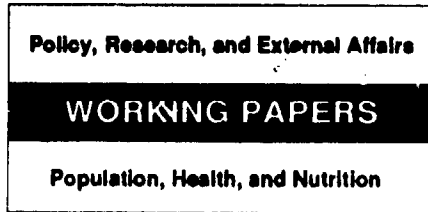


WPS-0599



Population and Human Resources  
Department  
The World Bank  
February 1991  
WPS 599

# Asia Region Population Projections

## 1990-91 Edition

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and  
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**FILE COPY**

New estimates of trends in demographic indicators from the 1970s and revised projections for all countries and economies in the region.

This paper — a product of the Population, Health, and Nutrition Division, Population and Human Resources Department — is part of a larger effort in PRE to update demographic estimates on an annual basis. Copies are available free from the World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington DC 20433. Please contact Otilia Nadora, room S6-065, extension 31091 (202 pages with graphs and tables).

Almost half the world's population lives in Asia. This proportion is projected to decline to 40 percent by the end of the next century, mainly because of slowing growth in China. Other countries will continue to grow rapidly, and India, which adds more people every year than any other country, is projected to surpass China in total population.

Recent contraceptive prevalence surveys in several countries in the region show increasing proportions of couples using birth control.

Fertility in these countries, mostly in Southeast Asia, has consequently declined rapidly.

Population growth rates started to drop in many countries in the region in the past decade, but the momentum built into the age structures of the populations will ensure continued population growth for many decades. Other countries in the region are lagging in fertility decline, and their populations will continue to grow at high rates. Infant and child mortality are lowest in countries where fertility has declined to low levels.

The PRE Working Paper Series disseminates the findings of work under way in the Bank's Policy, Research, and External Affairs Complex. An objective of the series is to get these findings out quickly, even if presentations are less than fully polished. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions in these papers do not necessarily represent official Bank policy.

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## PREFACE

Population projections for all countries and economies are prepared annually by the Population and Human Resources Department of the World Bank. They are published first in summary form in the Bank's *World Development Report* and later in greater detail as working papers and, in alternate years, as a book. This set of projections, the thirteenth in the series, was prepared for *World Development Report 1990*. No other publication is planned this year.

Separate working papers cover each of the Bank's four regions: Africa (Sub-Saharan), Asia (including Oceania); Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (including the U.S.S.R.); and Latin America and the Caribbean (and Northern America). Each of the papers includes tables on regional and global aggregates, and together they cover all countries of the world.

The presentation of the data has undergone a major revision in this edition. Included as a new feature are selective demographic indicators for the recent past, as well as information on contraceptive use and on population policy where this is available.

We intend these papers to provide a convenient and up-to-date reference on the recent demographic past and likely future of each country. We welcome comment on their utility, and how this might be enhanced.

Anthony R. Measham  
Chief  
Population, Health, and Nutrition Division

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A number of persons provided us with important information for this work or assisted us in preparing it in other ways. The Estimates and Projections Section of the U.N. Population Division has been continually supportive in providing us with data, even before their publication as U.N. assessments. Partly as a result, nonessential differences between these projections and the biennial U.N. assessments have been minimized. We are grateful to the section chief, Larry Heligman, and to his continually accommodating staff, as well as to the head of the Division, Shunichi Inoue. We hope that the collaboration will continue.

Leo Morris, chief of the Behavioral Epidemiology and Demographic Research Branch of the Division of Reproductive Health at the Centers for Disease Control, kindly provided us with preliminary data from the most recent contraceptive prevalence surveys. World Bank country economists, demographers, and population specialists in the operating divisions have also provided us with recent population estimates, bringing to our attention government reports we might not otherwise see.

The exercise was carried out using a personal computer program, Proj3L, written by Kenneth Hill of Johns Hopkins University. A documented version of this program on 5.25" diskettes was issued in late 1990 as a World Bank publication, *Proj3S: A Computer Program for Population Projections: Diskettes and Reference Guide*.

Both the Population, Health, and Nutrition Division and the Population and Human Resources Department have been supportive of this work, despite the time required. We are grateful to the division chief, Dr. Anthony R. Measham, and the department director, Ann O. Hamilton.

We also wish to acknowledge the interest of the Bank's International Economics Socioeconomic Data Division (IECSÉ), which utilizes these figures--for such purposes as estimating per capita GNP--and incorporates them into the databases it maintains and publications it distributes, and also helps coordinate communications with country economists.

In producing the manuscript, Coni Benedicto was responsible for coordinating the paper flow.

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## INTRODUCTION

This paper provides population projections for each country, economy, or territory in one World Bank region, as well as for nonborrower countries in the same geographic area. Three companion papers provide similar projections for the other Bank regions. Each paper also contains projections for groups of countries in the same geographic region, or at the same income level.

These projections are updated annually. In this 1990-91 edition, projections are provided in a new format to permit the inclusion of data on recent demographic trends. This introduction (similar across the four regional papers) explains the format of the data tables and summarizes the main demographic trends and projection results.

Projection methods have changed only marginally since the previous edition. Essentially, recent country-specific data about levels and trends in fertility, mortality, and international migration are applied to available age-sex distributions in order to obtain short-run projections. Long-run projections, up to 2150, are also made under the assumptions that fertility and mortality eventually become stable and net international migration declines to zero. One change in procedures from last year involves allowing a slightly higher long-run level of life expectancy. This and other details of the methodology are described in an appendix, which also provides an explanation of data sources.

Caution is appropriate with all projections like these. They essentially involve working out the implications of assumptions about demographic trends. None of the results should be interpreted as indicating certitude about the future. Instead, they should be read with the universal qualifier that population will follow the indicated path if the assumptions prove to be correct.

## FORMAT OF TABLES

Each country, economy, or territory is covered in two pages: the first to provide recent demographic trends and the second to provide population projections.

The first page (illustrated and explained in Box 1) provides estimates of total population and population composition for 1980, 1985, and 1990, as well as estimates of vital rates for the five-year periods preceding each of these dates (1975-80, 1980-85, and 1985-90).

The second page (illustrated and explained in Box 2) provides projections for every five years from 1990 to 2025, and for every 25 years from 2025 to 2150. Various indicators of vital rates are given for the intervening five-year or 25-year periods. The second page also includes population pyramids and graphical comparisons between the country and the region and the income group to which it belongs.

Unlike previous editions, this edition does not provide detailed age-sex structures. (Bank staff can still obtain these from the authors.) Instead, the population pyramids illustrated in Box 2 show the current and a projected age-sex distribution.

The countries covered are 181 in all, together with six groups of "other" countries too small to allow independent treatment. Two changes in international boundaries--the unification of the Yemens and the Germans--are too recent to be reflected in these tables, which still treat them as four separate entities.

## KENYA

## 1. Recent Trends

A Most recent census (000s, Aug. 79): 15328  
 B GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 369

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa  
 Income Group: Low

Population and age structure		Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
C	Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	1632	20096	24133
D	Age structure				
	0-4	Thousands	3541	4363	4778
	5-14	Thousands	4792	5925	7480
	15-64	Thousands	7736	9194	11200
	65+	Thousands	562	614	674
E	Density	Pop. per sq. km.	29	35	43
F	Urbanization	Percent urban	16	20	24
G	School-age population				
	6-11	Thousands	2996	3706	4700
	12-17	Thousands	2309	2763	3483
H	Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	3364	4042	4980
Vital rates and policy		Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
I	Annual growth rate	Percent	3.8	3.8	3.7
J	Fertility				
	Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	8.1	7.9	7.0
K	Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	54	53	48
L	Mortality				
	Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
	Males	Years	51.5	54.0	56.5
	Females	Years	55.5	57.8	60.5
M	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	88	80	72
N	Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	143	128	113
O	Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	16	14	11
P	Net migration	Thousands	..	10	10
Q	Govt. assessment of				
	Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
	Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception		Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
R	Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married women 15-49 using	17	27	
	Year		1984	1989	
S	Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
	Pill		3	5	
	Iud		3	4	
	Female sterilization		3	5	
	Male sterilization		0	0	
	Condom		0	1	
	Other modern		1	4	
	Traditional		8	9	

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**Explanation**

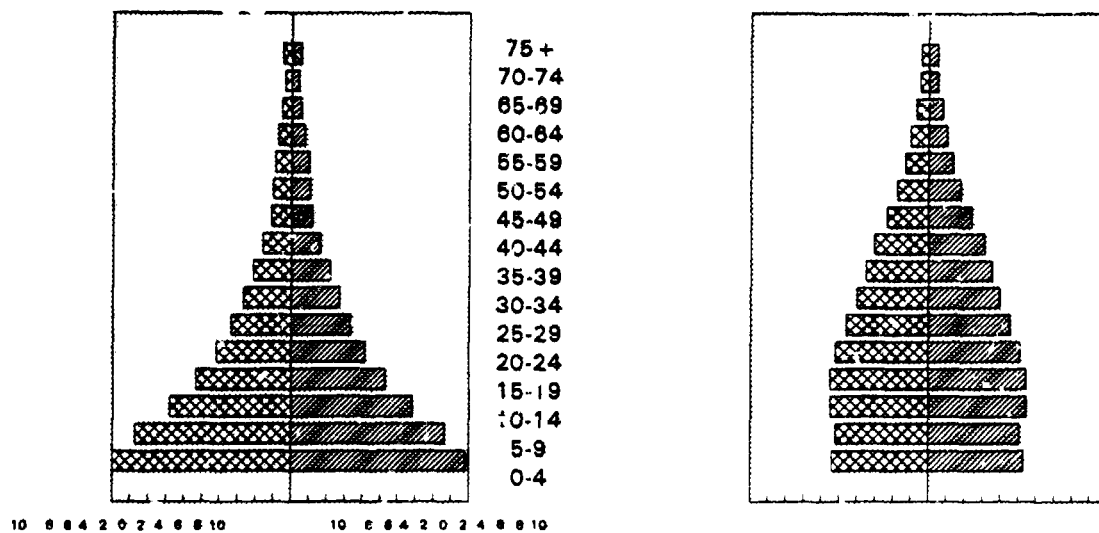
- A.** Population in thousands as of the official date of the last census.
  - B.** The mid-1988 gross national product (in U.S. dollars) per capita, from World Bank sources.
  - C.** Estimated de facto total population at mid-year, in thousands.
  - D.** Population in four non-overlapping age groups, in thousands.
  - E.** Population per square kilometer of land area.
  - F.** Proportion of total population living in urban areas. The definition of urban areas varies somewhat from country to country. See U.N. 1988, p.1.
  - G.** Population aged 6-11 and 12-17 years, in thousands.
  - H.** Number of women of reproductive age (15-49), in thousands.
  - I.** Annual growth rate for population in the quinquennium, in percent.
  - J.** Total number of births that each woman would have if, at each age she had as many births as women of that age in the current population, i.e., if current age-specific fertility schedules were applied.
  - K.** Annual births per thousand persons in the population.
  - L.** Average number of years that would be lived by those born into the population, if they experienced prevailing age-specific mortality risks (separate estimates provided for males and females).
  - M.** Of every thousand live births, the number that would die before their first birthday.
  - N.** Of every thousand live births, the number that would die before their fifth birthday.
  - O.** Annual deaths per thousand persons in the population.
  - P.** Amount of net international migration in thousands (i.e., number of immigrants minus emigrants over the quinquennium).
  - Q.** Official government evaluation of the population growth rate and of fertility as too high or too low, as reported to the U.N.
  - R.** Percentage of currently married women aged 15 to 44 (or 49) who are using contraception, in the year given immediately below. This is the year of a specific survey or investigation.
  - S.** Of all currently married women, percent using specified contraceptive methods. For many developing countries, these data are not available or are available for only one period only. All contraceptive mix data are given for the latest period for which data are available.
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KENYA

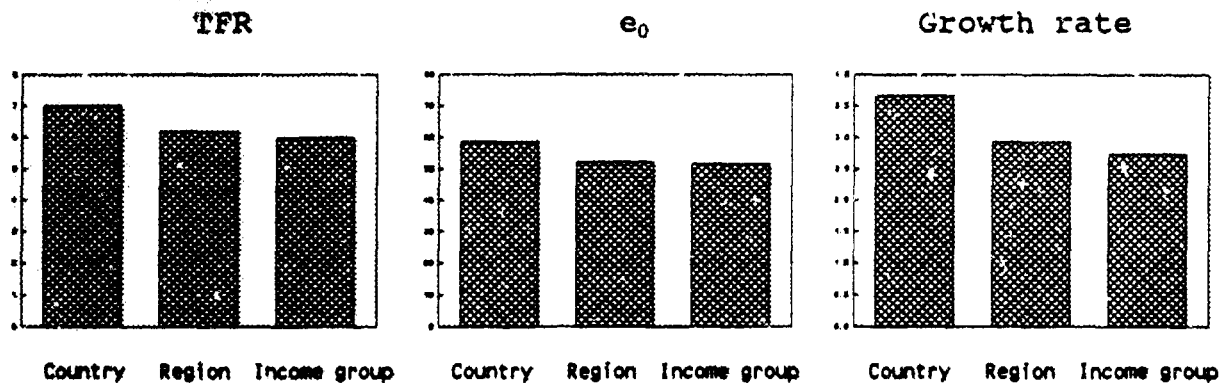
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2035

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000	
1990	24133	115.5	1990-94	3.40	43.3	9.4	2.32	58.1	62.3	62	96	
1995	28099	107.3	1995-99	3.27	40.7	7.1	5.64	59.9	64.2	52	79	
2000	33679	96.5	2000-04	3.11	38.0	6.9	4.95	61.7	66.3	43	63	
2005	39344	88.7	2005-09	2.81	34.3	6.2	4.24	63.2	67.9	39	55	
2010	45274	81.1	2010-14	2.42	29.7	5.5	3.53	64.8	69.6	35	48	
2015	51090	72.3	2014-19	1.96	24.6	4.9	2.82	66.4	71.3	30	40	
2020	56364	62.3	2020-24	1.84	23.0	4.6	2.58	68.0	73.1	26	33	
2025	61810	54.6	2025-29	1.35	18.0	4.8	2.14	71.9	77.3	15	18	
2050	86518	46.4	2050-74	0.68	13.9	7.2	2.05	76.3	82.2	5	7	
2075	102492	60.4	2075-99	0.23	12.5	10.2	2.05	79.0	85.2	3	5	
2100	108578	69.1	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.0	2.04	81.1	87.6	2	4	
2125	111371	71.5	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.04	81.8	88.5	2	3	
2150	112665	73.1										

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



---

### *Explanation*

- A.** Year to which point estimates pertain.
- B.** Population of country or aggregate in thousands.
- C.** Population aged 0 to 14 years and 65 years and above, as a percentage of those aged 15 to 64, i.e., the number of dependent persons per 100 in the working age group.
- D.** Five or 25-year period to which rates pertain.
- E.** Annual population growth rate, in percent.
- F.** Annual births per thousand population.
- G.** Annual deaths per thousand population.
- H.** Total number of births that each woman would have if, at each age she had as many births as women of that age in the current population, i.e., if current age-specific fertility schedules were applied.
- I.** Average number of years that would be lived by male babies born into the population, if they experienced prevailing age-specific mortality risks.
- J.** Average number of years that would be lived by female babies born into the population, if they experienced prevailing age-specific mortality risks.
- K.** Of every thousand live births, the number that would die before their first birthday.
- L.** Of every thousand live births the number that would die before their fifth birthday.

#### *Age structure:*

The population pyramids in the center of the page show the distribution of the population by age and sex in 1990 and in 2025. Each bar is the percentage of the population in a given five-year age-sex group, with males on the left of the center line, females on the right, the youngest age group at the bottom, and the oldest age group at the top. Populations with high fertility and mortality generally have broad-based pyramids with narrow tips. Populations that have had stable low fertility and mortality for some time generally have pyramids that are increasingly rectangular.

#### *Comparison of country with region and income group*

Charts at the bottom of the page compare the country with the region or income group to which it belongs, with respect to total fertility, life expectancy at birth, and population growth rate. The comparison region or income group is indicated at the top of the preceding page.

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## OVERVIEW OF TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS

We review recent trends and projections for the future, focusing, first, on the world and geographic regions; and second, on World Bank regions and on countries grouped by income; and finally on particular countries or economies.

Recent trends, from 1975 to 1990, are striking because of the rapid changes occurring in some countries and the absence of change in others. Some countries, especially in Southeast Asia and Latin America, experienced sharp declines in fertility, large increases in life expectancies, and a slowdown in population growth. Others, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, saw persistent high levels of fertility, mortality, and population growth. Still others, mainly in Europe, had stable fertility below replacement (i.e., below the level required for each generation to replace itself in the succeeding generation) and slow population growth during the entire period.

The projections carry forward, and work out the future implications of these trends country by country but also introduce some dramatic changes, such as eventual fertility transition in Sub-Saharan Africa.

### World and Regions

The aggregates we consider here, besides the world as a whole, are more developed and less developed countries; five major geographic regions, corresponding roughly to continents, but with North and South America considered together, the U.S.S.R. combined with Europe, and the Pacific treated with Australia as Oceania; and some subcontinental regions. For all these aggregates, Tables 1-5 give estimates of current and projected population size and growth; current and projected fertility and mortality rates; current and projected age structure and dependency ratios; and projected long-run trends. These subjects will be considered in order.

#### *Population Size and Growth*

The world population in mid-1990 is estimated at 5.28 billion. It is growing at almost the same rate as in 1975, but the number of people added each year has risen continuously since then. Since the mid-1970s, world population growth has been virtually constant at just over 1.7 percent annually, but the number of people added in 1990 is up 20 million from 1975, to 91 million. The rate of growth will fall to 1.4 percent annually at the beginning of the 21st century. In spite of this, the annual net increase in the number of people will be larger in the year 2000 than in 1990, around 92 million people. Average annual additions to the world population are projected to increase between 1990 and 2005. They will begin a steady decline around 2020. Annual additions will be essentially stable at around 91.5 million between 2005 and 2015.

Of the 440 million increase in the world population between 1985 and 1990, 406 million (92 percent) was contributed by less developed countries which, in 1990, contained 77 percent of the world population. The 1985-90 growth rates for less developed and more developed countries were widely different, at 2.1 and 0.6 percent respectively. The less developed country growth rate is falling and by the beginning of the 21st century will have declined by close to 20 percent, to 1.7 percent per annum. Nevertheless, the differences in growth rates between less developed and more developed countries mean that 79 percent of the world population will be living in what are currently less developed countries by the beginning of the 21st century, up from 77 percent in 1990. By 2025, 84 percent of the world population will be living in areas currently classified as less developed.

At these levels of aggregation, these projections differ only slightly from the U.N. (1990) and last year's World Bank projections (Bulatao et al. 1990), as Figure 1 shows. The projected less

developed country population in 2025 is only 0.3 percent higher than last year's projection and 1 percent lower than the U.N. projection. As shown in Figure 2, the differences are wider for more developed countries. The current projection for 2025 is 3 percent higher than last year's projection and 1.2 percent higher than the U.N. projection. These differences are due not only to differences in procedures for projecting vital rates but also to slightly different estimates of current population and vital rates.

Since 1975, major world regions have been growing at quite different rates, which are changing in different directions. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the population growth rate has been increasing steadily from an already high 2.8 percent in the 1970s to 3.1 percent in the most recent five-year period (1985-90). In the Asia region (excluding developed countries), growth rates declined between 1975 and 1985 from 1.9 to 1.8 percent, but have inched up recently as China's fertility transition stopped short of replacement. In North Africa and the Middle East, population growth rates show a slight increase, from 2.8 percent in 1975-80 to 3.0 percent annually in 1985-90. Slowing population growth rates are observed in the less developed countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (down from 2.3 to 2.0 percent annually) and for the more developed countries (from 0.7 to 0.5 percent annually). Growth is spread unevenly, with urban areas generally growing faster than rural areas, as Box 3 describes.

These differential growth rates will continue for the next decade (as Figure 3 illustrates) and for some time into the future. Current and projected population and growth rates for five major regions are shown in Tables 1 and 2. (All tables appear at the end of this section, beginning on page xxxviii.) The percentage distribution of world population by these regions is represented for 1985, 2000, and 2025 in Figure 4.

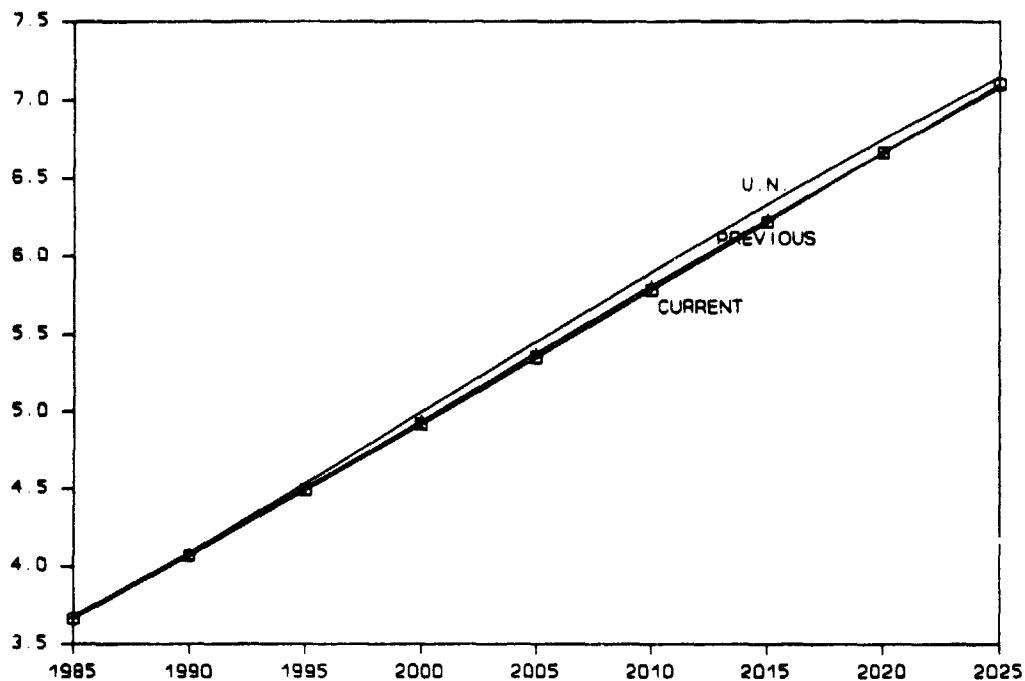
Asia, with the two most populous countries in the world, accounts for 59 percent of the world population, and currently contributes 61 percent of the annual increase, or about 56 million people. By 2025, Asia will still be adding some 48 million people annually to the world population. Average annual contributions of other major regions between 1990 and 2025 will be much less: 27.3 million for Africa, 9.6 million for America, 2.6 million for Europe, and 0.3 million for Oceania. Asia's annual contribution to world population growth will undergo the most rapid decline (14 percent between 1990 and 2025). However, even with a reduced rate of growth and a decline in its average contribution to world population increase, Asia's population by 2025 will be just about 5 billion--approximately the size of the entire world population in 1987. The rising population densities resulting from this growth are shown in Figure 5.

Two major Asian subregions have opposite prospects. East and Southeast Asia (which includes China) now contains one-third of the world population. Its share will fall to 30 percent in 2025 and to 25 percent by 2100. South Asia (which includes India) ranks second in population and contains 22 percent of the world population. Its share will increase to 25 percent by 2100.

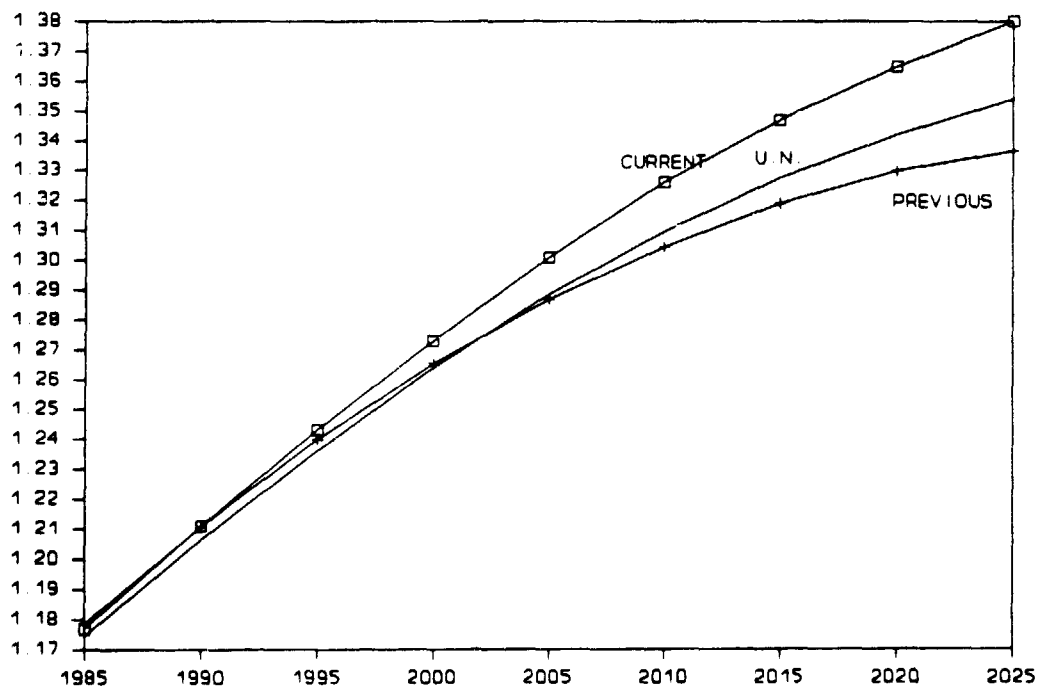
Africa currently is the fourth largest among the five major regions, with about 12 percent of the world population. With an annual growth rate of 2.9 percent in 1990, Africa by the year 2000 will be the second largest region, with 14 percent of the world population. The growth rate will fall slowly to 2.1 percent by 2020-25, and the region will have 19 percent of world population by 2025. Africa's contribution to world population growth will increase by 58 percent between 1990 and 2025. By that time, its population will be two and a half times its current size. Africa's population is now 20 percent the size of Asia's, and will be 32 percent by 2025. As Figure 6 shows, Africa is considerably less dense than Asia, but densities will rise rapidly.

Among African subregions, East, West, and North Africa have 42, 37, and 22 percent

**Figure 1** *Projected Population (billions) in Less Developed Countries, 1985-2025, Compared with U.N. and Previous World Bank Projections*



**Figure 2** *Projected Population (billions) in More Developed Countries 1985-2025, Compared with U.N. and Previous World Bank Projections*





### *Box 3 Trends in Urbanization*

In most less developed countries, urban population growth exceeds overall population growth. Sub-Saharan Africa is the least urbanized region, but its urban proportion is growing faster than the urban proportion in any other region except Asia, having increased from 24 to 31 percent in 1975-90. Urban growth rates are particularly high in Tanzania, Mozambique, and Swaziland. At the same time, several countries--Burundi, Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Uganda--are overwhelmingly rural, with less than 10 percent of total population in urban areas.

The Asian population living in urban areas has increased from 22 to 41 percent of the total in the past 15 years. This rapid increase is largely due to China, where the definition of what constitutes an urban area has been liberalized during the period. In the Middle East and North Africa combined, 46 percent of the population is urban. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of the population in urban areas is equal to that in the developed countries, 72 percent.

Urbanization in the developed countries has come to a virtual standstill at 72 percent. A few countries--Romania and Austria--have declining urban populations, while the percent urban in the U.S.A. has not changed since the 1970s.

of the African population respectively. North Africa's share is forecast to decline to 18 percent by 2025, while the shares of East and West Africa will each increase by two percentage points.

America, with 14 percent of world population, includes both more developed and less developed countries and is growing, as a whole, more slowly than Africa and Asia (1.1 percent annually). By 2025, its population will have increased by 46 percent, but its share of world population will have fallen to 13 percent. Northern America's share of the population of the whole region will shrink rapidly. By 2025, 335 million more people should be living in America than in 1990. Of this increase, 271 million (81 percent) will be added to Latin America and the Caribbean and only 64 million to Northern America.

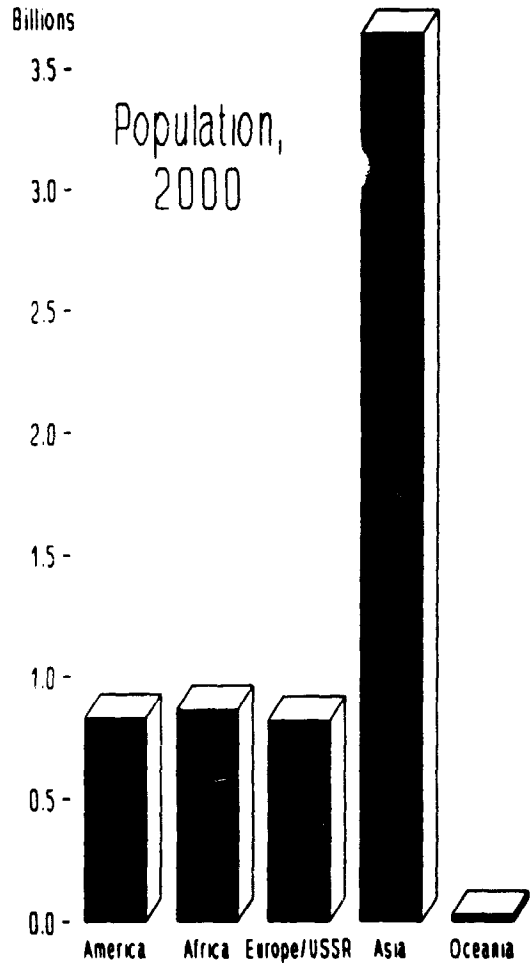
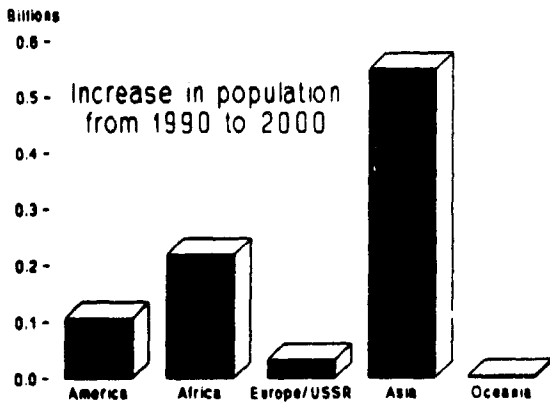
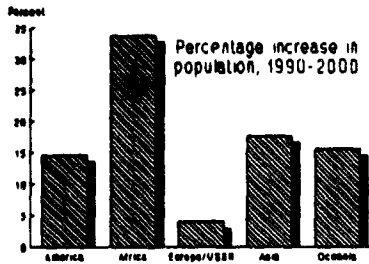
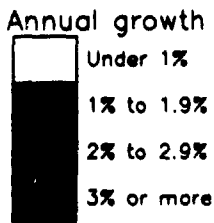
The population of Oceania, estimated at about 27 million in 1990, will also increase about 45 percent by 2025. Growth rates will be roughly similar in level and trend to those for America, declining from 1.6 percent annually in 1985-90 to 0.7 percent in 2025.

Europe and the U.S.S.R., now second in size to Asia, will be only the fourth largest major region by 2000. Its share of world population will shrink from 15 to 10 percent of world population by 2025. Its population in 2025 will be only 12 percent larger than it is today, reflecting annual growth rates of 0.2 to 0.4 percent between now and 2025. These rates assume that fertility will rise from below-replacement levels in several countries. Should this not occur, even this modest projected growth will not be achieved.

#### *Fertility*

Figure 7 shows the current level of the total fertility rate (TFR) by country. For the world as a whole, total fertility is 3.3 in 1990. Countries with high TFRs are found mainly in Africa and the Middle East, with only one country (Laos) with a TFR above 6 outside these regions. Asian and Latin American countries have mostly intermediate levels, with the notable exception of China,

**Figure 3 Projected population growth rates, 1990-2000**



which is in the low-fertility category. All developed countries are in the low-fertility group.

Recent trends in TFRs indicate remarkably little change from the mid-1970s to the present in Sub-Saharan Africa. Only half a dozen countries show declining fertility, an equal number shows increasing fertility, and the majority shows no change at all. Those with declining fertility since the mid-1970s are small islands (Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion), recently joined by some countries in East Africa (Botswana, Zimbabwe, Kenya). In North Africa, except in Libya, fertility decline started some time in the past two decades. The Middle East is similar to Sub-Saharan Africa, with fertility constant at high levels, with a few exceptions where fertility has declined to intermediate levels (Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates).

In Asia, almost all countries experienced at least some fertility decline. In Latin America and the Caribbean, trends in most countries are downward, but not as rapidly as in Southeast Asia. Both Asia and Latin America include countries that started the transition before the 1970s (e.g., Cuba and Taiwan), countries that started during the 1970s (e.g., Ecuador and Indonesia), and countries which have yet to start the fertility transition (Bolivia and Laos). Among the more developed countries, fertility continued to decline from levels already below replacement, or fluctuated in a narrow range. Variations in contraceptive prevalence are largely responsible for the differences in fertility levels. The data on contraceptive levels and trends are summarized in Box 4.

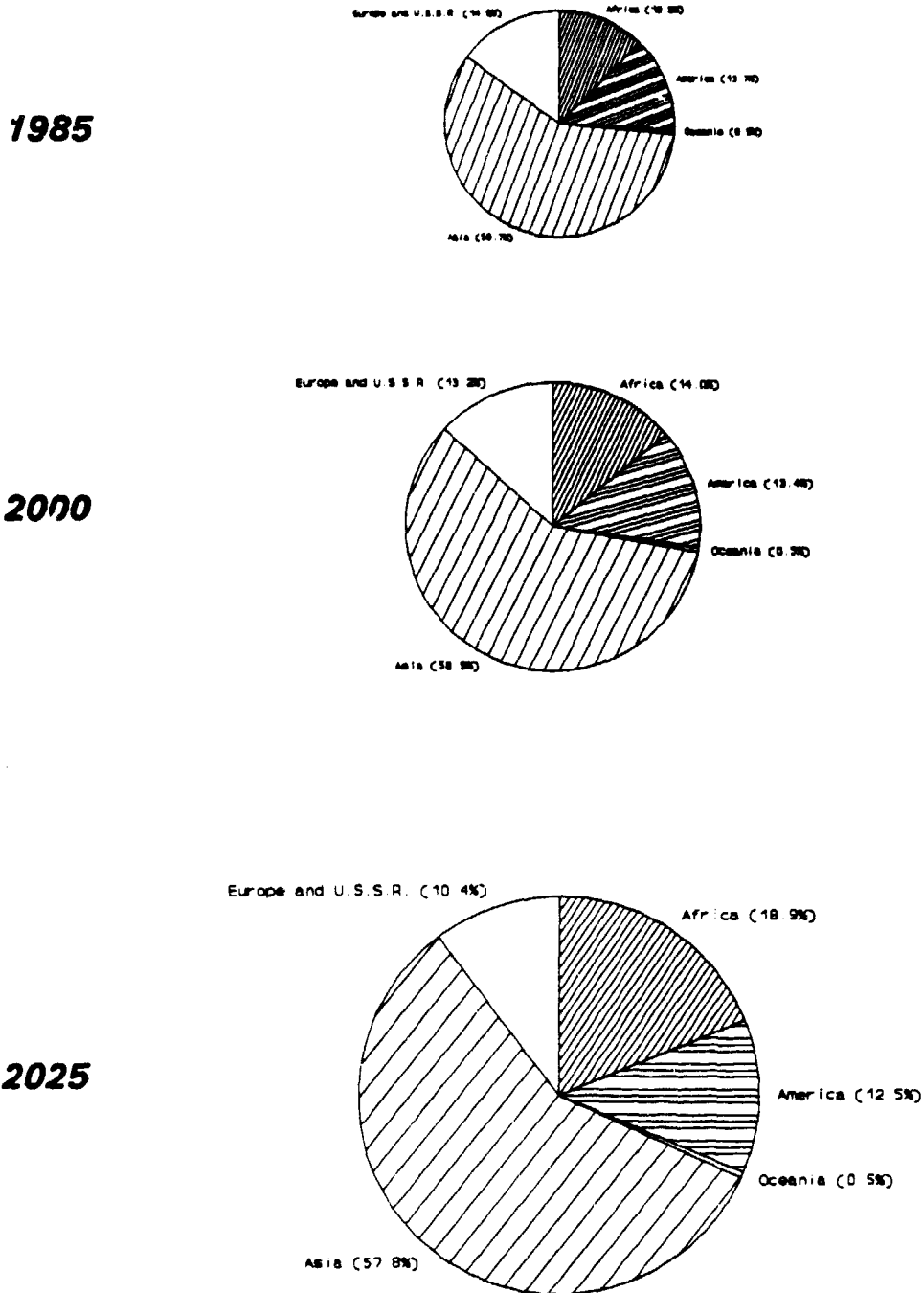
The projections of fertility extend country-specific fertility trends into the future, under the general assumption that each country has gone, is going, or will go through a transition process from high fertility to stable low fertility. Recent trends are used to define the timing and the pace of this transition process (see the appendix). Projected fertility departs radically from recent trends in two circumstances. For countries with rising or stable high fertility (such as in Sub-Saharan Africa) substantial fertility decline is eventually projected. And for countries with fertility below replacement, a gradual return to and stabilization at replacement level is eventually projected.

Projected fertility rates are summarized in Table 3 for the world, less developed and more developed countries, and geographic regions. The world total fertility rate is projected to decline by half a point to around 2.9 at the beginning of the 21st century and to decline an additional 0.5 points by 2025-30. These declines of less than 1 percent annually incorporate substantial reduction in less developed countries and a stable or even rising trend for many more developed countries. For more developed countries as a whole, TFR begins to increase after 1995-2000 to a level of 2.0 by 2025. For less developed countries, in contrast, TFR will decline from 3.9 in 1985-90 to 2.5 in 2025-30, or about 1 percent annually over the whole period.

Given that fertility is not likely to decline much further in China and a few other large less developed countries, the overall reduction expected to occur in other countries will be substantial. In Africa and Southwest and South Asia, these projections imply that over the next 40 years or so--from 1985-90 to 2025-30--fertility will decline to half its current level. For Africa, total fertility is projected to decline from 6.2 to 3.1. (For West Africa in particular, decline will be from 6.6 to 3.2.) In Southwest Asia, the projected fertility decline is from 5.1 to 2.7, and for South Asia from 4.7 to 2.3.

Other world regions will experience smaller changes in fertility. East and Southeast Asia, including China, is expected to experience a fertility decline of 0.5 children per woman between 1985-90 and 2025-30. Since this region has 58 percent of Asia's population, the decline for Asia as a whole will be modest, from 3.4 to 2.2. Decline in total fertility in Latin America and the Caribbean will be from 3.6 to 2.1 children. The decline in Oceania will be from 2.5 to 2.1 children. On the other hand, North America and Europe will experience increases in fertility from below replacement levels.

**Figure 4 Percentage Distribution of World Population by Major Region, 1985, 2000, and 2025**



#### ***Box 4 Contraceptive Prevalence Levels and Trends***

Data on contraception are fairly extensive. Surveys such as the World Fertility Surveys in the 1970s and early 1980s, the Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and the Demographic and Health Surveys from the mid-1980s, have measured the proportion of couples using contraception. Out of 181 countries, 126 have had at least two surveys. Therefore, many of the country tables show two estimates of the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). However, trends should be interpreted with caution, as sampling, coverage, and definitions used in the surveys may be different. Fertility rates suggest that many countries without contraceptive use data generally have low prevalence. In particular countries without data, however, both contraceptive use and fertility are low, and abortion is used to prevent births (e.g., in the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic).

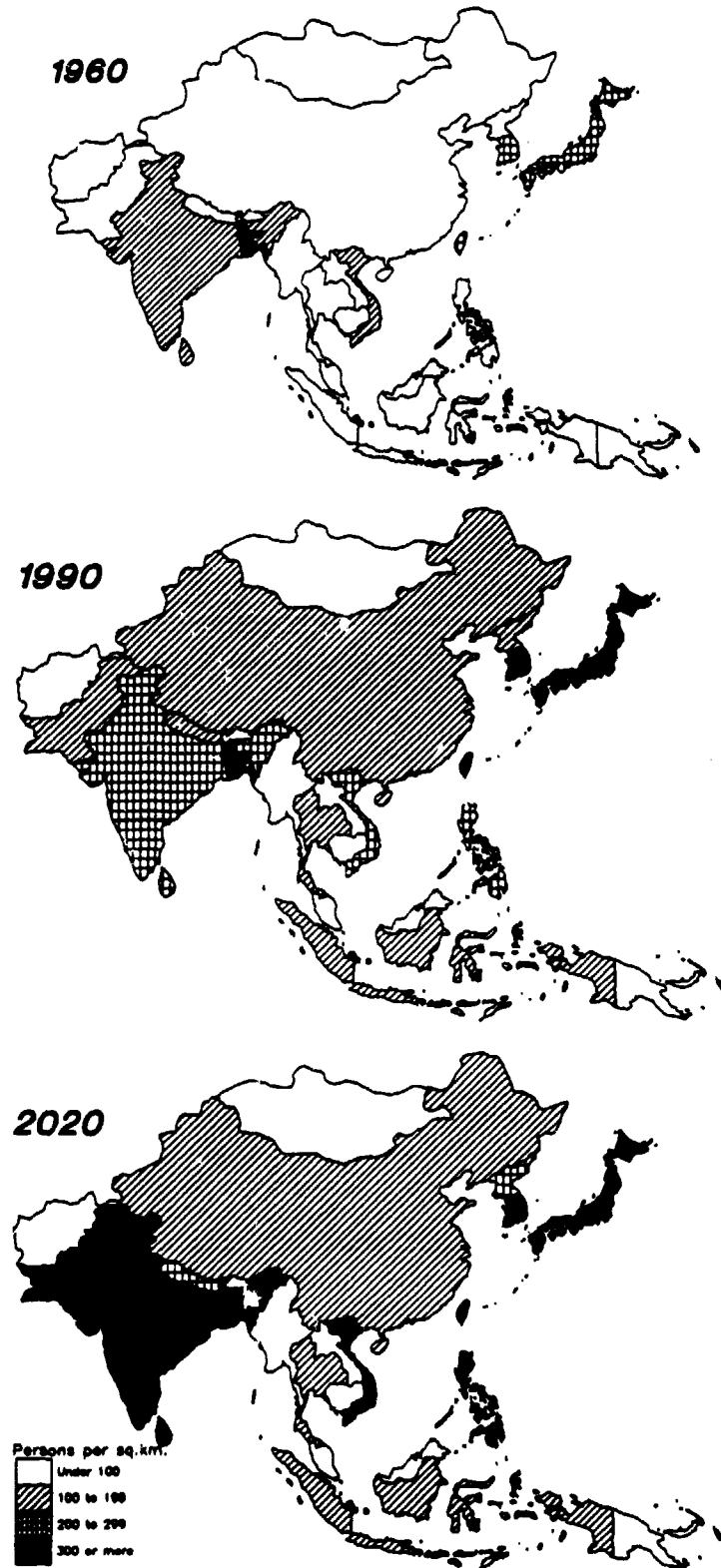
Contraceptive prevalence is highest in developed countries, where 70-80 percent of married couples use some method. Method mix in these and other countries with high prevalence varies a great deal: in Eastern Europe, couples use traditional methods such as withdrawal and abstinence; in the Netherlands, over half of all couples use contraceptive pills; in Canada, female sterilization is the most common method; in Cuba, the IUD is the most prevalent method; in Finland, condoms are relied on most.

The highest contraceptive prevalence rates in Sub-Saharan Africa are 43 percent for Zimbabwe in 1988, and 30 percent for Botswana in 1989. For most other countries in the region, contraceptive prevalence is below 5 percent. Several countries in Asia and the Middle East have similarly low levels of prevalence. The method mix in low contraceptive prevalence countries shows as much variety as that in high prevalence countries. In Asia, IUDs are widely used, but couples in India rely mostly on female sterilization. In Latin America and the Caribbean, female sterilization is an important method, but not in Chile, where the IUD is most popular. Over time, a few countries with low or intermediate CPRs show declining use: Haiti, Fiji, Guatemala, and Guyana. The majority show increases. Overall, contraceptive pill use has been declining, whereas all other methods--IUDs and female sterilization in particular--have been gaining.

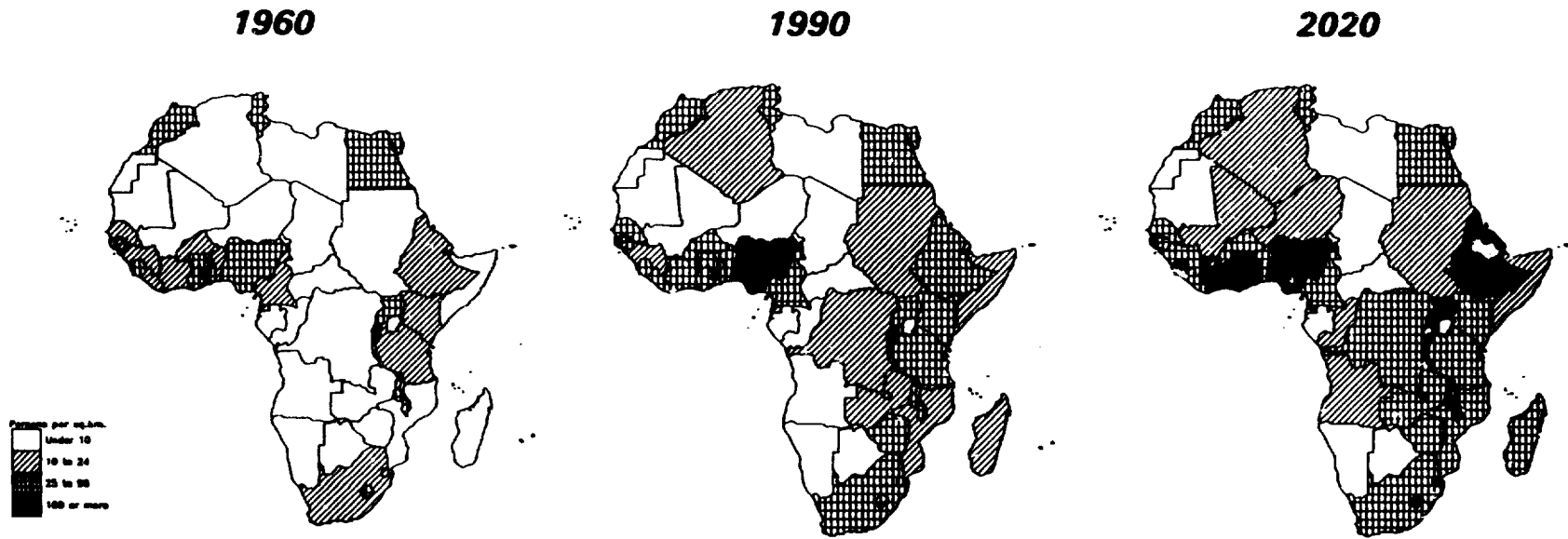
Levels and projected trends in crude birth rates are a result of the assumptions about the trend in total fertility rates in combination with assumptions about age structure. The current crude birth rate for the world is 26.3 and the projected rate for 2025 is 18.0. The crude birth rate in less developed countries, currently more than twice as high as in more developed countries, is projected to decline by 36 percent by 2025, while the rate for more developed countries drops only 15 percent. The differential between more developed country and less developed country crude birth rates is expected to decline from 16 per thousand in 1985-90 to 8 per thousand by 2020-25.

Unlike total fertility, the crude birth rate will decline in every region without exception. These declines will be larger where the rate is now higher. From 45 per thousand in Africa, it will fall to 26 per thousand in 2025-30. From 15 per thousand in Europe, it will fall to 12 per thousand in 2025-30. Whereas the African crude birth rate is now three times the European rate, by 2025-30 it will be about double the European rate.

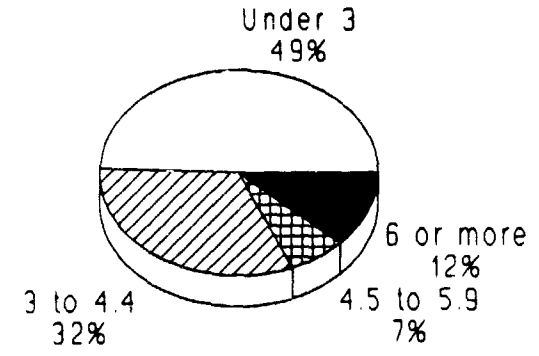
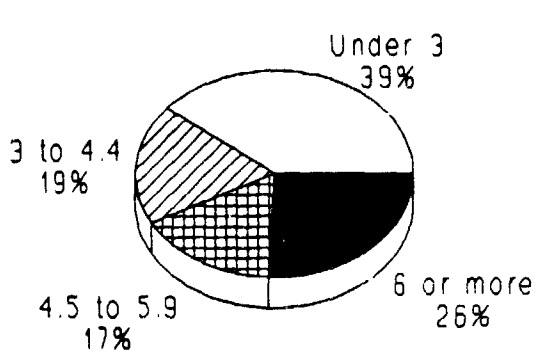
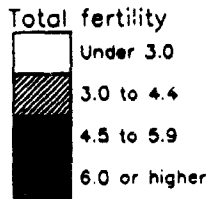
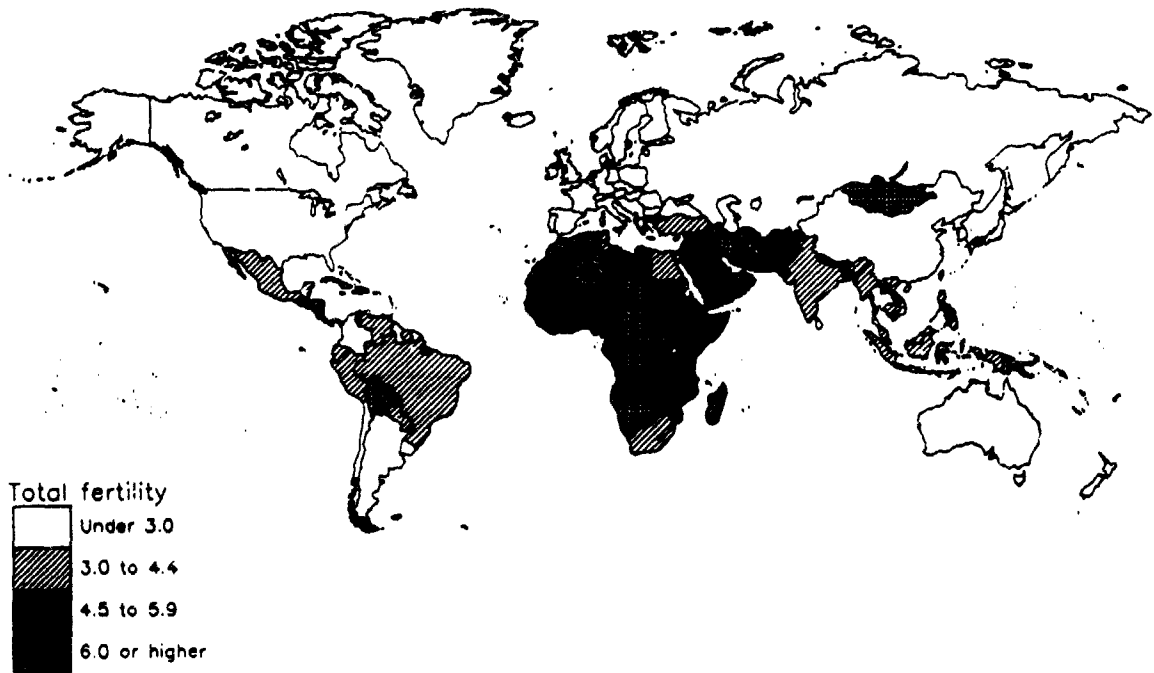
**Figure 5** *Population densities in East, South, and Southeast Asia*



**Figure 6** *Population densities in Africa*



**Figure 7 Total fertility rates, 1990**

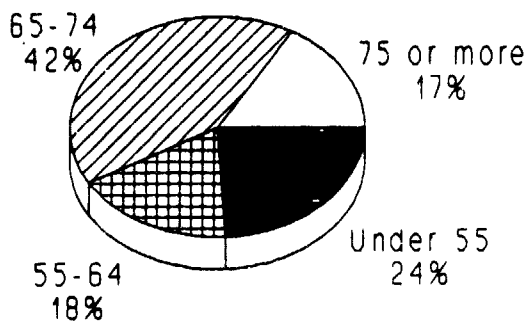
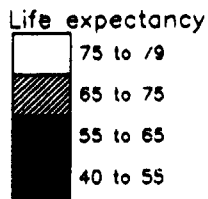


**Distribution of countries by total fertility level**

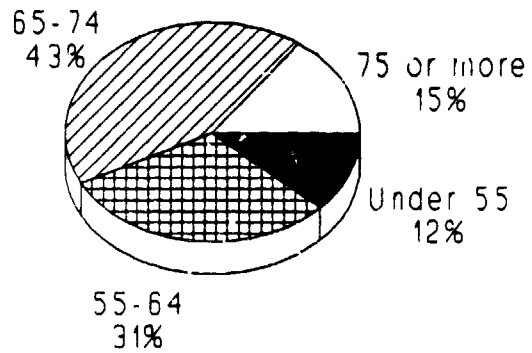
**Distribution of world population by national total fertility level**



**Figure 8 Life expectancy at birth, 1990**



**Distribution of countries by life expectancy at birth**



**Distribution of world population by national life expectancy at birth**

## **Mortality**

Levels of life expectancy at birth around the world are represented in Figure 8. For the world as a whole, the current estimate is 66 years. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest life expectancy (50 years for males, 54 years for females), trailing the Middle East and North Africa combined by more than 10 years. Despite substantial improvements in the past 15 years, current Sub-Saharan life expectancy is still below the level that the Middle East and North Africa attained in the 1970s. Mortality conditions barely improved during the 1980s in Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Senegal, but life expectancy did rise faster than the region's average in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Cape Verde, Gabon, and Swaziland.

Average life expectancies for the less developed countries in North Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America are quite similar, with life expectancy for males between 61 and 63 years and life expectancy for females between 64 and 68 years.

The developed countries have life expectancies of at least 65 years for males and at least 74 years for females. The highest observed life expectancies are in Japan--75 years for males, 81 for females. Trends in most countries are still upward, but the rate of increase is considerably slower at high levels. In Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, life expectancy has remained virtually constant at 1970s levels due to increasing adult mortality rates.

Table 3 provides projected mortality trends for aggregates. Faster rises in life expectancy are projected where it is now lower than where it is now higher. However, some differentiation in projections is introduced among countries with the same life expectancy levels based on recent trends (see the appendix).

For the world as a whole, life expectancy at birth is projected to reach 70 around 2010. This mark will actually be attained by less developed countries as a group around 2015, at which time more developed countries should have exceeded it by about 10 years. This gap in life expectancy is smaller than the current 12-year gap but still substantial. Current crude death rates are identical for less and more developed countries because less developed countries have a smaller proportion of their populations in older age groups.

Substantial differentials exist, and are projected to remain, in the levels of mortality across major regions. Currently life expectancy is lowest and infant mortality highest for Africa. Life expectancy for this region as a whole is 53 years and infant mortality is 105 per 1000 live births. Asia occupies an intermediate position with a life expectancy of 64 years, whereas levels in Europe and Oceania are generally around 72 to 73 years.

Within major regions, differences in mortality can be large. Life expectancy in South Asia is 12 years shorter than in East and Southeast Asia; Latin America's levels are some 10 years shorter than Northern America's; and West Africans can expect a 10-year shorter life span than North Africans.

Differentials within and between regions will narrow slowly over the projection period, but remain substantial even by 2025-30. By that time, differentials between South Asia and East and Southeast Asia, and between West Africa and North Africa, will have been reduced to eight years. Levels of life expectancy within America will be more similar, with only a five-year difference between Latin America and the Caribbean and Northern America.

### *Age Structure*

Of the 5.3 billion people in 1990, 61 percent were in the working ages of 15-64, giving a dependency ratio (of those younger and older combined per hundred members of this group) of 63. By 2025, the world dependency ratio is projected to fall to 55. Children and youth under 15 will have fallen from 32 to 25 percent of the population, while the aged 65 and over will have risen from 6 to 10 percent (Table 4).

Projected trends in more developed and less developed countries are quite different. In more developed countries, the number of children and youth will actually decline from 259 to 247 million between 1990 and 2025, reflecting the impact of falling fertility. They will fall from 21 to 18 percent of the total. The aged will almost double in number, and by 2025 will outnumber children and youth. The dependency ratio in more developed countries will rise from 50 to 63 between 1990 and 2025.

The dependency ratio in less developed countries will decline from 67 in 1990 to 53 in 2025. This decline will be a result of a reduction in the proportion of the population aged 0-14 (from 38 to 27 percent) and the rapid growth in the working-age population, which will almost double in size. The aged will increase much faster in less developed countries than in more developed countries, multiplying three-fold between 1990 and 2025. However, they are now only 4 percent of the population, and will increase to only 8 percent.

Of the major regions, Africa has the largest proportion of total population under 15: 45 percent in 1990. Those under 15 will still be 36 percent of the African population by 2025. Corresponding percentages in other regions are much lower: the next highest is 33 percent for Asia, and this is projected to decline to 22 percent by 2025. Only 22 percent of Europe and the U.S.S.R.'s population is under 15, and this will decline to 18 percent by 2025.

Consistent with these changes, the dependency ratio will decline in Africa, Asia, and America. Between 1990 and 2025, the ratio will fall from 94 to 66 in Africa, from 61 to 54 in America, and from 61 to 51 in Asia. On the other hand, in Europe and the U.S.S.R. the dependency ratio will increase from 51 to 62 as the population ages. The dependency ratio for Oceania will stay almost unchanged close to 55.

### *Long-Run Trends*

The long-run implications of the projection assumptions are illustrated in Table 5, which shows projections up to 2100 as well as other indicators. With every country and economy projected to reach replacement-level fertility by or before 2060, world population will be over 12 billion by the end of the next century. Another 500 million will be added before the population becomes stationary, i.e., before the growth rate falls to zero.

Table 5 shows the ratios to the 1990 population of the projected stationary population and of the projected population under the special assumptions that fertility drops to replacement level immediately, mortality stays constant at current levels, and no migration takes place. The latter ratio, labeled population momentum, indicates the amount of future population growth attributable to the current age structure of a population. An illustration of the importance of momentum is that more than two billion persons will be added to the world population after replacement fertility is achieved.

Population momentum is lower for more developed than for less developed countries (1.1 and 1.5, respectively). For more developed countries, the main source of growth until stationary population is attained is momentum. Hence the two ratios for more developed countries are almost

equal. For less developed countries, the two ratios differ. Momentum will lead to considerable growth, but high fertility will add even more growth. Across major regions, population momentum is highest for Africa at 1.6 and for America at 1.4.

### World Bank Regions and Income Groups

The World Bank divides borrower countries, which account for three-fourths of world population, into four regions: Africa, essentially Sub-Saharan; Asia, excluding Southwest Asia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, but including the Pacific; Europe, the Middle East (up to Pakistan), and North Africa (EMN); and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Within regions, countries are grouped into four to six country departments, most of which include more than one country (Box 5). Independently of this classification, the Bank also assigns all countries, more developed and less developed, for which data are available into one of four income groups (Box 6). This section considers the population and vital rates of Bank regions, country departments, and countries grouped by income. The discussion of Bank regions overlaps somewhat with the preceding discussion of geographic regions, which might be consulted for further details.

The division into Bank regions puts about half the world population in the Asia region and 8 to 10 percent of the population in each of the other regions. If China and India were excluded, the remainder of the Asia region, at 12 percent of world population, would be somewhat comparable in size to the other regions.

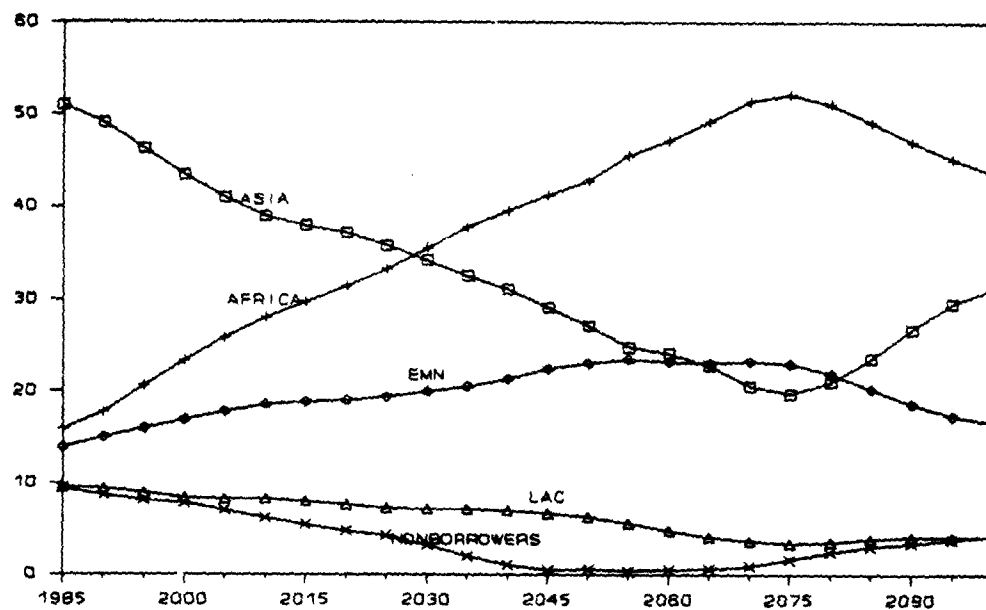
The relative contributions of the regions to world population growth are shown in Figure 9 (see also Tables 6-7). The Asia region is now contributing half of world population growth, and the other three regions are each contributing 10 to 16 percent. The contribution to growth of the Asia region is projected to decline relative to the contributions of other regions. Around 2030, the Asia region's contribution to world population growth will fall below that of the Africa region and around 2065 below the contribution of the EMN region.

The contributions of both the EMN and Africa regions are projected to rise, even with expected fertility transition. Around 2075, the Africa region will have only 22 percent of world population, but will be responsible for twice as much growth as the EMN region, the next largest contributor. In 2035, the EMN region will have 15 percent of world population, but will be responsible for a quarter of world population growth. Even with eventual fertility decline assumed, the Africa region will double in size in 25 years and the EMN region in 31 years.

Population growth in the LAC region is not insignificant either. This region is growing faster than the Asia region and has the same momentum as the Africa region. Even if the LAC region could attain replacement fertility immediately, population would still increase by 60 percent because of the young age structure.

The country departments generally have growth prospects similar to those of the regions to which they belong. The departments covering the largest populations are the single-country China and India departments and the Southeast Asia department, the latter covering 300 million people. The remaining departments each cover between 42 and 194 million people. By 2025, these other departments, assuming they will still exist in the same form, will each cover between 114 and 466 million people. By 2000, both the smallest department, the Sahel, and the largest, the Middle East, will have grown 33 percent larger. Within the Africa region, which has the highest growth rates, the South Central-Indian Ocean and Western Africa departments will lead the transition to slower population growth. The annual growth rates in these departments will decline to under 3 in 2000 and under 2 by 2025. These departments do not include the recent leaders in the fertility transition in Africa. Two of those leaders, Botswana and Zimbabwe, are included in the Southern Africa

**Figure 9 Percentage Contribution to World Population Growth from Bank Regions and Nonborrowers, 1985-2100**



department, which will still experience annual growth rates above 3 percent in 2000 and above 2 percent by 2025.

Average annual population growth rates vary considerably across Bank regions and country departments, as shown in Table 7. Growth rates are around 3 percent in all the Africa departments, and will remain generally around 3 until after 2000. Growth rates in Asia departments are somewhat more variable, but generally around 2 percent, except for China with 1.4 percent. In the EMN departments, growth rates are around 3 percent except for Europe, which has substantially lower growth and different growth prospects.

The differences between regions and similarities within them are mainly rooted in fertility patterns (Table 8). Total fertility is above 6.5 in each Africa department; above 5.0 for three of the four EMN departments; between 3.4 and 3.9 in each LAC department; and more variable only in the Asia region, where it ranges from 2.4 to 5.0 across departments. Mortality patterns are also quite similar among departments in each region. Infant mortality per thousand is over 100 in each Africa department; between 72 and 101 in three of the four EMN departments; between 50 and 65 in each LAC department; and more variable again in the Asia region, where it ranges from 32 to 114. Projected trends will introduce only slightly more heterogeneity within regions: the Sahelian department, for instance, is expected to lag behind other Africa departments in both mortality and fertility decline.

The long-run stationary population for each Africa department is at least five times and as much as seven times its current population (Table 9). The Middle East department comes close to the lower end of this range: its stationary population is 4.7 times its current population. In the long run, the population for the Turkey-Pakistan department is expected to quadruple and the population for the North Africa department to triple. For most of the remaining departments, roughly a doubling of the population is projected.

*Box 5 Countries and Economies Classified by Income Group***Low income (\$545 or less)****East Africa**

Burundi  
Comoros  
Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Lesotho  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Rwanda  
Somalia  
Tanzania  
Uganda  
Zaire  
Zambia

**North Africa**

Sudan

**West Africa**

Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Central African Rep.  
Chad  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gambia, The  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Liberia  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Sierra Leone  
Togo

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

Guyana  
Haiti

**South Asia**

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Maldives  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

**East and Southeast Asia**

Kampuchea  
China (excluding Taiwan)  
Indonesia  
Lao People's Dem. Rep.  
Myanmar  
Viet Nam

**Southwest Asia**

Yemen People's Dem. Rep. of

**Lower-middle income (\$546-\$2,200)****East Africa**

Botswana  
Djibouti  
Mauritius  
Swaziland  
Zimbabwe

**West Africa**

Angola  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Congo, People's Rep. of the  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Senegal

**North Africa**

Egypt, Arab Rep. of  
Morocco  
Tunisia  
Other North Africa

**Europe**

Poland

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

Belize  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Dominica  
Dominican Rep.  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

**Southwest Asia**

Gaza Strip  
Jordan  
Lebanon  
Syrian Arab Rep.  
Turkey  
West Bank  
Yemen Arab Rep.

**East and Southeast Asia**

Malaysia  
Philippines  
Thailand

**Oceania**

Fiji  
Kiribati  
Other Micronesia  
Papua New Guinea  
Solomon Islands  
Tonga  
Vanuatu  
Western Samoa

(based on GNP per capita in 1988 U.S. dollars)

**Upper-middle income (\$2,201-95,999)**

<b>East Africa</b> Bouillon Beychelles South Africa	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b> Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Guadeloupe Martinique Montserrat Other Latin America Puerto Rico	<b>Southwest Asia</b> Iraq Oman
<b>West Africa</b> Gabon Other West Africa		<b>East and Southeast Asia</b> Korea, Rep. of Macao
<b>North Africa</b> Algeria Libya	St. Kitts and Nevis Suriname Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela	<b>Oceania</b> Other Polynesia
<b>Europe</b> Greece Hungary Malta Portugal Romania Yugoslavia	<b>South Asia</b> Iran, Islamic Rep. of	

**High income (\$6,000 or more)**

<b>Europe</b> Austria Belgium Channel Islands Denmark Finland France Germany, Federal Rep. of Iceland Ireland Other Europe	<b>Europe (cont.)</b> Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom	<b>Southwest Asia</b> Bahrain Cyprus Israel Kuwait Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates
	<b>Northern America</b> Canada United States of America Other Northern America	<b>East and Southeast Asia</b> Brunei Hong Kong Japan Singapore Taiwan, China
	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b> Bahamas, The Barbados Netherlands Antilles Virgin Islands (U.S.)	<b>Oceania</b> Australia Fed. States of Micronesia French Polynesia Guam New Caledonia New Zealand

**Nonreporting nonmember economies**

<b>Africa</b> Namibia	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b> Cuba	<b>Europe</b> Albania Bulgaria Czechoslovakia German Dem. Rep. U.S.S.R.
	<b>East and Southeast Asia</b> Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of Mongolia	

*Box 6 Countries and Economies Classified***Africa Region (Sub-Saharan)****Occidental and Central Africa Department (AF1)**

Benin  
Cameroon  
Central African Rep.  
Congo, People's Rep. of the  
Cote d'Ivoire  
Equatorial Guinea  
Gabon  
Guinea  
Togo

**Eastern Africa Department (AF2)**

Ethiopia  
Kenya  
Mauritius  
Somalia  
Sudan  
Uganda

**South-Central and Indian Ocean Department (AF3)**

Burundi  
Comoros  
Djibouti  
Madagascar  
Rwanda  
Seychelles  
Zaire

**Western Africa Department (AF4)**

Ghana  
Guinea-Bissau  
Liberia  
Nigeria  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Sierra Leone

**Sahelian Department (AF5)**

Burkina Faso  
Cape Verde  
Chad  
Gambia, The  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Niger  
Senegal

**Southern Africa Department (AF6)**

Angola  
Botswana  
Lesotho  
Malawi  
Mozambique  
Swaziland  
Tanzania  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**Nonborrowers**

Sub-Saharan Africa  
Namibia  
Reunion  
South Africa  
Other West Africa

**Asia Region (and Oceania)****Country Department I**

Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
Nepal  
Sri Lanka

**Country Department II**

Kampuchea  
Korea, Rep. of  
Lao People's Dem. Rep.  
Malaysia  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Thailand  
Viet Nam

**Country Department III**

China (excluding Taiwan)

**Country Department IV**

India

**Country Department V**

Fiji  
Indonesia  
Kiribati  
Maldives  
Papua New Guinea  
Solomon Islands  
Tonga  
Vanuatu  
Western Samoa

**Nonborrowers****East and Southeast Asia**

Brunei  
Hong Kong  
Japan  
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of  
Macao  
Mongolia  
Singapore  
Taiwan, China

**Oceania**

Australia  
Fed. States of Micronesia  
French Polynesia  
Guam  
New Caledonia  
New Zealand  
Other Micronesia  
Other Polynesia



*by World Bank Region and Country Department*

**Europe, Middle East, and North Africa (EMN) Region (and U.S.S.R.)**

**Country Department I**

Pakistan  
Turkey

**Country Department II**

Algeria  
Libya  
Malta  
Morocco  
Tunisia

**Country Department III**

Afghanistan  
Bahrain  
Egypt, Arab Rep. of  
Iran, Islamic Rep. of  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Oman

**Country Department III (cont.)**

Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
United Arab Emirates  
Yemen Arab Rep.  
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of

**Country Department IV**

Cyprus  
Hungary  
Poland  
Portugal  
Romania  
Yugoslavia

**Nonborrowers**

North Africa  
Other North Africa

**Southwest Asia**

Gaza Strip  
Israel  
West Bank

**Europe and U.S.S.R.**

Albania  
Austria  
Belgium  
Bulgaria  
Channel Islands  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
German Dem. Rep.  
Germany, Federal Rep. of  
Greece  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
United Kingdom  
Other Europe  
U.S.S.R.

**Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) Region (and Northern America)**

**Country Department I**

Brazil

**Country Department II**

Costa Rica  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama

**Country Department III**

Antigua and Barbuda  
Bahamas, The  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bolivia  
Colombia  
Dominica  
Dominican Rep.  
Grenada  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
Montserrat  
St. Kitts and Nevis  
St. Lucia  
St. Vincent and the Grenadines  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Venezuela

**Country Department IV**

Argentina  
Chile  
Ecuador  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Uruguay

**Nonborrowers**

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

Cuba  
Guadeloupe  
Martinique  
Netherlands Antilles  
Virgin Islands (U.S.)  
Other Latin America

**Northern America**

Canada  
Puerto Rico  
United States of America  
Other Northern America

Of the 187 countries or economies, 49 have low per capita incomes of \$545 or less (in 1988 U.S. dollars). Most of these countries or economies are in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia; they also include the majority of the ten largest countries in the world and contain 57 percent of world population. At the other extreme, high-income countries or economies, with per capita incomes of \$6,000 or more, number 43, and contain 15 percent of world population. At present, the low-income populations as a group are growing by almost 60 million people a year, while the high-income populations as a group are growing by only 5 million people a year. By 2025, the currently low-income countries will make up 61 percent of world population, with over 5 billion persons. The currently high-income countries will make up 11 percent of world population, with 945 million persons.

The lower-middle-income economies, with per capita incomes up to \$2,200, are as numerous as the low-income countries but have only 15 percent of world population. In this group are close to half of the Latin American and Caribbean countries. The upper-middle-income economies, with 6 percent of world population, have lower fertility and are mostly on the way to slower population growth. Nevertheless, even this group of countries will still grow considerably. Their stationary populations in the aggregate are expected to be more than double their present populations.

### Some Country Results

Countries and economies provide a much more complex demographic mosaic than these regions, and only some highlights of their projected demographic future will be given (see Tables 10-13).

China is now the most populous country or economy, as it has been for some time and will continue to be in these projections until early in the 22nd century, when it will be overtaken by India. Both China and India will have populations of 1.8-1.9 billion persons by 2160. Nigeria, currently the eighth largest country in the world, will steadily increase in size and by 2160 will become the third largest country, overtaking the U.S.S.R., the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, and Japan. Nigeria's population in 2160 will be equal to 96 percent of the 1990 population of Africa as a whole. India and China together will be larger than the total 1990 population of Asia by some 610 million persons. Rankings by size among other large countries will be changing well before 2160. Nigeria and Pakistan, in particular, will be moving up, from eighth and ninth today to seventh and eighth by the turn of the century and to fifth and sixth by 2025.

The largest countries in the world will experience very different growth rates. China's population will be growing at only 0.9 percent annually between 1990 and 2030. The U.S.S.R., currently the third largest country, will grow at an annual rate of 0.5 percent in the same period. In contrast, Pakistan and Nigeria will grow significantly faster, at 2.5 and 2.6 percent annually in this period, a rate which is nevertheless slower than their current growth rates of 3.1 and 3.2.

Growing even faster will be some other countries or economies in a high-growth belt that extends roughly from Nigeria eastward to Pakistan. In this belt, 3 to 14 percent growth rates are expected to continue in countries such as Libya, Niger, and Mali and a cluster of countries around the Gulf of Guinea; in East African countries from Ethiopia and Somalia south to Mozambique; and in Southwest and South Asia except in Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, and the United Arab Emirates. Standing out in this belt of countries are Rwanda and Côte d'Ivoire, growing at 3.9 and 3.7 percent annually; Oman, growing at 3.7 percent annually; and Saudi Arabia, the Yemen Arab Republic, the West Bank, and Syria, all growing at around 3.6 percent annually. Concern among governments about such high growth rates has clearly grown in the last two decades (Box 7).

### *Box 7 Government Assessments of Population Growth*

Government responses to periodic U.N. questionnaires indicate that more governments in the 1980s than in the 1970s considered population growth in their countries to be too high. Of the 160 governments responding, 75 now describe their countries' population growth rates as too high, up from 55 a decade ago. Most of the countries shifting to this view are in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the number considering population growth to be too high increased from 13 in 1978 to 20 in 1983 and to 26 in 1989. In the same region, 29 governments consider fertility in their country to be too high. In Asia, the majority of governments reported population growth as too high in 1978, and none have changed their assessments. In the remaining developing countries--from the Middle East to North Africa to the Caribbean and Latin America--governments are about equally divided between "too high" and "satisfactory" assessments of the level of population growth, with a few responding "too low." For more developed countries, the majority of governments reported population growth as satisfactory, but the number reporting fertility to be too low has doubled to 12 in the latest survey.

The lowest growth rates (under 1 percent) generally are in the northern hemisphere--Northern America, the U.S.S.R., and Europe. Five countries--the U.S. Virgin Islands, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, and St. Kitts and Nevis--are currently experiencing declining populations. By 2030, 13 countries will have negative growth rates, not including Bulgaria and the U.S. Virgin Islands, which are projected to regain positive growth. Countries with declining populations in 2030 will include Japan, currently the seventh largest country in the world, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the Channel Islands, Greece, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland, Denmark, and Austria. Recent political events in Europe, including mass migrations from east to west, the economic unification of the Germanys and progress toward economic unity in the European Community, are likely to affect the demographic future of the region in ways that are still unpredictable.

The countries with most rapid growth are also among those with the highest fertility levels (cf. Figures 3 and 7). Total fertility is 8 in Rwanda and the Yemen Arab Republic, and between 7 and 8 in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kenya, Malawi, Côte d'Ivoire and Ethiopia.

Over the next decade, the largest declines in fertility are projected for Zimbabwe, Botswana, Kenya, and Algeria, where total fertility will fall by an average of about 1.4 children. Tunisia and Vietnam will experience almost as large fertility declines. Unlike these countries, Guinea, Afghanistan, The Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone are projected to have constant high fertility. Constant fertility, but at low levels, is also projected for The Bahamas, Romania, Poland, the Netherlands, Guadeloupe, Macao, and Ireland.

The country with the lowest current expectation of life at birth, barely 40 years, is Guinea-Bissau. Twenty-three other countries have life expectancies under 50 years; all except Afghanistan, the Yemen Arab Republic, and Bhutan are in Sub-Saharan Africa. The longest life expectancy in the Sub-Saharan region, at about 67 years, is in Botswana. Within the region, only the small island countries of Mauritius, Seychelles, and Réunion have comparable levels of life expectancy. By contrast, the longest life expectancies, between 78 and 79 years, are in Japan, Iceland, Hong Kong, and Switzerland. No country in Europe has a life expectancy below 70 years, with the lowest being Hungary and Romania at around 71 years. In Oceania, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea are outliers, with life expectancies similar to those found in Africa--around 54 years, in

contrast to 76 years for Australia and 74 years for New Zealand.

Concurrent with future changes in fertility and mortality will be changes in dependency across countries. In Kenya, previous high fertility partly accounts for a ratio as high as 116 dependents per 100 people of working age. Fertility decline will reduce the ratio to 55 by 2025. Singapore already has a low dependency ratio of 41; this will rise to 62 in the next 35 years. Another contrast is provided by India and Switzerland. India's dependency ratio will decrease from 70 to 46 between 1990 and 2025, while Switzerland's ratio will increase from 47 to 71.

### Conclusion

The world population in 1990 is growing at about the same rate as in 1975. But there are some 1.2 billion more people now, and the number of people added each year is greater now than ever before. Between 1975 and 1990, an average of 80 million people were added to world population every year. Between 1990 and 2000, an average of 91 million people will be added to world population every year.

This annual increase in world population projected for this decade will exceed the current population of Mexico, the world's eleventh largest country. The total increase for the decade as a whole will exceed the current population of India.

India itself will be the leading contributor to these increases. Asia as a whole, in fact, will be responsible for more than half the annual increase--55 million more people will be added every year on this continent. More than half the annual increase in Asia, in turn, will be due to the combined increases in India (15.7 million annually) and China (15.3 million annually). Every year of the decade, the Asian population will add to itself the equivalent of the current population of Thailand.

The African continent has only a fifth of the population of Asia, but its annual increase in this decade will be disproportionately large: 22 million people, or almost as many people added every year as now live in Kenya. The annual increase in the Americas will be half that in Africa, or roughly equivalent to the current populations of Ecuador or Cuba. As elsewhere, the increases in this region will be unevenly distributed, and some countries, where the average woman still has more than four children, will experience growth more typical of other regions. The annual increase in Europe and the U.S.S.R. will not be entirely insignificant either, adding up to roughly the population of Albania.

Two-thirds of the increase in world population in this decade will come in low-income countries. High-income and upper-middle-income countries combined will account for only 12 percent of the decadal increase.

These large increases are projected despite expected moderation in population growth rates. For 1990-2000, the annual rates of growth in Asia, the Americas, and Oceania will each be close to 1.5 percent, lower than the respective growth rates for 1975-90 (though only marginally so for Oceania). For Europe and the U.S.S.R., the growth rate will be 0.4 percent annually, also lower than previously. Only for Africa is the growth rate for the decade, at close to 3 percent, expected to be slightly higher than it was in 1975-90.

In the first quarter of the next century, growth rates will fall further. Even in Africa, the annual rate will decline to 2.5 percent. Nevertheless, annual increments to world population will remain at roughly the same levels: about 91 million people added annually. The difference in growth rates between Africa and the rest of the world will have significant effects. The African population,

now smaller than that of the Americas or Europe, will be larger than them by 2000, will surpass one billion by 2006, and will reach two billion by 2038.

How likely, in fact, are the projected increases? For this decade, the size of the increases depends largely on the expanding base of the population, and there can be little doubt about the rough magnitudes. For the next century, the projections depend on guesses about future fertility and mortality.

Continued fertility decline is assumed in these projections, and for some countries, fertility decline is expected to begin--and to progress at a good pace--even though no evidence for this is visible to date. If this decline does not take place, or is retarded because of slower socioeconomic development and limited access to fertility regulation, these projections will turn out, if anything, to understate future population growth. The one possible counterbalancing factor is that the projections for some developed countries do assume an eventual rebound from below-replacement fertility, evidence for which is also limited so far. If this does not happen, their populations could be slightly smaller, but the effect on world population will be small.

If there is one area of considerable uncertainty in these projections, it concerns the future course of mortality. Continued improvements in life expectancy are assumed, following trends in many countries over the past decades. However, the possibility of catastrophic mortality events always exists. We refer not to localized famines and similar disasters, or even to major wars, which tend to have temporary and relatively limited effects on total population, whatever effects they may have on particular social groups. Rather we refer to even more apocalyptic events, on the scale of a major nuclear exchange, a wide-reaching environmental catastrophe, or an unchecked and extensive plague. Mass mortality could upset the projections, but whether this will happen is quite uncertain.

Consider, for instance, the possible impact of the Autoimmune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic on population (abstracting from its other health and economic impacts). The impact on population numbers in the developed countries is minor. For Sub-Saharan Africa, the impact in this decade will also be minor, given the long latency of the infection. Sometime in the next century, some undetermined effect on population numbers in specific countries may become visible. This effect may be minor, as some models suggest, or slightly larger, but negative population growth is quite unlikely. And this effect will depend to an important extent on measures that are taken now and on changes in individual behavior that are not possible to predict.

One important point about these projections, therefore, is the way they rest on predictions about individual and institutional behavior. For instance, they implicitly assume that efforts to moderate growth will not only continue but expand to cover areas of the world where population growth now appears largely unchecked. Maintaining the growth path indicated by these projections, and not exceeding it, will therefore require considerable effort from many quarters. Whether even more reduction in growth can be achieved is uncertain, but if so, it would certainly require considerable human commitment, resources, and ingenuity.



**Table 3 Fertility and Mortality Rates by Geographic Region, 1985-90, 2000-05, and 2025-30**

Region or income group	1985-90					2000-05					2025-30				
	CBR	TFR	CDR	e(0)	IMR	CBR	TFR	CDR	e(0)	IMR	CBR	TFR	CDR	e(0)	IMR
World	27.1	3.41	9.7	64.9	70	22.3	2.89	8.0	69.0	49	17.5	2.40	7.4	74.6	24
Less developed (a)	30.9	3.89	9.7	62.0	78	24.7	3.11	7.8	66.7	54	18.6	2.45	6.9	73.2	26
More developed (a)	14.7	1.90	9.6	74.2	15	12.8	1.89	8.8	77.9	9	11.9	2.06	10.1	81.7	4
Africa	44.7	6.22	14.5	53.1	105	38.3	5.14	10.3	58.9	74	26.0	3.11	6.5	67.4	45
East Africa	46.3	6.43	15.3	52.2	107	40.2	5.49	10.9	57.6	77	28.1	3.38	6.6	66.3	49
West Africa	47.7	6.63	16.3	49.8	112	41.5	5.63	11.5	56.2	78	27.0	3.18	6.6	65.8	48
North Africa	36.7	5.14	10.1	60.2	84	28.9	3.67	6.9	66.7	52	18.7	2.30	5.7	73.8	19
America	23.4	2.84	7.9	70.3	44	1.8	2.28	6.6	74.2	27	14.1	2.08	7.3	79.1	7
Latin America and Caribbean	28.5	3.56	7.3	66.8	55	20.6	2.45	5.8	71.6	34	15.1	2.09	6.4	77.5	8
Northern America	15.4	1.87	8.7	75.7	10	12.8	1.90	8.0	78.8	6	11.9	2.06	9.4	82.3	3
Asia	27.6	3.43	8.9	63.8	71	21.5	2.71	7.5	68.4	47	16.4	2.24	7.3	74.8	18
East and Southeast Asia	22.2	2.61	7.0	68.4	39	17.3	2.17	6.6	72.7	21	14.0	2.08	7.6	78.3	7
South Asia	34.9	4.66	11.9	56.8	102	26.2	3.32	8.8	62.6	71	18.4	2.34	7.3	70.7	29
Southwest Asia	36.7	5.11	8.8	63.5	72	30.2	3.99	6.4	68.4	46	21.4	2.70	5.2	74.9	17
Europe and U.S.S.R.	14.9	1.97	10.5	72.9	18	13.0	1.91	9.2	77.0	11	12.1	2.06	10.7	81.1	4
Oceania	19.4	2.46	7.9	72.1	28	17.1	2.31	7.4	75.2	17	14.0	2.11	8.1	79.3	12

Note: Crude birth rates (CBR) and crude death rates (CDR) are per 1000 population; total fertility rates (TFR) are per woman 15-49 years of age; life expectancy at birth, e(0), is given in years; and infant mortality rates (IMR) are per 1000 live births.

a. "More developed" comprises Europe, the U.S.S.R., Northern America (the United States and Canada), Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. "Less developed" comprises the rest of the world.

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Table 4 Population Age 0-14, 15-64, and 65 and Over for the World, Less Developed and More Developed Countries, and Major Geographic Regions, 1985, 2000, and 2025

Year and age group	World	Less developed	More developed	Africa	America	Asia	Europe, U.S.S.R.	Oceania
1990								
0-14	1714	1455	259	294	220	1023	171	7
15-64	3242	2436	806	333	449	1922	521	17
65+	326	180	140	20	54	155	95	2
2000								
0-14	1918	1667	251	382	229	1135	164	8
15-64	3850	3007	842	456	535	2301	538	20
65+	424	245	179	26	66	212	117	3
2025								
0-14	2156	1909	247	577	228	1183	160	8
15-64	5475	4627	848	965	689	3253	544	25
65+	848	564	285	62	140	467	174	6

Note: "More developed" comprises Europe, the U.S.S.R., Northern America (the United States and Canada), Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. "Less developed" comprises the rest of the world.

Table 5 Long-Run and Stationary Population, Momentum, Doubling Year, and Year When Net Reproduction Rate Reaches 1 by Geographic Region

Region or income group	Population (millions)				Stationary population over 1990 population	Population momentum	Year when population doubles	Year when NRR=1
	1990	2050	2100	Stationary				
World	5282	10318	12036	12537	2.4	1.4	2054	2060
Less developed (a)	4071	8920	10633	11115	2.7	1.5	2038	2060
More developed (a)	1211	1398	1404	1422	1.2	1.1	(b)	2030
Africa	646	2369	3251	3481	5.4	1.6	2015	2060
East Africa	269	1078	1533	1649	6.1	1.5	2014	2055
West Africa	237	925	1283	1379	5.8	1.5	2014	2060
North Africa	141	366	435	452	3.2	1.6	2025	2050
America	723	1193	1273	1300	1.8	1.4	(b)	2030
Latin America and Caribbean	443	845	924	947	2.1	1.6	2064	2030
Northern America	280	348	349	353	1.3	1.1	(b)	2030
Asia	3099	5817	6561	6791	2.2	1.4	2068	2055
East and Southeast Asia	1781	2818	2981	3046	1.7	1.4	(b)	2035
South Asia	1187	2597	3062	3208	2.7	1.5	2038	2055
Southwest Asia	132	402	517	537	4.1	1.6	2020	2055
Europe and U.S.S.R.	787	897	906	919	1.2	1.1	(b)	2030
Oceania	27	43	45	46	1.7	1.3	(b)	2040

- a. "More developed" comprises Europe, the U.S.S.R., Northern America (the United States and Canada), Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. "Less developed" comprises the rest of the world.
- b. Population will not double with projected rates.



Table 6 Population and Percentage Distribution by World Bank Region, Country Department, and Income Group, 1985-2100

Region and country department	Population (millions)						Percentage of world population					
	1985	1990	2000	2025	2050	2100	1985	1990	2000	2025	2050	2100
World	4842	5282	6192	8479	10319	12036	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Borrowers and non-borrowers												
Sub-Saharan Africa	454	530	717	1378	2082	2917	9.4	10.0	11.6	16.3	20.2	24.2
Asia and Oceania	2576	2808	3255	4183	4788	5199	53.2	53.2	52.6	49.3	46.4	43.2
Europe, Middle East, and North Africa	1144	1221	1390	1860	2256	2647	23.6	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.9	22.0
America	668	723	829	1058	1193	1274	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.5	11.6	10.6
Borrowers only												
Africa Region	421	492	670	1309	1996	2817	8.7	9.3	10.8	15.4	19.3	23.4
1 Occidental and Central	38	45	61	123	188	265	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2
2 Eastern	106	124	171	345	549	802	2.2	2.4	2.8	4.1	5.3	6.7
3 South-Central and Indian Ocean	52	61	31	152	223	304	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.5
4 Western	119	140	189	356	511	683	2.5	2.6	3.1	4.2	5.0	5.7
5 Sahelian	36	42	56	114	183	272	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3
6 Southern	69	81	111	220	342	492	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.6	3.3	4.1
Asia Region	2386	2610	3043	3949	4552	4966	49.3	49.4	49.1	46.6	44.1	41.3
1 Other South	134	151	184	263	323	375	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
2 Southeast	272	300	356	477	562	614	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.1
3 China	1045	1122	1275	1566	1721	1804	21.6	21.2	20.6	19.5	16.7	15.0
4 India	765	850	1007	1350	1604	1798	15.8	16.1	16.3	15.9	15.5	14.9
5 Indonesia and Pacific	170	187	220	292	343	376	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1
EMN Region	473	534	675	1092	1471	1854	9.8	10.1	10.9	12.9	14.3	15.4
1 Pakistan and Turkey	146	170	222	376	512	648	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.0	5.4
2 North Africa	55	63	82	128	166	197	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
3 Middle East	167	194	259	466	665	878	3.4	3.7	4.2	5.5	6.4	7.3
4 Europe	105	107	112	122	128	132	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.1
LAC Region	389	431	514	699	829	908	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.5
1 Brazil	136	150	178	236	274	297	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5
2 Central America	104	116	142	201	246	272	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
3 Caribbean and Other	72	80	95	131	157	174	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
4 Temperate and Tropical	78	85	99	130	152	166	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Income group												
Low	2711	3003	3611	5178	6499	7784	56.0	56.9	58.3	61.1	63.0	64.7
Lower-middle	695	775	941	1357	1694	1973	14.3	14.7	15.2	16.0	16.4	16.4
Upper-middle	295	323	385	549	684	805	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.7
High	787	814	863	945	956	966	16.3	15.4	13.9	11.1	9.3	8.0
Nonreporting nonmember	354	367	392	450	485	507	7.3	6.9	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.2

Note: Income groups are defined in Box 6. World Bank regions and country departments are defined in Box 5.

## XLI INTRODUCTION

Table 7 Annual Population Increase and Growth Rate by World Bank Region, Country Department, and Income Group, 1985-2100

Region and country department	Annual population increase (millions)					Annual growth rate (percent)				
	1985-90	2000	2025	2050	2100	1985-90	2000	2025	2050	2100
World	87.9	92.0	87.5	44.6	12.0	1.74	1.43	1.01	0.41	0.10
Borrowers and non-borrowers										
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.2	22.7	30.1	21.3	5.3	3.10	2.94	2.07	0.91	0.18
Asia and Oceania	46.3	41.2	31.6	10.7	3.8	1.72	1.23	0.74	0.22	0.07
Europe, Middle East, and North Africa	15.4	18.3	18.5	10.4	2.3	1.30	1.27	0.97	0.44	0.08
America	11.0	9.8	7.3	2.2	0.6	1.58	1.14	0.67	0.18	0.05
Borrowers only										
Africa Region	14.3	21.8	29.3	21.0	5.2	3.14	3.01	2.12	0.93	0.18
1 Occidental and Central	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.0	0.4	3.37	3.11	2.16	0.94	0.16
2 Eastern	3.6	5.7	8.4	6.3	1.6	3.13	3.11	2.31	1.01	0.20
3 South-Central and Indian Ocean	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.1	0.5	3.11	2.85	1.91	0.85	0.17
4 Western	4.2	6.0	6.9	4.5	1.1	3.21	2.94	1.86	0.80	0.16
5 Sahelian	1.1	1.9	2.9	2.2	0.6	2.80	3.06	2.39	1.06	0.22
6 Southern	2.3	3.6	5.2	3.8	0.9	3.09	3.03	2.25	0.97	0.18
Asia Region	44.8	39.9	31.3	10.8	3.8	1.79	1.27	0.78	0.23	0.08
1 Other South	3.2	3.4	2.8	1.3	0.5	2.28	1.79	1.04	0.39	0.13
2 Southeast	5.6	5.2	4.3	1.4	0.4	1.96	1.42	0.88	0.25	0.07
3 China	15.5	13.1	9.7	2.1	0.8	1.43	1.00	0.61	0.12	0.04
4 India	16.9	15.1	12.0	5.2	1.8	2.10	1.44	0.87	0.31	0.10
5 Indonesia and Pacific	3.5	3.0	2.5	0.9	0.3	1.97	1.32	0.83	0.24	0.07
EMN Region	12.2	15.5	17.0	10.4	2.0	2.43	2.18	1.50	0.65	0.11
1 Pakistan and Turkey	4.7	5.7	6.2	3.7	0.8	2.97	2.40	1.57	0.66	0.12
2 North Africa	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.2	2.71	2.17	1.34	0.50	0.08
3 Middle East	5.4	7.5	8.7	5.7	1.0	3.02	2.70	1.78	0.78	0.12
4 Europe	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.46	0.45	0.28	0.06	0.04
LAC Region	8.4	7.7	6.3	2.3	0.5	2.06	1.44	0.89	0.26	0.06
1 Brazil	2.9	2.4	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.05	1.32	0.78	0.22	0.06
2 Central America	2.5	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.1	2.26	1.65	1.03	0.31	0.05
3 Caribbean and Other	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.09	1.51	0.93	0.29	0.07
4 Temperate and Tropical	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	1.76	1.31	0.80	0.25	0.06
Income group										
Low	58.3	61.9	61.7	33.2	9.3	2.04	1.64	1.16	0.48	0.12
Lower-middle	16.1	16.6	15.7	7.6	1.7	2.19	1.69	1.13	0.43	0.08
Upper-middle	5.6	6.5	6.3	3.4	0.6	1.81	1.63	1.12	0.46	0.07
High	5.4	4.2	1.8	-0.1	0.3	0.67	0.49	0.19	-0.01	0.03
Nonreporting nonmember	2.6	2.7	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.71	0.67	0.42	0.11	0.04

Note: Income groups are defined in Box 6. World Bank regions and country departments are defined in Box 5.



Table 9 Long-Run and Stationary Population, Doubling Year, and Year When Net Reproduction Rate Reaches 1 by World Bank Region, Country Department, and Income Group

Region and country department	Population (millions)				Stationary population over 1990 population	Population momentum	Year when population doubles	Year when NRR=1
	1990	2050	2100	Stationary				
World total	5282	10318	12036	12537	2.4	1.4	2054	2060
Borrowers and non-borrowers								
Sub-Saharan Africa	570	2082	2917	3137	5.9	1.5	2014	2060
Asia and Oceania	2806	4788	5199	5360	1.9	1.4	(a)	2030
Europe, Middle East, and North Africa	1221	2256	2647	2741	2.2	1.3	2066	2055
America	723	1193	1274	1300	1.8	1.4	(a)	2030
Borrowers only								
Africa Region	493	1996	2818	3033	6.2	1.5	2013	2060
1 Occidental and Central	45	188	265	283	6.3	1.6	2013	2055
2 Eastern	124	549	802	868	7.0	1.5	2012	2060
3 South-Central and Indian Ocean	61	223	304	326	5.3	1.5	2013	2060
4 Western	140	511	683	729	5.2	1.6	2013	2055
5 Sahelian	42	183	272	297	7.1	1.5	2014	2060
6 Southern	81	342	492	530	6.5	1.4	2013	2055
Asia Region	2610	4553	4967	5131	2.0	1.4	(a)	2035
1 Other South	151	323	375	397	2.6	1.5	2039	2035
2 Southeast	300	562	614	631	2.1	1.5	2080	2030
3 China	1122	1721	1804	1839	1.6	1.4	(a)	2000
4 India	850	1604	1798	1876	2.2	1.4	2065	2015
5 Indonesia and Pacific	187	343	376	388	2.1	1.5	2095	2035
EMU Region	534	1471	1855	1937	3.6	1.5	2023	2055
1 Pakistan and Turkey	170	512	648	679	4.0	1.6	2018	2040
2 North Africa	63	166	197	203	3.2	1.7	2024	2050
3 Middle East	194	665	878	921	4.7	1.6	2018	2055
4 Europe	107	128	132	134	1.3	1.1	(a)	2030
LAC Region	431	829	909	931	2.2	1.6	2062	2030
1 Brazil	150	274	297	304	2.0	1.5	2126	2005
2 Central America	116	246	272	278	2.4	1.7	2040	2030
3 Caribbean and Other	80	157	174	179	2.2	1.6	2058	2030
4 Temperate and Tropical	85	152	166	170	2.0	1.5	2160	2025
Income group								
Low	3003	6499	7784	8172	2.7	1.4	2039	2060
Lower-middle	775	1694	1973	2043	2.6	1.6	2038	2055
Upper-middle	323	684	805	828	2.6	1.4	2042	2050
High	814	956	966	978	1.2	1.1	(a)	2045
Nonreporting nonmember	367	485	507	516	1.4	1.2	(a)	2030

Note: Income groups are defined in Box 6. World Bank regions and country departments are defined in Box 5.  
(a) Population will not double with projected rates.







XLVIII INTRODUCTION

Table 10 (continued)

Country or economy	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
Italy	57,141	57,651	57,981	58,072	57,995	57,666	57,023	56,266	55,511
Luxembourg	367	382	394	404	411	416	418	419	419
Malta	344	350	358	367	377	386	395	402	407
Netherlands	14,492	14,899	15,279	15,572	15,752	15,856	15,916	15,959	15,973
Norway	4,153	4,235	4,321	4,397	4,463	4,516	4,570	4,627	4,679
Poland	37,203	38,257	39,119	39,993	40,997	41,998	42,924	43,762	44,546
Portugal	10,157	10,374	10,602	10,813	11,012	11,150	11,241	11,309	11,375
Romania	22,725	23,255	23,868	24,511	25,122	25,613	26,070	26,557	27,070
Spain	38,505	39,319	40,144	40,903	41,564	42,016	42,278	42,465	42,669
Sweden	8,350	8,536	8,703	8,836	8,921	8,963	9,022	9,094	9,154
Switzerland	6,472	6,643	6,792	6,892	6,950	6,962	6,965	6,962	6,944
United Kingdom	56,618	57,441	58,240	58,847	59,335	59,746	60,168	60,647	61,099
Yugoslavia	23,123	23,856	24,609	25,358	26,100	26,706	27,182	27,571	27,933
Other Europe (a)	260	271	282	293	303	313	322	331	338
U.S.S.R.	276,946	287,657	297,273	306,613	316,478	325,999	334,762	342,835	349,966
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>24,634</b>	<b>26,651</b>	<b>28,797</b>	<b>30,819</b>	<b>32,711</b>	<b>34,420</b>	<b>35,945</b>	<b>37,264</b>	<b>38,502</b>
Australia	15,758	17,010	18,327	19,506	20,551	21,434	22,158	22,715	23,198
Fed. States of Micronesia	91	105	121	138	156	172	187	201	216
Fiji	700	752	795	829	861	896	935	975	1,013
French Polynesia	171	197	226	255	281	302	322	342	362
Guam	123	136	146	156	167	177	187	195	203
Kiribati	64	70	77	84	91	98	104	111	117
New Caledonia	152	162	172	181	191	202	213	223	232
New Zealand	3,290	3,394	3,509	3,625	3,734	3,830	3,919	4,004	4,081
Papua New Guinea	3,460	3,904	4,376	4,855	5,337	5,805	6,251	6,662	7,079
Solomon Islands	274	324	386	458	537	623	713	806	898
Tonga	95	99	105	112	118	124	130	138	147
Vanuatu	136	156	182	210	240	271	302	332	361
Western Samoa	157	160	171	184	200	217	235	252	268
Other Micronesia (a)	85	97	110	122	135	147	157	168	179
Other Polynesia (a)	80	85	94	103	114	123	131	140	149

a. For a listing of countries in the "other" categories, see Table 11.



Table 11 Population of Countries and Economies in the "Other" Categories

Country or economy	Population 1985 (thousands)	Country or economy	Population 1985 (thousands)	Country or economy	Population 1985 (thousands)
Other West Africa	6.9	Other Northern America	115.0	Other Micronesia	85.0
St. Helena	5.6	Bermuda	56.0	Nauru	8.0
Ascencion	1.0	Greenland	53.0	Johnston Island	1.0
Tristan da Cunha	0.3	St. Pierre and Miquelon	6.0	Marshall Islands	36.0
Other North Africa		Other Europe	260.0	Midway Islands	2.0
Western Sahara	155.0	Andorra	45.0	Northern Mariana Islands	20.0
Other Latin America and the Caribbean	194.0	Faeroe Islands	46.0	Palau, Rep. of	16.0
Anguilla	7.0	Gibraltar	29.0	Wake Island	2.0
Aruba	60.0	Holy See	1.0	Other Polynesia	80.1
British Virgin Islands	12.0	Isle of Man	63.0	American Samoa	35.0
Cayman Islands	22.0	Liechtenstein	27.0	Cook Islands	20.0
Falkland Islands	2.0	Monaco	27.0	Niue	3.0
French Guiana	83.0	San Marino	22.0	Pitcairn	0.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	8.0			Tokelau	2.0
				Tuvalu	8.0
				Wallis and Futuna Islands	12.0

















Table 12 (continued)

Country or economy, age group	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
United States of America									
0-14	21.7	21.6	21.4	20.4	19.3	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.0
15-64	66.4	66.1	66.0	67.0	67.9	67.7	66.0	63.7	61.2
65+	11.9	12.3	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.7	15.6	18.1	20.8
Puerto Rico									
0-14	29.7	28.2	26.1	23.7	22.0	21.1	20.4	19.7	19.1
15-64	62.1	63.1	64.5	65.9	66.5	65.9	64.8	64.1	63.4
65+	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.4	11.6	13.0	14.8	16.2	17.6
Other Northern America (a)									
0-14	23.6	23.1	23.4	22.6	21.1	19.9	19.5	19.3	19.3
15-64	70.1	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.7	69.5	67.9	65.9	63.8
65+	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.6	12.7	14.8	16.9
Asia									
0-14	34.8	33.0	32.2	31.1	29.3	27.5	26.1	25.0	24.1
15-64	60.5	62.0	62.4	63.1	64.5	65.9	66.7	66.6	66.4
65+	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.3	8.4	9.5
East and Southeast Asia									
0-14	31.5	28.6	27.8	27.1	25.5	23.6	22.2	21.4	21.0
15-64	63.3	65.7	65.9	65.9	66.9	68.1	68.5	67.6	66.6
65+	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	9.3	11.0	12.4
Brunei									
0-14	36.0	33.4	31.8	29.4	27.8	25.4	23.2	21.7	21.1
15-64	60.9	63.1	64.2	65.9	66.6	67.8	68.7	68.1	66.1
65+	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.6	6.8	8.1	10.2	12.8
China (excluding Taiwan)									
0-14	29.7	26.4	26.2	26.3	24.8	22.9	21.5	20.8	20.5
15-64	65.0	67.7	67.3	66.6	67.6	68.9	69.2	67.8	66.6
65+	5.3	5.9	6.4	7.1	7.6	8.2	9.3	11.4	13.0
Taiwan, China									
0-14	30.4	28.2	25.0	21.5	20.2	19.9	19.7	19.0	18.2
15-64	64.7	65.7	67.5	70.0	70.5	70.2	69.2	67.0	64.7
65+	4.9	6.1	7.5	8.5	9.3	9.9	11.1	14.0	17.0
Hong Kong									
0-14	23.1	21.3	19.8	18.5	17.2	16.4	16.1	16.0	16.0
15-64	69.3	69.8	69.8	69.8	70.3	70.9	68.8	65.7	61.3
65+	7.6	8.9	10.4	11.7	12.5	12.8	15.1	18.3	22.7
Indonesia									
0-14	38.8	36.3	33.5	31.3	28.7	26.5	24.9	24.0	23.3
15-64	57.8	59.8	62.1	63.9	66.0	67.7	68.7	68.7	68.2
65+	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	7.3	8.6
Japan									
0-14	21.5	18.4	16.9	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.7	15.7
15-64	68.2	69.7	69.0	66.9	64.7	62.5	60.1	59.0	58.8
65+	10.3	11.9	14.2	16.5	18.7	21.0	23.9	25.3	25.5
Kampuchea, Dem.									
0-14	32.6	34.8	41.5	37.6	32.7	28.9	27.1	26.6	26.0
15-64	64.8	62.2	55.3	58.9	63.4	66.9	67.8	67.1	66.6
65+	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.3	5.1	6.3	7.4
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of									
0-14	38.7	34.2	29.9	25.8	25.4	24.8	23.8	22.3	20.9
15-64	57.7	61.7	65.4	68.9	68.4	68.2	68.2	68.3	67.4
65+	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.0	8.0	9.4	11.7
Korea, Rep. of									
0-14	30.0	25.6	23.2	21.7	21.0	20.2	19.2	18.4	18.0
15-64	65.7	69.4	71.1	71.4	70.6	70.2	69.7	68.5	66.0
65+	4.3	5.0	5.7	6.9	8.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	16.0











Table 12 (continued)

Country or economy, age group	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025
<b>Guam</b>									
0-14	34.9	33.0	29.6	26.4	24.0	23.3	22.9	22.0	20.8
15-64	62.3	63.7	66.2	68.3	69.7	69.4	68.6	67.1	65.8
65+	2.8	3.3	4.3	5.4	6.3	7.3	8.5	11.0	13.4
<b>Kiribati</b>									
0-14	39.3	39.8	39.3	38.2	35.6	32.8	30.2	27.8	26.0
15-64	58.0	57.0	56.7	57.6	60.3	63.4	65.0	66.8	68.3
65+	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.8	5.4	5.7
<b>New Caledonia</b>									
0-14	36.2	33.2	30.3	27.8	25.9	24.6	23.8	22.9	21.9
15-64	59.1	61.6	64.3	66.0	67.0	67.3	67.2	67.2	67.4
65+	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.2	7.1	8.1	9.0	9.9	10.8
<b>New Zealand</b>									
0-14	24.4	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.6	19.7	19.0	18.5	18.3
15-64	65.2	66.5	66.5	66.8	67.0	66.9	65.7	64.4	62.8
65+	10.5	11.1	11.6	11.8	12.4	13.4	15.3	17.1	18.9
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>									
0-14	41.6	41.1	41.1	39.9	38.0	35.4	32.7	29.8	27.4
15-64	56.0	56.0	55.5	56.8	58.6	61.1	63.4	66.0	67.9
65+	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.7
<b>Solomon Islands</b>									
0-14	48.7	46.8	45.5	45.2	44.5	42.5	40.2	37.7	35.0
15-64	48.7	50.5	51.5	51.8	52.4	54.4	56.5	58.9	61.1
65+	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9
<b>Tonga</b>									
0-14	39.6	37.6	38.0	37.4	34.2	30.2	27.0	25.1	24.2
15-64	56.6	58.5	58.3	57.9	60.5	64.2	67.1	68.6	68.9
65+	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.3	7.0
<b>Vanuatu</b>									
0-14	45.5	44.0	42.8	41.6	40.2	37.7	35.1	32.5	30.0
15-64	51.7	53.2	54.3	55.5	56.5	58.7	60.8	63.0	64.8
65+	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.5	5.2
<b>Western Samoa</b>									
0-14	41.1	39.8	39.1	38.1	34.8	31.5	28.9	27.0	25.3
15-64	55.6	56.2	56.4	57.1	60.2	63.5	66.3	68.1	69.2
65+	3.4	4.0	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5
<b>Other Micronesia (a)</b>									
0-14	40.6	39.6	38.8	37.1	34.3	31.1	28.0	25.8	24.4
15-64	55.7	56.9	57.5	58.9	61.2	64.0	66.5	67.8	68.2
65+	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.4	7.4
<b>Other Polynesia (a)</b>									
0-14	45.7	41.2	37.4	34.3	32.6	29.7	26.7	24.6	23.5
15-64	50.8	55.1	58.4	61.2	62.2	64.9	67.1	68.9	69.5
65+	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.6	7.0

a. For a listing of countries in the "other" categories, see Table 11.





Table 13 (continued)

Country or economy	Stationary population				Country or economy	Stationary population			
	Millions	Ratio to 1990	Population momentum	Year when NRR=1		Millions	Ratio to 1990	Population momentum	Year when NRR=1
Asia	6791	2.2	1.4	2055	Europe and U.S.S.R.	919	1.2	1.1	2030
East and Southeast Asia	3046	1.7	1.4	2035	Albania	6	1.9	1.5	2005
Brunei	1	2.2	1.5	2010	Austria	7	0.9	1.0	2030
China (excl. Taiwan)	1839	1.6	1.4	2000	Belgium	9	0.9	1.0	2030
Taiwan, China	27	1.3	1.4	2030	Bulgaria	9	1.0	1.0	2030
Hong Kong	6	1.1	1.2	2030	Channel Islands	0.1	1.0	1.0	2030
Indonesia	371	2.0	1.5	2005	Czechoslovakia	19	1.2	1.1	2030
Japan	121	1.0	1.1	2030	Denmark	5	0.9	1.0	2030
Kampuchea, Dem.	19	2.3	1.3	2015	Finland	5	1.0	1.0	2030
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	40	1.9	1.6	1995	France	63	1.1	1.1	2030
Korea, Rep.	56	1.3	1.3	2030	German Dem. Rep.	15	1.0	1.0	2030
Laos People's Dem. Rep.	19	4.5	1.5	2035	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	50	0.8	0.9	2030
Macao	1	1.5	1.2	1990	Greece	10	1.0	1.1	2030
Malaysia	40	2.3	1.6	2010	Hungary	10	1.0	1.0	2030
Mongolia	6	2.9	1.6	2020	Iceland	0.4	1.5	1.3	2030
Myanmar	94	2.3	1.5	2010	Ireland	5	1.4	1.3	1990
Philippines	140	2.2	1.6	2010	Italy	46	0.8	1.0	2030
Singapore	4	1.3	1.3	2030	Luxembourg	0.4	1.0	1.0	2030
Thailand	103	1.8	1.5	1995	Malta	0.4	1.3	1.1	2030
Viet Nam	160	2.4	1.6	2010	Netherlands	14	1.0	1.1	2030
South Asia	3208	2.7	1.5	2055	Norway	5	1.1	1.1	2030
Afghanistan	134	6.6	1.4	2055	Poland	50	1.3	1.2	1990
Bangladesh	302	2.7	1.5	2020	Portugal	11	1.1	1.2	2030
Bhutan	5	3.7	1.4	2035	Romania	31	1.3	1.1	1985
India	1870	2.2	1.4	2015	Spain	41	1.0	1.2	2030
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	248	4.8	1.6	2040	Sweden	9	1.1	1.0	2030
Maldives	1	4.8	1.6	2035	Switzerland	6	1.0	1.0	2030
Nepal	61	3.2	1.5	2030	United Kingdom	61	1.1	1.1	2030
Pakistan	559	4.9	1.6	2040	Yugoslavia	30	1.3	1.2	2030
Sri Lanka	28	1.7	1.5	1995	Other Europe (a)	0.3	1.3	1.1	1990
Southwest Asi-	537	4.1	1.6	2055	U.S.S.R.	400	1.4	1.2	1995
Bahrain	1	2.5	1.4	2020	Oceania	46	1.7	1.3	2040
Cyprus	1	1.4	1.3	1995	Australia	24	1.4	1.2	2030
Gaza Strip	3	5.3	1.7	2040	Fed. States of Micronesia	1	1.7	1.6	2005
Iraq	90	4.8	1.7	2035	Fiji	0.5	2.4	1.7	2010
Israel	9	1.9	1.5	2005	French Polynesia	0.2	1.8	1.5	1995
Jordan	17	5.3	1.7	2035	Guam	0.2	2.5	1.4	2020
Kuwait	5	2.3	1.6	2010	Kiribati	0.3	1.8	1.5	2000
Lebanon	6	2.1	1.6	2010	New Caledonia	4	1.3	1.2	2030
Oman	11	6.8	1.6	2045	New Zealand	0.3	3.0	1.8	2020
Qatar	1	3.1	1.3	2030	Papua New Guinea	11	2.9	1.4	2020
Saudi Arabia	93	6.6	1.6	2045	Solomon Islands	2	5.5	1.7	2040
Syrian Arab Rep.	74	5.9	1.8	2040	Tonga	0.2	2.1	1.6	2015
Turkey	120	2.1	1.5	2010	Vanuatu	1	3.9	1.7	2030
United Arab Emirates	3	2.2	1.2	2020	Western Samoa	0.4	2.4	1.6	2020
West Bank	5	5.2	1.7	2035	Other Micronesia (a)	0.3	2.6	1.6	2015
Yemen Arab Rep.	87	9.5	1.6	2055	Other Polynesia (a)	0.2	2.4	1.7	2010
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	12	4.6	1.6	2035					

Note: Populations of more than 1 million have been rounded to the nearest million.

a. For listings of countries in the "other" categories, see Table 11.

## APPENDIX: DATA AND METHODS

### Nature and Sources of Data

The key data for these projections are base-year (mid-1985) total population estimates and age-sex structures, base-period (1985-90) mortality, fertility, and migration rates, and assumed trends in the rates. The sources of these data will be described, as well as the sources for similar data going back to 1975 and for recent trend data on other indicators. A country-by-country listings of the sources of base data is in Table A1.

#### *Population and Age-Sex Structure*

Estimates of the total mid-year population in 1980 and 1985 are obtained from the most recent reliable sources. As far as possible these are recent census totals projected to the desired years, with appropriate adjustments for under-reporting. A number of such estimates made by the United Nations (U.N.) Population Division (in the forthcoming *World Population Prospects 1990*) have been adopted. For countries with dated or unreliable census data, other official estimates may be taken, often from the U.N. *Population and Vital Statistics Report* and occasionally from government publications. Other sources of estimates include Eurostat (1989) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985; Jamison, Johnson, and Engels 1987). The specific source of information for each country is listed in Table A1.

The mid-1985 population of each country is distributed by age and sex using a percentage distribution obtained from one of a few sources. One source is *World Population Prospects 1988*, which has distributions calculated by the U.N. Population Division from census data adjusted for age misreporting or estimated using stable population analysis. Other sources include, for most Sub-Saharan and a few other countries, World Bank or official estimates of current age-sex distribution, frequently derived by stable population analysis. The age and sex distribution for 1980 is based mainly on *World Population Prospects 1988*.

#### *Mortality Data*

Base-period mortality levels in the projections are represented by life expectancies at birth by sex and infant mortality rates for both sexes combined. Life expectancies for the quinquennia 1975-80, 1980-85 and 1985-90 were obtained from a variety of sources. A preliminary version of *World Population Prospects 1990* was a common source. Other figures are based on official or other estimates appearing in *Population and Vital Statistics Report* or government publications. A few figures are taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985; Jamison, Johnson, and Engels 1987), Eurostat (1989), and Monnier (1988). These sources often report mortality levels for periods other than the desired quinquennium, or give indices other than life expectancies, or both. Some estimation and projection is then necessary to obtain the right index. In some cases, a mortality estimate is first made for an earlier period, and an estimate for 1985-90 obtained by applying the projection methodology described below. Some Bank sources are also cited in Table A1: Bank sector reports; Bank assessments, involving unpublished analysis of census or survey data; and Bank estimates, or informed judgments for which no further source can be cited.

Infant mortality rates, like life expectancies, were commonly taken from the preliminary version of *World Population Prospects 1990*. However, a number are drawn from *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, and others are estimated from diverse data. In particular, several estimates are derived from recent Demographic and Health Surveys. The mortality risk for children under age 5 for the current period is derived from a model described below. For earlier periods, this indicator

is often derived from the U.N. publication *Mortality of Children Under Age 5*.

### ***Fertility Data***

Total fertility rates for the quinquennia 1975-80, 1980-85 and 1985-90 are derived from the same mix of sources as mortality rates, including *World Population Prospects 1990*; official sources, as cited in *Population and Vital Statistics Report* or in government publications; the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985; Jamison, Johnson, and Engels 1987); and Monnier (1988). We also relied on various surveys, especially in the Demographic and Health Surveys series. Often, these sources give fertility estimates for a different period or in terms of the crude birth rate, and appropriate total fertility rates were obtained by projection of earlier estimates or approximated using available data on age-sex composition and age-specific fertility. Table A1 lists the specific source of the base data for each country and also indicates some cases where an informal Bank estimate was made in the absence of reliable data.

### ***Migration Data***

Estimates of net international migration in recent periods, by sex, were made from a review of international migration statistics published by national immigration agencies, statistical organizations, and other official and unofficial sources; from country population estimates and projections produced by international and regional agencies, national census and statistics offices, other government organizations, interagency task forces, and research institutions; and from discussions with experts in the subject. Arnold (1989) summarizes all these estimates. Subsequent revisions have been made in a number of cases for consistency with other projection parameters or because of recent events. For instance, the numbers of migrants for European countries have been adjusted because of substantial flows out of Eastern Europe.

For purposes of these estimates, those who have resided in countries different from their previous residences for at least a year or who are believed likely to remain permanently in receiving countries are considered migrants. An exception are refugees living in officially designated camps, who continue to be counted in their countries of origin regardless of period of residence. Only net estimates by quinquennium were made; immigration and emigration were not estimated separately, and single-year figures were not assessed.

### ***Other Data***

Data on 1988 GNP per capita are from the World Bank Socioeconomic Data Base, and are as of mid-1990. Density is calculated as population per square kilometer of land area. The data on urbanization (urban population as a percentage of total population) are from the U.N. publication *Prospects of World Urbanization 1988*, supplemented by data from the World Bank. Government assessments of population growth rate and fertility are from the population policy data bank maintained by the U.N. Population Division. The sources for contraceptive prevalence and contraceptive method mix data are given for each country in Table A1.

## **Projection Methodology**

Population projections were run by quinquennium using the cohort-component method (Shryock and Siegel 1975), as implemented in a microcomputer program, PROJ3L, developed for the Bank. (Hill 1990 documents PROJ3S, which is the same program except for allowing only 75-year rather than longer projections.) We describe here what assumptions were made about future trends in vital rates--mortality, fertility, and migration--for purposes of these projections.

Table A1 Sources

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Afghanistan	Bank projection from 1979 census, incl. Afghan refugees abroad	U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.
Albania	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89	U.N. 1990 revision
Algeria	Bank projection from official 1/85 est.	Bank sector report 6/88	U.N. 1990 revision
American Samoa	USBOC 1988	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	USBOC 1988
Andorra	USBOC 1983	--	--
Angola	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Anguilla	UNPVS 1/87	--	--
Antigua and Barbuda	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on official CBR	Based on official CDR
Argentina	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Aruba	Based on UNPVS 1987-89	--	--
Australia	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Austria	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on Monnier 1988	Based on CDR (official est.)
Bahamas, The	UNDY 1986	Based on CBR, UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)
Bahrain	Official est., Central Stat. Organization, 10/89	Official est. (Central Stat. Organization)	Based on official est., Central Stat. Organization
Bangladesh	Bank projection from 1981 census	Based on 1989 Fertility Survey	U.N. 1990 revision
Barbados	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)
Belgium	Eurostat 1989	Based on CBR, Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1990 revision
Belize	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on UNPVS 1985	Based on USBOC 1985
Benin	Bank projection from census	Based on DHS survey and WFS	Based on WFS
Bermuda	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Bhutan	Official est. (Statistical Handbook of Bhutan 1985)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Bolivia	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Botswana	Bank projection from 1981 census	Based on DHS 1988	Based on DHS 1988
Brazil	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
British Virgin Islands	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Brunei	Bank est. based on 1981 census and 1986 official est.	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	Based on official est. for 1971 and 1981, Economic Planning Unit
Bulgaria	Bank projection from 1985 census	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Burkina Faso	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Burundi	Bank projection from 1979 census	DHS 1987	Bank est.
Cameroon	Bank projection from 1976 and 1987 censuses and official 1987 est.	Bank est.	Based on WFS
Canada	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Official est., Population Projections for Canada, 1984-2006	Official est., Population Projections for Canada, 1984-2006
Cape Verde	UNPVS 10/89	Based on official CBR	Based on official CDR
Cayman Islands		--	--
Central African Rep.	U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	Based on 1975 census child survival data

## of Population Data

Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, econom., or territory
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Afghanistan
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Albania
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Mauldin and Segal 1988	Algeria
USBOC 1988	Bank est.	--	American Samoa
--	--	--	Andorra
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Angola
--	--	--	Anguilla
Based on official est.	UNDY 1978	U.N. 1988	Antigua and Barbuda
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Argentina
--	--	--	Aruba
UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Australia
UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Austria
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Based on 1980 census	--	Bahamas, The
Official est., Central Stat. Organization	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Bahrain
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Fertility Survey 1989	Bangladesh
Based on UNPVS 10/89, (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Barbados
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	Belgium
Based on USBOC 1985	Based on UNDY 1978	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Belize
Based on WFS	Based on 1979 census	Ross et al. 1988	Benin
--	--	--	Bermuda
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Bhutan
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1989	Bolivia
Based on DHS 1988	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1988	Botswana
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986	Brazil
--	--	--	British Virgin Islands
Bank est.	Based on 1981 census and official projection	--	Brunei
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Bulgaria
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	--	Burkina Faso
Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Burundi
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1976 census	WFS 1978	Cameroon
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Official est., Population Projections for Canada, 1984-2006	Mauldin and Segal 1988	Canada
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1980 census	--	Cape Verde
--	--	--	Cayman Islands
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1975 census	--	Central African Rep.

Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Chad	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Channel Islands	Bank est. based on 1981 and 1986 censuses	Based on CBR, UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)
Chile	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
China (excl. Taiwan)	Bank est. based on official est., Statistical Yearbook, 1989	Based on CBR from 1987 Demographic Survey	Based on Bank report 3/88
Colombia	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Comoros	Bank projection from census, excl. Mayotte (pop. 50.74 thousand)	Bank sector report	Based on Bank sector report
Congo, People's Rep. of the	Bank projection from 1984 census	Bank estimate	U.N. 1990 revision
Cook Islands	UNPVSR 4/90 (official est.)	--	--
Costa Rica	Official est., Direccion General de Estadística y Censos	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Côte d'Ivoire	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision
Cuba	UNPVSR 10/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.)
Cyprus	Based on PVSR 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Czechoslovakia	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Denmark	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989
Djibouti	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Dominica	Official est., OECS Stat. Digest 1/87	Based on CBR, UNPVSR 10/89	Based on CDR, UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)
Dominican Rep.	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Ecuador	U.N. 1990 revision	JHS 1987	U.N. 1990 revision
Egypt	Bank est. based on de facto est. of census 11/86	Based on prelim. report, DHS 4/89	Based on prelim. report, DHS 1988
El Salvador	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Equatorial Guinea	Bank projection from 1983 census and 1982 household listing	Bank est.	Bank est.
Ethiopia	Official est., Central Stat. Authority 1988	Official est., Central Stat. Authority 1988	Bank sector report
Faeroe Islands	UNPVSR 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Falkland Islands	UNPVSR 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Federated States of Micronesia	Official est., ESCWA Stat. Yearbook for Asia and Pacific, 1988	Based on USBOC 1988 est. for Pacific Islands	Based on USBOC 1988 for Pacific Islands
Fiji	Bank est. based on census 8/86	USBOC 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Finland	UNPVSR 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)
France	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989
French Guiana	UNPVSR 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
French Polynesia	Based on PVSR 10/85 (official est.)	USBOC 1988	USBOC 1988
Gabon	Bank projection from 1960 census	Bank est.	Bank est.
Gambia, The	Bank projection from 1983 census	Bank est.	Bank est.
Gaza Strip	Bank est.	Based on CBR from West Bank Data Base Project 1987	USBOC 1988

Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, econom., or territory
U.N. 1990 revision UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	Bank est. UNDY 1981	IPPF --	Chad Channel Islands
U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision Based on Bank report 1988	Ross et al. 1988 Ross et al. 1988	Chile China (excl. Taiwan)
U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986 --	Colombia Comoros
Based on 1984 census	Bank est.	--	Congo, People's Rep. of the
--	--	--	Cook Islands
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Costa Rica
U.N. 1990 revision UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988 Ross et al. 1988	Côte d'Ivoire Cuba
Based on UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Cyprus
UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.) Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988 revision Eurostat 1989	Survey 1977 U.N. 1988	Czechoslovakia Denmark
U.N. 1990 revision Based on official IMR	U.N. 1988 revision Based on UNDY 1970	-- --	Djibouti Dominica
U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986 DHS 1987 DHS 1988	Dominican Rep. Ecuador Egypt
U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision Bank est.	CPS 1988 --	El Salvador Equatorial Guinea
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Ethiopia
--	--	--	Faeroe Islands
--	--	--	Falkland Islands
Based on USBOC 1988 for Pacific Islands	Bank est.	--	Federated States of Micronesia
USBOC 1988 Monnier 1988	U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988 U.N. 1988	Fiji Finland
Eurostat 1989 --	Eurostat 1989 --	U.N. 1988 --	France French Guiana
USBOC 1988	Bank est.	--	French Polynesia
U.N. 1990 revision U.N. 1990 revision USBOC 1988	Bank est. Bank est. Bank est.	-- IPPF --	Gabon Gambia, The Gaza Strip

Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
German Dem. Rep.	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/88	U.N. 1990 revision
Germany, Federal	Eurostat 1989	Monnier 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Rep. of			
Ghana	Official est.	DHS 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Gibraltar	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Greece	Eurostat 1989	Based on Eurostat 1989	Based on CDR
Greenland	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Grenada	Official est., OECS Statistical Digest 1987	Based on official 1980-85 est., Ministry of Finance	Based on official 1980-85 est., Ministry of Finance
Guadeloupe	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on CBR	U.N. 1990 revision
Guam	USBOC 1988	USBOC 1988	USBOC 1988
Guatemala	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Guinea	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision
Guinea-Bissau	Bank projection from 1979 census	Bank est.	Bank est.
Guyana	UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	Based on official CBR	U.N. 1990 revision
Haiti	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Holy See	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Honduras	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Hong Kong	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on CBR, UNPVS 4/90	U.N. 1990 revision
Hungary	Official est., Stat. Pocket Book 1987	Monnier 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Iceland	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
India	Bank projection from adjusted 1981 census	Based on USBOC 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Indonesia	Official est., Biro Pusat Statistik 1988	Based on DHS 1987	Based on DHS 1987
Iran, Islamic	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	Bank est.
Rep. of			
Iraq	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Ireland	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Based on CDR
Isle of Man	USBOC 1985	--	--
Israel	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Italy	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Based on CDR, Eurostat 1989
Jamaica	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Japan	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Johnston Island	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Jordan (East Bank)	Based on official est., Stat. Yearbook 1987	Bank est.	U.N. 1990 revision
Kampuchea, Dem.	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Kenya	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Kiribati	Bank projection from 1985 census	USBOC 1988	USBOC 1988
Korea, People's	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Dem. Rep. of			
Korea, Rep. Of	Official est., Economic Planning Board 1988	Based on CBR from Continuous Sampling Survey 1989	U.N. 1990 revision
Kuwait	UNPVS 4/87 (Official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Lao People's	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Dem. Rep.			



Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, economy, or territory
UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.) Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988 revision Eurostat 1989	-- U.N. 1988	German Dem. Rep. Germany, Federal Rep. of
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1970 census	DHS 1988	Ghana
--	--	--	Gibraltar
UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	Eurostat 1989	--	Greece
--	--	--	Greenland
Bank est.	Bank est.	U.N. 1990	Grenada
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1990	Guadeloupe
USBOC 1988	Bank est.	--	Guam
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Guatemala
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	IPPF	Guinea
Bank est.	Bank est.	IPPF	Guinea-Bissau
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Guyana
U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Haiti
--	--	--	Holy See
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Honduras
UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Hong Kong
UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.)	1980 census	CPS 1986	Hungary
UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Iceland
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1981 census	Ross et al. 1988	India
Based on DHS 1987	Official est., Biro Pusat Statistik 1988	DHS 1987	Indonesia
Bank est.	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Iran, Islamic Rep. of
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Iraq
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Ireland
--	--	--	Isle of Man
UNPVSR 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Israel
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	Italy
based on UNPVSR 1/88	U.N. 1988 revision	CPS 1989	Jamaica
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	CPS 1986	Japan
--	--	--	Johnston Island
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Jordan (East Bank)
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Kampuchea, Dem.
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1989	Kenya
USBOC 1988	Bank est.	--	Kiribati
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Korea, People's Dem. Rep. of
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	CPS 1985	Korea, Rep. Of
Based on official 1986 est.	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Kuwait
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Lebanon	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Lesotho	Bank projection from 1986 census	Based on WFS 1977	WFS 1977
Liberia	U.N. 1990 revision	DHS 1986	Bank est.
Libya	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Liechtenstein	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Luxembourg	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989
Macao	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Based on Pop. Ref. Bureau 1988
Madagascar	UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Based on 1980 survey	Based on 1980 and 1984 surveys
Malawi	Bank projection from 1987 census	Based on 1977 census	U.N. 1990 revision
Malaysia	Official est., Dept. of Statistics 1987	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Maldives	Bank projection from 1985 census	Based on official CBR for 1980-85	USBOC 1988
Mali	Bank projection from 1987 census	DHS 1987	Based on 1960-61 survey and 1976 census
Malta	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Martinique	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on official CBR	U.N. 1990 revision
Mauritania	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Mauritius	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on CDR, UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)
Mexico	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Midway Islands	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Monaco	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--
Mongolia	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Montserrat	UNDY 1986	Based on UNPVS 1/87	Based on CDR, UNPVS 1/87
Morocco	Bank projection from 1989 official est.	Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1990 revision
Mozambique	Bank projection from 1980 census	Bank est.	Based on official CDR
Myanmar	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Namibia	Bank projection from unpublished 5/81 census	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Nauru	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Nepal	Bank est. based on official est.	Based on government survey	U.N. 1990 revision
Netherlands	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1990 revision
Netherlands Antilles	Bank est. based on adjusted 1971 and 1981 censuses (excl. Aruba)	Based on USBOC 1987	Based on USBOC 1987
New Caledonia	Bank est. based on 1983 census and 6/86 official est.	USROC 1988	USBOC 1988
New Zealand	Bank projection from official 3/85 est.	Based on official est., Official Yearbook 1987-88	U.N. 1990 revision
Nicaragua	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Niger	Bank projection from 1988 census	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Nigeria	Bank projection from official data	Based on DHS result for Ondo State	U.N. 1990 revision
Niue	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	--	--

Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, economy, or territory
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Lebanon
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	WFS 1977	Lesotho
Bank est.	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986	Liberia
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Libya
--	--	--	Liechtenstein
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	--	Luxembourg
Based on Pop. Ref. Bureau 1988	Bank est.	--	Macao
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Madagascar
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	U.N. 1988	Malawi
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Malaysia
ESCAP Stat. Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1988	Bank est.	--	Maldives
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	DHS 1987	Mali
U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Malta
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Martinique
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	WFS 1981	Mauritania
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	CPS 1985	Mauritius
U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Mexico
--	--	--	Midway Islands
--	--	--	Monaco
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Mongolia
Bank projection	Based on UNDY 1984	U.N. 1988	Montserrat
Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Morocco
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Mozambique
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Myanmar
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Namibia
--	--	--	Nauru
Government Survey	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Nepal
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	Netherlands
Based on USSOC 1987	Based on UNDY 1980	--	Netherlands Antilles
USSOC 1988	Bank est.	--	New Caledonia
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	New Zealand
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Nicaragua
U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1977 de jure population	IPPF	Niger
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986-87 for Ondo State	Nigeria
--	--	--	Niue

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Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Norway	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Oman	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Pakistan	Bank projection from 1981 census	Bank est.	Bank est.
Palau	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Papua New Guinea	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Paraguay	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Peru	Bank projection from adjusted 1981 census	Projected from Bank assessment for 1980-85	Projected from Bank assessment for 1980-85
Philippines	Bank projection from adjusted 1980 census	Bank est. based on CBR	Bank est.
Pitcairn Island	Bank est. based on 12/89 census	--	--
Poland	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Portugal	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989
Puerto Rico	UNOY 1986 (official est.)	Based on CBR	U.N. 1990 revision
Qatar	Bank est. based on 1986 census	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Réunion	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Romania	UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Rwanda	Bank est.	Bank est.	U.N. 1990 revision
San Marino	UNPVS 1/87 (Official est.)	--	--
São Tomé and Príncipe	UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	Bank est.	Bank est.
Saudi Arabia	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Senegal	Bank projection from 1988 census	DHS 1986	Based on country life table by Bank, D. (unpubl. manuscript)
Seychelles	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Bank est.	Bank est.
Sierra Leone	Bank projection from 12/85 census	Based on 1974 census	Bank est.
Singapore	UNPVS 6/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 1/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Solomon Islands	Bank projection from 1986 census	USBOC 1988	Based on official 1980-84 est., Statistical Bulletin, Honiara
Somalia	Bank projection from adjusted 1975 census	Bank est.	Bank est.
South Africa	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Spain	Eurostat 1989	Based on Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1990 revision
Sri Lanka	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1990 revision
St. Helena	UNPVS 1/89 (official est.), incl. Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	--	--
St. Kitts and Nevis	Official est., Statistics office, Planning Unit	Based on official CBR, Statistics Office, Planning Unit	Based on official CDR, Statistics Office, Planning Unit
St. Lucia	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on official CBR	Based on official CDR
St. Pierre and Miquelon	UNPVS 1/87 (Official est.)	--	--
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Bank est. from adjusted 1980 census and official 1988 est.	Based on UNPVS 10/89	Based on CDR, UNPVS 10/89
Sudan	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision

Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, economy, or territory
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Norway
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Oman
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	CPS 1984-85	Pakistan
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Panama
ESCAP Stat. Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1988	U.N. 1988 revision	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Papua New Guinea
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Paraguay
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1986	Peru
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	CPS 1986	Philippines
--	--	--	Pitcairn Island
UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Poland
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	Portugal
UNPVS 10/89	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Puerto Rico
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Qatar
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Réunion
Based on official est.	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Romania
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Rwanda
--	--	--	San Marino
Bank est.	Bank est.	--	São Tomé and Príncipe
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Saudi Arabia
Bank est.	Official est.	DHS 1986	Senegal
UNPVS 7/1988	Based on UNDY 1984	--	Seychelles
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Sierra Leone
UNPVS 1/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Singapore
Bank est.	Bank est.	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1988	Solomon Islands
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Somalia
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	South Africa
Based on Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	Spain
Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Sri Lanka
--	--	--	St. Helena
Based on official CDR, Statistics Office, Planning Unit	Based on 1980 census	U.N. 1988	St. Kitts and Nevis
Based on official est.	Based on 1980 census	U.N. 1988	St. Lucia
--	--	--	St. Pierre and Miquelon
UNPVS 10/89	Based on UNDY 1983	U.N. 1988	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	WFS 1979	Sudan

## LXXVIII INTRODUCTION

Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Suriname	Official est., Central Bureau of Civil Affairs	Based on official CBR, Central Bureau of Civil Affairs	Based on official CDR, Central Bureau of Civil Affairs
Suaziland	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Sweden	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Switzerland	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Syrian Arab Rep.	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Taiwan, China	Based on official est., Stat. Data Book 1987	Based on CBR, Taiwan Stat. Data Book 1987	Based on CDR, Taiwan Stat. Data Book 1987
Tanzania	Bank projection from 1978 and 1988 censuses	Bank est.	Bank est.
Thailand	Official est., National Econ. and Soc. Development Board, 1985	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on government projection, 1985
Togo	Bank projection from 1981 census	DHS 1987	U.N. 1990 revision
Tokelau Islands	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Tonga	Bank projection from 1984 mini-census	USBOC 1988	Bank est.
Trinidad and Tobago	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1990 revision
Tunisia	UNPVS 1/88 (official est.)	Based on DHS 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Turkey	Official est.	Based on Population and Health Survey, 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Turks and Caicos Islands	UNPVS 1/87 (Official est.)	--	--
Tuvalu	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Uganda	Official est.	DHS 1988/69	Bank est.
United Arab Emirates	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
United Kingdom	Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1990 revision
United States of America	UNPVS 7/86 (official est.)	Based on CBR (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision
Uruguay	Official est. of 1985 census	Based on official est. from 1985 census	Based on 1985 census
U.S.S.R.	Bank projection from 1989 census	Based on Monnier 1988	U.N. 1990 revision
Vanuatu	Official est., Stat. Office, 1988	USBOC 1988	Bank est.
Venezuela	UNPVS 1/87 (official est.)	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Viet Nam	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	Based on Bank report
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	USBOC 1985	Based on CBR from USBOC 1987	Based on CDR, UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)
Wake Island	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
Wallis and Futuna	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--
West Bank	Bank est.	Based on CBR from West Bank Data Base Project 1987	Bank est.
Western Sahara	Based on UNPVS 4/90	--	--

Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, economy, or territory
Bank projection	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Suriname
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Swaziland
UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Sweden
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Switzerland
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	IFS 1978	Syrian Arab Rep.
Based on USBOC 1987	Taiwan Stat. Data Book 1987	Ross et al. 1988	Taiwan, China
Bank est.	Bank est.	Ross et al. 1988	Tanzania
Based on DHS 1987	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Thailand
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	DHS 1988	Togo
--	--	--	Tokelau Islands
USBOC 1988	Bank est.	--	Tonga
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1987	Trinidad and Tobago
Based on DHS 1988	U.N. 1988 revision	DHS 1988	Tunisia
Based on Population and Health Survey 1988	U.N. 1988 revision	Fertility and Health Survey 1988	Turkey
--	--	--	Turks and Caicos Islands
--	--	--	Tuvalu
U.N. 1990 revision	Bank est.	DHS 1988-89	Uganda
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	United Arab Emirates
Eurostat 1989	Eurostat 1989	U.N. 1988	United Kingdom
UNPVS 10/89 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	United States of America
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	--	Uruguay
Blum and Pressat 1987	U.N. 1988 revision	--	U.S.S.R.
Based on official 1980-84 est.	Bank est.	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990	Vanuatu
U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision	WFS 1977	Venezuela
Based on Bank study	U.N. 1988 revision	Ross et al. 1988	Viet Nam
Based on UNPVS 10/89	Based on 1980 census	--	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
--	--	--	Wake Island
--	--	--	Wallis and Futuna
Bank est.	Bank est.	--	West Bank
--	--	--	Western Sahara

Table A1 (continued)

Country, economy, or territory	Total population, mid-1985	Total fertility, 1985-90	Life expectancy, 1985-90
Western Samoa	Bank projection from prelim. 1986 census	Based on prelim. 1986 census	Based on CDR, ESCWA Stat. Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1988
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of	Bank projection based on 1988 census	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Yemen Arab Rep.	Bank projection from adjusted 1986 census	Based on Bank mission report 1989	Based on Bank mission report 1989
Yugoslavia	UNPVS 4/87 (official est.)	Based on CBR, UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)	Based on CDR, UNPVS 10/88 (official est.)
Zaire	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1990 revision
Zambia	Bank projection from 1980 census and official 1988 est.	Based on Bank sector report	Based on Bank sector report
Zimbabwe	Bank projection from 1982 census	DHS 1988	DHS 1988

Notes: When a source for an estimate is directly cited (e.g., UNPVS 7/86), the estimate is taken as is from that publication. An estimate "based on" a source is not reported in that publication but derived from data contained in it. When a source is given for a fertility or mortality estimate prior to 1985-90, the corresponding 1985-90 estimate is a projection from the earlier estimate. Citations for the main documents referred to here (usually by abbreviations) are in the list of references.

-- Not applicable. No estimates were used because no projections were made for these small countries.



Infant mortality, 1985-90	Age-sex structure, 1985	Most recent contraceptive prevalence	Country, economy, or territory
ESCAP Stat. Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 1988 U.N. 1990 revision	Based on 1986 census U.N. 1988 revision	Pop. Ref. Bureau 1990 --	Western Samoa Yemen, People's Dem. Rep. of
Based on Bank mission report 1989	Bank est.	WFS 1979	Yemen Arab Rep.
UNPVSR 10/88 (official est.)	U.N. 1988 revision	U.N. 1988	Yugoslavia
U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1990 revision	U.N. 1988 revision U.N. 1988 revision	IRD/Westinghouse 1984 Ross et al. 1988	Zaire Zambia
DHS 1988	Bank est.	DHS 1988	Zimbabwe

CBR	Crude birth rate
CDR	Crude death rate
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
IMR	Infant mortality rate
TFR	Total fertility rate
UNDY	United Nations, <u>Demographic Yearbook</u> (year is given in the table)
UNPVSR	United Nations, <u>Population and Vital Statistics Report</u> (month and year are given in table)
USBOC	U.S. Bureau of the Census (1985; Jamison, Johnson, and Engels, 1987)
WFS	World Fertility Survey

**Projecting Mortality**

Mortality is projected by extrapolating recent trends in male life expectancy, female life expectancy, and infant mortality and applying appropriate model life tables. The procedure is identical to that used last year, except that life expectancy is allowed to reach higher levels in the long run. We explain this change and then discuss the elements of the procedure. Analysis of recent trends that provides some empirical basis for the procedure is reported by Bulatao and Bos (1989), who also provide further details.

Maximum male and female life expectancies are assumed to be 83.3 and 90 years, respectively, 7.5 years higher in each case than the levels used last year. The previous maxima are barely above current levels for the lowest-mortality countries. Life expectancy in Japan, for instance, is now estimated at 75.6 years for males and 81.4 years for females. Some research (discussed in Bulatao and Bos 1989) suggests that much higher life expectancies are theoretically attainable, but the issue is still controversial. Since these projections cover almost 200 years, limiting life expectancy to current maximum levels did not seem appropriate. Using higher life expectancies was facilitated by the recent extension of the Coale-Demeny life tables (Coale and Guo 1990), though the extended tables still needed further extension.

**Future trends in life expectancy.** Life expectancy at birth  $e_t$  by sex is projected from year 0 to year  $t$  using a logistic function over time of the form

$$e_t = k_0 + k / \{1 + \exp [\text{logit}(e_0) + rt]\}, \quad \text{with} \\ \text{logit}(e_0) = \log_e [(k_0 + k - e_0) / (e_0 - k_0)].$$

The minima ( $k_0$ ) for the logistic functions for both sexes are assumed to be 20 years, and the maxima ( $k_0 + k$ ) are assumed to be 90 years for females and 83.3 years for males. This allows the function to rise most rapidly from a level of 50 years or so and increase more slowly at higher as well as lower levels. However, the key parameter is the rate of change ( $r$ ). This is allowed to vary across countries, and for a given country to vary over time.

The rate of change ( $r_1$ ) for the first quinquennium (1985-90) is estimated from the rate of change in the previous quinquennium ( $r_0$ ) and from the female secondary enrolment ratio ( $s_0$ ), using the equations

$$r_1 = .00379 + .723 r_0 - .000254 s_0 \quad \text{for females, and} \\ r_1 = .01159 + .885 r_0 - .000318 s_0 \quad \text{for males.}$$

Percent urban is used in a few cases where secondary enrollment is not available; in fewer cases still the rate of change in the previous decade is used instead of the rate of change in the previous quinquennium, when the latter appears to have been affected by exceptional circumstances (see Bulatao and Bos 1989). Limits are imposed on the rate of change for the first quinquennium (and for all other quinquennia), such that it cannot be greater than -.017 (which would give slow mortality decline) or less than -.053 (which would give rapid mortality decline).

For the second quinquennium, the rate of change is estimated as a function of the rate of change for the first quinquennium:

$$r_2 = -0.007 + 0.7 r_1.$$

The rate of change for the third quinquennium is estimated from the rate of change for the second

Table A2 Assumed Annual Increments to Life Expectancy

Initial life expectancy	Males			Females		
	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
40	0.14	0.34	0.55	0.14	0.36	0.58
45	0.15	0.38	0.61	0.16	0.40	0.65
50	0.16	0.39	0.63	0.17	0.43	0.69
55	0.16	0.39	0.62	0.17	0.44	0.70
60	0.15	0.37	0.59	0.17	0.43	0.68
65	0.13	0.32	0.52	0.16	0.40	0.69
70	0.10	0.26	0.42	0.14	0.36	0.57
75	0.07	0.18	0.28	0.12	0.27	0.47
80	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.34
85	--	--	--	0.05	0.11	0.18

-- not applicable.

quinquennium in the same manner. This equation allows rates of change to converge toward the uniform pattern imposed for subsequent quinquennia.

For these subsequent quinquennia for all countries, the rate of change in life expectancy is constant at -.035 for both sexes. At this rate, the annual increments to life expectancy vary by initial levels as indicated by the medium patterns in Table A2. Minimum and maximum increments corresponding to the slow and rapid limits imposed on rates of change in the first three quinquennia are also shown.

Future trends in infant mortality. Infant mortality is projected using a similar logistic function. The rate of change for each of the first three quinquennia is obtained from the equation

$$r_t = .0275 + .5 r_{t-1},$$

with the restriction that this rate must be in the interval [.024, .130]. These limits provide schedules of minimum and maximum annual decrements to infant mortality, varying by the initial rate, shown in Table A3. A set of medium decrements is also provided, representing the typical schedule of

Table A3 Assumed Annual Decrements to Infant Mortality Rate

Initial infant mortality rate	Minimum	Medium	Maximum
150	0.83	2.08	4.02
140	0.92	2.32	4.47
130	1.00	2.50	4.81
120	1.13	2.63	5.03
110	1.16	2.69	5.15
100	1.16	2.71	5.16
90	1.14	2.66	5.07
80	1.10	2.56	4.86
70	1.03	2.41	4.56
60	0.93	2.20	4.16
50	0.81	1.94	3.65
40	0.67	1.62	3.05
30	0.50	1.26	2.35
20	0.31	0.84	1.56
10	0.09	0.36	0.68

improvements toward which rates of change converge when the preceding equation is applied successively. A minimum attainable level of infant mortality of 3 per thousand was used, consistent with the higher life expectancies allowed, instead of the previously assumed 6 per thousand.

**Selection of life tables.** Those life tables are selected from the Coale-Demeny-Guo models (Coale and Demeny 1983; Coale and Guo 1990) that provide the projected life expectancy and infant mortality rates for the first three quinquennia. First, a level of the life tables is chosen to give the desired infant mortality rate (an interpolated table is constructed if necessary). Mortality rates up to age 14 are taken from this life table. Second, another level of the life tables is chosen to give rates for ages 15 and older such that the desired level of life expectancy is obtained. Among the four Coale-Demeny-Guo families (North, South, East, and West), that family is chosen which minimizes the divergence between the two chosen levels.

Beyond the first three quinquennia, the procedure is simpler. Life expectancy is projected to 2025-30, 2050-55, and 2100-05 as described above and used in selecting levels of the West family.

The projection program used, PROJ3L (Hill 1990), is allowed to interpolate linearly across survivorship rates for intervening periods, to facilitate a smooth transition across life table families where this is necessary.

No specific attempt is made in these projections to incorporate mortality due to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The HIV epidemic could have important effects on mortality in particular countries. However data are still too scant, and projection models sufficiently controversial, to allow incorporation of demographic effects into worldwide projections. Mortality from HIV infection should be considered an extraneous factor so far neglected in this work.

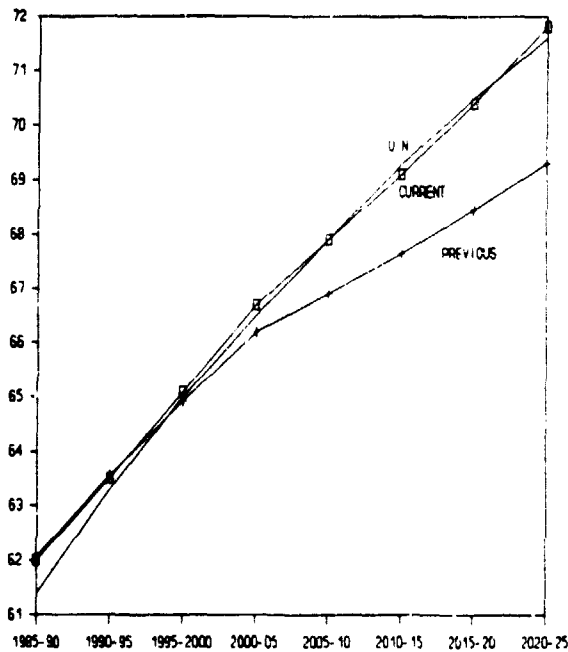
**Comparison with other mortality projections.** Figures A1 and A2 compare assumed trends in different projection exercises. Because judgments for individual countries differ, the current base estimates of life expectancy are slightly higher than those assumed by the U.N. An important result of the higher maxima for life expectancy is the marked divergence between the end points of last year's and the current mortality projections. For less developed countries, the current path is virtually identical to that of the U.N. For more developed countries, the current trend is well above last year's: by 2020-25 life expectancy is four years above last year's estimate.

### *Projecting Fertility*

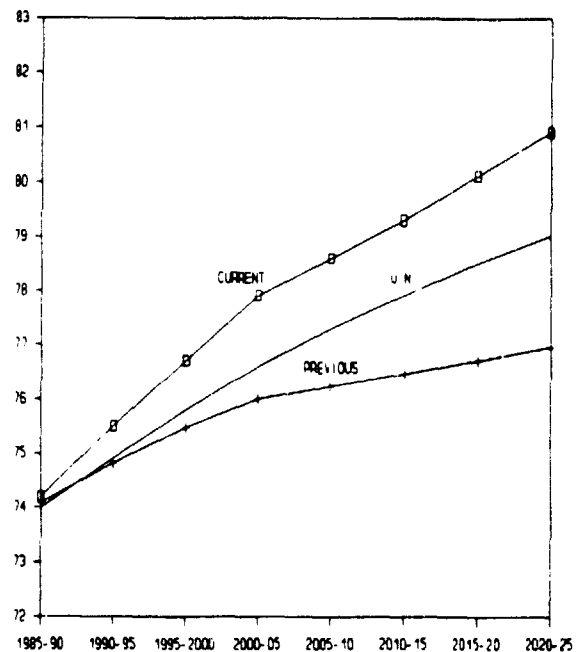
Future total fertility trends are specified by selecting a year when the net reproduction rate reaches unity, i.e., when the average woman's fertility results in exactly replacing herself. (In this replacement year, the net reproduction rate must equal 1.) The pace at which fertility approaches replacement level varies across stages of the fertility transition. After explaining how stages are distinguished, we discuss procedures for determining total fertility trends in the pretransition stage, when fertility is high and sustained fertility decline has not started; the transition stage, when fertility is high to medium and sustained fertility decline is in progress; and the late-transition and posttransition stage. We then discuss what age-specific patterns of fertility were applied and make comparisons with other projections.

For current purposes, a fertility transition is assumed to have started if a country has experienced a drop in total fertility of at least 0.5 points over any five-year period, or if total fertility is already below 4.5 after a more gradual decline (Bulatao and Elwan 1985). The pretransition stage is the stage before any such decline is evident. The late-transition and posttransition stage is defined by a total fertility rate one point above replacement level (about 3.15) or lower.

**Figure A1 Assumed Life Expectancy Trend, Less Developed Countries, and U.N. and Previous World Bank Trends**



**Figure A2 Assumed Life Expectancy Trend, More Developed Countries, and U.N. and Previous World Bank Trends**



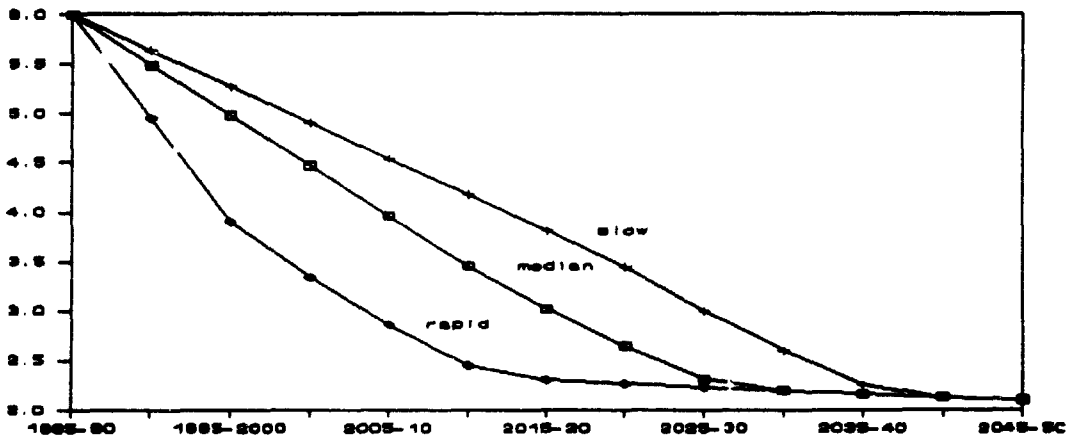
Countries in the pretransition stage are assumed to start a fertility transition in the quinquennium after combined male and female life expectancy reaches 50 years, but in no case later than 2005. This life expectancy threshold is slightly lower than the threshold of 53 years previously shown to be a universal precondition, though not a sufficient condition, for the start of fertility transition (Bulatao and Elwan 1985). Until a transition starts, total fertility is assumed to be constant. The one exception is where sterility is a significant factor; sterility is then assumed to decline linearly to 6 percent over three quinquennia, with each percentage point drop in sterility raising total fertility by 0.11 points (Frank 1983).

In the transition stage, the rate of fertility decline is based on the rate in the preceding quinquennium, assuming transition had already started in that period. With previous annual change represented by  $\Delta_{TFR}$ , annual change during the transition is set at  $(-.05 + .5 \Delta_{TFR})$ . However, limits are set on this change: it must be at least  $-.073$  points and at most  $-.210$  points, which may be taken to define slow and rapid fertility decline. (Previous analysis in Bulatao and Elwan 1985 defined rapid decline as an annual total fertility change of  $-.2164$  points, which is consistent.) If the formula does not apply because transition has just started, an average annual decline in total fertility of 0.102 points is imposed. Figure A3 shows the patterns of fertility decline implied by this average decline and by the slow and rapid limits. In the early part of the transition stage, the sterility adjustment is applied if appropriate to raise total fertility slightly.

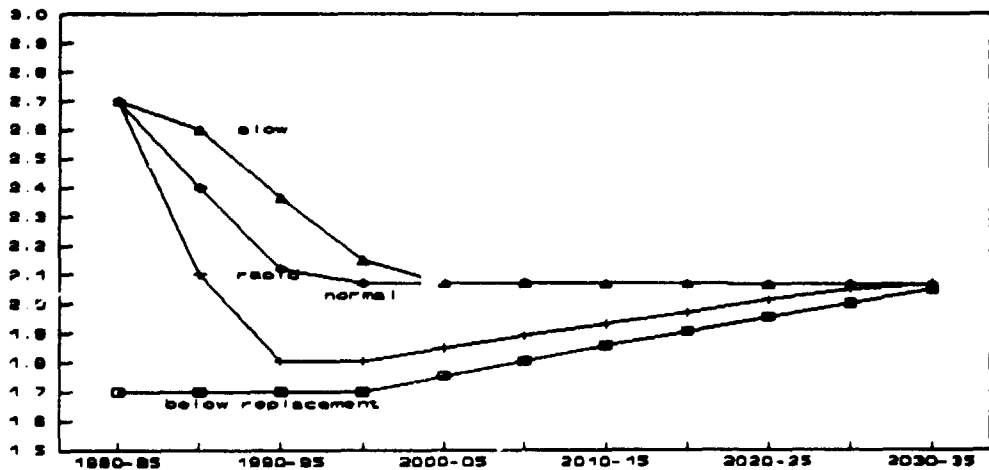
In the late-transition and posttransition stage, fertility approaches replacement level, either from slightly above or slightly below it. Four alternative patterns, represented in Figure A4, are applied in this stage.

- Generally, a geometric function is imposed on total fertility decline from one point above replacement level to replacement level, with this decline assumed to take 15 years.

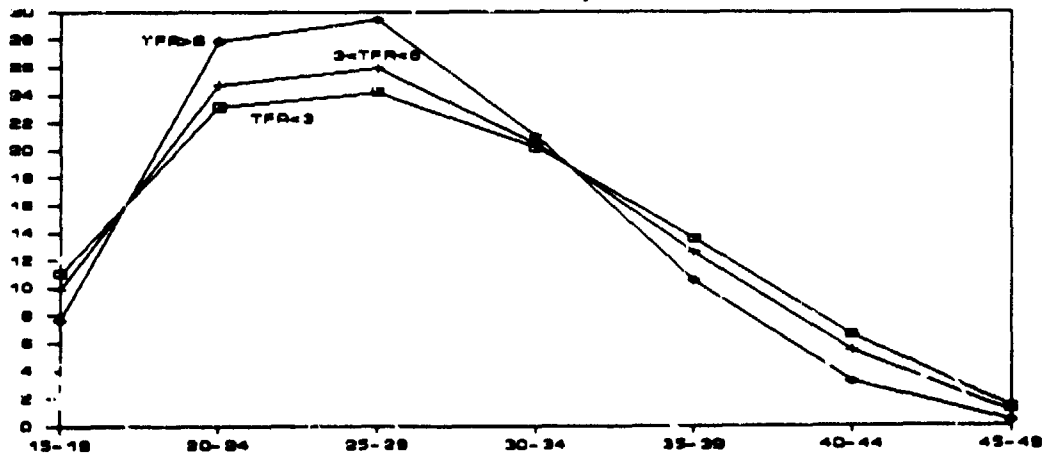
**Figure A3 Assumed Medium Trend and Alternative Slow and Rapid Trends in Total Fertility During the Fertility Transition**



**Figure A4 Assumed Trends in Total Fertility at the End of the Fertility Transition**



**Figure A5 Percentage of Total Fertility Assigned to Different Ages, by Level of Total Fertility**



- Where total fertility has shown unusually slow decline, it is assumed to take 20 rather than 15 years for total fertility to fall one point to replacement.

- Where, toward the end of a fertility transition, total fertility is still recording rapid declines even though it is close to or even below replacement level (2.25 to 1.75), it is assumed to fall further for one period, generally going below replacement, to stay constant in the next period, and then to return to replacement.

- Where the transition has been completed and total fertility is below replacement, it is assumed to stay at the current level for two quinquennia, and then to return gradually to replacement, along a linear path, by 2030.

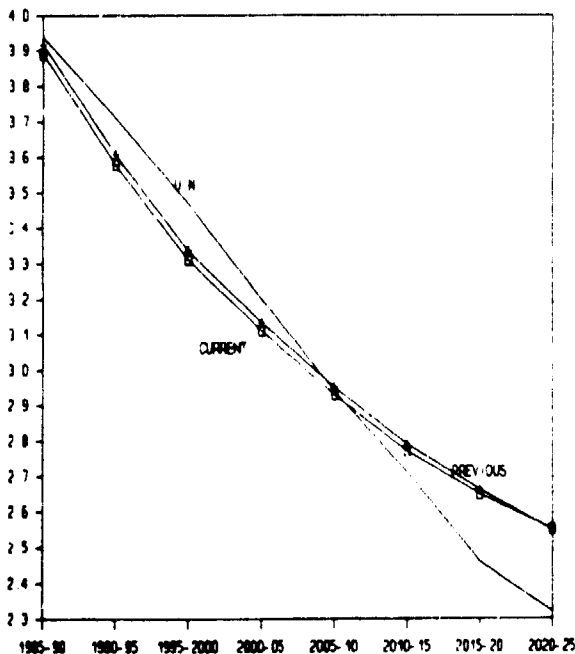
In applying late-transition procedures, the level of total fertility that provides replacement is approximated by a quadratic formula based on female life expectancy ( $e_{(t)}$ ) in the replacement year:

$$TFR_{NRR=1} = 6.702 - .1107 e_{(t)} + .0006592 e_{(t)}^2.$$

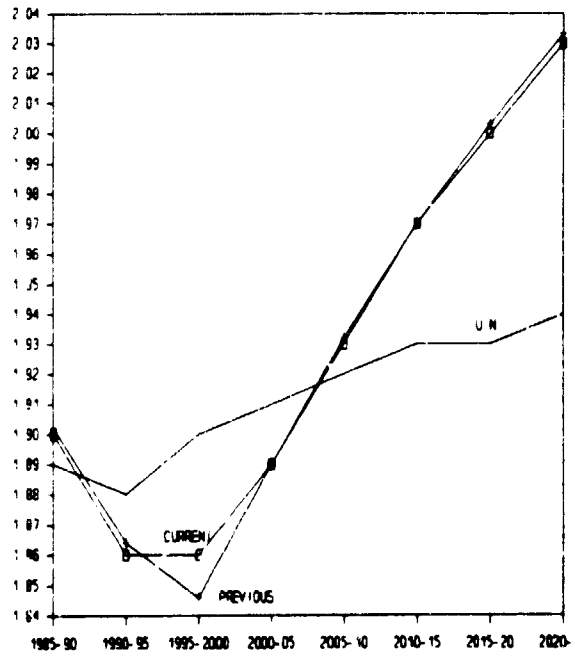
The replacement year is first approximated in order to determine life expectancy and then calculated given this formula and whichever pattern of fertility change above is appropriate.

For all stages of fertility transition, the age pattern of fertility is determined in the same fashion, depending on the level of total fertility (Figure A5). Two basic schedules of age-specific fertility are defined: for total fertility levels greater than six and for total fertility levels of three and lower. In between, age patterns are obtained by interpolation between the two schedules. At a total fertility level of six, a greater proportion of births are at younger and older ages of the reproductive span, and the mean age of childbearing is 28.9 years. At a total fertility level of three, births are concentrated in a narrower band of ages, and the mean age of childbearing is 28.0. The only period

**Figure A6 Assumed Total Fertility Trend, Less Developed Countries, and U.N. and Previous World Bank Trends**



**Figure A7 Assumed Total Fertility Trend, More Developed Countries, and U.N. and Previous World Bank Trends**



in which these model patterns are not applied is the base period, for which current or recent fertility data are used.

These procedures were developed from analysis of total fertility trends in cross-national data (see Bos and Bulatao 1989). Their application results in only minor deviations from fertility trends projected in last year. Fertility trends from the current and last year's projections and the U.N. projections are compared in Figures A6 and A7 for low developed countries and more developed countries. Bank fertility projections show little change from last year, with the current projection for low developed countries being only slightly slower until around 2025. The U.N. projects higher levels of fertility for low developed countries between 1990 and 2005, and lower levels thereafter. The U.N. and Bank projections differ more for more developed countries trends. The U.N. projects that fertility, now below replacement level for these countries as a whole, will not fall much further but will return to replacement level more slowly than in the current projections.

### *Projecting Migration*

Estimates of future net migrants by quinquennium up to the year 2000 are those prepared by Arnold (1989) as part of an examination of data and sources, with subsequent minor revisions. These estimates are strongly affected by official policies and plans in the major receiving countries. The figures were designed to total zero in each quinquennium for the whole world. After the year 2000, the number of net migrants is assumed to approach zero linearly in each country, at the estimated rate of change in their number from the period 1990-95 to the period 1995-2000, or at a rate that would make their number zero by 2025-30, whichever rate is faster. For these later periods, a zero total for worldwide net international migration was obtained by adjusting initial estimates of net migrants in three major receiving countries--the United States, Australia, and Canada--upward or downward as necessary by a proportion constant across these countries, but varying by quinquennium. These adjustments were of 1 or 2 percent for the earlier periods, negligible compared to the volume of migration assumed for these countries, but were up to 10 percent for later periods.

The age-sex distributions of migrants are determined from alternative models based on their sex ratios. If migration is heavily male, migrants are assumed to be concentrated in the age group 15-29, with few children and elderly. If migration is more balanced between males and females, proportionally more migrants are assumed to be children and elderly (Hill 1990).

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**DETAILED POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

**WORLD, GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS,**

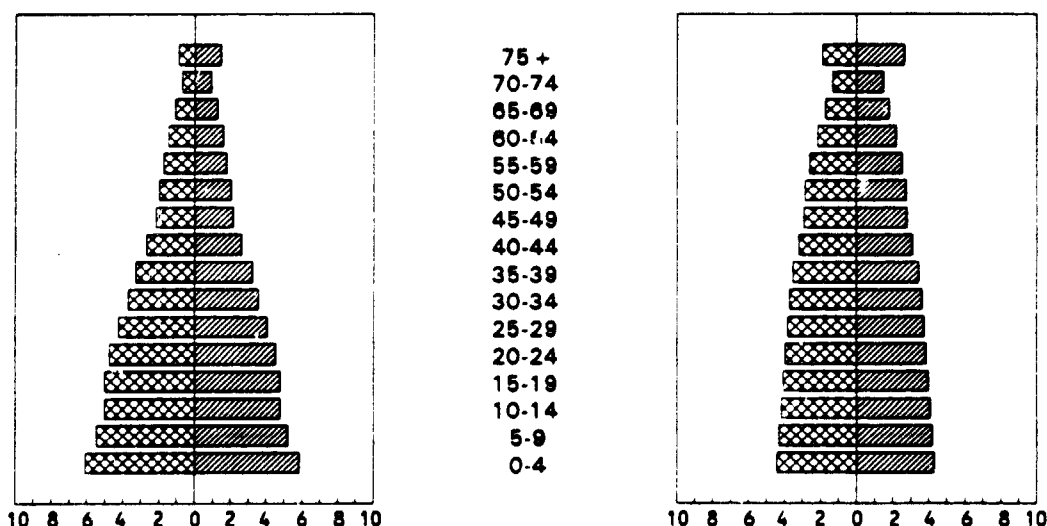
**AND INCOME GROUPS**

# WORLD

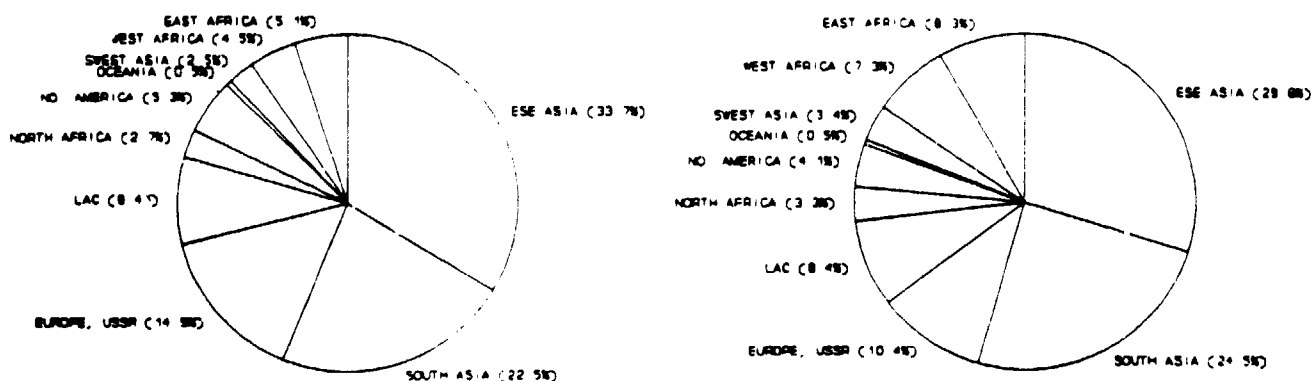
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	4842303	65.3	1985-89	1.74	27.1	9.7	3.41	63.0	66.7	70	97
1990	5281929	62.9	1990-94	1.65	25.5	9.0	3.21	64.2	68.1	63	86
1995	5735527	62.4	1995-99	1.53	23.8	8.5	3.02	65.5	69.6	56	76
2000	6191710	60.8	2000-04	1.43	22.3	8.0	2.89	66.8	71.1	49	66
2005	6651503	58.2	2005-09	1.33	21.2	7.8	2.77	67.7	72.1	44	60
2010	7109156	55.6	2010-14	1.25	20.2	7.7	2.65	68.7	73.2	39	53
2015	7567055	54.3	2014-19	1.18	19.4	7.6	2.56	69.7	74.4	34	46
2020	8026087	54.5	2020-24	1.10	18.5	7.5	2.48	70.8	75.7	29	38
2025	8479143	54.9	2025-49	0.79	15.9	8.1	2.24	73.6	78.9	18	23
2050	10318509	56.7	2050-74	0.41	13.5	9.5	2.08	77.0	82.7	8	10
2075	11433912	62.1	2075-99	0.21	12.5	10.5	2.06	79.2	85.3	5	6
2100	12036362	78.3	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.1	87.5	3	4
2125	12336567	71.4	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.06	81.8	88.5	2	3
2150	12484984	72.9									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

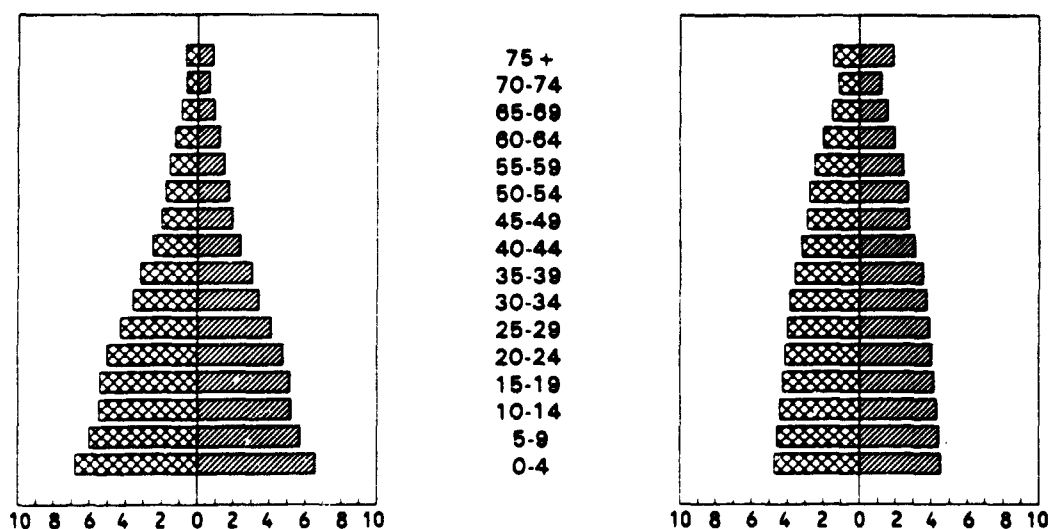


# LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

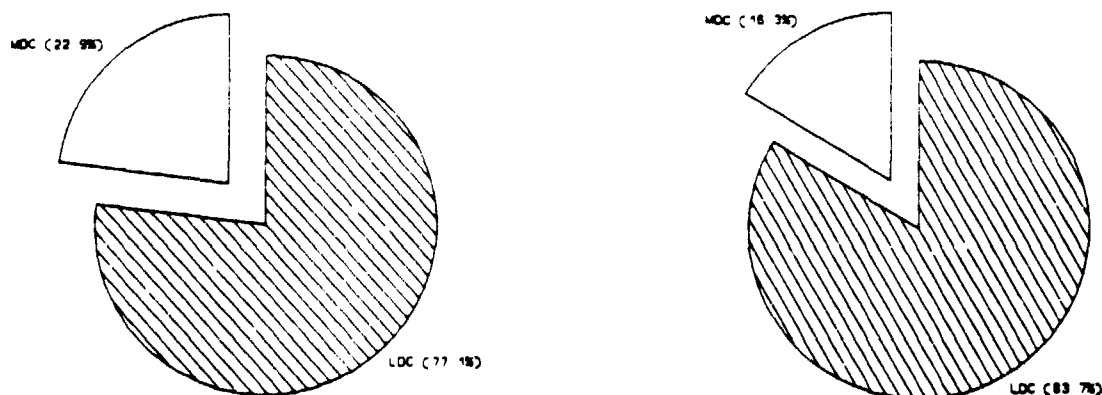
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	3665423	70.6	1985-89	2.10	30.9	9.7	3.89	60.8	63.2	78	109
1990	4070968	67.1	1990-94	1.97	28.9	9.0	3.58	62.2	64.9	70	96
1995	4492598	65.8	1995-99	1.81	26.6	8.3	3.31	63.6	66.6	62	84
2000	4919089	63.6	2000-04	1.68	24.7	7.8	3.11	65.0	68.5	54	73
2005	5350443	59.7	2005-09	1.56	23.2	7.5	2.93	66.1	69.7	49	66
2010	5783424	56.4	2010-14	1.46	21.9	7.3	2.77	67.2	71.0	43	58
2015	6220398	54.2	2014-19	1.37	20.9	7.1	2.65	68.4	72.4	38	50
2020	6661298	53.7	2020-24	1.27	19.8	7.0	2.55	69.6	73.9	32	42
2025	7099278	53.4	2025-49	0.91	16.6	7.5	2.27	72.7	77.6	20	25
2050	8920513	54.5	2050-74	0.47	13.8	9.1	2.08	76.4	81.9	8	11
2075	10042148	60.8	2075-99	0.23	12.6	10.4	2.06	78.9	84.9	5	6
2100	10632609	67.7	2100-24	0.11	12.1	11.0	2.06	80.9	87.3	3	4
2125	10922198	71.0	2125-49	0.05	11.9	11.3	2.05	81.7	88.3	2	3
2150	11065164	72.7									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

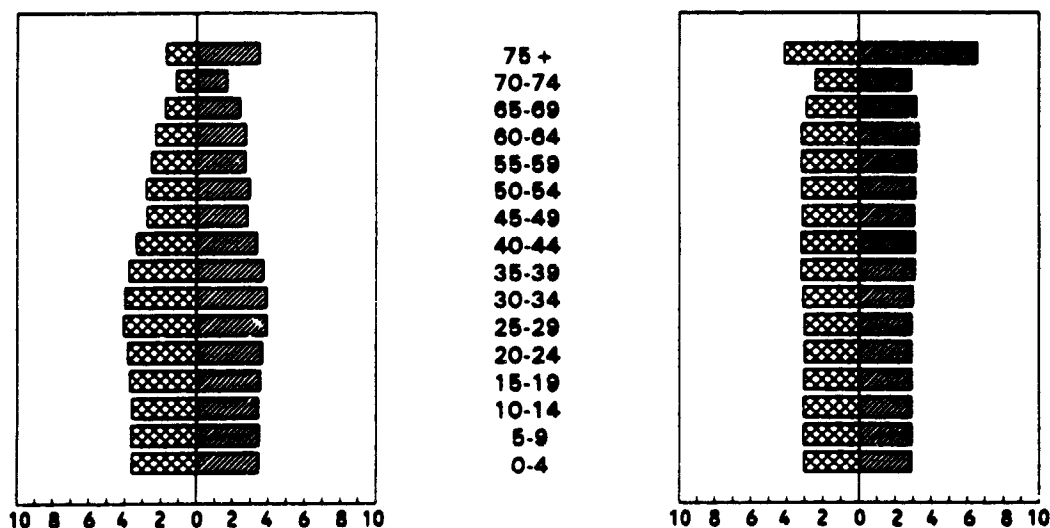


# MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

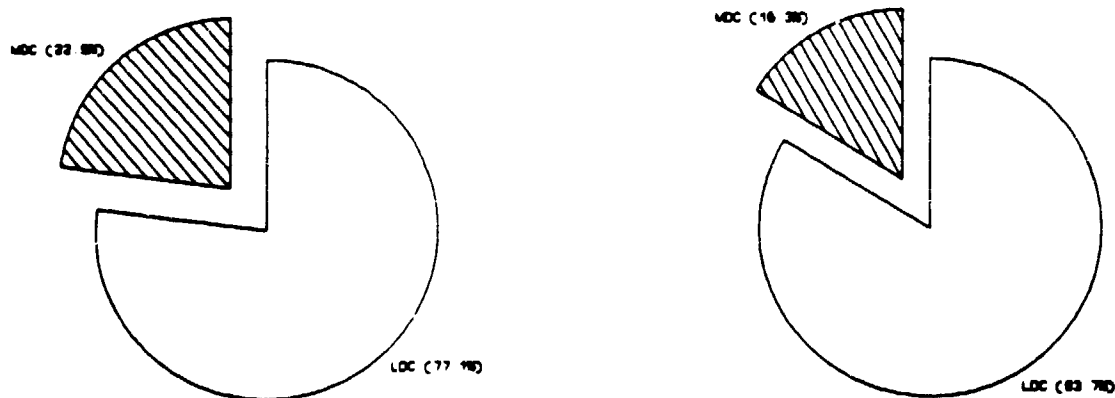
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	1176879	50.6	1985-89	0.57	14.7	9.6	1.90	70.5	77.7	15	18
1990	1210961	50.2	1990-94	0.52	13.7	9.1	1.86	71.7	79.0	13	16
1995	1242929	51.0	1995-99	0.47	13.0	8.9	1.86	73.0	80.3	11	13
2000	1272621	51.1	2000-04	0.44	12.8	8.8	1.89	74.1	81.5	9	12
2005	1301060	51.8	2005-09	0.38	12.6	9.2	1.93	74.9	82.2	8	10
2010	1325732	52.2	2010-14	0.31	12.4	9.6	1.97	75.6	82.9	7	9
2015	1344657	54.8	2014-19	0.27	12.2	9.7	2.00	76.4	83.6	6	8
2020	1364789	58.5	2020-24	0.22	12.1	9.9	2.03	77.3	84.3	5	6
2025	1379865	62.7	2025-29	0.05	11.9	11.3	2.07	79.0	86.0	3	5
2050	1397996	72.4	2050-74	-0.02	11.9	12.0	2.06	80.7	87.7	3	4
2075	1391764	72.0	2075-99	0.03	11.8	11.5	2.06	81.6	88.6	2	3
2100	1403753	73.0	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.3	2	3
2125	1414370	74.0	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.6	2	3
2150	1419820	74.6									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

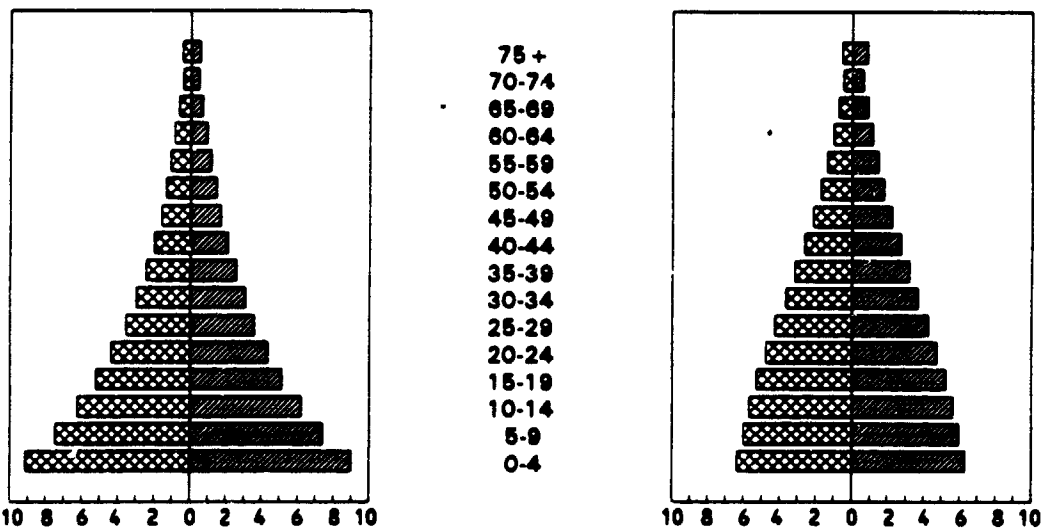


# AFRICA

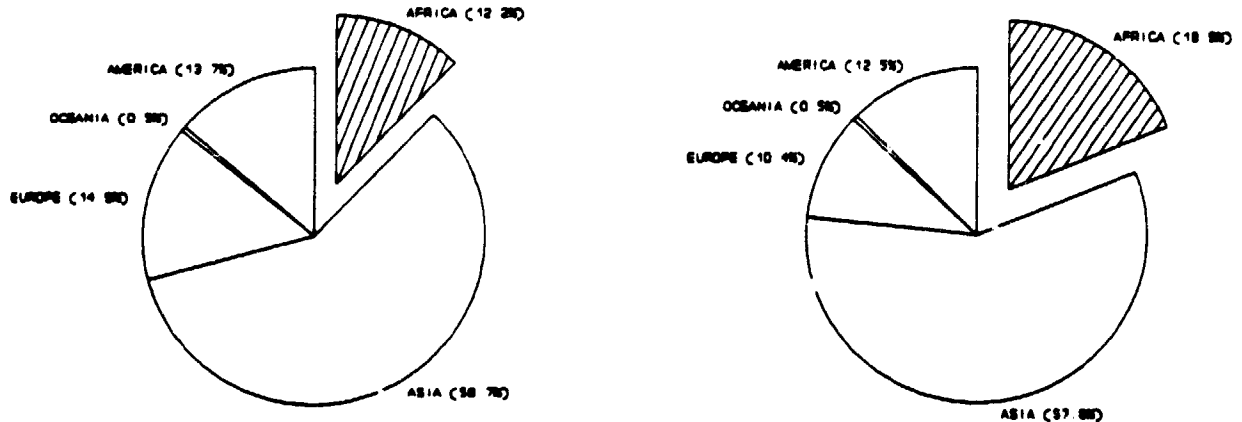
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CFR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	555811	93.9	1985-89	3.01	44.7	14.5	6.22	51.4	54.7	105	164
1990	646073	94.2	1990-94	2.93	42.4	13.0	5.91	53.0	56.8	95	147
1995	748173	92.5	1995-99	2.89	40.6	11.6	5.57	54.8	59.0	85	129
2000	864598	89.6	2000-04	2.80	38.3	10.3	5.14	56.6	61.2	74	110
2005	994593	85.7	2005-09	2.64	35.8	9.4	4.68	58.1	62.9	68	100
2010	1135176	81.3	2010-14	2.48	33.3	8.5	4.23	59.6	64.6	63	91
2015	1284856	76.2	2014-19	2.30	30.7	7.8	3.81	61.2	66.3	57	81
2020	1441089	71.0	2020-24	2.13	28.4	7.1	3.44	62.8	68.2	51	70
2025	1602864	66.2	2025-49	1.56	21.5	6.1	2.57	67.2	72.9	34	44
2050	2369105	49.1	2050-74	0.86	15.6	7.1	2.08	72.7	78.8	15	18
2075	2937309	53.0	2075-99	0.41	13.3	9.3	2.06	76.6	82.8	8	10
2100	3250912	64.1	2100-24	0.17	12.3	10.7	2.05	79.8	86.2	3	4
2125	3388944	69.0	2125-49	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.04	81.0	87.6	3	4
2150	3457232	71.5									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

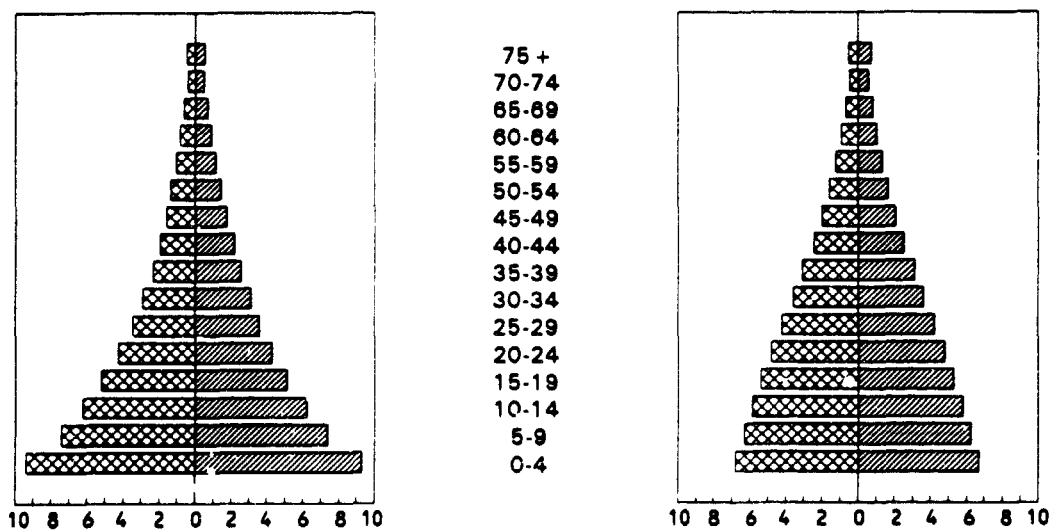


# EAST AFRICA

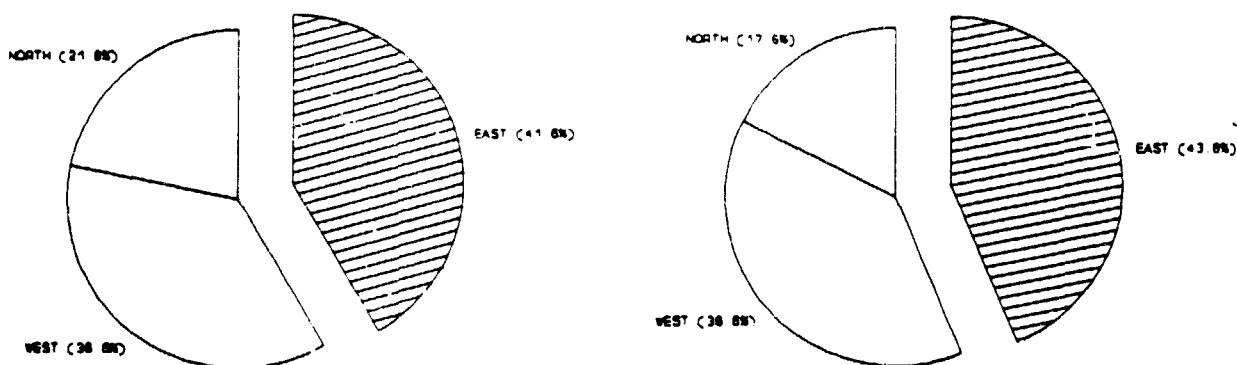
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% <sup>0</sup> Males	% <sup>0</sup> Females	IMR	% <sup>5</sup> x1000
1985	230286	94.8	1985-89	3.09	46.3	15.3	6.43	50.3	54.0	107	167
1990	268723	96.1	1990-94	3.05	44.3	17.8	6.23	51.8	55.8	98	152
1995	312978	95.5	1995-99	3.02	42.6	12.3	5.93	53.5	57.7	88	134
2000	364079	93.9	2000-04	2.92	40.2	10.9	5.49	55.3	59.8	77	116
2005	421409	90.0	2005-09	2.78	37.7	9.9	5.01	56.9	61.5	72	106
2010	484228	85.4	2010-14	2.63	35.3	9.0	4.54	58.4	63.2	67	96
2015	552294	80.1	2014-19	2.46	32.8	8.1	4.09	60.1	65.0	61	87
2020	624722	74.8	2020-24	2.31	30.5	7.4	3.72	61.8	66.9	55	76
2025	701369	70.0	2025-49	1.72	23.0	6.1	2.74	66.4	71.8	37	48
2050	1078497	50.0	2050-74	0.94	16.1	6.7	2.09	72.2	77.9	16	20
2075	1365645	51.6	2075-99	0.46	13.5	8.9	2.06	76.3	82.2	8	10
2100	1532778	63.0	2100-24	0.18	12.4	10.6	2.04	79.6	85.9	3	4
2125	1603866	68.6	2125-49	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.04	80.9	87.4	3	4
2150	1637862	71.3									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

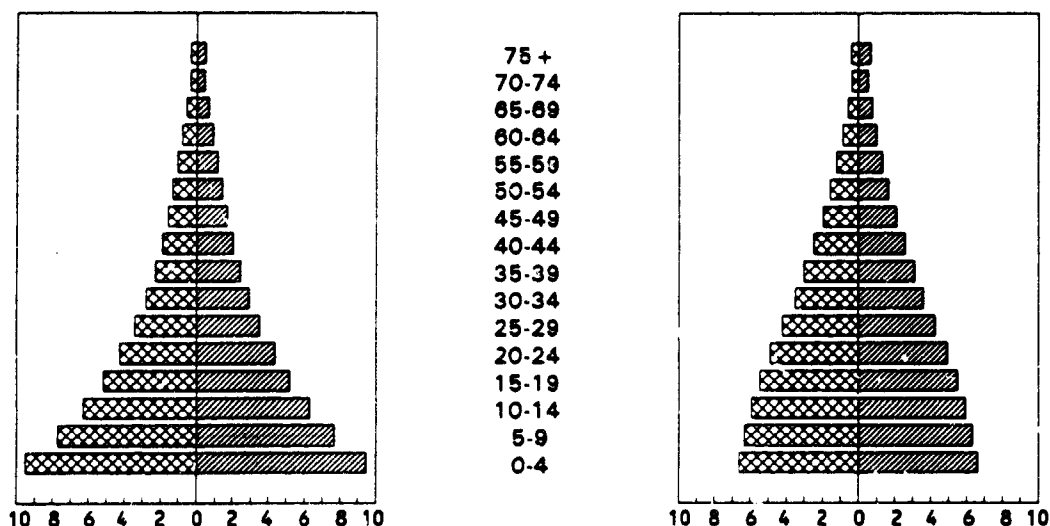


# WEST AFRICA

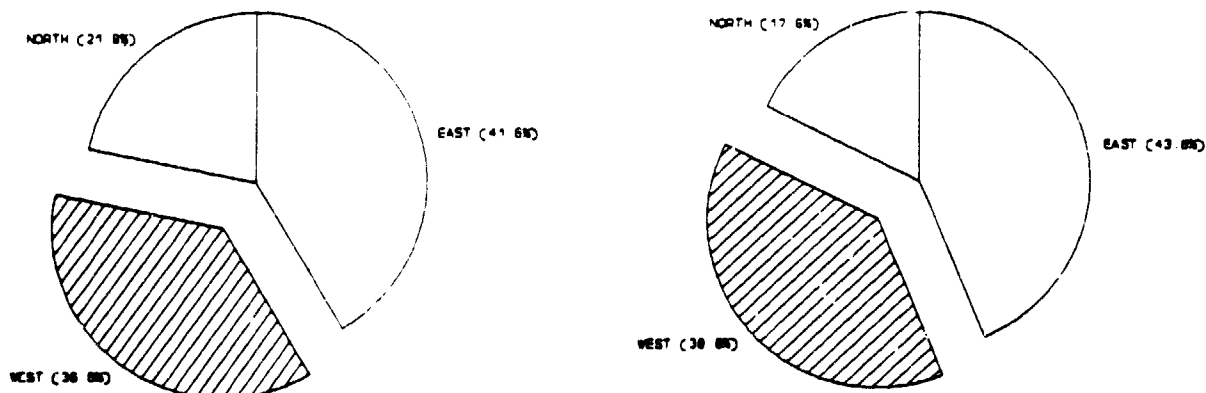
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	202094	97.9	1985-89	3.15	47.7	16.3	6.63	48.2	51.4	112	180
1990	236516	98.9	1990-94	3.01	44.7	14.6	6.34	49.6	53.8	101	161
1995	274997	97.3	1995-99	3.04	43.4	13.0	6.03	51.4	56.4	90	141
2000	320053	94.5	2000-04	3.00	41.5	11.5	5.63	53.3	59.0	78	120
2005	371842	91.2	2005-09	2.84	38.8	10.3	5.12	55.0	60.9	72	108
2010	428579	87.6	2010-14	2.66	35.9	9.2	4.61	56.8	62.8	66	97
2015	489539	82.2	2014-19	2.46	32.9	8.3	4.11	58.6	64.8	60	86
2020	553630	75.6	2020-24	2.25	29.8	7.4	3.61	60.5	66.8	54	74
2025	619428	69.2	2025-49	1.60	21.9	6.1	2.53	65.4	72.0	37	47
2050	924971	47.2	2050-74	0.89	15.8	6.9	2.08	71.6	78.3	16	20
2075	1156376	51.5	2075-99	0.42	13.4	9.2	2.06	76.0	82.6	8	10
2100	1283075	63.9	2100-24	0.17	12.4	10.7	2.04	79.5	86.1	3	4
2125	1339825	68.7	2125-49	0.09	12.0	11.2	2.04	80.8	87.6	3	4
2150	1369072	71.2									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025



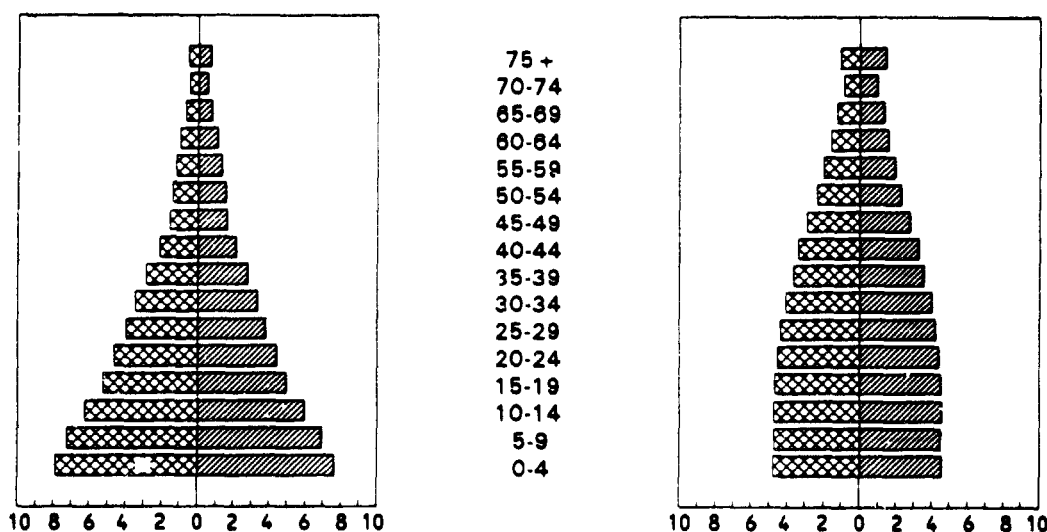


# NORTH AFRICA

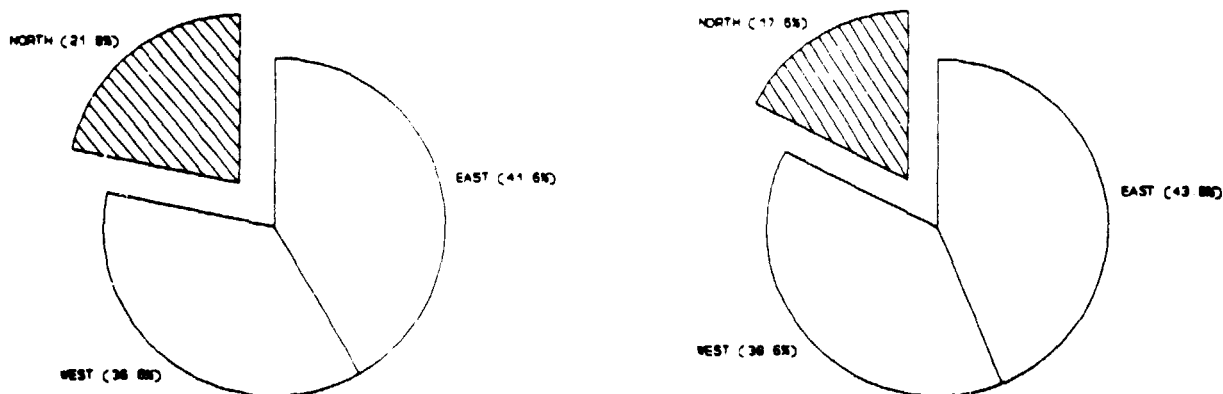
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	123430	86.0	1985-89	2.64	36.7	10.1	5.14	58.7	61.7	84	121
1990	140834	83.6	1990-94	2.58	34.8	8.9	4.66	60.9	63.9	72	102
1995	160198	79.7	1995-99	2.38	31.7	7.8	4.16	63.0	66.2	62	86
2000	180466	73.9	2000-04	2.19	28.9	6.9	3.67	65.0	68.4	52	71
2005	201342	68.8	2005-09	1.99	26.4	6.5	3.26	66.2	69.8	46	62
2010	222369	62.8	2010-14	1.78	23.9	6.2	2.90	67.5	71.3	40	54
2015	243023	58.0	2014-19	1.56	21.5	5.9	2.58	68.8	72.8	33	45
2020	262737	54.3	2020-24	1.42	20.0	5.8	2.41	70.1	74.4	27	35
2025	282067	51.7	2025-49	1.04	16.5	6.3	2.18	73.4	77.2	15	19
2050	365637	51.3	2050-74	0.51	13.5	8.5	2.08	77.2	82.6	7	9
2075	415287	62.5	2075-99	0.19	12.5	10.6	2.07	79.4	85.4	4	6
2100	435059	68.5	2100-24	0.09	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.2	87.6	2	4
2125	445253	71.5	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.06	81.9	88.5	2	3
2150	450298	73.1									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

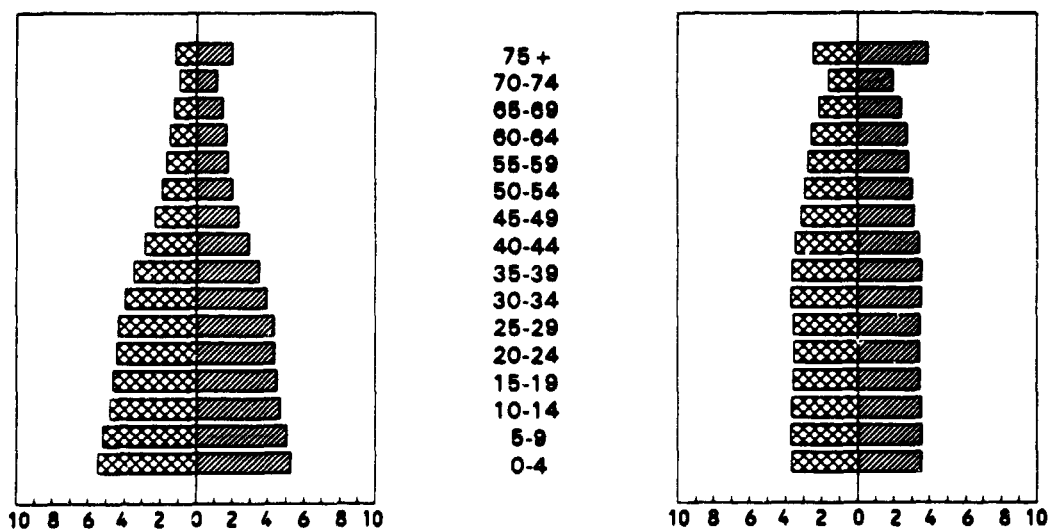


# AMERICA

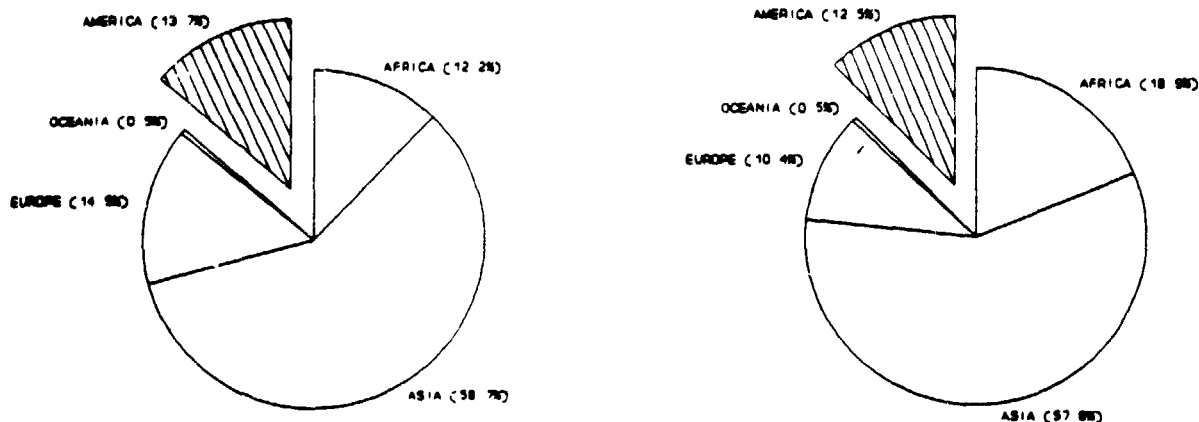
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	668055	63.0	1985-89	1.58	23.4	7.9	2.84	67.1	73.4	44	55
1990	723006	61.0	1990-94	1.46	21.5	7.3	2.63	68.3	74.8	38	48
1995	777581	58.9	1995-99	1.28	19.4	6.8	2.43	69.5	76.2	33	40
2000	829079	55.1	2000-04	1.14	17.8	6.6	2.28	70.7	77.6	27	33
2005	877909	51.4	2005-09	1.05	16.9	6.6	2.18	71.6	78.4	23	28
2010	925092	49.1	2010-14	0.98	16.4	6.7	2.15	72.6	79.4	19	23
2015	971776	49.3	2014-19	0.90	15.7	6.8	2.12	73.5	80.3	15	18
2020	1016694	51.1	2020-24	0.79	14.8	7.0	2.10	74.6	81.3	11	14
2025	1057762	53.5	2025-49	0.48	13.4	8.6	2.07	76.9	83.6	5	7
2050	1193246	62.7	2050-74	0.18	12.4	10.6	2.06	79.5	86.1	3	4
2075	1248391	68.8	2075-99	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.06	80.9	87.6	3	4
2100	1273526	71.6	2100-24	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.9	88.8	2	3
2125	1289142	73.3	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.3	89.3	2	3
2150	1296853	74.1									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

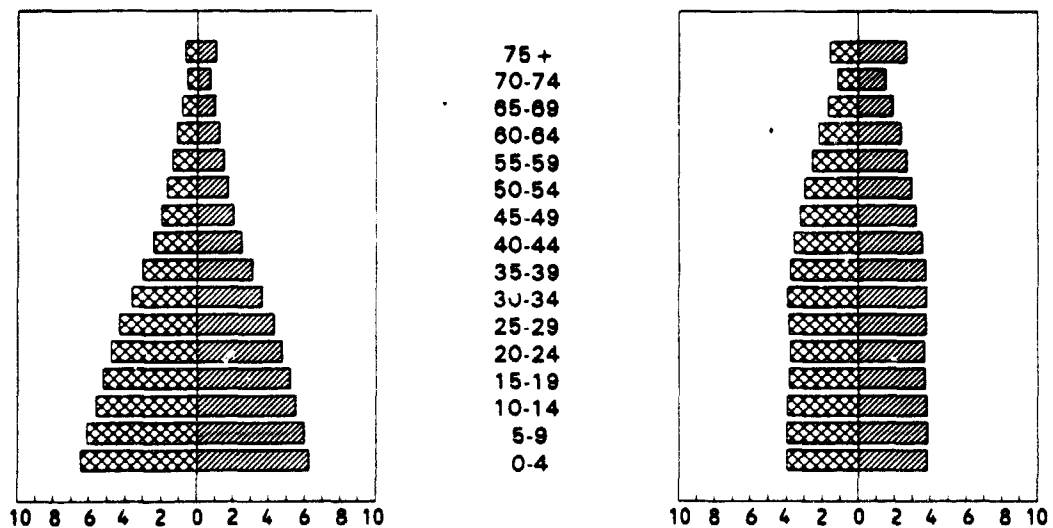


# LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

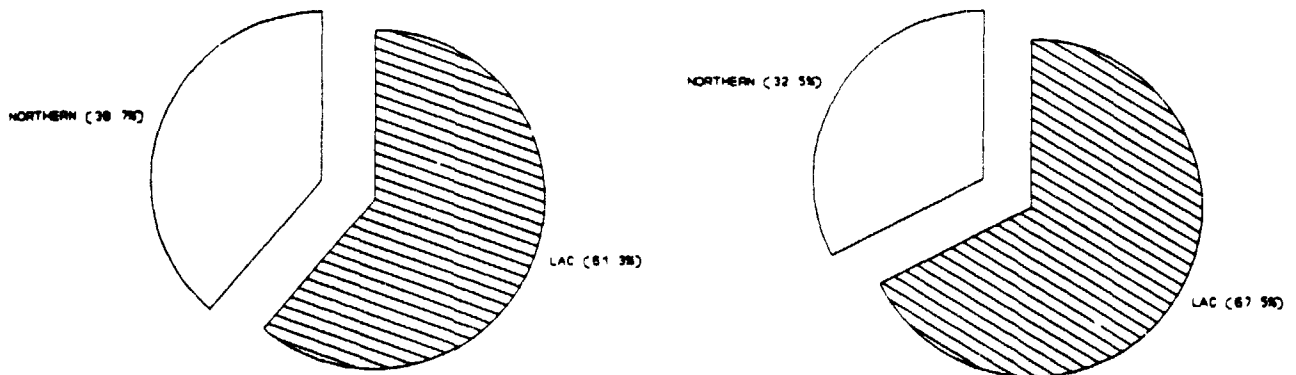
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Rep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	400015	72.7	1985-89	2.03	28.5	7.3	3.56	64.0	69.5	55	70
1990	442670	68.0	1990-94	1.86	26.1	6.7	3.13	65.3	71.4	48	60
1995	485851	63.9	1995-99	1.63	23.1	6.1	2.76	66.7	73.2	41	51
2000	527030	58.7	2000-04	1.43	20.6	5.8	2.45	68.1	75.0	34	42
2005	566011	53.7	2005-09	1.30	19.2	5.8	2.29	69.2	76.1	29	36
2010	604103	49.8	2010-14	1.22	18.3	5.9	2.22	70.4	77.2	24	29
2015	642222	48.1	2014-19	1.13	17.4	6.0	2.17	71.6	78.4	18	23
2020	679399	48.3	2020-24	1.00	16.2	6.1	2.12	72.8	79.6	13	17
2025	714215	49.1	2025-49	0.67	14.1	7.4	2.08	75.7	82.4	6	8
2050	845000	59.0	2050-74	0.26	12.6	10.0	2.07	78.8	85.4	3	5
2075	901675	67.4	2075-99	0.10	12.1	11.1	2.06	80.5	87.2	3	4
2100	924514	70.9	2100-24	0.06	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.7	88.6	2	3
2125	937986	73.0	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.1	2	3
2150	944567	73.9									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

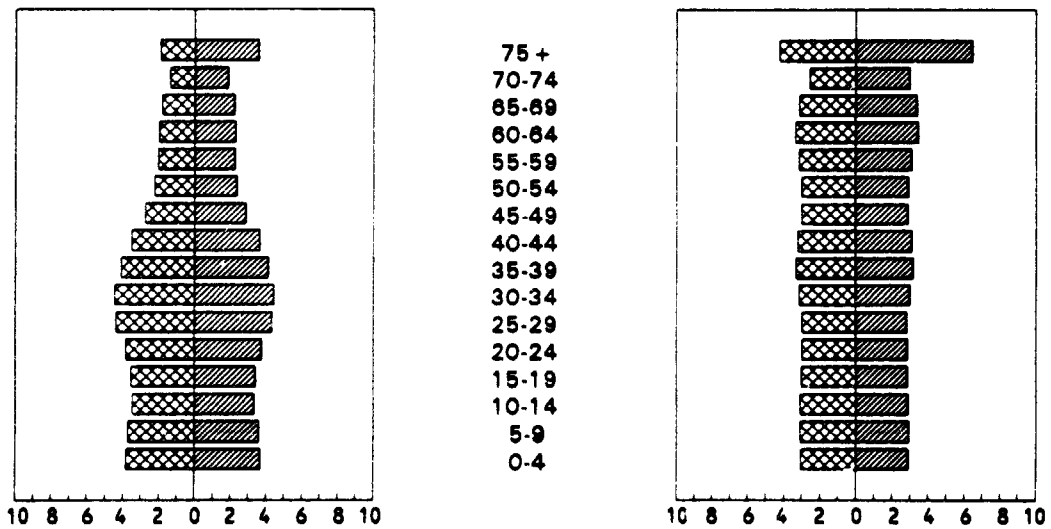


# NORTHERN AMERICA

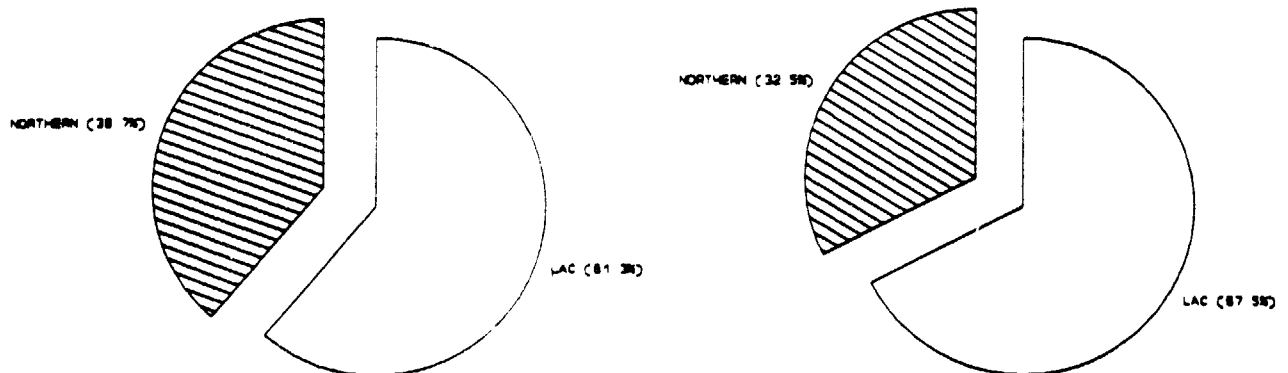
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Male	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1985	268039	50.4	1985-89	0.90	15.4	8.7	1.87	72.0	79.2	10	12
1990	280336	51.1	1990-94	0.80	14.1	8.3	1.86	73.2	80.1	9	11
1995	291730	51.2	1995-99	0.70	13.0	8.1	1.86	74.3	81.2	7	9
2000	302049	49.2	2000-04	0.64	12.8	8.0	1.90	75.4	82.1	6	8
2005	311898	47.3	2005-09	0.57	12.6	8.2	1.93	76.1	82.8	6	8
2010	320989	47.8	2010-14	0.53	12.6	8.3	1.96	76.8	83.5	5	7
2015	329551	51.6	2014-19	0.46	12.4	8.4	1.99	77.5	84.1	4	6
2020	337295	57.0	2020-24	0.37	12.1	8.7	2.03	78.3	84.8	4	5
2025	343547	63.4	2025-49	0.05	11.8	11.2	2.06	79.7	86.4	3	4
2050	348247	72.3	2050-74	-0.02	11.8	12.0	2.06	81.1	87.9	2	4
2075	346716	72.4	2075-99	0.03	11.8	11.5	2.06	81.9	88.7	2	3
2100	349012	73.4	2100-24	0.02	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.4	89.4	2	3
2125	351157	74.2	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.7	89.6	2	3
2150	352286	74.7									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

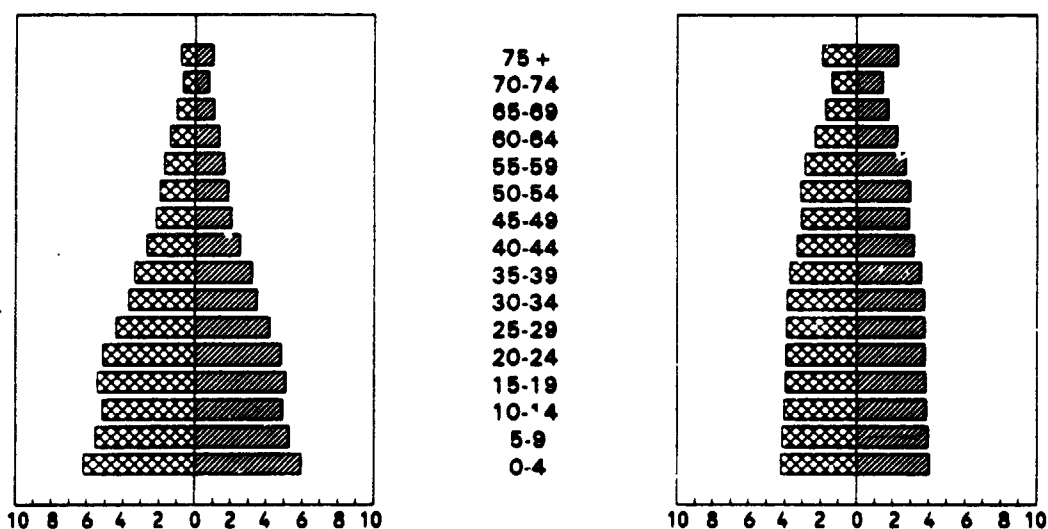


# ASIA

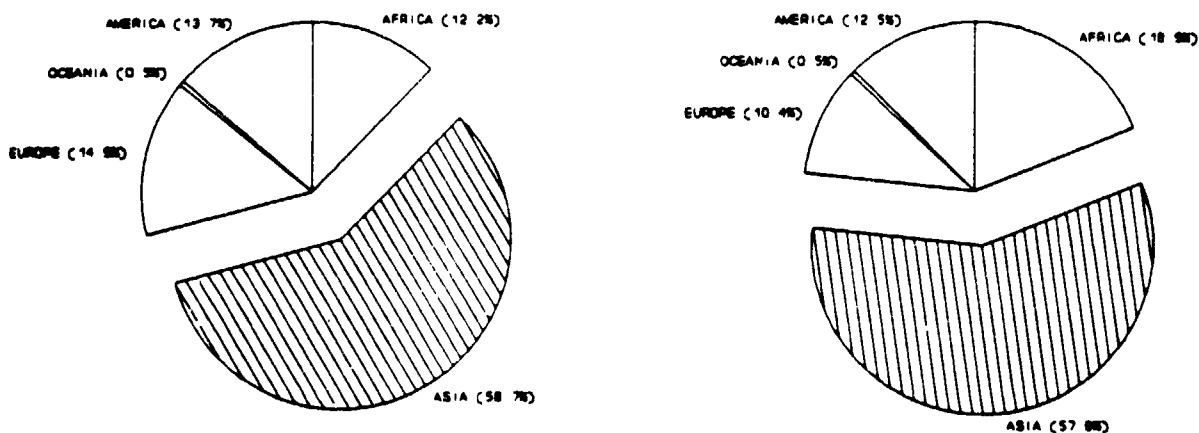
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	2824765	65.3	1985-89	1.86	27.6	8.9	3.43	62.8	64.8	71	95
1990	3099483	61.3	1990-94	1.72	25.7	8.4	3.14	64.2	66.4	63	82
1995	3377725	60.3	1995-99	1.54	23.4	7.9	2.88	65.6	68.1	54	70
2000	3648496	58.6	2000-04	1.40	21.5	7.5	2.71	67.0	69.9	47	60
2005	3912188	55.1	2005-09	1.26	20.0	7.3	2.56	68.1	71.1	42	53
2010	4166876	51.8	2010-14	1.16	18.9	7.3	2.43	69.2	72.4	36	46
2015	4415473	50.0	2014-19	1.09	18.1	7.2	2.35	70.3	73.8	30	38
2020	4661808	50.1	2020-24	1.00	17.3	7.2	2.29	71.5	75.3	24	31
2025	4901771	50.7	2025-49	0.68	15.0	8.2	2.16	74.5	78.9	14	17
2050	5816905	56.7	2050-74	0.32	13.1	9.9	2.08	77.8	82.9	6	8
2075	6307408	64.0	2075-99	0.16	12.4	10.8	2.07	79.8	85.6	4	5
2100	6560572	69.1	2100-24	0.08	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.4	87.7	2	4
2125	6698718	71.9	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	88.6	2	3
2150	6766887	73.2									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

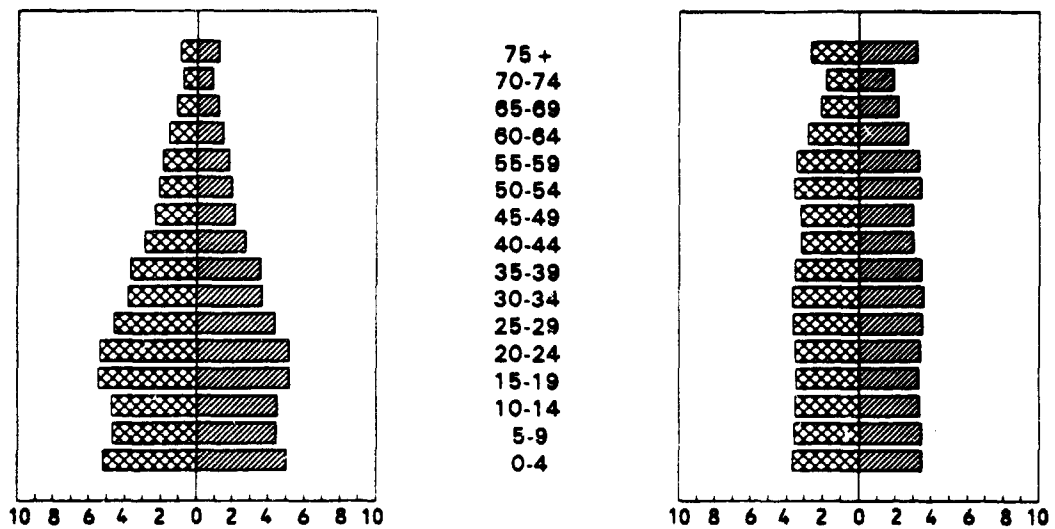


# EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

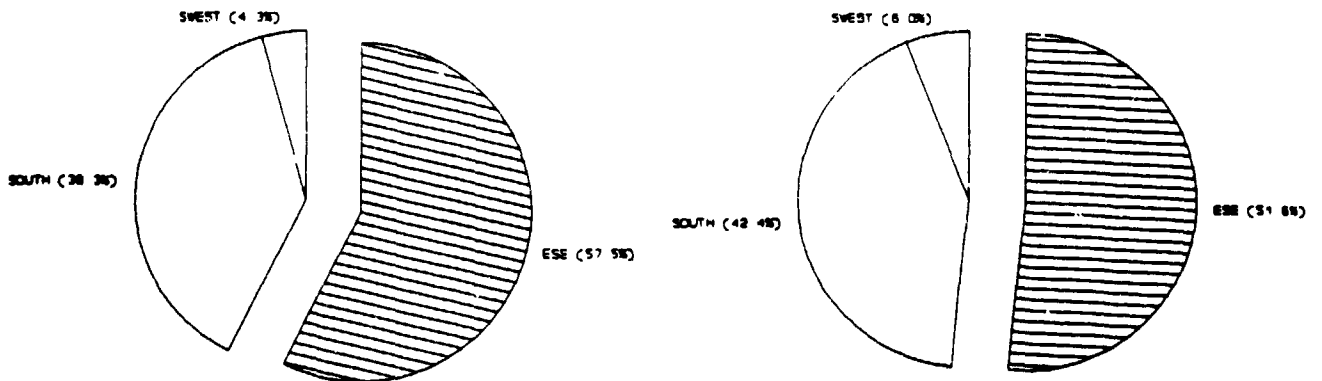
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	1651840	57.9	1985-89	1.50	22.2	7.0	2.61	66.9	69.9	39	51
1990	1780635	52.3	1990-94	1.41	21.1	6.9	2.43	68.3	71.3	32	40
1995	1910874	51.8	1995-99	1.25	19.3	6.7	2.27	69.7	72.7	26	32
2000	2033654	51.8	2000-04	1.07	17.3	6.6	2.17	71.1	74.3	21	26
2005	2145133	49.5	2005-09	0.92	16.0	6.7	2.12	72.0	75.4	18	23
2010	2246473	46.8	2010-14	0.85	15.4	6.9	2.10	73.0	76.5	16	19
2015	2343843	46.0	2014-19	0.80	15.1	7.1	2.09	74.0	77.7	13	16
2020	2439353	47.9	2020-24	0.73	14.7	7.3	2.09	75.0	79.0	10	12
2025	2530533	50.2	2025-49	0.43	13.2	9.0	2.08	77.3	82.0	5	7
2050	2817808	62.9	2050-74	0.15	12.4	10.9	2.07	79.7	85.2	3	5
2075	2921997	68.6	2075-99	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.06	81.0	87.1	3	4
2100	2981117	71.4	2100-24	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.0	88.5	2	3
2125	3019642	73.1	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.1	2	3
2150	3039230	74.0									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

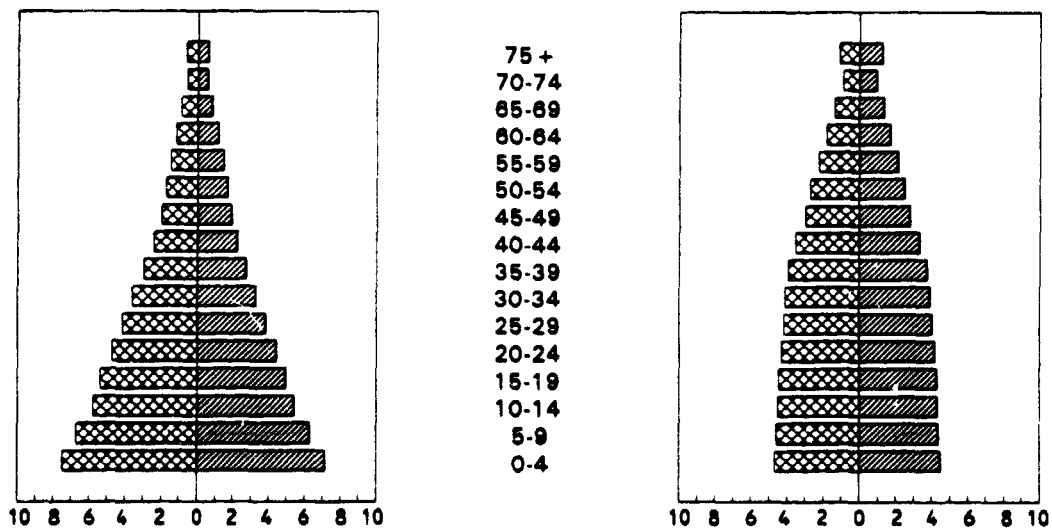


# SOUTH ASIA

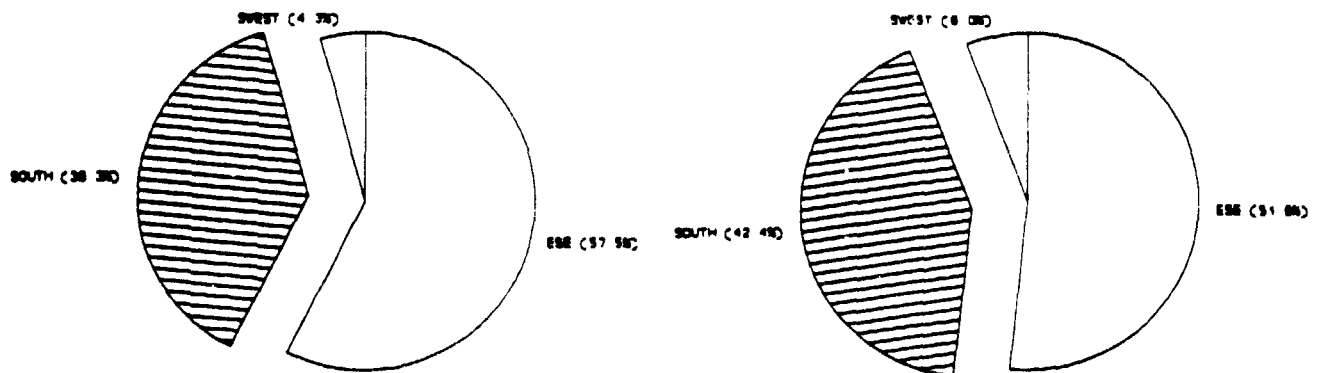
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Yea.	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	1058207	76.5	1985-89	2.29	34.9	11.9	4.66	56.8	56.9	102	136
1990	1186528	74.7	1990-94	2.06	31.4	10.7	4.16	58.2	59.0	93	122
1995	1314996	72.3	1995-99	1.85	28.2	9.6	3.67	59.8	61.3	82	106
2000	1442164	67.0	2000-04	1.73	26.2	8.8	3.32	61.5	63.6	71	90
2005	1572428	61.3	2005-09	1.60	24.3	8.3	3.00	62.9	65.3	62	80
2010	1703008	56.9	2010-14	1.44	22.4	7.9	2.71	64.3	67.0	54	69
2015	1830214	53.7	2014-19	1.33	20.9	7.6	2.54	65.8	68.8	46	58
2020	1956044	51.5	2020-24	1.23	19.7	7.4	2.43	67.3	70.6	37	48
2025	2079666	50.1	2025-49	0.89	16.4	7.6	2.20	71.2	75.2	21	27
2050	2596619	51.2	2050-74	0.45	13.7	9.3	2.09	75.8	80.6	8	10
2075	2905338	60.5	2075-99	0.21	12.7	10.6	2.07	78.7	84.1	5	6
2100	3062192	67.1	2100-24	0.11	12.1	11.0	2.06	80.8	86.9	3	4
2125	3149368	70.7	2125-49	0.05	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.7	88.1	2	3
2150	3192437	72.5									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

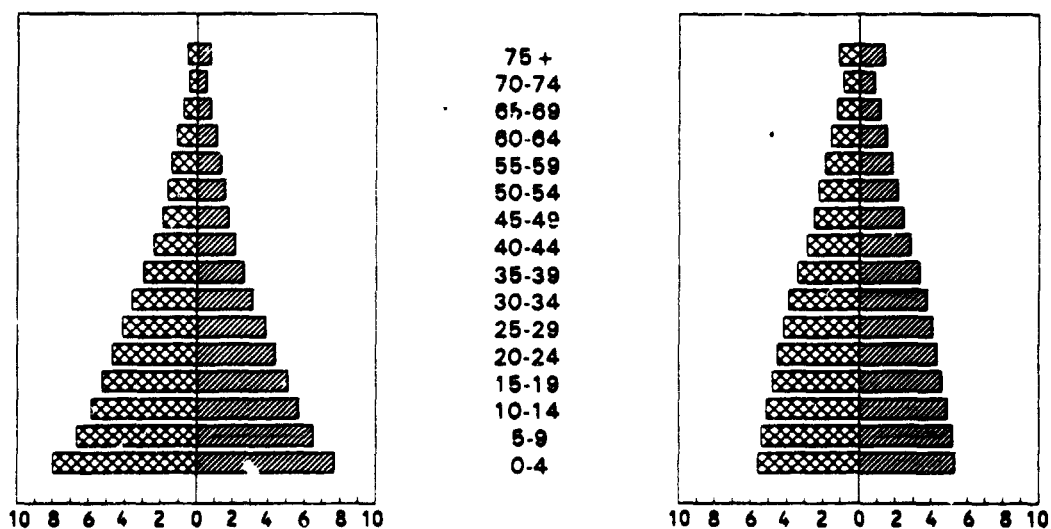


# SOUTHWEST ASIA

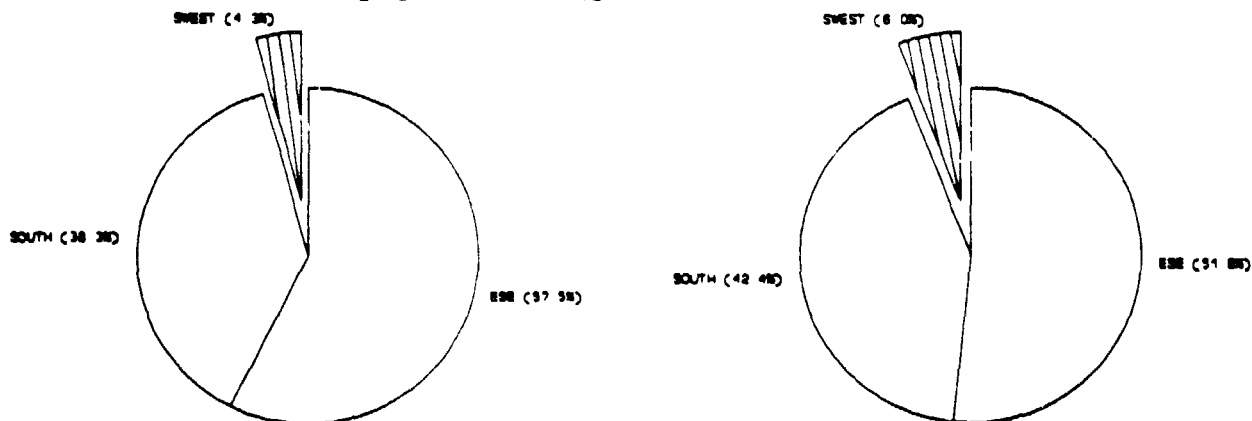
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	114718	80.6	1985-89	2.85	36.7	8.8	5.11	62.1	64.9	72	101
1990	132319	78.7	1990-94	2.75	35.7	8.0	4.75	63.6	66.5	64	88
1995	151856	78.6	1995-99	2.57	32.6	7.1	4.35	65.2	68.2	55	74
2000	172678	77.0	2000-04	2.39	30.2	6.4	3.99	66.8	70.0	46	62
2005	194627	72.8	2005-09	2.21	28.2	6.1	3.65	67.9	71.3	40	54
2010	217395	67.9	2010-14	2.10	26.8	5.8	3.40	69.0	72.7	34	46
2015	241416	64.4	2014-19	1.97	25.3	5.6	3.17	70.2	74.1	28	38
2020	266411	62.0	2020-24	1.80	23.4	5.4	2.93	71.4	75.6	22	30
2025	291571	60.2	2025-49	1.29	18.3	5.6	2.36	74.3	79.1	13	17
2050	402478	51.4	2050-74	0.71	14.2	7.2	2.08	77.7	83.1	6	8
2075	480073	58.6	2075-99	0.30	12.6	9.6	2.07	79.8	85.6	4	5
2100	517262	68.7	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.0	2.06	81.4	87.7	2	4
2125	529708	71.9	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	88.6	2	3
2150	535220	73.3									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025



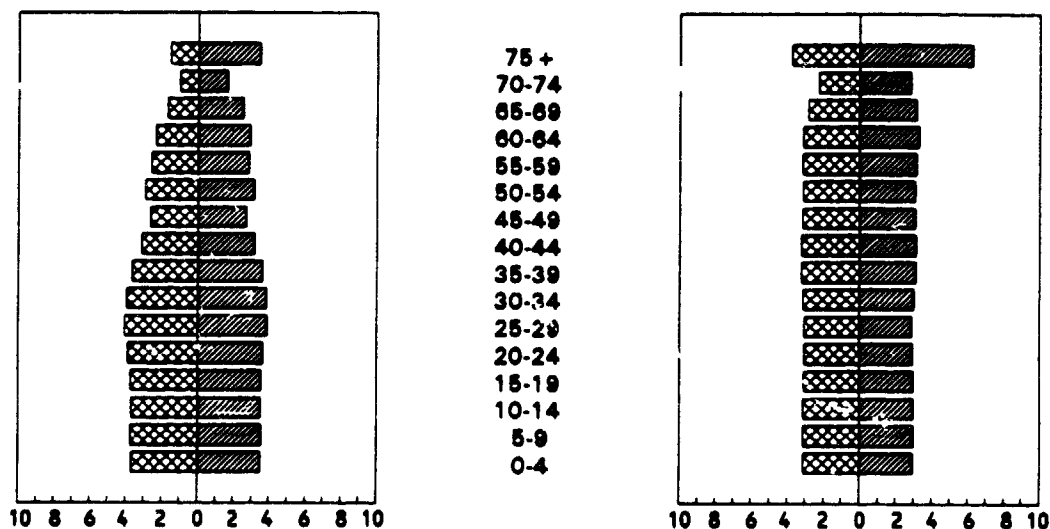


# EUROPE AND U.S.S.R.

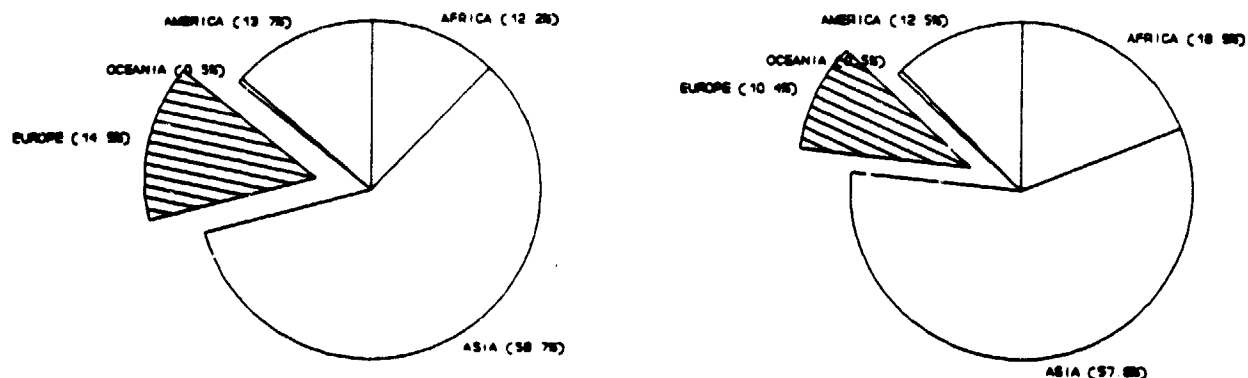
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	769038	51.3	1985-89	0.45	14.9	10.5	1.97	69.1	76.5	18	22
1990	786717	51.1	1990-94	0.42	14.0	9.8	1.90	70.4	78.1	15	19
1995	803251	51.9	1995-99	0.38	13.2	9.4	1.88	71.7	79.5	13	16
2000	818717	52.1	2000-04	0.37	13.0	9.2	1.91	73.0	80.8	11	14
2005	834101	53.2	2005-09	0.32	12.8	9.6	1.95	73.8	81.5	10	12
2010	847592	52.9	2010-14	0.27	12.7	10.0	1.99	74.6	82.3	8	10
2015	859005	54.5	2014-19	0.24	12.5	10.1	2.01	75.5	83.0	7	9
2020	869232	57.7	2020-24	0.21	12.3	10.2	2.04	76.4	83.9	5	7
2025	878243	61.5	2025-49	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.07	78.4	85.6	3	5
2050	896734	71.4	2050-74	0.00	11.9	11.9	2.07	80.3	87.4	3	4
2075	896740	71.4	2075-99	0.04	11.9	11.4	2.06	81.4	88.5	2	3
2100	906379	72.7	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.2	2	3
2125	914175	73.9	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.5	2	3
2150	918117	74.5									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

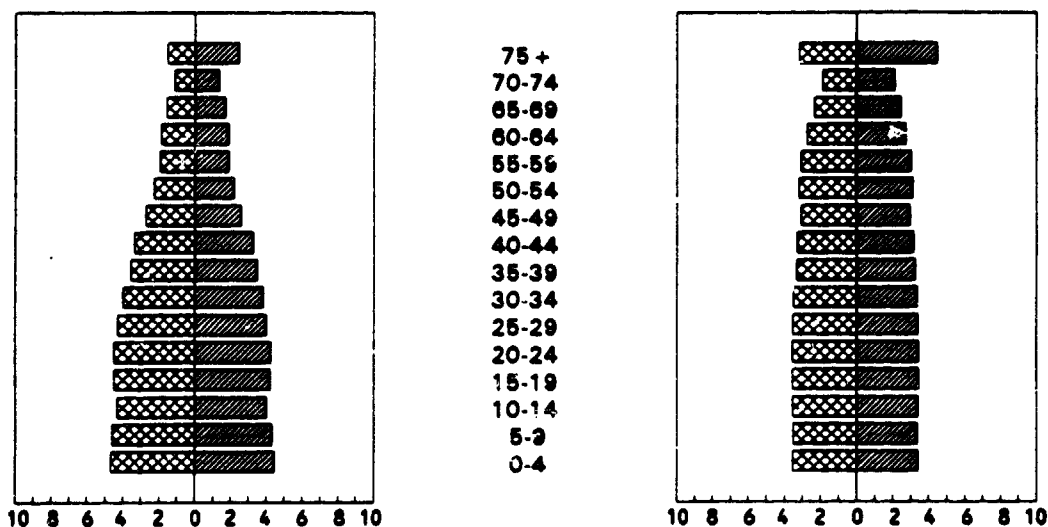


# OCEANIA

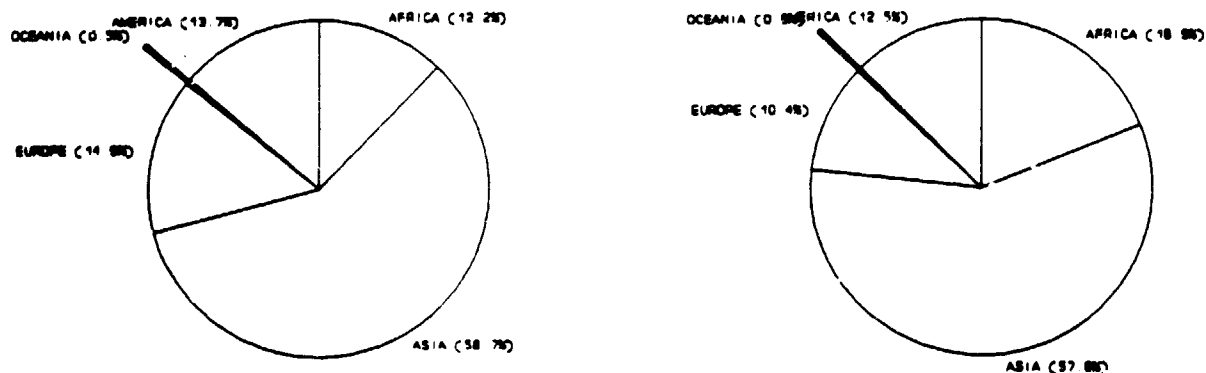
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	24634	56.7	1985-89	1.57	19.4	7.9	2.46	69.2	75.0	28	37
1990	26651	54.9	1990-94	1.55	19.0	7.7	2.40	70.2	76.0	24	31
1995	28797	55.1	1995-99	1.36	17.9	7.5	2.33	71.3	77.0	20	26
2000	30819	53.5	2000-04	1.19	17.1	7.4	2.31	72.3	78.1	17	21
2005	32711	52.4	2005-09	1.02	16.2	7.4	2.26	73.6	78.8	16	20
2010	34420	51.5	2010-14	0.87	15.4	7.5	2.20	73.8	79.5	15	19
2015	35945	52.4	2014-19	0.72	14.7	7.5	2.13	74.6	80.4	14	17
2020	37264	53.7	2020-24	0.65	14.3	7.7	2.11	75.5	81.3	13	16
2025	38502	55.8	2025-49	0.40	13.3	9.3	2.10	77.4	83.3	9	11
2050	42519	64.7	2050-7	0.14	12.4	11.0	2.07	79.4	85.7	4	5
2075	44065	68.8	2075-..	0.08	12.1	11.2	2.07	80.8	87.3	3	4
2100	44974	71.3	2100-24	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.9	88.6	2	3
2125	45589	73.0	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.3	89.1	2	3
2150	45896	73.9									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

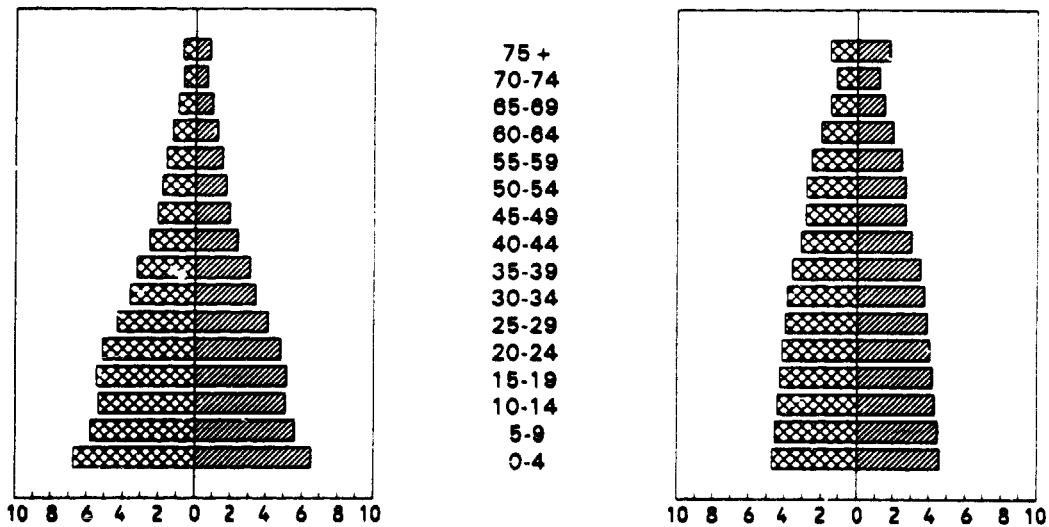


# LOW-INCOME ECONOMIES

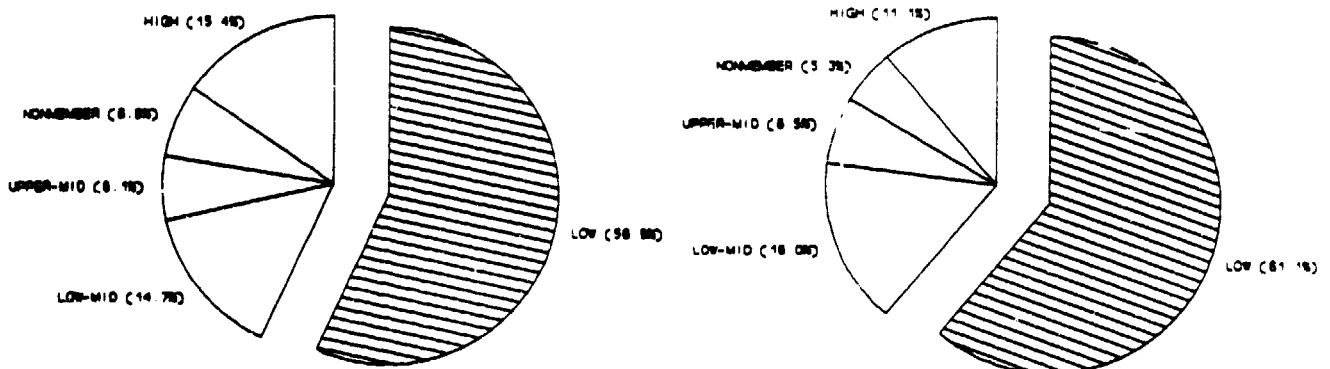
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	Q5 x1000
1985	2711235	69.2	1985-89	2.04	30.9	10.3	3.88	60.2	61.7	84	118
1990	3002970	65.7	1990-94	1.92	29.0	9.7	3.59	61.4	63.3	75	105
1995	3305546	65.1	1995-99	1.77	26.8	9.0	3.33	62.8	65.0	67	93
2000	3611290	63.5	2000-04	1.64	24.9	8.4	3.15	64.2	66.9	59	81
2005	3920688	60.0	2005-09	1.52	23.4	8.1	2.99	65.3	68.2	54	74
2010	4231067	56.5	2010-14	1.43	22.1	7.8	2.82	66.4	69.5	48	66
2015	4543920	54.4	2014-19	1.35	21.1	7.6	2.70	67.6	71.0	42	57
2020	4861230	53.9	2020-24	1.26	20.1	7.4	2.59	68.8	72.6	36	48
2025	5178125	53.6	2025-49	0.91	16.8	7.8	2.29	72.0	76.5	23	29
2050	6499395	54.1	2050-74	0.48	13.9	9.2	2.08	75.8	81.1	10	12
2075	7328357	60.0	2075-99	0.24	12.7	10.3	2.06	78.5	84.3	5	7
2100	7784287	67.0	2100-24	0.12	12.1	11.0	2.06	80.7	87.0	3	4
2125	8015877	70.6	2125-49	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.05	81.6	88.1	2	3
2150	8131561	72.5									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

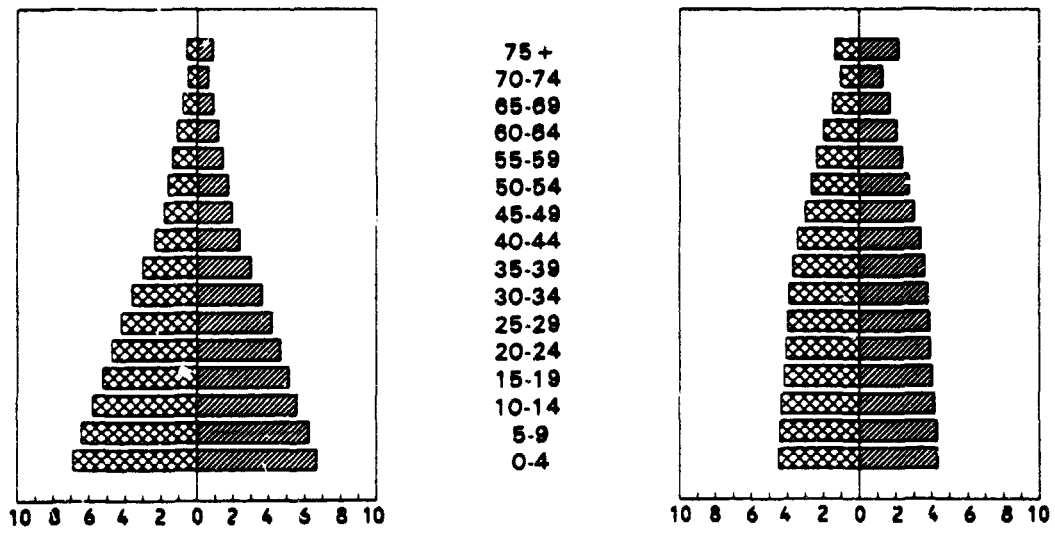


# LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES

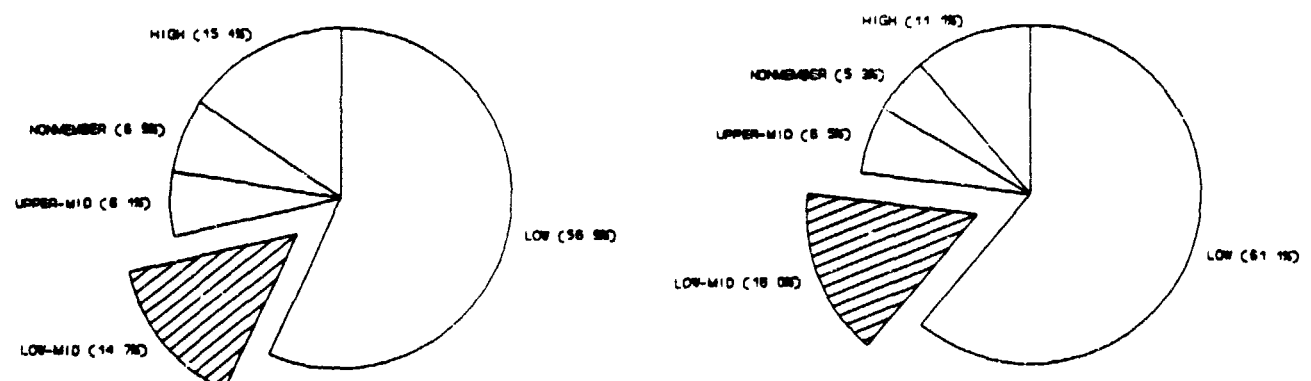
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	694678	75.4	1985-89	2.19	30.8	8.3	3.91	62.0	66.7	62	84
1990	775005	71.6	1990-94	2.04	28.5	7.5	3.51	63.5	68.6	55	73
1995	858088	68.0	1995-99	1.85	25.9	6.8	3.17	65.0	70.5	47	53
2000	941339	63.1	2000-04	1.69	23.6	6.3	2.87	66.5	72.3	40	53
2005	1024526	58.5	2005-09	1.56	22.1	6.2	2.67	67.6	73.5	35	47
2010	1107534	54.5	2010-14	1.46	21.0	6.2	2.55	68.8	74.6	30	40
2015	1191494	52.3	2014-19	1.36	19.8	6.1	2.46	70.0	75.9	26	34
2020	1275192	51.7	2020-24	1.24	18.6	6.1	2.39	71.2	77.2	21	28
2025	1356994	51.9	2025-49	0.89	15.8	7.0	2.20	74.3	80.3	12	16
2050	1693991	56.0	2050-74	0.43	13.3	9.1	2.07	77.7	83.9	6	7
2075	1884105	63.4	2075-99	0.19	12.4	10.5	2.06	79.7	86.1	4	5
2100	1973496	69.3	2100-24	0.03	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.3	88.0	2	4
2125	2015499	72.0	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	88.8	2	3
2150	2055627	73.4									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

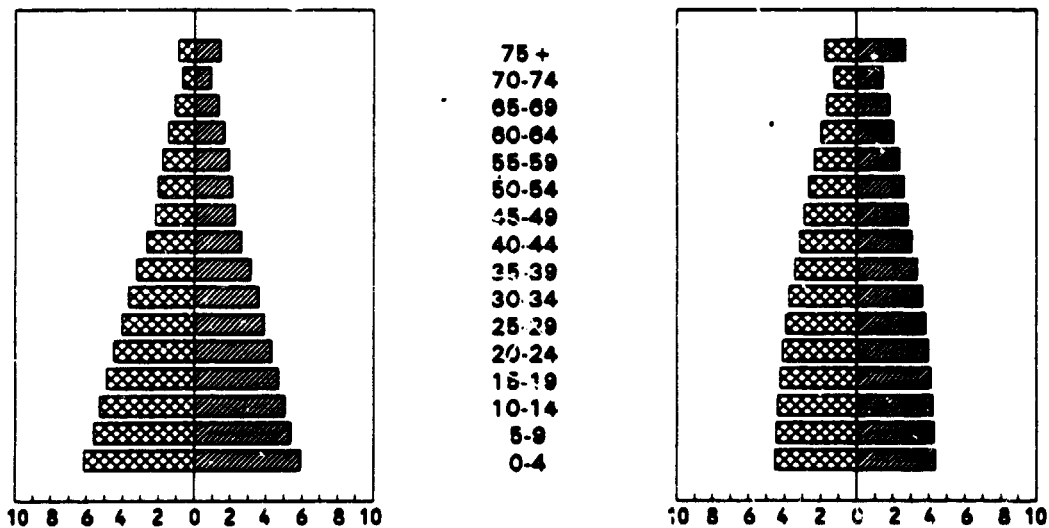


# UPPER-MIDDLE-INCOME ECONOMIES

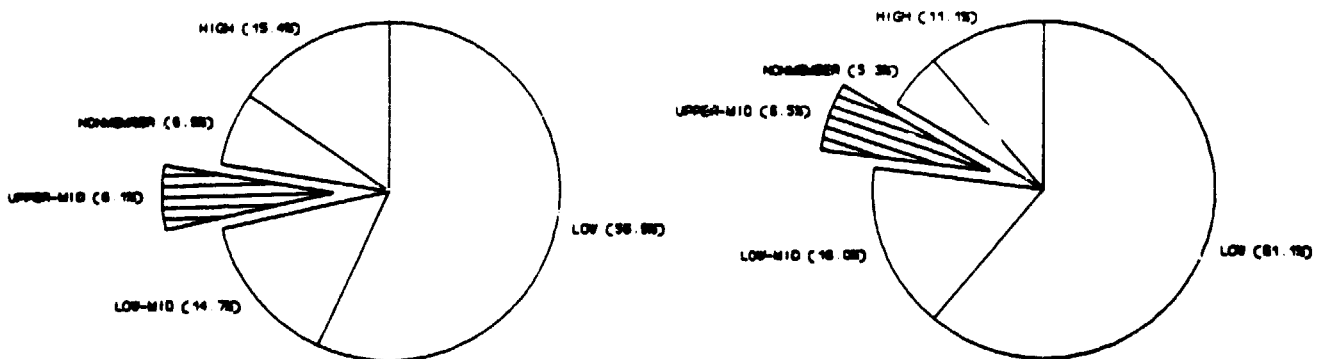
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	294892	67.1	1985-89	1.81	26.8	8.5	3.50	64.8	69.9	53	70
1990	322883	65.4	1990-94	1.79	26.0	7.9	3.36	66.1	71.3	46	60
1995	353157	64.4	1995-99	1.72	24.6	7.3	3.20	67.4	72.7	39	50
2000	384780	63.5	2000-04	1.63	23.2	6.8	3.04	68.8	74.4	33	41
2005	417370	61.8	2005-09	1.52	22.0	6.7	2.89	69.8	75.3	29	36
2010	450325	59.3	2010-14	1.42	20.9	6.6	2.75	70.8	76.4	24	30
2015	483574	57.6	2014-19	1.32	19.7	6.5	2.59	71.9	77.5	19	24
2020	516502	56.7	2020-24	1.22	18.6	6.4	2.47	73.1	78.7	14	18
2025	549026	56.2	2025-49	0.88	15.1	7.0	2.17	75.8	81.6	7	9
2050	684459	55.5	2050-74	0.46	13.3	8.7	2.07	78.8	84.8	4	5
2075	768465	63.3	2075-99	0.19	12.3	10.4	2.06	80.5	86.8	3	4
2100	805364	70.4	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	71.7	88.4	2	3
2125	819663	72.7	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.0	2	3
2150	826132	73.8									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

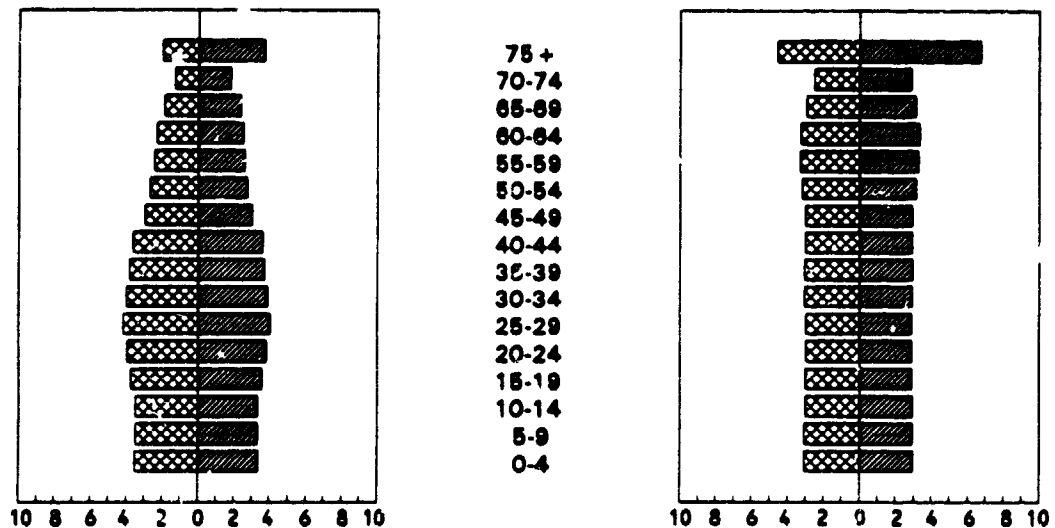


# HIGH-INCOME ECONOMIES

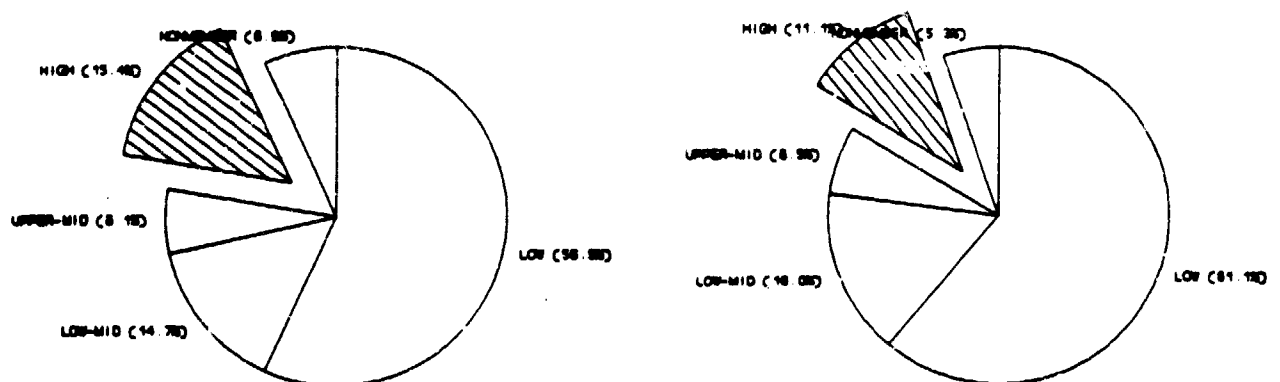
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	787475	50.0	1985-89	0.67	14.0	8.8	1.80	72.7	79.2	12	15
1990	814281	49.5	1990-94	0.61	13.5	8.6	1.81	73.8	80.1	11	14
1995	839302	50.2	1995-99	0.54	12.9	8.5	1.84	74.8	81.2	10	12
2000	862577	50.7	2000-04	0.49	12.6	8.5	1.90	75.8	82.1	9	11
2005	885812	51.2	2005-09	0.41	12.4	8.8	1.96	76.4	82.7	8	10
2010	902273	52.5	2010-14	0.35	12.3	9.2	2.02	77.1	83.3	7	9
2015	918337	54.1	2014-19	0.31	12.3	9.4	2.06	77.7	84.0	6	8
2020	932999	60.2	2020-24	0.26	12.2	9.7	2.10	78.4	84.6	5	6
2025	944733	64.7	2025-49	0.05	11.9	11.4	2.10	79.8	86.1	3	5
2050	955942	73.3	2050-74	-0.01	11.9	12.0	2.06	81.1	87.7	3	4
2075	954470	71.5	2075-99	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.8	88	2	3
2100	946229	73.2	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.4	89.3	2	3
2125	973288	74.1	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.7	89.6	2	3
2150	976848	74.6									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

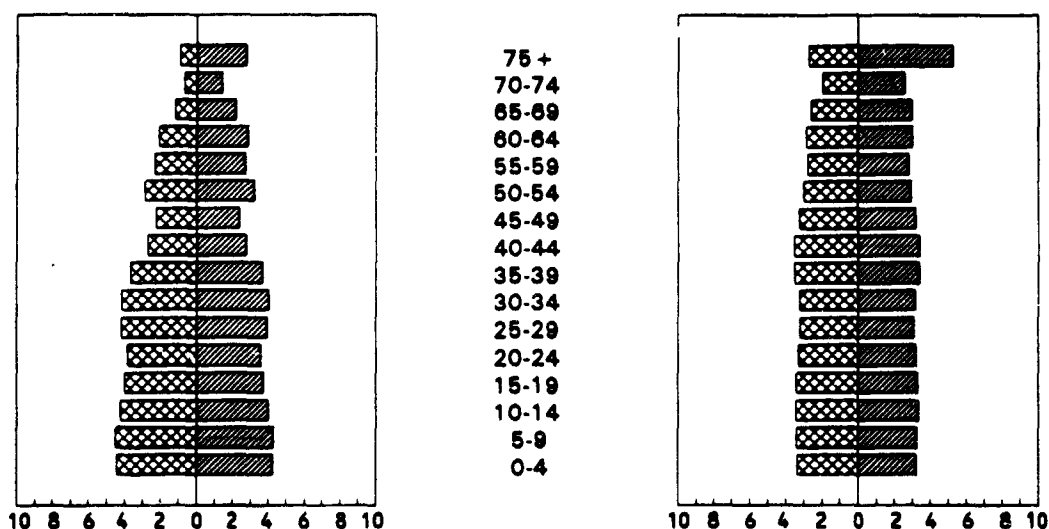


# NONREPORTING NONMEMBER ECONOMIES

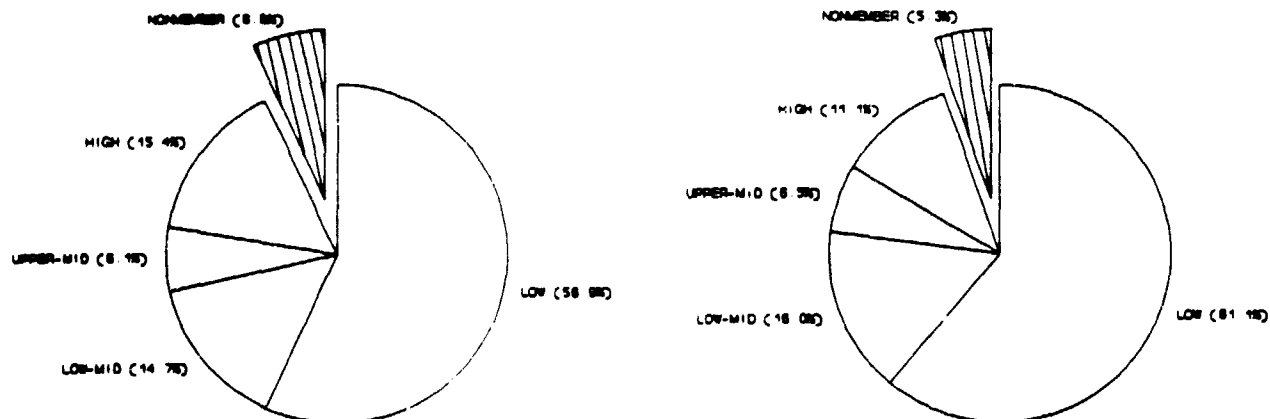
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	354023	54.3	1985-89	0.71	18.2	10.4	2.35	65.8	74.2	25	31
1990	366790	54.0	1990-94	0.67	16.2	9.2	2.18	67.3	76.4	22	27
1995	379235	54.4	1995-99	0.65	15.2	8.6	2.11	68.9	78.2	19	23
2000	391724	52.8	2000-04	0.67	15.0	8.3	2.10	70.5	79.9	16	19
2005	405107	53.3	2005-09	0.62	15.0	8.7	2.10	71.5	80.7	14	17
2010	417937	52.0	2010-14	0.56	14.6	9.0	2.09	72.5	81.5	11	14
2015	429729	52.3	2014-19	0.50	14.0	9.0	2.08	73.6	82.4	9	12
2020	440565	54.8	2020-24	0.44	13.4	9.1	2.07	74.7	83.2	7	9
2025	450264	57.8	2025-29	0.29	12.8	9.9	2.07	77.2	85.2	4	5
2050	484722	66.8	2050-74	0.11	12.2	11.0	2.06	79.7	87.2	3	4
2075	498515	69.9	2075-99	0.07	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.0	88.3	2	4
2100	506986	72.1	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	89.1	2	3
2125	512240	73.6	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.5	2	3
2150	514817	74.4									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025



**ASIA REGION**

**(and Oceania)**

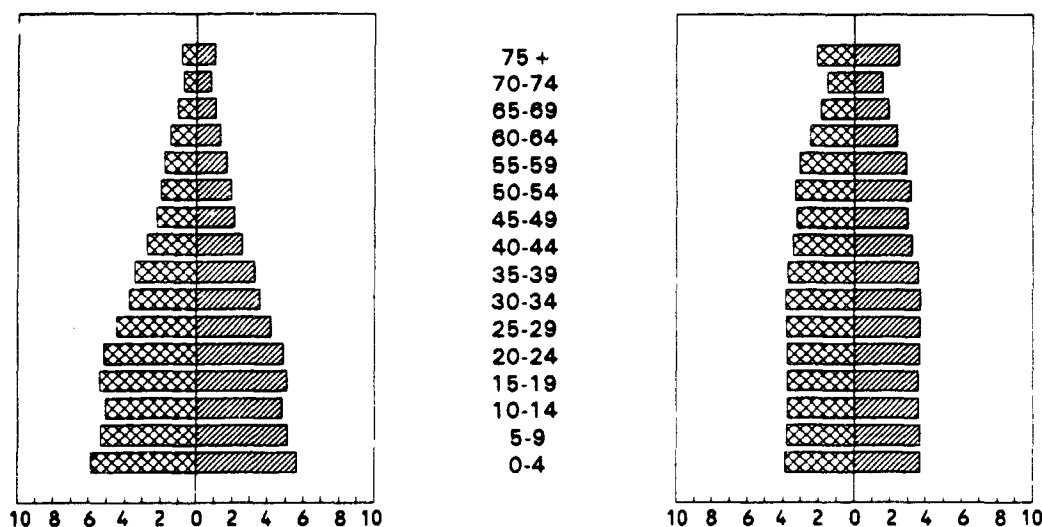


# ASIA AND OCEANIA REGION

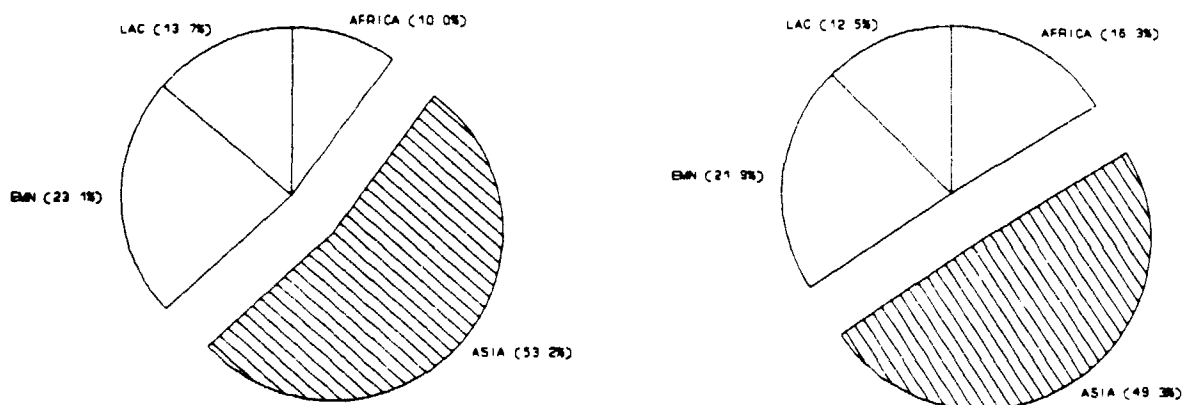
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	2576202	63.3	1985-89	1.72	26.0	8.7	3.18	63.4	65.5	67	88
1990	2807781	58.8	1990-94	1.57	24.0	8.2	2.89	64.8	67.1	58	75
1995	3037537	57.6	1995-99	1.39	21.7	7.8	2.63	66.2	68.8	50	63
2000	3255429	55.7	2000-04	1.23	19.7	7.4	2.47	67.7	70.5	42	53
2005	3461433	52.2	2005-09	1.08	18.2	7.3	2.33	68.8	71.8	37	47
2010	3653986	49.0	2010-14	0.97	17.1	7.3	2.21	69.9	73.1	31	39
2015	3835854	47.3	2014-19	0.90	16.4	7.4	2.15	71.0	74.5	26	32
2020	4012503	47.7	2020-24	0.83	15.8	7.5	2.13	72.2	76.0	20	25
2025	4182831	48.8	2025-29	0.54	14.0	8.7	2.09	75.1	79.5	11	14
2050	4787708	58.6	2050-74	0.22	12.7	10.6	2.07	78.3	83.4	5	6
2075	5055299	66.3	2075-99	0.11	12.2	11.1	2.06	80.2	85.9	3	4
2100	5199264	69.8	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	87.9	2	3
2125	5295063	72.3	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.7	2	3
2150	5342583	73.5									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

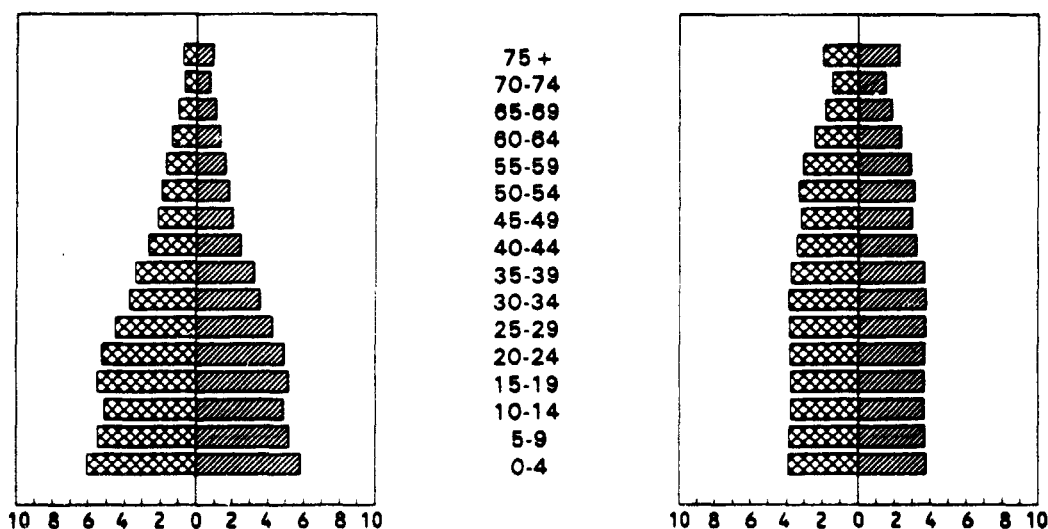


# ASIA AND OCEANIA, BORROWERS ONLY

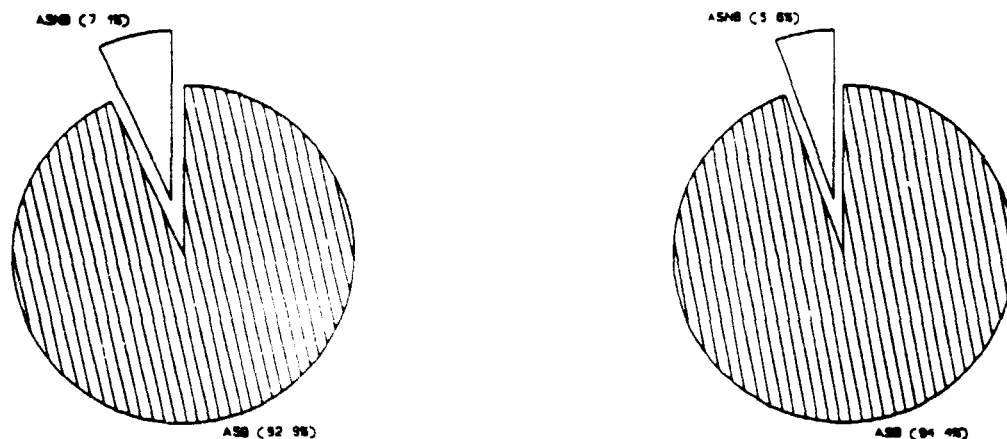
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	2386143	64.4	1985-89	1.79	27.0	8.9	3.29	62.7	64.4	69	91
1990	2609929	59.8	1990-94	1.63	24.8	8.3	2.97	64.1	66.0	60	78
1995	2832160	58.4	1995-99	1.43	22.3	7.8	2.68	65.6	67.8	51	65
2000	3042748	56.2	2000-04	1.27	20.2	7.4	2.50	67.1	69.7	44	55
2005	3242095	52.3	2005-09	1.12	18.6	7.3	2.35	68.2	71.0	38	48
2010	3429263	48.7	2010-14	1.01	17.4	7.2	2.22	69.4	72.4	32	41
2015	3607194	46.7	2014-19	0.94	16.7	7.3	2.16	70.6	73.9	27	33
2020	3781033	47.0	2020-24	0.87	16.1	7.3	2.13	71.8	75.4	21	26
2025	3949143	48.0	2025-49	0.57	14.2	8.5	2.10	74.8	79.1	11	14
2050	4552196	57.9	2050-74	0.23	12.8	10.5	2.07	78.2	83.2	5	6
2075	4823248	66.0	2075-99	0.12	12.3	11.1	2.06	80.1	85.8	3	5
2100	4966048	69.7	2100-24	0.08	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	87.9	2	3
2125	5060340	72.2	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.7	2	3
2150	5107063	73.4									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

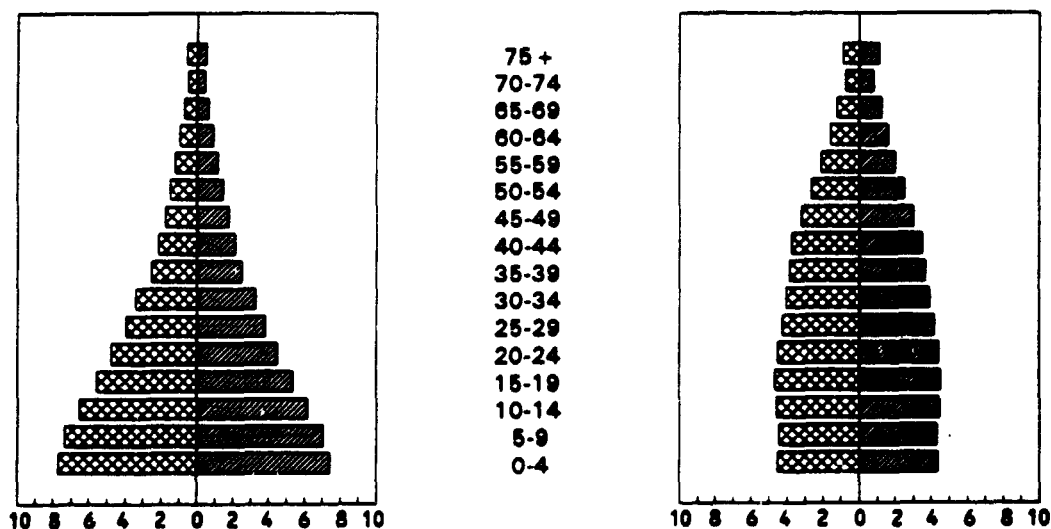


# ASIA DEPARTMENT I

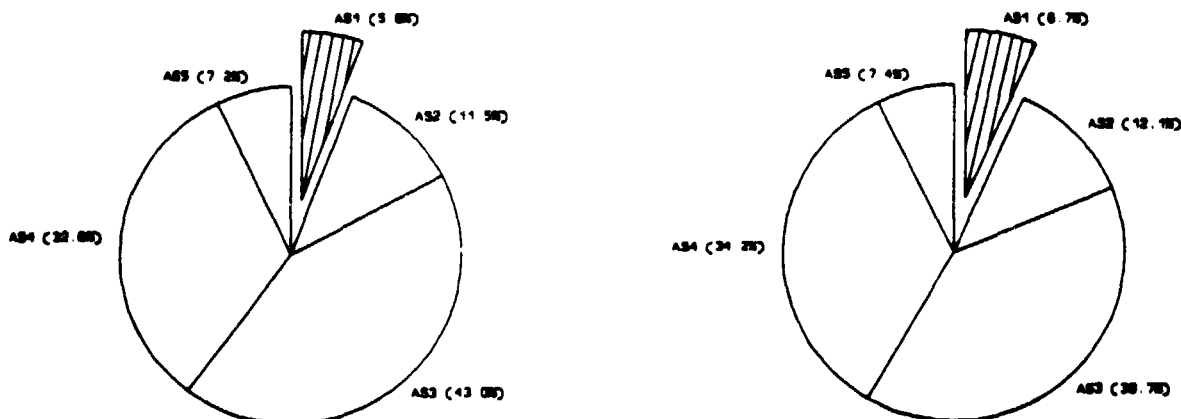
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	134398	89.2	1985-89	2.28	36.9	13.6	4.96	53.1	52.9	114	167
1990	150626	83.1	1990-94	2.06	33.4	12.5	4.37	54.3	54.4	106	154
1995	166971	75.4	1995-99	1.89	30.6	11.3	3.82	55.7	56.1	95	137
2000	183534	67.4	2000-04	1.79	28.6	10.4	3.44	57.4	58.1	84	118
2005	200765	62.4	2005-09	1.63	26.2	9.7	3.09	59.0	59.9	76	106
2010	217856	58.4	2010-14	1.42	23.4	9.0	2.76	60.6	61.7	67	94
2015	233927	54.5	2014-19	1.22	20.7	8.5	2.48	62.3	63.7	59	81
2020	248581	50.3	2020-24	1.11	19.4	8.2	2.35	64.0	65.7	51	69
2025	262815	47.5	2025-49	0.82	16.6	8.4	2.19	68.4	71.1	32	41
2050	323011	50.3	2050-74	0.39	13.9	10.1	2.10	73.8	77.5	12	15
2075	355763	59.1	2075-99	0.21	12.9	10.8	2.08	77.4	82.0	7	8
2100	374462	65.0	2100-24	0.13	12.3	10.9	2.06	80.3	85.8	3	4
2125	387518	69.4	2125-49	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.3	87.4	2	4
2150	396210	71.8									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

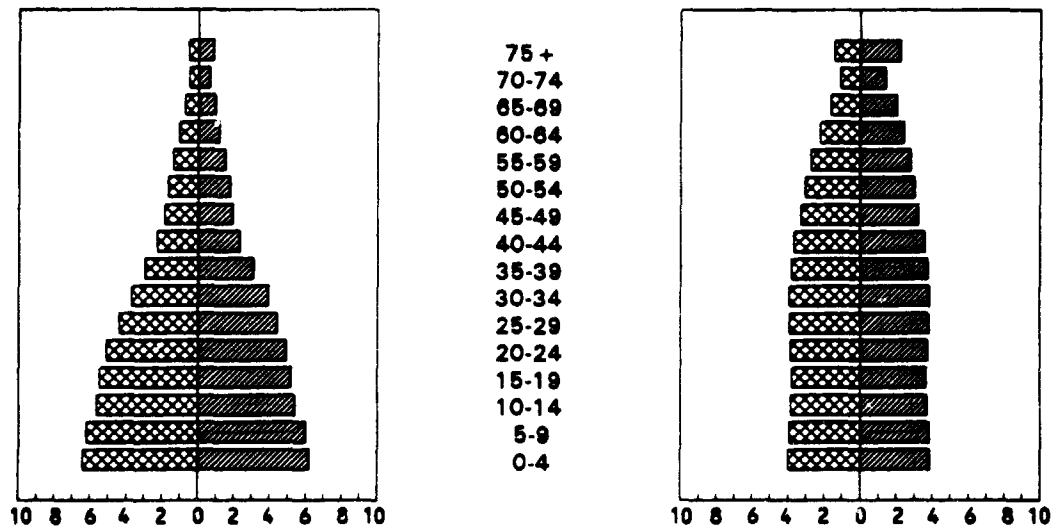


# ASIA DEPARTMENT II

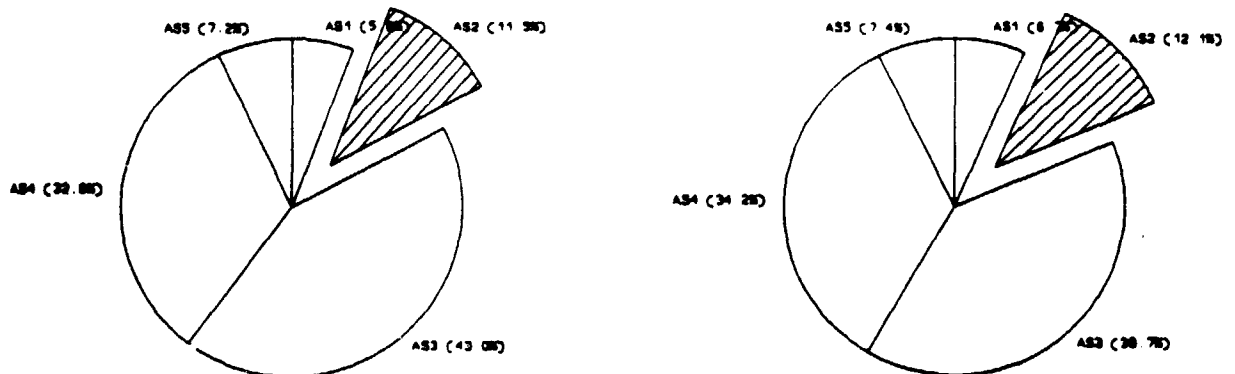
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	272315	71.4	1985-89	1.96	28.0	7.8	3.42	62.3	66.5	49	65
1990	300409	66.3	1990-94	1.80	25.6	7.2	3.00	63.7	68.4	41	54
1995	328768	62.4	1995-99	1.60	23.0	6.6	2.70	65.3	70.4	34	43
2000	356139	57.3	2000-04	1.42	20.7	6.2	2.45	66.9	72.3	28	35
2005	382349	52.8	2005-09	1.23	18.7	6.2	2.23	68.1	73.6	24	31
2010	406685	48.5	2010-14	1.14	17.7	6.2	2.14	69.3	74.8	21	26
2015	430524	45.8	2014-19	1.08	17.1	6.3	2.13	70.5	76.2	18	22
2020	454359	45.6	2020-24	0.99	16.3	6.4	2.11	71.8	77.6	14	18
2025	477394	47.2	2025-49	0.65	14.1	7.7	2.08	74.9	80.9	8	10
2050	561882	58.3	2050-74	0.25	12.7	10.2	2.07	78.3	84.5	4	5
2075	597573	66.8	2075-99	0.11	12.2	11.1	2.06	80.2	86.6	3	4
2100	613859	70.4	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.3	2	3
2125	624166	72.6	2125-49	0.03	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.9	2	3
2150	629270	73.7									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

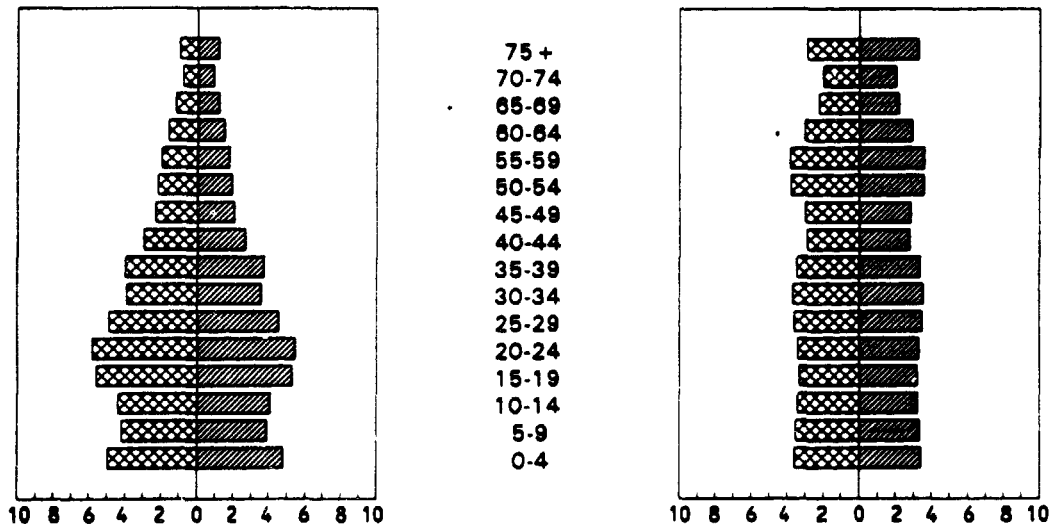


# ASIA DEPARTMENT III

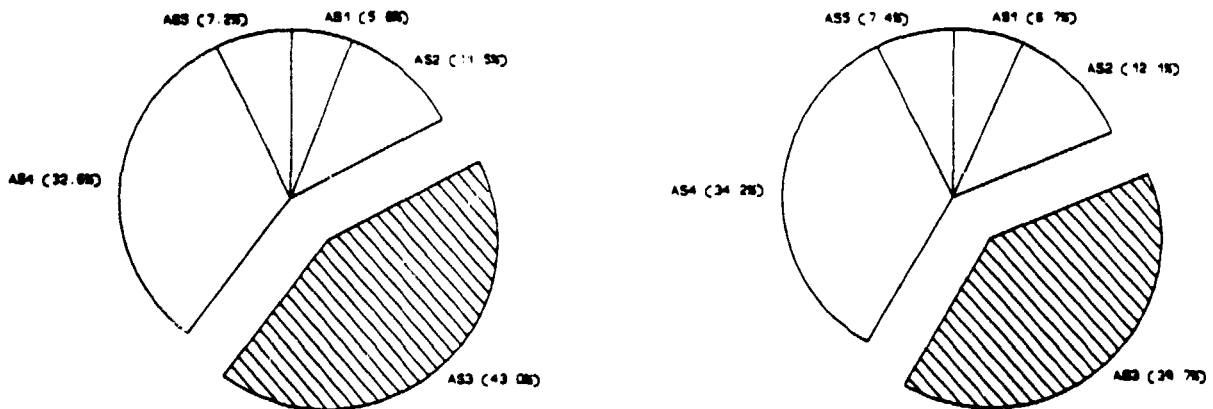
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	1044584	53.9	1985-89	1.43	21.0	6.6	2.40	68.4	70.6	32	39
1990	1121980	47.7	1990-94	1.37	20.4	6.7	2.28	69.6	71.7	27	32
1995	1201556	48.5	1995-99	1.19	18.6	6.6	2.16	70.9	73.0	22	26
2000	1275464	50.1	2000-04	1.00	16.6	6.5	2.11	72.2	74.4	18	22
2005	1341017	48.0	2005-09	0.86	15.3	6.7	2.10	73.1	75.5	15	19
2010	1399884	45.1	2010-14	0.79	14.8	6.9	2.10	74.1	76.7	13	16
2015	1456442	44.4	2014-19	0.75	14.7	7.1	2.09	75.1	77.9	10	13
2020	1512424	47.4	2020-24	0.70	14.3	7.3	2.08	76.1	79.3	8	10
2025	1566159	50.2	2025-49	0.38	13.0	9.2	2.07	78.2	82.3	4	6
2050	1720696	64.0	2050-74	0.12	12.3	11.1	2.06	80.3	85.4	3	4
2075	1772847	69.3	2075-99	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.3	87.2	2	4
2100	1804227	71.9	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.2	88.6	2	3
2125	1824474	73.4	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.1	2	3
2150	1834915	74.2									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

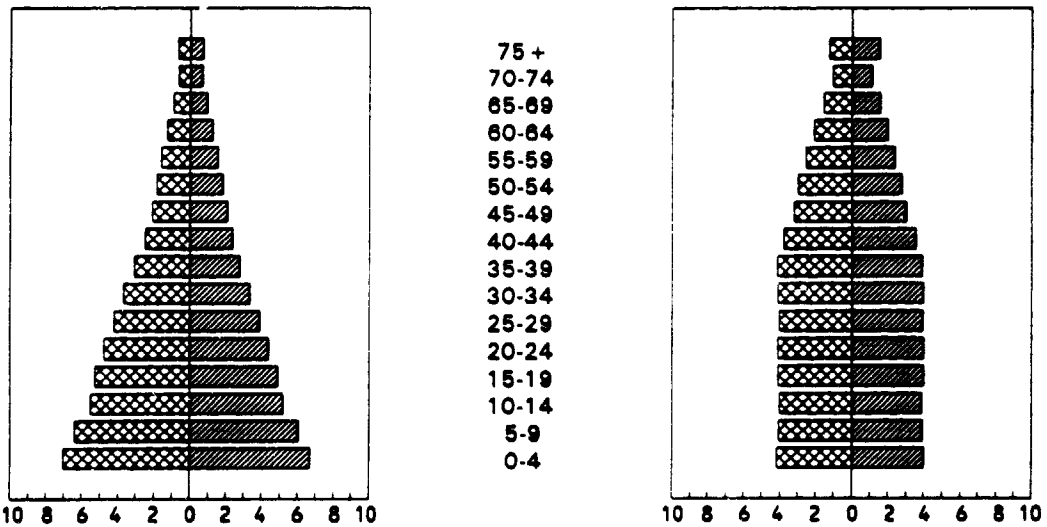


# ASIA DEPARTMENT IV

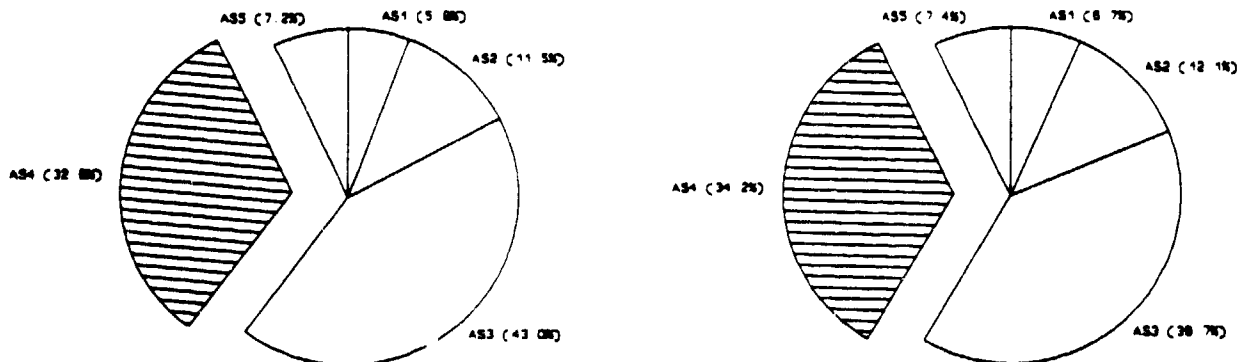
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	765147	72.1	1985-89	2.10	32.4	11.4	4.26	57.8	57.9	99	128
1990	849651	70.3	1990-94	1.82	28.5	10.2	3.74	59.3	60.2	88	113
1995	930639	67.8	1995-99	1.58	25.1	9.2	3.22	61.0	62.6	77	96
2000	1007122	62.1	2000-04	1.44	23.0	8.5	2.88	62.8	65.0	65	79
2005	1082479	56.1	2005-09	1.29	21.1	8.1	2.57	64.2	66.7	57	69
2010	1154841	51.6	2010-14	1.13	19.1	7.8	2.29	65.6	68.4	48	58
2015	1221692	48.5	2014-19	1.04	18.1	7.7	2.19	67.0	70.2	39	48
2020	1286806	46.7	2020-24	0.97	17.3	7.6	2.15	68.4	72.0	31	37
2025	1350430	46.2	2025-49	0.69	15.0	8.2	2.11	72.3	76.5	16	19
2050	1603593	53.2	2050-74	0.31	13.1	10.0	2.08	76.8	81.6	5	7
2075	1732544	64.0	2075-99	0.15	12.4	11.0	2.07	79.3	84.8	3	5
2100	1797519	68.3	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.2	87.4	2	4
2125	1841298	71.4	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.06	81.9	88.4	2	3
2150	1862220	73.0									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025

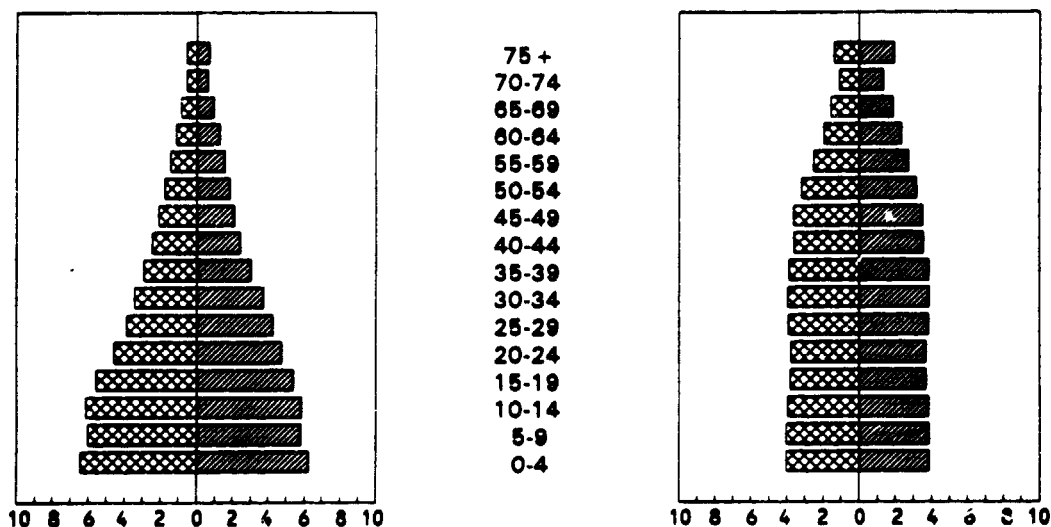


# ASIA DEPARTMENT V

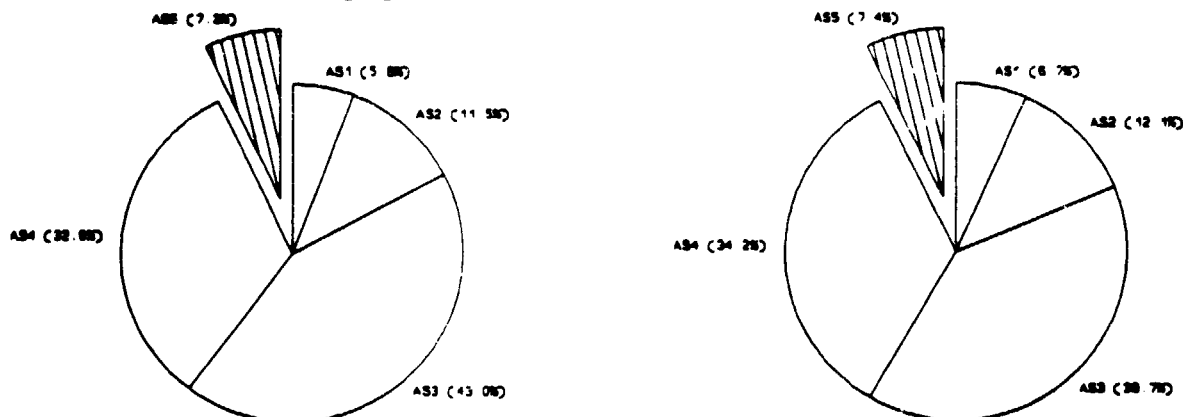
## 1. Estimates and Projections

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	% Males	% Females	IMR	% x1000
1985	169699	73.3	1985-89	1.97	28.9	9.1	3.54	58.3	61.9	71	97
1990	187262	67.6	1990-94	1.73	25.7	8.3	3.05	61.2	64.6	55	72
1995	204227	61.4	1995-99	1.53	22.9	7.5	2.66	63.9	67.1	43	55
2000	220489	57.1	2000-04	1.32	20.1	6.9	2.32	66.3	69.5	34	42
2005	235485	52.0	2005-09	1.20	18.8	6.8	2.19	67.5	70.9	30	36
2010	249996	48.1	2010-14	1.14	18.2	6.8	2.17	68.8	72.4	25	31
2015	264409	46.0	2014-19	1.05	17.3	6.8	2.14	70.1	74.0	20	25
2020	278863	45.9	2020-24	0.94	16.3	6.9	2.12	71.4	75.6	16	19
2025	292345	46.8	2025-49	0.64	14.3	7.9	2.09	74.6	79.4	8	10
2050	343013	57.4	2050-74	0.24	12.8	10.4	2.07	78.2	83.5	4	5
2075	364520	65.2	2075-99	0.12	12.3	11.0	2.06	80.1	86.1	3	4
2100	375781	69.5	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.0	2	3
2125	382885	72.1	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.8	2	3
2150	386448	73.4									

## 2. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 3. Distribution of population (percent): 1990 and 2025



# **COUNTRIES, ECONOMIES, AND TERRITORIES**



# AUSTRALIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jun. 81): 14576  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 12341

Region: Developed Countries  
 Income Group: High

Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	14692	15758	17010
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	1137	1234	1245
5-14	Thousands	2580	2484	2509
15-64	Thousands	9568	10445	11417
65+	Thousands	1408	1594	1840
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	2	2	2
Urbanization	Percent urban	86	86	86
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	1535	1454	1495
12-17	Thousands	1555	1609	1535
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	3664	4012	4462
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.1	1.4	1.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.0	2.0	1.9
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	16	16	15
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	70.1	71.9	72.9
Females	Years	77.0	78.7	79.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	12	10	10
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	15	12	12
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	8	8	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	425	611
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

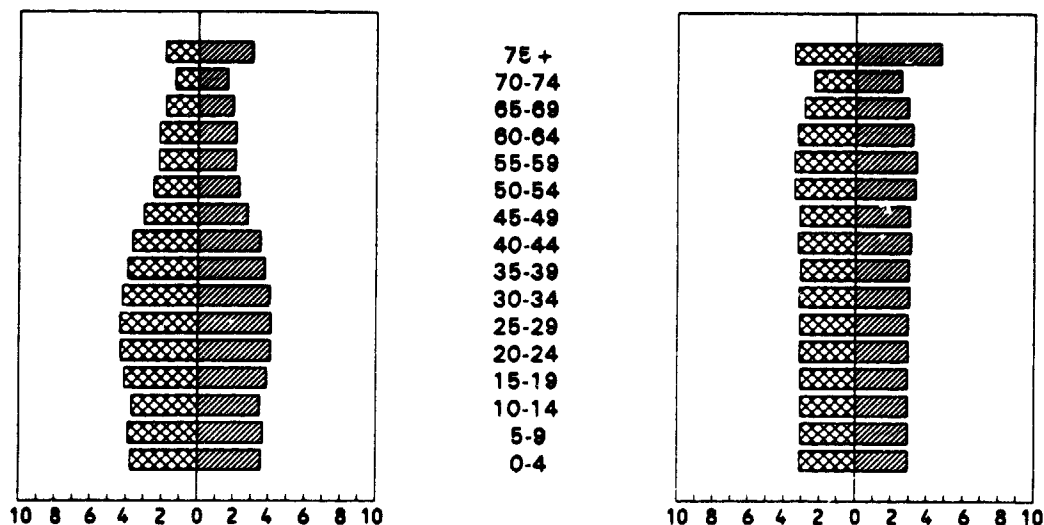
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest
Contraceptive prevalence			
Year	percent of married women 15-49 using	..	67
		..	1971
Contraceptive mix	Percent using		
Pill		..	..
Iud		..	..
Female sterilization		..	..
Male sterilization		..	..
Condom		..	..
Other modern		..	..
Traditional		..	..

## AUSTRALIA

### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	17010	49.0	1990-94	1.49	14.8	7.1	1.85	74.0	80.4	9	11
1995	18327	49.2	1995-99	1.25	14.1	7.1	1.85	75.0	81.4	8	10
2000	19506	47.9	2000-04	1.04	13.7	7.1	1.89	76.0	82.3	7	9
2005	20551	47.5	2005-09	0.84	13.2	7.3	1.92	76.6	82.9	6	8
2010	21434	48.0	2010-14	0.66	12.8	7.5	1.96	77.3	83.6	5	7
2015	22158	50.6	2014-19	0.50	12.5	7.7	1.99	77.9	84.3	5	6
2020	22715	54.1	2020-24	0.42	12.3	8.1	2.03	78.6	85.0	4	5
2025	23198	58.7	2025-49	0.14	11.9	10.4	2.07	80.0	86.4	3	4
2050	24043	73.6	2050-74	-0.03	11.8	12.0	2.07	81.3	87.9	2	3
2075	23886	72.9	2075-99	0.02	11.8	11.5	2.07	82.0	88.8	2	3
2100	24031	73.7	2100-24	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.07	82.5	89.4	2	3
2125	24173	74.3	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.07	82.7	89.6	2	3
2150	24246	74.7									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# BANGLADESH

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 81): 87120  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 168

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

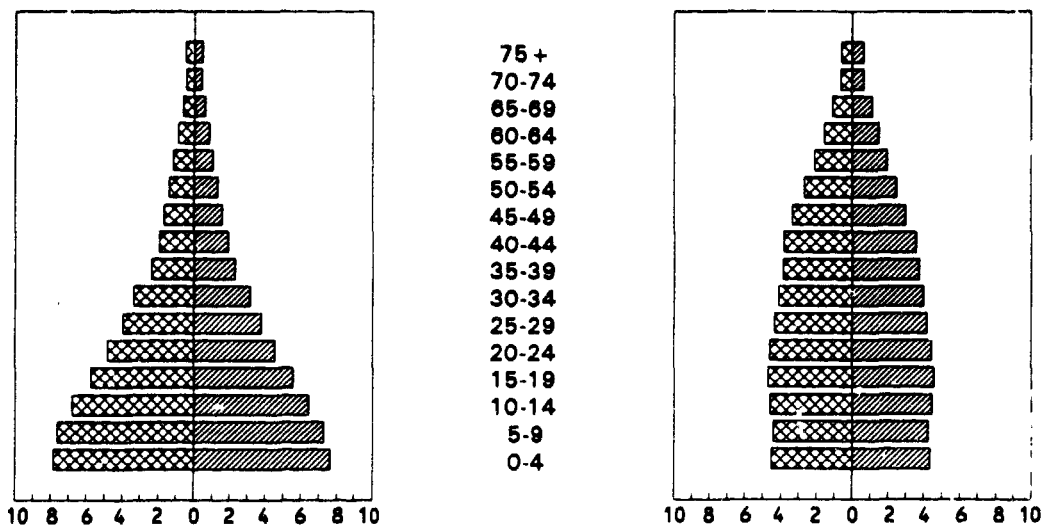
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	87510	100593	113134
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	16081	17757	17538
5-14	Thousands	24321	28247	31817
15-64	Thousands	44125	51488	60432
65+	Thousands	2984	3101	3347
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	653	751	845
Urbanization	Percent urban	10	12	14
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	15135	17448	19698
12-17	Thousands	12341	14342	16675
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	18720	21914	25781
<b>Vital rates and policy</b>	<b>unit of measure</b>	<b>1975-80</b>	<b>1980-85</b>	<b>1985-90</b>
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.7	2.8	2.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	6.3	6.0	5.2
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	47	45	38
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	47.4	49.1	51.1
Females	Years	46.1	48.2	50.4
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	137	128	119
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	221	204	175
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	19	18	15
Net migration	Thousands	..	-35	-130
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
<b>Contraception</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>		<b>Previous</b>	<b>Latest</b>
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married		25	31
Year	women 10-49 using		1985	1989
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill			5	9
Iud			1	1
Female sterilization			8	9
Male sterilization			2	1
Condom			2	2
Other modern			1	1
Traditional			6	8

## BANGLADESH

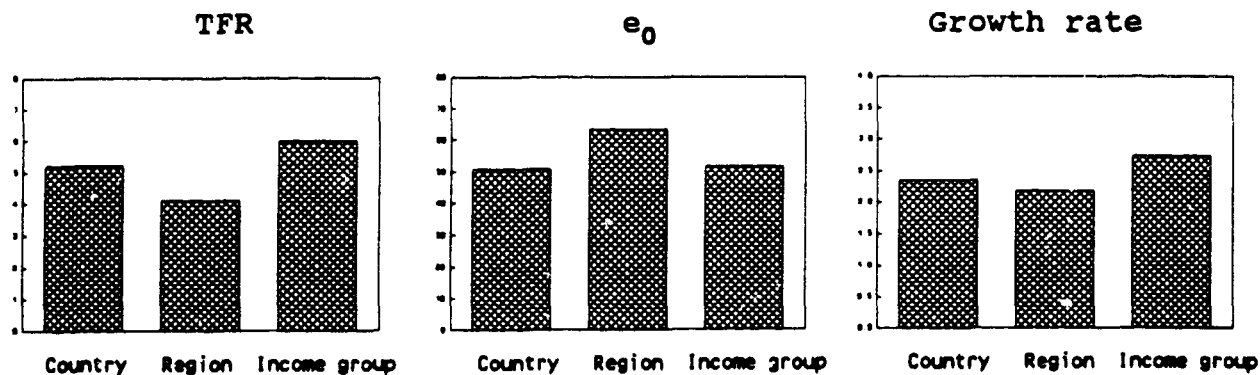
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2015

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	INR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	113134	87.2	1990-94	2.13	34.7	13.1	4.55	52.3	52.0	111	161
1995	125869	77.8	1995-99	1.95	31.5	11.9	3.90	53.9	53.8	100	143
2000	138736	68.6	2000-04	1.84	29.3	10.9	3.46	55.6	55.9	87	124
2005	152071	63.2	2005-09	1.65	26.6	10.0	3.08	57.3	57.8	79	111
2010	165185	58.4	2010-14	1.43	23.6	9.3	2.73	59.1	59.8	71	98
2015	177388	53.8	2014-19	1.20	20.7	8.7	2.42	60.9	61.9	63	86
2020	188321	48.8	2020-24	1.11	19.5	8.3	2.31	62.7	64.1	55	73
2025	199061	45.7	2025-49	0.83	16.8	8.6	2.20	67.4	69.8	34	44
2050	244895	49.4	2050-74	0.38	14.0	10.2	2.10	73.2	76.7	13	16
2075	269515	58.6	2075-99	0.21	13.0	10.8	2.08	77.1	81.5	7	9
2100	284241	66.1	2100-24	0.14	12.3	10.9	2.06	80.1	85.6	3	4
2125	294580	69.0	2125-49	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.2	87.2	3	4
2150	300001	71.5									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# BHUTAN

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Dec. 69): 1035  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 178

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

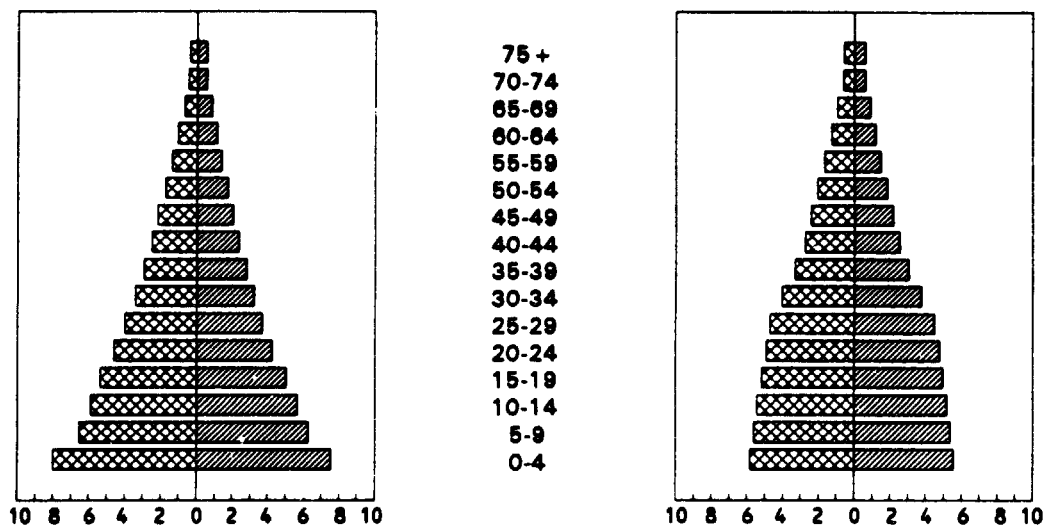
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	1165	1286	1434
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	180	195	223
5-14	Thousands	289	321	350
15-64	Thousands	657	729	814
65+	Thousands	38	42	48
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	25	27	31
Urbanization	Percent urban	4	4	5
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	190	196	215
12-17	Thousands	162	170	189
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	289	302	335
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.1	2.0	2.2
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	6.0	6.2	5.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	40	39	39
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	44.6	46.6	48.6
Females	Years	45.1	45.1	47.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	147	137	128
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	230	215	190
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	20	18	17
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too low	Too low	Too low
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## BHUTAN

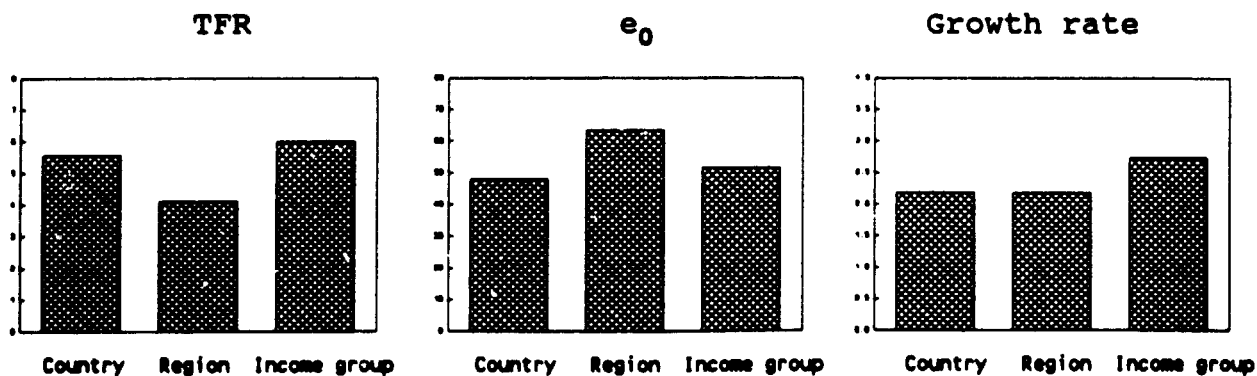
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2035

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	1434	76.3	1990-94	2.39	40.2	16.3	5.54	49.7	48.4	120	177
1995	1616	78.4	1995-99	2.44	39.6	15.2	5.54	51.2	50.1	109	158
2000	1826	81.4	2000-04	2.21	35.7	13.7	5.03	53.0	52.1	97	138
2005	2039	80.8	2005-09	2.02	32.5	12.3	4.52	54.7	54.0	89	127
2010	2255	75.8	2010-14	1.88	30.1	11.3	4.01	56.5	56.0	81	115
2015	2478	69.0	2014-19	1.75	27.8	10.3	3.50	58.4	58.2	74	103
2020	2704	63.7	2020-24	1.62	25.7	9.5	3.08	60.3	60.5	66	91
2025	2933	59.4	2025-49	1.13	19.4	8.2	2.34	65.0	66.6	46	60
2050	3893	45.3	2050-74	0.63	15.0	8.8	2.13	70.9	74.2	22	26
2075	4555	53.2	2075-99	0.30	13.3	10.4	2.09	75.8	79.8	10	13
2100	4903	64.1	2100-24	0.16	12.5	10.9	2.07	79.6	84.6	3	5
2125	5106	68.0	2125-49	0.09	12.1	11.2	2.06	80.8	86.6	3	4
2150	5221	70.8									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# BRUNEI

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Aug. 81): 193  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: High

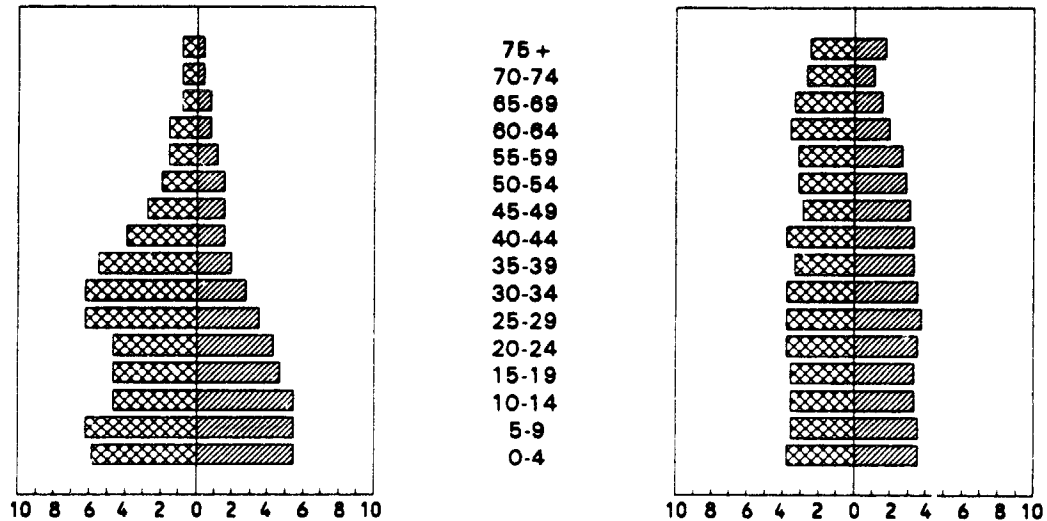
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	186	219	256
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	30	29
5-14	Thousands	..	50	56
15-64	Thousands	..	133	162
65+	Thousands	..	7	9
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	35	42	49
Urbanization	Percent urban	60	58	58
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	30	35
12-17	Thousands	..	27	30
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	43	53
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	3.5	3.3	3.1
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	4.4	3.8
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	32	30	24
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	66.8	70.9	72.8
Females	Years	68.5	73.8	76.3
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	24	17	13
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	16
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	4	4	4
Net migration	Thousands	..	14	13
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	Satisfactory
Fertility		..	..	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## BRUNEI

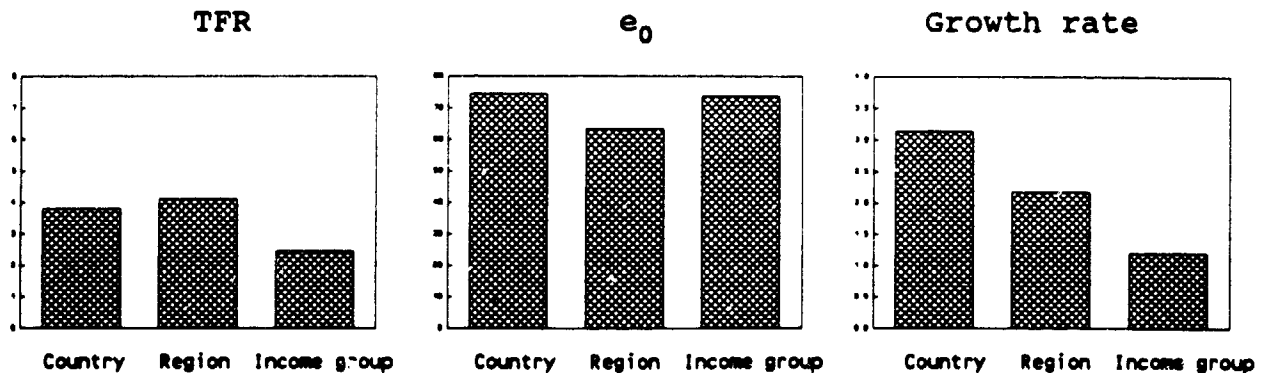
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	q <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	256	58.4	1990-94	2.75	23.6	3.3	3.25	74.3	78.3	10	13
1995	294	55.8	1995-99	2.28	21.7	3.3	2.85	75.6	80.1	9	11
2000	330	51.7	2000-04	1.81	19.2	3.4	2.50	76.8	81.6	7	9
2005	361	50.2	2005-09	1.33	16.6	3.8	2.19	77.3	82.3	6	8
2010	386	47.4	2010-14	1.13	15.6	4.3	2.07	77.9	83.0	6	7
2015	408	45.5	2014-19	1.05	15.3	4.8	2.07	78.5	83.7	5	6
2020	430	46.9	2020-24	0.95	14.9	5.4	2.07	79.1	84.4	4	5
2025	451	51.3	2025-49	0.54	13.2	7.9	2.06	80.4	86.0	3	4
2050	516	63.5	2050-74	0.18	12.1	10.3	2.06	81.5	87.7	2	3
2075	540	71.6	2075-99	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.1	88.6	2	3
2100	547	73.5	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.6	89.3	2	3
2125	550	74.3	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.8	89.6	2	3
2150	552	74.6									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# CHINA (excluding Taiwan)

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jul. 82): 1031883  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 334

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

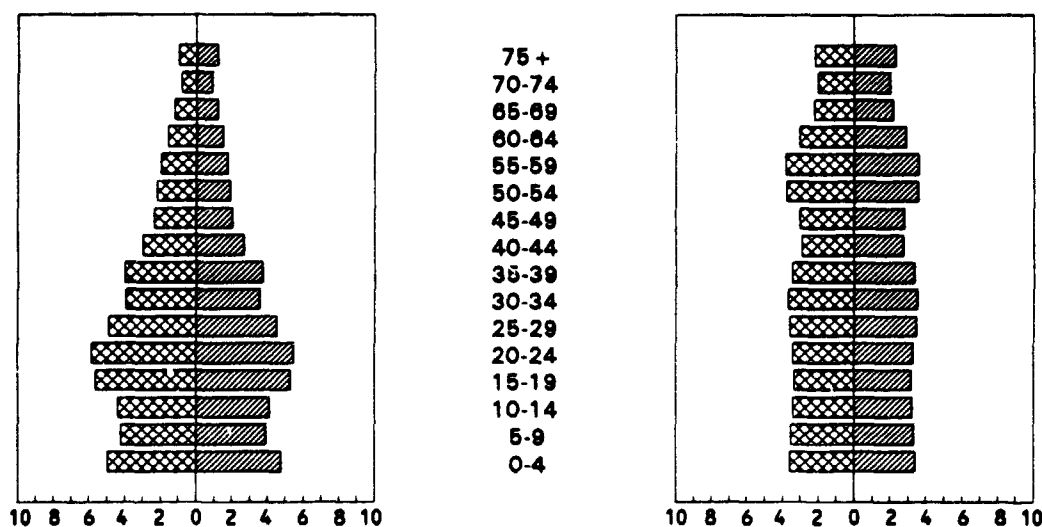
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	981235	1044584	1121980
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	96995	91968	109593
5-14	Thousands	251160	218644	186821
15-64	Thousands	586750	678705	759660
65+	Thousands	46330	55267	65906
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	106	112	121
Urbanization	Percent urban	19	37	56
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	149611	124518	107575
12-17	Thousands	141534	154295	130809
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	236849	271336	306297
<b>Vital rates and policy</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>1975-80</b>	<b>1980-85</b>	<b>1985-90</b>
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.4	1.3	1.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.7	2.3	2.4
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	19	21	21
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	65.0	66.4	68.4
Females	Years	67.2	69.3	70.6
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	39	39	32
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	58	55	39
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	7	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	-250	-325
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
<b>Contraception</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Latest</b>	
Contraceptive prevalence				
Year	percent of married women 15-49 using	69 1982	81 1985	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		6	5	
Iud		35	32	
Female sterilization		18	30	
Male sterilization		7	9	
Condom		1	3	
Other modern		0	0	
Traditional		0	0	

## CHINA (excluding Taiwan)

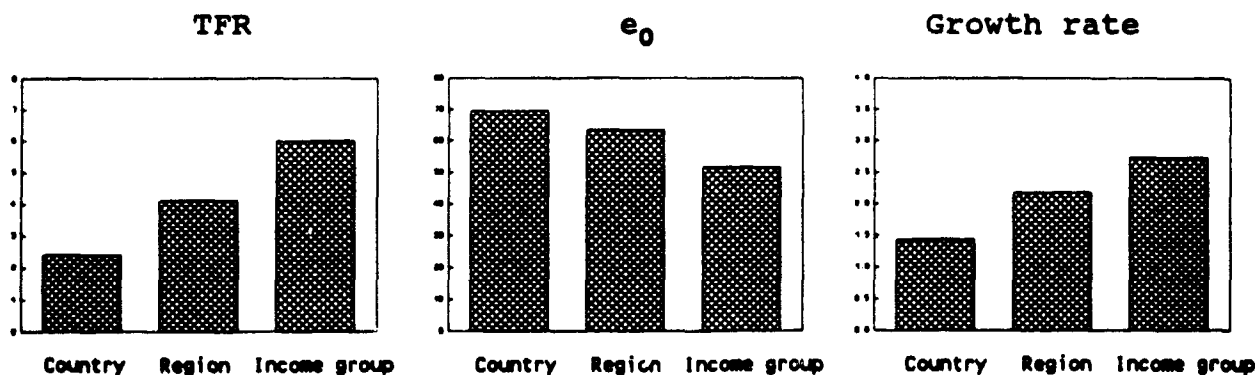
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2000

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	Rate			$e_0$		IMR	$e_5$ x1000
					CBR	CDR	TFR	Males	Females		
1990	1121980	47.7	1990-94	1.37	20.4	6.7	2.28	69.6	71.7	27	32
1995	1201556	48.5	1995-99	1.19	18.6	6.6	2.16	70.9	73.0	22	26
2000	1275464	50.1	2000-04	1.00	16.6	6.5	2.11	72.2	74.4	18	22
2005	1341017	48.0	2005-09	0.86	15.3	6.7	2.10	73.1	75.5	15	19
2010	1399884	45.1	2010-14	0.79	14.8	6.9	2.10	74.1	76.7	13	16
2015	1456442	44.4	2014-19	0.75	14.7	7.1	2.09	75.1	77.9	10	13
2020	1512424	47.4	2020-24	0.70	14.3	7.3	2.08	76.1	79.3	8	10
2025	1566159	50.2	2025-49	0.38	13.0	9.2	2.07	78.2	82.3	4	6
2050	1720696	64.0	2050-74	0.12	12.3	11.1	2.06	80.3	85.4	3	4
2075	1772847	69.3	2075-99	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.3	87.2	2	4
2100	1804227	72.2	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.2	88.6	2	3
2125	1824474	73.4	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.1	2	3
2150	1834915	74.2									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census: ..  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: High

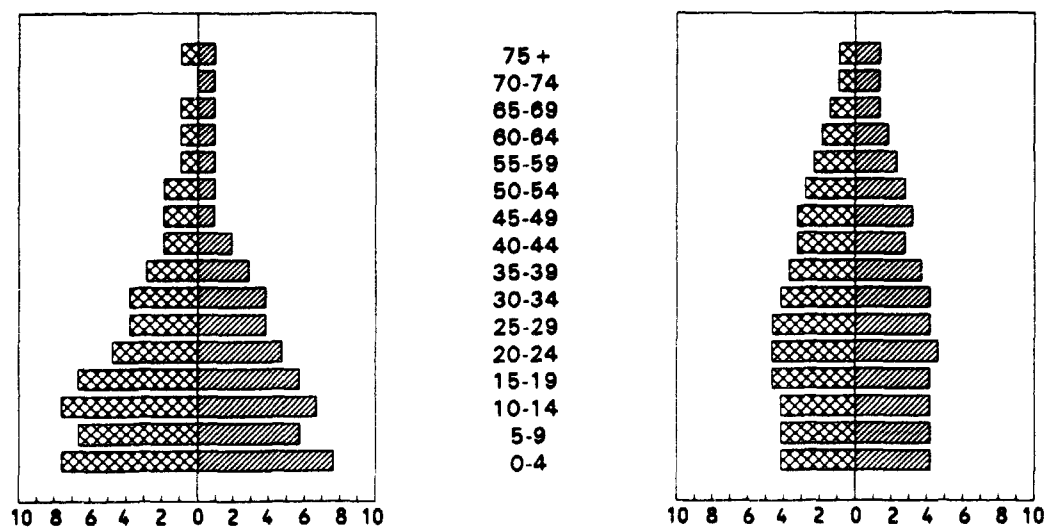
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	76	91	105
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	13	16
5-14	Thousands	..	28	28
15-64	Thousands	..	48	58
65+	Thousands	..	3	4
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	..	..	..
Urbanization	Percent urban	..	..	..
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	17	17
12-17	Thousands	..	14	16
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	20	25
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	..	3.5	2.9
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	4.5	4.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	32	33
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	68.8	70.1
Females	Years	..	72.8	76.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	30	25
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	31
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	5	4
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	..
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married			
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	..
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

## FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

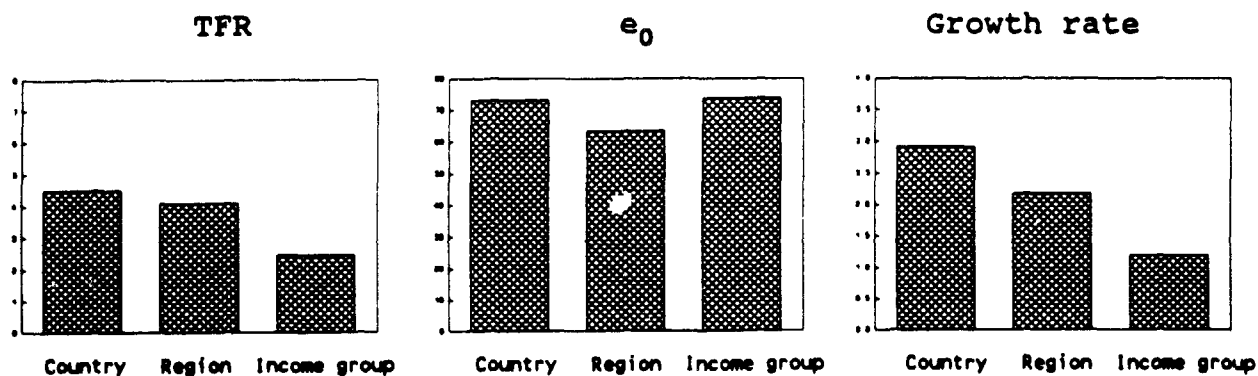
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2020

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	105	82.7	1990-94	2.84	32.4	4.0	4.14	70.8	77.9	21	25
1995	121	74.9	1995-99	2.64	30.2	3.8	3.77	71.6	79.5	17	20
2000	138	73.8	2000-04	2.36	27.2	3.6	3.41	72.6	80.9	14	17
2005	156	69.0	2005-09	1.99	23.5	3.6	2.94	73.5	81.7	12	14
2010	172	61.4	2010-14	1.70	20.5	3.6	2.54	74.4	82.4	10	12
2015	187	54.3	2014-19	1.45	18.2	3.6	2.20	75.4	83.2	8	10
2020	201	49.4	2020-24	1.36	17.3	3.7	2.07	76.3	84.0	6	7
2025	216	47.4	2025-49	0.98	15.0	5.3	2.06	78.4	85.7	3	5
2050	275	54.4	2050-74	0.40	12.6	8.6	2.06	80.4	87.5	3	4
2075	305	69.9	2075-99	0.09	11.9	11.1	2.06	81.4	88.5	2	3
2100	311	73.1	2100-24	0.04	11.7	11.3	2.06	82.2	89.2	2	3
2125	315	73.7	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.5	2	3
2150	316	74.4									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# FIJI

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Aug. 86): 715  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 1518

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Lower-middle

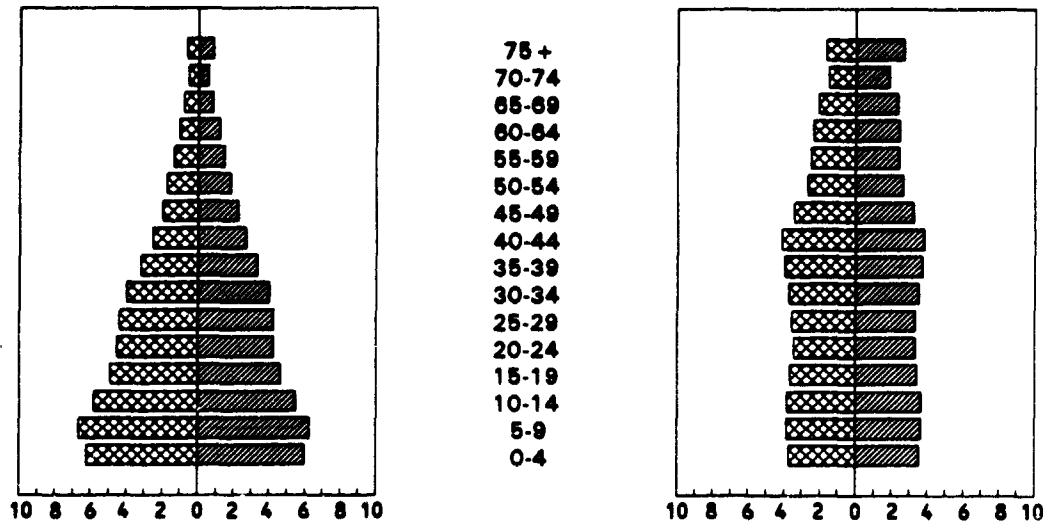
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	634	700	752
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	88	99	92
5-14	Thousands	149	161	182
15-64	Thousands	376	415	448
65+	Thousands	21	24	30
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	35	38	41
Urbanization	Percent urban	39	41	44
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	90	99	112
12-17	Thousands	87	85	94
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	165	180	191
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.9	2.0	1.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	3.6	3.5	3.3
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	27	31	27
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	65.5	67.0	68.2
Females	Years	69.0	71.0	72.7
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	37	31	21
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	45	37	26
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	7	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	-10	-26
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	41	38	
Year	women 15-44 using	1974	1978	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		9	8	
Iud		5	5	
Female sterilization		15	17	
Male sterilization		0	..	
Condom		6	6	
Other modern		0	2	
Traditional		5	..	

FIJI

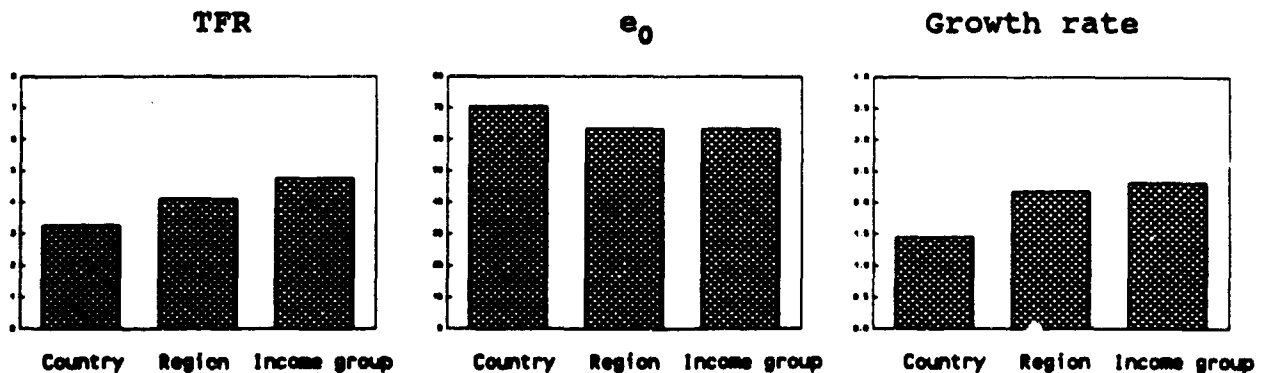
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2005

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	752	67.8	1990-94	1.11	22.8	4.9	2.85	69.1	74.0	17	21
1995	795	62.3	1995-99	0.83	19.7	5.0	2.51	70.2	75.4	14	17
2000	829	54.1	2000-04	0.76	17.8	5.1	2.20	71.5	76.9	12	14
2005	861	48.9	2005-09	0.80	17.4	5.4	2.09	72.4	77.9	10	13
2010	896	46.6	2010-14	0.85	17.1	5.7	2.09	73.4	78.9	9	11
2015	935	47.4	2014-19	0.83	16.2	6.0	2.08	74.4	80.0	7	9
2020	975	49.7	2020-24	0.77	15.0	6.4	2.08	75.5	81.1	6	8
2025	1013	52.2	2025-49	0.55	13.4	7.9	2.07	77.8	83.6	4	5
2050	1164	62.6	2050-74	0.18	12.2	10.4	2.06	80.0	86.3	3	4
2075	1218	69.0	2075-99	0.07	12.0	11.2	2.06	81.2	87.8	2	4
2100	1239	72.2	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.9	2	3
2125	1253	73.5	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.3	2	3
2150	1259	74.3									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# FRENCH POLYNESIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Oct. 83): 167  
GMP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: High

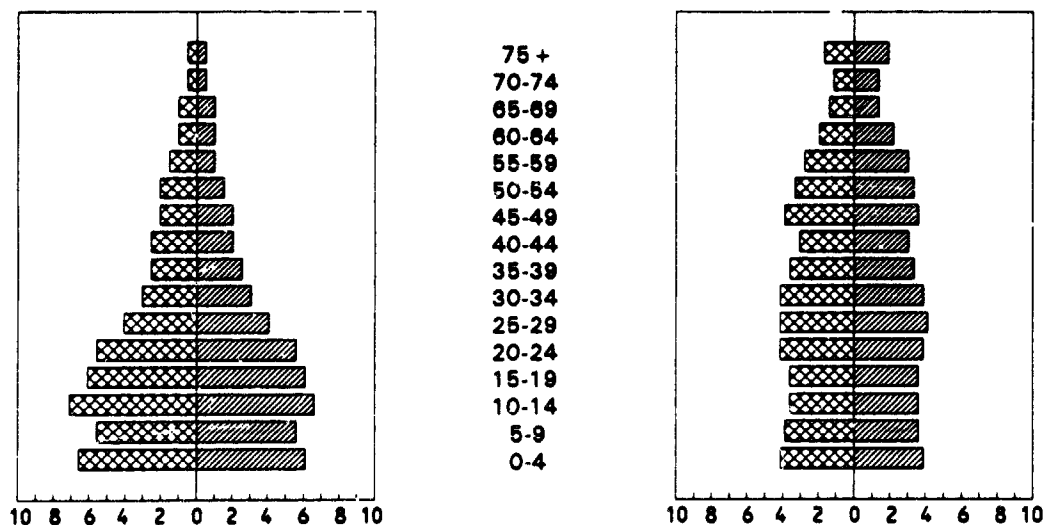
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	157	171	197
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	21	25
5-14	Thousands	..	51	49
15-64	Thousands	..	95	117
65+	Thousands	..	5	7
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	43	47	54
Urbanization	Percent urban	60	62	65
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	31	29
12-17	Thousands	..	27	30
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	40	50
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	3.0	1.7	2.8
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	..	3.6
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	33	30	27
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	70.1
Females	Years	..	..	74.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	23
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	28
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	5	4
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	5
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married			
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	..
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

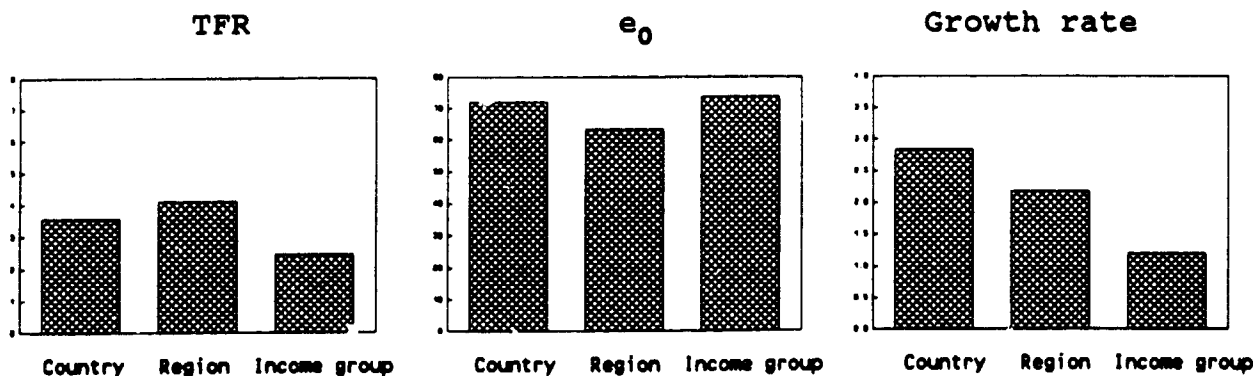
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	197	68.4	1990-94	2.72	27.4	4.0	3.19	71.3	76.4	19	23
1995	226	59.7	1995-99	2.41	25.4	3.9	2.81	72.5	78.4	15	19
2000	255	60.1	2000-04	1.95	21.9	3.9	2.48	73.8	80.1	13	15
2005	281	58.1	2005-09	1.50	18.3	4.0	2.19	74.6	80.9	11	13
2010	302	52.9	2010-14	1.26	16.8	4.2	2.08	75.4	81.7	9	11
2015	322	48.0	2014-19	1.20	16.6	4.6	2.08	76.3	82.6	7	9
2020	342	45.8	2020-24	1.13	16.2	4.9	2.07	77.2	83.4	5	7
2025	362	45.8	2025-49	0.74	13.8	6.5	2.06	79.0	85.3	3	5
2050	435	60.4	2050-74	0.24	12.3	9.9	2.06	80.7	87.3	3	4
2075	462	70.8	2075-99	0.07	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.6	88.4	2	3
2100	470	73.0	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.2	2	3
2125	474	73.9	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.5	2	3
2150	476	74.4									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# GUAM

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 80): 106  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: High

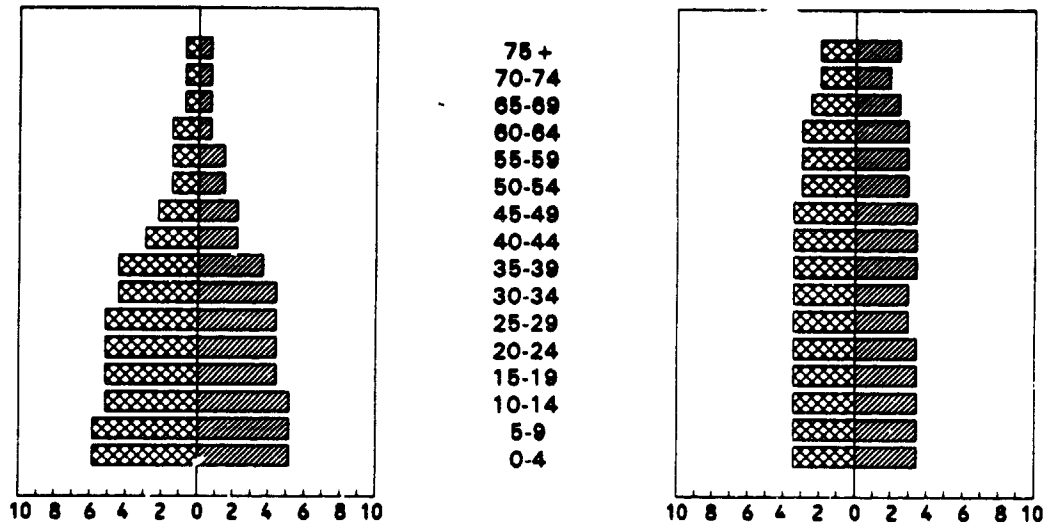
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	107	123	136
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	..	15	15
5-14	Thousands	..	28	29
15-64	Thousands	..	77	86
65+	Thousands	..	3	4
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	195	224	247
Urbanization	Percent urban	40	47	53
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	..	17	18
12-17	Thousands	..	15	17
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	31	35
<b>Vital rates and policy</b>				
	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.0	2.8	2.0
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	3.5	3.1	2.7
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	30	27	24
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	70.0
-females	Years	..	..	75.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	15	14	12
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	15
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	4	4	4
Net migration	Thousands	..	-4	0
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
<b>Contraception</b>				
	Unit of measure		Previous	Latest
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married		..	7
Year	women 15-49 using		..	1979
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
	Percent using			
Pill			..	..
Iud			..	..
Female sterilization			..	..
Male sterilization			..	..
Condom			..	..
Other modern			..	..
Traditional			..	..

## GUAM

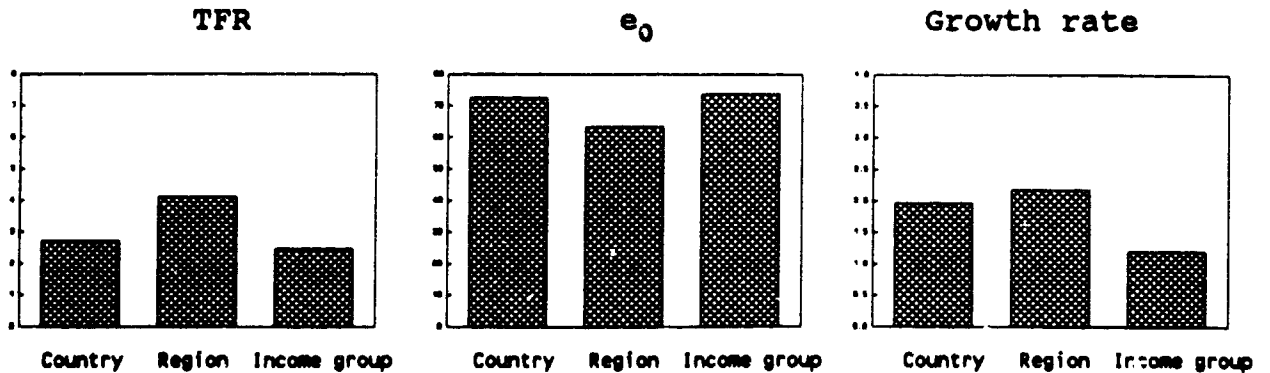
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 1995

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	136	57.0	1990-94	1.50	18.9	4.0	2.25	71.3	76.4	10	12
1995	146	51.1	1995-99	1.32	17.4	4.2	2.09	72.5	77.7	8	11
2000	156	46.5	2000-04	1.29	17.3	4.4	2.08	73.7	79.1	7	9
2005	167	47.4	2005-09	1.20	16.9	4.9	2.08	74.5	79.9	7	8
2010	177	44.0	2010-14	1.07	16.0	5.4	2.08	75.3	80.8	6	8
2015	187	45.8	2014-19	0.91	14.8	5.7	2.07	76.2	81.7	5	7
2020	195	49.1	2020-24	0.77	13.9	6.2	2.07	77.1	82.7	4	6
2025	203	52.1	2025-49	0.44	13.0	8.6	2.07	78.9	84.8	3	5
2050	227	66.6	2050-74	0.12	12.1	10.9	2.06	80.7	86.9	3	4
2075	234	70.0	2075-99	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.6	88.2	2	3
2100	237	72.7	2100-24	0.04	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.1	2	3
2125	239	73.6	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.4	2	3
2150	241	74.4									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# HONG KONG

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 86): 5396  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 9220

Region: Developed Countries  
 Income Group: High

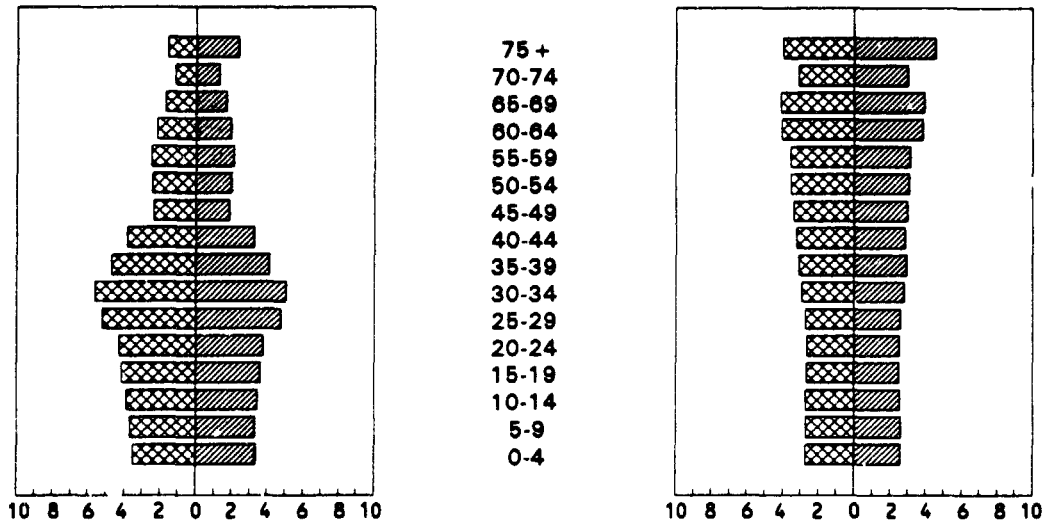
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	5039	5456	5779
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	412	398	399
5-14	Thousands	875	863	829
15-64	Thousands	3427	3783	4034
65+	Thousands	325	412	517
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	5090	5511	5837
Urbanization	Percent urban	92	92	93
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	523	515	492
12-17	Thousands	613	532	524
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	1281	1426	1531
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.9	1.6	1.2
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.3	1.8	1.6
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	18	16	14
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	68.8	72.6	74.3
Females	Years	75.5	78.3	79.8
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	14	10	7
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	16	12	9
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	5	5	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	130	75
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	77	73	
Year	women 15-44 using	1982	1984	
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
	Percent using			
Pill		21	22	
Iud		4	4	
Female sterilization		22	21	
Male sterilization		0	..	
Condom		16	13	
Other modern		3	4	
Traditional		0	0	

HONG KONG

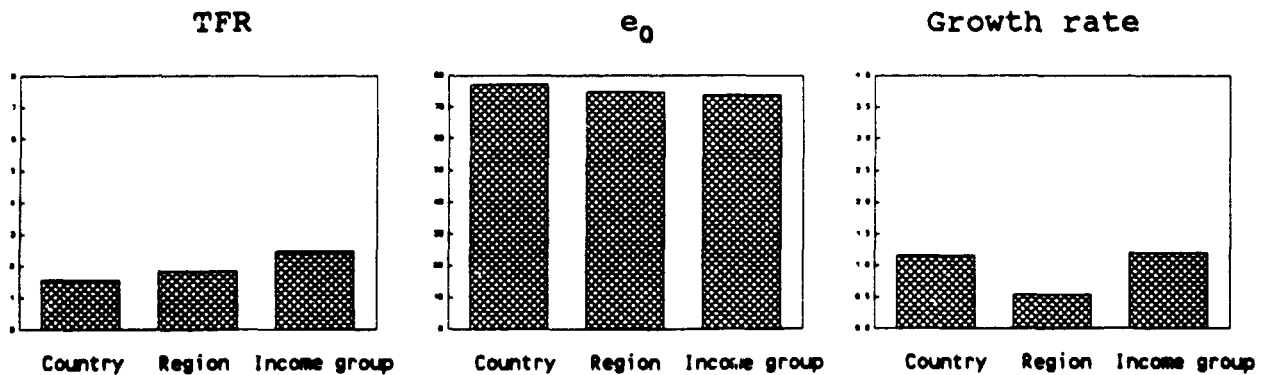
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	INR	q <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	5779	43.3	1990-94	0.98	13.0	5.6	1.55	75.6	80.9	6	8
1995	6069	43.3	1995-99	0.79	11.6	6.0	1.55	76.7	82.0	5	7
2000	6313	43.2	2000-04	0.65	11.1	6.4	1.64	77.7	83.0	5	6
2005	6523	42.3	2005-09	0.53	11.0	7.1	1.73	78.2	83.6	4	6
2010	6698	41.1	2010-14	0.44	11.0	7.6	1.81	78.7	84.2	4	5
2015	6846	45.3	2014-19	0.35	10.9	8.1	1.89	79.2	84.8	4	5
2020	6967	52.3	2020-24	0.27	10.8	8.4	1.96	79.7	85.4	3	5
2025	7062	63.1	2025-49	-0.15	10.7	12.2	2.06	80.7	86.8	3	4
2050	6800	80.6	2050-74	-0.21	11.4	13.5	2.06	81.7	88.2	2	3
2075	6453	74.4	2075-99	-0.01	11.7	11.8	2.06	82.2	88.9	2	3
2100	6437	74.0	2100-24	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.5	2	3
2125	6466	74.5	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.8	89.7	2	3
2150	6483	74.8									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# INDIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 81): 685185  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 338

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Low

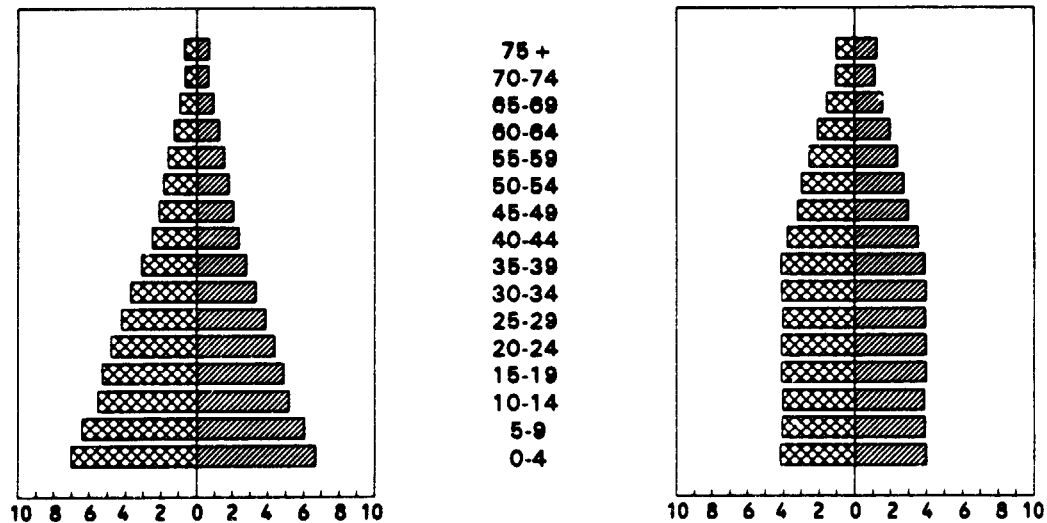
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	687332	765147	849651
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	96491	108932	116408
5-14	Thousands	168471	179175	197007
15-64	Thousands	394534	444513	499044
65+	Thousands	27835	32527	37193
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	231	257	286
Urbanization	Percent urban	23	26	28
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	102681	108197	120853
12-17	Thousands	90859	100241	106227
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	159835	179356	201206
<b>Vital rates and policy</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>1975-80</b>	<b>1980-85</b>	<b>1985-90</b>
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.3	2.1	2.1
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.2	4.8	4.3
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	36	34	32
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	52.3	55.5	57.8
Females	Years	51.1	54.4	57.9
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	126	110	99
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	199	167	128
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	14	13	11
Net migration	Thousands	..	-250	-350
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
<b>Contraception</b>	<b>Unit of measure</b>	<b>Previous</b>	<b>Latest</b>	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	32	35	
Year	women 15-44 using	1985	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		4	5	
Iud		3	4	
Female sterilization		25	26	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	0	
Other modern		..	0	
Traditional		..	0	

# INDIA

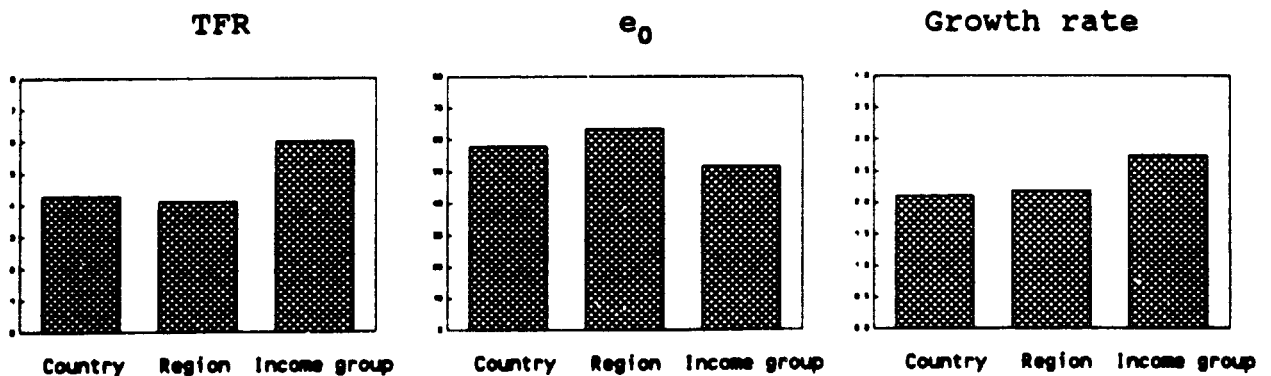
## 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2015

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	849651	70.3	1990-94	1.82	28.5	10.2	3.74	59.3	60.2	88	113
1995	930639	67.8	1995-99	1.58	25.1	9.2	3.22	61.0	62.6	77	96
2000	1007122	62.1	2000-04	1.44	23.0	8.5	2.88	62.8	65.0	65	79
2005	1082479	56.1	2005-09	1.29	21.1	8.1	2.57	64.2	66.7	57	69
2010	1154841	51.6	2010-14	1.13	19.1	7.8	2.29	65.6	68.4	48	58
2015	1221692	48.5	2014-19	1.74	18.1	7.7	2.19	67.0	70.2	39	48
2020	1286806	46.7	2020-24	0.97	17.3	7.6	2.15	68.4	72.0	31	37
2025	1350430	46.2	2025-49	0.69	15.0	8.2	2.11	72.3	76.5	16	19
2050	1603593	53.2	2050-74	0.31	13.1	10.0	2.08	76.8	81.6	5	7
2075	1732544	64.0	2075-99	0.15	12.4	11.0	2.07	79.3	84.8	3	5
2100	1797519	69.2	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.1	2.06	81.2	87.4	2	4
2125	1841298	71.4	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.06	81.9	88.4	2	3
2150	1862220	73.0									

## 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# INDONESIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Oct. 80): 147490  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 468

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

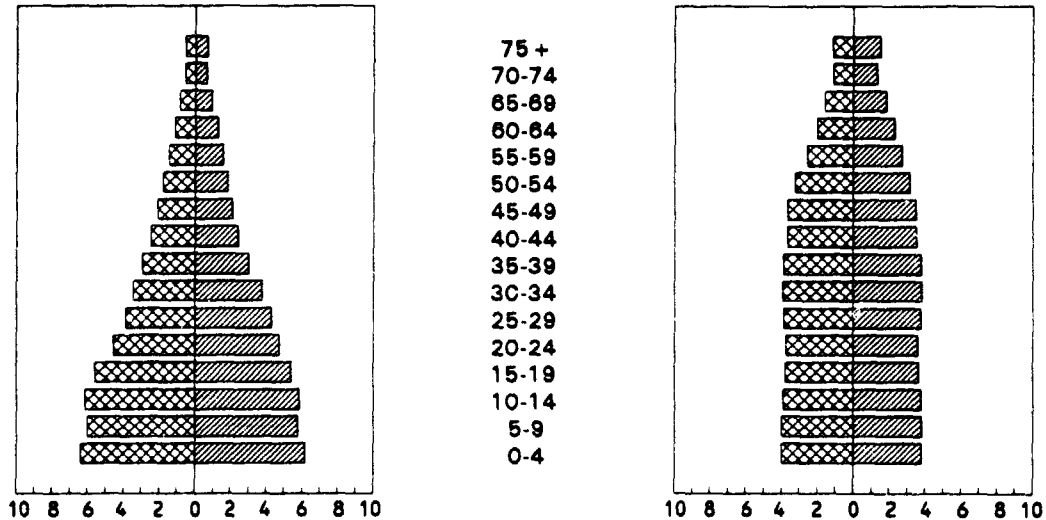
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	148303	164630	181580
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	21980	21898	22825
5-14	Thousands	38844	42041	43133
15-64	Thousands	82520	95073	108525
65+	Thousands	4958	5617	7098
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	82	91	100
Urbanization	Percent urban	22	25	29
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	24112	25848	26087
12-17	Thousands	20560	22353	25251
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	36417	41061	46638
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.2	2.1	2.0
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	4.8	4.1	3.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	36	33	29
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	51.1	54.1	58.4
Females	Years	54.4	57.9	62.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	105	95	71
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	155	135	98
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	14	11	9
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	-25
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	40	48	
Year	women 15-49 using	1985	1987	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		16	16	
Iud		12	13	
Female sterilization		1	3	
Male sterilization		0	0	
Condom		1	2	
Other modern		8	10	
Traditional		0	2	

## INDONESIA

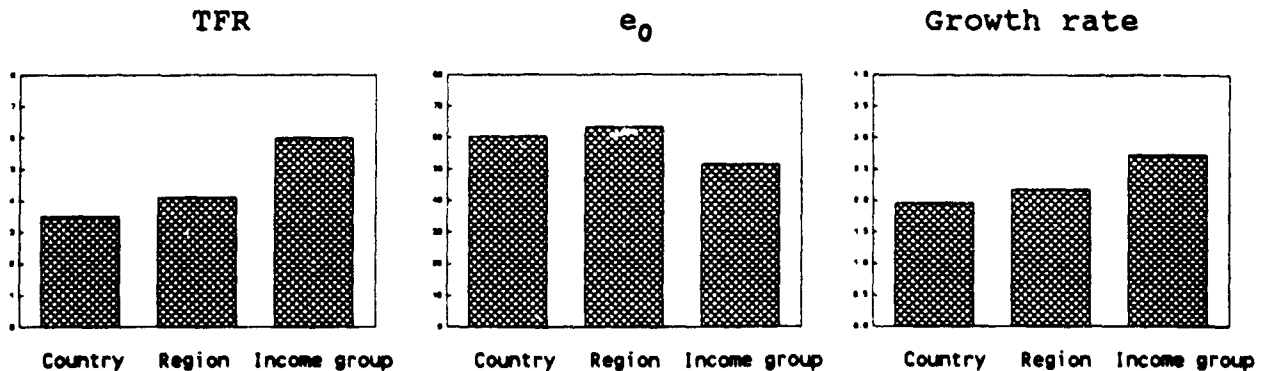
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2005

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	181580	67.3	1990-94	1.72	25.4	8.2	3.00	61.3	64.7	55	73
1995	197878	60.9	1995-99	1.52	22.6	7.4	2.62	64.0	67.3	43	55
2000	213458	56.5	2000-04	1.30	19.8	6.8	2.28	66.5	69.7	34	42
2005	227756	51.4	2005-09	1.18	18.6	6.8	2.16	67.7	71.1	29	36
2010	241568	47.7	2010-14	1.12	18.0	6.8	2.14	68.9	72.6	25	30
2015	255492	45.6	2014-19	1.04	17.2	6.8	2.13	70.2	74.2	20	24
2020	269088	45.7	2020-24	0.93	16.2	6.9	2.11	71.6	75.8	15	18
2025	281910	46.6	2025-49	0.63	14.2	8.0	2.08	74.8	79.5	8	10
2050	329595	57.7	2050-74	0.23	12.7	10.4	2.07	78.4	83.7	4	5
2075	49352	65.4	2075-99	0.12	12.2	11.1	2.06	80.2	86.1	3	4
2100	359854	70.2	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.0	2	3
2125	366507	72.2	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.2	88.8	2	3
2150	369852	73.5									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# JAPAN

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Oct. 85): 121049  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 21022

Region: Developed Countries  
 Income Group: High

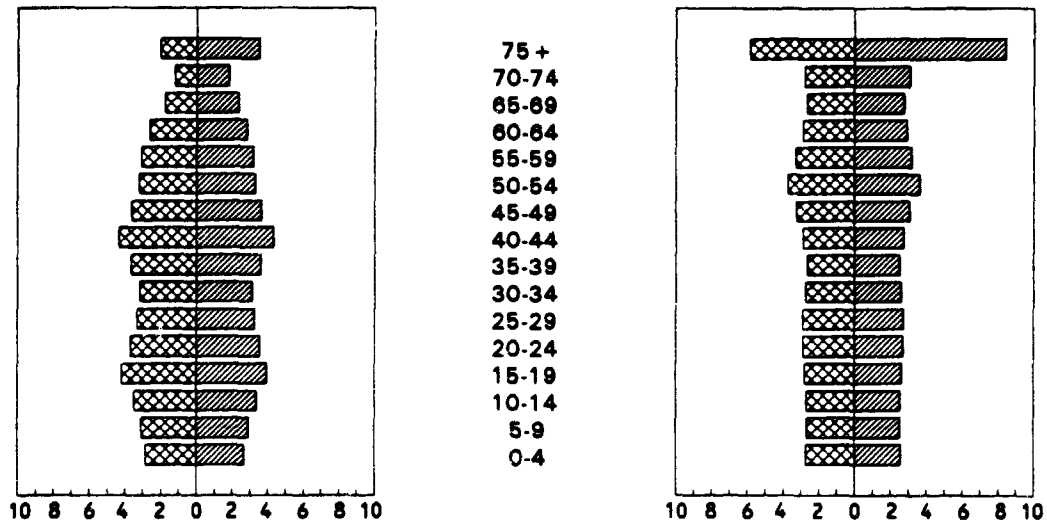
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	116782	120754	123504
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	8591	7445	6826
5-14	Thousands	18915	18538	15942
15-64	Thousands	78718	82333	86048
65+	Thousands	10558	12440	14688
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	310	321	328
Urbanization	Percent urban	76	77	77
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	11446	10910	9158
12-17	Thousands	10362	11579	11315
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	30624	30746	31392
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	0.8	0.7	0.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	1.8	1.8	1.7
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	15	13	11
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	72.6	74.2	75.4
Females	Years	77.8	79.7	81.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	9	7	5
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	12	9	7
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	6	6	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	-15
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	56	64	
Year	women 15-49 using	1981	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	1	
Iud		..	4	
Female sterilization		..	8	
Male sterilization		..	2	
Condom		..	45	
Other modern		..	1	
Traditional		..	15	

# JAPAN

## 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	123504	43.5	1990-94	0.42	11.4	7.2	1.68	76.4	82.2	4	6
1995	126112	45.0	1995-99	0.41	11.7	7.6	1.68	77.4	83.2	4	6
2000	128723	49.4	2000-04	0.32	11.3	8.1	1.75	78.2	84.1	4	5
2005	130776	54.7	2005-09	0.17	10.8	9.1	1.81	78.7	84.6	4	5
2010	131888	60.0	2010-14	0.02	10.4	10.2	1.87	79.1	85.1	3	5
2015	132024	66.5	2014-19	-0.07	10.4	11.1	1.93	79.6	85.7	3	4
2020	131543	69.5	2020-24	-0.11	10.6	11.8	1.98	80.1	86.2	3	4
2025	130795	70.1	2025-49	-0.19	11.0	12.9	2.06	81.0	87.3	3	4
2050	124749	80.2	2050-74	-0.15	11.5	13.0	2.06	81.8	88.5	2	3
2075	120197	75.0	2075-99	0.00	11.7	11.7	2.06	82.3	89.1	2	3
2100	120073	74.4	2100-24	0.02	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.7	89.5	2	3
2125	120579	74.5	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.8	89.7	2	3
2150	120868	74.9									

## 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# KAMPUCHEA, DEM.

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 62): 5729  
GMP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Low

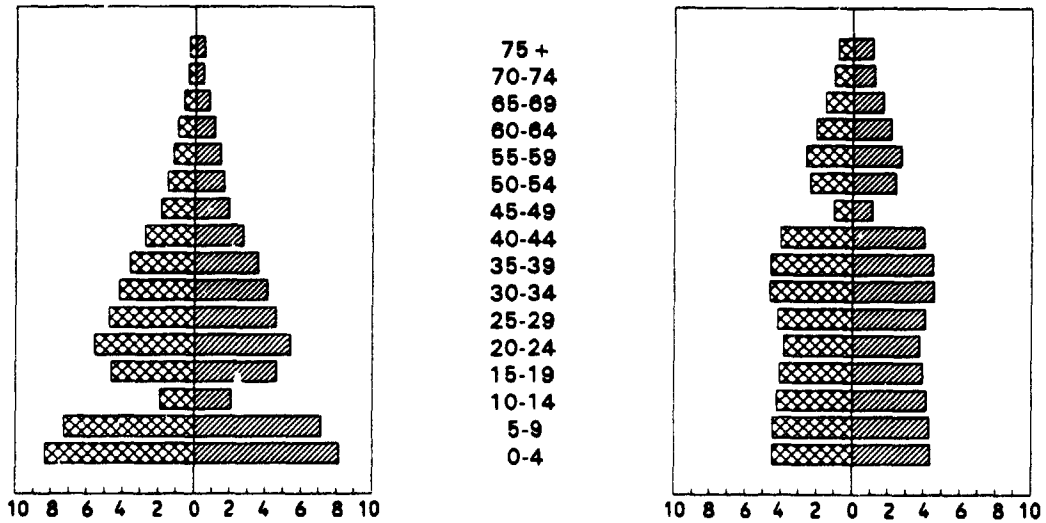
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	6400	7284	8243
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	359	1259	1357
5-14	Thousands	1748	1112	1515
15-64	Thousands	4133	4721	5131
65+	Thousands	160	192	240
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	36	41	47
Urbanization	Percent urban	10	11	12
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	993	502	956
12-17	Thousands	1052	1093	595
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	1813	2060	2228
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	-2.1	2.6	2.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	4.1	5.1	4.7
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	30	46	41
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	30.0	42.0	47.0
Females	Years	32.5	44.9	49.9
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	263	160	130
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	387	239	193
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	40	20	17
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too low	Too low	Too low
Fertility		Too low	Too low	Too low
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

KAMPUCHEA, DEM.

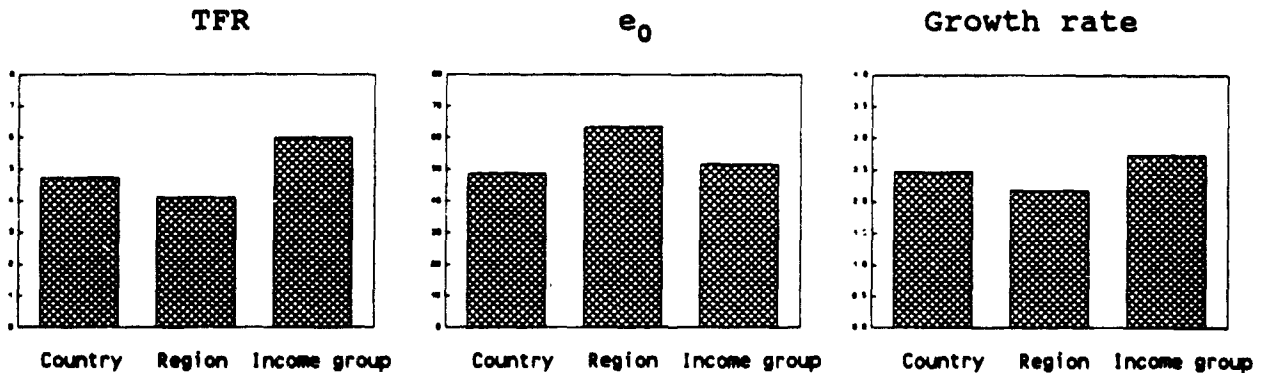
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2015

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	8243	60.7	1990-94	2.10	34.9	13.9	4.20	50.1	53.4	108	156
1995	9156	60.7	1995-99	1.55	27.0	11.5	3.69	53.2	56.8	89	127
2000	9893	69.8	2000-04	1.25	22.5	10.0	3.20	56.2	60.1	74	103
2005	10529	57.6	2005-09	1.19	21.7	9.7	2.77	57.9	61.9	67	92
2010	11177	49.5	2010-14	1.14	20.9	9.5	2.40	59.6	63.8	60	81
2015	11832	47.5	2014-19	1.10	20.4	9.4	2.27	61.3	65.8	53	70
2020	12501	49.0	2020-24	0.98	19.0	9.2	2.23	63.2	67.9	46	59
2025	13132	50.1	2025-49	0.67	15.9	9.2	2.14	67.8	73.0	28	35
2050	15536	47.4	2050-74	0.37	13.7	10.0	2.09	73.4	79.1	10	12
2075	17045	59.4	2075-99	0.20	12.8	10.8	2.07	77.2	83.2	6	7
2100	17934	66.7	2100-24	0.13	12.2	10.9	2.06	80.2	86.5	3	4
2125	18547	70.0	2125-49	0.07	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.3	87.8	2	3
2150	18857	72.1									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# KIRIBATI

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, May. 85): 64  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 649

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Lower-middle

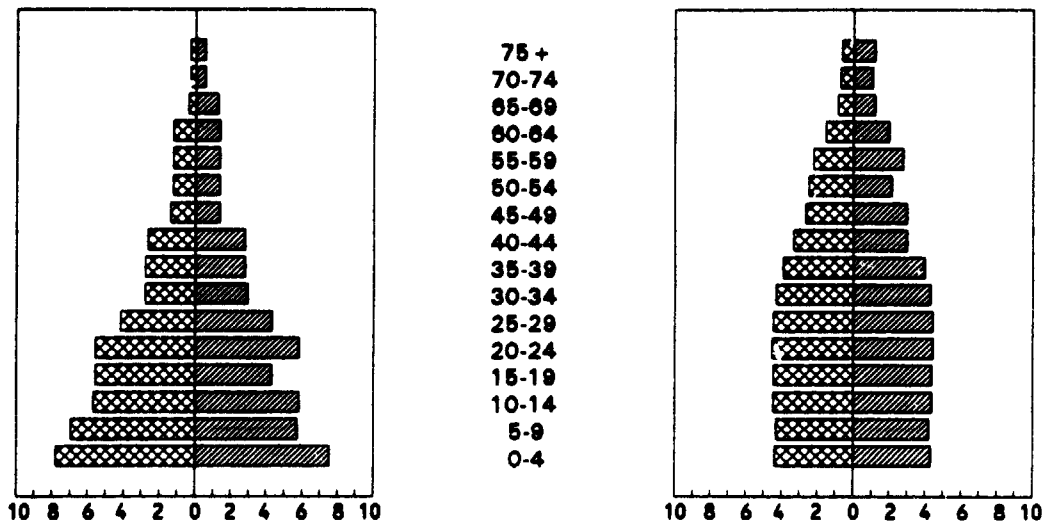
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	58	64	70
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	9	11
5-14	Thousands	..	15	17
15-64	Thousands	..	37	40
65+	Thousands	..	2	2
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	82	90	99
Urbanization	Percent urban	32	34	36
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	10	11
12-17	Thousands	..	10	9
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	16	17
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.8	1.9	1.9
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	..	4.4
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	..	35
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	52.0
Females	Years	..	..	57.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	62
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	95
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	..	12
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	-1.3
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	Too high	Too high
Fertility		..	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married			
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	..
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

# KIRIBATI

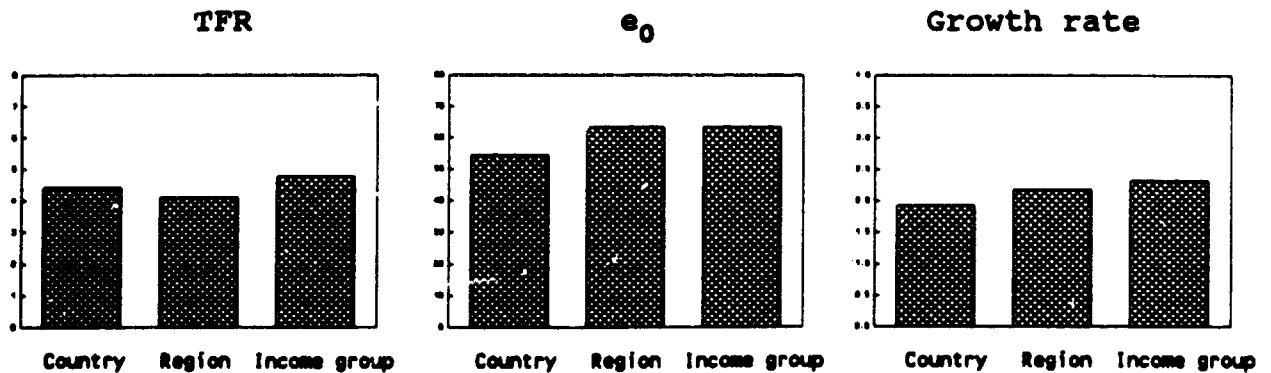
## 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2020

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	70	75.5	1990-94	1.87	32.4	10.7	4.04	53.6	60.4	53	80
1995	77	76.4	1995-99	1.72	29.0	9.6	3.67	55.4	63.7	45	65
2000	84	73.6	2000-04	1.56	26.0	8.8	3.31	57.3	66.7	37	51
2005	91	65.9	2005-09	1.40	23.4	8.3	2.91	58.9	68.3	35	48
2010	98	57.8	2010-14	1.31	21.5	7.8	2.56	60.5	70.0	33	44
2015	104	53.9	2014-19	1.21	19.5	7.4	2.25	62.3	71.7	32	41
2020	111	49.8	2020-24	1.14	18.5	7.1	2.14	64.1	73.5	30	38
2025	117	46.5	2025-49	0.86	16.0	7.5	2.10	68.6	77.7	20	25
2050	146	48.9	2050-74	0.41	13.6	9.5	2.07	74.0	82.4	7	9
2075	161	62.4	2075-99	0.18	12.7	10.9	2.07	77.6	85.3	4	6
2100	169	68.1	2100-24	0.12	12.1	10.9	2.06	80.4	87.6	3	4
2125	174	70.6	2125-49	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.4	88.5	2	3
2150	177	72.5									

## 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



## 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, May. 44): ..  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: No data

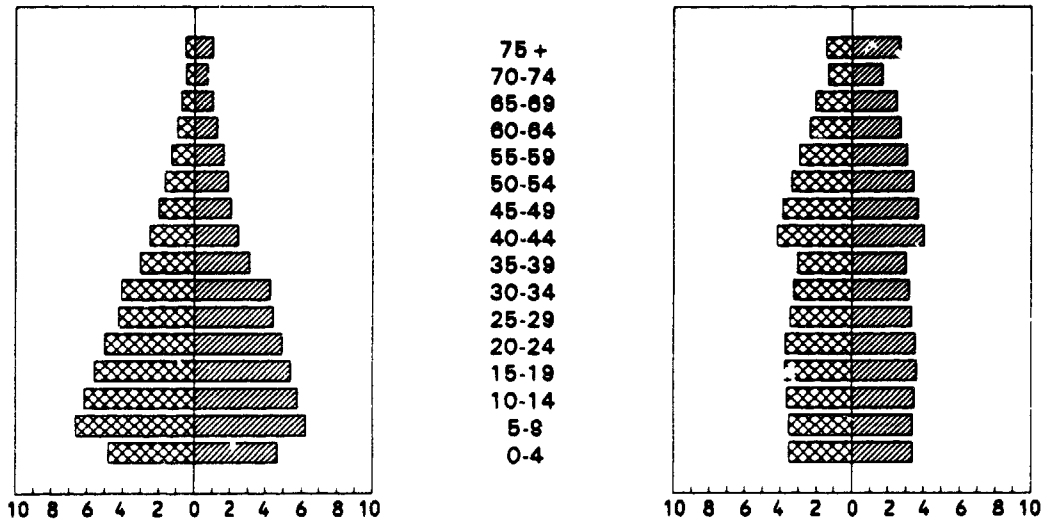
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	18260	19888	21442
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	2678	2767	2028
5-14	Thousands	4685	4921	5307
15-64	Thousands	10254	11483	13225
65+	Thousands	642	717	881
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	152	165	178
Urbanization	Percent urban	60	64	67
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	2809	3000	3235
12-17	Thousands	2489	2712	2942
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	4425	4984	5701
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.0	1.7	1.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	3.4	2.8	2.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	23	22	20
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	62.4	64.6	66.2
Females	Years	68.8	71.0	72.7
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	35	30	28
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	48	39	34
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	6	6	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too low	Too low	Too low
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence				
Year	percent of married women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

KOREA, DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF

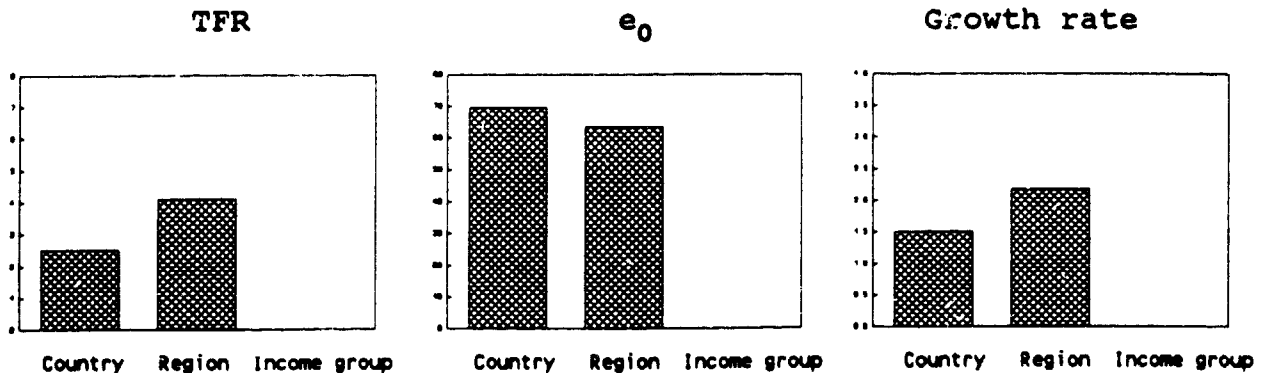
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 1995

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	21442	62.1	1990-94	1.48	19.7	5.0	2.22	67.6	75.2	24	29
1995	23087	52.8	1995-99	1.44	19.2	4.8	2.11	69.1	77.3	20	24
2000	24806	45.2	2000-04	1.42	19.0	4.8	2.10	70.6	79.2	17	20
2005	26632	46.2	2005-09	1.28	17.9	5.0	2.09	71.6	80.0	14	17
2010	28398	46.6	2010-14	1.09	16.2	5.3	2.09	72.6	80.9	12	15
2015	29989	46.6	2014-19	0.92	14.9	5.6	2.08	73.7	81.8	9	12
2020	31408	46.4	2020-24	0.82	14.2	6.0	2.07	74.8	82.8	7	9
2025	32716	48.3	2025-49	0.53	13.2	7.9	2.07	77.3	84.9	4	5
2050	37322	69.0	2050-74	0.12	12.2	11.0	2.06	79.8	87.0	3	4
2075	38423	70.4	2075-99	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.1	88.2	2	3
2100	39090	72.7	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.0	89.1	2	3
2125	39511	73.5	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.5	2	3
2150	39712	74.3									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# KOREA, REP. OF

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Nov. 85): 43448  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 3603

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Upper-middle

Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	38124	40806	42790
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	4292	3718	3332
5-14	Thousands	8669	8511	7636
15-64	Thousands	23710	26828	29695
65+	Thousands	1453	1749	2127
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	386	413	433
Urbanization	Percent urban	57	65	72
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	5194	5006	4453
12-17	Thousands	5393	5391	5126
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	9986	11113	12088
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.5	1.4	1.0
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.8	2.4	1.8
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	24	21	16
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	62.4	64.6	66.2
Females	Years	68.8	71.0	72.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	35	30	25
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	48	39	30
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	6	6
Net migration	Thousands	..	-175	-175
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Satisfactory

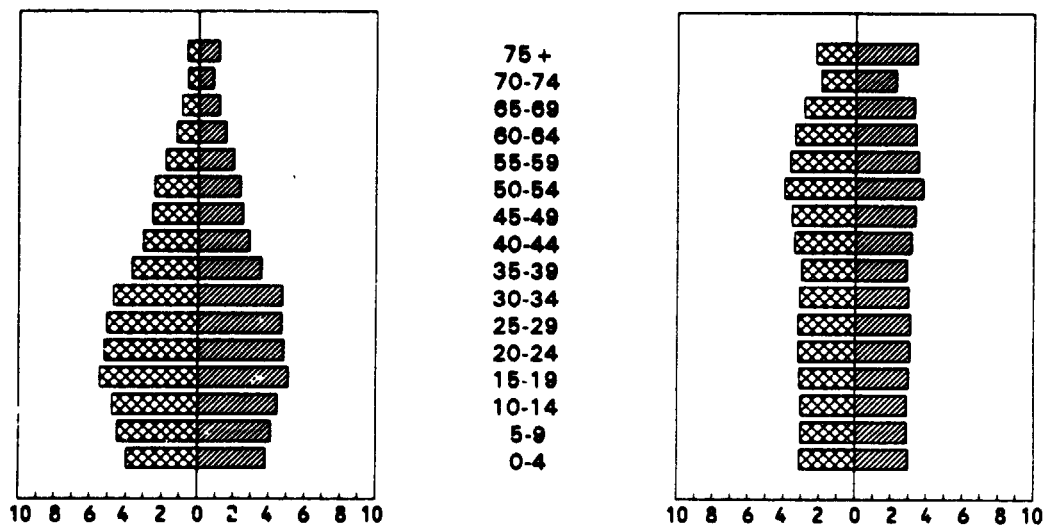
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married women 15-44 using	55	70
Year		1979	1985
Contraceptive mix	Percent using		
Pill		7	4
Iud		10	7
Female sterilization		14	32
Male sterilization		6	9
Condom		5	8
Other modern		..	2
Traditional		12	8

## KOREA, REP. OF

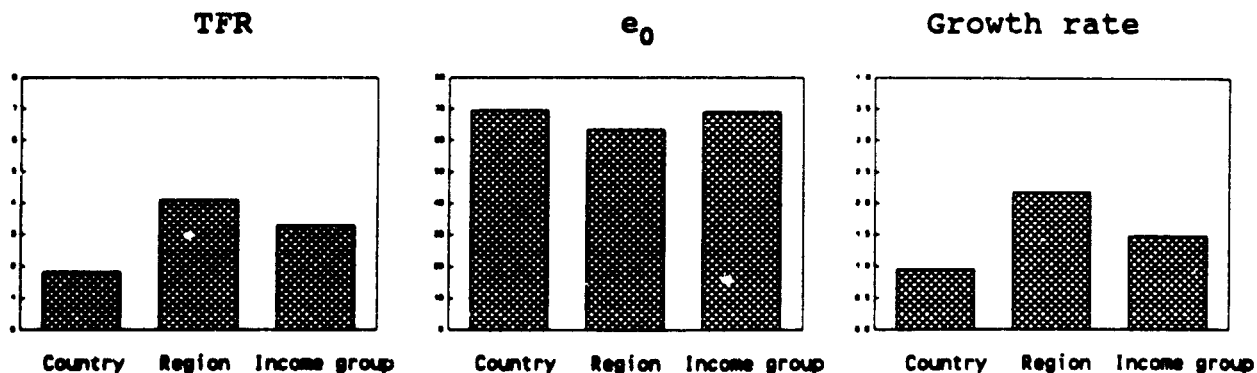
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	42790	44.1	1990-94	0.90	16.0	6.1	1.75	67.8	74.0	21	25
1995	44770	40.7	1995-99	0.85	15.5	6.2	1.75	69.4	75.6	17	20
2000	46720	40.0	2000-04	0.77	14.6	6.3	1.80	71.0	77.1	14	17
2005	48544	41.7	2005-09	0.63	13.6	6.8	1.86	72.0	78.1	12	15
2010	50107	42.5	2010-14	0.52	12.8	7.3	1.91	73.0	79.1	10	13
2015	51417	43.5	2014-19	0.43	12.5	7.9	1.96	74.0	80.1	8	10
2020	52543	45.9	2020-24	0.38	12.4	8.4	2.00	75.1	81.3	6	8
2025	53561	51.6	2025-49	0.13	12.0	10.7	2.06	77.5	83.8	4	5
2050	55320	72.8	2050-74	-0.05	12.0	12.5	2.06	79.9	86.3	3	4
2075	54657	71.2	2075-99	0.04	11.9	11.5	2.06	81.1	87.8	2	4
2100	55263	72.6	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.0	88.9	2	3
2125	55862	73.5	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.3	2	3
2150	56175	74.2									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# LAO PEOPLE'S DEM. REP.

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 85): 3585  
GMP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 219

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Low

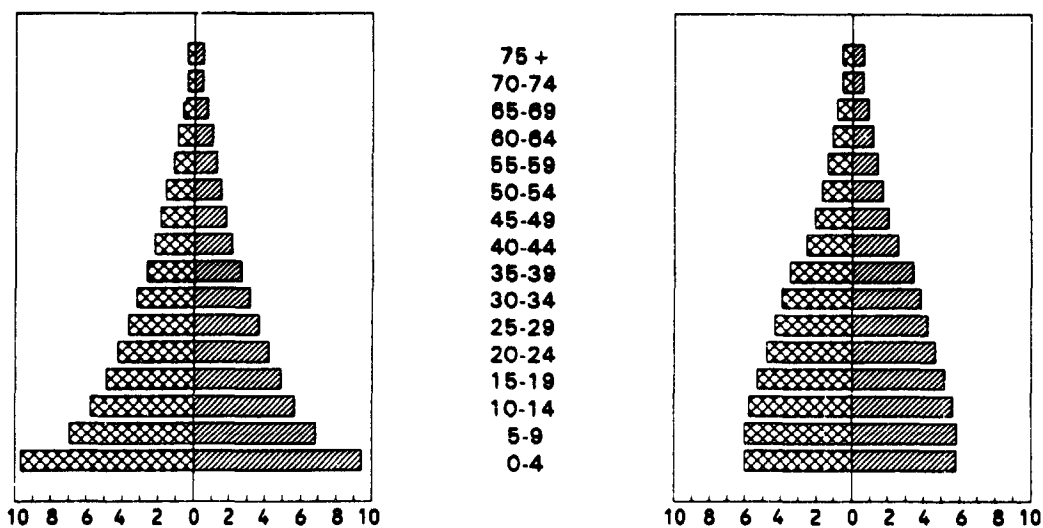
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	3205	3594	4186
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	532	622	799
5-14	Thousands	816	912	1055
15-64	Thousands	1769	1957	2206
65+	Thousands	88	103	125
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	14	16	18
Urbanization	Percent urban	13	16	19
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	501	560	657
12-17	Thousands	429	471	531
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	751	834	942
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.2	2.3	3.1
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	6.7	6.7	6.7
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	45	45	48
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	42.1	44.5	47.0
Females	Years	45.0	47.5	50.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	135	122	110
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	201	192	183
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	21	19	17
Net migration	Thousands	..	-20	-5
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too low	Too low	Too low
Fertility		Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

LAO PEOPLE DEM. REP.

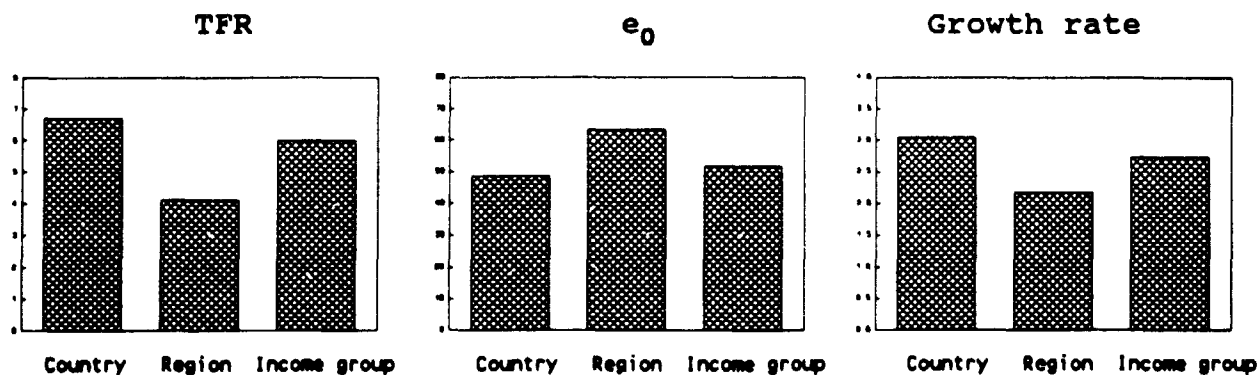
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2035

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	4186	89.7	1990-94	2.87	43.5	14.7	6.18	50.1	53.1	97	159
1995	4831	93.1	1995-99	2.71	39.6	12.5	5.67	53.1	56.3	84	135
2000	5532	92.3	2000-04	2.61	36.8	10.7	5.16	56.1	59.4	72	112
2005	6304	85.1	2005-09	2.50	34.8	9.7	4.65	57.8	61.2	65	100
2010	7144	79.3	2010-14	2.37	32.6	8.9	4.14	59.5	63.2	59	88
2015	8044	74.7	2014-19	2.16	29.7	8.0	3.63	61.3	65.2	53	75
2020	8963	70.0	2020-24	1.88	26.1	7.2	3.11	63.1	67.3	46	63
2025	9849	64.1	2025-49	1.30	19.2	6.3	2.26	67.7	72.5	29	36
2050	13641	45.4	2050-74	0.73	14.7	7.5	2.09	73.3	78.7	11	13
2075	16364	54.2	2075-99	0.31	13.0	9.9	2.07	77.2	82.9	6	7
2100	17678	66.1	2100-24	0.14	12.3	10.9	2.06	80.2	86.3	3	4
2125	18294	70.0	2125-49	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.2	87.7	2	4
2150	18602	72.0									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# MACAO

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 81): 248  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Upper-middle

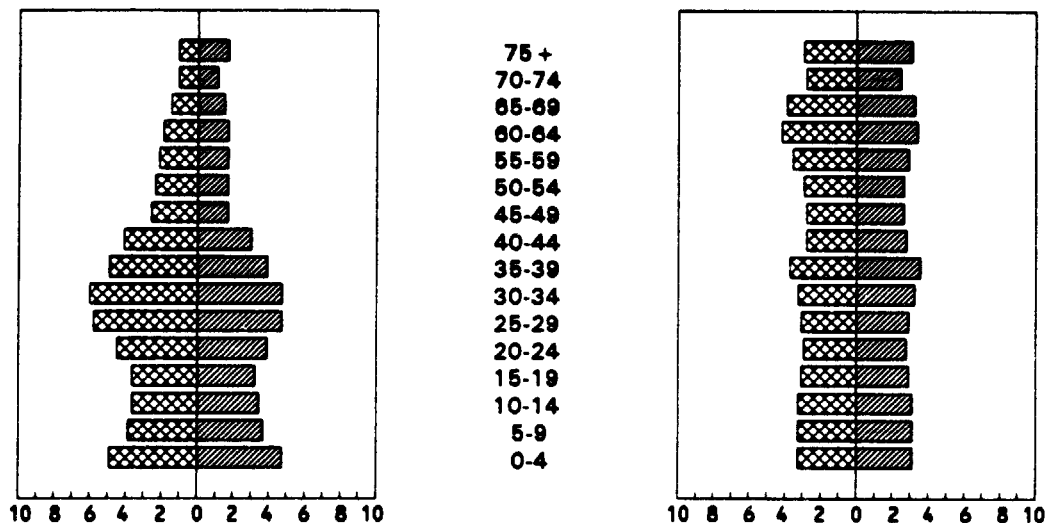
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	323	392	465
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	..	31	45
5-14	Thousands	..	58	68
15-64	Thousands	..	271	319
65+	Thousands	..	30	34
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	16150	19600	23250
Urbanization	Percent urban	98	99	99
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	..	36	41
12-17	Thousands	..	36	38
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	102	118
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	4.3	3.9	3.4
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	3.8	2.2
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	27	25	20
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	62.0	65.6	68.2
Females	Years	67.6	69.5	73.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	12
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	15
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	8	7	8
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	48
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
<b>Contraceptive prevalence</b>				
Year	percent of married women 15-49 using	..	..	..
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
Pill	Percent using	..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

## MACAO

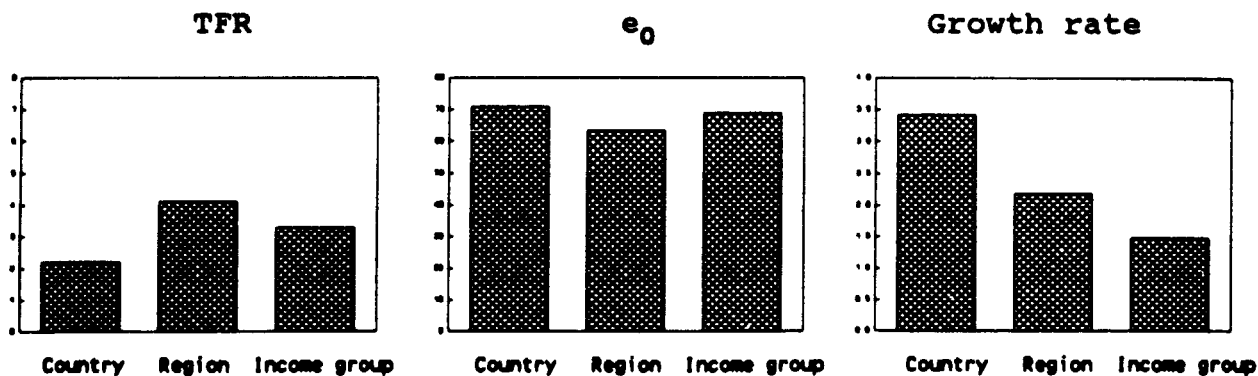
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 1990

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	465	46.0	1990-94	1.96	16.7	6.9	2.09	70.4	76.0	10	12
1995	513	47.2	1995-99	1.30	14.9	6.4	2.09	72.3	78.1	8	11
2000	547	46.7	2000-04	0.75	13.7	6.2	2.08	73.9	79.8	7	9
2005	568	42.4	2005-09	0.69	13.6	6.7	2.08	74.7	80.6	6	8
2010	588	40.4	2010-14	0.68	13.8	7.0	2.08	75.5	81.5	6	7
2015	608	44.0	2014-19	0.63	13.6	7.3	2.07	76.4	82.3	5	7
2020	628	50.8	2020-24	0.53	13.0	7.7	2.07	77.2	83.2	4	6
2025	645	60.3	2025-49	0.12	12.2	11.0	2.07	79.0	85.2	3	5
2050	664	66.2	2050-74	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	80.7	87.2	3	4
2075	676	69.9	2075-99	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.6	88.3	2	3
2100	685	72.7	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.1	2	3
2125	691	73.9	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.5	2	3
2150	694	74.5									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# MALAYSIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jun. 80): 13183  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 1936

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Lower-middle

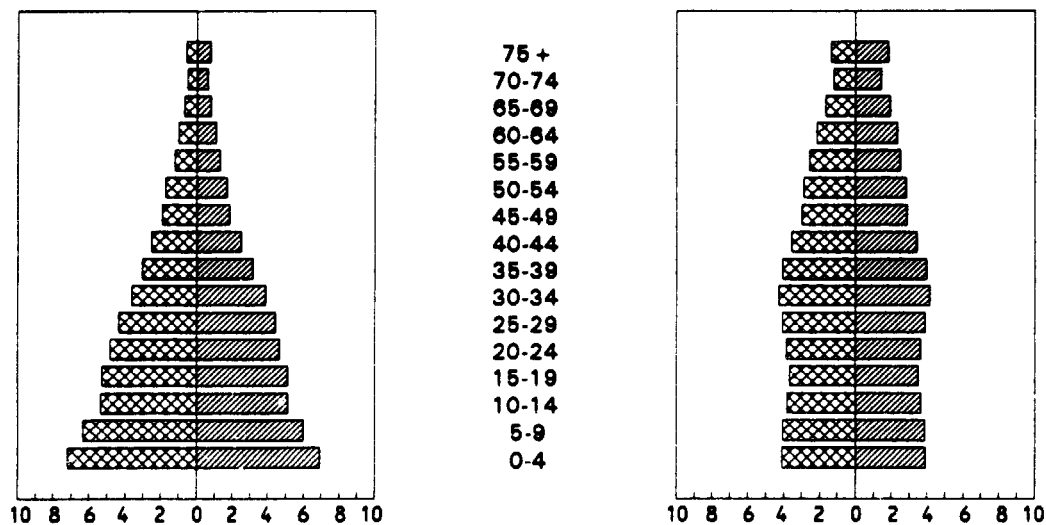
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	13764	15682	17783
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	1868	2202	2511
5-14	Thousands	3545	3721	4050
15-64	Thousands	7848	9166	10549
65+	Thousands	503	593	673
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	42	48	54
Urbanization	Percent urban	34	38	42
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	2149	2228	2462
12-17	Thousands	1957	2146	2220
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	3406	3985	4543
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.3	2.6	2.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	4.2	3.9	3.8
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	30	30	31
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	63.5	66.0	67.5
Females	Years	67.1	70.0	71.6
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	34	28	24
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	46	41	29
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	6	6
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	-15
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence				
Year	percent of married women 15-44 using	35 1974	51 1984	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		17	12	
Iud		1	2	
Female sterilization		4	8	
Male sterilization		0	0	
Condom		3	6	
Other modern		0	1	
Traditional		10	13	

## MALAYSIA

### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	17783	68.6	1990-94	2.31	28.4	5.1	3.44	68.7	72.9	20	24
1995	19959	68.3	1995-99	1.90	24.0	4.8	2.97	70.0	74.4	16	20
2000	21953	63.3	2000-04	1.58	20.5	4.6	2.56	71.3	75.9	13	16
2005	23755	56.1	2005-09	1.33	18.1	4.7	2.21	72.3	76.9	12	14
2010	25392	49.1	2010-14	1.26	17.6	4.9	2.09	73.3	78.0	10	12
2015	27045	46.2	2014-19	1.23	17.4	5.1	2.08	74.3	79.1	8	10
2020	28761	46.5	2020-24	1.12	16.6	5.3	2.08	75.4	80.4	7	9
2025	30421	48.8	2025-49	0.72	14.0	6.8	2.07	77.7	83.1	4	6
2050	36414	57.2	2050-74	0.27	12.4	9.7	2.06	80.0	85.9	3	4
2075	38948	69.0	2075-99	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.2	87.5	2	4
2100	39670	72.2	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.8	2	3
2125	40097	73.5	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.2	2	3
2150	40320	74.2									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# MALDIVES

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 85): 180  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 407

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

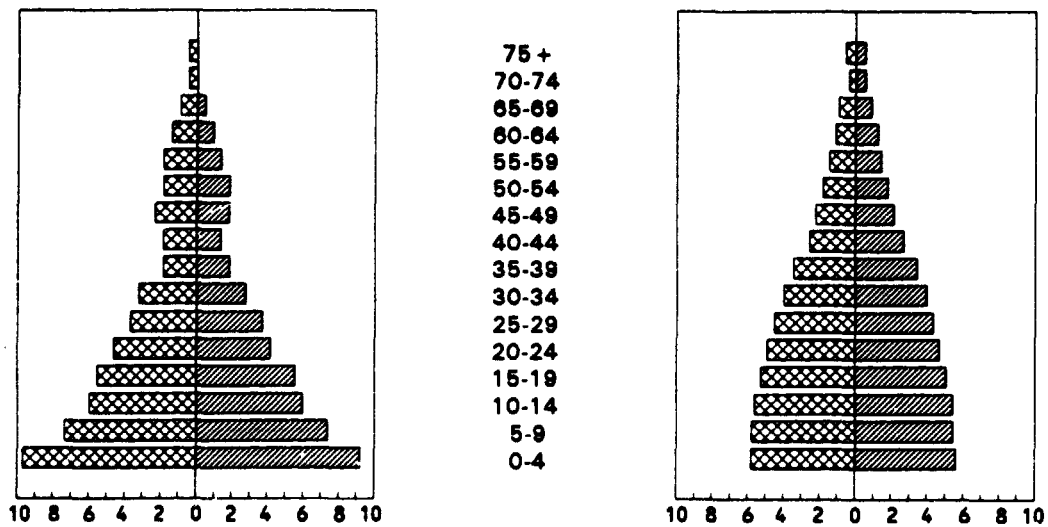
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	155	183	217
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	32	41
5-14	Thousands	..	50	58
15-64	Thousands	..	98	115
65+	Thousands	..	4	5
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	517	610	723
Urbanization	Percent urban	21	20	21
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	30	35
12-17	Thousands	..	26	29
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	40	47
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	3.1	3.3	3.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	7.1	6.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	45	44
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	58.0
Females	Years	..	..	61.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	77
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	108
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	14	10
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married			
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	..
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

## MALDIVES

### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2035

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	217	88.6	1990-94	3.31	41.9	8.8	5.97	59.9	63.1	65	89
1995	256	93.1	1995-99	3.10	38.7	7.7	5.43	61.8	65.3	54	72
2000	299	94.1	2000-04	2.88	35.6	6.7	4.90	63.8	67.5	45	57
2005	346	88.4	2005-09	2.67	32.9	6.3	4.36	65.2	69.1	39	50
2010	395	81.5	2010-14	2.46	30.3	5.7	3.83	66.6	70.7	34	43
2015	447	73.2	2014-19	2.21	27.3	5.2	3.29	68.1	72.4	28	35
2020	499	65.6	2020-24	1.98	24.5	4.7	2.88	69.7	74.1	23	28
2025	551	60.0	2025-49	1.37	18.2	4.7	2.19	73.3	78.2	12	15
2050	776	46.3	2050-74	0.72	14.1	6.9	2.07	77.2	82.8	4	6
2075	930	58.0	2075-99	0.26	12.5	10.0	2.06	79.6	85.6	3	4
2100	992	68.6	2100-24	0.10	12.0	11.0	2.06	81.3	87.7	2	3
2125	1016	71.7	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	88.6	2	3
2150	1027	73.2									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# MONGOLIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jan. 79): 1595  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: No data

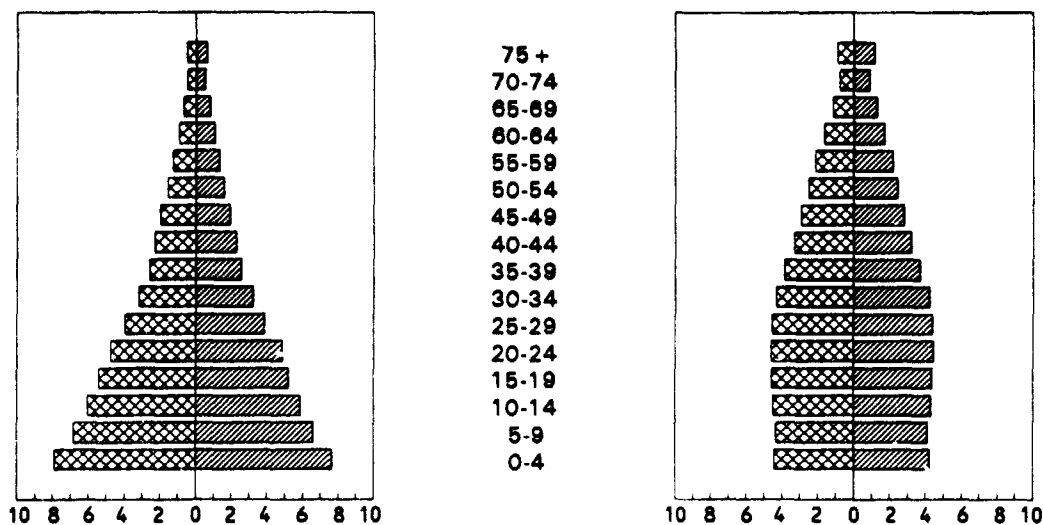
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	1663	1909	2186
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	267	299	340
5-14	Thousands	449	496	553
15-64	Thousands	894	1052	1219
65+	Thousands	53	62	74
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	1	1	1
Urbanization	Percent urban	51	51	51
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	273	303	340
12-17	Thousands	233	269	294
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	384	453	522
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.8	2.8	2.7
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.5	5.3	5.0
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	39	38	36
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	55.0	57.5	60.0
Females	Years	57.5	60.0	62.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	88	78	68
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	93
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	11	10	9
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## MONGOLIA

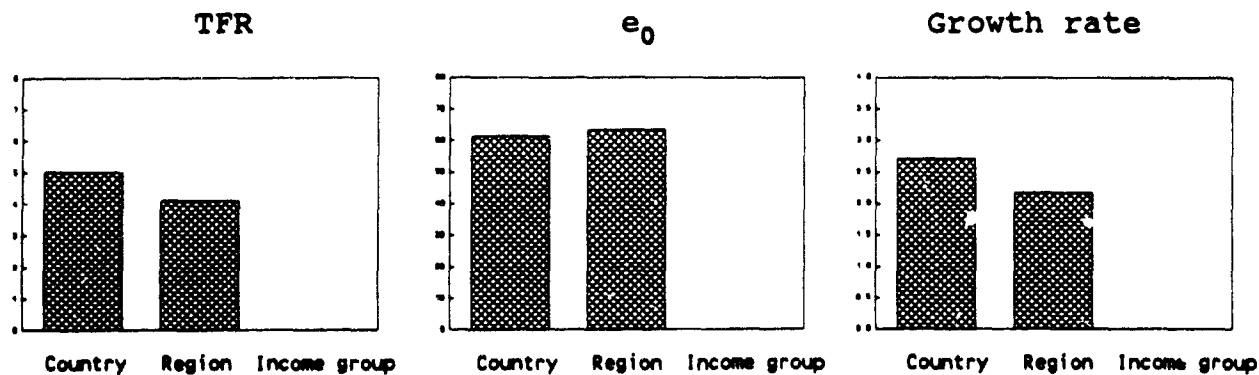
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2020

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	2186	79.3	1990-94	2.66	34.6	7.9	4.49	62.3	64.7	58	77
1995	2497	77.7	1995-99	2.41	31.1	6.9	3.98	64.5	67.0	48	62
2000	2817	74.5	2000-04	2.13	27.3	6.1	3.47	66.6	69.2	39	49
2005	3134	68.7	2005-09	1.86	24.4	5.8	3.00	67.8	70.6	34	42
2010	3439	61.7	2010-14	1.61	21.7	5.6	2.59	69.0	72.1	28	35
2015	3728	55.5	2014-19	1.38	19.2	5.5	2.24	70.3	73.7	22	27
2020	3993	50.2	2020-24	1.27	18.2	5.5	2.12	71.7	75.4	16	20
2025	4255	47.2	2025-49	0.96	15.6	6.1	2.09	74.9	79.2	8	10
2050	5413	50.8	2050-74	0.44	13.0	8.7	2.07	78.4	83.4	4	5
2075	6044	66.1	2075-99	0.12	12.2	11.0	2.06	80.2	86.0	3	4
2100	6234	70.8	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.0	2	3
2125	6349	72.2	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.2	88.8	2	3
2150	6406	73.5									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# MYANMAR

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 83): 35308  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 244

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Low

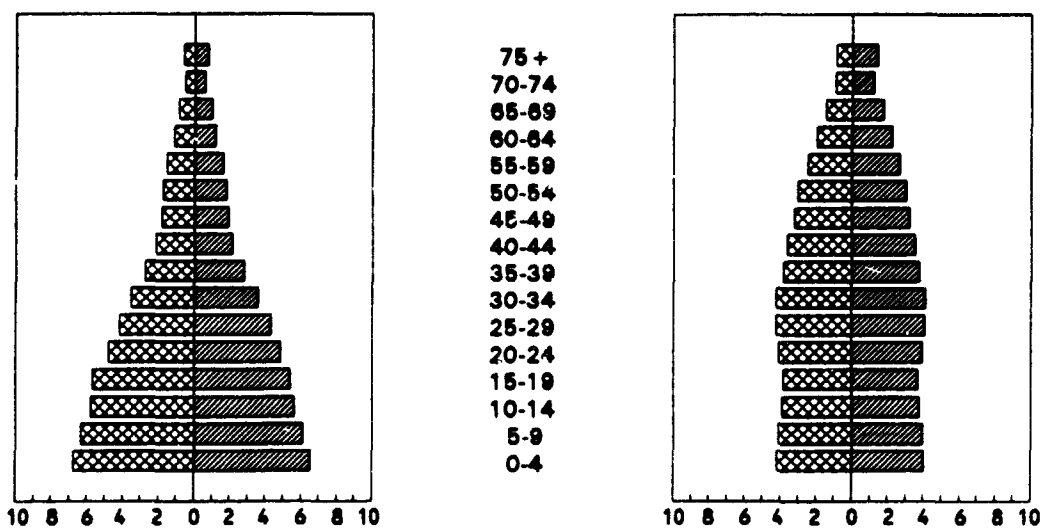
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	33021	37544	41609
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	4801	5297	5512
5-14	Thousands	8603	9435	9917
15-64	Thousands	19071	21391	24465
65+	Thousands	1346	1422	1714
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	51	57	63
Urbanization	Percent urban	24	24	25
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	5237	5704	6013
12-17	Thousands	4550	5266	5635
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	7973	9079	10384
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.0	4.6	4.0
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	36	34	30
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	53.4	55.8	58.3
Females	Years	56.7	59.3	61.8
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	90	80	70
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	105	101	97
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	12	11	10
Net migration	Thousands	..	-10	-10
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence				
Year	percent of married women 15-44 using	..	5 1980	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## MYANMAR

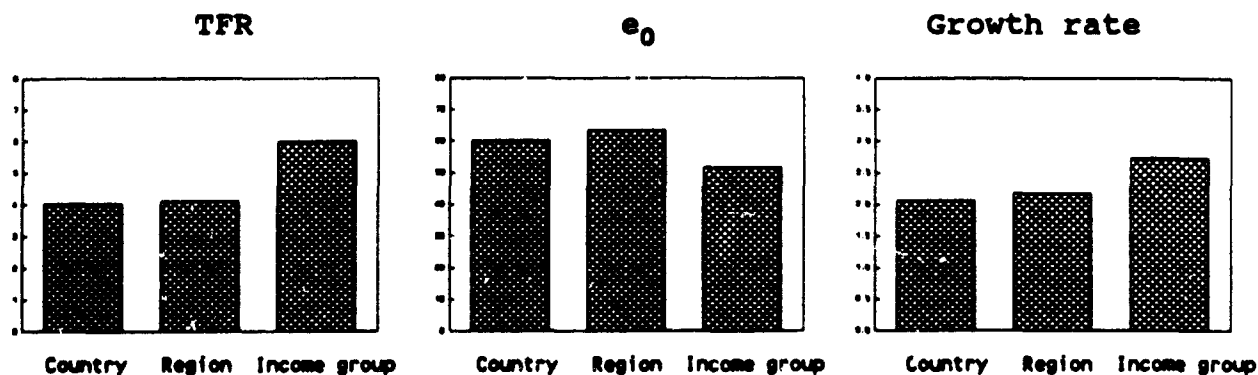
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	41609	70.1	1990-94	2.04	29.2	8.8	3.51	60.1	64.8	60	80
1995	46075	67.1	1995-99	1.79	25.7	7.8	3.04	61.9	67.6	50	45
2000	50377	63.2	2000-04	1.52	22.3	7.1	2.63	63.8	70.2	41	51
2005	54353	58.1	2005-09	1.25	19.3	6.8	2.28	65.2	71.6	36	45
2010	57863	51.1	2010-14	1.17	18.3	6.6	2.15	66.6	73.1	30	38
2015	61339	46.2	2014-19	1.14	18.0	6.6	2.13	68.1	74.6	25	31
2020	64946	44.6	2020-24	1.07	17.2	6.5	2.11	69.7	76.2	20	25
2025	68523	45.8	2025-49	0.72	14.6	7.5	2.08	73.3	79.8	11	13
2030	81989	55.1	2030-74	0.29	12.9	10.0	2.07	77.3	83.8	4	6
2075	88164	65.9	2075-99	0.12	12.3	11.1	2.06	79.6	86.2	3	4
2100	90933	70.2	2100-24	0.08	11.9	11.1	2.06	81.3	88.1	2	3
2125	92768	72.2	2125-49	0.04	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.0	88.8	2	3
2150	93652	73.5									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# NEPAL

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jun. 81): 15023  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 174

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

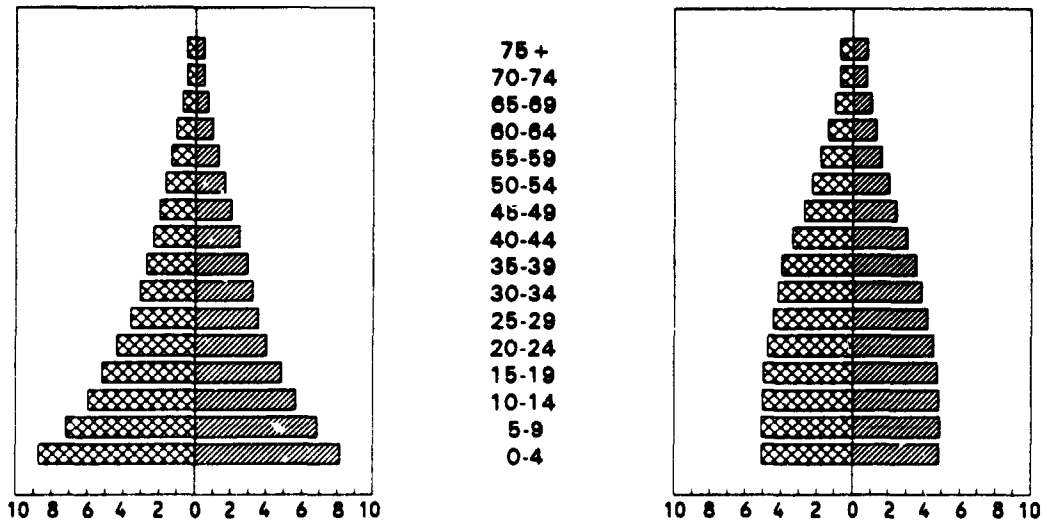
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	14640	16682	19102
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	2385	2844	3218
5-14	Thousands	3649	4207	4904
15-64	Thousands	8162	9129	10381
65+	Thousands	443	502	600
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	107	122	140
Urbanization	Percent urban	6	8	10
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	2287	2585	3054
12-17	Thousands	1895	2150	2475
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	3561	3927	4415
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.6	2.6	2.7
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	6.5	6.3	5.9
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	45	43	43
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	46.5	49.0	51.5
Females	Years	45.0	47.5	50.3
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	147	139	128
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	230	215	190
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	19	17	15
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	7	15	
Year	women 15-49 using	1981	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		1	1	
Iud		0	0	
Female sterilization		2	7	
Male sterilization		3	6	
Condom		0	1	
Other modern		0	0	
Traditional		0	0	

## NEPAL

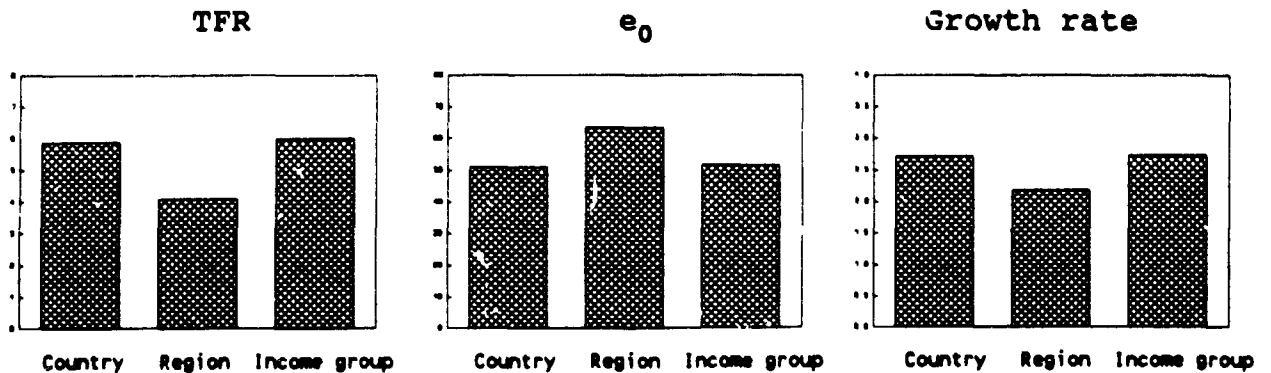
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	19102	84.0	1990-94	2.42	38.1	13.8	5.25	53.1	52.2	118	173
1995	21562	82.4	1995-99	2.24	34.8	12.4	4.84	54.9	54.3	106	154
2000	24119	77.5	2000-04	2.11	32.3	11.2	4.33	56.9	56.6	93	133
2005	26799	71.5	2005-09	1.95	29.8	10.3	3.82	58.6	58.5	83	117
2010	29539	67.0	2010-14	1.73	26.8	9.5	3.31	60.3	60.5	73	102
2015	32216	62.5	2014-19	1.56	24.3	8.8	2.94	62.0	62.6	63	86
2020	34824	58.1	2020-24	1.36	21.8	8.2	2.62	63.8	64.8	53	71
2025	37272	53.5	2025-49	1.00	17.6	7.7	2.20	68.3	70.4	31	39
2050	47810	47.3	2050-74	0.52	14.2	9.0	2.10	73.7	77.2	11	14
2075	54417	57.0	2075-99	0.24	12.9	10.5	2.08	77.4	81.8	6	8
2100	57748	66.0	2100-24	0.14	12.3	10.9	2.06	80.3	85.8	3	4
2125	59761	69.4	2125-49	0.07	12.0	11.3	2.06	81.3	87.4	2	4
2150	60768	71.8									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# NEW CALEDONIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 83): 145  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
Income Group: High

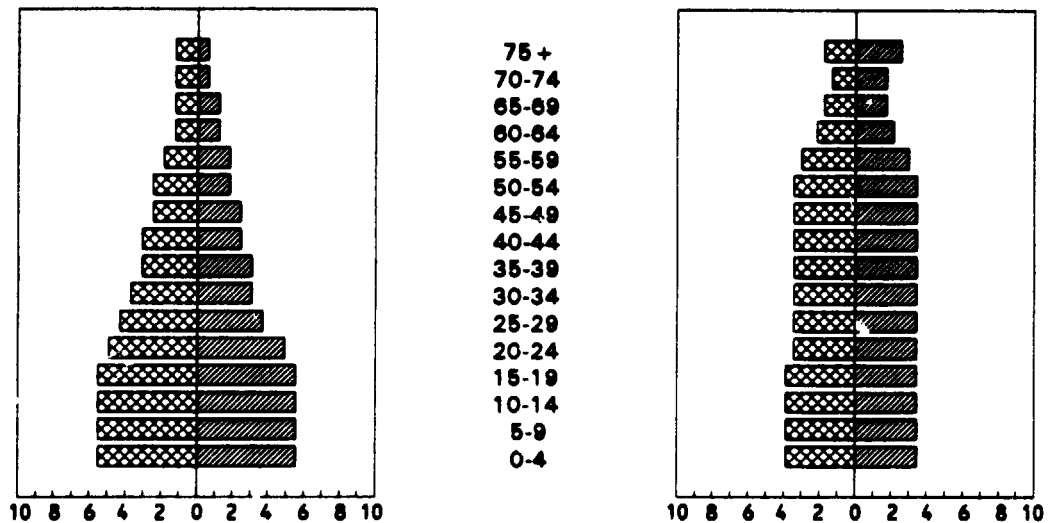
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	138	152	162
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	18	18
5-14	Thousands	..	36	36
15-64	Thousands	..	90	100
65+	Thousands	..	7	8
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	7	8	9
Urbanization	Percent urban	69	76	81
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	22	22
12-17	Thousands	..	21	22
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	35	40
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	0.9	1.9	1.3
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	4.0	3.6	3.1
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	29	27	24
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	64.0	64.6	65.7
Females	Years	64.0	68.5	70.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	36
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	44
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	6	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	-5	-3
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married			
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	..
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	..
Iud		..	..	..
Female sterilization		..	..	..
Male sterilization		..	..	..
Condom		..	..	..
Other modern		..	..	..
Traditional		..	..	..

## NEW CALEDONIA

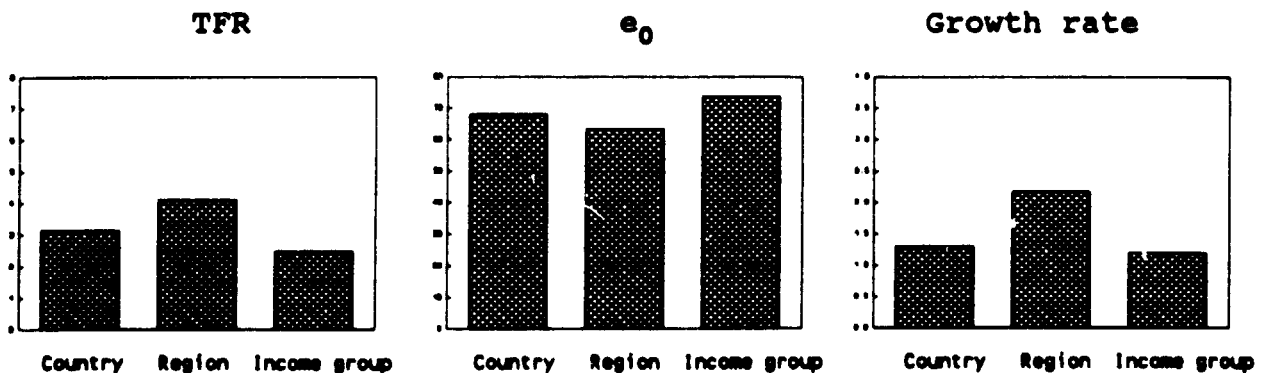
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2000

Year	P.ulation	Pop. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	162	62.2	1990-94	1.15	21.3	6.6	2.65	66.9	72.9	29	35
1995	172	55.5	1995-99	1.07	19.2	6.3	2.25	68.2	75.3	24	26
2000	181	51.6	2000-04	1.08	18.3	6.1	2.11	69.6	77.3	19	23
2005	191	49.3	2005-09	1.10	17.8	6.2	2.10	70.7	78.3	16	20
2010	202	48.7	2010-14	1.03	16.8	6.5	2.09	71.8	79.3	14	17
2015	213	48.9	2014-19	0.91	15.7	6.6	2.09	72.9	80.4	11	13
2020	223	48.9	2020-24	0.80	14.8	6.9	2.08	74.1	81.5	8	10
2025	232	48.5	2025-49	0.56	13.5	8.0	2.07	76.7	83.9	4	6
2050	266	63.5	2050-74	0.17	12.4	10.7	2.06	79.4	86.4	3	4
2075	278	68.6	2075-99	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.06	80.9	87.8	2	4
2100	283	71.9	2100-24	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.9	88.9	2	3
2125	287	73.2	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.3	2	3
2150	289	74.1									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# NEW ZEALAND

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 86): 3307  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 10003

Region: Developed Countries  
 Income Group: High

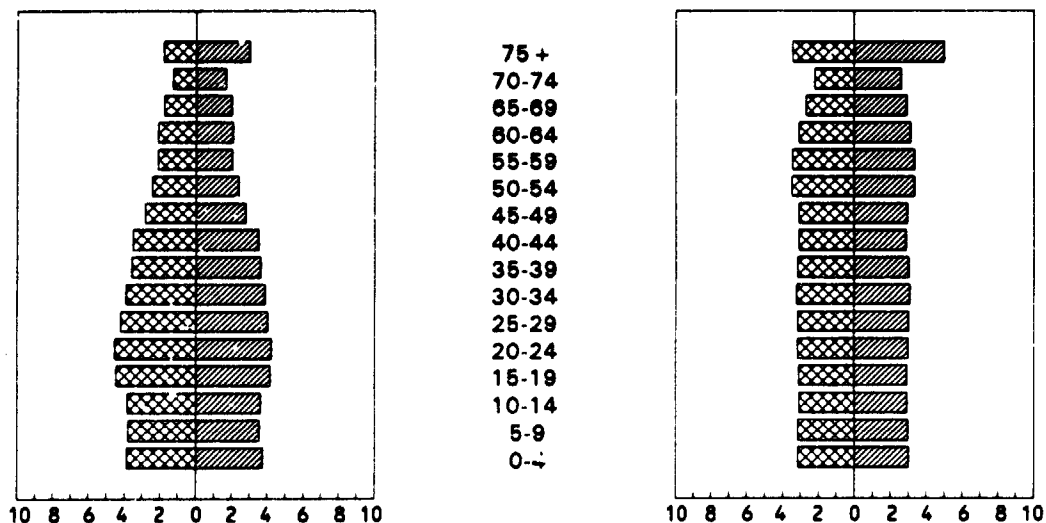
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	3113	3290	3394
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	247	251	258
5-14	Thousands	584	550	503
15-64	Thousands	1971	2144	2256
65+	Thousands	310	344	376
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	12	12	13
Urbanization	Percent urban	83	84	84
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	346	321	296
12-17	Thousands	358	363	328
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	763	840	889
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	0.2	1.1	0.6
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.2	2.0	1.9
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	17	16	16
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	69.3	70.7	71.8
Females	Years	75.7	76.9	77.9
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	14	12	11
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	17	15	14
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	8	8	8
Net migration	Thousandr	..	0	-20
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	70	
Year	women over 15 using	..	1976	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	29	
Iud		..	4	
Female sterilization		..	11	
Male sterilization		..	9	
Condom		..	8	
Other modern		..	0	
Traditional		..	2	

## NEW ZEALAND

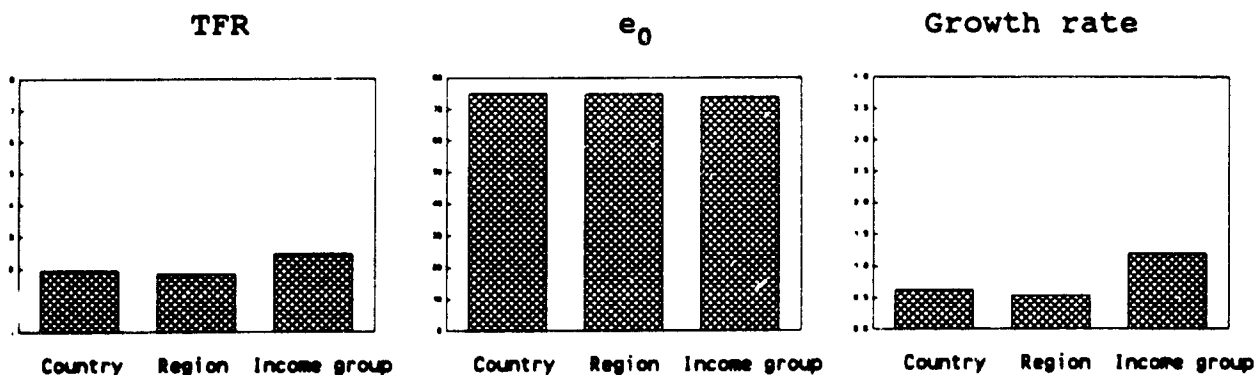
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	3394	50.4	1990-94	0.67	15.4	8.1	1.92	72.9	78.9	10	12
1995	3509	50.3	1995-99	0.65	14.5	8.0	1.92	73.9	80.0	8	11
2000	3625	49.6	2000-04	0.59	13.8	7.9	1.94	75.0	81.1	7	9
2005	3734	49.2	2005-09	0.51	13.1	8.1	1.97	75.7	81.8	6	8
2010	3830	49.4	2010-14	0.46	12.8	8.2	1.99	76.5	82.5	6	7
2015	3919	52.2	2014-19	0.43	12.6	8.3	2.02	77.2	83.3	5	6
2020	4004	55.2	2020-24	0.38	12.5	8.7	2.04	78.0	84.1	4	6
2025	4081	59.2	2025-49	0.14	12.0	10.6	2.07	79.6	85.8	3	4
2050	4224	71.4	2050-74	0.00	11.9	11.9	2.07	81.0	87.6	2	4
2075	4225	72.3	2075-99	0.03	11.8	11.5	2.06	81.8	88.6	2	3
2100	4258	73.5	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.4	89.3	2	3
2125	4287	74.1	2125-49	0.01	11.6	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.6	2	3
2150	4303	74.6									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# OTHER MICRONESIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census: ..  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: No data

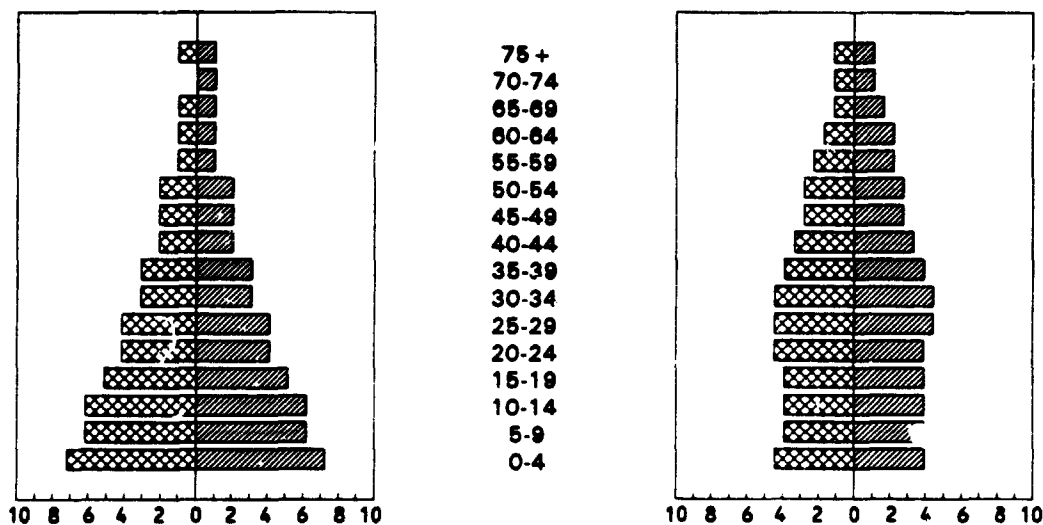
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	..	85	97
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	..	12	14
5-14	Thousands	..	22	24
15-64	Thousands	..	47	55
65+	Thousands	..	3	3
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	..	..	..
Urbanization	Percent urban	..	..	..
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	..	13	14
12-17	Thousands	..	12	13
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	19	23
<b>Vital rates and policy</b>				
	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	..	..	2.7
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	..	4.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	..	33
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	64.5
Females	Years	..	..	69.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	32
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	39
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	..	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	0
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
<b>Contraception</b>				
	Unit of measure		Previous	Latest
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married		..	..
Year	women 15-49 using		..	..
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
Pill	Percent using		..	..
Iud			..	..
Female sterilization			..	..
Male sterilization			..	..
Condom			..	..
Other modern			..	..
Traditional			..	..

## OTHER MICRONESIA

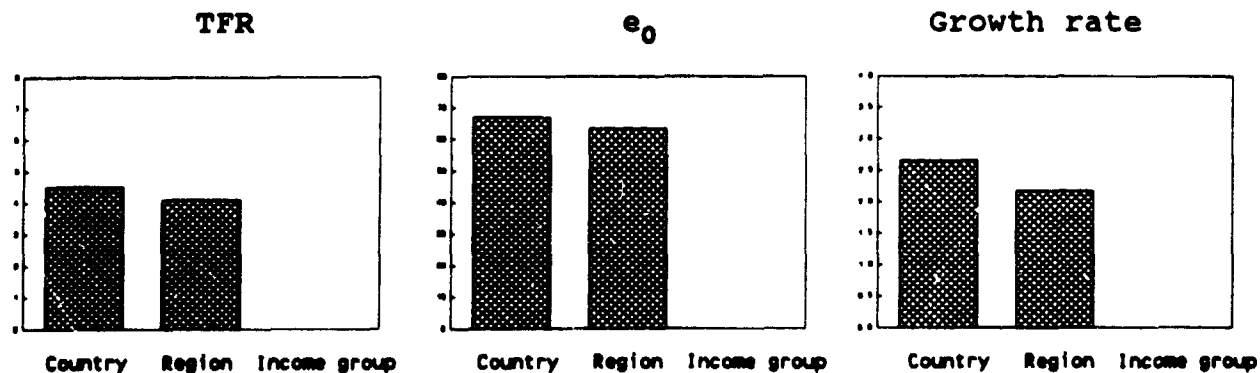
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2015

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	q <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	97	75.8	1990-94	2.52	31.1	5.8	4.00	66.1	71.2	26	31
1995	110	74.0	1995-99	2.24	27.6	5.3	3.49	67.7	73.0	21	25
2000	122	69.8	2000-04	1.94	24.2	4.8	3.00	69.4	74.8	17	21
2005	135	63.4	2005-09	1.65	21.3	4.8	2.58	70.4	75.9	15	18
2010	147	56.3	2010-14	1.40	18.9	4.8	2.22	71.5	77.0	13	15
2015	157	50.5	2014-19	1.30	18.0	5.0	2.09	72.7	78.3	10	13
2020	168	47.5	2020-24	1.25	17.5	5.1	2.08	73.9	79.6	8	10
2025	179	46.6	2025-49	0.87	14.8	6.2	2.07	76.6	82.5	5	6
2050	222	53.5	2050-74	0.35	12.7	9.2	2.06	79.3	85.5	3	4
2075	242	68.1	2075-99	0.10	12.1	11.1	2.06	80.8	87.3	3	4
2100	248	71.7	2100-24	0.06	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.9	88.6	2	3
2125	252	73.0	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.2	2	3
2150	254	73.9									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# OTHER POLYNESIA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census: ..  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: No data

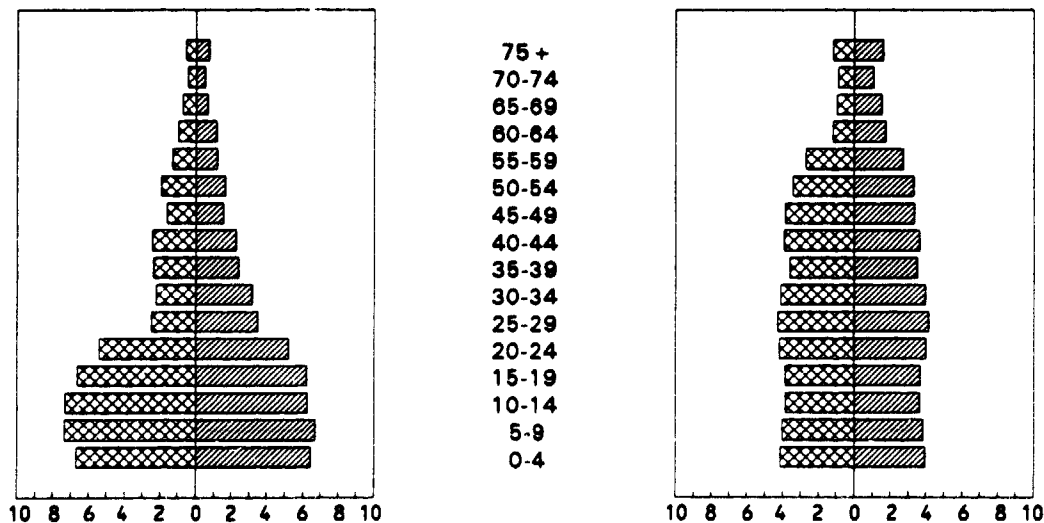
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	..	80	85
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	13	11
5-14	Thousands	..	25	23
15-64	Thousands	..	40	47
65+	Thousands	..	3	3
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	..	..	..
Urbanization	Percent urban	..	..	..
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	14	15
12-17	Thousands	..	13	14
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	18	20
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	..	..	1.6
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	..	4.0
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	..	28
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	66.9
Females	Years	..	..	72.7
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	26
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	..	..	31
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	..	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	-3
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## OTHER POLYNESIA

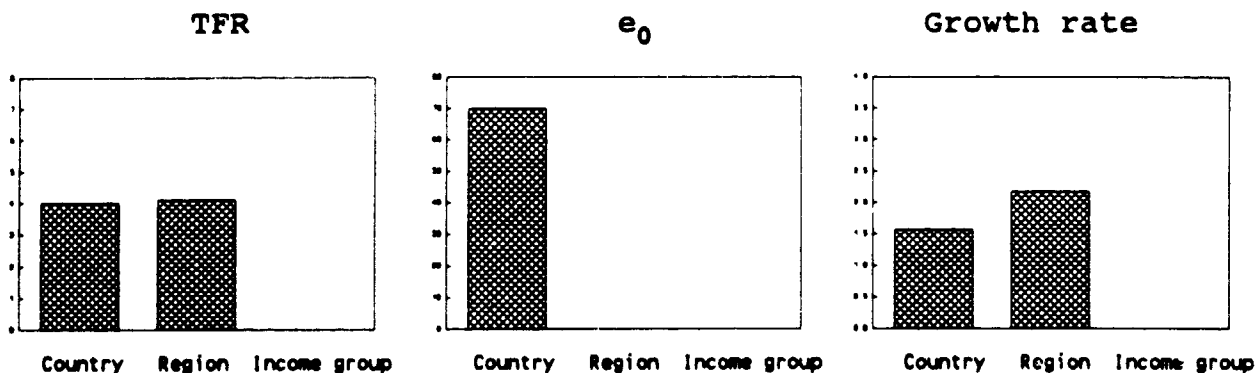
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	85	81.4	1990-94	1.87	28.1	4.9	3.50	68.4	74.3	21	25
1995	94	71.1	1995-99	1.96	26.2	4.6	3.00	69.9	75.9	17	21
2000	103	63.4	2000-04	1.89	23.2	4.3	2.58	71.4	77.5	14	17
2005	114	60.9	2005-09	1.53	19.7	4.4	2.22	72.3	78.4	12	15
2010	123	54.1	2010-14	1.35	18.0	4.4	2.09	73.3	79.4	10	13
2015	131	49.0	2014-19	1.28	17.4	4.6	2.08	74.3	80.4	8	10
2020	140	45.2	2020-24	1.22	16.8	4.6	2.08	75.4	81.5	6	8
2025	149	43.9	2025-49	0.85	14.2	5.8	2.07	77.7	83.9	4	5
2050	184	59.7	2050-74	0.25	12.4	9.9	2.06	80.0	86.4	3	4
2075	196	69.5	2075-99	0.08	12.0	11.2	2.06	81.2	87.9	2	3
2100	200	72.3	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.1	88.9	2	3
2125	202	73.4	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.3	2	3
2150	203	74.2									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# PAPUA NEW GUINEA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Sep. 80): 3011  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 810

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Lower-middle

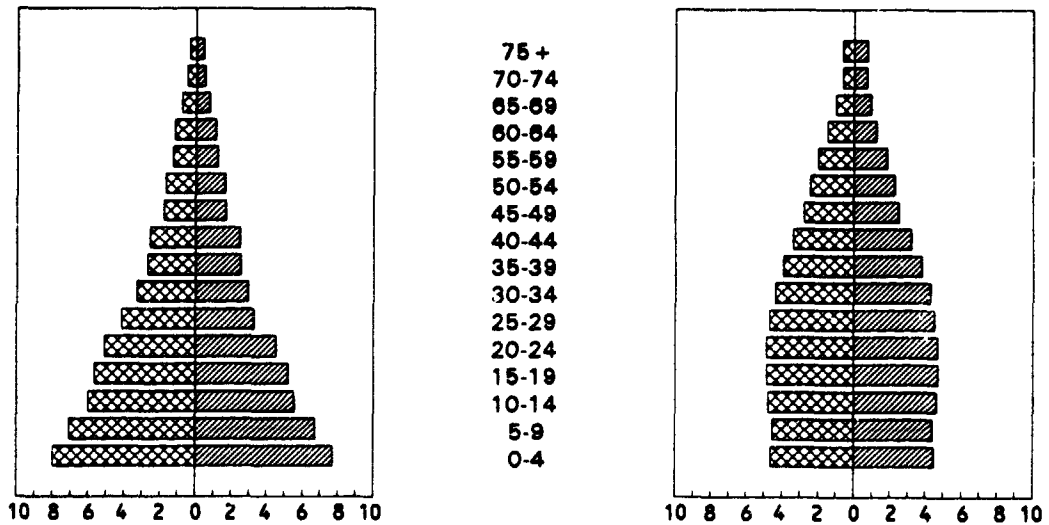
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	3070	3460	3904
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	481	550	613
5-14	Thousands	837	889	991
15-64	Thousands	1707	1938	2184
65+	Thousands	48	84	116
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	7	8	9
Urbanization	Percent urban	13	14	16
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	509	536	609
12-17	Thousands	427	497	524
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	687	782	885
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.4	2.4	2.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.9	5.6	5.3
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	40	35	36
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	49.5	51.2	53.2
Females	Years	50.0	52.7	54.8
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	85	74	63
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	121	103	86
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	15	13	12
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	5	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	1980	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

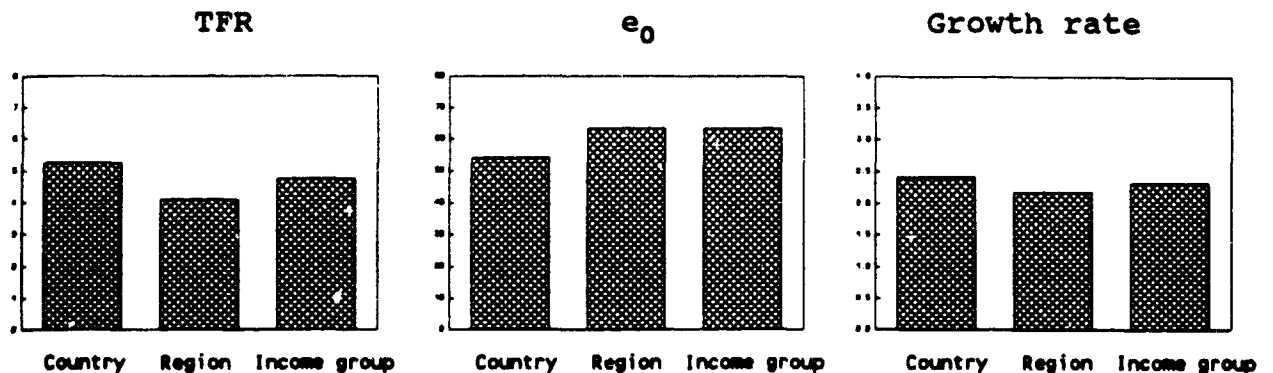
2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2020

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	3904	78.7	1990-94	2.28	34.1	11.2	4.74	54.5	56.3	54	71
1995	4376	80.1	1995-99	2.08	31.2	10.4	4.23	56.0	58.1	45	57
2000	4855	76.2	2000-04	1.89	28.5	9.6	3.72	57.7	60.1	37	45
2005	5337	70.8	2005-09	1.68	25.8	9.0	3.19	59.2	61.8	36	45
2010	5805	63.6	2010-14	1.48	23.2	8.4	2.74	60.8	63.6	36	45
2015	6251	57.7	2014-19	1.27	20.6	7.8	2.35	62.6	65.6	36	45
2020	6662	51.5	2020-24	1.21	19.5	7.4	2.21	64.4	67.7	36	44
2025	7079	47.3	2025-49	0.97	16.9	7.3	2.15	68.9	73.0	26	31
2050	9019	47.1	2050-74	0.46	13.8	9.2	2.09	74.2	79.1	9	11
2075	10124	60.7	2075-99	0.19	12.8	10.8	2.07	77.7	83.2	5	7
2100	10626	67.4	2100-24	0.13	12.2	10.9	2.06	80.5	86.5	3	4
2125	10977	70.0	2125-49	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.4	87.8	2	3
2150	11150	72.1									

3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# PHILIPPINES

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, May. 80): 48098  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 629

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Lower- middle

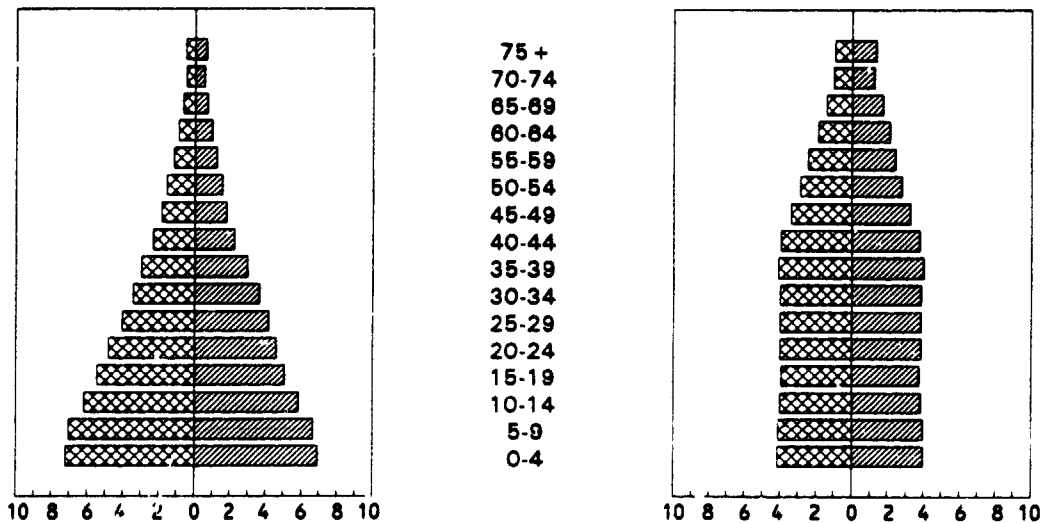
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	49253	55819	62609
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	7850	8701	8948
5-14	Thousands	12856	14247	16108
15-64	Thousands	26871	30974	35536
65+	Thousands	1676	1897	2114
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	165	187	210
Urbanization	Percent urban	37	40	42
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	7688	8744	9924
12-17	Thousands	6757	7579	8440
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	11593	13547	15394
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.7	2.5	2.3
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.0	4.7	3.9
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	36	35	32
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	58.3	60.0	61.5
Females	Years	61.5	63.7	65.3
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	54	51	45
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	89	83	58
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	9	8	8
Net migration	Thousands	..	-250	-290
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	33	44	
Year	women 15-44 using	1983	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		5	6	
Iud		3	2	
Female sterilization		9	10	
Male sterilization		1	1	
Condom		2	1	
Other modern		0	0	
Traditional		9	23	

## PHILIPPINES

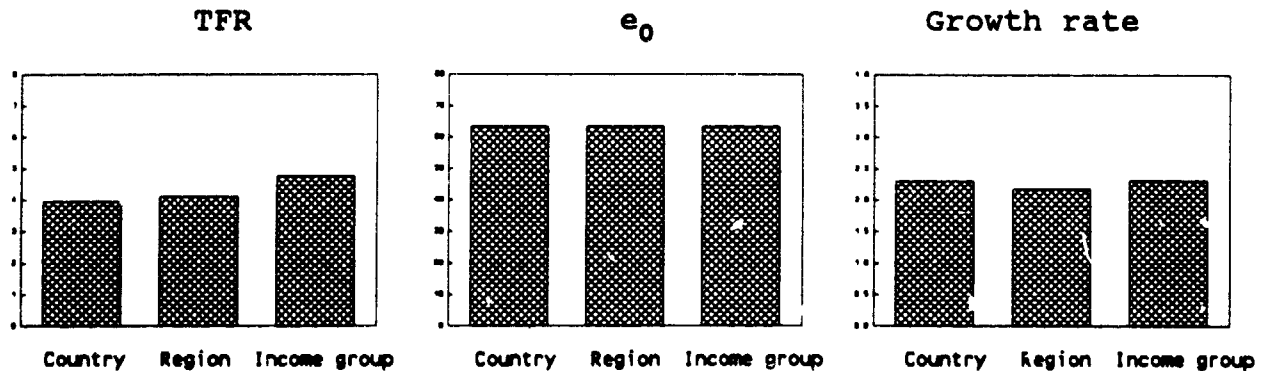
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	62609	76.2	1990-94	1.90	26.8	6.9	3.31	63.0	66.9	38	47
1995	68865	69.0	1995-99	1.68	24.0	6.4	2.91	64.5	68.6	31	38
2000	74894	60.3	2000-04	1.51	21.7	6.0	2.55	66.2	70.4	26	31
2005	80753	53.5	2005-09	1.32	19.6	5.9	2.24	67.4	71.8	23	27
2010	86259	49.0	2010-14	1.23	18.6	6.0	2.13	68.6	73.2	19	24
2015	91727	46.4	2014-19	1.16	17.8	6.0	2.12	69.9	74.7	16	20
2020	97214	45.7	2020-24	1.06	16.8	6.1	2.10	71.3	76.3	13	16
2025	102507	46.3	2025-49	0.73	14.5	7.2	2.08	74.6	79.9	8	10
2050	123088	56.3	2050-74	0.28	12.7	10.0	2.07	78.3	83.9	4	5
2075	131981	66.2	2075-99	0.11	12.2	11.1	2.06	80.2	86.3	3	4
2100	135796	70.7	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.1	2	3
2125	138179	72.5	2125-49	0.03	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.1	88.9	2	3
2150	139340	73.6									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# SINGAPORE

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jun. 80): 2414  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 9058

Region: Developed Countries  
Income Group: High

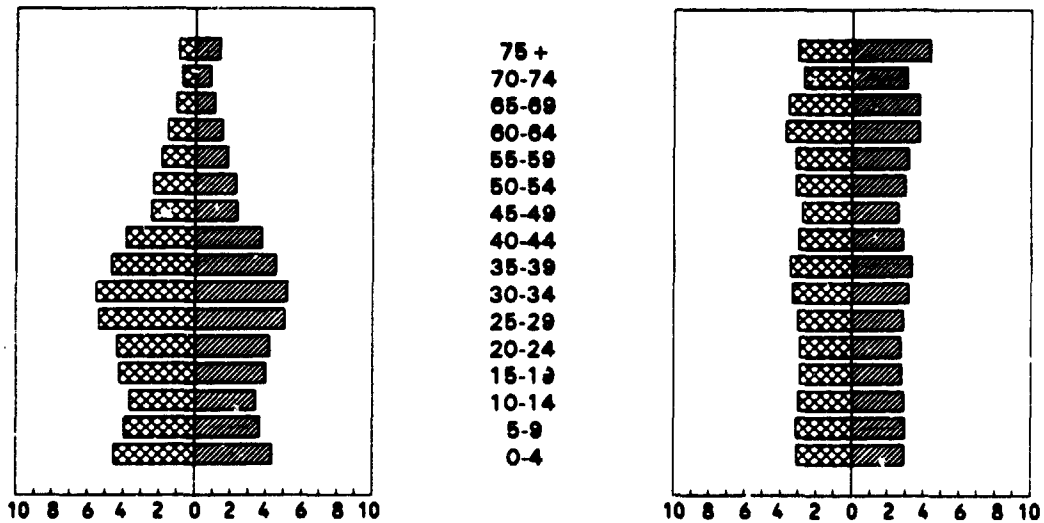
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	2415	2558	2722
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	194	209	241
5-14	Thousands	460	418	400
15-64	Thousands	1646	1799	1927
65+	Thousands	115	132	154
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	3959	4193	4462
Urbanization	Percent urban	100	100	100
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	275	243	237
12-17	Thousands	314	274	250
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	695	755	792
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.3	1.2	1.3
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	1.8	1.7	1.9
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	17	17	19
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	68.0	69.5	70.8
Females	Years	73.2	74.7	76.4
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	12	11	7
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	16	12	9
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	5	5	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	-10	-10
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	71	74	
Year	women 15-44 using	1977	1983	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		17	12	
Iud		3	0	
Female sterilization		21	22	
Male sterilization		1	1	
Condom		21	24	
Other modern		0	0	
Traditional		0	0	

## SINGAPORE

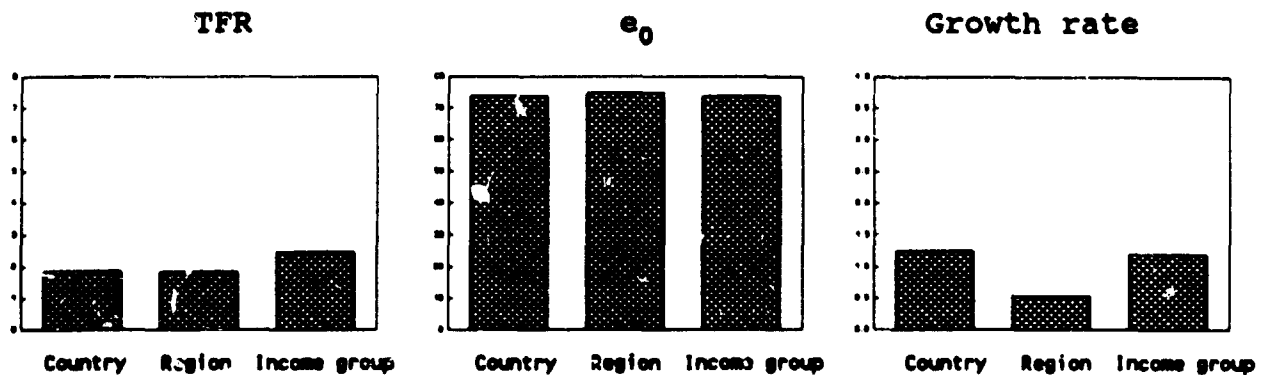
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	2722	41.3	1990-94	1.06	16.3	5.3	1.85	72.0	77.8	6	8
1995	2871	42.9	1995-99	0.83	14.1	5.5	1.85	73.2	79.1	5	7
2000	2992	42.8	2000-04	0.70	13.0	5.7	1.89	74.3	80.4	5	6
2005	3099	41.4	2005-09	0.61	12.6	6.3	1.92	75.1	81.1	4	6
2010	3196	40.9	2010-14	0.56	12.7	6.9	1.95	75.8	81.9	4	6
2015	3287	45.6	2014-19	0.50	12.6	7.5	1.99	76.7	82.7	4	5
2020	3370	53.0	2020-24	0.40	12.2	8.2	2.02	77.5	83.6	4	5
2025	3438	62.5	2025-49	0.03	11.7	11.5	2.06	79.3	85.5	3	4
2050	3461	70.1	2050-74	-0.01	11.8	12.0	2.06	80.9	87.4	3	4
2075	3441	77.7	2075-99	0.03	11.8	11.5	2.06	81.7	88.4	2	3
2100	3473	73.2	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.3	89.2	2	3
2125	3500	74.1	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.5	2	3
2150	3513	74.6									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# SOLOMON ISLANDS

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Nov. 86): 285  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 544

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Lower-middle

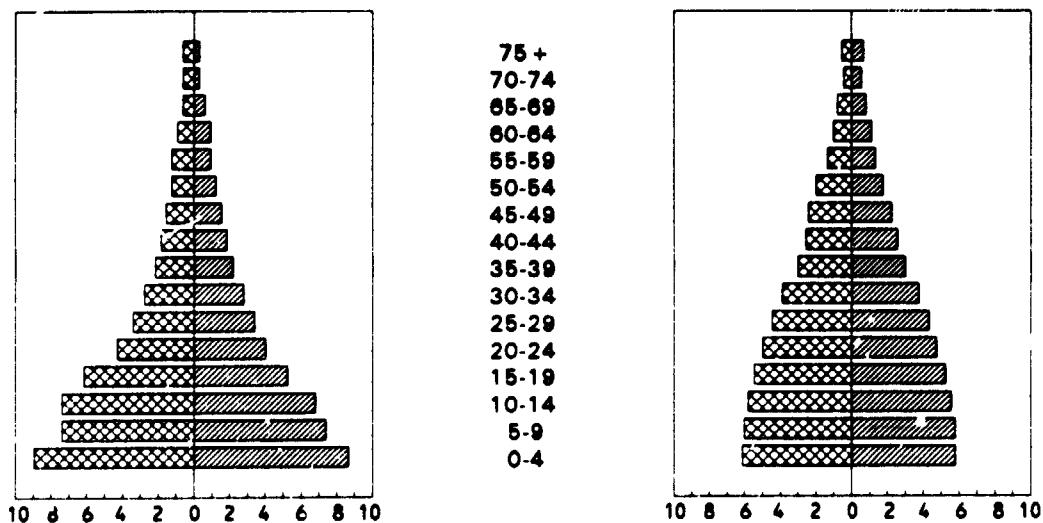
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	230	274	324
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	50	57
5-14	Thousands	..	84	94
15-64	Thousands	..	133	163
65+	Thousands	..	7	9
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	8	10	12
Urbanization	Percent urban	9	10	11
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	52	58
12-17	Thousands	..	39	50
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	57	69
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	3.4	3.5	3.3
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	7.4	7.0	6.6
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	45	47	41
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	59.9	62.6
Females	Years	..	61.4	64.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	46	64	53
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	80
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	12	11	8
Net migration	Thousands	..	0	0
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	Too high	Too high
Fertility		..	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	23	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	1979	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## SOLOMON ISLANDS

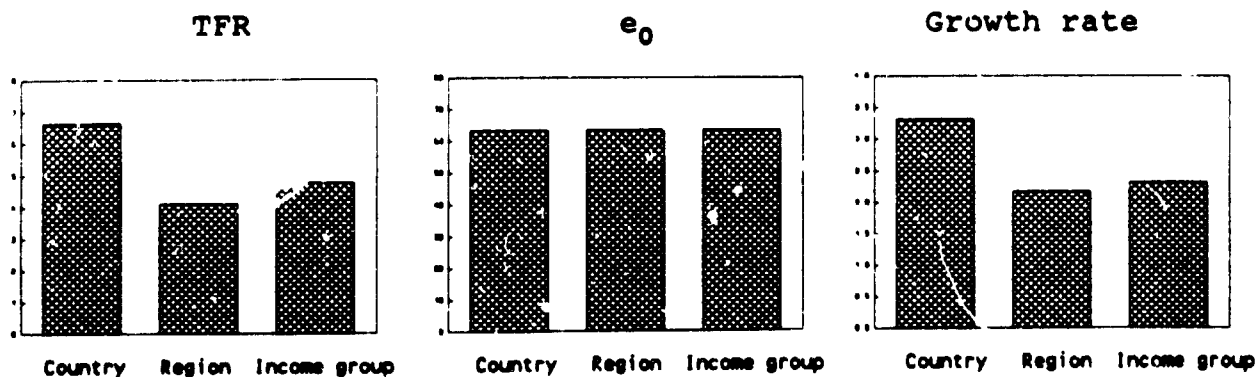
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2040

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	324	98.2	1990-94	3.54	42.3	6.9	6.13	64.3	66.4	44	63
1995	386	94.0	1995-99	3.40	39.9	6.0	5.62	66.1	68.7	35	48
2000	458	93.2	2000-04	3.21	37.2	5.1	5.11	67.8	71.0	29	37
2005	537	90.7	2005-09	2.95	34.2	4.7	4.60	69.0	72.4	24	32
2010	623	84.0	2010-14	2.71	31.4	4.3	4.09	70.2	73.8	20	26
2015	713	76.9	2014-19	2.45	28.5	4.0	3.58	71.4	75.3	16	21
2020	806	69.9	2020-24	2.16	25.4	3.7	3.07	72.6	76.8	12	16
2025	898	63.6	2025-49	1.52	18.9	4.0	2.28	75.6	80.3	6	8
2050	1312	47.3	2050-74	0.81	14.2	6.2	2.07	78.8	84.1	4	5
2075	1608	57.5	2075-99	0.30	12.4	9.5	2.06	80.5	86.4	3	4
2100	1733	70.2	2100-24	0.08	11.9	11.1	2.06	81.8	88.2	2	3
2125	1769	72.5	2125-49	0.03	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.2	88.9	2	3
2150	1784	73.6									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# SRI LANKA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Mar. 81): 14847  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 423

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Low

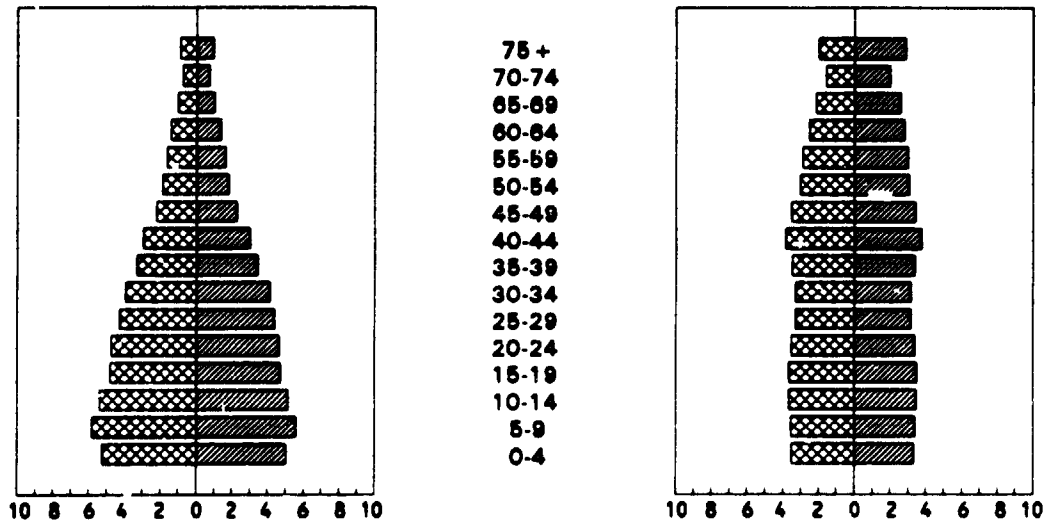
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	14738	15837	16956
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	1843	1962	1745
5-14	Thousands	3354	3436	3724
15-64	Thousands	8901	9698	10634
65+	Thousands	639	741	852
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	228	245	262
Urbanization	Percent urban	22	21	21
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	2025	2091	2279
12-17	Thousands	1969	1952	2029
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	3785	4106	4511
<hr/>				
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	1.8	1.4	1.4
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	3.8	3.3	2.6
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	28	27	22
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	65.0	67.0	68.3
Females	Years	68.5	71.0	72.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	41	30	22
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	66	52	26
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	7	6	6
Net migration	Thousands	..	-125	-190
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
<hr/>				
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	57	62	
Year	women 15-49 using	1982	1987	
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
	Percent using			
Pill		3	4	
Iud		3	2	
Female sterilization		17	25	
Male sterilization		4	5	
Condom		4	2	
Other modern		0	3	
Traditional		19	21	

## SRI LANKA

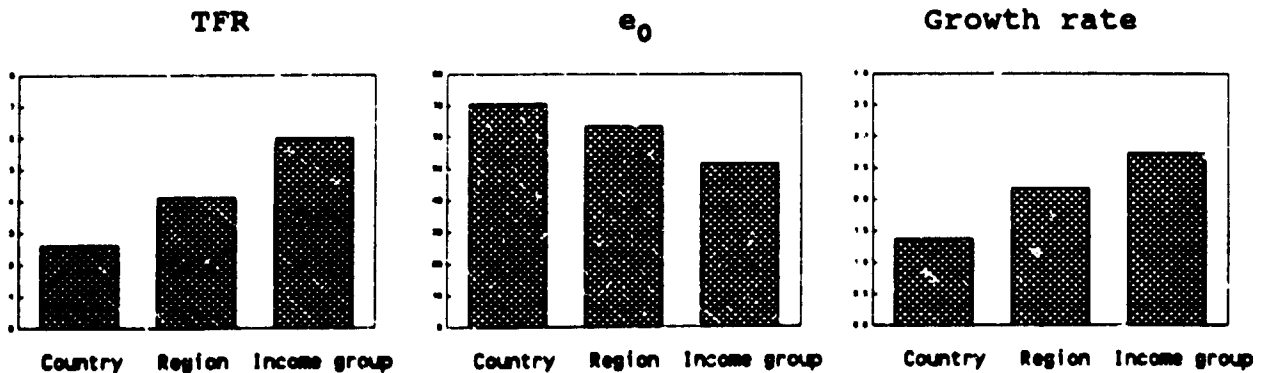
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 1995

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	q <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	16956	59.4	1990-94	1.11	19.0	5.8	2.23	69.5	73.9	18	21
1995	17923	53.8	1995-99	1.01	17.7	5.7	2.10	70.8	75.3	14	17
2000	18854	47.6	2000-04	1.04	17.5	5.7	2.09	72.0	76.8	12	14
2005	19857	45.5	2005-09	1.00	17.1	5.9	2.09	73.0	77.8	10	13
2010	20876	46.0	2010-14	0.91	16.1	6.2	2.09	73.9	78.8	9	11
2015	21845	48.2	2014-19	0.80	14.9	6.4	2.08	74.9	79.9	7	9
2020	22732	49.7	2020-24	0.71	14.1	6.8	2.08	75.9	81.0	6	8
2025	23549	51.7	2025-49	0.46	13.1	8.6	2.07	78.1	83.6	4	5
2050	26414	66.6	2050-74	0.13	12.2	10.9	2.06	80.2	86.2	3	4
2075	27277	69.6	2075-99	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.3	87.7	2	3
2100	27770	72.4	2100-24	0.04	11.8	11.3	2.06	82.2	88.9	2	3
2125	28071	73.5	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.5	89.3	2	3
2150	28220	74.3									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# TAIWAN, CHINA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Dec. 80): 17513  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 5651

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Upper-middle

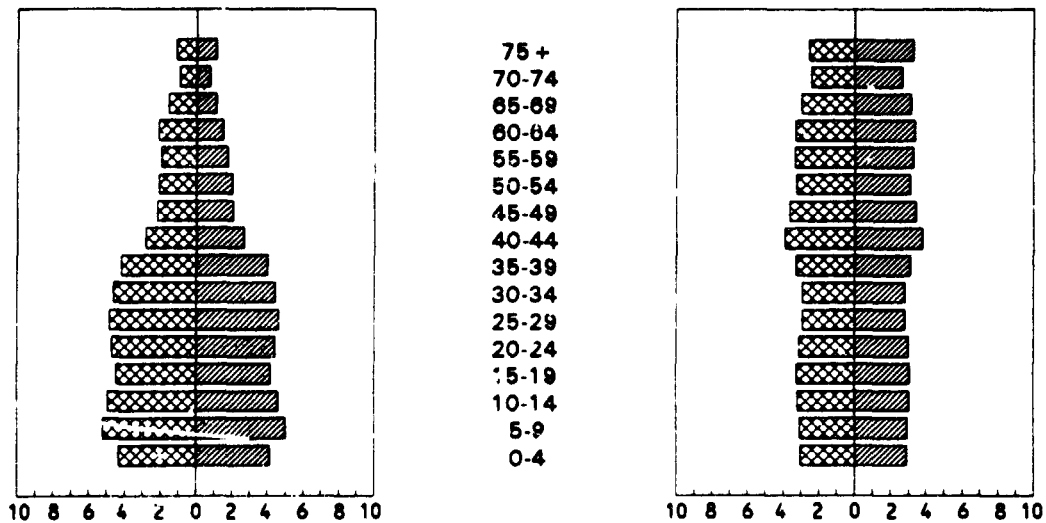
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	17641	19135	20313
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	2093	1721
5-14	Thousands	..	3719	4014
15-64	Thousands	..	12384	13339
65+	Thousands	..	938	1241
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	498	540	574
Urbanization	Percent urban	66	67	68
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	2257	2455
12-17	Thousands	..	2167	2198
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	5006	5387
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.0	1.6	1.2
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	2.7	2.5	2.0
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	24	22	18
Mortality				
life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	69.2	71.5	72.0
Females	Years	74.2	75.2	76.2
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	18	17
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	21
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	5	5	5
Net migration	Thousands	..	-100	-100
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	..	..
Fertility		..	..	..
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	70	75	
Year	women 22-39 using	1981	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		6	6	
Iud		25	24	
Female sterilization		18	23	
Male sterilization		2	2	
Condom		..	12	
Other modern		..	0	
Traditional		19	0	

## TAIWAN, CHINA

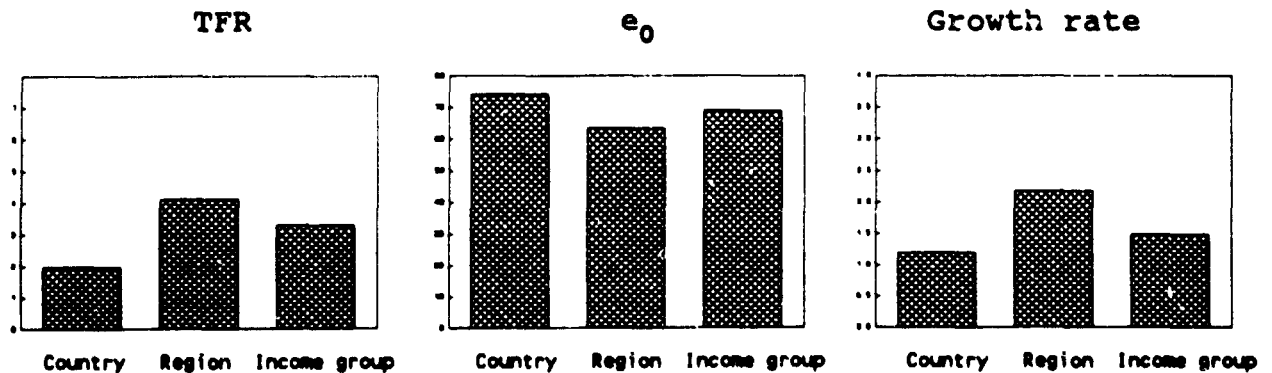
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$q_5$ x1000
1990	20313	52.3	1990-94	0.88	15.1	5.3	1.75	72.8	77.2	15	18
1995	21230	48.2	1995-99	0.77	14.3	5.6	1.75	73.7	78.3	13	16
2000	22065	42.8	2000-04	0.76	14.4	6.1	1.60	74.6	79.5	11	13
2005	22918	41.8	2005-09	0.71	14.2	6.6	1.86	75.3	80.3	9	12
2010	23743	42.4	2010-14	0.62	13.5	6.8	1.91	76.1	81.2	8	10
2015	24495	44.6	2014-19	0.52	12.7	7.2	1.95	76.9	82.0	6	8
2020	25142	49.3	2020-24	0.45	12.1	7.5	2.00	77.7	83.0	5	7
2025	25708	54.5	2025-49	0.15	11.9	10.4	2.06	79.4	85.0	3	5
2050	26711	74.4	2050-74	-0.04	11.8	12.2	2.06	80.9	87.0	3	4
2075	26442	72.0	2075-99	0.03	11.8	11.5	2.06	81.7	88.2	2	3
2100	26635	73.1	2100-24	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.4	89.1	2	3
2125	26848	73.7	2125-49	0.02	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.6	89.5	2	3
2150	26965	74.4									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# THAILAND

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 80): 44825  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 1000

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Lower-middle

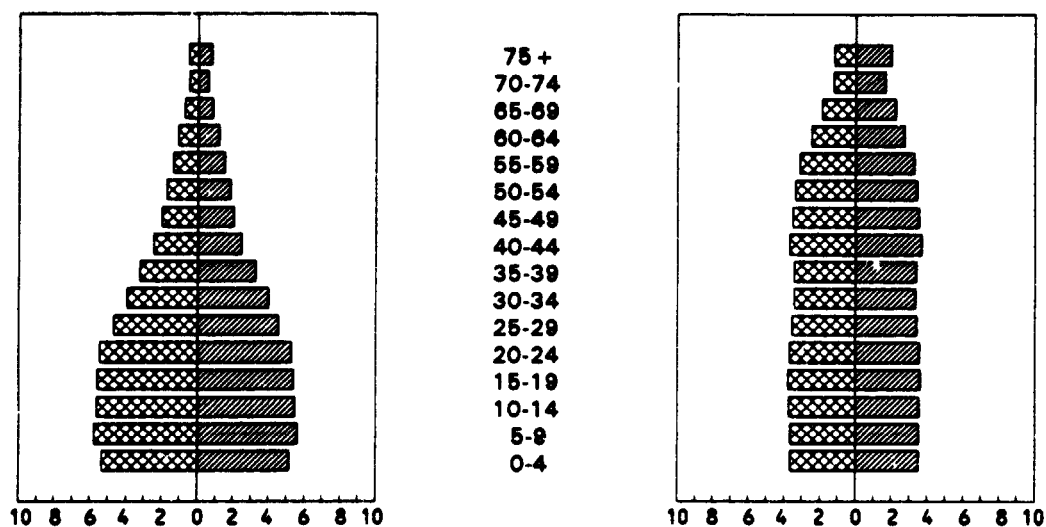
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	46700	51683	55801
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	6341	6410	5860
5-14	Thousands	12344	12440	12585
15-64	Thousands	26365	30951	35235
65+	Thousands	1649	1882	2119
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	91	101	109
Urbanization	Percent urban	17	20	23
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	7384	7460	7583
12-17	Thousands	6812	7432	7410
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	11407	13326	15050
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.4	2.0	1.5
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	4.3	3.5	2.6
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	30	28	23
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	59.3	61.0	63.0
Females	Years	63.2	64.8	67.1
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	53	38	31
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	75	61	37
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	8	8	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	-30	-30
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married women 15-44 using	65	68	
Year		1984	1987	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		20	20	
Iud		5	7	
Female sterilization		24	22	
Male sterilization		4	6	
Condom		2	1	
Other modern		8	9	
Traditional		0	2	

## THAILAND

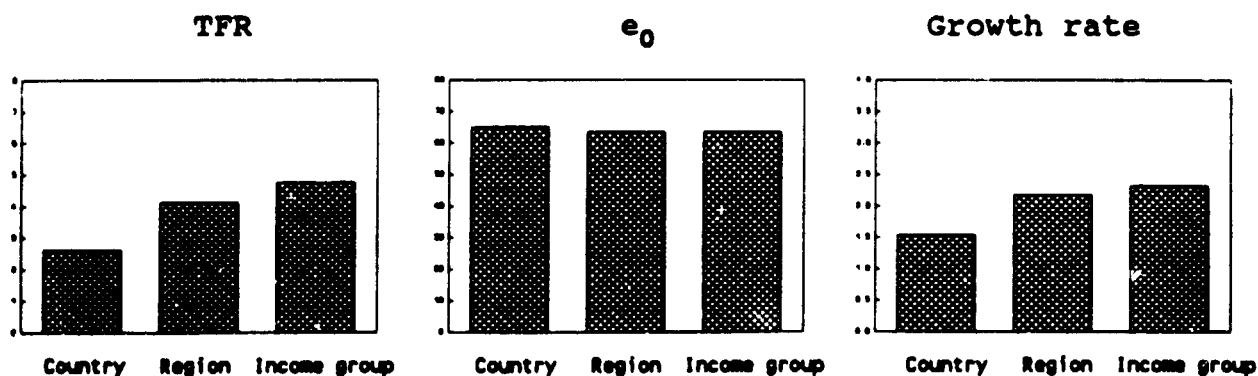
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 1995

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	55801	58.4	1990-94	1.37	20.5	6.7	2.25	64.3	69.6	25	30
1995	59765	52.0	1995-99	1.31	19.5	6.3	2.13	65.8	72.0	20	24
2000	63802	47.2	2000-04	1.27	18.8	6.0	2.11	67.3	74.2	16	20
2005	67994	45.8	2005-09	1.16	17.8	6.1	2.10	68.5	75.3	14	18
2010	72065	45.1	2010-14	1.02	16.6	6.3	2.10	69.7	76.5	13	15
2015	75851	44.7	2014-19	0.90	15.5	6.5	2.09	70.9	77.8	11	13
2020	79336	45.2	2020-24	0.80	14.8	6.7	2.08	72.2	79.1	9	11
2025	82584	46.7	2025-49	0.52	13.5	8.4	2.07	75.3	82.2	6	7
2050	94085	63.8	2050-74	0.16	12.5	10.8	2.06	78.7	85.3	3	5
2075	98035	68.0	2075-99	0.10	12.1	11.1	2.06	80.4	87.2	3	4
2100	100400	71.5	2100-24	0.06	11.8	11.2	2.06	81.7	88.6	2	3
2125	101912	72.9	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.1	2	3
2150	102649	73.9									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# TONGA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Nov. 86): 95  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 832

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Lower-middle

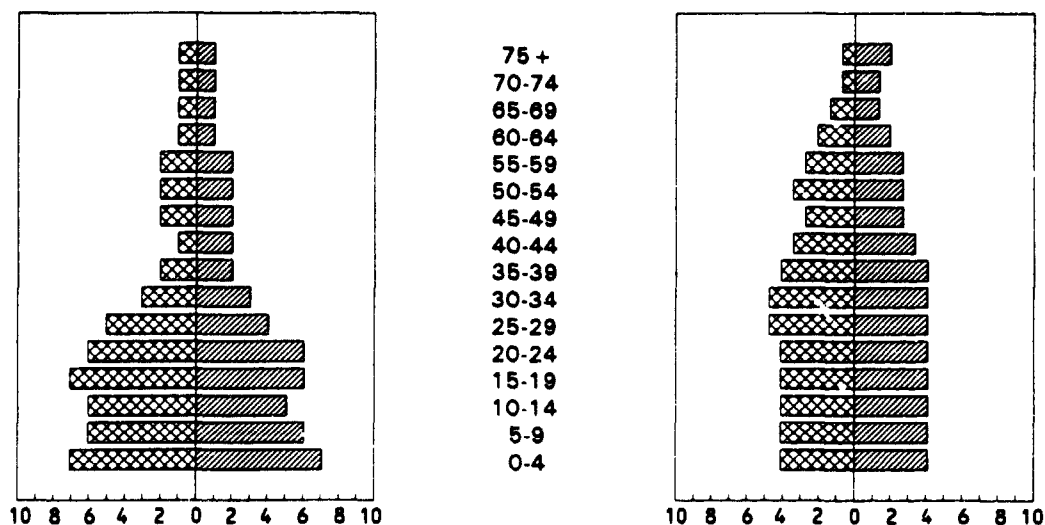
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	94	95	99
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	12	14
5-14	Thousands	..	24	23
15-64	Thousands	..	54	58
65+	Thousands	..	4	4
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	131	132	138
Urbanization	Percent urban	20	..	21
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	15	13
12-17	Thousands	..	16	14
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	23	24
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	0.9	0.2	0.8
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.1	4.7	4.2
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	30	29	32
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	61.0	63.9
Females	Years	..	64.0	67.6
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	60	43	26
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	31
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	10	8	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	-8
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married	..	..	
Year	women 15-49 using	..	..	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		..	..	
Iud		..	..	
Female sterilization		..	..	
Male sterilization		..	..	
Condom		..	..	
Other modern		..	..	
Traditional		..	..	

## TONGA

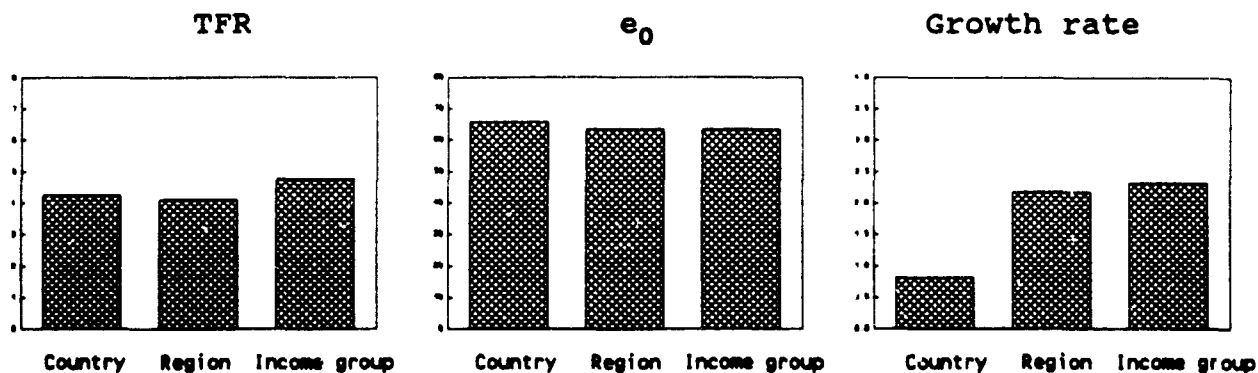
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2015

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	IMR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	99	71.0	1990-94	1.27	30.5	6.1	3.78	66.0	70.5	18	22
1995	105	71.7	1995-99	1.19	26.6	5.5	3.31	67.9	73.1	14	17
2000	112	72.6	2000-04	1.08	22.7	4.9	2.89	69.8	75.5	11	14
2005	118	65.2	2005-09	1.02	20.0	4.9	2.52	70.8	76.5	10	12
2010	124	55.7	2010-14	1.00	18.3	5.1	2.20	71.9	77.6	9	11
2015	130	49.1	2014-19	1.13	17.9	5.1	2.08	73.0	78.8	8	10
2020	138	45.7	2020-24	1.25	17.5	5.0	2.08	74.2	80.1	7	8
2025	147	45.2	2025-49	0.84	14.5	6.2	2.07	76.8	82.9	5	6
2050	181	53.2	2050-74	0.33	12.6	9.4	2.06	79.5	85.8	3	4
2075	197	68.3	2075-99	0.09	12.1	11.1	2.06	80.9	87.4	3	4
2100	201	71.8	2100-24	0.05	11.8	11.3	2.06	81.9	88.7	2	3
2125	204	73.2	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.5	2.06	82.4	89.2	2	3
2150	205	74.0									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90





# VANUATU

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Jan. 79): 111  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 837

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Lower-middle

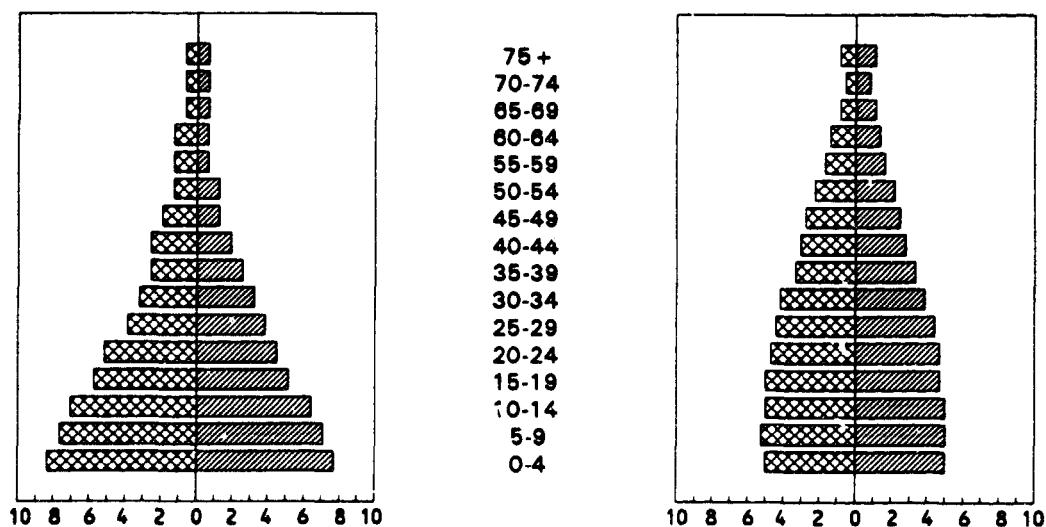
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	117	136	156
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	..	23	25
5-14	Thousands	..	38	44
15-64	Thousands	..	70	83
65+	Thousands	..	4	4
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	10	11	13
Urbanization	Percent urban	18	19	20
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	..	24	27
12-17	Thousands	..	20	23
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	30	35
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	4.0	3.0	2.7
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	..	5.8
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	..	38
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	..	..	61.6
Females	Years	..	..	65.4
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	75
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	100
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	..	8
Net migration	Thousands	..	..	-2
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Fertility		..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Contraception	Unit of measure		Previous	Latest
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married		..	13
Year	women 15-49 using		..	1979
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill			..	..
Iud			..	..
Female sterilization			..	..
Male sterilization			..	..
Condom			..	..
Other modern			..	..
Traditional			..	..

## VANUATU

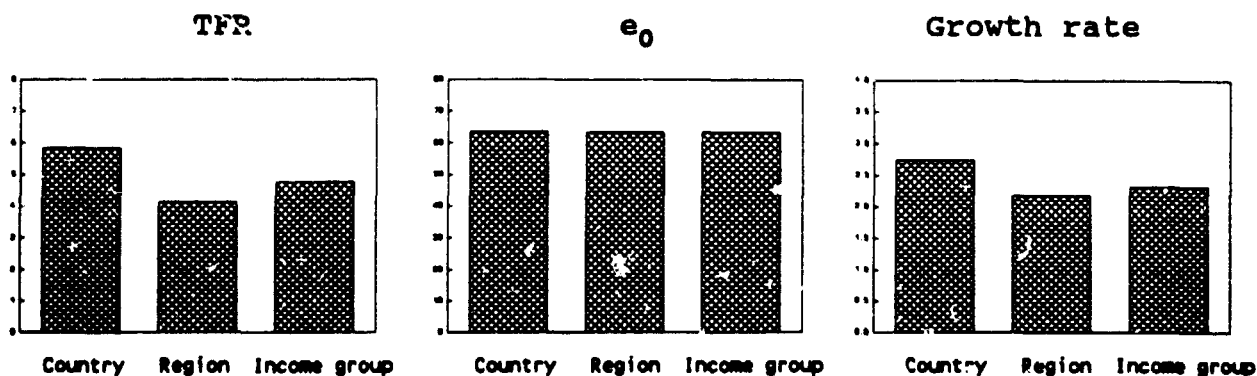
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2030

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CBR	CDR	TFR	e <sub>0</sub> Males	e <sub>0</sub> Females	INR	e <sub>5</sub> x1000
1990	156	87.9	1990-94	3.04	38.5	7.0	5.32	63.1	68.2	63	81
1995	182	84.3	1995-99	2.85	35.4	6.0	4.81	64.8	70.8	52	66
2000	210	80.2	2000-04	2.69	32.3	5.2	4.30	66.6	73.1	43	54
2005	240	76.9	2005-09	2.43	29.1	4.8	3.79	67.8	74.4	36	45
2010	271	70.2	2010-14	2.16	26.1	4.5	3.28	69.1	75.7	29	37
2015	302	64.4	2014-19	1.92	23.6	4.4	2.87	70.3	77.0	22	28
2020	332	58.8	2020-24	1.67	21.1	4.4	2.51	71.6	78.4	15	19
2025	361	54.2	2025-49	1.17	16.6	5.1	2.10	74.8	81.5	7	8
2050	484	49.8	2050-74	0.59	13.4	7.6	2.07	78.4	84.9	4	5
2075	561	62.7	2075-99	0.18	12.3	10.4	2.06	80.2	86.9	3	4
2100	587	70.3	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.4	2	3
2125	598	72.4	2125-49	0.05	11.8	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.0	2	3
2150	603	73.7									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# VIET NAM

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Apr. 89): 64412  
 GNP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): ..

Region: Asia  
 Income Group: Low

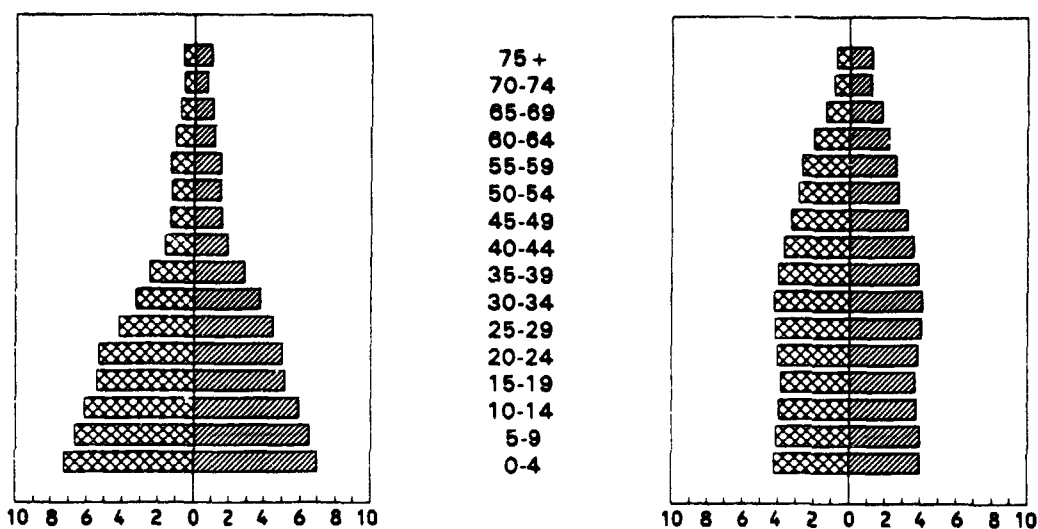
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	53700	59903	67389
Age structure				
0-4	Thousands	8392	9013	9600
5-14	Thousands	14453	15323	16973
15-64	Thousands	28284	32890	37773
65+	Thousands	2570	2677	3043
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	165	184	207
Urbanization	Percent urban	19	20	22
School-age population				
6-11	Thousands	8671	9361	10442
12-17	Thousands	7921	8529	9051
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	12487	14406	16609
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	2.2	2.2	2.4
Fertility				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	5.6	4.8	4.1
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	38	35	32
Mortality				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	60.1	62.2	63.8
Females	Years	63.8	66.0	67.9
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	62	53	46
Under 5 mortality risk ( $a_5$ )	1000 $a_5$	128	105	59
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	9	8	8
Net migration	Thousands	..	-500	-250
Govt. assessment of				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
Contraception	Unit of measure	Previous	Latest	
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married women 15-44 using	44	58	
Year		1985	1986	
Contraceptive mix	Percent using			
Pill		1	1	
Iud		32	46	
Female sterilization		1	2	
Male sterilization		..	0	
Condom		9	9	
Other modern		0	0	
Traditional		0	0	

## VIET NAM

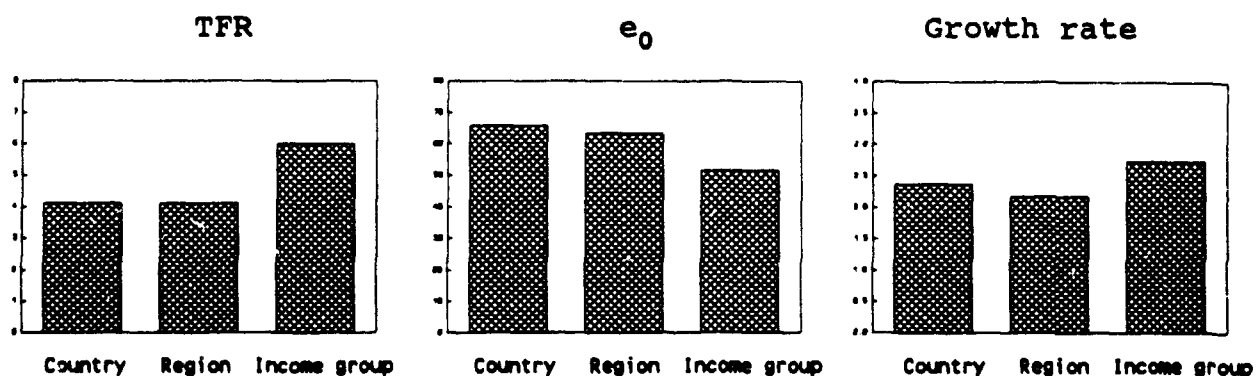
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2010

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CDR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	67389	78.4	1990-94	2.23	29.4	6.8	3.49	64.9	69.4	39	49
1995	75348	72.9	1995-99	1.93	25.6	6.2	3.01	66.3	71.0	32	39
2000	82967	66.2	2000-04	1.65	22.2	5.6	2.60	67.7	72.7	26	32
2005	90116	58.1	2005-09	1.41	19.4	5.4	2.24	68.8	73.9	23	27
2010	96677	50.1	2010-14	1.32	18.5	5.3	2.12	70.0	75.2	19	23
2015	103269	45.0	2014-19	1.28	18.0	5.2	2.10	71.2	76.6	15	18
2020	110095	43.9	2020-24	1.19	17.1	5.2	2.09	72.5	78.0	11	14
2025	116817	45.3	2025-49	0.78	14.4	6.7	2.08	75.5	81.3	6	8
2050	141810	56.3	2050-74	0.29	12.6	9.8	2.07	78.8	84.8	3	5
2075	152379	67.4	2075-99	0.10	12.1	11.1	2.06	80.5	86.9	3	4
2100	156185	71.3	2100-24	0.06	11.9	11.3	2.06	81.7	88.4	2	3
2125	158507	72.9	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.2	89.0	2	3
2150	159675	73.8									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



# WESTERN SAMOA

## 1. Recent Trends

Most recent census (000s, Nov. 81): 156  
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars, 1988): 688

Region: Asia  
Income Group: Lower-middle

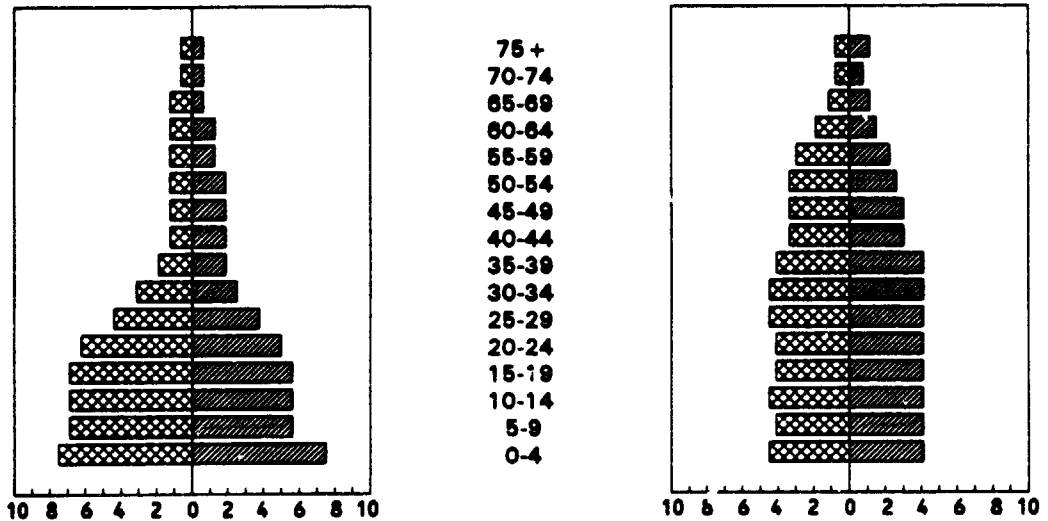
Population and age structure	Unit of measure	1980	1985	1990
Total Population (mid-year)	Thousands	155	157	160
<b>Age structure</b>				
0-4	Thousands	..	22	24
5-14	Thousands	..	43	40
15-64	Thousands	..	87	90
65+	Thousands	..	5	6
Density	Pop. per sq. km.	55	55	57
Urbanization	Percent urban	21	22	23
<b>School-age population</b>				
6-11	Thousands	..	25	24
12-17	Thousands	..	26	24
Women of childbearing age 15-49	Thousands	..	36	36
<hr/>				
Vital rates and policy	Unit of measure	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
Annual growth rate	Percent	0.7	0.3	0.4
<b>Fertility</b>				
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Births per woman	..	5.5	4.8
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Births per 1000 pop.	..	38	34
<b>Mortality</b>				
Life expectancy at birth ( $e_0$ )				
Males	Years	61.0	62.0	63.0
Females	Years	64.3	66.2	68.0
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Per 1000 live births	..	..	50
Under 5 mortality risk ( $q_5$ )	1000 $q_5$	..	..	65
Crude death rate (CDR)	Deaths per 1000 pop.	..	8	7
Net migration	Thousands	..	-6	-18
<b>Govt. assessment of</b>				
Population growth rate		Too high	Too high	Too high
Fertility		Too high	Too high	Too high
<hr/>				
Contraception	Unit of measure		Previous	Latest
<hr/>				
Contraceptive prevalence	percent of married		..	19
Year	women 15-49 using		..	1982
<b>Contraceptive mix</b>				
	Percent using			
Pill			..	..
Iud			..	..
Female sterilization			..	..
Male sterilization			..	..
Condom			..	..
Other modern			..	..
Traditional			..	..

## WESTERN SAMOA

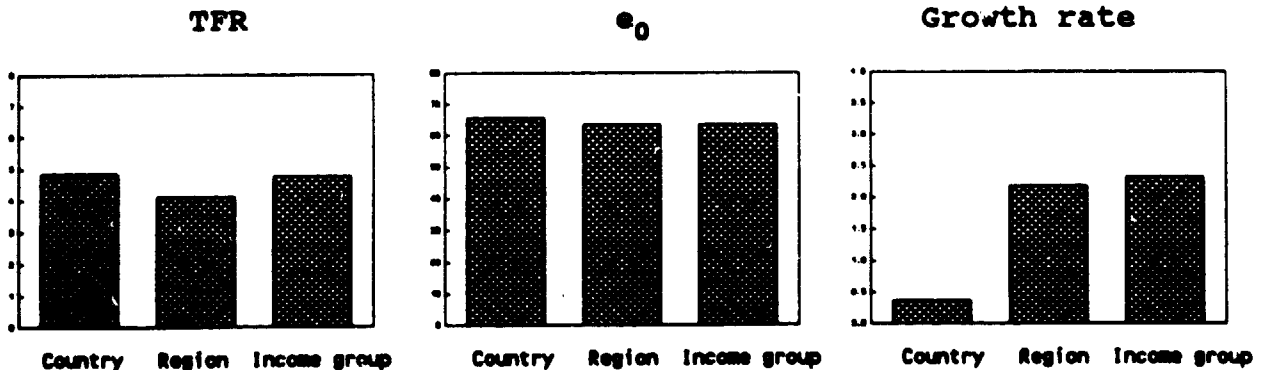
### 2. Projections - NRR=1 by 2020

Year	Population	Dep. ratio	Period	Growth rate	CDR	CFR	TFR	$e_0$ Males	$e_0$ Females	IMR	$e_5$ x1000
1990	160	78.1	1990-94	1.26	31.7	6.8	4.26	63.8	70.2	42	53
1995	171	77.2	1995-99	1.52	28.2	6.3	3.68	64.8	72.5	35	43
2000	184	75.2	2000-04	1.64	24.3	5.8	3.10	66.1	74.6	29	34
2005	200	66.1	2005-09	1.69	22.4	5.5	2.76	67.3	75.7	25	30
2010	217	57.5	2010-14	1.55	20.8	5.3	2.46	68.6	76.9	21	25
2015	235	50.8	2014-19	1.38	18.8	5.1	2.19	69.9	78.1	17	20
2020	252	46.9	2020-24	1.27	17.6	5.0	2.09	71.2	79.4	13	16
2025	268	44.6	2025-49	0.91	15.0	6.0	2.07	74.5	82.3	7	8
2050	337	53.0	2050-74	0.36	12.9	9.2	2.06	78.2	85.4	3	5
2075	369	66.4	2075-99	0.12	12.2	11.0	2.06	80.1	87.2	3	4
2100	380	71.0	2100-24	0.07	11.9	11.2	2.06	81.6	88.6	2	3
2125	387	72.6	2125-49	0.03	11.7	11.4	2.06	82.1	89.1	2	3
2150	390	73.7									

### 3. Age structure (percent): 1990 and 2025



### 4. Comparison of Country with Region and Income Group, 1985-90



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