



World Demographic Maps

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Population Added Between 1994 and 2020

World population is expected to increase by about 2.3 billion between 1994 and 2020, from 5.6 billion to 7.9 billion. Countries with large populations and high or even moderate population growth rates tend to stand out on a map representing the absolute growth that is expected to occur between 1994 and 2020. China (*Mainland*) and India, for example, have the world's largest populations and will add the most people during the interval, 234 million and 401 million, respectively. The seventh and tenth largest countries, Pakistan and Nigeria, will add well over 100 million each, while

eight ranked Bangladesh will add about 85 million. The United States, the world's third largest country, will add about 62 million.

Although the eye is drawn to countries adding the most people, there are some interesting findings among other countries as well: More people are likely to be added in both Senegal and Somalia than in Russia, even though Russia's population today is 17 times greater than that of Senegal and 22 times greater than that of Somalia. The amount to be added in Senegal and Somalia, more than

10 million each, is larger than their current population size.

Some large countries will add minimal amounts to their populations in the coming decades. For example, the United Kingdom, with a 1994 population of 58 million, will add just under 2 million; Germany, with 81 million now, will add about 1.3 million; and Japan, with 125 million now, will add less than 1 million. Italy, whose population now is about the same as that of the United Kingdom, is expected to lose nearly 300 thousand by the year 2020.

Population Growth Rates: 1994

The world population growth rate in 1994 is estimated at 1.5 percent. Most of the countries with the highest rates of population growth are in Africa and the Near East. Some of them are among the world's largest countries, for example, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Zaire, each with rates above 3 percent in 1994. Others are growing even faster; the populations of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, and Togo, for example, have

growth rates of 3.5 percent or higher. In all these countries, the growth results almost entirely from natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths.

Some countries have high growth rates influenced not only by natural increase but by immigration as well. Migration may be due to economic conditions (the country may attract guest workers, or large numbers of its own

people may be returning from work abroad) or to refugee movement (again, either acceptance of refugees from abroad or its own returnees). Countries with high growth rates influenced heavily by immigration include Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Cayman Islands, and French Guiana. In the sending countries, emigration tends to moderate growth rates that would otherwise be higher.

Percent of Population Under 15 Years of Age: 1994

Worldwide, about 32 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. In many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East, 45 percent or more of the population is under 15. In Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia, and Yemen, about half of the population is in that youngest age group. The countries with the largest proportion of their population under age 15 years are those with the highest fertility levels. Even in countries where fertility has begun to decline, but only recently, a large proportion of the total population was born in the last 15 years.

A young age structure places an enormous burden on each country's labor force to provide for so large a proportion of unproductive citizens and a heavy economic strain on individual families. It poses an immense challenge for governments and private organizations to provide health facilities for the children and to educate them in preparation for their role in society.

As fertility begins to decline, the proportion of the population in the youngest age groups begins to decrease. In most Asian countries and

in virtually all countries of Latin America, for example, this proportion has already fallen. In Mexico and Central America and in most of the Andean countries of South America, as well as in India and Pakistan, between 35 and 45 percent of the population is under 15 years of age. In Colombia, and elsewhere in South America, the proportion ranges from 25 to 34 percent. The proportion of youth is at moderate levels also in the Caribbean, except in Haiti, where children and young teens comprise 46 percent of the population.

Percent of Population 60 Years of Age and Over: 1994

Worldwide, about 9 percent of the population is 60 years of age or older. In the developed countries, where fertility has gradually declined to levels near or even below replacement, and where life expectancy at birth is at record levels, the population has been "aging" for some time. In the United States, Canada, Russia, and Australia, 16 or 17 percent of the population is over 60 years of age. In Japan and many countries of Europe, the proportion is even greater—as high as 21 or 22 percent in Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Sweden. Public attention has become focused on the older ages in most of these

countries as individuals and governments try to cope with problems relating to health care, shelter, pensions, and other issues associated with the elderly.

Where fertility has fallen from previously high levels, such as in China (*Mainland* and *Taiwan*) and the southern cone countries of South America, the population has begun its aging process. Between 8 and 15 percent of people are elderly in those areas. The same trend has started, but is less far along, elsewhere in Latin America and in much of Asia, where about 5 to 8 percent of the

population is age 60 years and over. South Africa, Turkey, Algeria, and Egypt fall into this category as well.

In the high fertility countries, particularly in Africa and the Near East, small proportions of the population, often under 5 percent, are in the elderly ages. In Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and others, under 4 percent are age 60 and over. In Kuwait and United Arab Emirates, only 2 or 3 percent are in this oldest age group; in those countries, the population age distribution is unusually skewed due to a large immigration of persons of labor force ages.

Total Fertility Rates: 1994

Worldwide, the total fertility rate is just over 3 births per woman. Women in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East have more children than do women in other world regions. The map shows the highest category as 5 or more births per woman, but in fact there are 45 countries (32 in Sub-Saharan Africa) where women have, on average, 6 or more births. Among these, several have total fertility rates of 7 or more and, in Rwanda, the average is more than 8 births per woman.

With declining fertility, a number of countries now have rates between 4 and 5 births per woman: Bolivia and Paraguay in South America; several Central American countries; Egypt, South Africa, and Botswana in Africa; Bangladesh and Mongolia in Asia; and some smaller countries and island nations of the Pacific.

In some large countries, fertility has fallen further still, and is now in the range between 3 and 4 births per woman. These include Mexico, Peru, Algeria, Turkey, India, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

Countries with an average of 2 to 3 births per woman are a varied group: Those with between 2.5 and 3 births per woman include Indonesia and several countries in South America, while those near or just below replacement level (about 2.1 births per woman) include the United States, Sweden, the Baltic States, and Thailand. Most European countries, as well as Canada, Australia, Russia, Japan, South Korea, and China (*Mainland* and *Taiwan*) have under 2 births per woman, below the number required to "replace" each couple in the population.

Adolescent Fertility Rates, Ages 15 to 19: 1994

In most countries where total fertility is still high, childbearing typically begins at young ages. Annual fertility in the adolescent ages, 15 to 19 years, is above 75 births per 1,000 women in virtually all of Sub-Saharan Africa, and in much of North Africa and the Near East. It is particularly high in some countries of West Africa: over 220 births per 1,000 women in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Sierra Leone. In Asia, fertility begins early in Afghanistan and Bangladesh and in some smaller countries. In Latin America, adolescent fertility is high in

Bolivia, Paraguay, and most of Central America. Several Caribbean islands also have high rates. High adolescent fertility rates are often associated with early marriage, limited education, and high infant mortality.

Adolescent fertility rates in some large countries are at slightly more moderate levels, between 50 and 75 births per 1,000 women per year. At the higher end of this range are Mexico, India, and Pakistan, and at the lower end, Indonesia, the United States, and parts of South America.

Lower still are the annual rates (between 25 and 50 births per 1,000 women) in Brazil, Canada, United Kingdom, and much of Eastern Europe. In most Western European countries, adolescent fertility rates are below 15 births per 1,000 women; they are especially low in the Netherlands and Switzerland, only 6 or 7 births per 1,000 women. Other countries in the very lowest category are Hong Kong and South Korea (only 6 per 1,000). In Japan, the adolescent fertility rate is just 3 births per 1,000 women each year.

Adolescent Fertility as a Percent of Total Fertility: 1994

Between 15 and 20 percent of total fertility is attributable to adolescent women ages 15 to 19 years in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Sierra Leone. In these countries, the overall fertility rate is 6 or 7 births per woman. Also in Gabon and Chad, where total fertility is about 4 and 5 births per woman, respectively, a large proportion of the total is attributable to adolescents. Elsewhere in Africa, even in countries where teenagers have high fertility, rates are high in other adult ages as well, so that adolescent fertility comprises a smaller proportion of the total.

Rwanda and Cuba present some interesting contrasts. In Rwanda, where the total fertility rate of 8.2 births per woman is probably the highest rate in the world, less than 5 percent of the total is due to adolescent fertility. In Cuba, on the other hand, where the total fertility rate of 1.8 births per woman is well below replacement level, nearly 25 percent of the total is due to teenage fertility.

In the United States, where total fertility is around replacement level, and in Indonesia, India, and Bangladesh, where it ranges from

2.8 to 4.5 births per woman, between 10 and 15 percent of the total is attributable to adolescent fertility. In many European countries, under 5 percent of total fertility is attributable to adolescents, for example, in Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland. In some Asian societies, the proportion is equally low: in China (*Mainland and Taiwan*), Hong Kong, Singapore, and Vietnam. In North Korea and South Korea, adolescent fertility comprises less than 2 percent of the total, and in Japan, just 1 percent.

Infant Mortality Rates: 1994

Worldwide, about 65 infants die in their first year for each 1,000 born. In 33 countries, the rate is more than 100 per 1,000. These countries include 24 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 6 in Asia, 2 in the Near East and North Africa, and 1 in the Caribbean. Most of the countries with high infant mortality also have high overall fertility, and a high fertility rate among adolescents. A varied group of countries has infant mortality rates that are

somewhat lower but still above 50 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. This group includes some with moderately high total fertility rates (Egypt and Bolivia, for example), some where fertility is about average (India and Peru), and some where it is below average (Brazil) or even low, such as China (*Mainland*). Some countries (such as Botswana and Mongolia) have managed to reduce infant mortality to moderate levels (between 25 and

50 infant deaths per 1,000 births) even as fertility remains fairly high, while others (Thailand and Russia) have quite low fertility but only moderate infant mortality. Most countries of Eastern Europe have infant mortality rates under 25 per 1,000, and in most of Western Europe and North America, fewer than 10 infants die in their first year for every 1,000 born. Lowest rates are in Finland (5 per 1,000) and Japan (4 per 1,000).



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This statistical brief is intended as a companion to a set of maps accompanying the report, *World Population Profile: 1994*.