



DEMOGRAPHIC OBSERVATORY
Latin America and the Caribbean

2022

Population trends in Latin America and the Caribbean

Demographic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic



UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC



COVID-19
RESPONSE



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Preface

The Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) is pleased to present its readers with this edition of the *Demographic Observatory*, which offers selected indicators of population estimates and projections for 38 countries and territories in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The estimates and projections were prepared by CELADE in conjunction with the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) for the 20 countries of Latin America; those for the 18 Caribbean countries and territories were prepared by UNPD. This new release updates previously published figures and uses the cohort component method by single ages and calendar years, unlike the 2019 edition, which was prepared for years ending in 0 and 5 and for age groups.

Because the data was analysed by calendar year it was possible to estimate the demographic impact on the region of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. In particular, life expectancy at birth fell by 2.9 years from 75.1 years in 2019 to 72.2 years in 2021, making Latin America and the Caribbean the region in the world that lost the most years of life expectancy as a result of the pandemic. In addition, although population growth in the region has been losing pace since 1991, in 2020 and 2021 it slowed sharply because of the pandemic: an average annual population growth rate of 8 per 1,000 people is projected for 2015–2025, while the growth rate for 2020–2021 was just 5.9 per 1,000.

By the end of 2022, the region's population is expected to be slightly over 660 million. Slowing population growth, mainly owing to declining fertility, mean the region is projected to reach its peak population in 2056, at 751.9 million.

The data for national population estimates and projections for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean is available on the ECLAC website (<https://www.cepal.org/en/population-estimates-and-projections-excel-tables>).

The figures included in this edition of the Demographic Observatory, as well as the eight variant population projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division, are available on the Division's website (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>).

Simone Cecchini

Chief

Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)
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Introduction

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic had a significant impact on demographic trends in Latin America and the Caribbean. The global impact was clear in the 2022 revision of population estimates and projections, launched on 11 July 2022 on the occasion of World Population Day and prepared by the United Nations Population Division in conjunction with the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the 20 countries of Latin America.¹ The new revision is based on a novel methodology that uses annual rates for population estimates and projections (instead of five-year rates, as in the previous revision) (United Nations, 2022b). This allows the annualization of all fertility, mortality, migration and population indicators and, therefore, the evaluation of the demographic impact of the pandemic in the countries of the region.

Each revision includes an examination of new sources of existing data and an analysis of the consistency of the data for the estimation period (in this case, from 1950 to 2021). It combines data from the previous revision with new data from population and housing censuses, vital statistics, administrative records and household surveys. This information is a fundamental input to ensure that population estimates and fertility, mortality and migration trends are as up to date and accurate as possible, thus guaranteeing good quality population projections for public policy planning.

Population and housing censuses are the main source of demographic information and since 1950 most Latin American and Caribbean countries have been able to conduct census rounds at 10-year intervals. However, there are significant gaps: three countries have not conducted censuses since 2010 (El Salvador, which conducted its last census in 2007, Haiti, which did so in 2003, and Nicaragua, in 2005). The pandemic delayed most of the censuses planned for 2020 and 2021. Only Mexico and Aruba were able to conduct their censuses in 2020 and four countries or territories did so in 2021 (Barbados, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela,² Dominica and Cayman Islands). After vaccination against COVID-19 began in the region, Argentina was the first country to carry out census enumeration in person, in May 2022. Nineteen countries or territories in the region are expected to conduct their censuses in the second half of 2022: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands. In some cases, this schedule should be considered tentative because further postponements are still possible.

¹ Argentina, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Plurinational State of Bolivia and Uruguay.

² In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in 2021, the census started online with self-enumeration and in-person field operations are planned as soon as health conditions permit (ECLAC, 2022a).

In the region, it is also urgent that all countries produce vital statistics with the necessary breakdowns for the production of estimates, as these allow for more frequent monitoring of the key indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development. Large gaps exist in the region with respect to data completeness, accuracy, disaggregation, availability and timeliness (ECLAC, 2021b). Many countries have not yet reached a level of completeness of at least 90% of deaths and live births at the national level or reflect large regional disparities in data quality.

In addition, the pandemic had a significant impact on the registration of vital events in the countries of the region, as many civil registration offices closed their doors during the lockdowns and vital events were not registered in the correct time frame. The registration of vital events is of utmost importance for citizens to access their basic rights and for countries to be able to monitor the trends and basic needs of their population at the national and subnational levels.

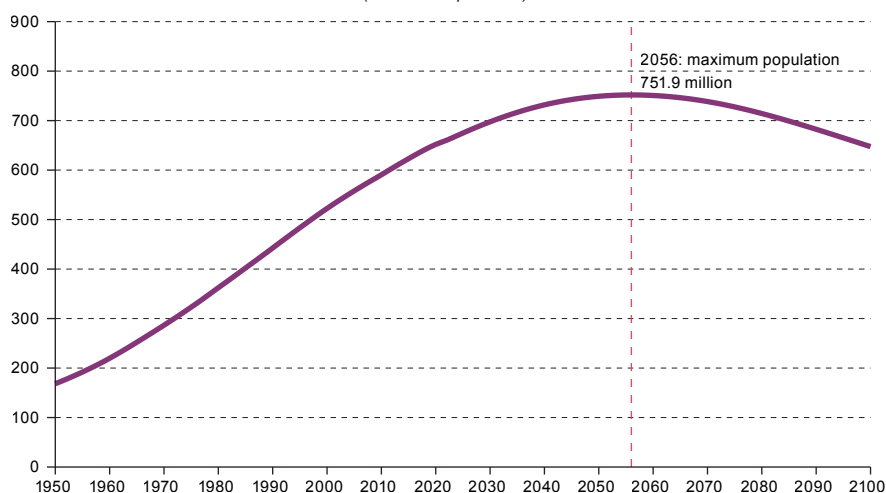
In order to achieve increasingly accurate population estimates and projections, it is essential that the countries of the region continue to pursue the goal set out in SDG target 17.19, “by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries” and in particular in indicator 17.19.2, which refers to the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years, and of countries that have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration.

I. Population

A. Total population trends

According to the 2022 revision of population estimates and projections,³ as of 15 November 2022, world population stood at 8 billion.⁴ In Latin America and the Caribbean, the population grew from 168.3 million in 1950 to 660.3 million in 2022 and is expected to begin declining in approximately 34 years (see figure I.1). World population, however, is expected to continue growing until 2086, when it will reach a peak of 10.43 billion people. The pace of global and regional population growth has changed significantly in the past and substantial change is still expected. Notably, the annual increase in the region went from an average of 4.5 million people between 1950 and 1951 to a peak of almost 8.3 million in the early 1990s. After 1991, population growth in the region began to slow and the population is currently growing by fewer than 5 million per year (see figure I.2).

Figure I.1
Latin America and the Caribbean: total population at midyear, estimated and projected, 1950–2100
(Millions of persons)



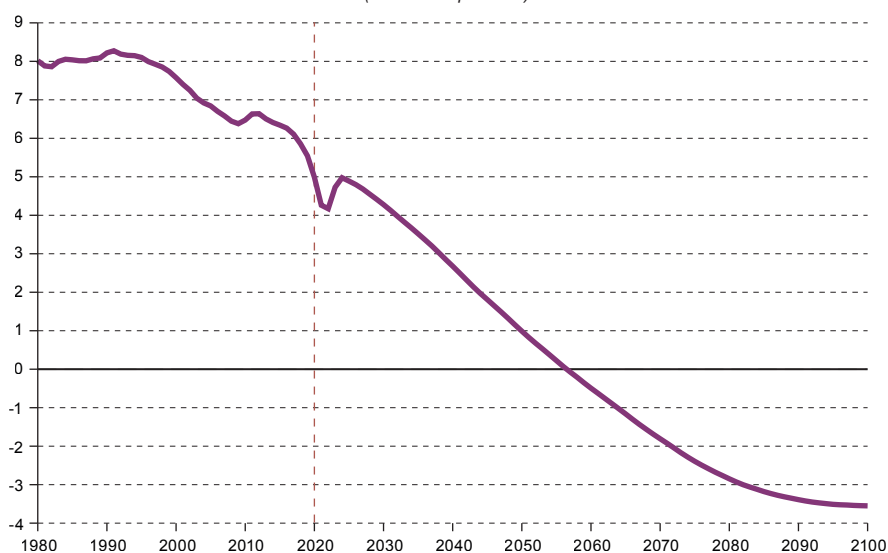
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

³ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/subtemas/proyecciones-demograficas/americas-latino-caribe-estimaciones-proyecciones-poblacion>.

⁴ See [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

As a result of declining population growth, caused mainly by falling fertility rates, the region will reach its maximum population in 2056, with a total of 751.9 million inhabitants. In 2020 and 2021, the regional growth trend was disrupted because of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic (see figure I.2). Growth went from 5.5 million between 2018 and 2019 to 5 million between 2019 and 2020 and to 4.26 million between 2020 and 2021 (see table I.1). Population growth is expected to recover in 2023 and 2024, resuming in 2025 the downward trend observed before the pandemic, albeit to a lesser extent.

Figure I.2
Latin America and the Caribbean: annual growth of total population, 1980–2100
(Millions of persons)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Table I.1
The world and Latin America and the Caribbean: total population at midyear and annual population growth, 2015–2025
(Millions of persons)

Year	World		Latin America and the Caribbean	
	Population	Annual increase	Population	Annual increase
2015	7 426.6		623.1	
2016	7 513.5	86.9	629.3	6.3
2017	7 599.8	86.3	635.5	6.1
2018	7 683.8	84.0	641.3	5.9
2019	7 765.0	81.2	646.9	5.5
2020	7 841.0	76.0	651.8	5.0
2021	7 909.3	68.3	656.1	4.3
2022	7 975.1	65.8	660.3	4.2
2023	8 045.3	70.2	665.0	4.7
2024	8 118.8	73.5	670.0	5.0
2025	8 192.0	73.2	674.9	4.9

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

At the regional level, growth trends vary between countries, as reflected in the estimated or expected date when the corresponding maximum populations will be reached. Table I.2 shows that some countries and territories had already reached their maximum population in 2022 (Aruba, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the United States Virgin Islands and Uruguay), while others will peak by the end of the century (French Guiana, Haiti, Panama and the Plurinational State of Bolivia).

In general terms, with the exception of the first years of the pandemic, the countries of Latin America show positive growth while the countries of the Caribbean show zero or negative growth. As set out in Table I.2, estimates and projections for Latin America show that, at one end of the scale, Cuba's population began to decline as early as 2016, while at the other, the populations of Panama and the Plurinational State of Bolivia will not begin to decline until 2086 and 2092, respectively. In Brazil, the region's most populous country, the population is projected to decrease from 2046, and in Mexico, the second most populous country, this is expected to begin in 2052. In the Caribbean, population decline has already begun in seven countries. In French Guiana, however, it is estimated that the population will continue to grow until at least 2100.

Table I.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (38 countries and territories): estimated and projected population, selected years and year in which maximum population will be reached
(Thousands of persons at midyear)

Region, subregions, countries and territories	Population			Maximum population	
	1950	2022	2100	Year	Population
Latin America and the Caribbean	168 336	660 269	647 400	2056	751 864
Latin America	162 018	647 763	639 146	2056	740 097
Cuba	5 927	11 212	6 478	2016	11 342
Uruguay	2 234	3 423	2 409	2020	3 429
El Salvador	2 182	6 336	4 284	2042	6 687
Brazil	53 955	215 313	184 548	2046	231 169
Chile	6 624	19 604	16 799	2047	20 692
Costa Rica	948	5 181	4 533	2049	5 703
Colombia	11 770	51 874	45 837	2050	56 988
Mexico	27 600	127 504	115 627	2052	143 851
Argentina	17 018	45 510	47 562	2062	52 281
Dominican Republic	2 382	11 229	11 908	2062	13 387
Ecuador	3 519	18 001	21 448	2069	23 191
Paraguay	1 505	6 781	8 605	2072	9 063
Peru	7 679	34 050	42 102	2073	44 160
Nicaragua	1 330	6 948	9 138	2074	9 691
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 489	28 302	35 353	2074	37 371
Guatemala	3 100	17 844	26 171	2079	27 253
Honduras	1 558	10 433	15 167	2079	15 612
Haiti	3 247	11 585	16 109	2082	16 445
Panama	861	4 409	6 206	2086	6 271
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 090	12 224	18 862	2092	18 918

Region, subregions, countries and territories	Population			Maximum population	
	1950	2022	2100	Year	Population
The Caribbean	6 311	12 460	8 212	2031	12 696
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	62	104	73	1996	114
Guadeloupe	215	396	319	1999	426
Martinique	232	368	230	1999	433
United States Virgin Islands	27	99	38	2000	108
Puerto Rico	2 230	3 252	1 274	2001	3 832
Aruba	39	106	60	2020	107
Jamaica	1 407	2 827	897	2021	2 828
Barbados	211	282	203	2029	283
Trinidad and Tobago	649	1 531	1 056	2031	1 548
Saint Lucia	87	180	122	2035	184
Antigua and Barbuda	45	94	77	2042	100
Bahamas	82	410	403	2048	451
Guyana	418	809	633	2048	879
Grenada	77	125	116	2053	136
Curaçao	100	191	194	2068	205
Suriname	196	618	705	2070	744
Belize	69	405	563	2077	583
French Guiana	23	305	929	2100	929

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: The countries and non-independent territories that are individually listed are those with more than 90,000 inhabitants in 2022; the others are included in the aggregate for Latin America and the Caribbean, but are not listed separately.

B. Population structure by age

The demographic transition in the region has been marked by a rapid drop in fertility in the 1960s, which was preceded by a steady reduction in mortality beginning from the first half of the twentieth century (Arriaga and Davis, 1969).⁵ This translates into a life expectancy at birth of 73.8 years for both sexes, as well as a total fertility rate of 1.85 children per woman in 2022. Demographic trends affect population growth and lead to important changes in the age structure of the population.

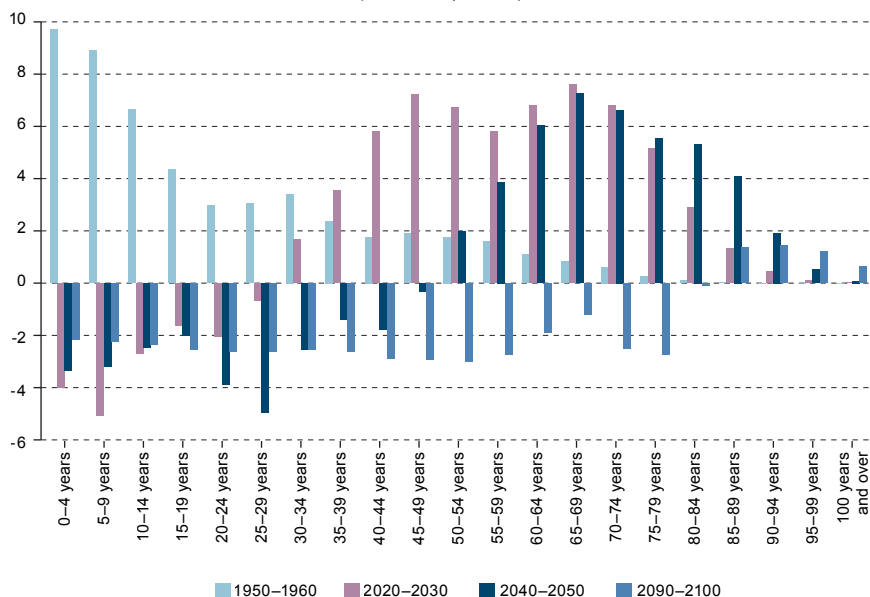
The demographic changes in the region are reflected in population growth: the annual growth rate in Latin America and the Caribbean has gone from 2.6% in the mid-twentieth century to just 0.67% in 2022. According to projections the population will increase to 749.2 million in 2050 and then drop to 647.4 million in 2100. Consequently, whereas in 1950 the region's population represented less than 6.7% of world population, today that proportion has risen to nearly 8.3%.

Growth varies markedly across the different age groups (see figure I.3). In the 1950s, the population grew in almost all age groups, with the fastest growth in children and adolescents under 15. In the current decade, the number of inhabitants under the age of 30 is expected to decrease, while the region's adult population, especially persons aged 50 and over, is expected to grow. If population projections hold true, by the end of this century, the only population group that will continue to grow at the regional level will be persons aged 80 years and over.

⁵ The demographic transition is characterized by a steady decline in mortality, and subsequently in fertility levels, before a new phase with low levels in both variables.

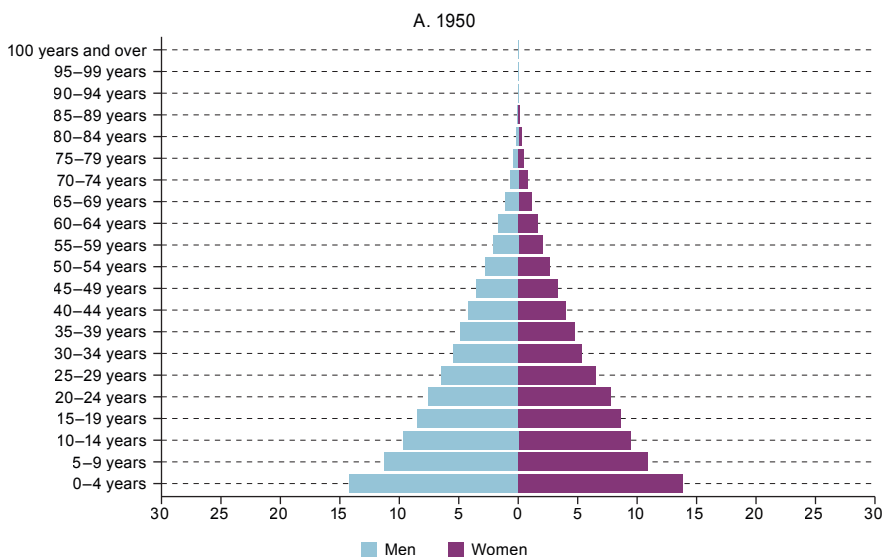
These variations in population size by age group change the age structure significantly. Figure I.4 illustrates these changes in Latin America and the Caribbean by showing population pyramids in 1950 and 2022 and those projected for 2100. The base of the pyramid is narrower and population growth is observed in all age groups over a period of almost 70 years (between 1950 and 2022). A decrease is seen in some groups and an increase in others between 2022 and 2100.

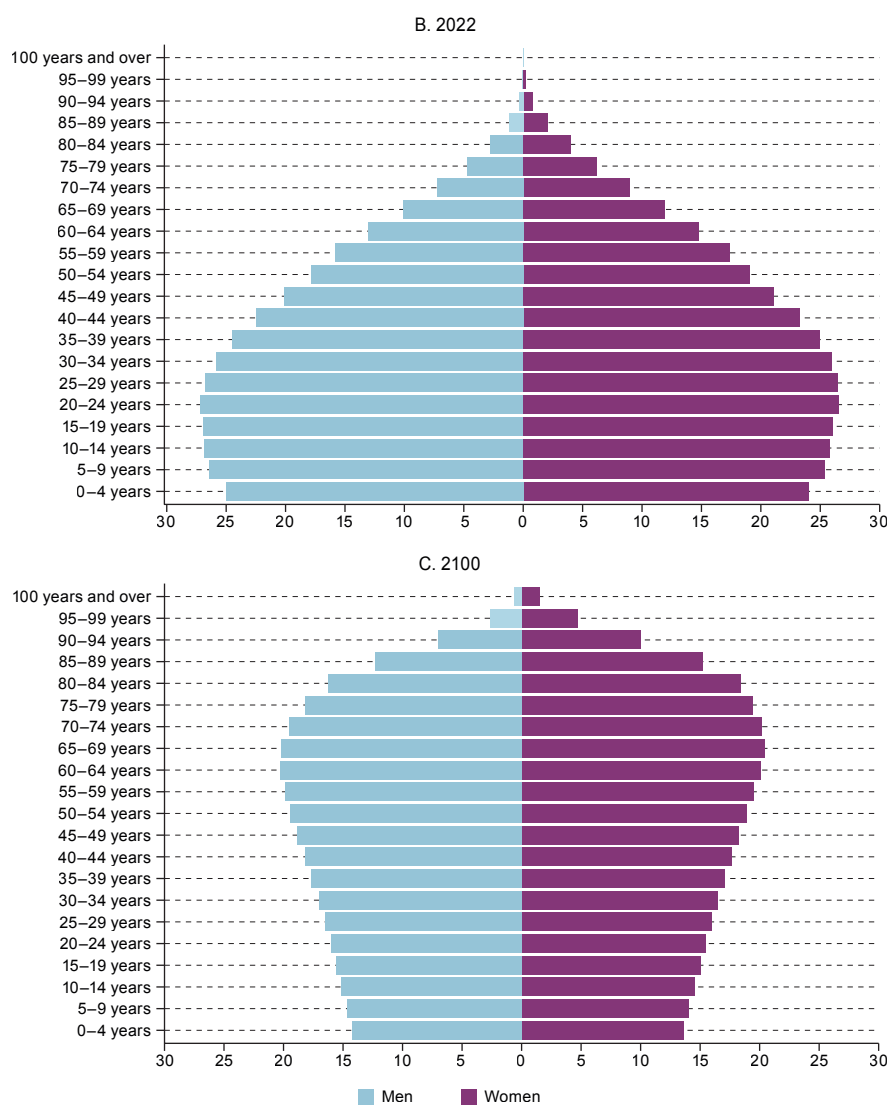
Figure I.3
Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated and projected population growth by age group, selected decades
(Millions of persons)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, 2022 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Figure I.4
Latin America and the Caribbean: population by sex and age, 1950, 2022 and 2100
(Millions of persons)





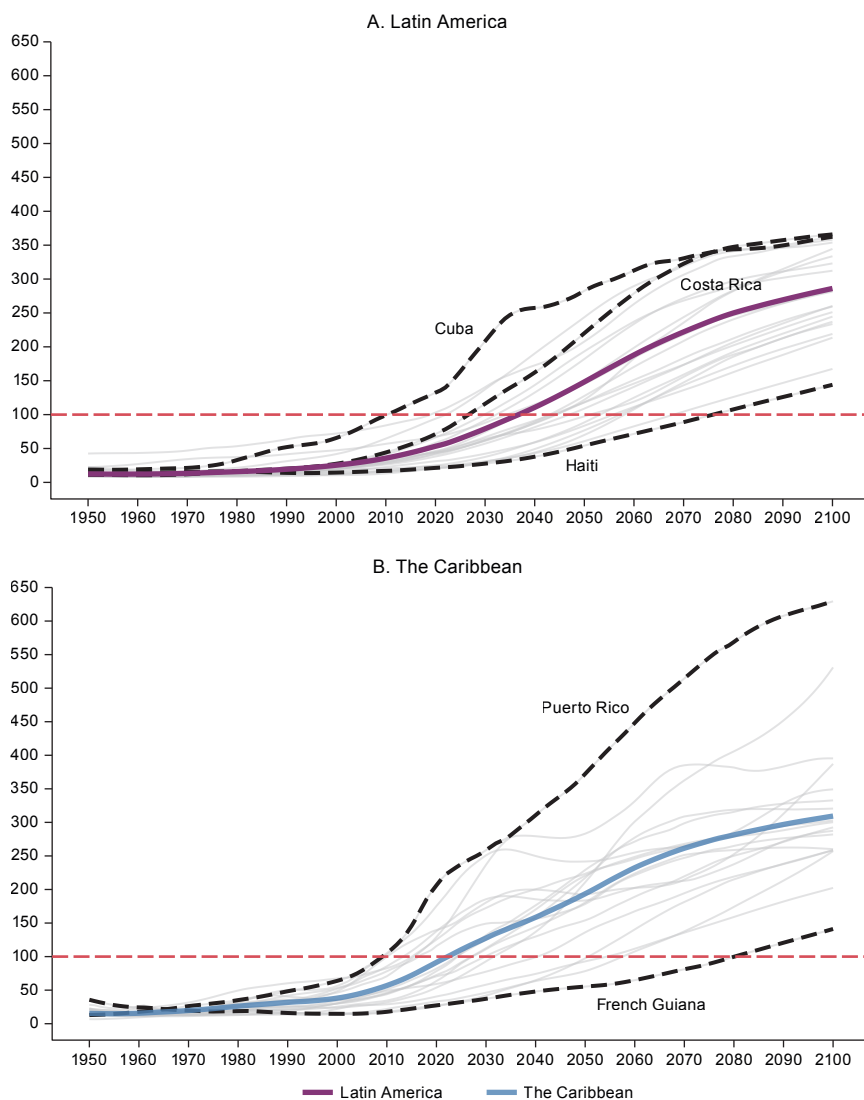
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

C. Population ageing

The demographic transition has had two major consequences: population ageing and the end of the demographic dividend. The region as a whole is in a relatively rapid ageing phase and it is expected that, by 2047, people aged 60 and over will outnumber those under 15. However, regional heterogeneity persists and different rates of ageing are observed depending on the country. In general, the pandemic is not expected to affect that process and it is projected that population growth rates will return to pre-pandemic levels. Figure I.5 shows the trajectory of the ageing index by regional average and by country.⁶ In Latin America, Cuba had already recorded an index higher than 100 in 2015, while Haiti will not reach that level until 2076. In the countries of the Caribbean, while less dispersion was recorded until 1980, they began to draw away from each other during that year, including in Puerto Rico, Martinique and the United States Virgin Islands, where an accelerated ageing process has been under way since 2010.

⁶ Ageing index is the population aged 60 and over for every 100 persons under 15 years of age.

Figure I.5
Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated and projected ageing index,^a 1950–2100



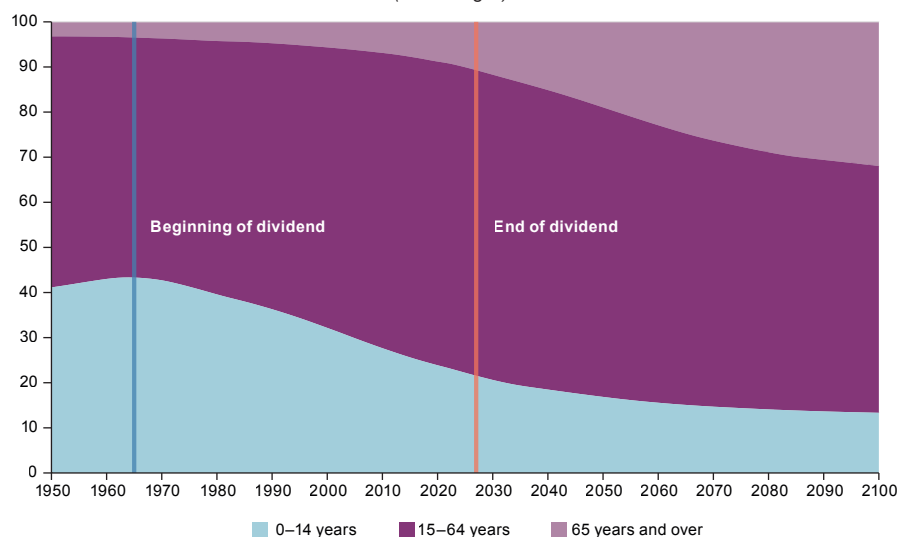
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

^a Population aged 60 and over for every 100 persons aged 0–14.

In addition, changes to the structure by major age group (see figure I.6) provide a visual representation of the impact of the demographic dividend. While the decline in the dependency ratio provides some demographic slack over the medium term (demographic dividend), the increase that follows (population ageing) entails a number of public policy challenges, especially in the areas of pensions, care and health.⁷ It is estimated that the region's dependency ratio began to decrease in 1967, marking the beginning of the demographic dividend period, while projections show that in 2029, the dependent population (under-15s and those 65 and over) will be growing faster than the working-age population (people aged 15 to 64). This will translate into an increase in the dependency ratio and signal the end of the demographic dividend period in the region (see figure I.7) after nearly 62 years.

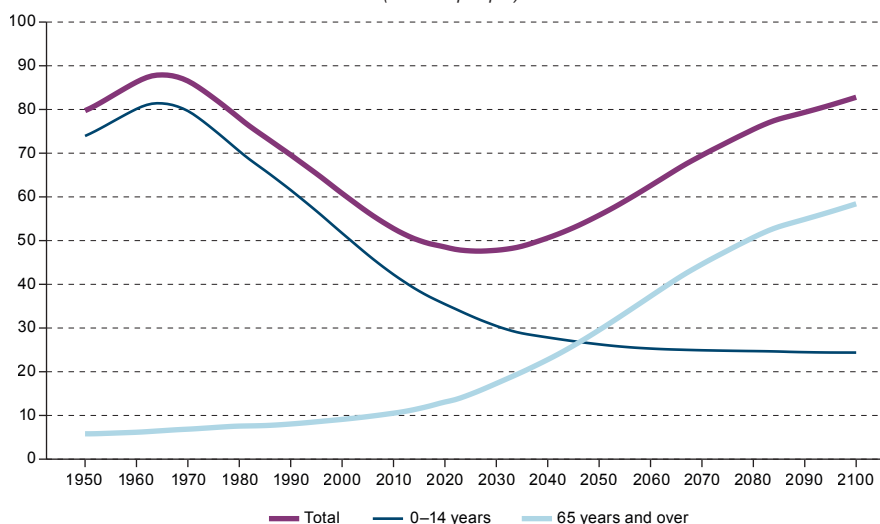
⁷ The child dependency ratio is the number of children (0–14) compared to the number of people of working age (15–64), while the old-age dependency ratio is the number of elderly people (ages 65 and over) compared to the number of working-age people (15–64). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the two.

Figure I.6
Latin America and the Caribbean: percentage distribution of the population of both sexes, by major age group, 1950–2100
 (Percentages)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, 2022 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Figure I.7
Latin America and the Caribbean: total, child (under 15) and old-age (65 and over) dependency ratios,^a 1950–2100
 (Per 100 people)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects*, 2022 [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

^a The child dependency ratio refers to the ratio between the number of children (aged 0–14) and the number of working-age persons (aged 15–64). The old-age dependency is the ratio between the number of older persons (aged 65 and over) and persons of working age (aged 15–64). The total dependency ratio is the sum of the two. The ratios are multiplied by 100.

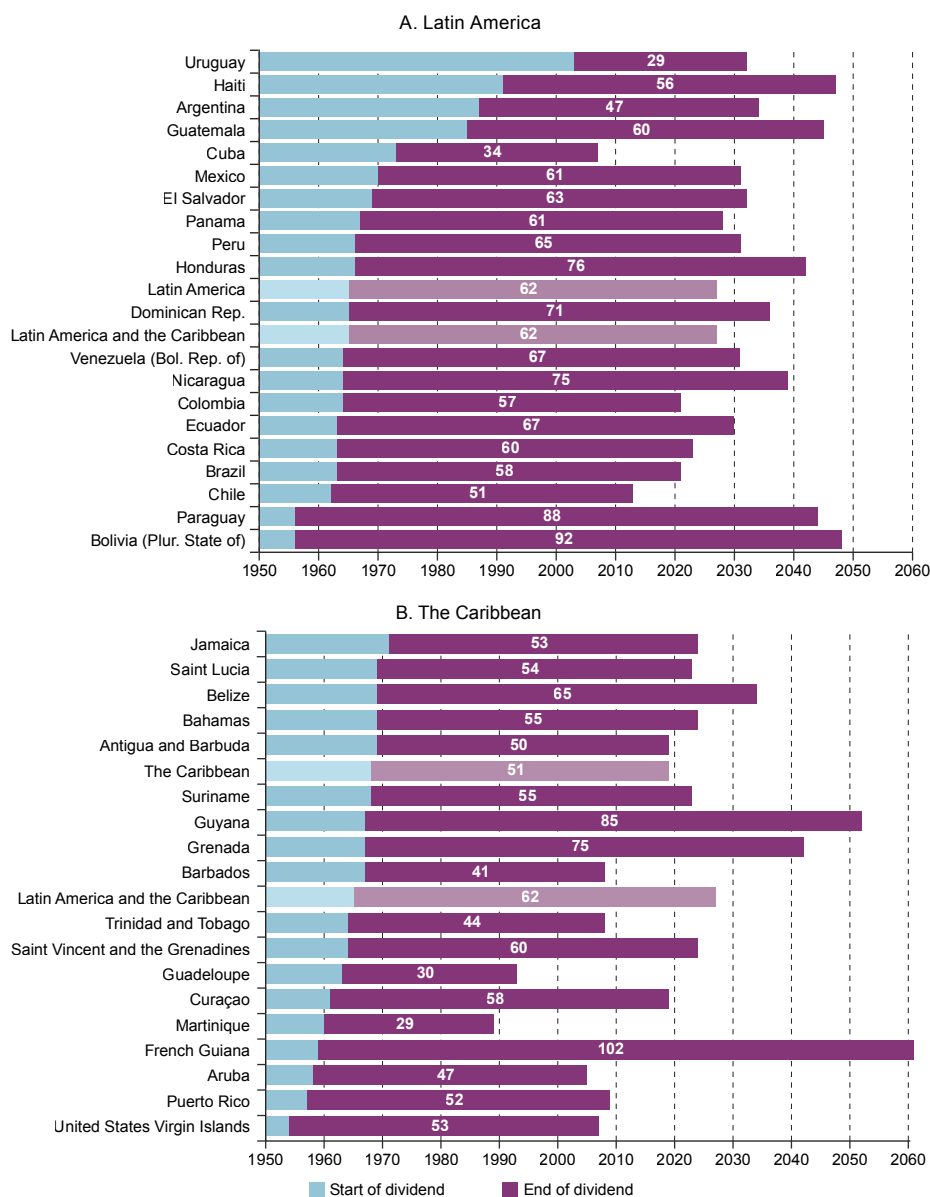
Although the demographic transition has happened quickly, there is still some variation among countries. For example, 16 countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and United States Virgin Islands) have already finished or are in the final stages of their demographic dividend period; meanwhile, in 8 countries (French Guiana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay and Plurinational State of Bolivia), the demographic dividend period will end after 2040. For the remainder, the demographic dividend period will end between 2022 and 2040 (see figure I.8).

The duration of the demographic dividend varies according to the demographic dynamics of each country. Figure I.8 shows diversity across the region and that the duration of the dividend and its start date are relatively independent from one country to another. For example, although the demographic dividend period in Paraguay and Puerto Rico began before 1960, for the former it will last 88 years, while for the latter it ended after 52 years. Similarly, for 33 countries in the region, the demographic dividend period began before 1970 and lasted for periods varying between 29 and 102 years. The duration of the period depends on the ageing process, which is determined by decreases in mortality and fertility and by migratory processes affecting the countries of the region, in particular those in Central America and the Caribbean.

Figure I.8

Latin America and the Caribbean (38 countries and territories): starting year and duration of the demographic dividend

(Years)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Countries and territories that are not independent and are individually listed include only those with more than 90,000 inhabitants in 2022; the remainder are included with the group of countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, but are not listed separately.

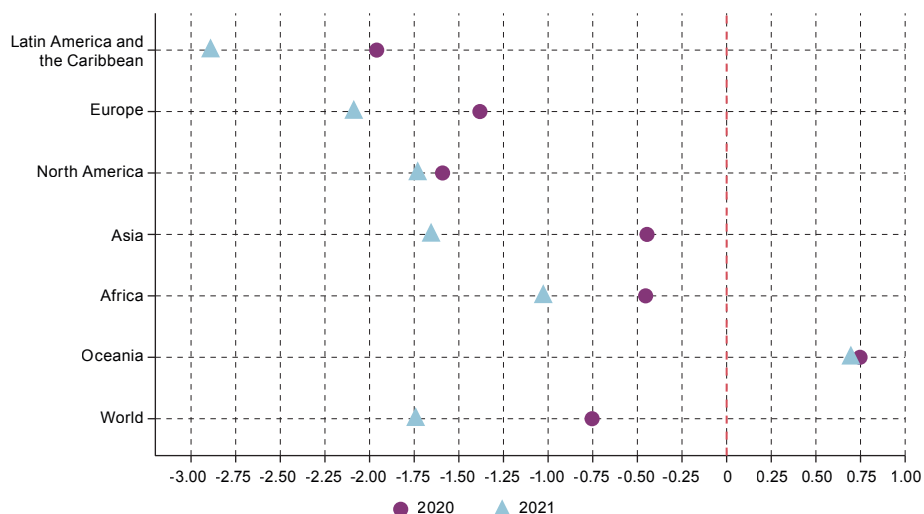
II. Mortality

In Latin America and the Caribbean, life expectancy at birth increased steadily between 1950 and 2019, owing to an unprecedented decline in mortality rates at the regional level from the 1930s onward (Arriaga and Davis, 1969). Socioeconomic development brought improvements in nutrition and urban infrastructure, with expansion of basic sanitation and access to safe drinking water, and enabled importation of medical and health technologies and adoption of modern health-care methods, such as the use of antibiotics and vaccines. These transformations led, over a period of just under 70 years, to a rise in life expectancy at birth for both sexes in the region from 48.6 years in 1950 to 75.2 years in 2019. In comparison, countries such as Sweden and the United Kingdom took 90 years (1886–1976) and 83 years (1903–1986), respectively, to increase life expectancy at birth by 25 years (HMD, 2022). In the region, life expectancy for women increased from 50.8 years in 1950 to 78.3 years in 2019, while for men it rose from 46.5 to 71.9 years over the same period.

The advent of the pandemic in 2020, in a regional context of severe socioeconomic and health inequalities and substantial differences among countries as regards health systems and strategies adopted to address the pandemic, led to a shift in mortality trends in the region. Latin America and the Caribbean is the region where life expectancy at birth fell the most (see figure II.1), with a loss of 2.9 years in 2021 compared with 2019. This is equivalent to a reversal of 18 years of progress on life expectancy at birth in the region. This loss of years reflects the overall effect of the COVID-19 pandemic⁸—both direct and indirect—on mortality; it not only reflects death from the coronavirus, but also from other causes that were affected by the pandemic.

⁸ The direct effect of the pandemic on mortality means deaths directly related to COVID-19 infection, while the indirect effect refers to deaths with other causes but occurring because of the pandemic situation and breakdown in health-care systems (for example, a lack of beds in intensive care units could increase mortality from heart failure).

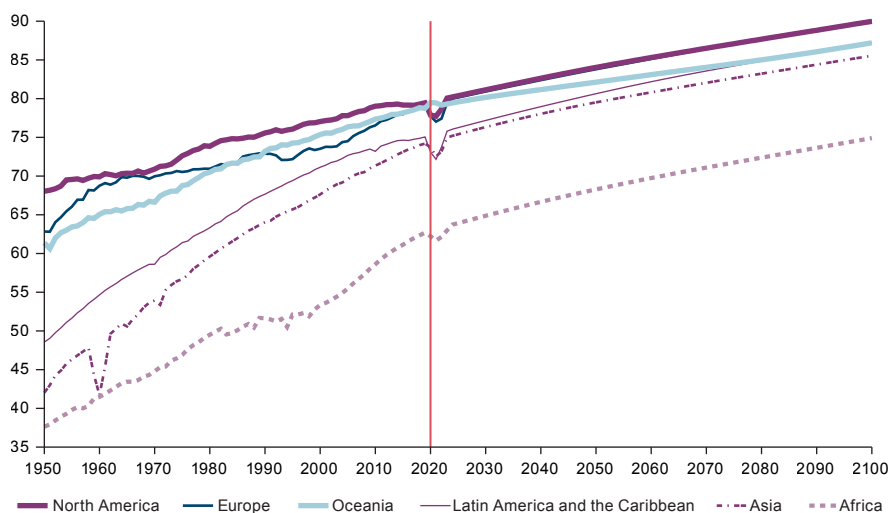
Figure II.1
Regions of the world: changes in life expectancy at birth in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019
 (Years)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Comparing this to figures for 1950–2021, the losses of years of life in 2020 and 2021 were larger than in any other period in the region’s recent history (see figure II.2). Considering the effect of the pandemic and the slower pace of rises in life expectancy in the region since 2010, in 2021 life expectancy at birth for both sexes was lower than in Asia. However, projections point to a recovery in 2022, but at different rates in different countries owing to differences in vaccination processes and in measures to combat the pandemic. Specifically, projections suggest that life expectancy at birth will not return to pre-pandemic levels until 2025, depending on the country. The rate of recovery depends on the losses that occurred in 2020 and 2021, as well as the proportion of the population that was fully vaccinated in 2021 (United Nations, 2022b).

Figure II.2
Regions of the world: estimated and projected life expectancy at birth, by year, 1950–2100
 (Years)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

The decline in child mortality over the past 70 years has played a key role in increasing life expectancy at birth in the region. The under-5 mortality rate (SDG indicator 3.2.1)⁹ for the region fell from 208.7 deaths per 1,000 births in 1950 to 22.9 in 2010 and 15.6 in 2022. However, under-5 mortality remains high and is currently almost four times (3.6) that of Europe (see table II.1). At the regional level, situations vary considerably: 11 countries have under-5 mortality rates of 10 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births, similar to those of North America and Europe; 22 countries have rates of 10–19 deaths per 1,000 live births; 2 countries have 20–29 deaths per 1,000 live births and 3 countries have rates of 30 deaths or more per 1,000 live births. The under-5 mortality rate of 33.2 deaths per 1,000 live births recorded in the Plurinational State of Bolivia is higher than the average rate for Asia. Haiti is the country with the highest under-5 mortality rate in the region, at 56.7 per 1,000 live births. Several countries in the region have unquestionably made great progress in reducing under-5 mortality, but there is still a long way to go to end inequalities within and among countries.

Under-5 mortality is used to track the status of SDG 3, “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” and specifically target 3.2: “By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births”. The region therefore still has a lot of progress to make.

Table II.1
World and regions: under-5 mortality rate (SDG 3.2.1), 2022
(Deaths of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births)

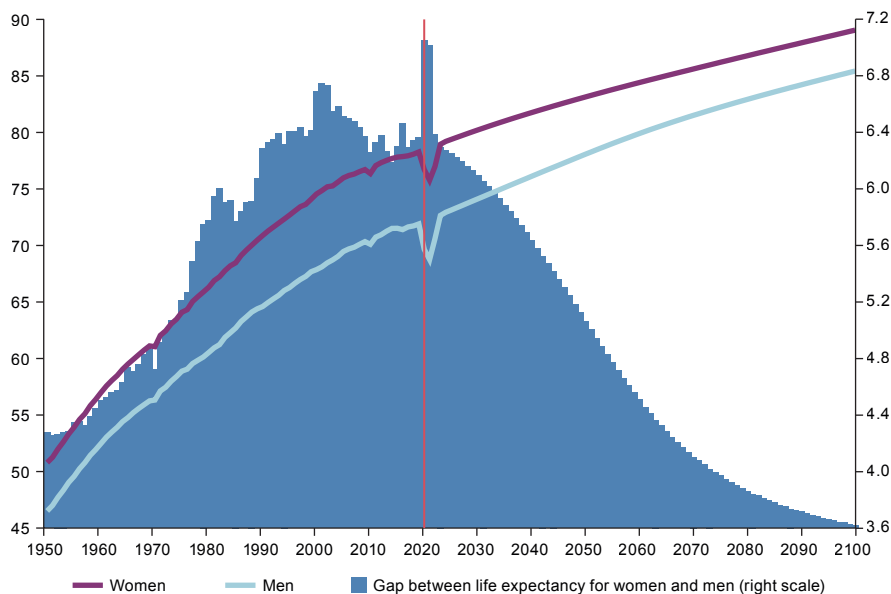
Regions	Under-5 mortality
Africa	64.5
Asia	27.1
Oceania	19.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.6
North America	5.8
Europe	4.3
World	36.9

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Since 1950, levels of mortality in the region have differed according to sex (see figure II.3). The mortality gap between men and women has been studied extensively at the demographic level. In general, women’s longer life expectancy at birth is because of biological factors (Luy, 2003), differences in health-related behaviour, for example, in terms of alcohol and tobacco consumption, differences in diet, frequency of medical visits (prevention) and fewer comorbidities. (Beltrán-Sánchez, Finch and Crimmins, 2015). External causes of death (homicides, accidents and suicides), which affect men more, are particularly significant in the region (Canudas-Romo and Aburto, 2019; Alvarez, Aburto and Canudas-Romo, 2020; Calazans and Queiroz, 2020). As a result, mortality has declined more rapidly for women than for men. Figure II.3 shows that life expectancy at birth in 1950 was 50.8 years for women and 46.5 years for men, a difference of 4.3 years. Over time, the gap has widened, reaching 6.8 years in 2001. It then started to narrow, but widened once more because of the pandemic, reaching 7.1 years in 2020 and 7.0 years in 2021. Projections suggest that the mortality gap will continue to narrow over time, to 3.6 years in 2100, with life expectancy at birth of 89.1 years for women and 85.4 years for men.

⁹ SDG indicator 3.2.1, defined as the under-5 mortality rate, is not a rate strictly speaking (the number of deaths divided by the number of people at risk during a given time period), but rather a probability of death derived from the life table (5q0) and is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. For more information, see [online] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-01.pdf>.

Figure II.3
Latin America and the Caribbean: life expectancy at birth, by sex, and gap between estimated or projected life expectancy at birth of women and men by year, 1950–2100
 (Years)



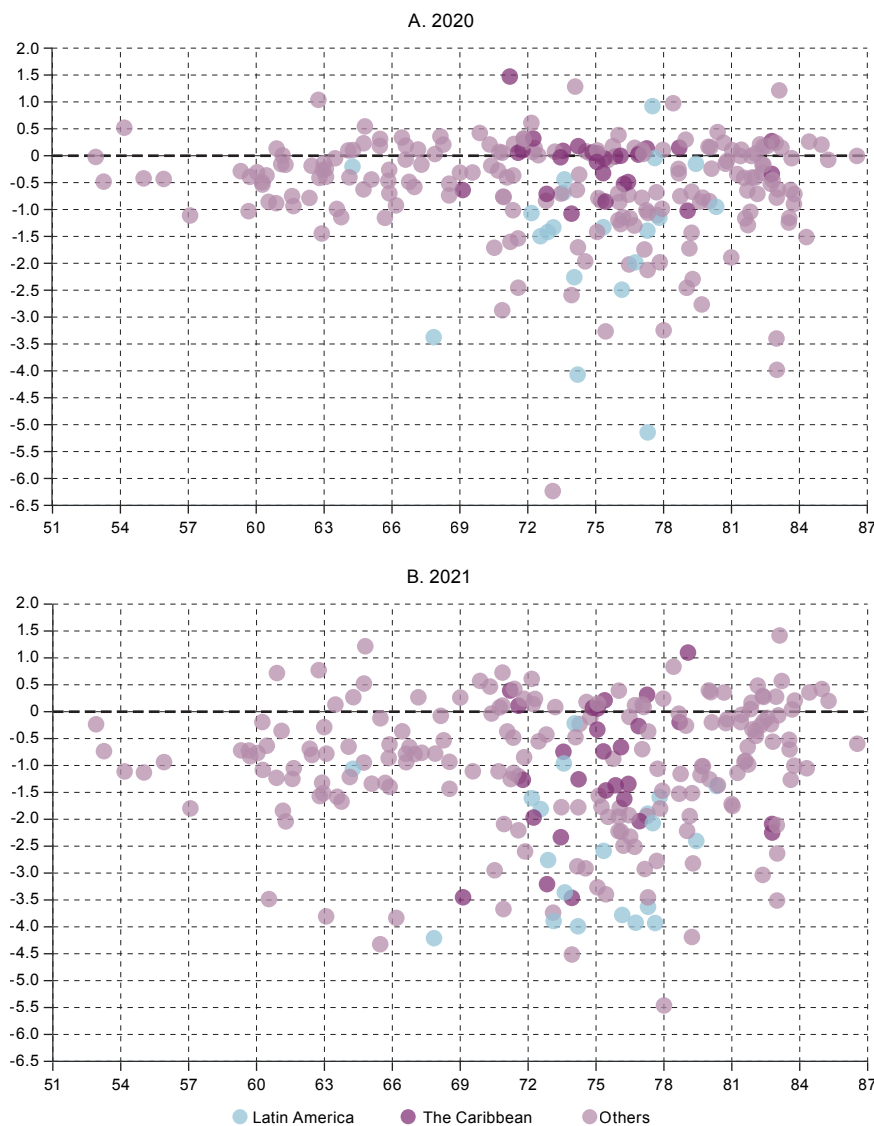
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

The changes in life expectancy at birth caused by the pandemic have varied considerably from country to country in the region (see figure II.4). While some countries recorded considerable declines in 2020, others reported no decreases at all. For example, in Ecuador, life expectancy at birth fell by 5.1 years, while in Uruguay and the Bahamas the uptrends were maintained, with estimated gains of 0.9 and 1.5 years, respectively, with respect to 2019. In 2021, however, all Latin American countries were estimated to have lower life expectancies than in 2019, as were most Caribbean countries and territories.

In 2021, new variants of COVID-19 that were more infectious and caused more severe illness overwhelmed the region's health systems, whose structures were already weak, in some cases to the point of breakdown (Da Silva and Pena, 2021). This meant that people initially not at risk of death because they had no comorbidities or pre-existing chronic diseases (Hanlon and others, 2021; Nepomuceno and others, 2020) and not in the age group initially considered at risk (Meyerowitz-Katz and Merone, 2020) died during the new waves of the disease (ECLAC, 2022b).

Of the 20 countries in the world with the greatest declines in life expectancy at birth in 2020 with respect to 2019, 6 are from Latin America: Ecuador (-5.1 years), Mexico (-4.1), Plurinational State of Bolivia (-3.4), Peru (-2.5), Nicaragua (-2.3) and Colombia (-2.0). In 2021, 9 countries from the region were among the 20 with the largest falls; of these, 7 were from Latin America: Plurinational State of Bolivia (-4.2), Mexico (-4.0), Cuba (-3.9), Colombia (-3.9), Guatemala (-3.9), Peru (-3.8) and Ecuador (-3.6); and 2 were from the Caribbean: Belize (-3.5) and Guyana (-3.5). The pandemic has not yet come to an end and, therefore, the full impact of COVID-19 on mortality in the countries of the region cannot yet be known for certain.

Figure II.4
Latin America and the Caribbean and other countries of the world: changes in life expectancy at birth in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019
 (Years)

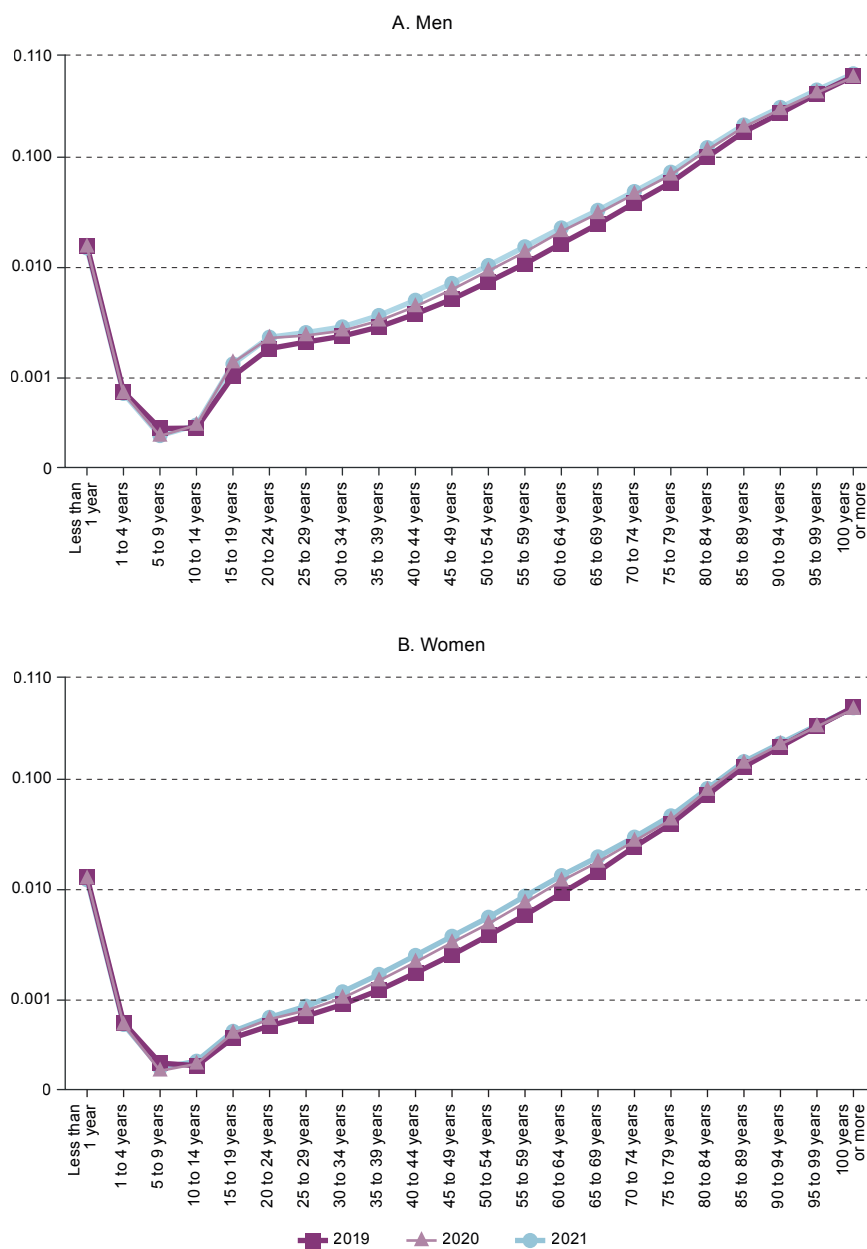


Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Analysis of age-specific mortality rates in 2019, 2020 and 2021 (see figure II.5) reveals a considerable increase in mortality in 2020 and 2021, mainly for those aged over 15. For those under 15 years of age, no substantial differences in mortality are shown. Vaccination against COVID-19 is considered the key tool to control the health crisis, and also the economic and social crises triggered by the pandemic (ECLAC, 2022b). At the request of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), ECLAC (2021a) prepared a comprehensive plan for health self-sufficiency focused on building capacities for production and distribution of vaccines and medicines. The plan was unanimously adopted at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of CELAC in September 2021, with a goal to vaccinate 70% of the region's population. Recent data show that the goal has been achieved, since 70% of the vaccinated population in the region has received the full schedule and 78.6% of the total population has received part of the schedule (at least one dose). There is great

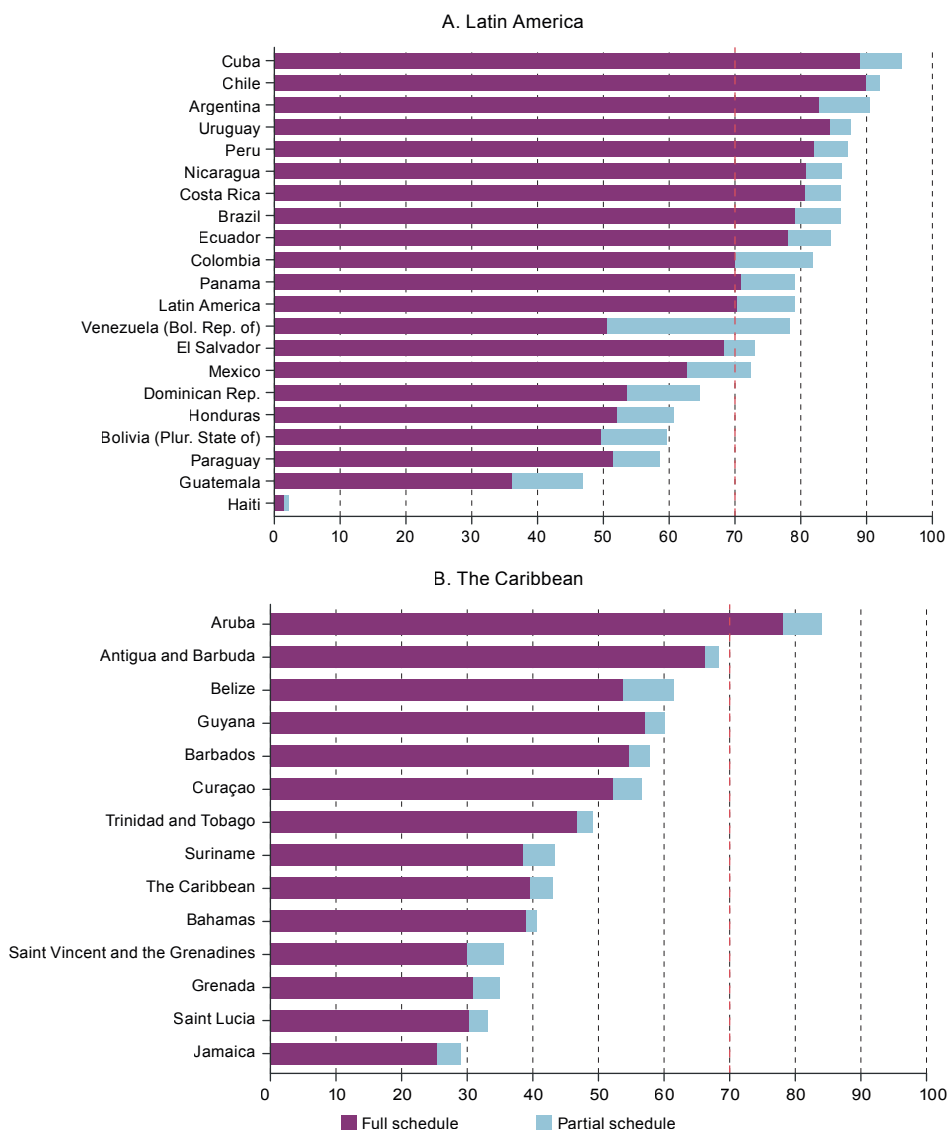
heterogeneity at the regional level (see figure II.6), especially in the Caribbean, where most countries have had more difficulty meeting the vaccination target. The region needs to maintain its efforts to administer more booster doses and thus further reduce COVID-19 mortality.

Figure II.5
Latin America and the Caribbean: age- and sex-specific mortality rates, 2019, 2020 and 2021
(Logarithmic scale and age groups)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Figure II.6
Latin America and the Caribbean (33 countries): population with full or partial
COVID-19 vaccination schedule by 31 July 2022
(Percentages of total population)



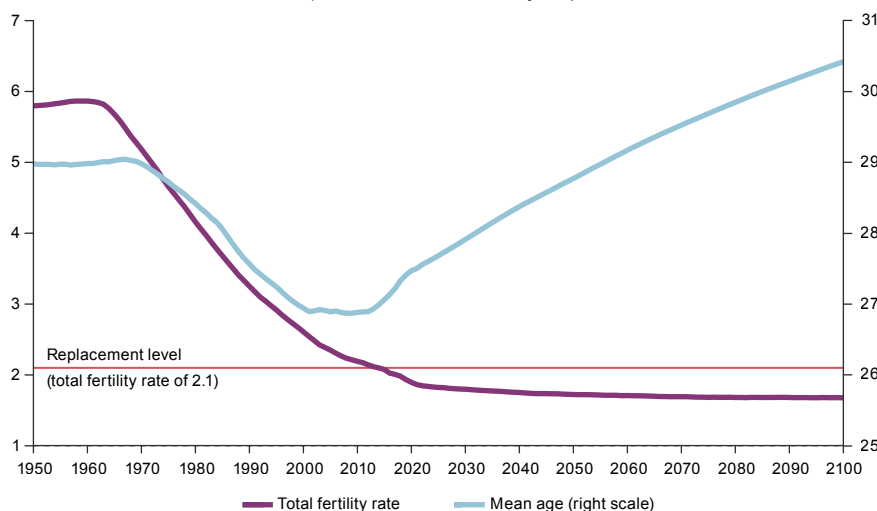
Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>; E. Mathieu and others, "A Global Database of COVID-19 Vaccinations", *Natural Human Behaviour*, 2021 for the vaccinated population.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately. However, there are no data for French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico or the United States Virgin Islands in the database by Mathieu and others (2022), so they are not included in the chart.

III. Fertility

For 2022, the total fertility rate in Latin America and the Caribbean is estimated to be 1.85 live births per woman. The region has had below-replacement fertility since 2015.¹⁰ Projections for the region’s total fertility rate suggest that it will continue to fall, reaching 1.68 in 2100. The mean age at childbearing in the region followed a downward trend between 1950 and 2000 (see figure III.1), owing to a decline in the number of children, hitting a low of 26.9 years in 2000. In 2013, the average began to rise and it currently stands at 27.6 years, signalling that low fertility is accompanied by more women having children at older ages. Projections indicate this trend is expected to continue, with the mean age reaching 30.4 years in 2100. Despite the rise in the mean age at childbearing, Latin America and the Caribbean is the region with the lowest mean age at childbearing in the world: Asia (28.2), Africa (29.0), North America (29.8), Oceania (29.9) and Europe (30.2). This shows that, in 2022, the region is still characterized by early fertility compared to the other regions.

Figure III.1
Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated and projected total fertility rates and mean age at childbearing (in years), by year, 1950–2100
(Number of live births and years)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

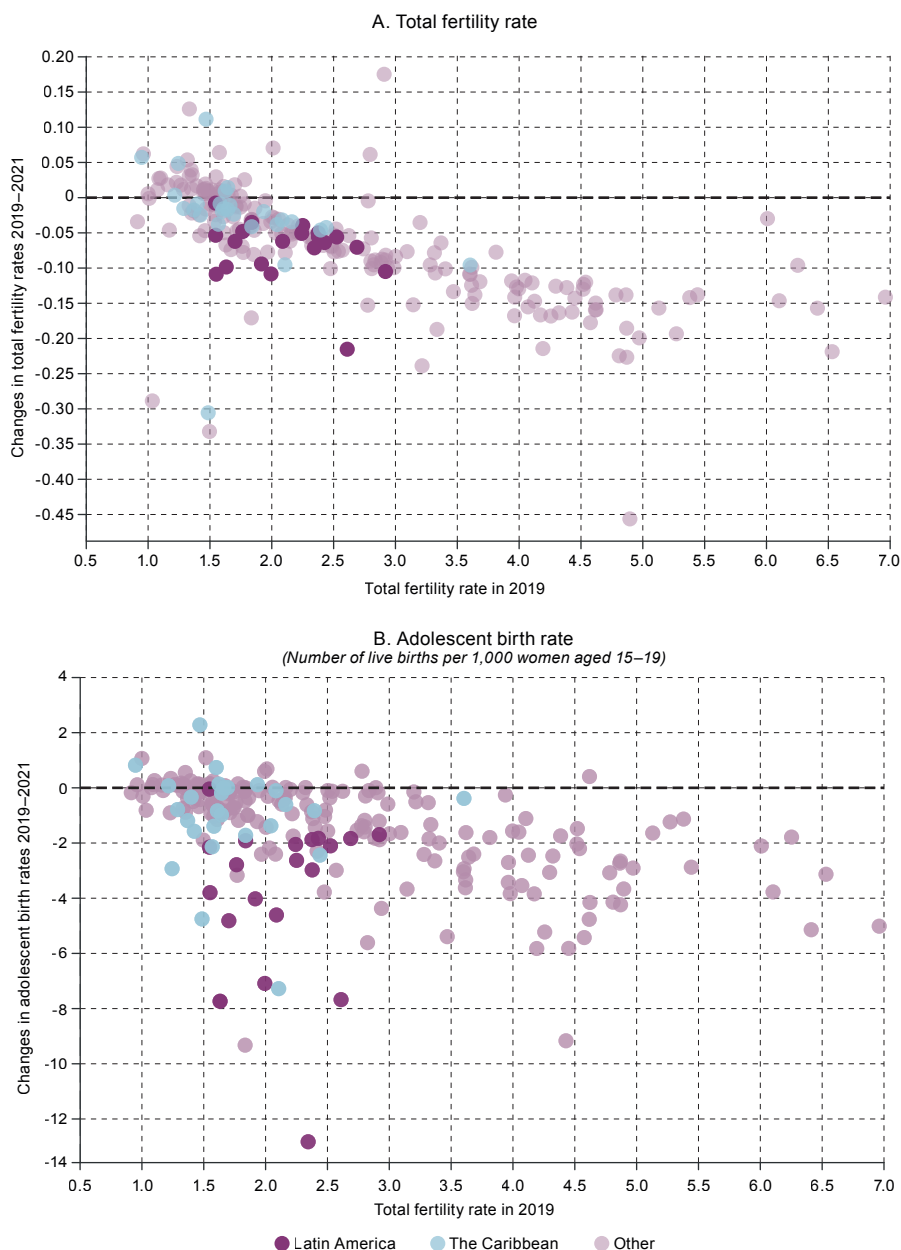
¹⁰ Replacement level means a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman, which can maintain a stable closed population (without migration).

the pre-pandemic trend. The countries that recorded the largest drops in total fertility rates between 2019 and 2021 were: Aruba (2019: 1.49; 2021: 1.18), Guatemala (2019: 2.61; 2021: 2.39), Cuba (2019: 1.55; 2021: 1.44), Argentina (2019: 1.99; 2021: 1.89), Haiti (2019: 2.92; 2021: 2.81) and Costa Rica (2019: 1.63; 2021: 1.53).

Figure III.3

Latin America and the Caribbean and other countries of the world: changes in total fertility rates and adolescent birth rates between 2019 and 2021 relative to the total fertility rate in 2019

(Number of live births per woman)

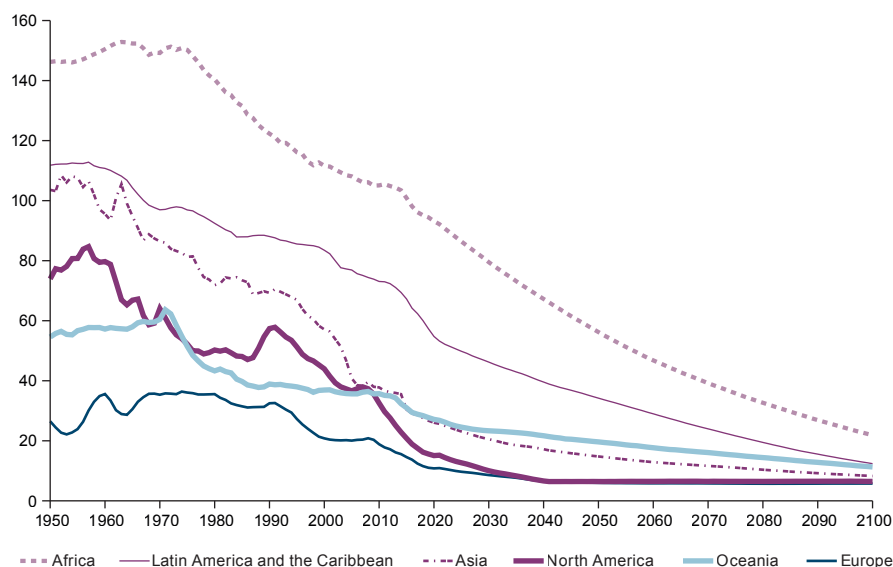


Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

With regard to the birth rate for adolescents aged 15–19 (SDG indicator 3.7.2),¹¹ Latin American and Caribbean region has some of the highest estimates and projections, exceeded only by those for Africa (see figure III.4). Nonetheless, the decline in the adolescent birth rate has accelerated in the region since 2010, with the average rate falling from 73.1 children per 1,000 adolescents aged 15–19 in 2010 to 52.1 in 2022. This level is still high compared to other regions of the world, and is 48% above the global average (see table III.1). In 2022, 9 countries in the region will be among the 60 countries with the highest adolescent birth rates in the world (see table III.2).

Figure III.4
Regions of the world: adolescent birth rate (aged 15–19 years), estimated and projected by year, 1950–2100
(Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Table III.1
World and regions: adolescent birth rate (15–19 years), 2022
(Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)

Region	Adolescent birth rate
Africa	90.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	52.1
Asia	25.0
Europe	10.6
North America	14.4
Oceania	26.2
World	41.8

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

¹¹ This indicator is used to monitor the status of SDG 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”, specifically for target 3.7: “By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes”. The region still faces a number of challenges in these areas.

Table III.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (38 countries and territories): adolescent birth rate
(15–19 years), 2022

(Live births per 1,000 women aged 15–19)

Country/territory	Birth rate	World ranking in 2022
Nicaragua	84.0	29
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	82.0	30
Honduras	71.3	38
Paraguay	69.9	40
Panama	68.5	41
Guyana	64.6	44
Dominican Republic	63.2	49
Guatemala	63.2	51
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	63.1	53
Ecuador	62.1	55
Colombia	57.6	60
Belize	56.6	62
French Guiana	56.1	63
Peru	56.1	64
Suriname	55.2	66
El Salvador	54.5	67
Mexico	53.7	70
Haiti	51.8	75
Cuba	48.9	78
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	46.5	81
Brazil	43.6	87
Barbados	41.9	90
Argentina	37.9	97
Trinidad and Tobago	37.7	98
Saint Lucia	36.3	100
Costa Rica	35.7	101
Uruguay	35.2	104
Antigua and Barbuda	32.3	115
Grenada	32.1	117
Jamaica	32.0	118
United States Virgin Islands	29.9	122
Bahamas	25.1	130
Chile	22.8	135
Curaçao	22.7	136
Puerto Rico	17.7	150
Aruba	13.7	168
Martinique	11.1	177
Guadeloupe	9.4	189

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

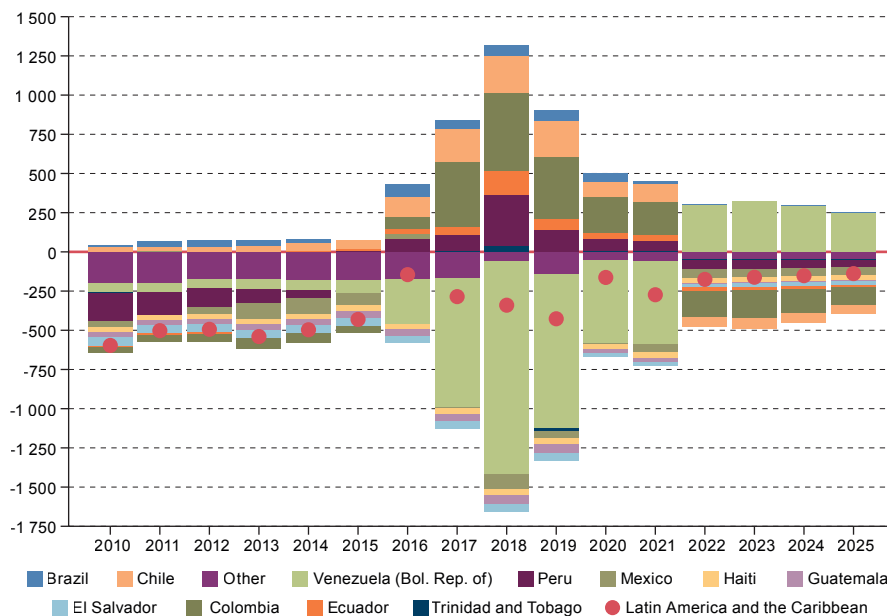
IV. Migration

International migration has been present throughout the history of the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean. From the colonial period until they attained independence, and through to the mid-twentieth century, the countries of the region received immigrants from overseas. Subsequently, the region became characterized by emigration, and since 1950, net migration for the region has been negative. One of the main challenges when studying international migration is the availability of data sources that provide insight into migration patterns and flows and the characteristics of the migrant population, given that, unlike other events, such as birth and death, migration may occur several times in a person's life or never at all.

Upon examining recent migration movements of Latin American and Caribbean countries, intraregional migration can be seen to be increasingly significant. Such is the case of the recent migration of Haitians to South American countries and the migration flows of Venezuelans (see figure IV.1). These migration movements have led to considerable changes in the net migration of the receiving countries, as well as that of the countries of origin. The 2022 review of population estimates and projections includes the net migration of countries in each calendar year, which is a key component of the demographic balancing equation that determines a country's population, together with births and deaths. Net migration for a given year is the difference between a country's total numbers of immigrants and emigrants, regardless of nationality. If in a given year a country's net migration is positive, there were more immigrants than emigrants; if it is negative, there were more emigrants than immigrants.

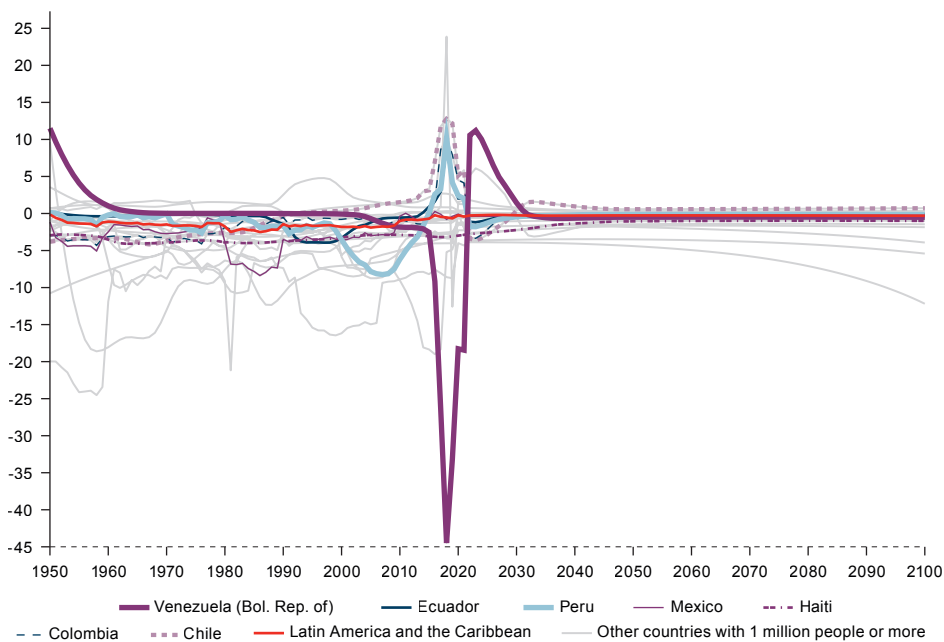
Although Latin America and the Caribbean is currently characterized by emigration, with negative net migration since 1950, there are significant differences within the region among the migration profiles of the countries (see figures IV.1 and IV.2). For example, in recent years Colombia has reported an increased flow of migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. While between 1950 and 2015, Colombia registered negative net migration of around 48,200 people on average, since 2016 it has recorded a large influx of people and its net migration has been positive. In 2018, when the country's net migration was the highest since 1950, Colombia reported positive net migration of 494,300 people, corresponding to a net migration rate of 10.1 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants. Similarly, Peru, which was historically characterized by emigration, especially in the 2000s (a net migration rate of -8.2 per 1,000 inhabitants was recorded in 2007), began to attract migration in 2015, the year which marked the beginning of a process of substantial emigration from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. In 2018, Peru's net migration rate reached its highest level, 10.2 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants, with positive net migration of 326,900 people, an all-time high in absolute terms. Similarly, Ecuador has had a fairly substantial positive net migration. In 2018, the country also reported record positive net migration of 153,372 people, equivalent to a rate of 9.1 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants. Lastly, Chile has generally attracted migration within the region, with positive net migration rates since the early 1990s, also reaching a high in 2018 at 12.8 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants.

Figure IV.1
Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): net migration, by country and total, 2010–2025
 (Thousands of people)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Figure IV.2
Latin America and the Caribbean (selected countries): net migration rate, 1950–2100
 (Number of migrants per 1,000 people)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: only countries or territories with 1 million or more inhabitants in 2022 are included individually; others are included in the total for Latin America and the Caribbean, but are not presented separately.

The flow of Venezuelan migrants to countries in the region such as Colombia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Brazil is unprecedented in the recent history of Latin America and the Caribbean in terms of intensity. The large outflow of people from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela started in around 2016, when 283,300 people left the country, and peaked in 2018, when the country lost around 1.4 million inhabitants to migration. With the border closures of some countries in the region following the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, this movement slowed and the projections suggest there will be a gradual return to the country from 2022 onward.

Despite the difficulties the population faced in moving during the pandemic, mainly because of border closures, the region continued to record negative net migration in 2020 and 2021, but less than that estimated for 2019. Map IV.1 shows the migration situation in the region before the pandemic. From this overview of the region, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela's negative net migration rate of around 33.2 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants stands out. The countries with the highest positive net migration rates in 2019, in terms of the number of migrants per 1,000 inhabitants, were Chile, with 12.2, Colombia, with 7.9, and Peru, with 4.2.

Map V.1
Latin America and the Caribbean:^a net migration rate, 2019
 (Number of migrants per 1,000 people)



Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

^a Includes countries and territories with a population of 250,000 or more in 2022.

V. Conclusions

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has highlighted the acute need for robust and timely systems to gather and disseminate population data, disaggregated, at least at the subnational level, by age, sex and cause of death. Countries that have systems to rapidly compile and process high-quality information have been better positioned to establish COVID-19 action plans and have had better tools at their disposal with which to track the spread of the disease. Population and housing censuses and vital statistics are also crucial for population estimates and projections. The importance of improving national statistical systems has been emphasized both in the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development (see, for example, priority measures 62 and 102) and in the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, target 17.19 calls for statistical capacity-building in developing countries and includes specific indicators related to this and to the importance of achieving full registration of births and deaths.

There is therefore a pressing need to swiftly consolidate robust national statistical systems that gather full, accurate, disaggregated, accessible, timely data, thus ensuring monitoring and implementation of public policies based on quality data, to leave no one behind.

The 2022 revision of United Nations estimates and projections enables the demographic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic to be estimated, as well as the components of demographic change: fertility, mortality and migration. Latin America and the Caribbean lost 2.9 years of life expectancy at birth for both sexes, from 75.1 years in 2019 to 72.2 years in 2021, making it the region of the world that lost the most years of life expectancy owing to the pandemic. Within the region, the decrease from 2019 to 2021 was largest in Central America, at 3.6 years, although the loss of life expectancy was also high in the Caribbean in 2021 and inequalities among countries were substantial. Nevertheless, projections suggest that the lost years of life expectancy will be recouped as early as 2022, because of progress with vaccination and the measures taken by countries to combat the pandemic.

Although the region's population growth began slowing in 1991, the declines caused by the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 were substantial. For 2015–2025, an annual population growth rate of 8 per 1,000 is estimated, compared to only 5.9 for 2020–2021. The region's population is expected to reach just over 660 million people in 2022. Slowing population growth, mainly owing to declining fertility, will lead to the region reaching a peak population of 751.9 million in 2056.

The region's total fertility rate, which dropped below the replacement level in 2015, is projected at 1.85 live births per woman in 2022, and is forecast to continue falling, reaching 1.68 in 2100. There has also been a rise in the mean age at childbearing. In terms of the adolescent birth rate (15–19 years), population estimates and projections suggest the rate for Latin America and the Caribbean is 48% higher than the global average, surpassed, in terms of world regions, only by the estimates and projections for Africa.

As regards international migration, Latin America and the Caribbean is characterized by emigration, with negative net migration since 1950. Despite the difficulties the population faced in traveling during the pandemic, mainly because of border closures, the region continued to record negative net migration in 2020 and 2021, but less than that estimated for 2019.

Demographic trends are undoubtedly a crucial input to be factored into post-pandemic recovery policies. In that respect, the information provided in this report enables detailed analysis of the situation in each country of the region. The information also facilitates foresight of population patterns and trends and examination of scenarios relating to the far-reaching social, cultural and economic transformations that they bring about, with a view to formulating medium- and long-term policies for sustainable development with equality.

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Annex A1

Table A1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean: estimated and projected indicators for sex and age structure of the population, 1950–2100

Demographic indicators	Year							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
<i>Population (Thousands at mid-year)</i>								
Both sexes	168 336	219 754	286 526	362 333	442 565	522 512	590 547	651 836
Men	84 607	110 143	143 252	180 426	219 738	258 784	291 765	321 312
Women	83 729	109 611	143 274	181 906	222 828	263 728	298 782	330 524
<i>Age groups (Percentages of the population)</i>								
0–14 years	41.1	43.0	42.7	39.6	36.3	32.2	27.7	23.9
15–64 years	55.6	53.7	53.6	56.2	59.0	62.2	65.5	67.3
65 years and over	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.9	8.8
Dependency ratio (Per 100)	79.7	86.3	86.5	78.0	69.6	60.8	52.8	48.5
Median age of population	18.3	17.5	17.4	18.7	20.7	23.2	26.4	29.9
Sex ratio (Per 100)	101.0	100.5	100.0	99.2	98.6	98.1	97.7	97.2
Old-young ratio (Per 100)	7.8	7.7	8.6	10.7	13.1	17.6	24.9	36.9
Child-woman ratio (Per 100)	69.5	74.9	69.8	59.9	50.3	40.7	33.6	29.2
Percentages of women of childbearing age	48.2	46.0	45.9	48.1	50.4	52.6	53.2	52.2
Demographic indicators	Year							
	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
<i>Population (Thousands at mid-year)</i>								
Both sexes	697 585	731 825	749 169	750 732	738 481	714 296	682 437	647 400
Men	342 888	359 134	367 532	368 710	363 374	352 200	337 132	320 342
Women	354 697	372 692	381 637	382 022	375 107	362 096	345 305	327 058
<i>Age groups (Percentages of the population)</i>								
0–14 years	20.6	18.5	16.9	15.6	14.7	14.1	13.6	13.3
15–64 years	67.7	66.4	64.2	61.5	59.0	57.0	55.8	54.7
65 years and over	11.7	15.1	19.0	22.9	26.3	28.9	30.6	32.0
Dependency ratio (Per 100)	47.8	50.6	55.8	62.6	69.5	75.4	79.4	82.8
Median age of population	33.6	37.2	40.4	43.2	45.3	46.9	48.2	49.2
Sex ratio (Per 100)	96.7	96.4	96.3	96.5	96.9	97.3	97.6	97.9
Old-young ratio (Per 100)	56.8	81.8	112.4	147.3	179.0	205.2	224.2	239.6
Child-woman ratio (Per 100)	26.0	25.1	24.5	24.1	24.2	23.9	23.9	24.0
Percentages of women of childbearing age	50.4	46.9	43.5	40.8	38.6	37.4	36.3	35.5

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Dependency ratio = ((population aged 0–14 years + population aged 65 and over)/population aged 15–64 years) × 100.

Sex ratio = (male population/female population) × 100.

Old-young ratio = (population aged 65 and over/population aged 15–59 years) × 100.

Child-woman ratio = (population aged 0–4 years/female population aged 15–49 years) × 100.

Percentage of women of childbearing age = (female population aged 15–49 years/total female population) × 100.

Table A1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean: total population, 1950, 2022 and 2100
(Thousands at mid-year)

Countries and territories	1950			2022			2100		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Latin America and the Caribbean	168 336	84 607	83 729	660 269	325 128	335 141	647 400	320 342	327 058
Latin America	162 018	81 491	80 527	647 763	319 058	328 704	639 146	316 296	322 849
Argentina	17 018	8 669	8 349	45 510	22 531	22 980	47 562	23 629	23 933
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 090	1 523	1 567	12 224	6 126	6 098	18 862	9 288	9 574
Brazil	53 955	27 201	26 754	215 313	105 733	109 580	184 548	91 415	93 133
Chile	6 624	3 345	3 278	19 604	9 730	9 874	16 799	8 356	8 442
Colombia	11 770	5 850	5 920	51 874	25 576	26 298	45 837	22 757	23 080
Costa Rica	948	483	465	5 181	2 591	2 590	4 533	2 256	2 277
Cuba	5 927	3 062	2 865	11 212	5 563	5 649	6 478	3 268	3 211
Dominican Republic	2 382	1 205	1 177	11 229	5 634	5 595	11 908	5 916	5 992
Ecuador	3 519	1 749	1 770	18 001	8 985	9 016	21 448	10 723	10 725
El Salvador	2 182	1 078	1 105	6 336	3 017	3 320	4 284	2 102	2 183
Guatemala	3 100	1 591	1 509	17 844	8 831	9 013	26 171	13 009	13 162
Haiti	3 247	1 583	1 664	11 585	5 739	5 846	16 109	7 760	8 349
Honduras	1 558	783	775	10 433	5 267	5 166	15 167	7 584	7 583
Mexico	27 600	13 742	13 858	127 504	62 195	65 309	115 627	56 648	58 979
Nicaragua	1 330	660	670	6 948	3 424	3 525	9 138	4 537	4 601
Panama	861	441	420	4 409	2 204	2 204	6 206	3 097	3 110
Paraguay	1 505	744	761	6 781	3 402	3 379	8 605	4 295	4 310
Peru	7 679	3 858	3 821	34 050	16 857	17 193	42 102	21 075	21 028
Uruguay	2 234	1 130	1 104	3 423	1 658	1 764	2 409	1 184	1 225
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 489	2 794	2 695	28 302	13 997	14 305	35 353	17 399	17 955
The Caribbean	6 311	3 112	3 199	12 460	6 046	6 414	8 212	4 024	4 187
Antigua and Barbuda	45	21	24	94	45	49	77	38	39
Aruba	39	19	20	106	50	56	60	29	31
Bahamas	82	38	43	410	196	214	403	188	214
Barbados	211	97	113	282	135	147	203	101	102
Belize	69	34	35	405	204	202	563	285	278
Curaçao	100	50	50	191	92	100	194	100	94
French Guiana	23	12	11	305	151	153	929	465	464
Grenada	77	35	42	125	63	63	116	56	60
Guadeloupe	215	105	111	396	179	217	319	148	171
Guyana	418	208	210	809	396	413	633	335	297
Jamaica	1 407	684	723	2 827	1 402	1 425	897	439	459
Martinique	232	111	121	368	169	198	230	112	118
Puerto Rico	2 230	1 122	1 108	3 252	1 534	1 718	1 274	601	673
Saint Lucia	87	43	44	180	89	91	122	59	62
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	62	28	34	104	53	51	73	36	37
Suriname	196	99	97	618	308	310	705	340	365
Trinidad and Tobago	649	325	323	1 531	755	776	1 056	513	543
United States Virgin Islands	27	13	14	99	46	53	38	18	20

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

Table A1.3
Latin America and the Caribbean: life expectancy at birth, both sexes, 1950, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2050 and 2100
 (Years)

Countries and territories	1950	2019	2020	2021	2022	2050	2100
Latin America and the Caribbean	48.6	75.1	73.1	72.2	73.8	80.6	87.2
Latin America	48.3	75.0	73.0	72.1	73.7	80.6	87.2
Argentina	61.2	77.3	75.9	75.4	76.1	82.4	88.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40.6	67.8	64.5	63.6	64.9	73.6	81.2
Brazil	48.1	75.3	74.0	72.8	73.4	81.3	88.2
Chile	53.2	80.3	79.4	78.9	79.5	85.7	91.9
Colombia	48.2	76.8	74.8	72.8	73.7	82.3	88.8
Costa Rica	53.8	79.4	79.3	77.0	77.3	85.0	91.2
Cuba	60.1	77.6	77.6	73.7	78.2	82.9	89.1
Dominican Republic	44.3	73.6	72.9	72.6	74.2	79.3	86.5
Ecuador	49.2	77.3	72.2	73.7	77.9	82.7	88.8
El Salvador	42.4	72.6	71.1	70.7	71.5	78.3	85.3
Guatemala	39.4	73.1	71.8	69.2	68.7	78.2	85.3
Haiti	37.5	64.3	64.1	63.2	63.7	69.9	77.1
Honduras	42.7	72.9	71.5	70.1	70.7	77.4	84.6
Mexico	44.0	74.2	70.1	70.2	74.8	80.0	87.1
Nicaragua	41.0	74.1	71.8	73.8	74.6	79.4	86.3
Panama	55.0	77.8	76.7	76.2	76.8	83.2	89.5
Paraguay	58.5	73.6	73.2	70.3	70.5	77.6	84.5
Peru	46.2	76.2	73.7	72.4	73.4	81.6	88.0
Uruguay	65.6	77.5	78.4	75.4	78.0	82.4	88.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	51.1	72.2	71.1	70.6	71.1	77.6	85.0
The Caribbean	56.1	75.7	75.5	74.8	75.2	80.0	86.6
Antigua and Barbuda	57.1	78.7	78.8	78.5	79.2	83.9	90.0
Aruba	57.2	76.2	75.7	74.6	75.0	81.2	87.6
Bahamas	60.0	71.2	72.7	71.6	74.4	78.3	85.2
Barbados	55.2	77.3	77.4	77.6	77.7	82.0	88.3
Belize	50.4	73.9	72.9	70.5	71.0	79.2	86.4
Curaçao	61.1	76.1	76.1	75.4	76.7	81.1	87.3
French Guiana	49.2	76.9	77.0	74.9	77.5	82.3	88.7
Grenada	52.8	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.3	79.8	86.6
Guadeloupe	49.7	82.8	82.4	80.5	80.8	86.8	92.2
Guyana	49.5	69.1	68.5	65.7	66.0	73.6	80.9
Jamaica	56.8	71.8	71.9	70.5	70.6	76.2	83.4
Martinique	54.2	82.8	83.1	80.7	83.3	86.8	92.2
Puerto Rico	60.5	79.1	78.0	80.2	79.7	84.3	90.1
Saint Lucia	45.6	73.4	73.4	71.1	71.3	78.5	85.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	51.4	72.8	72.1	69.6	69.0	78.2	85.4
Suriname	50.4	72.2	72.6	70.3	70.3	76.5	83.8
Trinidad and Tobago	55.9	74.2	74.4	73.0	74.7	79.2	86.2
United States Virgin Islands	57.0	75.1	74.9	74.7	75.1	81.4	87.6

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

Table A1.4
Latin America and the Caribbean: life expectancy at birth, male, 1950, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2050 and 2100
 (Years)

Countries and territories	1950	2019	2020	2021	2022	2050	2100
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.5	71.9	69.7	68.8	70.6	78.1	85.4
Latin America	46.2	71.9	69.6	68.7	70.6	78.1	85.4
Argentina	58.8	73.9	72.5	72.2	72.9	79.9	86.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	38.6	65.4	61.6	60.9	62.3	70.6	79.0
Brazil	45.5	72.2	70.7	69.6	70.3	78.9	86.4
Chile	51.8	77.9	76.7	76.5	77.2	84.0	90.3
Colombia	45.9	73.8	71.5	69.4	70.3	80.1	87.1
Costa Rica	52.2	77.0	76.8	74.4	74.8	83.3	89.6
Cuba	58.5	75.2	75.0	71.2	75.8	81.1	87.7
Dominican Republic	42.5	70.5	69.4	69.3	71.0	76.5	84.8
Ecuador	47.5	74.7	68.8	70.3	75.3	80.9	87.4
El Salvador	40.4	68.0	66.4	66.1	66.8	74.6	83.1
Guatemala	39.1	70.4	68.3	66.0	65.7	75.6	83.9
Haiti	35.0	61.3	61.1	60.4	60.9	66.6	73.9
Honduras	40.8	70.5	69.1	67.9	68.5	74.9	83.1
Mexico	42.4	70.9	66.3	66.1	71.5	77.3	85.3
Nicaragua	39.9	71.1	68.6	70.8	71.6	76.8	84.8
Panama	53.9	74.8	73.5	73.0	73.7	81.1	87.6
Paraguay	56.0	71.0	70.4	67.4	67.6	74.9	82.8
Peru	45.2	73.9	70.8	70.1	71.3	79.8	86.8
Uruguay	62.8	73.6	74.7	71.7	74.1	79.6	86.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	49.0	68.0	66.7	66.3	66.9	73.9	82.7
The Caribbean	54.4	72.2	72.0	71.4	71.8	76.9	84.4
Antigua and Barbuda	54.6	75.9	76.1	75.8	76.5	82.0	88.3
Aruba	54.0	73.3	72.8	71.8	72.1	78.8	85.9
Bahamas	57.2	68.4	69.1	68.1	70.8	75.0	83.0
Barbados	52.8	75.2	75.4	75.6	75.7	80.3	87.1
Belize	48.0	71.1	69.6	67.1	67.7	76.5	84.7
Curaçao	59.2	72.2	72.1	71.5	72.7	78.1	85.2
French Guiana	46.5	74.2	74.3	72.1	74.8	80.2	87.1
Grenada	50.5	72.1	72.2	72.2	72.6	77.3	85.0
Guadeloupe	47.2	79.1	78.6	77.0	77.3	83.2	88.8
Guyana	47.6	65.8	65.1	62.5	62.8	70.0	78.6
Jamaica	55.4	69.7	69.8	68.5	68.5	73.6	81.7
Martinique	52.2	79.6	79.9	77.6	80.3	84.0	89.6
Puerto Rico	58.9	74.8	73.6	75.9	75.6	80.9	87.0
Saint Lucia	44.8	70.1	70.0	67.8	68.0	75.4	83.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	49.5	70.5	69.8	67.4	66.7	75.7	83.9
Suriname	48.4	68.9	69.3	67.2	67.2	73.3	81.8
Trinidad and Tobago	54.4	70.8	71.0	69.7	71.3	76.3	84.2
United States Virgin Islands	55.2	69.8	69.7	69.5	69.8	77.0	84.0

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

Table A1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean: life expectancy at birth, female, 1950, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2050 and 2100
 (Years)

Countries and territories	1950	2019	2020	2021	2022	2050	2100
Latin America and the Caribbean	50.8	78.3	76.7	75.8	77.0	83.1	89.1
Latin America	50.5	78.2	76.7	75.7	77.0	83.1	89.1
Argentina	64.3	80.7	79.3	78.6	79.3	84.8	90.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	42.8	70.5	67.8	66.8	67.9	76.7	83.4
Brazil	51.0	78.5	77.4	76.0	76.6	83.7	90.0
Chile	54.6	82.7	82.0	81.4	81.9	87.4	93.5
Colombia	50.6	79.7	78.1	76.4	77.1	84.4	90.5
Costa Rica	55.5	82.0	81.9	79.8	80.0	86.7	92.8
Cuba	61.9	80.1	80.2	76.4	80.6	84.6	90.6
Dominican Republic	46.3	77.0	76.9	76.3	77.5	82.1	88.3
Ecuador	51.0	80.0	76.1	77.5	80.5	84.6	90.3
El Salvador	44.5	76.8	75.4	75.1	75.8	81.8	87.6
Guatemala	39.8	75.8	75.5	72.7	71.8	80.7	86.7
Haiti	40.0	67.3	67.1	66.1	66.7	73.3	80.2
Honduras	44.8	75.4	74.0	72.5	73.2	79.9	86.0
Mexico	45.6	77.6	74.3	74.9	78.2	82.7	88.9
Nicaragua	42.2	77.0	75.0	76.8	77.6	81.9	87.8
Panama	56.2	81.0	80.0	79.6	80.1	85.4	91.4
Paraguay	61.1	76.4	76.2	73.4	73.6	80.4	86.2
Peru	47.3	78.5	76.8	74.7	75.5	83.4	89.2
Uruguay	69.0	81.3	81.9	79.3	81.7	85.1	90.9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	53.5	76.6	75.8	75.2	75.7	81.3	87.4
The Caribbean	57.9	79.2	79.1	78.3	78.7	83.1	88.8
Antigua and Barbuda	59.1	81.2	81.3	80.9	81.6	85.6	91.6
Aruba	60.2	79.0	78.4	77.3	77.7	83.4	89.3
Bahamas	62.6	73.8	76.3	75.1	77.8	81.4	87.1
Barbados	56.8	79.1	79.2	79.4	79.6	83.5	89.4
Belize	53.1	77.2	76.6	74.3	74.7	81.9	88.2
Curaçao	62.9	79.9	79.9	79.1	80.3	83.9	89.7
French Guiana	52.4	79.9	79.9	78.0	80.3	84.3	90.3
Grenada	54.7	77.8	77.9	77.9	78.3	82.2	88.2
Guadeloupe	52.3	85.9	85.8	83.7	83.9	89.6	95.2
Guyana	51.6	72.7	72.1	69.1	69.4	77.4	83.8
Jamaica	58.1	73.9	73.9	72.5	72.7	78.8	85.2
Martinique	56.2	85.6	85.8	83.6	86.0	89.2	94.8
Puerto Rico	62.2	83.5	82.6	84.5	83.9	87.5	93.4
Saint Lucia	46.2	77.1	77.1	74.7	74.9	81.5	87.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	52.9	75.6	74.9	72.4	71.7	80.8	86.9
Suriname	52.9	75.7	76.0	73.6	73.6	79.8	85.8
Trinidad and Tobago	57.5	77.7	77.9	76.4	78.2	82.1	88.1
United States Virgin Islands	58.7	81.1	81.0	80.6	80.9	85.2	91.2

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Note: Only countries or territories with 90,000 or more inhabitants in 2022 are listed individually; the others are included in the totals but are not listed separately.

Table A1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean: selected indicators, by country, 2022

Countries and territories	Population by age group (Thousands at mid-year)			Ageing index (Per 100)	Total fertility rate	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Total growth rate (Per 1,000)
	0–14	15–64	65 and over				
Latin America and the Caribbean	306 843	892 205	121 490	57.8	1.85	13.1	6.7
Latin America	302 063	875 314	118 148	57.1	1.85	13.1	6.8
Argentina	20 983	59 189	10 848	70.2	1.88	8.8	5.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7 537	15 726	1 186	24.6	2.58	24.9	12.3
Brazil	87 294	300 801	42 532	72.2	1.63	12.3	4.5
Chile	7 182	26 916	5 109	99.7	1.54	4.9	1.2
Colombia	22 143	72 269	9 336	63.4	1.69	10.9	3.3
Costa Rica	2 092	7 148	1 122	78.4	1.52	6.8	5.3
Cuba	3 525	15 354	3 545	140.0	1.45	4.0	-1.5
Dominican Republic	6 088	14 707	1 663	41.2	2.25	24.4	9.4
Ecuador	9 250	23 934	2 818	44.0	2.00	10.7	10.6
El Salvador	3 221	8 410	1 042	45.6	1.78	9.9	4.0
Guatemala	11 561	22 374	1 753	22.0	2.35	19.8	13.6
Haiti	7 432	14 685	1 053	22.3	2.77	43.4	11.9
Honduras	6 285	13 690	891	22.1	2.34	12.8	14.9
Mexico	62 495	171 288	21 225	49.7	1.80	10.9	7.5
Nicaragua	4 131	9 030	736	26.7	2.28	12.3	14.2
Panama	2 304	5 740	773	48.4	2.30	12.7	13.3
Paraguay	3 915	8 798	849	32.4	2.44	16.4	11.0
Peru	17 710	44 660	5 728	46.3	2.16	9.7	8.1
Uruguay	1 307	4 472	1 067	108.9	1.48	5.8	0.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15 608	36 123	4 873	46.9	2.19	14.8	18.0
The Caribbean	4 762	16 826	3 332	99.0	1.62	11.9	2.8
Antigua and Barbuda	35	133	20	87.1	1.58	5.0	5.9
Aruba	35	144	34	147.1	1.18	12.6	-2.4
Bahamas	156	591	73	72.8	1.38	10.1	6.5
Barbados	95	376	92	136.2	1.63	10.4	1.4
Belize	225	544	41	28.7	1.99	10.1	13.0
Curaçao	66	260	57	125.0	1.65	7.8	4.8
French Guiana	196	377	36	29.2	3.47	7.6	24.9
Grenada	60	165	25	62.3	1.99	12.3	6.1
Guadeloupe	143	490	159	149.0	2.03	4.4	-0.8
Guyana	463	1 053	102	34.8	2.37	23.6	5.3
Jamaica	1 122	4 112	421	60.2	1.34	11.3	-1.1
Martinique	117	451	167	192.9	1.91	6.2	-1.4
Puerto Rico	874	4 139	1 492	223.1	1.28	6.8	2.0
Saint Lucia	65	262	33	78.5	1.39	11.9	1.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	46	140	23	73.8	1.78	12.5	-3.2
Suriname	324	820	91	43.4	2.32	16.1	7.7
Trinidad and Tobago	583	2 126	353	90.2	1.61	15.0	2.8
United States Virgin Islands	38	120	41	144.5	2.11	5.3	-7.5

Source: Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2022 revision and United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 2022* [online] <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

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Ageing index= (population aged 65 and over/population aged under 15) x 100.

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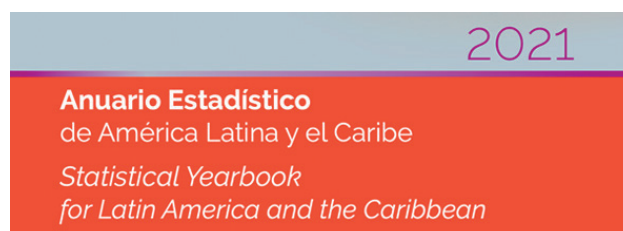
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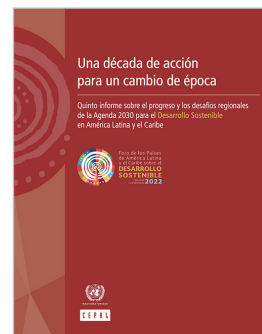
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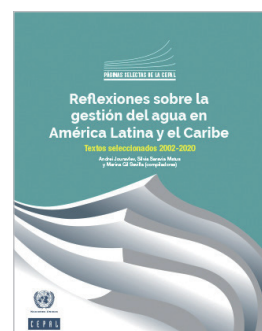
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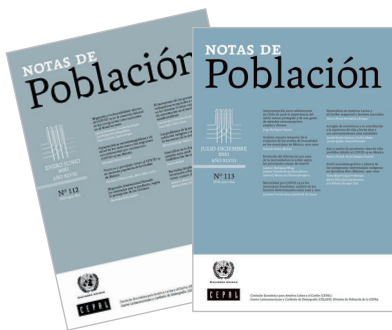
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