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	88 ^g	100 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	71 ^f	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	72 ^g	63 ⁱ	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	87	68	60
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	207	135	90
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	2	2	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.9	2.7	2.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	47	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-12.25	-4.62	-3.96
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	10 ^j	13 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	12.28 ^g	9.60 ^j	7.30 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 2009

^g For 1994

^h For 2000-2008

ⁱ For 2004-2005

^j For 2006

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	--
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 637	2 264	3 892
Population density (per sq. km.)	92	127	218
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-4.59	3.19	4.81
Percentage of population under age 15	30	26	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	3
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	50
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	98	98	98
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-5.21	3.74	3.63
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-5.92	2.93	2.69
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	34 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.971	1.143	1.079 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	85	85 ^d
Female	42	46	45 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	24 ^e	26	..
Human development index	0.72 ^a	0.80	0.81 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.40	2.60	2.15
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	21	20	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	45	50	56
Modern methods	39	39	44
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	21	19	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	17
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^f	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^h	100 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	13	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9	6	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	922	1 333	2 866
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	56.3	58.9	73.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	36	31	34
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-62.87	13.26	29.78
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	4 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	0.002 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1997

^f For 1994-1996

^g For 2007

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	..	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 592	5 115	5 940
Population density (per sq. km.)	24	27	31
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.88	0.64	1.67
Percentage of population under age 15	38	31	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	36	35	36
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	0.35	1.58
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.33	0.35	1.23
Percentage of rural population with electricity	94.1 ^a	98.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	63	75	86
Urban	96	96	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	91	93	96
Urban	93	91	89
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	87 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.026 ^e	1.001	1.009 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	80	83 ^g
Female	64	59	60 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	43	42 ^g
Human development index	0.61 ^a	0.61	0.63 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.61	2.50	3.12
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	68	34	42
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	4 ^h	2 ⁱ	4 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	98 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	49	42
Modern methods	47	44	39
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	13	15	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	97 ^h	97 ⁱ	98 ^f
At least 4 visits	81 ^h	..	95 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^h	98 ⁱ	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	12.15 ^j
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	49	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	92	85	76
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	510	313	204
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	11.1	6.1	3.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	58	59	60
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-12.09	-6.87	-4.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	313	2 246 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.07	12.73	30.29 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 1992

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2005-2006

^j For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2	1,2
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	--
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	--
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 858	5 745	6 802
Population density (per sq. km.)	21	25	29
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.68	1.45	1.66
Percentage of population under age 15	44	41	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	17	27	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.12	5.84	4.93
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.29	0.00	0.15
Percentage of rural population with electricity	39.7 ^a	40.0 ^b	54.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	34	49	69
Urban	70	77	86
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	12	31	56
Urban	62	76	95
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.662	0.754	0.912 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	82	81 ^e
Female	85	82	80 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	20 ^a	32	35 ^f
Human development index	0.40 ^a	0.51	0.57 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.88	3.90	3.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	105	75	66
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	55	18 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	75 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	21	39	54
Modern methods	19	35	46
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	31	26	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	35 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	29	54 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	37 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	15	42 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	137	95	60
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	695	418	197
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	24	20	22
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.5	0.4	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	46	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.99	-6.32	-3.60
Remittances received (million US\$)	22	1	60 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.25	0.03	0.53 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2011-2012

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Raise	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 488	2 228	1 971
Population density (per sq. km.)	40	36	32
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.37	-1.25	-1.18
Percentage of population under age 15	21	15	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	19	23	26
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	62
Urban population (percentage)	69	68	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.51	-1.27	-0.67
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.04	-1.21	-0.38
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	95	96	98
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	71 ^d	74	82
Urban	87 ^d	88	91
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	89 ^e
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.076	1.003	0.967 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	75	78 ^e
Female	66	65	73 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	51	52	53 ^e
Human development index	0.71 ^a	0.79	0.81 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.63	1.29	1.48
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	17	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	67	68	68
Modern methods	55	59	60
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	13	12	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	92 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	14.20 ^e
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	12	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	54	22	18
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	538	377	263
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	21.6	16.9	13.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	56	59	61
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-10.53	-7.19	-7.23
Remittances received (million US\$)	41 ^h	381	790 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.68 ^h	2.23	2.48 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1997

^e For 2013

^f For 2011

^g For 2004

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 033	3 987	5 851
Population density (per sq. km.)	297	390	572
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.31	4.18	5.99
Percentage of population under age 15	31	28	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	11	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	64
Female	..	..	64
Urban population (percentage)	85	87	88
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.71	4.31	3.18
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	3.33	2.07
Percentage of rural population with electricity	90.6 ^a	94.5 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	83	92	99
Urban	83	92	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	83 ^d	82	81
Urban	83 ^d	82	81
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	32 ^e	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.156	1.008	1.005 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	75	76 ^f
Female	20	23	26 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	31 ^g	..
Human development index	..	0.74	0.77 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.80	2.01	1.72
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	39	19	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	62	60	63
Modern methods	37	35	40
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	13	15	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	17 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	6 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	87	96 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ⁱ	98 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	30	16	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	54	27	15
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	608	757	1 998
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	20.1	19.0	34.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	48	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	6.28	30.47	49.08
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	4 924	8 899 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	23.13	17.73 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2007

^f For 2013

^g For 2004

^h For 2009

ⁱ May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^j For 1994-1996

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	--
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	--
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 754	1 926	2 135
Population density (per sq. km.)	58	63	70
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.87	0.74	1.20
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	70
Female	..	..	70
Urban population (percentage)	17	22	27
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.74	3.32	3.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.16	0.05	0.39
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	2.7 ^b	10.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	75	76	77
Urban	93	94	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	20	23	28
Urban	35	36	37
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	14 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.530 ^e	1.303	1.370 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	77	75 ^g
Female	69	63	60 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	52 ^h	..	..
Human development index	0.49 ^a	0.44	0.49 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.70	3.79	3.26
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	86	90	90
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	15 ⁱ	..
Percentage of births registered	..	45 ^j	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	25	40	60
Modern methods	23	38	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	34	29	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	19 ^j	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	88	90 ⁱ	95 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	70 ⁱ	74 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	61 ^k	55 ⁱ	78 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	94	116	82
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	525	746	487
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	7	6	7
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.3	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.53	-3.65	-1.93
Remittances received (million US\$)	411	599	456 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	47.79	43.80	21.53 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2008

^e For 1996

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2004

^j For 2009

^k For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 080	3 270	4 503
Population density (per sq. km.)	22	34	47
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.22	2.46	2.58
Percentage of population under age 15	44	43	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	46	46	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-3.96	3.22	3.36
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.63	1.83	1.84
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.5 ^b	1.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	50	55	63
Urban	75	80	89
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	4	5	6
Urban	24	26	28
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.648 ^d	0.727 ^b	0.780 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	63	63	65 ^f
Female	59	60	60 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	24 ^g
Human development index	..	0.34	0.41 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.27	5.68	4.83
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	161	147	117
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	33 ^h	37 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	4 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	8	11	20
Modern methods	8	10	20
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	33	35	32
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	18 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	38 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	84 ⁱ	79 ^h	96 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	66 ^h	78 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	51 ⁱ	46 ^h	61 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	234	140	85
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 800	1 020	725
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	209	87	114
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.0	2.7	2.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	41	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-28.69	-3.25	-0.95
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	32	528 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	5.88	19.71 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

^h For 2007

ⁱ May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^j For 1999-2000

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	..
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 878	5 802	6 278
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	3	4
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.07	1.67	0.04
Percentage of population under age 15	37	29	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	76	77	79
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.24	1.70	1.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.94	1.08	0.06
Percentage of rural population with electricity	92.6 ^a	98.6 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	68	68 ^d	..
Urban	72	72 ^d	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	96	96	96
Urban	97	97	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.192	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	78	80 ^e
Female	23	31	32 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	16 ^d	..
Human development index	0.68 ^a	0.77	0.78 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.22	2.75	2.53
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	8	7	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	44	43	49
Modern methods	25	22	28
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	23	20
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	81	93 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	94	100 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	39	32	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	25	11	9
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	508	625	771
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.4	10.8	12.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	41	29	29
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.17	-0.42	-16.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	15	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.03	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2001

^e For 2013

^f For 2007

^g For 2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	31	35	38
Population density (per sq. km.)	193	218	235
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.40	0.92	0.68
Percentage of population under age 15	19	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	14	17	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	16	15	14
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.86	0.45	0.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.50	1.06	0.77
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.874 ^d	0.849 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	39	44 ^c
Human development index	..	..	0.89 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.52	1.48	1.54
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	10	7	3
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	13	19	23
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	43.2	54.2	62.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	50	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	7.44	4.00	4.33
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2006

^e For 2013

^f For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 628	3 343	2 878
Population density (per sq. km.)	58	53	46
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.38	-0.84	-1.63
Percentage of population under age 15	22	17	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	17	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62.5
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	67	67	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.47	-1.35	-0.53
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.20	-1.04	-0.31
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	76	84	90
Urban	95	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	69	76	83
Urban	92	95	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	80 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.049	0.991	0.959 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	72	76 ^d
Female	67	65	71 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	53	52	53 ^d
Human development index	0.74 ^a	0.81	0.83 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.82	1.28	1.57
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	45	21	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	54	62	63
Modern methods	37	49	53
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	14	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.17 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	10	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	28	12	10
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	274	201	136
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.5	6.0	4.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	53	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.48	-4.90	-11.30
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	534	2 399 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	2.85	4.39 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2004

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	408	458	567
Population density (per sq. km.)	158	177	219
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.34	0.97	2.21
Percentage of population under age 15	18	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	19	19	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	83	87	90
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.81	1.53	1.71
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.82	-2.30	-1.69
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	75 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.009	1.054	1.026 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	76	75 ^d
Female	44	57	62 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	42	45 ^d
Human development index	0.79 ^a	0.88	0.88 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.66	1.65	1.57
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	13	12	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	100 ^f	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	6	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13	13	10
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	126	151	249
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	30.9	32.9	44.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	10.15	6.48	18.12
Remittances received (million US\$)	730	1 178	1 964 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.36	3.24	3.23 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2003

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	13 453	18 290	24 235
Population density (per sq. km.)	23	31	42
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.06	3.00	2.79
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	26	29	35
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.87	4.21	4.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.46	2.53	1.83
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.9 ^a	6.6 ^b	8.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	20	28	35
Urban	74	78	82
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	8	8	9
Urban	16	17	18
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.944 ^a	0.958	0.981 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	90	91 ^e
Female	86	86	88 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	31 ^f	38	37 ^c
Human development index	..	0.47	0.50 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.14	5.28	4.50
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	150	149	123
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	32 ^g	31 ^h	36 ⁱ
Percentage of births registered	..	..	83 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18	31	46
Modern methods	8	21	37
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	23	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	41 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	77 ^g	80 ^h	82 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	40 ^g	40 ^h	51 ⁱ
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	47 ^g	51 ^h	44 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	152	87	55
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	644	508	353
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	21	26	32
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.1	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	43	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.11	-0.06	-0.04
Remittances received (million US\$)	14	115	432 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.44	2.29	4.03 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1993

^g For 1997

^h For 2003-2004

ⁱ For 2012-2013

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 823	12 748	17 215
Population density (per sq. km.)	104	135	183
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.86	2.60	3.06
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	13	15	16
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.81	3.25	3.77
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.68	2.54	2.67
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.1 ^a	1.0 ^b	2.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	47	68	89
Urban	92	94	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	30	35	40
Urban	46	47	47
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	2 ^d	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.673	0.803	0.906 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	87	81 ^f
Female	75	80	85 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	11	..	..
Human development index	0.28 ^a	0.37	0.41 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.70	6.10	5.25
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	164	158	140
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	34 ^g	31 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	2 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	37	58
Modern methods	12	33	56
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	35	29	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^j
Female	..	..	18 ^j
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	50 ^k
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	90 ^l	92 ^m	96 ^h
At least 4 visits	63 ^l	57 ^g	45 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	55 ^l	54 ^m	87 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	215	146	77
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	953	648	634
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	242	222	215
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.5	1.7	1.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-18.71	-0.62	-0.38
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	23	30 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.04	0.82	0.67 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2004

^h For 2013-2014

ⁱ For 2011

^j May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^k For 2010

^l For 1992

^m For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	20 725	25 796	30 331
Population density (per sq. km.)	63	79	92
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.59	1.93	1.51
Percentage of population under age 15	36	30	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	56	67	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.82	3.41	2.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.09	-0.62	-1.18
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.2 ^a	93.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	87	90	93
Urban	96	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	86	91	96
Urban	91	94	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	50 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	81	79 ^e
Female	45	47	47 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	35	39	39 ^e
Human development index	0.64 ^a	0.75	0.77 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.42	2.45	1.97
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	19	13	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	54	52	57
Modern methods	33	35	42
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	18	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^f
Female	..	..	16 ^f
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	79	98 ^e
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	96	98	99 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	68	52	40
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	937	1 722	2 514
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.5	6.7	8.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	42	39
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.07	3.99	3.08
Remittances received (million US\$)	116	1 117	1 565 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.13	0.78	0.45 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2	1,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	254	305	364
Population density (per sq. km.)	847	1 017	1 212
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.59	1.68	1.79
Percentage of population under age 15	46	34	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	26	34	46
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.37	5.69	4.49
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.58	0.00	-0.05
Percentage of rural population with electricity	91.2 ^a	95.1 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	91	95	98
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	60	85	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	4 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.050	1.125 ^e	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	76	80 ^f
Female	29	52	58 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	32	30 ^d	41 ^g
Human development index	..	0.66	0.70 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.16	2.57	2.18
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	103	24	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	1 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	93 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	35	39	42
Modern methods	26	32	34
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	27	25
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	4 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	95 ^e	..
At least 4 visits	65 ⁱ	91 ^e	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	90 ⁱ	84 ^e	99 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	82	32	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	340	101	68
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	19	45	94
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.3	14.8	25.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	40	30
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.58	-0.07	-0.03
Remittances received (million US\$)	2	2	3 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.59	0.20	0.11 ^l

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2006

^e For 2004

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

^h For 2009

ⁱ For 1999

^j For 1994

^k For 2011

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,4	1,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 641	12 881	17 600
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	11	14
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.56	3.07	2.98
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	58
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	26	32	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.22	5.49	5.08
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.84	1.97	1.75
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	2.2 ^b	11.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	28	46	64
Urban	62	79	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	10	13	16
Urban	32	35	38
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	6 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.500	0.627	0.757 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	67	72	82 ^f
Female	39	40	52 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	27 ^g	35 ^h	..
Human development index	0.23 ^a	0.36	0.41 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.15	6.85	6.35
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	196	186	179
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	46 ⁱ	46 ^j	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	81 ^k
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	7	12
Modern methods	4	6	11
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	29	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	55 ^k
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	47 ⁱ	70 ^j	75 ^k
At least 4 visits	26 ⁱ	35 ^j	35 ^k
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	40 ⁱ	49 ^j	56 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	246	205	122
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	911	714	587
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	176	257	363
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.8	2.0	2.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.83	-1.12	-3.69
Remittances received (million US\$)	112	177	923 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	4.55	3.34	8.05 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1997

^h For 2004

ⁱ For 1995-1996

^j For 2006

^k For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	Not permitted	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	372	397	419
Population density (per sq. km.)	1 164	1 241	1 308
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.92	0.51	0.32
Percentage of population under age 15	22	18	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	19	26
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	61
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	91	94	95
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.18	0.63	0.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.15	-3.31	-2.69
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	32 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.934	1.011	0.886 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	79	79 ^d
Female	33	37	48 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29	34	41 ^d
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.80	0.83 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.99	1.47	1.43
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	12	20	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	84	82	81
Modern methods	48	54	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	4	5	5
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^h	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	14	13	9
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	18	25	41
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.8	6.2	9.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	52	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.59	2.94	3.01
Remittances received (million US\$)	19	34	665 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.53	0.56	3.64 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 2011

^g For 2004

^h For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	..
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	51	52	53
Population density (per sq. km.)	283	289	294
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.51	-0.04	0.21
Percentage of population under age 15	49	39	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	67	70	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.02	0.41	0.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.53	-1.04	-0.74
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.8 ^a	39.5 ^b	45.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	95	97	98
Urban	91	93	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	44	51	56
Urban	79	82	85
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.063 ^d	1.002	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29 ^d	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.70	5.33	4.29
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	127	73	38
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	21 ^e	..
Percentage of births registered	..	96 ^e	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	35	43	46
Modern methods	30	40	43
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	21	18	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	26 ^e	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	81 ^e	..
At least 4 visits	..	77 ^e	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ^f	86 ^e	99 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	41	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1	2	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.9	4.6	6.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	38	39	39
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-21.65	-34.33	-20.84
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	24	22 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	17.24	12.28 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2007

^f For 1998

^g For 2010

^h For 2014

ⁱ For 2013

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 334	3 154	4 068
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	3	4
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.85	3.03	2.49
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	45	53	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.67	4.52	3.54
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.47	1.41	0.93
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	1.0 ^b	4.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	32	46	57
Urban	40	50	58
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	7	11	14
Urban	32	46	58
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.579	0.878	0.915 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	80	80 ^e
Female	21	27	29 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	36 ^b	..
Human development index	0.37 ^a	0.46	0.49 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.85	5.26	4.69
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	106	94	82
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	25 ^f	24 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	59 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	5	9	14
Modern methods	2	7	13
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	31	32	31
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	34 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	48 ^h	75 ⁱ	84 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	16 ^j	48 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	40 ^h	61 ⁱ	65 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	123	112	90
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	824	750	602
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	90	58	138
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.8	1.8	3.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	44	42
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.35	2.05	-1.05
Remittances received (million US\$)	5	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.38	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2003-2004

^g For 2011

^h For 1990-1991

ⁱ For 2007

^j For 2000-2001

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 129	1 222	1 273
Population density (per sq. km.)	556	602	627
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.33	0.61	0.40
Percentage of population under age 15	27	25	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	10	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	42	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.05	-0.04	-0.08
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.55	0.82	0.67
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.0 ^a	98.9 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	89	91	93
Urban	93	94	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	39 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.043 ^e	0.977	1.021 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	82	80 ^g
Female	42	45	49 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	37	37	38 ^c
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.72	0.77 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.25	1.93	1.50
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	43	36	29
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75	75	76
Modern methods	45	45	53
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	7	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ^h	98 ⁱ	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	16	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	60	39	53
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	7	20	29
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.7	1.6	2.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	54	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.03	-3.22	0.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	132	215	267 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.27	0.01	0.005 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 1996

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1994

ⁱ For 2003

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,4	1,4	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	94 427	109 748	127 017
Population density (per sq. km.)	49	56	65
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.96	1.31	1.37
Percentage of population under age 15	36	32	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	73	76	79
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.59	1.70	1.57
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.64	-0.02	-0.12
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.4 ^a	92.5 ^b	97.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	66	80	92
Urban	93	95	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	43	60	75
Urban	81	85	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	31 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.006	1.088	1.066 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	84	83 ^d
Female	40	44	48 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36	39	40 ^d
Human development index	0.65 ^a	0.72	0.76 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.25	2.63	2.29
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	80	77	66
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	39 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	93 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	66	72	73
Modern methods	58	67	67
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	11	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	23 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	86	96 ^g	98 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	88 ^h	93 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	86 ⁱ	93 ^h	96 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	0.67 ⁱ
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	25	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	85	54	38
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	459	712	1 193
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.5	0.6	0.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.90	-5.35	-0.85
Remittances received (million US\$)	4 365	22 742	24 866 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.27	2.63	1.91 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2009

^g For 2004-2009

^h For 2006

ⁱ For 1997

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	..	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	108	106	104
Population density (per sq. km.)	154	152	149
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.20	-0.23	0.16
Percentage of population under age 15	44	39	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	25	22	22
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.62	-0.23	0.27
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.41	-0.23	0.13
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.8 ^a	39.5 ^b	45.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	90	88	87
Urban	94	94	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	15	35	49
Urban	55	73	85
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.082	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.63 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.79	4.05	3.33
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	48	34	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	80 ^e	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	93 ^f	88 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	54	47	40
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	166	134	100
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3	3	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.1	2.7	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	37	46	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.38	-24.06	-15.75
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	22 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	6.25 ⁱ	6.97 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2000-2008

^f For 1999

^g For 2006

^h For 2014

ⁱ For 2009

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	..
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	31	34	38
Population density (per sq. km.)	20 604	22 690	25 323
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.84	1.05	0.48
Percentage of population under age 15	12	14	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	30	30	34
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.84	1.05	0.79
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of rural population with electricity	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.87	2.04	2.05
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	9	16	2
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^a	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	9	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	21	21	21
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	68.6	63.0	55.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	52	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	12.37	11.59	5.36
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 298	2 526	2 959
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	2	2
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.02	1.05	1.74
Percentage of population under age 15	39	29	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	57	62	72
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.94	2.84	2.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.12	-1.62	-1.47
Percentage of rural population with electricity	58.5 ^a	62.4 ^b	69.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	24	41	59
Urban	77	72	66
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	21	31	43
Urban	65	66	66
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	71 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.332	1.110	1.025 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	68	67	72 ^f
Female	58	58	60 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	51	50 ^c
Human development index	0.55 ^a	0.64	0.70 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.27	2.08	2.68
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	38	22	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	6	3 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	58	65	58
Modern methods	43	57	52
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	14	10	14
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	5 ^d
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	90 ^g	99	99 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	90 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ^g	99	99 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	17.06 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	49	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	205	95	44
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	7	11	18
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.5	0.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	34	27
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-7.89	-1.22	-1.06
Remittances received (million US\$)	6 ^g	180	265 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.49 ^g	7.15	2.04 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	--	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	620	616	626
Population density (per sq. km.)	46	46	47
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	0.09	0.12
Percentage of population under age 15	23	20	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	17	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	53	62	64
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.11	1.36	0.34
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.16	-1.70	-0.46
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	95 ^d	96	99
Urban	99	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	87 ^d	88	92
Urban	91 ^d	93	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	65 ^e
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.027	0.999
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	70	69	66 ^f
Female	51	52	52 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	43	47 ^c
Human development index	..	0.75	0.79 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.05	1.85	1.71
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	26	16	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	3 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	99 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	54	44	34
Modern methods	23	17	10
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	20	24
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	5 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	97 ^g	92 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	87 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	100 ^h	99 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	5.95 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	13	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	9	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	..	..	83
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	..	..	13.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	..	..	59
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.56	-2.60	-0.77
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	196 ^h	441 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	5.35 ^h	9.41 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2011

^f For 2013

^g For 2005-2006

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	27 162	30 385	34 378
Population density (per sq. km.)	61	68	77
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	0.97	1.37
Percentage of population under age 15	37	30	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	52	55	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.00	1.62	2.26
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.35	0.18	0.19
Percentage of rural population with electricity	15.6 ^a	56.1 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	56	61	65
Urban	95	97	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	35	52	66
Urban	82	83	84
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.744	0.853	0.854 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	81	79 ^d
Female	29	29	27 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	21 ^e	23	22 ^c
Human development index	0.46 ^a	0.57	0.62 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.70	2.52	2.56
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	37	34	33
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	6	8 ^f	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	94 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	51	64	68
Modern methods	43	53	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	12	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	16 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	45	68 ^f	77 ^h
At least 4 visits	12	31 ^f	55 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	40	63 ^f	74 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	68	47	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	257	190	121
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	50	54	89
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.58	-4.68	-1.87
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 970	4 589	6 962 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	5.30	7.71	6.62 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1994

^f For 2003-2004

^g For 2010-2011

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	--
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	15 913	21 127	27 978
Population density (per sq. km.)	20	27	36
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.48	2.91	2.80
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	27	30	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.18	3.40	3.27
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.60	2.53	2.11
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	5.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	24	31	37
Urban	73	77	81
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	3	7	10
Urban	35	39	42
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.607	0.690	0.921 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	83	83 ^e
Female	87	88	86 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	11 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.22 ^a	0.34	0.39 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.12	5.80	5.45
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	189	187	154
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	43 ^f	42 ^g	40 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	48 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	18	18
Modern methods	5	15	16
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	25	23	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	48 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	71 ^f	85 ^g	91 ^h
At least 4 visits	37 ^f	53 ^g	51 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	44 ^f	48 ^g	54 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	229	144	100
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 150	762	489
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	168	205	223
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.1	1.0	0.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	50	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.88	0.38	-0.19
Remittances received (million US\$)	59	59	218 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.63	0.90	1.40 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1997

^g For 2003

^h For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	5,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	44 711	49 985	53 897
Population density (per sq. km.)	68	77	83
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.25	0.95	0.82
Percentage of population under age 15	35	31	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	26	29	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.23	2.11	2.49
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.21	0.16	0.04
Percentage of rural population with electricity	19.8 ^a	23.7 ^b	31.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	54	66	74
Urban	81	88	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	47	65	77
Urban	76	81	84
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.987 ^d	0.968	1.026 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	84	85 ^f
Female	77	78	79 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	34	..	..
Human development index	0.35 ^a	0.47	0.52 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.20	2.85	2.25
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	31	24	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	13 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	72 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	26	40	52
Modern methods	23	37	49
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	21	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	76 ⁱ	80 ^g	83 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	73 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	56 ⁱ	64 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	101	78	60
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	376	248	179
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	114	83	73
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.2	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.23	-5.62	-1.80
Remittances received (million US\$)	81	129	232 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	0.39 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2007

^h For 2009-2010

ⁱ For 1997

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 654	2 027	2 459
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	2	3
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.12	1.32	2.28
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	30	37	47
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.62	3.79	4.16
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.51	0.01	0.06
Percentage of rural population with electricity	4.2 ^a	13.2 ^b	17.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	64	74	85
Urban	99	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	11	14	17
Urban	60	57	55
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	16 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.176	1.125	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	65	69	65 ^e
Female	51	57	56 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	41 ^f	43 ^e
Human development index	0.58 ^a	0.57	0.62 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.91	3.81	3.60
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	103	82	80
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	17 ^g	15 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	78 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	35	51	57
Modern methods	33	51	57
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	22	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	9 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	87 ⁱ	95 ^g	97 ^e
At least 4 visits	56 ⁱ	70 ^g	63 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	68 ⁱ	81 ^g	88 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	81	75	42
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	320	390	265
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	115	106	94
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.0	5.2	3.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.06	-5.10	-0.12
Remittances received (million US\$)	16	18	11 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.40	0.24	0.09 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2001

^e For 2013

^f For 2004

^g For 2006-2007

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 1992

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10	10	10
Population density (per sq. km.)	499	506	511
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	0.15	0.39
Percentage of population under age 15	27	24	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	11	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	0.14	0.19
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of rural population with electricity	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	93 ^a	94	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	66	66	66
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.132	1.019 ^b
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.20	2.20	2.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	55	39	23
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	22 ^c	..
Percentage of births registered	..	83 ^c	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31	34	38
Modern methods	21	23	28
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	26	25	23
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	27 ^c	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	95 ^c	..
At least 4 visits	..	40 ^c	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	97 ^c	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	13	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3	2	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	26.1	22.3	31.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	46	40
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.36	-11.93	-5.93
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1996

^b For 2014

^c For 2007

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	21 391	25 507	28 514
Population density (per sq. km.)	149	178	199
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.64	1.44	1.18
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	58
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	11	15	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.71	4.19	3.18
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.11	1.33	0.72
Percentage of rural population with electricity	12.0 ^a	17.4 ^b	71.6 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	69	80	92
Urban	95	93	91
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	10	27	44
Urban	40	48	56
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.592	0.809	1.073
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	92	91	89 ^d
Female	83	83	83 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	15 ^e	14 ^f	..
Human development index	0.39 ^a	0.48	0.54 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.97	3.64	2.32
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	135	111	75
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	26 ^g	23 ^h	16 ⁱ
Percentage of births registered	..	..	42 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	26	44	52
Modern methods	24	42	48
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	33	27	24
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	41 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	24 ^g	44 ^h	68 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	9 ^g	29 ^h	60 ⁱ
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	9 ^g	19 ^h	56 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	5.77	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	124	70	40
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	660	444	258
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	690	679	518
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.2	2.7	1.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	69	65	69
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.76	-7.50	-2.69
Remittances received (million US\$)	57	1 212	5 875 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.29	14.91	29.04 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1999

^f For 2001

^g For 1996

^h For 2006

ⁱ For 2014

^j For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	15 451	16 332	16 925
Population density (per sq. km.)	458	484	502
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.71	0.54	0.35
Percentage of population under age 15	18	18	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	18	19	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	73	83	90
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.87	2.01	1.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.13	-5.24	-5.90
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	64 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.948	0.981	0.986 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	84	84 ^d
Female	58	70	74 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41	47	49 ^d
Human development index	0.83 ^a	0.89	0.92 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.58	1.73	1.75
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	7	7	4
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	73	66	68
Modern methods	71	64	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	8	11	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^f	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.75 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13	11	7
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 346	1 736	1 979
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.7	10.6	11.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.90	1.80	1.31
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 359	1 203	1 589 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.31	0.19	0.17 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 1998

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 675	4 135	4 529
Population density (per sq. km.)	14	16	17
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.57	1.38	0.72
Percentage of population under age 15	23	22	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	16	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	85	86	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.71	1.47	1.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.78	0.85	0.85
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	88	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	64 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.984	1.055	1.062 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	84	83 ^e
Female	66	71	73 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	48	47 ^e
Human development index	0.82 ^a	0.89	0.91 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.07	1.95	2.05
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	33	27	25
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	73	72	71
Modern methods	70	68	67
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	8	9	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^f	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	14.49 ^g
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	7	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15	14	11
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	589	840	1 040
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	16.0	20.3	23.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	51	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	6.68	6.74	0.33
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 650	352	476 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.58	0.31	0.24 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	Not permitted
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	None of these
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 612	5 379	6 082
Population density (per sq. km.)	38	45	51
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	1.36	1.17
Percentage of population under age 15	43	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	54	56	59
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.83	1.78	1.96
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.87	0.81	0.71
Percentage of rural population with electricity	42.1 ^a	40.1 ^b	42.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	57	64	69
Urban	93	96	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	33	45	56
Urban	64	71	77
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.200 ^d	1.164	1.128 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	82	83 ^f
Female	35	46	50 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	38	..
Human development index	0.49 ^a	0.59	0.61 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.20	2.84	2.32
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	146	113	93
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	31 ^d	28 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	85 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	72	80
Modern methods	53	68	75
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	12	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	41 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	72 ^j	90 ^k	95 ^h
At least 4 visits	62 ^d	78 ^k	88 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	61 ⁱ	74 ^k	88 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	62	32	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	212	190	150
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	27	35	40
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.6	0.6	0.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.48	-6.69	-4.57
Remittances received (million US\$)	75	616	1 140 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.81	9.74	9.66 ^l

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2010

^f For 2013

^g For 2001

^h For 2011-2012

ⁱ For 2006

^j For 1992-1993

^k For 2006-2007

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 362	13 485	19 899
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	11	16
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.37	3.67	4.00
Percentage of population under age 15	47	49	50
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	16	17	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.87	4.29	5.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.25	3.51	3.56
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.2 ^a	0.2 ^b	5.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	33	41	49
Urban	70	86	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	2	3	5
Urban	23	31	38
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.526 ^d	0.627	0.705 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	91	92	91 ^f
Female	31	40	41 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	25 ^a	25	..
Human development index	0.22 ^a	0.29	0.34 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.74	7.72	7.63
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	222	218	208
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	47 ^g	51 ^h	48 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	64 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	10	15
Modern methods	3	5	10
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	19	17	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	15 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	76 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	39 ^g	46 ^h	83 ^c
At least 4 visits	11 ^g	15 ^h	33 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	18 ^g	18 ^h	29 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	293	191	104
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	828	723	554
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	146	124	189
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.6	0.9	1.0
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.06	-0.46	-0.32
Remittances received (million US\$)	8	66	157 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.41	1.95	2.19 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1996

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1998

^h For 2006

ⁱ May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,6
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	108 425	139 611	182 202
Population density (per sq. km.)	119	153	200
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.51	2.55	2.67
Percentage of population under age 15	44	44	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	50
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	32	39	48
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.15	4.84	4.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.78	1.21	1.20
Percentage of rural population with electricity	25.1 ^a	27.9 ^b	34.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	31	44	57
Urban	77	79	81
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	36	31	25
Urban	37	35	33
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.916 ^d	0.842	0.888 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	72	62	64 ^f
Female	42	48	49 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	19 ^d	21	..
Human development index	..	0.47	0.50 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.37	6.05	5.74
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	143	130	117
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	21 ^g	29 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	30 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	12	13	16
Modern methods	8	8	11
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	21	19	22
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^h
Female	..	..	18 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	43 ^f
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	64 ^d	58 ⁱ	61 ^f
At least 4 visits	47 ^d	47 ⁱ	51 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	42 ^d	35 ⁱ	38 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	213	172	122
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 254	946	814
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	463	648	1 199
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.5	0.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	45	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.19	-0.26	-0.35
Remittances received (million US\$)	804	14 640	20 921 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.82	13.04	4.48 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2010

^f For 2013

^g For 2007

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 2003

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	..	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2	2	2
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	6	6
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.47	-2.39	-0.14
Percentage of population under age 15	37	27	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	11	14
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	31	35	43
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.08	-1.11	-0.94
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.64	-3.05	-4.16
Percentage of rural population with electricity	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	69	90	100
Urban	69	90	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.819 ^a	1.781	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.60	2.82	2.39
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	42	30	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^b	100 ^c	100 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	31	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	0.5	1	1
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	22.2	31.0	34.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	46	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-28.27	-34.36	-11.89
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1998

^b For 1996

^c For 2006

^d For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 360	4 624	5 211
Population density (per sq. km.)	12	13	14
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.56	0.58	1.27
Percentage of population under age 15	19	20	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	20	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	67
Female	..	..	67
Urban population (percentage)	74	77	80
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.05	0.95	1.35
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.78	-0.63	-0.35
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	73 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.950	1.009	0.970 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	82	82	80 ^e
Female	71	75	76 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48	49	49 ^e
Human development index	0.84 ^a	0.94	0.94 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.89	1.81	1.80
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	16	10	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	77	81	79
Modern methods	69	73	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	5	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	15.29 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	7	5	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	7	7	5
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	233	361	742
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.4	7.8	14.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	51	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.18	2.96	9.33
Remittances received (million US\$)	239	505	760 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.16	0.16	0.15 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 192	2 507	4 491
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	8	15
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.81	2.26	8.45
Percentage of population under age 15	40	34	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	72	72	78
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.10	3.03	8.54
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.10	2.21	5.78
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	71	80	86
Urban	84	91	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	58	84	95
Urban	96	97	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	39 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.945	0.946	1.013 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	79	85 ^e
Female	21	27	31 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	21	25 ^f	..
Human development index	..	0.73	0.78 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.27	3.21	2.88
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	73	21	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	24	29	37
Modern methods	18	19	25
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	33	33	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	98	98 ^d	..
At least 4 visits	..	83 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	91	98	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	18	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	20	20	17
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	540	666	1 845
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	24.6	26.6	41.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	23	21	19
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	9.36	3.41	65.16
Remittances received (million US\$)	39	39	39 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.28	0.13	0.05 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2008

^e For 2013

^f For 2001

^g For 2006

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2,3
Policy on emigration	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	122 600	153 356	188 925
Population density (per sq. km.)	159	199	245
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.61	2.07	2.11
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	32	35	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.44	2.80	2.81
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.26	1.40	0.97
Percentage of rural population with electricity	44.7 ^a	65.9 ^b	90.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	83	87	90
Urban	96	95	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	9	30	51
Urban	68	75	83
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	19 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.502 ^d	0.777 ^e	0.791 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	87	86 ^g
Female	13	20	26 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	9	14	..
Human development index	0.40 ^a	0.50	0.54 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.67	4.23	3.72
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	76	46	41
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	17 ^h	10 ⁱ	8 ^j
Percentage of births registered	..	..	34 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	28	39
Modern methods	14	20	28
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	26	20
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	26 ^k	36 ^l	73 ^j
At least 4 visits	14 ^h	28 ⁱ	37 ^j
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	18 ^k	31 ^l	52 ^j
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	132	107	87
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	363	249	178
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3 669	3 171	3 629
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.0	2.1	1.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	46	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.96	-1.23	-1.21
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 710	4 280	17 060 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.82	3.91	6.91 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1992

^e For 2006

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 1990-1991

ⁱ For 2006-2007

^j For 2012-2013

^k For 1996-1997

^l For 2004-2005

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	No
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	..	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	17	20	21
Population density (per sq. km.)	38	43	46
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.68	0.75	0.79
Percentage of population under age 15	28	23	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	8	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	71	78	87
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.20	2.85	1.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	-5.21	-4.26
Percentage of rural population with electricity	34.8 ^a	39.5 ^b	45.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	76	84	86 ^d
Urban	98	97	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	36	91	100
Urban	76	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.023 ^e	1.058 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	42	40 ^b	..
Human development index	..	0.77	0.78 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.81	2.17	1.94
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	31	15	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31	34	39
Modern methods	26	30	34
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	26	25	23
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^h	90 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	..	88 ^j	81 ⁱ
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^k	100 ^j	100 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	41	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	5	6	6
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	27.5	30.4	26.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	41	40	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	15.08	-1.43	0.63
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.76	1.03 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2004

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 2000-2008

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 2007

^k For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,4,5	1,3,4	1,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Minor concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 738	3 319	3 929
Population density (per sq. km.)	37	45	53
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	1.83	1.64
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	57
Urban population (percentage)	58	64	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.58	2.41	2.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.13	1.15	0.75
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	72	80	89
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	43	51	58
Urban	78	81	84
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	46 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.074 ^a	1.070	1.063 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	85	86 ^e
Female	46	52	53 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43	43	44 ^c
Human development index	0.65 ^a	0.73	0.77 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.92	2.61	2.48
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	86	79
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	58	55	61
Modern methods	53	51	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	19	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	72 ^f	96 ^g	93 ^e
At least 4 visits	..	..	88 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	88	91	92 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	33	26	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	94	87	94
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	71	118	185
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.6	3.5	4.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.15	1.02	1.49
Remittances received (million US\$)	112	130	760 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.42	0.84	1.65 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2013

^f For 1998

^g For 2009

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 716	6 087	7 619
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	13	17
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	2.49	2.14
Percentage of population under age 15	41	40	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	14	13	13
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.26	2.36	2.12
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.73	2.52	2.14
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	2.9 ^b	10.4 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	25	30	33
Urban	87	88	88
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	13	13	13
Urban	61	58	56
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.681	..	0.755 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	72	75	75 ^d
Female	71	73	72 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	28 ^a	32 ^b	..
Human development index	0.36 ^a	0.44	0.49 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.70	4.39	3.84
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	69	65	57
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	14 ^e	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	26	32	37
Modern methods	20	24	29
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	27	25
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	21 ^e	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	77 ^f	79 ^e	..
At least 4 visits	..	55 ^e	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	53 ^f	53 ^e	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	92	75	62
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	377	277	215
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	34	30	26
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.7	0.5	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	41	37	35
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	16	7	15 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.34	0.14	0.09 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2006

^f For 1996

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 761	5 795	6 639
Population density (per sq. km.)	12	15	17
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.44	1.78	1.34
Percentage of population under age 15	40	35	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	52	57	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.81	2.69	2.10
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.06	1.05	1.12
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	82.6 ^b	96.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	37	66	95
Urban	88	94	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	41	60	78
Urban	78	88	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	28 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.068	1.027	1.066 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	93	88	88 ^e
Female	58	57	59 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	42 ^f	40	44 ^e
Human development index	0.58 ^a	0.65	0.68 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.31	3.24	2.60
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	77	60
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	16 ^a	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	76 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	74	77
Modern methods	42	62	68
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	8	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	18 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	89 ⁱ	94 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	65 ^a	79 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	61 ⁱ	77 ^h	96 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	43	35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	147	159	132
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	187	168	156
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.9	2.9	2.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	48	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.38	-1.69	-2.70
Remittances received (million US\$)	287	161	591 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.16	1.85	2.05 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2008

^e For 2013

^f For 1996

^g For 2011

^h For 2004

ⁱ For 1995-1996

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	24 039	27 610	31 377
Population density (per sq. km.)	19	22	25
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.93	1.27	1.32
Percentage of population under age 15	36	32	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	71	75	79
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.48	1.82	1.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.53	-0.25	-0.27
Percentage of rural population with electricity	25.0 ^a	30.8 ^b	72.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	49	59	69
Urban	89	90	91
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	22	37	53
Urban	73	78	83
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	52 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.934	0.980	0.998 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	82	87 ^d
Female	54	61	69 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29 ^f	33	37 ^d
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.69	0.74 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.57	2.80	2.50
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	70	62	52
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	14 ^f	13 ^g	15 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	96 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	62	70	74
Modern methods	40	48	52
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	19	13	9
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	19 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	67 ^f	91 ^h	97 ^e
At least 4 visits	54 ^f	87 ^h	95 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	56 ^f	71 ^h	90 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	40	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	206	114	68
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	57	78	91
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.3	0.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.56	-4.75	-1.58
Remittances received (million US\$)	599	1 440	2 639 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.15	1.92	1.34 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 1996

^g For 2004

^h For 2004-2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,3,4
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	69 836	86 141	100 699
Population density (per sq. km.)	234	289	338
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.40	2.00	1.58
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	48	47	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.21	1.43	1.32
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.45	2.51	2.03
Percentage of rural population with electricity	46.4 ^a	51.9 ^b	81.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	80	85	90
Urban	91	93	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	51	61	71
Urban	71	74	78
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	57 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.099 ^e	1.119	1.098 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	81	81 ^f
Female	51	51	53 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	41	42 ^f
Human development index	0.59 ^a	0.64	0.66 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.14	3.70	3.04
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	51	54	57
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	7 ^e	7 ^g	8 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	90 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	47	50	55
Modern methods	27	35	38
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	26	22	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	14 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	83 ⁱ	88 ^g	95 ^f
At least 4 visits	52 ⁱ	70 ^g	84 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	53 ⁱ	60 ^g	73 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	48	38	30
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	122	127	114
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	207	257	212
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.3	0.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	48	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.53	-2.68	-1.45
Remittances received (million US\$)	5 362	13 733	28 403 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	7.23	13.32	9.98 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 1998

^f For 2013

^g For 2003

^h For 2008

ⁱ For 1993

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	5,6
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	38 592	38 464	38 612
Population density (per sq. km.)	126	126	126
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.21	-0.01	0.02
Percentage of population under age 15	23	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	16	17	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	61	61	61
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.24	-0.16	-0.10
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.06	0.06	0.19
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	89	93	97
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	76 ^d	83	97
Urban	94	95	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	80 ^e
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.002	0.992	0.965 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	73	70	74 ^e
Female	60	58	60 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	47	47 ^e
Human development index	0.71 ^a	0.80	0.83 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.95	1.26	1.37
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	29	15	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	69	69	69
Modern methods	31	40	48
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	10	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	0.09 ^e
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	8	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13	6	3
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	965	723	619
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.5	1.9	1.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	58	59	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.25	0.20	-0.38
Remittances received (million US\$)	724	6 471	7 466 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.52	2.13	0.64 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1996

^e For 2013

^f For 2011

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	3
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	10 078	10 480	10 350
Population density (per sq. km.)	110	114	113
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.38	0.39	-0.45
Percentage of population under age 15	18	15	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	22	27
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	51	58	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.69	1.51	0.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.87	-1.03	-1.49
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	98	100
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	91	96	100
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	32 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.077	1.100	0.985 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	79	77 ^d
Female	60	68	70 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	46	48	50 ^d
Human development index	0.71 ^a	0.79	0.82 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.48	1.45	1.28
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	22	20	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75	79	77
Modern methods	60	71	70
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	8	6	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^g	100 ^b	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.09 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15	12	10
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	533	771	837
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.3	7.4	8.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	51	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.99	3.44	-2.68
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 950	3 061	4 351 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.35	1.55	1.94 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2004

^g For 1998

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	--
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,5	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	501	837	2 235
Population density (per sq. km.)	43	72	193
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.00	6.88	4.72
Percentage of population under age 15	26	23	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	3	2
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	95	97	99
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.48	6.72	6.02
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-6.32	-0.89	-5.63
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	100	100
Urban	99	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	99	98
Urban	100	99	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	55 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.847	0.956	0.889 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	96	95	96 ^d
Female	43	46	52 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	14 ^f	15 ^g	13 ^d
Human development index	0.76 ^a	0.84	0.85 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.74	2.95	2.08
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	19	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	39	42	44
Modern methods	32	34	37
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	22	20	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^h	91 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	..	85 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ⁱ	100 ^h	100 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	1.14	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	11	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	28	21	13
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	362	646	1 688
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	72.2	77.2	75.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	25	23	16
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.19	51.83	36.34
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	496 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	0.24 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 1997

^g For 2006

^h For 2009

ⁱ For 1996

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Raise	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	44 653	47 606	50 293
Population density (per sq. km.)	459	490	517
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.77	0.60	0.48
Percentage of population under age 15	23	19	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	13	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	78	81	82
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.92	0.88	0.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.91	-1.31	-0.08
Percentage of rural population with electricity	92.0 ^a	95.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	67	83	88 ^c
Urban	97	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	66 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.002	0.979	0.989 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	77	76 ^f
Female	52	54	56 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38	42	43 ^f
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.86	0.89 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.70	1.22	1.26
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	4	2	2
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	78	80	79
Modern methods	67	70	69
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	6	5	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^g	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	13	7	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	19	14	11
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	124	486	1 327
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	1.0	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	42	44
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.89	0.98	1.21
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 494	5 178	6 481 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.62	0.58	0.46 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1997

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 339	4 158	4 069
Population density (per sq. km.)	132	127	124
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.12	-0.21	-0.08
Percentage of population under age 15	27	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	13	14	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	57
Urban population (percentage)	46	45	45
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.32	-1.95	-0.73
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.06	-1.55	-0.82
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.4 ^a	93.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	74	77	81
Urban	97	97	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	59	63	67
Urban	86	87	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	72 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.042	1.043	1.013 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	54	48 ^d
Female	67	54	44 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	53 ^e	55	55 ^d
Human development index	0.65 ^a	0.64	0.66 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.11	1.24	1.27
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	63	31	26
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	5	4 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	69	66	63
Modern methods	40	43	45
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	12	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	19	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	99 ^f	98	99 ^c
At least 4 visits	87 ^f	89	95 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	100	99 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	15.40 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	35	23	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	66	39	23
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	367	174	143
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.5	4.2	3.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	56	56	65
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.07	-0.58	-0.47
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	915	1 981 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.06	30.62	26.11 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1999

^f For 1997

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	22 965	21 408	19 511
Population density (per sq. km.)	100	93	85
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.45	-0.66	-0.79
Percentage of population under age 15	21	16	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	17	20	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	54	53	55
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.15	-0.18	0.01
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.59	-0.32	-0.58
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	62	83	100
Urban	95	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	53	58	63
Urban	89	91	92
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	61 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.029	1.019	0.983 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	69	73 ^d
Female	63	55	57 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	42	47	46 ^d
Human development index	0.70 ^a	0.75	0.79 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.51	1.32	1.48
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	48	37	37
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	62	70	69
Modern methods	18	46	54
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	9	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	94 ^e	..
At least 4 visits	59 ^f	76 ^e	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99	98	99 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	21.95 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	20	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	77	33	31
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	135	145	227
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.6	0.7	1.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	53	54	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.48	-4.51	-4.39
Remittances received (million US\$)	9	4 708	3 431 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.03	4.75	1.86 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2004

^f For 1999

^g For 2011

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Raise	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	148 293	143 623	143 457
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	9	9
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.10	-0.38	0.04
Percentage of population under age 15	21	15	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	17	17	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	73	73	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.06	-0.36	-0.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.08	-0.47	-0.46
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	84	88	91
Urban	98	99	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	58	59	59
Urban	78	77	77
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	81 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.023 ^e	0.990	0.985 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	76	79 ^f
Female	65	68	69 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	50	51	50 ^f
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.75	0.78 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.55	1.30	1.66
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	52	28	27
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^d
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	66	76	69
Modern methods	47	58	56
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	7	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99	99	100 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	32.91 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	20	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	82	42	25
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	11 929	11 668	11 643
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.0	8.1	8.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.41	2.39	1.56
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 506	3 437	7 116 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.63	0.45	0.42 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 1994

^f For 2013

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 913	9 008	11 610
Population density (per sq. km.)	240	365	471
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-4.11	2.32	2.41
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	10	19	29
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.10	7.44	6.43
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-5.80	1.27	1.42
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.5 ^a	0.9 ^b	7.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	60	66	72
Urban	85	86	87
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	38	50	63
Urban	61	60	59
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	6 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.808 ^d	0.893	1.074 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	89	85	86 ^e
Female	88	87	88 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	32	33 ^b	34 ^c
Human development index	0.24 ^a	0.39	0.51 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.55	5.40	4.05
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	59	47	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	8	5 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	63 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18	20	54
Modern methods	8	11	47
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	37	37	20
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^f
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	94 ^d	94	99 ^g
At least 4 visits	12 ^d	13	44 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	26 ^d	39	91 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	466	145	73
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 257	567	290
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	233	433	442
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.9	4.8	3.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-40.93	-1.71	-1.37
Remittances received (million US\$)	21	9	179 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.63	0.34	2.26 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1992

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2014-2015

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	43	49	56
Population density (per sq. km.)	165	189	214
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.98	1.52	1.19
Percentage of population under age 15	33	28	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	11	8	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	34	32	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.46	1.07	1.27
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.25	1.74	1.05
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	87	87	..
Urban	87	87	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.058 ^d	1.069	1.027 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.75 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.57	2.36	2.13
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	76	55	33
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	50	56	59
Modern methods	46	51	55
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	18	16
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	16 ^g
Female	..	..	16 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^a	100	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^h	100	100 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	13	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4	7	7
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	9.9	13.6	13.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	48	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.64	3.89	0.41
Remittances received (million US\$)	20	30	52 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	8.77	5.57	6.66 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g Requirement of consent not specified

^h For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	147	165	185
Population density (per sq. km.)	241	271	303
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.24	1.05	0.84
Percentage of population under age 15	35	28	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	10	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	63
Urban population (percentage)	29	23	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.84	-2.65	0.89
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.41	2.31	0.82
Percentage of rural population with electricity	67.7 ^a	72.3 ^b	79.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	92	94	96
Urban	96	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	81	87	92
Urban	81	83	85
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	42 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.255 ^e	1.176	0.994 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	82	81 ^d
Female	65	69	69 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	48 ^g	..
Human development index	..	..	0.71 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.15	2.10	1.92
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	95	62	56
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	92 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	50	54	57
Modern methods	48	52	54
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	18	17
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^a	99	97 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	..	90 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^e	100	99 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	19	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	43	67	48
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	7	11	13
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.9	6.9	6.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.74	-0.28	0.04
Remittances received (million US\$)	23	27	30 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	4.11	2.89	2.26 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1997

^f For 2014

^g For 2004

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	--
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	--
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	108	109	109
Population density (per sq. km.)	277	279	281
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	0.16	0.03
Percentage of population under age 15	34	29	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	43	47	51
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.04	0.94	0.72
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.57	-0.51	-0.69
Percentage of rural population with electricity	20.4 ^a	24.3 ^b	31.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	91	95	95
Urban	91	95	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	68	76	..
Urban	68	76	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.245 ^d	1.251	0.972 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	84	83 ^f
Female	53	59	61 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	0.72 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.85	2.24	2.01
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	88	65	55
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	60	63	65
Modern methods	57	60	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	14	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	16 ^g
Female	..	..	15 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	92 ^h	95	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^h	100	99 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	27	21
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	81	50	45
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4	4	5
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.8	4.0	4.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	51	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-16.11	-9.60	-9.14
Remittances received (million US\$)	17	22	33 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	6.44	4.07	4.39 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1991

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g Requirement of consent not specified

^h For 1999

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	170	180	193
Population density (per sq. km.)	60	64	68
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.88	0.60	0.76
Percentage of population under age 15	41	40	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	22	21	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.18	-0.10	-0.24
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.79	0.79	1.00
Percentage of rural population with electricity	79.0 ^a	84.1 ^b	92.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	90	95	99
Urban	97	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	92	92	91
Urban	94	94	93
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	75 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.123	1.127	1.125 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	73	61 ^f
Female	40	31	26 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	37 ^g	37 ^c
Human development index	..	0.68	0.69 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.92	4.44	4.16
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	34	37	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	5 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	48 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	24	27	32
Modern methods	23	26	31
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	43	46	42
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	93 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	58 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	76 ^a	81 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	45	31	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	119	77	51
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	5	6	5
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.8	3.2	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-16.48	-17.74	-13.38
Remittances received (million US\$)	41	82	140 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	18.23	17.53	19.85 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2006

^h For 2009

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	..
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	..
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	26	29	32
Population density (per sq. km.)	431	487	530
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.47	1.29	0.70
Percentage of population under age 15	16	15	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	19	22	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	92	94	94
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.52	2.10	0.62
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.58	0.14	0.25
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	..	..
Urban	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.035 ^d	1.026 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	42	43 ^e
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.49	1.31	1.26
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	9	3	0
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^d	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	9	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4	4	5
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	14.1	14.4	14.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	45	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	9.62	10.59	6.79
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 2010

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	126	153	190
Population density (per sq. km.)	131	160	198
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.03	2.20	2.16
Percentage of population under age 15	45	43	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	6	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	57
Urban population (percentage)	49	58	65
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.26	3.71	3.58
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.25	-0.01	0.83
Percentage of rural population with electricity	35.3 ^a	39.0 ^b	47.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	65	81	94
Urban	83	92	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	13	18	23
Urban	24	33	41
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.060	1.107
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	78	80 ^d
Female	41	44	48 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	32 ^e	..	..
Human development index	..	0.52	0.56 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.68	5.15	4.67
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	115	100	89
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	25 ^f	..
Percentage of births registered	..	75 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	21	29	36
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	34 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	97 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	72 ^f	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	81 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	87	77	63
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	263	181	156
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	5	3	2
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.9	2.2	1.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.36	-7.72	-6.20
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 ^h	2	29 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	1.22	8.68 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1991

^f For 2008-2009

^g For 2006

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2
Government support for family planning	Limits	Indirect support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	--
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,3
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Lower	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	18 854	24 745	31 540
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	12	15
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.84	2.91	2.32
Percentage of population under age 15	41	33	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	79	81	83
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.26	4.35	2.10
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.85	2.91	0.65
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	93	97	97
Urban	93	97	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	94	100	100
Urban	94	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	46 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.948	0.765 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	76	80 ^d
Female	16	19	21 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	15 ^f	15 ^g	14 ^d
Human development index	0.66 ^a	0.77	0.84 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.55	3.55	2.85
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	60	21	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	30	29	37
Modern methods	26	24	31
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	27	27	24
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	NA ^h
Female	..	..	NA ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	90 ⁱ	97 ^j	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	91 ⁱ	97 ^j	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	39	22	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	33	18	12
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	5 123	6 502	10 186
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	27.2	26.3	32.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	33	31	32
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.28	8.19	5.70
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	94	272 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.03	0.04 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2014

^f For 1999

^g For 2006

^h No legislation specifying minimum age

ⁱ For 1996

^j For 2008

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,7
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	No official policy
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	8 711	11 269	15 129
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	59	79
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.96	2.67	3.10
Percentage of population under age 15	46	44	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	40	41	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.32	3.05	3.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.72	2.41	2.37
Percentage of rural population with electricity	2.2 ^a	9.6 ^b	26.6 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	47	57	67
Urban	90	91	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	24	29	34
Urban	60	63	65
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	3 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.607 ^e	0.747	0.913 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	90	90	90 ^f
Female	65	66	67 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	23 ^g	27 ^d
Human development index	0.38 ^a	0.45	0.49 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.35	5.38	5.18
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	126	105	87
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	26 ^h	22	18 ⁱ
Percentage of births registered	..	..	73 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	9	11	18
Modern methods	7	10	17
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	31	32	30
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	33 ^j
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	82 ^h	87	96 ^k
At least 4 visits	17 ^h	40	48 ^k
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	47 ^h	52	59 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	114	54
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	509	427	315
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	288	238	263
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.3	2.1	1.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	48	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.73	-2.86	-1.42
Remittances received (million US\$)	146	789	1 644 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.99	9.06	11.18 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 1996

^f For 2013

^g For 2006

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2012-2013

^j For 2010-2011

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 884	9 187	8 851
Population density (per sq. km.)	113	105	101
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.76	-0.59	-0.47
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	17	19	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	52	55	56
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.84	-0.13	-0.34
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.68	-1.21	-0.62
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	96	95	94
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	60 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.012 ^e	1.031	1.022 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	72	73	69 ^d
Female	51	55	54 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	42	45 ^d
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.73	0.75 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.96	1.71	1.56
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	36	26	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	1	1 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	61	54	58
Modern methods	22	19	22
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	15	13
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	5 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	98 ^h	98 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	94 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	99 ^h	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	7.71 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	17	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	15	15	17
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	630	845	807
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.4	9.2	9.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	56	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.68	-5.93	-2.23
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	3 062 ⁱ	3 656 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	7.60 ⁱ	8.84 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1999

^f For 2014

^g For 2010

^h For 2005-2006

ⁱ For 2007

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	None of these
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1,3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	77	89	96
Population density (per sq. km.)	167	193	210
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.65	1.79	0.72
Percentage of population under age 15	31	25	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	10	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	50	51	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.75	2.13	1.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.54	1.38	-0.12
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.6 ^a	11.3 ^b	17.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	96	96	96
Urban	96	96	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	43 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.000	1.073	1.020 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49 ^f	..	53 ^g
Human development index	..	0.76	0.76 ^h
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.57	2.20	2.33
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	68	58	60
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	23.72 ^h
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	15	13	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	5	9	13
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.7	10.1	13.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	41	35	30
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.70	5.92	-3.27
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	12	15 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.10	1.32	0.91 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2002

^e For 2014

^f For 1992

^g For 2011

^h For 2013

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 838	5 071	6 453
Population density (per sq. km.)	53	70	89
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.48	4.45	2.22
Percentage of population under age 15	44	44	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	34	37	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.12	4.92	2.75
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.94	3.87	1.32
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	1.2 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	26	37	48
Urban	73	79	85
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	5	6	7
Urban	22	22	23
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.566 ^d	0.706 ^e	0.854 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	65	68	70 ^f
Female	67	67	68 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	23 ^g	..
Human development index	0.26 ^a	0.33	0.37 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.62	6.05	4.79
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	176	156	125
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	37	36 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	78 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	4	6	17
Modern methods	3	5	15
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	28	26
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	44 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	81	97 ⁱ
At least 4 visits	..	56 ^j	76 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	43	60 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	273	217	134
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	2 896	1 986	1 360
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	105	150	91
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.7	3.0	1.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	47	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-23.17	21.90	-0.69
Remittances received (million US\$)	24	2	104 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.72	0.15	1.37 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1991

^e For 2001

^f For 2013

^g For 2004

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 2008-2013

^j For 2008

^k For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	Not applicable
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 483	4 496	5 604
Population density (per sq. km.)	4 975	6 422	8 005
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.88	2.75	1.97
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	13	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.87	2.75	2.02
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of rural population with electricity	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	NA	NA	NA
Urban	99	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	66 ^a
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	82	82 ^a
Female	54	59	65 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41	45 ^b	47 ^a
Human development index	0.74 ^c	0.84	0.90 ^a
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.73	1.35	1.23
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	8	8	4
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	65	66
Modern methods	53	56	58
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	12	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^d	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	7.73 ^a
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	6	3	2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13	16	10
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	991	1 711	2 544
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	28.5	38.1	45.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	56	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	15.32	20.71	14.90
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 2013

^b For 2006

^c For 1990

^d For 1998

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	3
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 363	5 385	5 426
Population density (per sq. km.)	112	112	113
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.32	-0.003	0.07
Percentage of population under age 15	23	17	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	15	16	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	62
Urban population (percentage)	57	56	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.34	-0.23	-0.31
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.30	0.32	0.56
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	98	98	98
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	81 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.049	1.009	1.015 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	77	78 ^d
Female	62	61	62 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	48	48 ^d
Human development index	0.75 ^a	0.80	0.83 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.87	1.22	1.37
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	45	21	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	71	71	71
Modern methods	46	55	59
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	9	9	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	97 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	99 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.27 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	9	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	9	7	6
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	69	130	177
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.3	2.4	3.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	56	55	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.57	0.05	0.04
Remittances received (million US\$)	26	946	2 121 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.10	1.51	2.40 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 2004

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 991	1 997	2 068
Population density (per sq. km.)	99	99	103
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.15	0.08	0.15
Percentage of population under age 15	18	14	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	18	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	61
Urban population (percentage)	51	51	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.03	0.01	0.08
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.21	0.21	0.40
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	75 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.027	0.994	0.997 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	73	75	74 ^d
Female	63	66	67 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48	47	47 ^d
Human development index	0.77 ^a	0.86	0.87 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.33	1.21	1.58
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	20	6	4
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	77	76	75
Modern methods	60	62	64
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	98 ^f	100 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100	100	100 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	10.42 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	9	5	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	11	9
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	174	197	236
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	8.8	9.9	11.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	46	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.75	1.51	0.42
Remittances received (million US\$)	272	261	717 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.28	0.72	1.45 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 1992

^g For 2004

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	No support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	359	469	584
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	17	21
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.83	2.59	2.07
Percentage of population under age 15	43	41	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	50
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	15	18	22
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.22	4.99	4.25
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.60	2.10	1.51
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.2 ^a	5.1 ^b	12.6 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	..	77	77
Urban	..	93	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	15	15
Urban	..	81	81
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.643 ^d	0.826	0.945 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	81	81 ^e
Female	54	56	56 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	31 ^f	..	..
Human development index	..	0.48	0.49 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.53	4.60	4.06
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	85	70	54
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	15 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31	34	39
Modern methods	24	27	32
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	22	21
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	22 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	74 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	65 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	84 ^d	86 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	109	67	47
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	273	164	114
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4	3	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.2	0.7	0.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	44	44
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.58	-2.22	-4.28
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 ^f	7	17 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.49 ^f	1.73	1.56 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2013

^f For 1999

^g For 2007

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	..
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	6 346	8 467	10 787
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	13	17
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.08	2.73	2.37
Percentage of population under age 15	46	48	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	31	35	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.24	3.85	4.06
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.43	2.15	2.12
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.6 ^a	11.3 ^b	17.3 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	20	11	9 ^d
Urban	24	61	70 ^d
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	12	7	6 ^d
Urban	42	50	52 ^d
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.460 ^e	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	80	79	78 ^f
Female	37	38	39 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	22 ^a	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.53	7.44	6.61
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	102	127	110
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	3 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	6	13	24
Modern methods	0.1	1	6
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	31	29
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	45 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	32 ^h	26 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	6 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	33 ^h	33 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	222	161	131
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 195	939	732
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	20	21	25
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	47	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-28.21	-5.05	-7.86
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2007

^f For 2013

^g For 2006

^h For 1999

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	41 427	48 353	54 490
Population density (per sq. km.)	34	40	45
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.37	1.48	1.08
Percentage of population under age 15	36	33	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	54	60	65
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.29	2.37	1.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.32	0.19	-0.64
Percentage of rural population with electricity	28.0 ^a	37.1 ^b	66.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	67	74	81
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	41	51	61
Urban	65	67	70
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	59 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.151 ^d	1.111	1.264 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	69	65	64 ^e
Female	47	50	49 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	41	46 ^e
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.61	0.66 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.34	2.80	2.40
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	91	71	51
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	20 ^f	15 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	85 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	54	61	65
Modern methods	53	61	64
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	14	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	6 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	89 ⁱ	92 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	73 ^f	56 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	82	91 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	6.76 ^j
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	77	51
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	62	112	138
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 004	1 211	3 143
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.4	2.5	5.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	39	41	40
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.12	4.60	2.26
Remittances received (million US\$)	105	614	1 039 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.07	0.24	0.26 ^j

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1994

^e For 2013

^f For 1998

^g For 2003-2004

^h For 2003

ⁱ For 1994-1995

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	..
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	--	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	--	..
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 453	8 100	12 340
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	13	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.10	3.82	4.09
Percentage of population under age 15	44	44	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	16	17	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.39	4.56	5.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.79	3.63	3.78
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	0.1 ^b	3.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	..	..	57
Urban	..	..	67
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	..	5
Urban	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	11 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.65	6.00	5.15
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	136	120	78
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	28 ^e
Percentage of births registered	..	..	35 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	1	3	7
Modern methods	0.1	1	3
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	29	30
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	52 ^e
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	26 ^f	62 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	17 ^e
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	10 ^f	19 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	220	165	122
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	1 529	1 088	789
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	..	..	824
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	..	..	6.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-38.38	11.68	15.45
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2008

^e For 2010

^f For 2006

^g For 2013

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	39 764	43 855	46 122
Population density (per sq. km.)	80	88	92
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.29	1.47	-0.21
Percentage of population under age 15	17	14	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	22	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	76	77	80
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.41	1.75	0.72
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.14	0.62	-0.65
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	45 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.085	1.065	1.004 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	81	80 ^d
Female	46	59	68 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36	43	47 ^d
Human development index	0.76 ^a	0.84	0.87 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.28	1.29	1.32
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	10	10	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	73	67	67
Modern methods	61	63	63
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	12	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	12.09 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6	5	5
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 020	4 107	5 853
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.6	9.4	12.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	48	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.62	13.38	-2.56
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 242	6 662	10 990 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.53	0.58	0.22 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,2,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	18 248	19 526	20 715
Population density (per sq. km.)	291	311	330
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.03	0.78	0.50
Percentage of population under age 15	30	26	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	10	14
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	19	18	18
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.97	1.07	0.84
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.05	1.15	0.80
Percentage of rural population with electricity	74.5 ^a	78.3 ^b	86.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	83	95
Urban	94	96	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	74	87	97
Urban	84	86	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	30 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.082	..	1.046 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	81	81 ^e
Female	39	38	39 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	32 ^f	31	32 ^e
Human development index	0.62 ^a	0.71	0.75 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.38	2.26	2.11
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	29	28	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	4 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	97 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	68	71	72
Modern methods	46	53	56
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	7	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^h
Female	..	..	18 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	12 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	80 ⁱ	99 ^g	..
At least 4 visits	..	93 ^g	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	94 ⁱ	99 ^g	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	16	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	70	43	30
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	41	40	39
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	46	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.88	-4.69	-4.74
Remittances received (million US\$)	809	1 976	7 036 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	6.21	8.09	9.56 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 2013

^f For 1997

^g For 2006-2007

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 1993

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	--	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	No official position
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	--	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	--	No official policy
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	2,3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 618	3 579	4 668
Population density (per sq. km.)	435	595	775
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.40	2.09	2.75
Percentage of population under age 15	49	46	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	70	73	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.16	2.40	2.81
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.82	1.31	1.62
Percentage of rural population with electricity	..	..	..
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	87	84	82
Urban	100	79	51
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	80	86	90
Urban	90	92	93
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	37 ^a
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.964	1.046	1.098 ^b
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..
Human development index	..	0.65	0.69 ^a
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.61	5.03	4.28
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	110	72	61
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	22 ^b
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	45	51	57
Modern methods	30	38	43
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	21	18	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99 ^d	99 ^b
At least 4 visits	..	..	96 ^b
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ^e	99 ^d	100 ^b
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	30	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	96	62	46
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	282	267	256
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.8	7.4	5.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	55	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.97	-11.17	-2.00
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 2013

^b For 2014

^c For 2010

^d For 2006

^e For 1996

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	--	1,4
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	24 692	31 990	40 235
Population density (per sq. km.)	14	18	23
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.21	2.61	2.16
Percentage of population under age 15	44	43	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	32	33	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.46	2.77	2.54
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.03	2.53	1.89
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.4 ^a	10.3 ^b	17.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	59	53	50 ^d
Urban	82	71	66 ^d
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	17	15	13 ^d
Urban	50	46	44 ^d
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.929	0.913 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	76	76 ^e
Female	28	31	33 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	20 ^f	..	..
Human development index	0.34 ^a	0.42	0.47 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.00	5.25	4.46
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	108	119	84
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	22 ^d
Percentage of births registered	..	..	59 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	9	10	16
Modern methods	6	8	13
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	29	28	29
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21 ^h
Female	..	..	21 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	33 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	74 ⁱ	79 ^d
At least 4 visits	..	..	51 ^d
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	29 ⁱ	23 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	130	106	82
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	648	440	311
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 053	542	503
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.3	1.7	1.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	12.08	-2.86	-4.19
Remittances received (million US\$)	346	704	432 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.50	2.65	0.46 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 1992

^g For 2010

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	..
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	446	492	543
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	3	3
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.76	0.46	0.94
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	9	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	66	67	66
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.49	1.43	0.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.16	1.22	1.05
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.1 ^a	99.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	79	88
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	64	63	61
Urban	90	89	88
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	7 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.193 ^e	1.288	1.309 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	72	72	74 ^f
Female	36	42	45 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36	38 ^d	..
Human development index	..	0.67	0.71 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.16	2.71	2.40
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	65	55	48
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	44	46	52
Modern methods	43	45	51
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24	23	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	19 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	91 ^h	90 ⁱ	91 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	67 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	90 ⁱ	91 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	45	32	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	177	223	155
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	22	34	47
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.0	6.8	8.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	46	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.57	-9.11	-1.89
Remittances received (million US\$)	4 ^e	4	9 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.04	0.22	0.13 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2004

^e For 1993

^f For 2013

^g For 2010

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2006

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	--
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and newborn care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	963	1 105	1 287
Population density (per sq. km.)	56	64	75
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.21	0.76	1.51
Percentage of population under age 15	48	42	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	50
Female	..	..	50
Urban population (percentage)	23	22	21
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.33	0.18	1.32
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.17	0.92	1.54
Percentage of rural population with electricity	13.1 ^a	17.0 ^b	24.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	30	53	69
Urban	87	91	94
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	46	52	56
Urban	63	63	63
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.006 ^d	1.020	0.982 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	72	73 ^e
Female	44	44	45 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	33	..	..
Human development index	0.54 ^a	0.50	0.53 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.30	4.01	3.36
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	125	102	86
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	28 ^f	22 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	50 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	26	46	64
Modern methods	24	44	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	34	27	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	7 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	85 ^f	97 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	79 ^f	77 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	56 ^h	69 ^f	82 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	95	128	92
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	537	595	389
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	25	27	32
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.6	2.5	2.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	42	46	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-8.38	-8.50	-0.97
Remittances received (million US\$)	83	95	30 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	4.86	3.69	0.85 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1998

^e For 2013

^f For 2006-2007

^g For 2010

^h For 1994

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Not a concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	8 827	9 030	9 779
Population density (per sq. km.)	22	22	24
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.62	0.35	0.83
Percentage of population under age 15	19	17	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	22	23	26
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	65
Urban population (percentage)	84	84	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.79	0.42	0.83
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.26	-0.02	-0.39
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	72 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.151	0.996	1.134 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	81	83 ^d
Female	76	77	79 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	51	51	50 ^d
Human development index	0.81 ^a	0.89	0.90 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.01	1.67	1.92
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	11	6	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	71	70	70
Modern methods	60	61	62
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	10	10	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	100 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	20.18 ^g
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	6	4	3
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	6	5	4
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	936	1 126	1 640
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.6	12.5	16.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.60	3.17	5.69
Remittances received (million US\$)	287	673	3 976 ^g
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.11	0.17	0.68 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2004

^g For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	None of these
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	No official position
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	7 017	7 409	8 299
Population density (per sq. km.)	178	187	210
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.00	0.67	1.16
Percentage of population under age 15	18	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	20	21	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	64
Urban population (percentage)	74	73	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.11	0.71	1.08
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.71	0.55	0.83
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	79 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.937	0.941	0.972 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	90	87	89 ^d
Female	69	74	78 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	44	47	48 ^d
Human development index	0.83 ^a	0.90	0.92 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.54	1.41	1.52
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	7	5	3
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	80	78	77
Modern methods	75	74	72
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	5	6	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	6.36 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	5	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	8	7	5
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 479	1 805	2 439
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	21.1	24.4	29.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	49	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	7.23	5.11	9.48
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 478	1 721	2 737 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.43	0.42	0.38 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2011

^f For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	14 332	18 133	18 502
Population density (per sq. km.)	78	99	101
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.81	2.07	-2.27
Percentage of population under age 15	44	39	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	50	54	58
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.30	2.78	1.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	1.30	-0.24
Percentage of rural population with electricity	69.7 ^a	73.6 ^b	81.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	76	83	87
Urban	97	94	92
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	76	87	95
Urban	95	96	96
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	19 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.833	0.957	1.013 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	79	76 ^f
Female	24	17	14 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	15 ^g	16 ^h	16 ⁱ
Human development index	0.57 ^a	0.65	0.66 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.80	3.67	3.03
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	68	54	42
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	9 ^j	..
Percentage of births registered	..	96 ^j	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	42	54	58
Modern methods	30	40	41
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	23	17	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	13 ^j	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	51 ^k	84 ^j	..
At least 4 visits	..	64 ^d	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	77 ^k	93 ^j	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	32	21	21
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	89	58	68
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	831	876	875
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.8	4.8	4.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	49	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.05	-4.41	-41.10
Remittances received (million US\$)	339	823	1 623 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	2.97	2.85	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 1991

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 2011

^j For 2006

^k For 1993

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	None of these
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	Yes	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	5 784	6 806	8 482
Population density (per sq. km.)	41	49	61
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.76	1.91	2.24
Percentage of population under age 15	44	38	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	63
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	29	26	27
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.08	1.87	2.62
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.56	1.92	2.35
Percentage of rural population with electricity	90.4 ^a	94.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	44	55	67
Urban	92	93	93
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	88	92	96
Urban	92	93	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	74 ^b	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.857 ^d	0.831	0.899 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	79	78	80 ^e
Female	63	61	62 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	23	23	..
Human development index	0.61 ^a	0.57	0.61 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.88	3.71	3.55
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	57	41	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	4	2 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	88 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	33	37	33
Modern methods	26	32	30
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	23	21	22
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	12 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	77	79 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	49 ^f	53 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	79 ^g	83	87 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	8.71 ^h
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	115	82	51
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	129	46	32
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	348	280	275
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.0	4.1	3.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	56	57	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-10.44	-2.97	-2.92
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	467	3 835 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	20.18	41.70 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2013

^f For 2007

^g For 1996

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2,3
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	59 266	65 864	67 959
Population density (per sq. km.)	116	129	133
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.93	0.99	0.38
Percentage of population under age 15	27	22	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	11	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	30	38	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.40	4.57	2.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.59	-0.87	-2.09
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.0 ^a	87.0 ^b	99.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	87	93	98
Urban	96	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	89	95	96
Urban	89	90	90
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	26 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.976 ^e	1.057	1.074 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	86	85	86 ^f
Female	70	72	71 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41	45	45 ^f
Human development index	0.57 ^a	0.69	0.72 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.99	1.60	1.53
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	50	42	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	8 ^g	13 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75	75	79
Modern methods	74	74	77
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	7	7	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	22 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	86 ^h	98 ^g	98 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	80 ⁱ	93 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	97 ^g	100 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	31	20	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	23	26	20
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	810	2 163	3 913
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.4	3.3	5.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.79	3.43	0.30
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 700	1 187	5 655 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.01	0.67	1.51 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2010

^e For 1993

^f For 2013

^g For 2005-2006

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2009

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 954	2 043	2 078
Population density (per sq. km.)	77	81	82
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.43	0.30	0.16
Percentage of population under age 15	25	20	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	12	15	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	60	58	57
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.18	0.01	0.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.30	0.85	0.01
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.4 ^a	93.3 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	99
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	..	85	83
Urban	93	94	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.979	0.972	0.979 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	74	72	..
Female	48	49	51 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39	43	42 ^d
Human development index	..	0.70	0.73 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.12	1.64	1.51
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	43	24	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	2 ^e	2 ^f
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^f
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	50	48	49
Modern methods	10	12	17
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	18	18	18
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	7 ^f
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	100 ^g	98 ^e	99 ^f
At least 4 visits	..	..	94 ^f
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	94	98 ^e	98 ^f
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	11.83 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	14	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	13	10	8
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	109	128	131
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	5.6	6.2	6.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	58	58	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-13.52	-1.51	-0.48
Remittances received (million US\$)	68 ^h	227	367 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.53 ^h	3.62	3.24 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2005-2006

^f For 2011

^g For 1997

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	--	..	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	--	No intervention	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	856	989	1 185
Population density (per sq. km.)	58	67	80
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.92	3.11	2.28
Percentage of population under age 15	43	48	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	3	4	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	23	26	33
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.41	4.70	3.75
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.42	2.53	0.71
Percentage of rural population with electricity	15.4 ^a	19.3 ^b	26.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	49	54	61
Urban	67	80	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	33	30	27
Urban	51	60	69
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	0.973	1.080 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	67	52 ^e
Female	41	33	25 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	23 ^f
Human development index	..	0.51	0.62 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.69	6.96	5.91
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	59	70	52
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	9 ^g	..
Percentage of births registered	..	55 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	23	13	29
Modern methods	21	11	26
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	16	24	26
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^h
Female	..	..	15 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	19 ⁱ	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	71 ^j	61 ^k	84 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	30 ^k	55 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	26 ^j	18 ^k	29 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	174	87	56
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	897	506	215
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	10	11	11
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.1	1.1	0.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	51	41
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.05	0.00	-8.92
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	4 ^l	45 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.79 ^l	2.29 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2010

^g For 2009-2010

^h Requirement of consent not specified

ⁱ For 2009

^j For 1997

^k For 2003

^l For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 284	5 578	7 305
Population density (per sq. km.)	79	103	134
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.47	2.70	2.67
Percentage of population under age 15	46	43	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	31	35	40
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.89	3.94	3.83
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.86	1.91	1.78
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	2.4 ^b	8.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	37	41	44
Urban	82	87	91
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	6	5	3
Urban	24	24	25
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	3 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.349	0.530	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	81	82 ^e
Female	73	81	82 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41 ^a	..	..
Human development index	0.40 ^a	0.44	0.47 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.02	5.31	4.69
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	110	94	92
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	19 ^f	11 ^g	15 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	78 ⁱ
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	24	19	21
Modern methods	6	12	19
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	38	36	34
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	25 ⁱ
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	82 ^f	84 ^g	73 ^h
At least 4 visits	46 ^f	..	57 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	51 ^f	62 ^g	59 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	142	124	86
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	563	427	368
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	102	203	277
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.4	3.6	3.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.71	-0.38	-0.29
Remittances received (million US\$)	15	193	343 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.15	9.10	8.80 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 2013

^f For 1998

^g For 2006

^h For 2013-2014

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	2
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	96	101	106
Population density (per sq. km.)	133	140	147
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.15	0.60	0.42
Percentage of population under age 15	40	38	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	8	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	23	23	24
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.30	0.73	0.71
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.12	0.57	0.35
Percentage of rural population with electricity	71.4 ^a	75.3 ^b	82.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	99	99	100
Urban	97	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	93	91	89
Urban	97	97	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	55 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.985 ^e	1.002 ^f	1.033 ^g
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	77	76 ^g
Female	48	56	56 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36 ^h	..	..
Human development index	0.63 ^a	0.70	0.71 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.62	4.23	3.79
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	26	21	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	2 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	29	32	35
Modern methods	23	26	30
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	29	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	6 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99 ⁱ	99 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	..	70 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	92 ⁱ	98 ^k	98 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	32	28	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	100	114	124
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	3	4	6
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.4	4.3	5.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	48	46	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-23.20	-16.36	-15.38
Remittances received (million US\$)	21 ^e	69	114 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	15.14 ^e	26.53	24.55 ^c

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 1993

^f For 2006

^g For 2013

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2000-2008

^j For 1991

^k For 2002-2008

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,4,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	1
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	2
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	1 255	1 297	1 360
Population density (per sq. km.)	245	253	265
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.54	0.45	0.48
Percentage of population under age 15	31	22	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	11	14
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	10	10	8
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.93	-1.24	-1.20
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.30	0.65	0.42
Percentage of rural population with electricity	89.4 ^a	93.3 ^b	99.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	93	94	95
Urban	93	94	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	90	91	92
Urban	90	91	92
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	56 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.036 ^e	1.071 ^f	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	81	82 ^g
Female	49	59	60 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39	44	46 ^g
Human development index	0.66 ^a	0.75	0.77 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.18	1.75	1.80
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	56	38	35
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	97 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	46	44	50
Modern methods	39	38	44
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	20	22	19
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	8 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	96 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	100 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ⁱ	98 ^h	100 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	37	31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	77	62	63
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	46	45	50
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.7	3.5	3.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	54	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.16	-2.05	-0.74
Remittances received (million US\$)	32	92	131 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.59	0.58	0.54 ^k

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 1993

^f For 2004

^g For 2013

^h For 2006

ⁱ For 1997

^j For 2014

^k For 2011

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 114	10 102	11 254
Population density (per sq. km.)	59	65	72
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.03	0.82	1.12
Percentage of population under age 15	34	25	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	10	12
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	61	65	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.16	1.54	1.38
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.23	0.09	0.56
Percentage of rural population with electricity	83.0 ^a	86.7 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	82	93
Urban	97	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	51	66	80
Urban	95	96	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.908	1.085	1.046 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	78	73	76 ^e
Female	24	26	27 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	23 ^f	25 ^g	28 ^c
Human development index	0.57 ^a	0.69	0.72 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.98	2.04	2.16
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	17	6	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	1 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	99 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	60	62	64
Modern methods	51	52	53
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	13	12	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	2 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	79 ⁱ	96 ^j	98 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	68 ^j	85 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	81 ⁱ	95 ^j	99 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	5.49 ^k	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	26	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	112	74	62
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	38	35	57
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.4	0.3	0.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	49	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.24	-2.81	-0.60
Remittances received (million US\$)	680	1 393	2 314 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.77	4.32	4.87 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2011

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2003

^h For 2011-2012

ⁱ For 1994-1995

^j For 2006

^k For 2009

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1,2
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	58 522	67 861	78 666
Population density (per sq. km.)	76	88	102
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.61	1.41	1.69
Percentage of population under age 15	33	29	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	58
Urban population (percentage)	62	68	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.57	2.31	1.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.12	-0.41	-0.70
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	79	90	100
Urban	95	98	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	68	77	86
Urban	96	97	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	26 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.649	0.831	0.968 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	75	76 ^d
Female	33	25	32 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	18	21	26 ^d
Human development index	0.58 ^a	0.69	0.76 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.87	2.35	2.10
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	61	45	32
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	11 ^e	8 ^f	..
Percentage of births registered	..	94 ^g	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	71	74
Modern methods	36	44	48
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	14	9	6
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	14 ^g	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	62 ^h	81 ^f	97 ^d
At least 4 visits	36 ^h	54 ^f	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	76 ^h	83 ^f	97 ^d
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	3.91 ⁱ
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	34	19
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	86	57	16
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 216	1 319	2 965
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.1	1.9	3.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	53	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.71	-0.31	5.30
Remittances received (million US\$)	3 330	887	1 128 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	1.96	0.18	0.14 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1998

^f For 2003

^g For 2008

^h For 1993

ⁱ For 2011

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	..
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	..

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	4 188	4 748	5 374
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	10	11
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.65	1.07	1.27
Percentage of population under age 15	40	33	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	62
Female	..	..	57
Urban population (percentage)	45	47	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.53	1.55	1.94
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.75	0.64	0.63
Percentage of rural population with electricity	93.0 ^a	99.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	35	35	..
Urban	89	89	..
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	50	50	..
Urban	77	77	..
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	73	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	0.963 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	77	78	80 ^e
Female	51	50	50 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	42 ^f	..
Human development index	..	..	0.70 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.03	2.76	2.34
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	26	24	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	2 ^b	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	56	54	57
Modern methods	42	47	51
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	15	16	15
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	16 ^g
Female	..	..	16 ^g
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	98 ^b	..
At least 4 visits	..	83 ^b	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	96 ^h	97 ^b	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	12.41 ⁱ
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	96	66	60
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	74	53	42
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	274	213	196
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.5	4.5	3.7
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	56	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.22	-4.95	-0.96
Remittances received (million US\$)	4 ^h	14 ^j	30 ^d
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.19 ^h	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2014

^e For 2013

^f For 2002

^g Requirement of consent not specified

^h For 1996

ⁱ For 2011

^j For 2006

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	2,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	..
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9	10	10
Population density (per sq. km.)	308	323	331
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.49	0.58	0.18
Percentage of population under age 15	36	35	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	9	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	44	50	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	2.12	1.90
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.66	-0.84	-2.13
Percentage of rural population with electricity	20.4 ^a	24.3 ^b	31.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	91	95	97
Urban	93	97	98
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	74	78	80 ^d
Urban	78	84	86
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	1.098 ^e	1.249 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	34 ^g	..
Human development index	..	..	..
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.35	3.65	3.26
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	26	29	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	3 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	50 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	27	29	34
Modern methods	20	22	27
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	30	30	28
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	10 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	97 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	..	67 ^h	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ⁱ	98 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	53	42
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	0.3	0.2	0.1
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.9	1.9	1.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	44	45	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-12.09	-10.46	-10.13
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	5	4 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	22.58	10.59 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2001

^f For 2014

^g For 2004

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 1997

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	No intervention
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	3
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

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g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	20 413	28 042	39 032
Population density (per sq. km.)	102	140	195
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.21	3.32	3.27
Percentage of population under age 15	49	49	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	12	13	16
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.39	4.88	5.43
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.23	3.15	2.95
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.5 ^a	2.4 ^b	8.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	44	61	76
Urban	82	89	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	13	15	17
Urban	28	28	29
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	6 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.618 ^e	0.800	0.871 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	80	80 ^d
Female	83	78	77 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	31 ^f	35 ^d
Human development index	0.31 ^a	0.43	0.48 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.06	6.75	5.91
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	201	173	127
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	39	35 ^g	33 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	30 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	13	21	30
Modern methods	8	17	28
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	32	38	33
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	40 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	91	94 ^g	93 ^h
At least 4 visits	47	47 ^g	48 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	38	42 ^g	57 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	175	126	93
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	684	504	343
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	635	653	749
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.1	2.3	1.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	51	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.27	-0.04	-0.83
Remittances received (million US\$)	233 ⁱ	322	994 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	3.88 ⁱ	3.57	3.77 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1994

^f For 2003

^g For 2006

^h For 2011

ⁱ For 1999

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	1
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	50 812	46 795	44 824
Population density (per sq. km.)	88	81	77
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.22	-0.82	-0.36
Percentage of population under age 15	20	15	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	18	20	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55.5
Urban population (percentage)	67	68	70
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.14	-0.61	-0.33
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.32	-1.20	-1.27
Percentage of rural population with electricity	91.0 ^a	94.9 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	92	95	98
Urban	100	98	96
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	89	91	93
Urban	97	97	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	71 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.065 ^e	0.926	0.980 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	72	73 ^g
Female	67	62	63 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	51	50	49 ^g
Human development index	0.71 ^a	0.71	0.73 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.62	1.15	1.49
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	58	29	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	2	4 ^c
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	67	69	67
Modern methods	38	52	51
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	11	10	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	9 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	99	99 ^c
At least 4 visits	..	75 ^h	87 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ⁱ	100	99 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	15.99 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	18	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	52	30	24
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	6 172	5 050	4 835
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	12.1	10.8	10.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	57	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.29	-0.69	0.86
Remittances received (million US\$)	6 ⁱ	2 408	7 587 ^f
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.01 ⁱ	2.80	5.58 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2001

^e For 1994

^f For 2014

^g For 2013

^h For 2007

ⁱ For 1996

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	None of these
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	--
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Lower	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	2 350	4 482	9 157
Population density (per sq. km.)	28	54	110
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	5.21	7.70	1.89
Percentage of population under age 15	27	18	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	2	2	2
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..
Urban population (percentage)	78	82	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.04	6.81	2.87
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	5.92	4.15	0.57
Percentage of rural population with electricity	82.2 ^a	86.9 ^b	92.9 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	95	95	95
Urban	98	98	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	60	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.059	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	93	92	92 ^d
Female	32	38	47 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	20 ^e	..
Human development index	0.73 ^a	0.82	0.83 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.88	2.40	1.82
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	42	26	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	29	39	48
Modern methods	24	32	39
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	27	23	20
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	97	100 ^f	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99	100 ^e	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	11	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	6	6
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 824	3 281	8 095
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	77.6	73.2	88.4
Percentage of females among international migrants	28	27	25
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	31.41	62.67	9.26
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2008

^f For 2007

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	None of these
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Lower
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	57 904	60 210	64 716
Population density (per sq. km.)	239	249	267
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.28	0.45	0.63
Percentage of population under age 15	19	18	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	21	21	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	65
Female	..	..	62
Urban population (percentage)	78	80	83
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.33	0.77	0.88
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.08	-0.77	-0.87
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	100	100	100
Urban	99	99	99
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	59 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.994	1.030	1.043 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	82	82 ^d
Female	67	69	70 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	48	49	49 ^d
Human development index	0.77 ^a	0.89	0.89 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.78	1.66	1.92
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	31	27	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^e
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	80	82	81
Modern methods	79	81	80
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	6	5	5
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^f
Female	..	..	18 ^f
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^g	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	15.66 ^c
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	8	6	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	11	12	9
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	4 155	5 926	8 543
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	7.2	9.8	13.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	52	52	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.71	3.25	2.83
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 470	1 772	1 839 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.20	0.07	0.06 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^g For 1998

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	29 903	39 066	53 470
Population density (per sq. km.)	34	44	60
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.22	2.78	3.16
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	21	25	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.91	4.80	5.36
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.81	1.98	2.02
Percentage of rural population with electricity	1.3 ^a	1.7 ^b	3.6 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	45	45	46
Urban	89	83	77
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	7	8	8
Urban	11	21	31
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	2 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.803	..	0.915 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	92	91	91 ^d
Female	89	90	90 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	31 ^e	33 ^d
Human development index	0.35 ^a	0.42	0.49 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.05	5.66	5.24
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	140	132	123
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	25 ^f	29 ^g	28 ^h
Percentage of births registered	..	..	16 ^h
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	28	41
Modern methods	13	22	34
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	27	25	23
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ⁱ
Female	..	..	15 ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	37 ^h
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	50 ^f	78 ^g	88 ^h
At least 4 visits	70 ^f	62 ^g	43 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	38 ^f	43 ^g	49 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	165	106	52
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	961	687	398
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 106	771	261
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.7	2.0	0.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	37	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.27	-1.62	-0.81
Remittances received (million US\$)	1	19	64 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.02	0.11	0.13 ^d

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2006

^f For 1996

^g For 2004-2005

^h For 2010

ⁱ Requirement of consent not specified

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	--
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	3,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	--
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	4
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	266 276	296 140	321 774
Population density (per sq. km.)	29	32	35
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.04	0.92	0.75
Percentage of population under age 15	22	20	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	16	17	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	66
Female	..	..	66
Urban population (percentage)	77	80	82
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.55	1.15	1.02
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.61	0.08	-0.09
Percentage of rural population with electricity	100.0 ^a	100.0 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	95	97	98
Urban	100	100	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	99	100	100
Urban	100	100	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	89 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.028	1.029	1.009 ^d
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	83	80	77 ^d
Female	69	68	66 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47	47	48 ^d
Human development index	0.86 ^a	0.90	0.91 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.03	2.04	1.89
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	60	43	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^e	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	76	75	75
Modern methods	70	70	69
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	6	6	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18 ^f
Female	..	..	18 ^f
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	..	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	97 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^h	..	99 ⁱ
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	11.70 ^g
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	8	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	12	13	14
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	28 451	39 258	46 627
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	10.7	13.3	14.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	51	50	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.52	3.56	3.17
Remittances received (million US\$)	2 180	4 795	6 879 ^j
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.03	0.04	0.04 ⁱ

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2009

^f May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

^g For 2011

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2010

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	None of these
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	No official policy
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,3,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	3 225	3 326	3 432
Population density (per sq. km.)	18	19	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.73	0.03	0.34
Percentage of population under age 15	25	24	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	17	18	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	91	93	95
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.07	0.30	0.53
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.35	-3.51	-3.16
Percentage of rural population with electricity	83.5 ^a	86.9 ^b	95.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	71	83	94
Urban	98	99	100
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	82	87	93
Urban	94	95	97
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	31 ^d
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.204	1.152	1.137 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	84	86 ^d
Female	59	64	67 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	44 ^f	49	49 ^d
Human development index	0.69 ^a	0.76	0.79 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.49	2.20	2.04
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	71	63	58
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	100 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	80	77	77
Modern methods	74	74	74
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	6	8	8
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	94 ^g	97	97 ^h
At least 4 visits	..	90 ⁱ	77 ^h
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^g	100 ⁱ	98 ^h
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	9.32 ^d
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	23	17	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	36	26	15
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	93	82	72
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.9	2.5	2.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	54	54	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.26	-6.26	-1.76
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	77	124 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.44	0.21 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 2010

^f For 1994

^g For 1997

^h For 2014

ⁱ For 2007

^j For 2009

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Not applicable
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,3,4,5,7,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

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f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	22 687	25 922	29 893
Population density (per sq. km.)	53	61	70
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.01	1.11	1.50
Percentage of population under age 15	40	32	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	7	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	38	37	36
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.32	0.55	1.45
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.78	1.20	1.30
Percentage of rural population with electricity	95.6 ^a	99.5 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	85	82	81 ^c
Urban	97	98	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	78	96	100
Urban	96	99	100
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.981 ^d	0.971	0.991 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	75	76	79 ^f
Female	50	51	51 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	36	40	..
Human development index	..	0.63	0.66 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.77	2.51	2.48
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	58	18	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	3 ^g	2 ^h	..
Percentage of births registered	..	100 ^h	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	57	66	67
Modern methods	52	60	61
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	14	10	10
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	7 ^h	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	95 ^g	99 ^h	..
At least 4 visits	79 ^g	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	98 ^g	100 ^h	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	5.24 ^f
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	60	53
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	32	42	36
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 513	1 329	1 171
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	6.7	5.1	3.9
Percentage of females among international migrants	57	56	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.70	-3.57	-1.35
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	866 ^h	5 588 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2011

^f For 2013

^g For 1996

^h For 2006

ⁱ For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,3
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	..	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	168	209	265
Population density (per sq. km.)	14	17	22
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.75	2.47	2.27
Percentage of population under age 15	43	40	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	20	23	26
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.24	3.74	3.42
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.39	2.10	1.80
Percentage of rural population with electricity	6.4 ^a	10.3 ^b	17.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	63	78	93
Urban	95	97	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	32	46	55
Urban	51	59	65
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.877 ^d	0.864 ^e	0.998 ^f
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	87	82	81 ^g
Female	75	66	62 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	38	..
Human development index	..	..	0.62 ^g
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.83	4.11	3.41
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	70	55	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	13 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	..	43 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	37	41	47
Modern methods	32	36	37
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	27	24
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21 ^h
Female	..	..	21 ^h
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ^g
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	84 ⁱ	76 ^g
At least 4 visits	..	..	52 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	89	74 ⁱ	89 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	68	43	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	184	116	78
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	2	3	3
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	1.5	1.3	1.2
Percentage of females among international migrants	47	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.38	-0.51	0.48
Remittances received (million US\$)	14	5	24 ⁱ
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	5.77	1.29	2.96 ^g

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2004

^f For 2010

^g For 2013

^h May vary by ethnicity or other characteristic

ⁱ For 2007

^j For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	3
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,2,5,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	1,2,3
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2,3
Policy on emigration	No intervention	No intervention	No official policy
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	--
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	No	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	22 189	26 769	31 108
Population density (per sq. km.)	25	30	35
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.22	1.79	1.41
Percentage of population under age 15	36	32	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	86	89	89
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.71	1.95	1.54
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.41	0.82	1.09
Percentage of rural population with electricity	98.8 ^a	99.8 ^b	100.0 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	75	78
Urban	93	94	95
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	51	61	70
Urban	91	95	98
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	1.249 ^d	1.129	1.076 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	84	84	83 ^f
Female	44	55	55 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	37	42	44 ^f
Human development index	0.64 ^a	0.72	0.76 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.25	2.72	2.40
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	95	88	81
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	81 ^g
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	64	70	70
Modern methods	58	63	64
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	17	13	12
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	..	94 ^b	..
At least 4 visits	..	..	61 ^c
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ^h	95 ⁱ	96 ^c
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	21	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	90	93	95
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	1 020	1 071	1 404
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	4.6	4.0	4.5
Percentage of females among international migrants	50	50	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.01	-0.06	-0.46
Remittances received (million US\$)	2	148	121 ^e
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.003	0.10	0.03 ^f

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1993

^e For 2014

^f For 2013

^g For 2011

^h For 1997

ⁱ For 2003

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	2,3,4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,4,5,6,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	75 199	84 204	93 448
Population density (per sq. km.)	243	272	301
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.95	0.95	1.12
Percentage of population under age 15	36	27	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	8	9	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	22	27	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.79	3.23	2.95
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.47	0.20	0.01
Percentage of rural population with electricity	84.5 ^a	86.6 ^b	97.7 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	64	80	97
Urban	92	96	99
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	37	53	70
Urban	71	83	94
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	21 ^d	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.897 ^e	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	88	86	86 ^f
Female	80	79	79 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	41 ^g	40 ^h	41 ^f
Human development index	0.48 ^a	0.60	0.64 ^f
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.23	1.92	1.96
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	34	28	36
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	4 ⁱ	4 ^j	5 ^k
Percentage of births registered	..	..	95 ^l
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	68	78	77
Modern methods	49	65	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	12	7	7
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	20
Female	..	..	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	9 ^l
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	71 ⁱ	91 ^j	96 ^k
At least 4 visits	15 ⁱ	29 ^m	74 ^k
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	77 ⁱ	88 ^j	94 ^k
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	3.55 ^d	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	33	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	107	61	54
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	51	52	73
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percentage of females among international migrants	45	40	42
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.10	-1.88	-0.44
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	3 150	12 000 ^k
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	5.47	6.35 ^l

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2009

^e For 1998

^f For 2013

^g For 1996

^h For 2004

ⁱ For 1997

^j For 2006

^k For 2014

^l For 2011

^m For 2002

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	..	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	None of these
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	2
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1	1	1
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	..
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Raise	Raise	Raise
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	No

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	15 266	20 504	26 832
Population density (per sq. km.)	29	39	51
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.88	2.83	2.57
Percentage of population under age 15	50	46	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	24	29	35
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.38	4.72	4.03
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	4.11	2.05	1.44
Percentage of rural population with electricity	22.1 ^a	26.0 ^b	33.5 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	55	49	47 ^c
Urban	89	76	72 ^c
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	18	30	34 ^c
Urban	76	89	93 ^c
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.365 ^d	0.489	0.688 ^e
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	76	73	74 ^e
Female	19	24	26 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	6 ^f	6 ^g	12 ^h
Human development index	0.39 ^a	0.46	0.50 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.20	5.95	4.35
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	146	86	65
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	25 ⁱ	..	..
Percentage of births registered	..	..	17 ^c
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	15	26	38
Modern methods	8	17	28
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	40	34	27
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	NA ⁱ
Female	..	..	NA ⁱ
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	32 ^c
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	34 ⁱ	47 ^g	60 ^e
At least 4 visits	11 ⁱ	14 ^k	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	22 ⁱ	36 ^g	45 ^e
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	94	73
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	498	428	385
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	137	171	344
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	0.9	0.8	1.3
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	42	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	9.88	-1.04	-0.40
Remittances received (million US\$)	1 080	1 283	3 455 ^l
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	25.37	7.66	9.30 ^e

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 1999

^e For 2013

^f For 1994

^g For 2006

^h For 2010

ⁱ For 1997

^j No legislation specifying minimum age

^k For 2003

^l For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	1
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	3,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1,8
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	Raise	Maintain
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	3,4
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Maintain	Maintain
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	None of these
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	Yes	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

c. Policies on rural development [in the past five years]: (1) incentives to establish or retain industries in rural areas; (2) relocation of industries from large urban centres to rural areas; (3) development of rural infrastructure and facilities.

d. Policies on living conditions and sustainability of urban centres [in the past five years]: (1) to increase energy efficiency in transport and housing; (2) more stringent environmental regulations for industries within or surrounding large urban centres; (3) to improve solid waste management system; (4) to secure access to water and sanitation for urban poor; (5) to secure land tenure and adequate housing for urban poor.

e. Measures on family and work balance: (1) maternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (2) paternity leave for childbirth with job security (paid or unpaid); (3) parental leave for childcare at home (paid or unpaid); (4) baby bonus (lump sum payment); (5) child or family allowances; (6) tax credit for dependent children; (7) flexible or part-time work hours for parents; (8) publicly subsidized childcare.

f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

m. Measures on irregular immigration: (1) penalties for employers of migrants in an irregular situation; (2) fines, detention or deportation of migrants in an irregular situation; (3) regularization of legal status under defined schemes or conditions.

n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	9 254	12 044	16 212
Population density (per sq. km.)	12	16	22
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.56	2.58	3.05
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	55
Female	..	..	55
Urban population (percentage)	37	37	41
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.19	3.56	4.32
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.14	1.98	2.48
Percentage of rural population with electricity	0.1 ^a	2.9 ^b	5.8 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	29	40	51
Urban	88	87	86
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	30	33	36
Urban	58	57	56
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	..
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	..	..	..
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	85	86	86 ^d
Female	75	74	73 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	17 ^a	22 ^b	..
Human development index	0.41 ^a	0.47	0.56 ^d
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.35	6.05	5.45
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	163	143	103
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	35 ^e	34 ^f	31 ^g
Percentage of births registered	..	14 ^f	..
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	22	37	51
Modern methods	13	26	45
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	28	28	20
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	21
Female	..	..	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	42 ^f	..
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	96 ^e	94 ^f	96 ^g
At least 4 visits	71 ^e	60 ^f	56 ^g
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	47 ^e	47 ^f	64 ^g
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	182	132	83
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	596	372	224
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	244	253	128
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	2.6	2.1	0.8
Percentage of females among international migrants	49	49	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.53	-1.64	-0.46
Remittances received (million US\$)	..	53	58 ^h
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	..	0.63	0.22 ^h

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2013

^e For 1996

^f For 2007

^g For 2013-2014

^h For 2014

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1996	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing ^a	--	--	4
Policies on the spatial distribution of population ^b	--	--	1,2
Policies on rural development ^c	--	--	1,3
Policies on urban centres ^d	--	--	1,4,5
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures on birth registration coverage	--	--	Yes
Measures on family and work balance ^e	--	--	1
Measures on repro & sexl health of adolescents ^f	--	--	1,2,3
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Policy on restricting access to contraception ^g	--	--	None of these
Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted ^h	1,2,4,5	1,2,4,5	1,2,4,5
Level of concern about unsafe abortions	--	--	Major concern
Measures on newborn and maternal mortality ^j	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
International Migration			
Policy on immigration	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Rationale for current immigration policy ^k	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	Raise	Raise
Measures on integration of immigrants ^l	--	--	..
Measures on irregular immigration ^m	--	--	1,2
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower
Measures to attract investment by diaspora ⁿ	--	--	None of these
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	..	Yes

-- Data not collected; .. Data not available or not separately reported.

a. Measures to address population ageing [in the past five years]: (1) raised the minimum retirement age; (2) raised social security contributions of workers; (3) introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions; (4) promoted private savings schemes for retirement.

b. Policies on the spatial distribution of population [in the past five years]: (1) reduction of migration from rural to urban areas; (2) decentralization of large urban centres to smaller urban, suburban or rural areas; (3) relocation out of environmentally fragile or threatened areas.

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f. Measures on reproductive and sexual health of adolescents: (1) raised and/or enforced minimum age at marriage; (2) expanded girls' secondary school enrolment/retention; (3) provided school-based sexuality education.

g. Policy on restricting access to contraception: (1) minimum age; (2) marital status; (3) parental consent (for minors); (4) emergency contraceptive (morning after) pills; (5) sterilization of women; (6) sterilization of men.

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

j. Measures on newborn and maternal mortality [in the past five years]: (1) expanded coverage of comprehensive prenatal care; (2) expanded coverage of obstetric care; (3) expanded coverage of essential post-partum and new born care; (4) expanded access to effective contraception; (5) expanded access to safe abortion care, including post-abortion care; (6) expanded recruitment and training of skilled birth attendants.

k. Rationale for current immigration policy: (1) to counter long-term population decline; (2) to address population ageing; (3) to meet labour demands in certain sectors of the economy; (4) to safeguard employment opportunities for nationals.

l. Measures on integration of immigrants: (1) language skills training; (2) transfer of professional credentials; (3) protection against discrimination.

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n. Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) reduced costs of transferring remittances; (2) tax exceptions or breaks; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit or allotment of licences.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1995	2005	2015
Population Growth, Age Structure and Distribution			
Population size (thousands)	11 683	12 984	15 603
Population density (per sq. km.)	30	34	40
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.16	0.76	2.21
Percentage of population under age 15	45	42	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or older	5	5	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Male	..	..	60
Female	..	..	60
Urban population (percentage)	32	34	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.94	0.54	2.30
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.35	0.22	3.05
Percentage of rural population with electricity	3.4 ^a	8.3 ^b	16.1 ^c
Percentage of population using improved drinking water: Rural	70	69	67
Urban	99	98	97
Percentage of population using improved sanitation: Rural	34	33	31
Urban	51	50	49
Percentage of women aged 25+ with secondary or higher education	..	..	3 ^c
Ratio of female to male students enrolled in secondary school	0.837	0.900 ^d	0.969 ^c
Labour force participation rate (percentage): Male	81	91	91 ^e
Female	68	84	85 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	17	22 ^f	34 ^g
Human development index	0.49 ^a	0.41	0.49 ^e
Fertility, Family Planning and Reproductive Health			
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.77	4.02	4.02
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	111	107	113
Percentage of women aged 20-24 having childbirth before age 18	23 ^h	21 ⁱ	22 ^j
Percentage of births registered	..	..	49 ^k
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	49	59	66
Modern methods	44	57	65
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	19	16	11
Legal age at marriage without consent (years): Male	..	..	18
Female	..	..	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	31 ^k
Percentage of women receiving antenatal care: At least 1 visit	93 ^h	94 ⁱ	94 ^j
At least 4 visits	74 ^h	71 ⁱ	70 ^j
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	69 ^h	69 ⁱ	80 ^j
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	81	101	72
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	449	629	443
International Migration			
International migrant stock (thousands)	431	393	399
Immigrants as a percentage of total population	3.7	3.0	2.6
Percentage of females among international migrants	43	43	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.46	-6.21	-2.97
Remittances received (million US\$)	44 ^h	..	..
Remittances as a per cent of GDP	0.63 ^h	..	..

* 1995 refers to 1990-1995; 2005 refers to 2000-2005; and 2015 refers to 2010-2015.

^a For 1990

^b For 2000

^c For 2012

^d For 2003

^e For 2013

^f For 2002

^g For 2011

^h For 1994

ⁱ For 2005-2006

^j For 2014

^k For 2010-2011



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