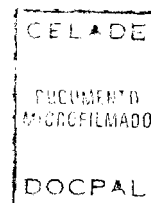


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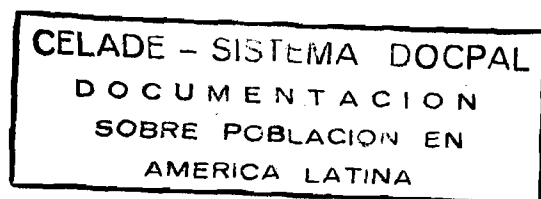
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MARITAL STRUCTURE AND FERTILITY

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MARITAL STRUCTURE AND FERTILITY

1. Introduction

This document contains an analysis of the extent to which family size and fertility levels in each of the countries considered are influenced by the marital structure of the female population of childbearing age and by the factors determining the different types of unions that are formed. The concept of marital structure includes the status (whether legal or not) of a woman's union as well as the number of such unions. In this case, only the latter aspect has been considered, it being borne in mind that this factor is related to a woman's age at first union and that it influences the duration of each union as well as the total amount of time covered by all the unions. The longer the amount of time spent in marriages or consensual unions by a woman who has participated in two or more such unions, the longer she is exposed to the risk of pregnancy and, therefore, the greater her fertility, especially if no steps are taken to control fertility.

It was subsequently established that women who have been involved in more than one union usually exhibit a higher level of fertility and that, because they marry or form consensual unions earlier, they tend to have larger families by the end of their period of fertility than do women who have participated in only one union.

In addition, the chances that a woman will be involved in more than one union depend on the stability of the first union and, to a lesser degree, on the rate of adult male mortality prevailing in the country concerned. The stability of the first union, as measured by the amount of time it lasts, is linked to the legal status of that union; it can be demonstrated that consensual unions last for a shorter amount of time in many cases. It can also be shown that a woman who has participated in more than one union tends to have formed the first such union at an earlier age; however, if the earliness of that first union is linked to a lower fecundability on her parts, it could lower the probability that she would have children, which might be an explanation for the dissolution of that union.

Variations in a country's marital structure depend on the make-up of those groups of women of childbearing age displaying significant differences from one another. The most striking differences are to be found between those groups of women residing in urban areas versus those residing in rural areas.

It may be demonstrated that women living in rural areas marry or form consensual unions earlier, regardless of their number and legal status, than women living in urban settings. This implies that rural women are more likely to participate in more than one union, which -together with the fact that they are conditioned to sustain a higher level of fertility- means that they have larger families even before reaching the end of their childbearing years.

Aside from the above factors, which partly account for the significant differences between urban and rural fertility, other factors are involved that have not been considered in this analysis, such as the family size ultimately desired, the number of surviving children, the participation of women in the labour force, etc. The main reason for excluding these factors was to keep the analysis focused as closely as possible on the marital structure and the factors most directly related to it.

The relative weight of the factors considered, such as the type of union, the number of unions, the age at the time of the first union, the combined duration of the unions, the woman's place of residence and, finally, the woman's age at the time the survey was taken were determined by using the method of breaking down or separating out the specific effects of fertility and structure-related factors.

Despite the fact that the method of breaking down the different values obtained for a fertility indicator permits the comparison of only two population sub-groups (two sub-populations in one country or two given countries), comparing the relative effects by country makes it possible to use the method to compare different countries simultaneously.

In addition to this method, the most simple of linear models, i.e., a simple additive model, has been used for country comparisons because it is easy to apply and because, even without including interactive effects, it reproduces the level of fertility by category very satisfactorily.

This is why it was used to summarize cumulative fertility while taking into account the women's ages at the time of first union, the duration of the unions and their places of residence at the time of the survey. In this case, the use of the simple additive model made it possible to determine magnitudes and signs for the adjustments corresponding to those two factors which clearly indicate each factor's relative weight and its variations within and between countries.

As started earlier, the variation in the age at first union of women who have been involved in one marriage or consensual union only is significantly different from that of women who have participated in two or more such relationships. These two groups of women have been compared as part of this analysis, and the influences of this structure-related factor on differences in fertility has been evaluated.

Since data on the women's age distribution both at first union and at the time of the survey were available, it was possible to compare the uncompleted process of entry into marriages or consensual unions among women under 35 years of age with that of women who have virtually completed this process. In this case, a fertility model called the logi-Gomperts model has been used to sum up the age distributions at first union and at the time of the survey.

2. Variations in marital status by country, age and area of residence

This analysis deals with four categories as regards the marital status of the female populations of childbearing age: single, married or living in consensual unions, widowed and separated or divorced. Detailed information on the variations in these four categories is given in table 1 of the annex. Selected data from that table is presented in the following summary table, by country; the third and fourth categories have been combined.

Table 1
DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE BY COUNTRY ACCORDING
TO THEIR MARITAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEYS

Country	Single	Married or in consensual unions	Widowed, separated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married or in consensual unions	Widowed, separated/ divorced	Total
Colombia	41.9	48.9	9.2	100.0	31.6	60.4	8.0	100.0
Costa Rica ^{a/}	27.6	62.1	10.3	100.0	16.9	75.8	7.3	100.0
Dom. Republic	32.0	50.6	17.4	100.0	22.3	66.7	11.0	100.0
Mexico ^{b/}	17.7	72.7	9.6	100.0	9.5	84.0	6.6	100.0
Peru	41.5	48.2	9.3	100.0	32.2	59.7	8.1	100.0
Panama ^{a/}	17.0	67.9	15.1	100.0	8.1	82.3	9.6	100.0
Jamaica	9.4	75.1	14.8	100.0	11.8	72.1	16.1	100.0
Guyana	18.3	72.0	9.7	100.0	24.1	68.0	7.9	100.0

^{a/} The surveys conducted in Costa Rica and Panama do not include data for women in the 15-19 age group.

^{b/} The surveys conducted in Mexico includes data for women in the 15-19 age group only if they have children.

The limitations of the data given for Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico notwithstanding, table 1 indicates that Jamaica has the lowest percentages of single women in both urban and rural areas, with a high percentage of separated or divorced women. In contrast, Peru and Colombia exhibit the highest percentage of single women and the lowest percentage of separated or divorced women.

A more complete picture of the variations in the marital structure is provided by table 1 in the annex, which indicates the distribution of women according to their marital status by age.

As shown in table 1, there tends to be a higher percentage of single women in urban areas aged 30 years and under in all the countries except Jamaica and Guyana. As is to be expected, the percentage of single women declines as their age increases, the figures being approximately 9% for Colombia and Costa Rica and approximately 2% for the rest of the countries.

In other words, more women of childbearing age are or have been married in the other countries than in Colombia and Costa Rica. This fact may help to account for the lower fertility levels in those two countries. Finally, table 1 of the annex indicates that Colombia has the highest percentage of women living in urban areas (68%) while Guyana has the lowest percentage (34%); this factor also helps to explain the variations in fertility.

3. Variations in cumulative fertility by country, age and area of residence

As is well known, the mean parity of women who are married or living in consensual unions (see table 2 of the annex) exhibits a high positive correlation with age due, inter alia, to these women's longer exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, while the mean parity of women in the 15-19 age group varies between 0.64 and 1.12, mean parity values range from 4.75 to 8.85 for women in the 45-49 age group who are at the end of their period of fertility.

Variations in women's mean parity is equally related to their place of residence, the average ratio of rural to urban parity being on the order of 1.16.

Table 2 also shows that, except in Jamaica and Guyana, there is a higher percentage of women who are married or living in consensual unions in rural areas (1.22), indicating that there is a differential between rural and urban fertility of approximately 1.45; in very general terms, this means that the final size of rural families is 45% greater than that of urban families.

This table also shows that Jamaica and Guyana exhibit the smallest differential between rural and urban fertility (1.33 and 1.24, respectively) whereas Costa Rica and Panama display the highest coefficients (1.70 and 1.61). Factors such as the age at first union, the type of first union, the number of unions, the ease of access to programmes for mothers and their children that include family planning programmes, etc., should be explored in order to account for the differences observed from one country or area of residence to another.

Table 2

VARIATIONS IN THE PERCENTAGE OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED OR LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS, THE RATIO OF WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED OR LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS IN RURAL AREAS TO THOSE IN URBAN AREAS, AND THE RATIO BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN PARITIES.

Country	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratios		Rural/urban differential
	Married/in consensual unions	Mean parity	Married/in consensual unions	Mean parity	RM/UM	RP/UP	
Colombia	58.1	3.87	68.3	5.02	1.30	1.18	1.53
Costa Rica	72.4	3.44	83.1	5.11	1.48	1.15	1.70
Dominican Republic	68.0	3.43	77.7	4.76	1.39	1.14	1.58
Mexico	82.1	4.13	90.6	5.06	1.23	1.10	1.35
Peru	59.9	4.32	67.9	5.23	1.21	1.13	1.37
Panama	83.0	3.37	91.9	4.87	1.11	1.45	1.61
Jamaica	90.7	3.00	88.2	4.10	0.97	1.37	1.33
Guyana	81.7	3.27	75.9	4.50	0.90	1.38	1.24
Mean values	77.0	3.44	80.4	5.04	1.22	1.16	1.45

RM: Percentage of rural married women.

UM: Percentage of urban married women.

RP: Rural parity.

UP: Urban parity.

4. Influence of age and marital structure on differences in cumulative fertility

As already noted in section 3, the difference between the size of rural and urban families is in large part due to the fact that, given the influence of certain factors or their absence, specific rural fertility is considerably higher than urban fertility.

Assuming that the group of single women of childbearing age (15-49 years) does not take part in the reproductive process, the average number of children per woman can be determined for each age group without making distinctions according to marital status. By breaking down the difference between two overall averages,^{1/} this makes it possible to estimate how much of the difference between the rural and urban values is due to the differences in the age and marital structure of these two groups and how much is due to differences in specific fertility levels.

Table 3
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN, REGARDLESS OF MARITAL STATUS,
FOR URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF SPECIFIC
FERTILITY, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, BY COUNTRY.

Country	Average number of children			Relative effects		
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Differential	Specific fertility	Age	Marital status
Colombia	2.25	3.43	1.18	66.0	18.0	16.0
Costa Rica	2.48	4.24	1.76	77.2	10.1	12.7
Dom. Republic	2.37	3.55	1.18	64.7	19.5	15.8
Mexico	3.40	4.58	1.18	73.0	11.9	15.1
Peru	2.12	3.35	1.23	43.2	33.1	23.7
Panama	2.80	4.48	1.68	75.3	12.9	11.8
Jamaica	2.72	3.61	0.89	88.4	10.1	1.6
Guyana	2.63	3.34	0.71	115.9	-8.2	-7.8

^{1/} Bocaz, A. "Método de descomposición de la diferencia entre dos tasas generales", April 1984, CELADE, unpublished.

The average number of children per woman which is given in table 2 is higher than the corresponding figures shown in table 3 because the former takes into account only those women participating in the reproductive process.

With respect to the averages given in table 3, the difference between urban and rural fertility is primarily due to the different specific fertility levels. Although there are some problems involved in comparing the figures for the various countries, it can be stated that the relative effect of the specific rates is on the order of 74%, while that of the age factor is 12%, and the relative effect of the marital structure is therefore 14%.

It may also be seen that the marital structure in Jamaica is similar from one area of residence to another, as indicated by the value given for the relative effect of this factor (1.6). Furthermore, the negative values for the effects of both age and marital status are noteworthy. This is due to the fact that the women residing in rural areas of Jamaica are younger and, as a concomitant, more of them are single. In other words, if this were not the case, the difference between rural and urban fertility would be greater than its actual low level of 0.71.

5. Influence of age and marital structure on differences in recent fertility

The relative effects of age and marital structure and of specific fertility on the differences observed between rural and urban cumulative fertility were determined in section 4.

The same type of analysis can be used to account for the difference between recent fertility in rural and urban areas. "Recent fertility" is understood to refer to that taking place in the five-years period immediately prior to the date of each survey.

Table 4 is a summary of the statistics given in table 4 of the annex, which indicate the projected values as regards ultimate family size, assuming that the fertility rates observed during that five-years period remain constant over time until the women's childbearing years have ended.

Table 4

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN MARRIED OR LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS DURING THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE SURVEY; OVERALL FERTILITY RATES: GENERAL, MARITAL AND OF SINGLE WOMEN, BY AREA OF RESIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN RESIDING IN URBAN AREAS, BY COUNTRY.

Country	Urban areas				Rural areas				Percent- age urban
	% of married/ in consensual unions	Overall fertility rate			% of married/ in consensual unions	Overall fertility rate			
		General	Marital	Single		General	Marital	Single	
Colombia	44.6	3.60	7.94	0.66	55.1	6.98	11.34	2.58	67.99
Costa Rica	57.6	3.12	5.88	1.08	71.6	5.20	7.38	1.85	55.27
Dom.Republic	47.5	4.22	7.47	0.86	62.2	7.43	10.50	1.73	54.03
Mexico	48.9	5.24	9.92	0.99	60.0	7.66	11.92	1.53	61.95
Peru	48.2	4.76	9.61	0.61	59.7	7.21	11.95	1.03	68.21
Panama	64.0	3.53	6.06	1.09	78.9	6.16	8.20	1.87	39.47
Jamaica	60.6	4.32	6.03	1.49	58.2	5.70	7.80	2.31	46.40
Guyana	60.2	4.42	6.37	1.09	56.1	5.22	8.38	1.26	33.67

It may be seen that the fertility of single women is consistently higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The largest completed rural families are to be expected in Colombia and Jamaica, where the mean values are on the order of 2.45; in the latter country, even the family size for single urban women is quite significant (1.45).

At the other end of the scale, the smallest final family size for single women both in rural areas (1.03) and in urban areas (0.61) is to be found in Peru.

Table 3 of the annex (fertility rates: general, marital and of single women, by age) indicates that the highest marital fertility rates are accounted for by the 15-19 age group except in the Dominican Republic and Mexico, where the highest rates are found in the 20-24 age group. If it is assumed that the sampling errors do not change the order of the values observed for each age group, then marital fertility in rural areas of the Dominican Republic and Mexico may be said to occur slightly later.

The following values can be deduced as regards the relative effects of age distribution, the marital structure and specific fertility rates.

Table 5
GENERAL FERTILITY RATES FOR URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN AND THE RELATIVE EFFECTS
OF SPECIFIC FERTILITY, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR
PERIOD PRECEDING THE DATE OF THE SURVEY, BY COUNTRY.

Country	General fertility rate			Relative effects		
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Differential	Specific fertility	Age	Marital status
Colombia	100.4	193.0	92.6	72.5	11.7	15.8
Costa Rica	110.3	172.8	62.5	62.1	14.9	23.0
Dominican Republic	120.5	202.2	81.8	69.5	8.2	22.3
Mexico	141.6	204.0	62.4	52.1	17.4	30.4
Peru	130.2	191.0	60.8	63.9	10.8	25.3
Panama	128.6	208.2	79.6	69.0	10.7	20.3
Jamaica	131.9	149.1	17.2	214.2	-80.1	-34.1
Guyana	130.8	143.8	13.0	203.9	-63.3	-40.6

It may be seen that the difference between urban and rural fertility, as measured by the general fertility rate during the five-year period prior to the date of the survey, is primarily due to the differences in specific rates and, to a lesser degree, to variations in marital status. Age distribution has a relatively small impact, with a mean value of slightly over 10%.

The values arrived at for these relative effects in Jamaica and Guyana are noteworthy; in these countries, the effect of the specific rates exceeds 200%, and the effects of age and marital status are therefore negative. This is due to the fact that female populations of childbearing age in urban areas tend to be younger than rural women and include a higher percentage of women who are married or living in consensual unions.

6. Influence of age at first union and the number of unions on cumulative fertility

The first element that meets the eye upon examining table 6 and figure 1 is the extent to which cumulative fertility depends upon the percentage of women having been involved in a single marriage or consensual union. It might be argued that this is so because this group of women is quite definitely in the majority in all the countries except Jamaica and Guyana and, furthermore that the women in this group have more stable relationship than women who have been involved in two or more unions.

Table 6

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN ONE UNION ONLY AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN (CUMULATIVE FERTILITY) BY COUNTRY, ACCORDING TO URBAN OR RURAL AREA OF RESIDENCE.

Country	Urban areas		Country	Rural areas	
	% of women-one union only	Mean parity of women in the area		% of women-one union only	Mean parity of women in the area
Jamaica	51.9	2.98 (3.06)*	Jamaica	51.2	4.09 (4.04)*
Guyana	60.4	3.22 (3.24)	Dom.Republic	71.2	4.77 (4.65)
Dom.Republic	64.2	3.50 (3.32)	Panama	74.8	4.87 (4.76)
Panama	75.5	3.37 (3.56)	Guyana	79.4	4.40 (4.90)
Peru	87.0	4.12 (3.80)	Colombia	83.1	5.01 (5.02)
Colombia	88.3	3.87 (3.83)	Peru	87.6	5.23 (5.16)
Costa Rica	92.8	3.43 (3.92)	Costa Rica	89.9	5.11 (5.23)
Mexico	92.4	4.15 (3.91)	Mexico	92.5	5.58 (5.31)
		$r = \underline{\underline{0.79}}$			$r = \underline{\underline{0.87}}$

*/ These values have been extrapolated from the linear regression between the percentage of women taking part in one union only and mean parity.

Figure 1

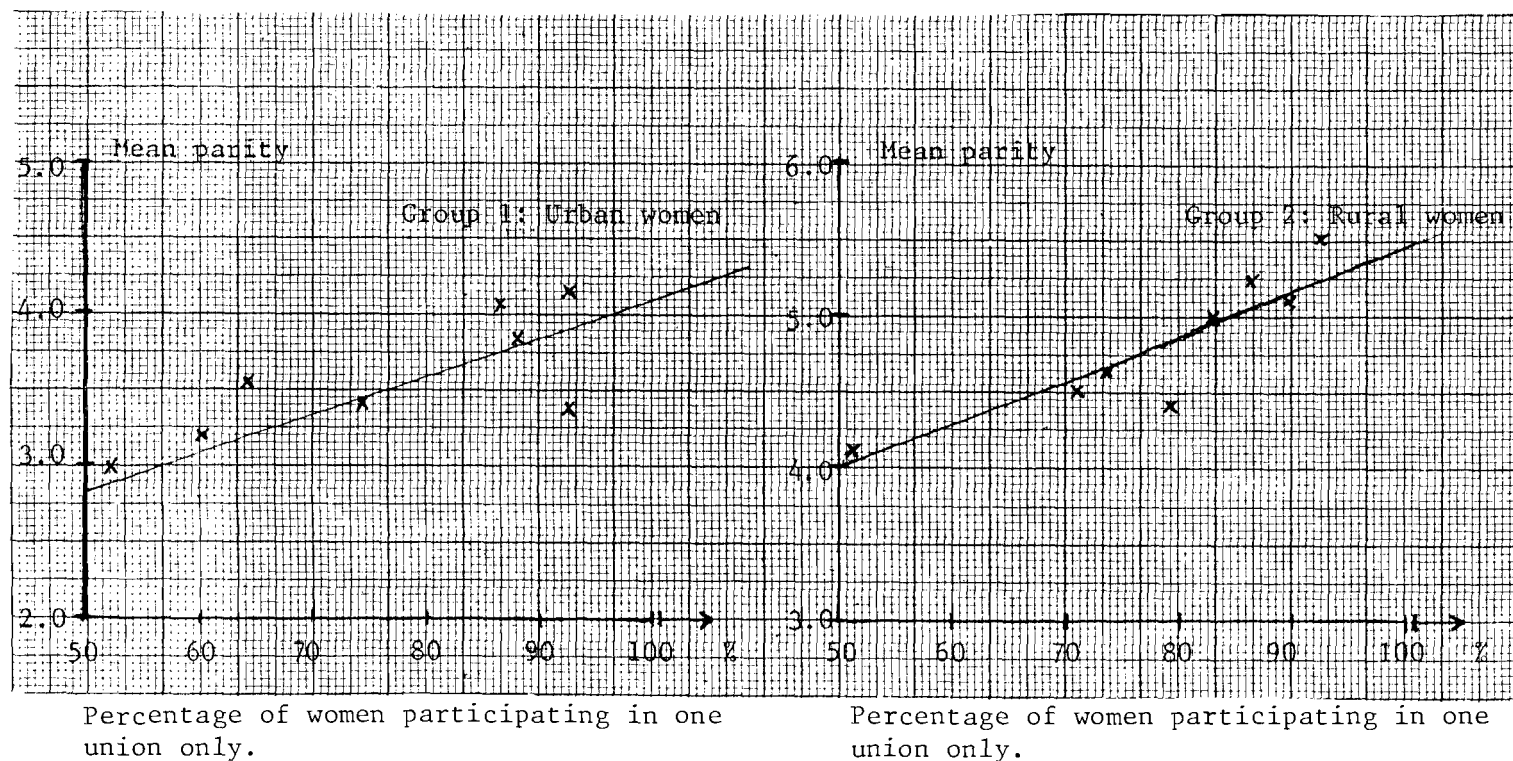


Table 4 (see annex) shows that women entering into one union only do so later than women who form two or more unions; they also exhibit a lower level of parity, which is more marked among women residing in urban setting. This is also shown in the following summary table.

Table 7
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN, MEAN PARITY AND RATIO OF PARITIES ACCORDING
TO THE NUMBER OF UNIONS, BY COUNTRY AND URBAN OR
RURAL AREA OF RESIDENCE

Country	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	% of women			Mean parity			% of women			Mean parity		
	One union	Two unions or more	Total	One union	Two unions or more	Ratio	One union	Two unions or more	Total	One union	Two unions or more	Ratio
Colombia	88.3	11.7	100.0	3.78	4.81	1.27	83.1	16.9	100.0	4.85	5.80	1.20
Costa Rica	92.8	7.2	100.0	3.33	4.65	1.40	89.9	10.1	100.0	5.01	6.10	1.20
Dom. Republic	64.2	35.8	100.0	3.21	4.03	1.26	71.2	28.8	100.0	4.76	4.77	1.00
Mexico	92.4	7.6	100.0	4.08	4.97	1.22	92.5	7.5	100.0	5.02	5.58	1.11
Peru	87.0	13.0	100.0	3.99	5.23	1.31	87.6	12.4	100.0	5.13	5.86	1.14
Panama	75.5	24.5	100.0	2.97	4.61	1.55	74.8	25.2	100.0	4.66	5.50	1.18
Jamaica	51.9	48.1	100.0	2.39	3.54	1.48	51.2	48.8	100.0	3.61	4.60	1.27
Guyana	60.4	39.6	100.0	2.87	3.75	1.31	79.4	20.6	100.0	4.27	4.89	1.15

The table indicates that, in urban areas, women taking part in two or more marriages or consensual unions have a higher level of parity, ranging from 22% (Mexico) to 55% (Panama). In rural areas, with the exception of the Dominican Republic, the highest parity rates range from 11% (Mexico) to 27% (Jamaica). It may therefore be concluded that the difference is more marked in urban areas than in rural zones; the reasons for this may be that a higher percentage of women form more than one union in urban areas, that these women leave shorter intervals between one union and the next, and that in each new union women customarily decide to have additional children in order to maintain the stability of that union.

Lastly, the difference observed in this respect between urban and rural women can be broken down according to the effect of differences in specific fertility and the effects of their age at first union and the number of unions.

Table 8
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS AND THE
RELATIVE EFFECTS OF SPECIFIC RATES, AGE AT FIRST UNION
AND THE NUMBER OF UNIONS, BY COUNTRY.

Country	Mean parity			Relative effects		
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Differential	Specific fertility	Age at first union	Number of unions
Colombia	3.87	5.01	1.14	88.01	7.75	4.24
Costa Rica	3.43	5.11	1.68	82.31	12.72	4.98
Dominican Republic	3.50	4.76	1.26	92.81	6.23	0.96
Mexico	4.15	5.06	0.91	73.03	20.39	6.58
Peru	4.12	5.23	1.11	86.90	9.78	3.32
Panama	3.37	4.87	1.50	71.42	21.52	7.06
Jamaica	2.98	4.09	1.11	106.76	-3.22	-3.53
Guyana	3.22	4.40	1.18	100.40	4.10	-4.48

It is clear that the difference between mean parity in urban and rural areas is primarily due to the effect of specific fertility. Thus, in the case of Peru, the lower limit of the relative weight obtained for this factor is 71.4%, while the values for Jamaica and Guyana are over 100% due to the negative effect of the two structure-related factors.

It may also be noted that the number of unions has a very slight effect because of the similarity of the marital structure in these areas and because of the interaction between specific rates and the number of unions.

7. Influence of the duration of the union and the number of unions on cumulative fertility

Although the close correlation between the duration of a union and cumulative fertility is a given, it should be pointed out that this correlation is considerably greater for women who have taken part in one marriage or consensual union only than for women who have been involved in two or more such unions.

Thus, for example, the corresponding figures for women residing in urban areas in Colombia are as follows:

Duration of the union (in years)	<u>2.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>32.5</u>
Observed parity	1.18	2.64	4.14	5.56	6.48	8.29	9.09
Projected parity	1.11	2.78	4.18	5.56	6.75	8.30	9.03

The projected values were arrived at by using the bilogistic model:

$$\ln(10/P-1) = -0.1901 + 0.8844 \ln(35/D-1)$$

P = Mean parity; D = Mean duration of the union

In contrast, the figures for women residing in rural areas in the same country are as follows:

Duration of the union (in years)	<u>2.5</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>32.5</u>
Observed parity	2.10	3.07	5.17	6.14	7.38	9.15	10.03
Projected parity	1.66	3.63	5.13	6.42	7.61	8.79	10.09

In this case, the bilogistic model is as follows:

$$\ln(11/P-1) = -0.3382 + 0.8041 \ln(35/D-1)$$

The mean annual increase in parity is greater among women residing in rural areas and, concomitantly, among women who have taken part in two or more unions. The increases for urban women having participated in one union only range between 0.242 and 0.348, while the increase for women with two unions or more varies between 0.278 and 0.374. The values for women living in rural areas who have been involved in one union only fluctuate between 0.320 and 0.404, whereas the values for women who have taken part in two or more unions range from 0.343 to 0.425.

In addition to the above-mentioned figures, table 9 includes the variation in the percentage of women participating in a single union or in two or more unions, by place of residence in the country. It also indicates the mean

duration (in years) of the union or unions. It may be seen that women who have formed two or more unions spend a longer amount of time in that status than do women taking part in one union only. This, together with a greater increase in parity, accounts for this group's higher cumulative fertility.

Table 9
PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN, MEAN DURATION OF THE UNION AND MEAN ANNUAL INCREASE
IN PARITY ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF UNIONS, BY COUNTRY
AND URBAN OR RURAL AREA OF RESIDENCE.

Country	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	One union only			Two or more unions			One union only			Two or more unions		
	%	Mean dura- tion	Annual increase in parity	%	Mean dura- tion	Annual increase in parity	%	Mean dura- tion	Annual increase in parity	%	Mean dura- tion	Annual increase in parity
Colombia	88.3	11.45	0.325	11.7	13.40	0.374	83.1	12.00	0.404	16.9	13.65	0.425
Costa Rica	92.8	11.53	0.289	7.2	12.80	0.363	89.9	12.93	0.387	10.1	13.66	0.441
Dom. Republic	64.2	10.18	0.315	35.8	11.86	0.340	71.2	12.62	0.377	28.8	12.76	0.374
Mexico	92.4	11.74	0.348	7.6	14.04	0.354	92.5	13.14	0.382	7.5	15.59	0.358
Peru	89.1	11.96	0.334	10.9	14.28	0.364	87.7	14.03	0.366	12.3	14.73	0.400
Panama	75.5	10.92	0.272	24.5	13.57	0.340	74.8	13.78	0.338	25.2	13.53	0.406
Jamaica	48.1	9.89	0.242	51.9	11.06	0.320	51.2	11.28	0.320	48.8	13.02	0.353
Guyana	60.4	10.62	0.270	39.6	13.44	0.278	79.4	12.86	0.332	20.6	14.26	0.343

Finally, table 10 shows the values for the relative effects of the specific rates as well as the distribution -related effects of the duration of the union (or unions) and the number of unions.

Table 10

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN PER WOMAN (PARITY) FOR URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN
AND THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF SPECIFIC FERTILITY (PARITY),
THE DURATION OF THE UNION (OR UNIONS) AND THE NUMBER OF UNIONS.

Country	Average number of children per woman			Relative effects (%)		
	Urban areas	Rural areas	Dif- ferential	Specific parity	Duration of union(s)	Number of unions
Colombia	3.87	5.01	1.14	81.42%	12.57%	6.01%
Costa Rica	3.43	5.11	1.68	74.86	18.31	6.83
Dominican Republic	3.50	4.76	1.26	59.74	30.50	9.77
Mexico	4.15	5.06	0.91	55.21	33.54	11.25
Peru	4.12	5.23	1.11	52.44	35.24	12.33
Panama	3.37	4.87	1.50	67.00	24.79	8.21
Jamaica	2.99	4.09	1.10	73.01	21.06	5.92
Guyana	3.22	4.40	1.18	66.57	28.02	5.41

With the exception of Colombia and Costa Rica, it may be seen that the effects of distribution carry greater weight than when the number of unions was related to the age at first union. In other words, the duration of the union (or unions) is more significant than the age at first union when comparing urban and rural women within each country. The situation is relatively balanced in the case of Panama with the age at first union and its duration being of equal importance. In the case of Jamaica and Guyana, the distribution of the number of unions is relatively even, indicating that the relative effects are also very similar.

It may be therefore be concluded that both the age at first union and the duration of the union are important factors, but that the latter carries greater weight. Furthermore, since specific fertility has an even greater impact, the group of women who have taken part in one marriage or consensual union only must be considered separately from that of women having had two or more unions.

8. Influence of the age at first union and the duration of the union on the cumulative fertility of women who have formed one union only

It has already been seen that specific fertility is the most important factor in accounting for the difference between urban and rural fertility in each country. It is clear that this disparity and the extent of urbanization in the country explain the differences in fertility from one country to another.

It is therefore useful to determine the extent to which these two factors account for the variation in mean individual parity as well as how much they affect the mean parity of groups of women whose age at first union and its duration are specified.

Although a simple additive model is not the optimum model for dealing with this variation, it was chosen because the parameters (or adjustments for each specific category) can be determined relatively easily and because it produces an adequate fit with the mean values for the various categories.

The parameters have been related to the overall mean so that they will be comparable; in other words, the effect of the differences between areas in the various countries has been eliminated. The model is therefore expressed as follows:

$$P_{ij} = P(1 + a_i + b_j)$$

P = overall mean parity, whether for the group of urban or rural women;

a_i = relative effect (or adjustment) of the age at first union;

b_j = relative effect (or adjustment) of the duration of the union.

The figures given in table 10 indicate that the two factors which are taken into consideration account for between 47.1% (Costa Rica, urban) and 64.0% (Dominican Republic, urban) of the variation in parity. This means that cumulative fertility in Costa Rica varies more than it does in the Dominican Republic. The "fit" of the linear model for the 49 categories which were considered ranges from 90.0% (Dominican Republic) to 97.3% (Mexico), thus indicating that the simple additive model is suitable for comparing the urban areas or different countries.

Table 11

VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS (a_i): ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CATEGORY OF AGE AT FIRST UNION; (b_j): ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CATEGORY OF THE UNION'S DURATION AND GENERAL PARITY (P) OF THE SIMPLE ADDITIVE MODEL WHEN APPLIED TO THE PARITY VALUES OBSERVED IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED

		Colom- bia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Mexico	Peru	Panama	Jamaica
-15	a_1	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.14	0.21	0.33	-0.10
15-17	a_2	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.16	0.11
18-19	a_3	0.04	-0.02	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05
20-21	a_4	-0.04	-0.05	-0.06	-0.07	-0.03	-0.05	-0.04
22-24	a_5	-0.04	-0.10	-0.23	-0.12	-0.08	-0.11	-0.15
25-29	a_6	-0.06	-0.04	-0.09	-0.32	-0.16	-0.11	-0.02
30+	a_7	-0.00	-0.03	-0.24	-0.39	-0.18	-0.52	-0.17
- 5	b_1	-0.68	-0.60	-0.73	-0.68	-0.65	-0.41	-0.69
5- 9	b_2	-0.29	-0.25	-0.22	-0.25	-0.25	-0.17	-0.14
10-14	b_3	0.11	0.05	0.33	0.13	0.09	0.17	0.45
15-19	b_4	0.49	0.35	0.74	0.48	0.42	0.51	0.72
20-24	b_5	0.74	0.72	1.00	0.74	0.63	0.67	0.75
25-29	b_6	1.21	1.24	1.43	0.83	0.90	0.88	1.52
30+	b_7	1.40	(0.99)	1.35	1.20	(0.98)	1.04	(0.91)
	P	<u>3.72</u>	<u>3.33</u>	<u>3.21</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>3.99</u>	<u>2.97</u>	<u>2.39</u>
	R^2	55.3%	47.1%	64.0%	58.3%	55.7%	52.0%	49.0%
	R_{ab}	97.0	96.8	90.9	97.3	97.0	94.9	93.0

R^2 : Extent to which these factors account for the results at an individual level.
 R_{ab} : Extent to which these factors account for the results at the category level.

Table 12

VALUES OF THE PARAMETERS (a_i): ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CATEGORY OF AGE AT FIRST UNION; (b_j): ADJUSTMENT FOR THE CATEGORY OF THE UNION'S DURATION AND GENERAL PARITY (P) OF THE SIMPLE ADDITIVE MODEL WHEN APPLIED TO THE PARITY VALUES OBSERVED IN THE RURAL AREAS OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED

		Colom- bia	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	Mexico	Peru	Panama	Jamaica	Guyana
-15	a_1	0.05	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.02	0.11	0.09	0.07
15-17	a_2	0.01	-0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.02
18-19	a_3	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.06	0.05	0.01
20-21	a_4	0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.09	-0.12	-0.07
22-24	a_5	-0.00	-0.07	-0.17	-0.08	0.00	-0.07	-0.12	-0.11
25-29	a_6	-0.14	-0.03	0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.11	0.07	-0.13
30+	a_7	0.02	0.14	-0.38	0.06	-0.13	-0.02	-0.09	-0.43
- 5	b_1	-0.71	-0.68	-0.79	-0.75	-0.74	-0.60	-0.69	-0.74
5- 9	b_2	-0.33	-0.43	-0.36	-0.32	-0.35	-0.32	-0.25	-0.30
10-14	b_3	0.15	-0.06	0.11	0.03	0.06	-0.02	0.16	0.03
15-19	b_4	0.46	0.33	0.49	0.40	0.26	0.26	0.16	0.44
20-24	b_5	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.51	0.51	0.97	0.65
25-29	b_6	0.98	1.03	0.98	0.74	0.68	0.77	1.05	0.92
30+	b_7	1.07	1.10	1.08	0.84	0.84	0.56	1.18	0.85
	P	<u>4.85</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>4.76</u>	<u>5.02</u>	<u>5.13</u>	<u>4.66</u>	<u>3.92</u>	<u>4.27</u>
	R^2	63.7%	63.6%	70.3%	64.9%	63.1%	51.4%	55.8%	61.4%
	R_{ab}	95.3	97.1	95.9	98.6	98.0	92.5	91.5	98.6

R^2 : Extent to which these factors account for the results at an individual level.
 R_{ab} : Extent to which these factors account for the results at the category level.

The figures given in table 12 for women living in rural areas show that rural women in Panama are more heterogenous (51.4%) than women in the Dominican Republic (70.3%). As is also the case when the simple additive model is applied to urban women, here too the model reproduces the mean category values quite satisfactorily, with a fit of between 91.5% and 98.6% (values corresponding to Jamaica, Mexico and Guyana).

9. Indirect estimates of changes in the age at first union

In order to estimate the possible change in the age at first union which is thought to be occurring with respect to younger women, the distribution for women in the 40-44 and 45-49 age groups may be used, it being assumed that the women in these two groups are no longer involved in forming that type of union.

By applying a given nuptiality model to the two above-mentioned groups, the number of women forming consensual unions for the first time may be determined along with their exact ages and, using that as a bases, the incomplete process in this respect for women under 40 years of age can be deduced.

The logi-Gompertz^{2/} model was used for this application; this model has been employed for both specific-fertility distribution by age and life tables. It is a modified version of the bilogistic model,^{3/} which was applied for the same purpose to nuptiality data from the Dominican Republic.

The following figures relate only to the five-year age groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, in which changes are expected as regards the age at first union and the speed of entry into marriage or consensual unions:

2/ Bocaz, A., "Estimación de la cobertura de las estadísticas de natalidad", Notas de Población, N°25, April 1981, CELADE, Santiago.

3/ Bocaz, A., "Experiencia de nupcialidad por cohortes resumida por un modelo bilogístico", Notas de Población, N°19, April 1979, CELADE, Santiago.

15-19 age group

Age at first union	Cumulative proportion of women participating in marriages or consensual unions
-----------------------	---

-15	C_{15}
15-17	$(0.4 + 0.6 \cdot {}_3k_{15})(C_{18} - C_{15})$
18-19	$0.4 \cdot {}_2k_{18} (C_{20} - C_{18})$

20-24 age group

Age at first union	Cumulative proportion of women participating in marriages or consensual unions
-----------------------	---

-15	C_{15}
15-17	$C_{18} - C_{15}$
18-19	$C_{20} - C_{18}$
20-21	$(0.6 + 0.4 \cdot {}_2k_{20})(C_{22} - C_{20})$
22-24	$0.6 \cdot {}_3k_{22} (C_{25} - C_{22})$

25-29 age group

Age at first union	Cumulative proportion of women participating in marriages or consensual unions
-----------------------	---

-15	C_{15}
15-17	$C_{18} - C_{15}$
18-19	$C_{20} - C_{18}$
20-21	$C_{22} - C_{20}$
22-24	$C_{25} - C_{22}$
25-29	${}_5k_{25} (C_{30} - C_{25})$

when: ${}_h k_x = (\bar{C}_x - C_x) / (C_{x+h} - C_x)$; \bar{C}_x : Mean cumulative proportion of women participating in marriages or consensual unions;

C_x : Cumulative proportion of women participating in marriages or consensual unions at the exact age (x).

In the case of Colombia: ${}_3k_{15}=0.4600$; ${}_2k_{18}=0.5042$; ${}_2k_{20}=0.5132$; ${}_3k_{22}=0.5354$

${}_5k_{25}=0.5534$ with $C_{15}=76$; $C_{18}=301$; $C_{20}=480$; $C_{22}=632$; $C_{25}=792$; $C_{30}=938$

COLOMBIA

Age at first union	15-19 age group		20-24 age group		25-29 age group	
	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected
-15	23.3	28.8	11.7	11.6	11.3	8.7
15-17	83.3	86.3	46.7	46.0	37.0	34.5
18-19	100.0	100.0	75.7	73.4	58.1	55.0
20-21			94.5	92.1	76.3	72.4
22-24			100.0	100.0	92.5	90.7
25-29					100.0	100.0

using the same procedure, the figures for the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Jamaica are as follows:

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Age at first union	15-19 age group		20-24 age group		25-29 age group	
	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected
-15	31.0	39.9	17.6	20.8	18.6	17.7
15-17	87.5	90.8	58.4	59.1	56.7	50.2
18-19	100.0	100.0	83.0	82.3	76.7	69.9
20-21			95.9	95.4	87.5	83.8
22-24			100.0	100.0	97.9	95.6
25-29					100.0	100.0

MEXICO

Age at first union	15-19 age group		20-24 age group		25-29 age group	
	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected
-15	28.2	34.2	11.9	16.9	13.0	14.0
15-17	88.3	89.9	49.2	56.9	39.3	47.0
18-19	100.0	100.0	78.0	81.1	62.5	67.0
20-21			93.4	95.0	79.3	81.1
22-24			100.0	100.0	94.3	93.9
25-29					100.0	100.0

PANAMA

Age at first union	15-19 age group		20-24 age group		25-29 age group	
	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected
-15	---	38.4	11.8	19.5	9.6	15.9
15-17	---	90.6	40.0	57.6	35.6	47.0
18-19	---	100.0	70.0	80.6	57.5	65.8
20-21			91.4	94.5	74.7	79.8
22-24			100.0	100.0	94.1	93.5
25-29					100.0	100.0

JAMAICA

Age at first union	15-19 age group		20-24 age group		25-29 age group	
	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected	Observed	Projected
-15	18.7	36.0	8.5	14.9	7.2	14.6
15-17	87.0	94.1	54.5	67.5	46.4	54.0
18-19	100.0	100.0	82.4	87.7	70.2	72.6
20-21			95.7	97.7	84.1	87.4
22-24			100.0	100.0	95.0	96.9
25-29					100.0	100.0

One fact which stands out when the observed values are compared to the projected values (the latter being obtained from the figures for women 35 years and over) is that women between 15 and 19 years old are the group in which the greatest change in the age at first union has occurred; with the exception of Jamaica, these women appear to be waiting longer to form conjugal relationships. The largest differences between observed and projected values, however, are found in the case of Jamaica, as is also indicated by the figures given in the national report (table 1.1.1.); they appear to indicate that these women are forming consensual unions earlier than the older women did.

There appear to be no substantial changes in the cases of Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Mexico, as far as the women in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups are concerned, i.e., these women seem to be forming conjugal relationships

at the same ages as women have done in the recent past. This is not the case in Panama, where women appear to be waiting longer to form such relationships. Finally, as mentioned above, the corresponding groups of women in Jamaica appear to be forming conjugal relationships at a very early age, generally doing so before the age of 22.

10. Conclusion

An attempt has been made in this document to focus on some of the most important factors in accounting for the difference between cumulative and recent fertility in eight countries of the region which have participated in the national fertility surveys conducted under the World Fertility Survey programme. → p 1

Two of the factors which have been considered are the age at first union and the duration of the union, broken down according to whether the women have participated in one marriage or consensual union only or in two or more. It has been observed that the differences from one country to another depend on the extent to which the population is urbanized; a very simple measurement has been used to determine this, i.e., the relative weight of the group of women living in urban areas versus the relative weight represented by women in the rural sector.

By breaking down (or separating out) the differences observed between the cumulative or recent fertility of these two groups of women, it has been established that disparities in specific fertility are the most influential factor in the difference between urban and rural fertility in these eight countries. These differences in specific fertility entail a concomitant consideration of the number of unions.

The marital status and place of residence of the women, together with their age at first union and its duration, explain about 50% of the variation in individual fertility. Other factors that have not been considered in this analysis therefore exist which would help account for the differences that have been found in the family sizes of the various cohorts of women.

Some of these factors are the women's level of education, their involvement in the labour force, their decision as to the desired family size, along with their participation in family planning programmes, and many others considerations which are usually not included in fertility surveys.

Differences in the mean annual increase in family size according to the degree of specificity of the factors considered and the magnitude of the variation in these increases were also felt to be of interest.

Finally, although alternative procedures might be considered, an indication has been provided of how projections can be prepared concerning entry into conjugal relationships by groups that have not yet completed this process based on the assumption that their behaviour does not differ from that of groups of women who have virtually completed the same process. The results show that the age at first union and the speed with which such relationships are formed have changed primarily for women under 20 years of age, while the situation has remained much the same for the groups of older women. One very interesting finding was that the situation in Jamaica is totally different. There, women under 22 years of age are marrying or forming consensual unions earlier than older women did. This may be an entirely accurate finding or, alternatively, statements made by older women as to their age at first union may entail a substantial bias.

ANNEX

ANNEX

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE BY COUNTRY AND
MARITAL STATUS, ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

COLOMBIA

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	88.0	10.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	77.1	19.5	0.0	3.4	100.0	71.2
20-24	48.0	46.2	0.1	5.7	100.0	34.8	59.2	0.3	5.6	100.0	69.6
25-29	24.7	67.2	0.7	7.4	100.0	17.8	76.2	0.7	5.3	100.0	66.0
30-34	11.9	76.9	1.5	9.7	100.0	10.2	82.2	1.0	6.6	100.0	67.1
35-39	12.4	71.9	4.9	10.8	100.0	12.1	77.9	1.6	8.4	100.0	67.1
40-44	10.5	71.4	4.6	13.5	100.0	5.8	80.2	6.4	7.6	100.0	63.9
45-49	9.2	65.3	9.2	16.3	100.0	8.9	71.2	10.3	9.6	100.0	64.2
Total	41.9	48.9	1.9	7.3	100.0	31.6	60.4	2.0	6.0	100.0	68.0

COSTA RICA

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	53.3	41.8	0.2	4.7	100.0	34.0	62.3	0.2	3.5	100.0	56.5
25-29	28.8	63.0	0.6	6.7	100.0	18.9	74.3	0.5	6.3	100.0	56.4
30-34	14.0	74.7	1.1	10.2	100.0	10.0	82.4	1.7	5.9	100.0	55.6
35-39	15.4	71.1	1.0	12.5	100.0	10.0	83.0	1.8	5.2	100.0	53.5
40-44	15.6	70.1	3.5	10.8	100.0	6.0	86.6	1.9	5.5	100.0	51.6
45-49	11.3	68.6	6.7	13.4	100.0	7.5	76.5	5.3	10.7	100.0	56.1
Total	27.6	62.1	1.6	8.7	100.0	16.9	75.8	1.5	5.8	100.0	55.3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	76.1	17.4	0.0	6.5	100.0	67.2	24.2	0.0	8.6	100.0	55.3
20-24	34.8	50.8	0.5	13.9	100.0	16.5	70.1	0.0	13.4	100.0	55.8
25-29	13.1	67.4	0.0	19.5	100.0	5.1	84.8	0.0	10.1	100.0	57.4
30-34	6.3	76.2	1.1	16.4	100.0	2.8	85.9	0.0	11.3	100.0	57.1
35-39	3.5	77.7	3.4	15.4	100.0	0.5	91.1	0.0	8.4	100.0	49.4
40-44	2.6	58.6	6.0	32.8	100.0	2.4	84.7	3.2	9.7	100.0	48.3
45-49	3.7	53.3	13.1	29.9	100.0	2.4	82.5	4.8	10.3	100.0	45.9
Total	32.0	50.6	1.9	15.5	100.0	22.3	66.7	0.7	10.3	100.0	54.0

Table 1 (cont.)

MEXICO

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	4.4	87.3	0.4	7.9	100.0	1.6	92.2	0.4	5.9	100.0	47.2
20-24	40.2	54.4	0.5	4.9	100.0	23.5	71.8	0.3	4.4	100.0	65.1
25-29	17.3	76.9	0.7	5.1	100.0	11.2	85.4	0.8	3.7	100.0	62.8
30-34	10.3	80.9	2.0	6.8	100.0	6.3	89.1	1.6	3.0	100.0	62.6
35-39	6.5	81.0	4.0	8.5	100.0	4.2	87.5	3.5	4.8	100.0	56.9
40-44	7.5	77.2	5.9	9.4	100.0	4.0	87.2	3.6	5.2	100.0	60.0
45-49	5.8	73.4	9.1	11.7	100.0	3.1	82.6	9.8	4.5	100.0	57.9
Total	17.7	72.7	2.6	7.0	100.0	9.4	84.0	2.4	4.2	100.0	60.7

PANAMA

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	40.5	51.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	23.9	67.0	0.0	9.1	100.0	64.6
25-29	15.2	72.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	6.8	84.5	0.3	8.4	100.0	62.8
30-34	9.3	74.2	0.9	15.6	100.0	3.7	88.6	0.0	7.7	100.0	58.9
35-39	7.2	74.3	3.1	15.4	100.0	3.3	86.4	2.5	7.8	100.0	54.6
40-44	3.8	79.0	0.8	16.4	100.0	2.4	88.0	0.6	9.0	100.0	58.8
45-49	2.7	69.3	5.5	22.5	100.0	0.7	83.5	2.1	13.7	100.0	59.9
Total	17.0	67.9	1.2	13.9	100.0	8.1	82.3	0.7	8.9	100.0	60.5

JAMAICA (1)

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas					Per-centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed	Sepa- rated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	34.2	56.2		9.6	100.0	45.0	42.2		12.8	100.0	43.1
20-24	12.1	78.6		9.3	100.0	12.4	70.4		17.2	100.0	48.6
25-29	3.4	81.4		15.2	100.0	5.1	76.8		18.1	100.0	57.3
30-34	1.5	85.8		15.7	100.0	1.1	82.7		16.2	100.0	52.4
35-39	3.0	77.7		19.3	100.0	2.8	86.2		11.0	100.0	43.3
40-44	1.6	77.9		20.5	100.0	1.0	84.8		14.2	100.0	37.6
45-49	2.2	70.1		27.7	100.0	1.0	74.4		24.6	100.0	41.8
Total	9.4	75.8		14.8	100.0	11.8	72.1		16.1	100.0	47.0

(1) In the case of Jamaica, it was not possible to subdivide the category of widowed and separated/divorced.

Table 1 (cont.)

GUYANA

Age	Urban areas				Rural areas				Per- centage urban women
	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed/ separated/ divorced	Total	Single	Married/ in con- sensual unions	Widowed/ separated/ divorced	Total	
15-19	53.7	42.4	3.9	100.0	70.3	27.2	2.5	100.0	30.3
20-24	23.4	68.8	7.8	100.0	27.9	66.9	5.2	100.0	36.7
25-29	6.9	84.8	8.3	100.0	7.4	83.9	8.7	100.0	36.3
30-34	3.3	87.3	9.4	100.0	1.3	90.0	7.8	100.0	32.7
35-39	4.6	79.8	15.6	100.0	2.7	88.5	8.8	100.0	34.3
40-44	3.3	84.2	12.5	100.0	1.5	83.6	14.9	100.0	35.6
45-49	2.1	78.2	19.7	100.0	2.0	77.7	20.3	100.0	37.4
Total	18.3	72.0	9.7	100.0	24.1	68.0	7.9	100.0	34.5

Table 2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED OR LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS AND THE
MEAN PARITY OF SUCH WOMEN ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE, RATIO OF THE
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL MARRIED WOMEN/PERCENTAGE OF URBAN MARRIED WOMEN,
RATIO OF RURAL PARITY/URBAN PARITY, BY COUNTRY

COLOMBIA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/ urban married	Ratio of rural/ urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	11.96	0.87	22.87	1.12	1.29	2.03
20-24	52.05	1.64	65.20	2.24	1.37	1.25
25-29	75.27	2.63	82.17	3.84	1.46	1.09
30-34	88.06	3.96	89.85	5.04	1.40	1.02
35-39	87.63	4.89	87.89	7.17	1.47	1.00
40-44	89.47	6.06	98.19	7.56	1.25	1.05
45-49	90.84	7.05	91.10	7.76	1.10	1.00
Total	58.10	3.87	68.33	5.02	1.30	1.18

COSTA RICA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/ urban married	Ratio of rural/ urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	46.68	1.37	65.97	1.83	1.34	1.31
25-29	70.19	2.11	81.15	2.96	1.40	1.16
30-34	85.95	3.08	90.00	4.87	1.58	1.05
35-39	84.62	4.29	90.04	6.61	1.54	1.06
40-44	84.42	5.16	94.01	8.12	1.57	1.11
45-49	88.70	5.88	92.51	8.85	1.50	1.04
Total	72.41	3.44	83.07	5.11	1.48	1.15

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/ urban married	Ratio of rural/ urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	23.86	0.64	32.80	0.88	1.38	1.37
20-24	65.22	1.67	83.51	1.97	1.18	1.28
25-29	86.89	3.00	94.95	3.83	1.28	1.09
30-34	93.65	4.31	97.18	5.52	1.28	1.04
35-39	96.57	5.44	99.44	7.36	1.35	1.03
40-44	97.41	5.26	97.58	7.84	1.49	1.00
45-49	96.26	5.31	97.62	7.93	1.49	1.01
Total	67.97	3.43	77.72	4.76	1.39	1.14

Table 2 (cont.)

MEXICO

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/urban married	Ratio of rural/urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	95.63	1.01	98.44	1.05	1.04	1.03
20-24	59.76	1.80	76.51	2.27	1.26	1.28
25-29	82.68	3.08	88.78	3.94	1.28	1.07
30-34	89.71	4.58	93.71	5.52	1.21	1.04
35-39	93.49	5.66	95.81	7.21	1.27	1.02
40-44	92.48	6.41	96.04	7.91	1.23	1.04
45-49	94.18	6.40	96.86	7.90	1.23	1.03
Total	82.09	4.13	90.58	5.06	1.23	1.10

PERU

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/urban married	Ratio of rural/urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	12.38	1.10	17.01	0.93	0.85	1.37
20-24	47.83	2.02	61.24	2.25	1.11	1.28
25-29	74.50	3.25	81.41	3.76	1.16	1.09
30-34	88.12	4.21	91.44	5.14	1.22	1.04
35-39	90.85	5.35	93.11	6.70	1.25	1.02
40-44	93.54	6.09	97.15	7.39	1.21	1.04
45-49	93.74	6.50	96.40	7.67	1.18	1.03
Total	59.94	4.32	67.91	5.23	1.21	1.13

PANAMA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/urban married	Ratio of rural/urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-24	59.50	1.45	76.05	2.16	1.28	1.49
25-29	84.77	2.50	93.24	3.64	1.10	1.46
30-34	90.70	3.40	96.33	4.92	1.06	1.45
35-39	92.81	4.38	96.71	6.14	1.04	1.40
40-44	96.22	4.71	97.60	7.34	1.01	1.56
45-49	97.25	5.38	99.32	6.66	1.02	1.24
Total	83.04	3.37	91.92	4.87	1.11	1.45

Table 2 (cont.)

JAMAICA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/urban married	Ratio of rural/urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	65.75	0.81	55.02	0.95	0.84	1.17
20-24	87.86	1.55	87.61	2.01	1.00	1.30
25-29	96.55	2.71	94.91	3.28	0.98	1.21
30-34	98.53	3.55	98.92	4.83	1.00	1.36
35-39	96.99	4.66	97.24	5.63	1.00	1.21
40-44	98.42	4.46	99.05	6.06	1.01	1.36
45-49	97.81	4.75	98.95	6.25	1.01	1.32
Total	90.66	3.00	88.17	4.10	0.97	1.37

GUYANA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas		Ratio of rural/urban married	Ratio of rural/urban parity
	Percentage married	Parity married	Percentage married	Parity married		
15-19	46.30	0.69	29.69	0.90	0.64	1.30
20-24	76.60	1.37	72.05	2.00	0.94	1.46
25-29	93.12	2.46	92.56	3.30	0.99	1.34
30-34	96.69	4.07	98.66	5.27	1.02	1.29
35-39	95.38	4.98	97.28	6.33	1.02	1.27
40-44	96.71	5.21	98.55	7.05	1.02	1.35
45-49	97.96	5.54	97.97	7.14	1.00	1.29
Total	81.74	3.27	75.88	4.50	0.93	1.38

Table 3

RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE, PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED/LIVING IN CONSENSUAL UNIONS, FERTILITY RATES, MARITAL FERTILITY RATES AND FERTILITY RATES OF SINGLE WOMEN DURING THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE SURVEY, ACCORDING TO AGE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE, BY COUNTRY

COLOMBIA

Age	Urban areas					Rural areas				
	Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates			Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates		
			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single
10-14	14.6	0.7	1.9	255.3	--	13.5	1.8	6.9	290.3	1.8
15-19	24.0	15.0	76.6	401.8	19.0	20.5	27.0	159.7	480.5	41.0
20-24	16.9	50.2	189.6	339.7	38.5	17.5	63.2	313.0	445.8	85.0
25-29	13.2	70.7	177.5	237.1	33.7	13.7	80.5	309.5	357.8	110.0
30-34	10.9	78.0	133.4	162.6	29.8	11.5	78.4	249.9	286.1	116.7
35-39	9.7	73.2	83.7	111.3	8.4	10.3	80.9	221.4	255.5	76.9
40-44	7.5	70.7	44.7	62.2	2.5	9.4	77.2	90.3	102.6	48.6
45-49	3.3	66.4	11.6	17.5	--	3.6	73.6	45.6	48.7	37.0
Total	100.0	44.6	(3.60)	(7.94)	(0.66)	100.0	55.1	(6.98)	(11.34)	(2.58)

COSTA RICA

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas							
	Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates			Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates		
			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-19	13.0	18.2	103.7	426.2	32.0	12.7	36.8	198.9	458.4	48.1
20-24	24.2	44.1	159.8	296.7	51.6	22.5	62.3	237.6	331.2	82.8
25-29	18.8	67.5	153.4	198.4	60.1	18.4	77.5	209.2	243.8	90.3
30-34	15.2	74.6	110.1	131.3	47.7	16.0	82.6	170.3	192.3	65.7
35-39	12.7	71.7	64.6	84.0	15.5	14.0	83.6	124.4	140.3	43.6
40-44	10.6	73.0	30.3	37.9	9.7	11.4	85.9	79.4	87.8	28.2
45-49	5.4	68.0	1.7	2.5	--	5.0	79.6	20.4	22.8	11.0
Total	100.0	57.6	(3.12)	(5.88)	(1.08)	100.0	71.6	(5.20)	(7.38)	(1.85)

CELADE - SISTEMA LOCAL
DOCUMENTACION
SOBRE POBLACION EN
AMERICA LATINA

Table 3 (cont.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas							
	Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates			Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates		
			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single
10-14	13.9	2.6	3.4	133.7	--	13.8	36.4	9.1	195.8	2.1
15-19	25.7	21.6	94.3	358.7	1.1	23.4	35.2	159.8	411.9	22.9
20-24	18.5	59.3	226.0	355.5	37.5	16.9	75.3	362.3	453.9	83.5
25-29	12.9	75.6	241.0	301.5	53.3	11.8	88.9	296.6	319.0	117.4
30-34	11.1	79.3	164.4	193.8	51.8	10.8	90.7	315.6	339.7	81.0
35-39	8.3	76.6	84.3	104.6	18.0	10.5	89.4	241.3	265.4	38.3
40-44	6.6	61.7	23.5	32.3	9.3	8.8	86.5	81.0	93.8	0.0
45-49	3.0	55.6	7.9	14.2	0.0	4.0	84.8	20.8	20.4	0.0
Total	100.0	47.5	(4.22)	(7.47)	(0.86)	100.0	62.2	(7.43)	(10.50)	(1.73)

MEXICO

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas							
	Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates			Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates		
			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single
10-14	15.6	0.9	3.0	267.7	0.6	16.0	2.7	10.6	346.5	1.4
15-19	23.4	17.8	89.2	454.0	10.2	20.7	31.7	147.4	439.3	12.0
20-24	16.9	57.6	255.8	420.7	31.3	15.3	74.0	351.1	459.2	42.7
25-29	13.4	77.1	268.3	331.4	56.0	13.0	85.6	338.3	386.0	55.5
30-34	10.9	82.0	209.7	244.7	49.9	12.3	88.4	318.5	350.9	70.8
35-39	9.2	82.1	139.3	163.1	30.4	10.8	87.8	231.4	251.3	88.3
40-44	7.5	76.0	66.2	82.4	14.9	8.5	87.6	108.3	118.5	36.1
45-49	3.1	74.3	16.4	20.6	4.2	3.4	81.2	27.1	33.3	0.0
Total	100.0	48.9	(5.24)	(9.92)	(0.99)	100.0	60.0	(7.66)	(11.92)	(1.53)

PERU

Age	Urban areas		Rural areas							
	Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates			Relative distribu- tion	Percentage married/in consensual unions	Fertility rates		
			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single			Gen- eral	Mari- tal	Single
10-14	12.7	7.2	2.2	218.5	0.6	12.1	1.5	5.4	311.7	0.6
15-19	23.5	14.0	72.2	465.5	7.9	18.9	23.4	115.1	452.2	12.0
20-24	18.7	47.5	209.4	419.1	19.5	15.3	66.7	308.0	439.7	43.9
25-29	14.0	74.9	240.9	313.1	25.4	12.8	76.5	311.0	391.5	48.7
30-34	10.6	82.5	205.2	242.4	29.8	11.7	87.2	313.9	353.3	46.6
35-39	9.2	83.2	134.8	155.7	31.0	12.6	86.5	226.7	256.1	38.1
40-44	7.7	81.6	68.6	82.4	7.2	11.7	85.6	125.3	143.7	16.0
45-49	3.6	75.4	19.7	26.1	0.0	4.8	83.3	36.0	42.7	0.0
Total	100.0	48.2	(4.76)	(9.61)	(0.61)	100.0	59.7	(7.21)	(11.95)	(1.03)

Table 3 (cont.)

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PANAMA

Age	Urban areas		Fertility rates			Rural areas		Fertility rates		
	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single
10-14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-19	4.7	23.7	122.7	412.1	33.0	10.4	40.9	209.9	458.7	37.8
20-24	19.2	52.5	197.7	334.5	46.5	20.5	71.8	306.0	396.5	75.6
25-29	24.7	73.2	183.5	233.3	47.8	21.1	85.4	260.7	286.9	107.1
30-34	19.1	78.5	116.2	139.2	32.3	18.2	90.3	201.1	216.9	54.2
35-39	14.7	79.6	62.8	65.6	51.9	14.6	86.7	171.8	188.5	63.2
40-44	12.6	76.8	20.4	24.4	7.1	11.0	86.0	66.3	71.2	36.2
45-49	5.0	73.4	2.1	2.8	0.0	4.2	80.7	16.3	20.3	0.0
Total	100.0	64.0	(3.53)	(6.06)	(1.09)	100.0	78.9	(6.16)	(8.20)	(1.87)

JAMAICA

Age	Urban areas		Fertility rates			Rural areas		Fertility rates		
	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single
10-14	12.9	3.9	8.4	71.3	5.8	16.1	3.1	7.1	103.3	4.0
15-19	22.0	39.1	128.8	283.4	29.7	22.2	36.0	162.4	345.5	59.4
20-24	18.4	73.1	242.4	301.0	82.9	14.2	72.8	283.8	342.5	126.7
25-29	15.4	84.1	194.2	217.8	69.3	10.6	82.9	267.3	296.1	127.3
30-34	10.7	85.1	144.6	159.2	61.2	10.4	84.2	208.5	232.0	83.4
35-39	8.7	80.8	91.1	104.1	36.4	11.5	84.9	129.3	146.0	35.4
40-44	8.0	76.8	42.4	51.2	13.2	10.3	80.8	67.7	77.6	26.1
45-49	3.9	71.8	12.3	17.1	0.0	4.7	80.4	13.4	16.7	0.0
Total	100.0	60.6	(4.32)	(6.03)	(1.49)	100.0	58.2	(5.70)	(7.80)	(2.31)

GUYANA

Age	Urban areas		Fertility rates			Rural areas		Fertility rates		
	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single	Relative distribution	Percentage married/in consensual unions	General	Marital	Single
10-14	11.5	3.9	4.1	79.5	1.1	16.8	1.6	2.8	173.3	0.0
15-19	24.3	34.0	103.9	275.5	15.3	24.1	26.4	118.8	432.4	6.1
20-24	18.7	71.2	240.0	316.1	51.9	16.0	74.1	309.0	404.0	37.4
25-29	12.6	85.6	232.6	257.8	82.9	12.0	88.0	246.3	272.5	56.7
30-34	10.8	86.4	164.1	185.1	30.8	10.6	90.6	194.0	204.1	96.2
35-39	9.6	83.9	97.7	112.0	23.3	9.3	87.6	119.8	128.7	56.7
40-44	8.9	81.1	38.0	43.7	13.5	8.1	86.3	44.8	51.9	0.0
45-49	7.6	77.2	3.2	4.2	0.0	3.1	76.0	7.8	10.2	0.0
Total	100.0	60.2	(4.42)	(6.37)	(1.09)	100.0	56.1	(5.22)	(8.38)	(1.26)

Table 4

WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE BY URBAN OR RURAL AREA OF RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO AGE AT FIRST UNION AND NUMBER OF UNIONS, BASED ON THE NATIONAL FERTILITY SURVEYS CONDUCTED UNDER THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAMME

COLOMBIA

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	7.1	19.7	73.1	5.20	5.22	5.21	11.5	26.6	67.9	5.66	6.32	5.87
15-17	25.9	39.8	83.0	4.11	5.26	4.31	31.1	38.2	80.0	4.92	5.38	5.02
18-19	21.5	21.3	88.4	3.79	4.64	3.89	22.1	17.6	86.1	5.07	6.17	5.23
20-21	17.4	10.9	92.4	3.47	5.41	3.62	14.0	7.1	90.7	4.81	6.43	4.96
22-24	15.2	4.8	96.0	3.26	4.33	3.30	11.2	7.0	88.6	4.60	4.93	4.63
25-29	9.6	3.6	95.2	2.98	3.22	2.99	6.4	2.0	94.0	4.02	6.25	4.15
30+	3.3	0.0	100.0	2.55	0.00	2.55	3.7	1.5	92.3	2.78	3.67	2.85
Total	100.0	100.0	88.3	3.78	4.81	3.87	100.0	100.0	83.1	4.85	5.80	5.01

COSTA RICA

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	3.4	16.7	72.1	4.92	5.26	5.01	5.5	19.1	72.0	6.10	6.64	6.25
15-17	17.4	33.3	87.0	4.64	5.05	4.70	29.8	36.7	87.9	5.67	5.67	5.67
18-19	19.4	23.7	91.3	3.51	4.93	3.63	23.7	19.0	91.7	5.27	6.29	5.35
20-21	21.7	10.5	96.4	3.05	3.83	3.08	15.4	12.2	91.9	4.71	6.39	4.85
22-24	20.4	8.8	96.8	2.77	3.80	2.81	13.8	8.2	93.8	4.03	6.00	4.16
25-29	13.0	6.1	96.6	2.67	2.00	2.64	8.1	3.4	95.5	3.80	5.00	3.86
30+	4.7	0.9	98.6	2.21	7.00	2.28	3.7	1.4	96.1	3.92	3.00	3.88
Total	100.0	100.0	92.8	3.33	4.65	3.43	100.0	100.0	89.9	5.01	6.10	5.11

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage or women	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions	with one union	One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions	with one union	One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	10.9	27.8	41.2	4.66	4.25	4.42	16.4	33.7	54.6	5.33	5.18	5.26
15-17	33.0	40.5	59.3	3.39	4.22	3.73	40.0	38.3	72.0	4.83	4.41	4.71
18-19	21.4	17.3	68.9	3.32	3.54	3.39	22.5	16.5	77.1	4.69	5.00	4.76
20-21	14.0	8.3	75.2	2.57	3.79	2.88	11.4	5.6	83.3	4.62	4.67	4.63
22-24	13.2	4.4	84.3	2.59	3.89	2.79	6.5	3.7	81.2	3.52	4.83	3.77
25-29	6.4	1.7	86.3	2.39	2.29	2.37	2.8	2.2	75.9	4.73	3.14	4.34
30+	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.91	0.00	1.91	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.33	0.00	3.33
Total	100.0	100.0	64.2	3.21	4.03	3.50	100.0	100.0	71.2	4.76	4.77	4.76

Table 4 (cont.)

MEXICO

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	9.1	24.6	81.9	5.86	6.09	5.90	17.1	35.4	85.7	5.49	5.61	5.50
15-17	28.8	42.0	89.3	4.81	5.06	4.83	37.4	37.5	92.5	5.21	5.78	5.26
18-19	21.7	15.2	94.6	4.10	4.50	4.12	20.6	13.3	95.0	5.05	5.50	5.07
20-21	16.3	10.2	95.2	3.62	3.86	3.63	11.0	5.1	96.4	4.81	6.60	4.88
22-24	14.0	5.1	97.1	3.11	3.93	3.14	7.9	6.2	94.0	4.16	5.08	4.22
25-29	7.5	2.5	97.3	2.63	2.29	2.62	4.7	2.0	96.6	4.02	2.00	3.95
30+	2.6	0.4	98.9	1.94	3.00	1.95	1.3	0.5	96.9	3.35	1.00	3.28
Total	100.0	100.0	92.4	4.08	4.97	4.15	100.0	100.0	92.5	5.02	5.58	5.06

PERU

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	6.6	19.0	74.0	5.87	6.21	5.97	11.5	24.9	76.5	5.70	6.66	5.92
15-17	25.5	39.4	84.2	4.45	5.66	4.64	31.8	38.6	85.3	5.33	5.93	5.42
18-19	21.4	20.1	89.8	4.15	4.80	4.22	22.9	16.9	90.6	5.03	5.90	5.12
20-21	18.1	11.4	92.9	3.73	4.33	3.78	14.0	11.6	89.5	5.54	5.45	5.53
22-24	15.8	7.6	94.5	3.53	3.47	3.53	10.7	4.4	94.5	4.67	4.55	4.66
25-29	10.0	2.5	97.0	2.85	3.10	2.86	6.8	2.0	96.0	4.19	1.60	4.10
30+	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.13	0.00	2.13	2.3	1.6	91.1	3.11	3.75	3.20
Total	100.0	100.0	87.0	3.99	5.23	4.12	100.0	100.0	87.6	5.13	5.86	5.23

PANAMA

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	4.9	17.1	46.9	5.23	5.31	5.27	14.3	22.7	65.2	6.36	6.17	6.29
15-17	17.1	39.3	57.3	4.16	4.99	4.49	30.7	43.4	67.7	5.51	5.90	5.64
18-19	24.0	23.7	75.7	3.06	4.44	3.39	20.7	18.3	77.0	4.19	4.71	4.31
20-21	20.9	9.7	86.9	2.62	3.68	2.76	14.2	7.4	85.1	3.45	4.24	3.57
22-24	21.3	7.3	90.1	2.30	3.76	2.45	12.5	6.5	85.0	3.59	4.55	3.73
25-29	9.0	2.2	92.7	2.13	2.80	2.18	6.1	1.2	93.8	3.33	4.50	3.40
30+	2.8	0.7	93.0	1.52	1.33	1.51	1.5	0.6	88.2	2.93	2.00	2.82
Total	100.0	100.0	75.5	2.97	4.61	3.37	100.0	100.0	74.8	4.66	5.50	4.87

JAMAICA

Age at first union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	9.1	16.0	65.5	2.02	3.18	2.78	12.4	19.1	40.5	3.92	4.26	4.12
15-17	31.3	46.9	61.7	2.38	3.42	3.02	39.7	45.2	48.0	3.27	4.71	4.02
18-19	19.2	19.3	52.0	2.61	3.80	3.23	17.3	17.6	50.8	4.20	4.82	4.51
20-21	17.5	8.3	33.9	2.36	3.40	2.71	12.0	11.2	53.0	3.80	4.16	3.97
22-24	13.6	6.9	35.3	2.29	4.66	3.13	9.7	3.7	73.5	3.42	2.69	3.94
25-29	6.8	2.2	25.9	2.56	3.87	2.90	5.8	2.6	70.5	3.98	4.61	4.16
30+	2.5	0.4	15.8	2.44	1.67	2.32	3.1	0.6	85.2	2.65	2.75	2.67
Total	100.0	100.0	51.9	2.39	3.54	2.99	100.0	100.0	51.2	3.61	4.60	4.09

GUYANA

Age at first union	Urban areas						Urban areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
-15	11.0	19.1	46.8	3.47	4.31	3.92	12.7	21.7	69.4	5.73	5.30	5.60
15-17	32.8	42.3	54.2	2.97	3.76	3.33	47.1	44.4	80.4	4.59	5.14	4.70
18-19	20.4	21.6	59.0	3.12	3.65	3.34	20.6	20.4	79.5	3.70	4.68	3.90
20-21	16.1	9.5	72.2	2.58	3.35	2.80	11.1	6.8	86.4	3.56	3.66	3.57
22-24	13.6	4.6	81.7	2.63	3.12	2.72	5.4	4.4	82.5	2.83	4.05	3.04
25-29	4.5	2.1	76.1	1.80	1.73	1.78	2.3	2.1	80.8	2.81	3.70	2.98
30+	1.6	0.8	76.5	1.69	5.75	2.65	0.8	0.2	93.3	1.21	2.00	1.27
Total	100.0	100.0	60.4	2.87	3.75	3.22	100.0	100.0	79.4	4.27	4.89	4.40

Table 5

WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE BY URBAN OR RURAL AREA OF RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO
THE DURATION OF THE UNION AND NUMBER OF UNIONS, BASED ON THE NATIONAL
FERTILITY SURVEYS CONDUCTED UNDER THE WORLD FERTILITY SURVEY PROGRAMME

COLOMBIA

Dura- tion of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	28.8	16.1	93.1	1.18	2.10	1.24	25.7	14.1	90.0	1.40	2.43	1.50
5- 9	21.3	22.9	87.5	2.64	3.07	2.69	23.5	21.1	84.6	3.27	3.83	3.36
10-14	18.7	18.9	88.2	4.14	5.17	4.26	16.1	22.6	77.7	5.61	5.64	5.62
15-19	14.2	22.1	82.9	5.56	6.14	5.66	14.6	21.6	76.9	7.05	7.00	7.04
20-24	9.4	10.4	87.1	6.48	7.38	6.60	11.5	13.1	81.2	8.32	8.50	8.36
25-29	5.9	8.0	84.6	8.29	9.15	8.42	7.2	5.5	86.4	9.63	9.09	9.56
30+	1.8	1.6	89.2	9.09	8.75	0.95	1.4	2.0	77.8	10.14	12.50	10.67
Total	100.0	100.0	88.3	3.72	5.02	3.87	100.0	100.0	83.1	4.85	5.80	5.01

COSTA RICA

Dura- tion of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	26.4	15.8	95.5	1.23	1.78	1.25	20.7	16.3	91.9	1.58	1.96	1.61
5- 9	24.0	22.8	93.1	2.51	3.65	2.59	22.3	20.4	90.7	2.86	4.07	2.97
10-14	18.6	26.3	90.0	3.51	4.80	3.64	19.1	19.7	89.6	4.74	6.00	4.87
15-19	14.0	16.7	91.5	4.55	5.05	4.59	15.3	18.4	88.2	6.64	7.63	6.76
20-24	9.2	11.4	91.2	5.73	6.38	5.79	12.4	17.7	86.2	8.64	8.77	8.66
25-29	6.2	7.0	91.9	7.60	10.00	7.80	8.5	7.5	91.1	10.17	9.91	10.15
30+	1.6	0.0	100.0	7.17	0.00	7.17	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.57	0.00	10.57
Total	100.0	100.0	92.8	3.33	4.65	3.43	100.0	100.0	89.9	5.01	6.03	5.11

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dura- tion of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	34.1	17.8	77.4	0.84	1.67	1.02	28.2	20.6	77.2	0.96	1.55	0.96
5- 9	24.2	28.8	60.1	2.55	2.97	2.72	19.9	22.1	69.0	3.10	3.30	3.10
10-14	16.9	21.4	58.5	4.23	4.78	4.46	14.4	18.4	65.9	5.32	4.92	5.32
15-19	10.5	18.3	50.7	5.60	5.55	5.57	12.6	18.4	62.9	7.08	6.19	7.08
20-24	8.4	8.3	64.6	6.42	5.79	6.20	12.7	12.5	71.6	8.20	7.30	8.20
25-29	4.8	4.9	63.6	8.00	6.45	7.44	8.0	6.8	74.1	9.44	9.95	9.44
30+	1.1	0.5	80.0	7.75	7.50	7.70	4.2	1.2	89.2	9.97	7.25	9.97
Total	100.0	100.0	64.2	3.21	4.03	3.50	100.0	100.0	71.2	4.76	4.77	4.76

Table 5 (cont.)

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MEXICO

Dura- tion of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	28.3	10.9	97.0	1.23	1.87	1.25	23.9	9.7	96.8	1.28	2.21	1.31
5- 9	21.8	25.7	91.2	3.01	3.34	3.04	19.6	15.4	94.0	3.43	3.27	3.42
10-14	16.9	22.8	90.0	4.61	4.52	4.60	17.1	20.5	91.2	5.18	4.65	5.13
15-19	13.8	17.0	90.8	6.04	6.87	6.12	14.4	24.6	87.8	7.00	6.52	6.94
20-24	10.6	10.5	92.5	7.23	6.55	7.18	12.4	19.5	88.7	8.28	7.60	8.20
25-29	6.2	12.0	86.4	7.64	7.30	7.59	9.3	8.2	93.4	8.77	7.88	8.71
30+	2.4	1.1	96.5	9.46	13.33	9.60	3.3	2.1	95.2	9.28	8.50	9.24
Total	100.0	100.0	92.4	4.08	4.97	4.15	100.0	100.0	92.5	5.02	5.58	5.06

PERU

Dura- tion of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	26.9	14.2	94.0	1.35	2.12	1.40	20.0	12.9	91.7	1.31	2.28	1.40
5- 9	21.6	17.5	91.0	2.96	3.56	3.02	18.8	21.4	86.2	3.34	4.15	3.45
10-14	17.2	23.4	85.8	4.33	4.67	4.39	16.9	19.0	86.3	5.10	5.00	5.08
15-19	13.9	20.6	84.7	5.68	6.10	5.75	16.3	17.7	86.7	6.49	7.09	6.57
20-24	12.3	14.7	87.3	6.57	7.79	6.72	13.9	15.7	86.2	7.81	8.18	7.86
25-29	6.3	6.8	88.3	7.69	7.81	7.71	11.0	10.5	89.1	8.64	8.85	8.67
30+	1.8	2.8	84.1	8.56	8.91	8.64	3.1	2.8	88.7	9.40	10.43	9.44
Total	100.0	100.0	89.1	3.99	5.20	4.12	100.0	100.0	87.7	5.13	5.90	5.23

PANAMA

Duration of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
~ 5	29.9	10.5	89.7	1.11	2.48	1.25	17.8	10.6	83.3	1.61	2.06	1.69
5- 9	24.8	26.4	74.4	2.44	3.50	2.71	20.2	27.7	68.4	3.15	3.82	3.36
10-14	17.5	24.6	68.7	3.52	4.59	3.85	20.5	23.9	71.8	4.57	5.32	4.78
15-19	11.6	18.0	66.5	4.53	5.38	4.82	17.9	17.1	75.6	5.93	7.16	6.23
20-24	8.9	12.5	68.7	5.10	5.95	5.37	10.8	11.8	73.0	7.12	8.15	7.40
25-29	5.6	6.2	73.6	5.83	7.32	6.23	9.3	6.8	80.2	7.52	8.04	7.62
30+	1.7	1.8	75.0	6.71	7.25	6.84	3.5	2.1	83.3	7.71	10.83	8.17
Total	100.0	100.0	75.5	2.97	4.61	3.37	100.0	100.0	74.8	4.66	5.50	4.87

Table 6 (cont.)

JAMAICA

Duration of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	35.4	21.4	60.5	0.79	1.28	0.98	34.7	17.2	68.0	1.14	1.94	1.40
5- 9	25.7	28.2	45.8	2.04	2.87	2.49	20.4	24.1	47.0	2.71	3.18	2.96
10-14	15.0	23.1	37.5	3.42	4.32	3.98	13.1	19.6	41.3	4.18	4.69	4.48
15-19	9.9	15.8	36.8	4.08	5.22	4.80	11.6	18.6	39.6	5.45	5.94	5.75
20-24	8.7	8.3	49.1	4.11	5.63	4.88	9.4	12.6	44.0	7.11	7.20	7.16
25-29	4.6	2.9	59.2	6.03	5.10	5.65	8.2	6.5	57.0	7.36	7.11	7.25
30+	0.8	0.3	71.4	4.80	7.00	5.43	2.6	1.4	65.5	8.00	71.0	7.69
Total	100.0	100.0	48.1	2.39	3.54	2.99	100.0	100.0	51.2	3.61	4.60	4.09

GUYANA

Duration of union	Urban areas						Rural areas					
	Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions			Distribution of women		Percentage of women with one union	Mean parity by unions		
	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total	One union	Two or more unions		One union	Two or more unions	Total
- 5	34.9	20.1	72.6	0.76	1.07	0.84	26.0	13.5	88.2	1.08	1.36	1.12
5- 9	22.6	27.4	55.6	2.34	2.57	2.44	20.9	21.7	78.8	2.94	3.14	2.98
10-14	13.9	18.5	53.4	3.63	3.93	3.77	14.3	20.2	73.3	4.39	5.11	4.58
15-19	12.0	12.3	59.7	4.89	5.02	4.94	14.7	18.9	74.9	6.19	6.00	6.14
20-24	8.4	12.2	51.2	5.67	6.43	6.04	11.3	15.6	73.7	7.08	7.30	7.14
25-29	6.7	8.3	55.2	6.00	7.40	6.63	8.4	6.7	82.9	8.00	7.03	7.83
30+	1.5	1.2	66.7	7.25	7.17	7.22	4.4	3.4	83.3	8.39	7.38	8.22
Total	100.0	100.0	60.4	2.87	3.74	3.22	100.0	100.0	79.4	4.27	4.89	4.40