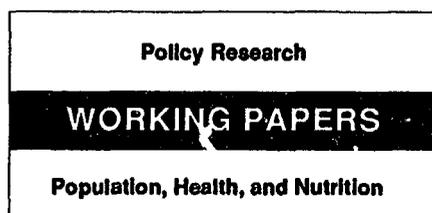


WPS 1032

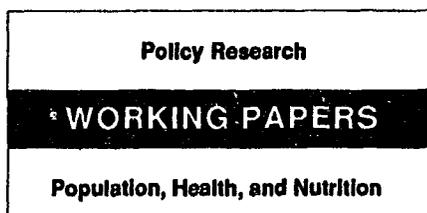


Population and Human Resources
Department
The World Bank
November 1992
WPS 1032

East Asia and Pacific Region South Asia Region Population Projections 1992-93 Edition

Eduard Bos
My T. Vu
and
Ann Levin

The Bank's largest region is East Asia and Pacific, which currently has 30 percent of the world's population. It is followed by South Asia with 21 percent, Africa with 10 percent, Europe and Central Asia with 9 percent, Latin America and the Caribbean with 8 percent, and Middle East and North Africa with 5 percent.



WPS 1032

This paper is a product of the Population, Health, and Nutrition Division and the Population Policy and Advisory Service of the Population and Human Resources Department. Copies of the paper are available free from the World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433. Please contact Otilia Nadora, room S6-065, extension 31091 (November 1992).

Population projections for all countries are prepared annually by the Bank's Population and Human Resources Department. They are published first in summary form in the Bank's *World Development Report* and later in greater detail as technical notes or working papers and, in alternate years, as a book.

Separate papers cover the six Bank regions: (1) Africa (Sub-Saharan), (2) Latin America and the Caribbean (and Northern America), (3) East Asia and Pacific region and South Asia region combined, and (4) Europe and Central Asia region and Middle East and North Africa region combined.

Among trends observed:

- In Asia, most countries have begun the transition from high to low fertility, with declines in many countries starting before and during the 1970s. In East and Southeast Asia, fertility has already reached a low level of 2.5 children per woman. South Asia, at 4.1 children per woman, has progressed less far in this process, and Southwest Asia has still further to go. But each subregion of the Asian continent includes countries at different stages of the fertility transition: each subregion has at least one country with a total fertility rate of 6 or greater and one country with replacement-level fertility. The projections of when replacement

fertility will be reached in the region as a whole are determined by the trends in individual countries with the slowest decline; the Asian subregion aggregates will therefore be late in achieving this.

- South Asia has the worst mortality conditions of the Asian subregions, but improvement has been quite rapid since the mid-1970s, with life expectancy increasing from 49 to 59 years currently. Life expectancy in Southwest Asia is near the world's average, while it is well above that in East and Southeast Asia at 70 years. East and Southeast Asia contains some of the countries (Japan and Hong Kong) with the highest measured life expectancies in the world.

- The most populous country in the world is China, with a population of 1.2 billion. Its population growth rate, 1.5 percent in the early 1990s, is low for a low-income country and is due to the low level of fertility achieved in the last two decades.

- India, the second most populous country, has an estimated population of 883 million in 1992. Because of its higher total fertility rate, it is growing faster than China — 2.0 percent a year — despite higher mortality. The population of India is projected to surpass the 1 billion mark in the year 2000 and to surpass China in total population by 2120.

The Policy Research Working Paper Series disseminates the findings of work under way in the Bank. 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.

**East Asia and Pacific Region
South Asia Region
Population Projections**

1992-93 Edition

**Eduard Bos
My T. Vu
Ann Levin**

CONTENTS

<p>Foreword iii</p> <p>Acknowledgements v</p> <p>Introduction vii</p> <p>Overview of Trends and Projections viii</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">World and Regions viii</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Population Growth viii</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Fertility xii</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Mortality xiii</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Migration xiv</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Age Structure xiv</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">World Bank Regions and Income Groups .. xv</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Some Country Results xxiii</p> <p>Summary Tables xxv</p> <p>Special Topic I: Projecting AIDS Mortality .. iv</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Epidemiological Model iv</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Simulations lviii</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Application to Sub-Saharan Countries lxi</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Conclusions lxix</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">References lxx</p> <p>Special Topic II: Demographic Trends in the Republics of the Former U.S.S.R. lxxi</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">References lxxv</p> <p>Data and Methods lxxvi</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Sources of Population Data lxxxiv</p> <p>References xciv</p> <p>Addendum xcv</p>	<p>Detailed Population Projections 1</p> <p>World, Regions, and Income Groups 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">World 2</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">LDC 4</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">MDC 6</p> <p>Geographic Regions</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Africa 8</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">East Africa 10</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">West Africa 12</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">North Africa 14</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">America 16</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Latin America and the Caribbean 18</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Northern America 20</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Asia 22</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">East and Southeast Asia 24</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">South Asia 26</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Southwest Asia 28</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Europe and Former Soviet Republics 30</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Oceania 32</p> <p>Income Groups</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Low-income Economies 34</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lower-middle-income Economies 36</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Upper-middle-income Economies 38</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">High-income economies 40</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Nonreporting Nonmember Economies 42</p>
---	--

East Asia and Pacific Region	45	India	92
East Asia and Pacific	46	Indonesia	94
Country Department I	48	Japan	96
Country Department II	50	Kiribati	98
Country Department III	52	Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	100
Nonborrowers	54	Korea, Rep. of	102
Asean	56	Lao	104
South Asia Region	59	Macao	106
South Asia	60	Malaysia	108
Country Department I	62	Maldives	110
Country Department II	64	Micronesia, Fed. States of	112
Country Department III	66	Mongolia	114
Countries, Economies,		Myanmar	116
and Territories	69	Nepal	118
Afghanistan	70	New Caledonia	120
Australia	72	New Zealand	122
Bangladesh	74	Other Micronesia	124
Bhutan	76	Other Polynesia	126
Brunei	78	Pakistan	128
Cambodia	80	Papua New Guinea	130
China (excluding Taiwan)	82	Philippines	132
Fiji	84	Singapore	134
French Polynesia	86	Solomon Islands	136
Guam	88	Sri Lanka	138
Hong Kong	90	Taiwan, China	140
		Thailand	142
		Tonga	144
		Vanuatu	146
		Viet Nam	148
		Western Samoa	150

FOREWORD

Population projections for all countries 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 technical notes or working papers and, in alternate years, as a book.

Four separate working papers cover the six Bank regions: Africa (Sub-Saharan), Latin America and the Caribbean (and Northern America), East Asia and Pacific region and South Asia region combined, and Europe and Central Asia region and Middle East and North Africa region combined.

This year's projections contain two major changes from the previous edition. First, projected mortality from AIDS has been incorporated in the tables for Sub-Saharan African countries. Second, demographic estimates and projections are provided separately for each of the fifteen countries that constituted the Soviet Union.

We intend these papers to provide convenient and up-to-date references on the likely demographic future of each country. We hope it will facilitate the process of taking population into account in development work.

Thomas W. Merrick
Senior Population Adviser
Population and Human Resources Department

