Cuba
Country Implementation Profile

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population (000)</td>
<td>10,570</td>
<td>11,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density (per km²)</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child dependency ratio</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-age dependency ratio</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of youth (%)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1995</td>
<td>2005-2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth (%)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at birth</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 60</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population projections (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>10,430</td>
<td>10,983</td>
<td>11,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>8,645</td>
<td>9,898</td>
<td>11,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
<td>3,662</td>
<td>7,022</td>
<td>12,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household structure

- One-person households (%) | 14 (2002)
- Female-headed households (%) | 41 (2002)
- Nuclear households (%) | 51 (2002)
- Orphans (000), due to all causes | 86 (2009)

Government policies and concern

- Government policy on population growth: No intervention
- Government policy on level of fertility: No intervention
- Level of government concern about population ageing: Major concern

Urbanization and Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban population (%)</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population living in slums (%)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved drinking water (%)</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using improved sanitation (%)</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ emission (000 tons)</td>
<td>33,340</td>
<td>31,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution: PM₂₀ (mg/m³)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government view and policy

- Government view on spatial distribution: Minor change desired
- Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas: Lower

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available"
Cuba
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Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%)
- n.a.
- n.a.

Contraceptive prevalence (%)
- any method (including traditional) 73 (2000) 74 (2011)


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

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49
- 0.0 § (1990) 0.1 (2009)
- 0.3 (2009)
- n.a.
- 0.7 (2009)

Antiretroviral therapy (%) 95 n.a. (2010)

Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS
- Major concern (2009)

Source: UNICEF Source: MMEIG

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%)
- 100 (1993) 100 (2009)

Antenatal care (%)
- at least 1 visit 100 (1998) 100 (2009)
- at least 4 visits n.a. 99 (2009)

Births by C-section (%) n.a. 35 (2004)

Abortion rate 29 (2008)

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted
- On request (2009)

Skilled attendant at birth
- Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level

No data

DPT3 immunization
- Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

Stunting (%)
- n.a.
- n.a.

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

No data

Source: UNICEF

Maternal mortality ratio
- Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

63 61 63 67 73

Source: MMEIG

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality
- Number of deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: IGME

Source: UNICEF/WHO

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population) 672 (2010)

Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population) 905 (2010)

Source: WHO/UNICEF

*Maternal and child care programme; family planning programme.

§ Lower than 0.05

Source: UNAIDS

Sexual and Reproductive Health

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

No data

Source: UNFPA

Youth and HIV, 2009
- HIV-related knowledge and behavior and HIV prevalence among people 15-24 years

HIV Prevalence
- Male 0.1
- Female 0.1

Source: UNAIDS

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**Cuba**

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### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15+</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (2002)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 15-24</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100 (2002)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>98 (1999)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school completion rate (%)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>96 (1999)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98 (1999)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</td>
<td>6.8 (1999)</td>
<td>12.9 (2010)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Educational attainment among population 25+, 2002**

- Proportion of population 25+ by level of education and sex
- Male
- Female
- No schooling or incomplete primary
- Complete primary (ISCED 1)
- Secondary (ISCED 2-3)
- Post secondary or tertiary (ISCED 4-6)

- 13
- 15
- 16
- 19
- 63
- 56
- 9
- 10

Source: UNESCO

ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

### Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

| Seats in parliament held by women (%) | 34 (1990) | 43 (2011) |
| Women making decision on own health (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Women 20-24 married by 18 (%) | n.a. | n.a. |

**Legal age at marriage (2011)**

- Without parental consent
- With parental consent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child marriage**

Proportion of females 20-24 years who were married by age 18 by residence and household wealth level

- No data

**Gender parity index**

Ratio of number of female students enrolled to male students

- 1.00
- 1.10
- 1.40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Lowest</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
<th>Highest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNESCO

### Poverty and Economic Development

| Population living below $1.25 per day (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Own account and family workers in employment (%) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Labor force participation (%) | 54 (1990) | 57 (2010) |

**Unemployment rate (%)**

- 15+ *
- 15-24 *
- n.a. | 3 (2008) |

**GDP per capita**

GDP per capita (Purchasing Power Parity 2005 international dollars)

- No data

|------|------|------|------|------|

**Labor force participation, 2010**

Ratio of labor force to working-age population by age group and sex

- Male
- Female

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15-24</th>
<th>25-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank

Source: ILO

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* Data refer to age group 17-60.
* Data refer to age group 17-29.
Glossary and Data Sources

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

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

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

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

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

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV. Source: UNAIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Migration
International migration, 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migrants by sex and age group (000)</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-64</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-19</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UN Population Division

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

Out of any total migrant workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Air pollution: PM2.5 (μg/m3) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM2.5) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban population weighted PM2.5 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP

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

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

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.