

1. Demographic trends

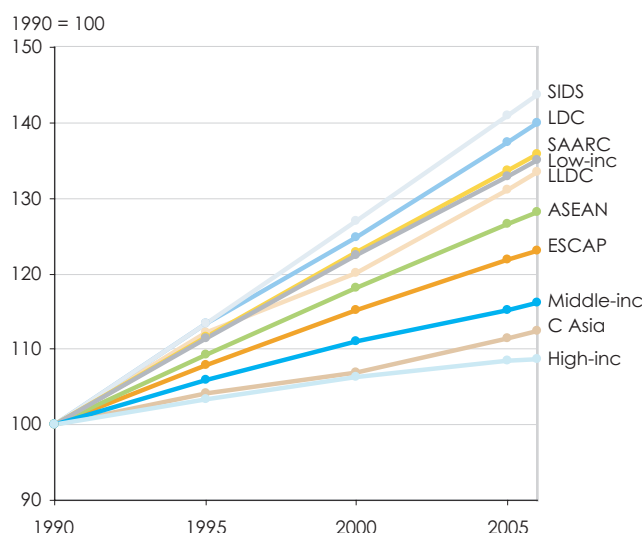
The Asian and Pacific region is home to over 4 billion people, more than 60 per cent of the world's population.

The region's share in the global population has not changed since 1990, but the absolute number of people has increased by 760 million, which is almost double the present population of North America. Of the 10 most populated countries in the world, 7 are in Asia and the Pacific.

China and India are the most populated countries in the world, with populations of 1.3 billion and 1.1 billion, respectively. Half of the region's population lives in these two countries. Indonesia, the fourth most populated country in the world, is home to more than 228 million people.

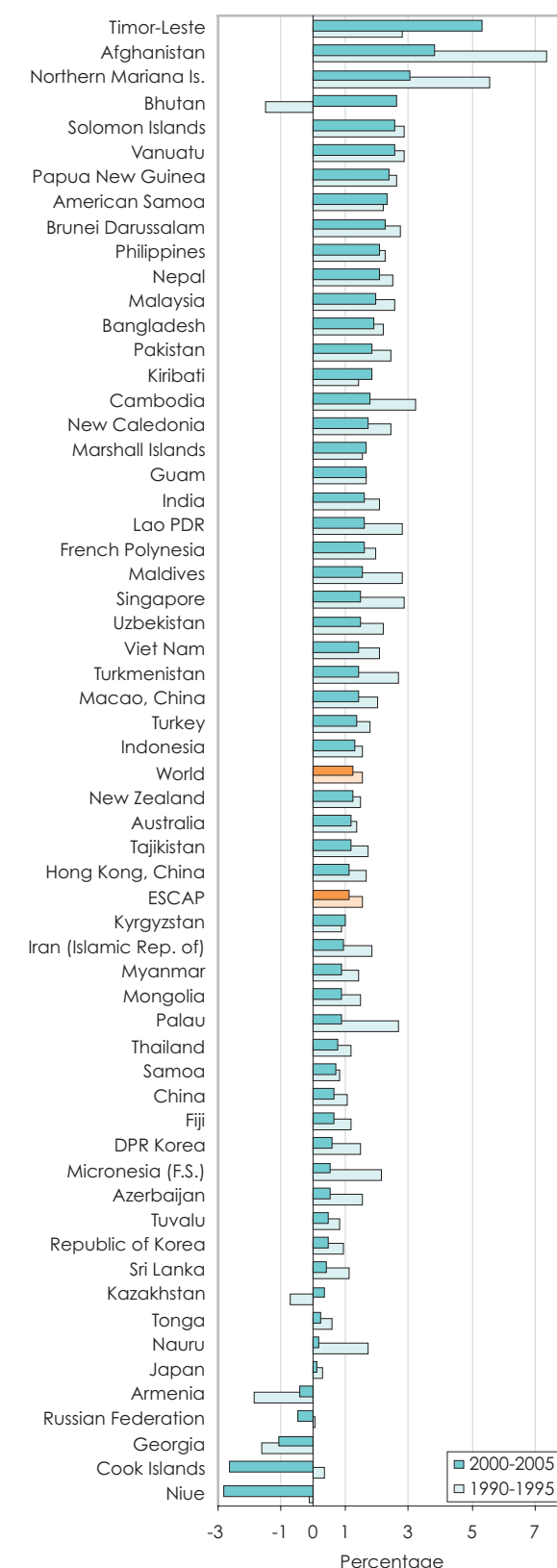
Between 1990 and 2006, the population of Asia and the Pacific has grown at half the rate of Africa — the region with the fastest growth. Latin America and the Caribbean has grown at almost the same pace as Asia and the Pacific, while in Europe and North America population growth has stagnated since 1990.

Figure 1.1 Population growth for selected groups of Asian and Pacific countries/areas, 1990-2006



The highest population growth within Asia and the Pacific has taken place in small island developing States, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and SAARC member countries, as shown in figure 1.1. Small island developing States have grown at an average rate of over 2 per cent since the early 1990s. In fact, out of the 10 countries with the highest population growth rates Asia and the Pacific, 6 are small island developing States.

Figure 1.2 Average annual population growth rate in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



The Northern Mariana Islands recorded the highest population growth rate among small island developing States from 2000 to 2005, while the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Brunei

Darussalam, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu have also seen their populations increase, at rates of over 2 per cent per year.

The population of Central Asia has barely changed, with Armenia, Georgia and Kazakhstan actually experiencing a decline in the number of citizens. The population of the Russian Federation decreased by over 5 million people between 1990 and 2006, largely due to a long period of low fertility, which has been less than 1.5 children per woman since the early 1990s.

The Asian and Pacific region has the lowest fertility rate among developing regions — an average total fertility rate of 2.4 children per woman, which is down from 2.9 in 1990-1995. Africa, in contrast, has a fertility rate of 5, while the rates in North America and Europe are 2 and 1.4 children per woman, respectively — below the 2.1 replacement rate.

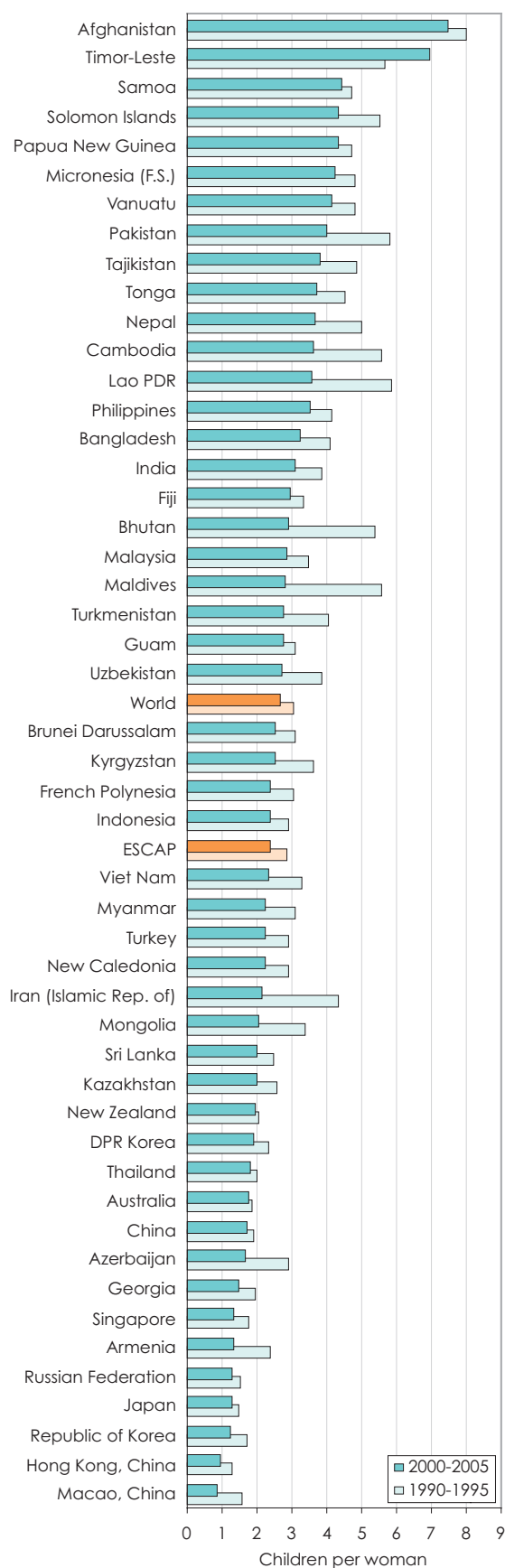
Fertility in landlocked developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and the SAARC region is 3.3 children per woman or above. All of these country groupings registered a fall in total fertility rates between 1990 and 2006, as did ASEAN member countries and Central Asian countries, whose fertility rates decreased from an average of 3 children per woman in 1990 to their current levels of 2.5 and 2.4, respectively.

The lowest fertility rates in Asia and the Pacific are found in Central Asian and high-income countries and areas; noteworthy examples are Macao, China, and Hong Kong, China, which have rates below 1 child per woman, as shown in figure 1.3. On the other hand, Afghanistan (7.5) and Timor-Leste (7), along with various small island developing States (over 4), have the highest fertility rates in the region.

Similarly, crude birth rates in Asia and the Pacific have come down at a faster pace than in any other region. In 1990-1995, there were 24 births per 1,000 population, compared with 19 in 2000-2005. Birth rates in low-income economies fell more than in any other income grouping in the region but remained at high levels in comparison with middle- and high-income economies.

The highest birth rates were recorded in Afghanistan, at 49 per 1,000 people, and Timor-Leste, with close to 42 per 1,000 people. Many small island developing States also have birth rates over 30 per 1,000. On the other hand, crude birth rates in all Central Asian countries fell between 1990-1995 and 2000-2005.

Figure 1.3 Fertility rate in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



Lower fertility has been followed by lower mortality in the region as a whole. Asia and the Pacific recorded a decrease in its crude death rate from 8.5 to 7.8 deaths per 1,000 people between

1990-1995 and 2000-2005. This contrasts sharply with the rates in Africa and Europe; at 13.9 and 10.6 deaths per 1,000 people, respectively, they are the highest in the world.

Only 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific registered an increase in death rates between 1990-1995 and 2000-2005. Among those with the largest increases are the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where the crude death rate moved from 6 to 9 per 1,000 people, and the Russian Federation, where the rate increased from 13 to 16 per 1,000 people during the same period.

Although Afghanistan registered a decrease in its death rate, it still has the highest death rate in the region, at 21 per 1,000 people, and the fourth highest in the world, after Sierra Leone, Angola and Zambia.

The dependent population is the share of children aged 0 to 14 and adults 65 years and above as a percentage of the total population. Longer expected life spans have translated into an increase in the dependent population in many countries, while higher fertility rates commonly contribute to higher shares of children aged 0 to 14.

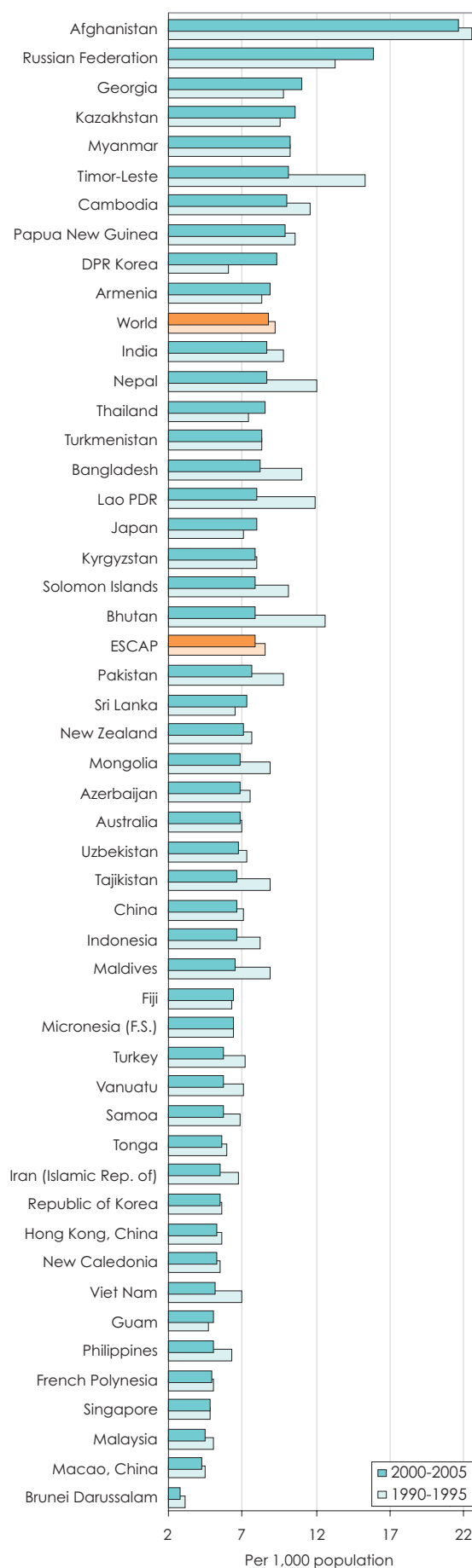
Children aged 0 to 14 account for 36 per cent of the total population of landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States, compared with the regional average of 29 per cent. In Africa, children in this age group account for 42 per cent of the total population.

The largest decline in the share of the population under age 15 took place in the ASEAN region and Central Asia, from over 36 per cent in 1990, to around 29 per cent by 2006. Between 1990 and 2006, the share of children below 15 years of age increased in only 13—mostly African—countries. Afghanistan and Timor-Leste were the only Asian and Pacific countries among them.

The share of adults over 65 years of age, on the other hand, has increased in Asia and the Pacific. In 1990, 5.9 per cent of the total population of Asia was over 65 years old, but by 2006 this proportion had increased to 8.4 per cent. Among all regions, only Europe and North America have higher shares of senior citizens, at 16.8 and 12.4 per cent, respectively.

In the high-income economies of the region, close to 18 per cent of the total population is over the age of 65, up from 11 per cent in 1990. In other income groups, this proportion is far lower: 8 per cent in middle-income economies and 5 per cent in low-income economies.

Figure 1.4 Crude death rate in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



Central Asian countries had the largest increase in the relative size of this population group, to 7.7 per cent in 2006 from 5.5 per cent in 1990. Within this subregion, the share of the 65-plus age group in Armenia, Georgia and the Russian Federation rose to over 12 per cent during this period.

Overall, the share of the dependent population — those aged below 15 and 65 and above — in Asia and the Pacific declined between 1990 and 2006. The share of the dependent population increased in only four countries in the region: Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and Timor-Leste. In the case of Afghanistan and Timor-Leste, this was due to an increase in the share of the young population, while in the case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan it was due to a rise in share of the aging population.

Higher female life expectancy is reflected in the sex ratio (females to males) normally tilting towards females at successively older age cohorts. The ratio of girls to boys is usually lower than that of females to males in the general population. However, at just 92 (in percentage terms), the ratio of girls to boys in Asia and the Pacific is particularly low and has been decreasing during the last 16 years. In Africa, for example, the ratio is 98 and has been at that level since 1990.

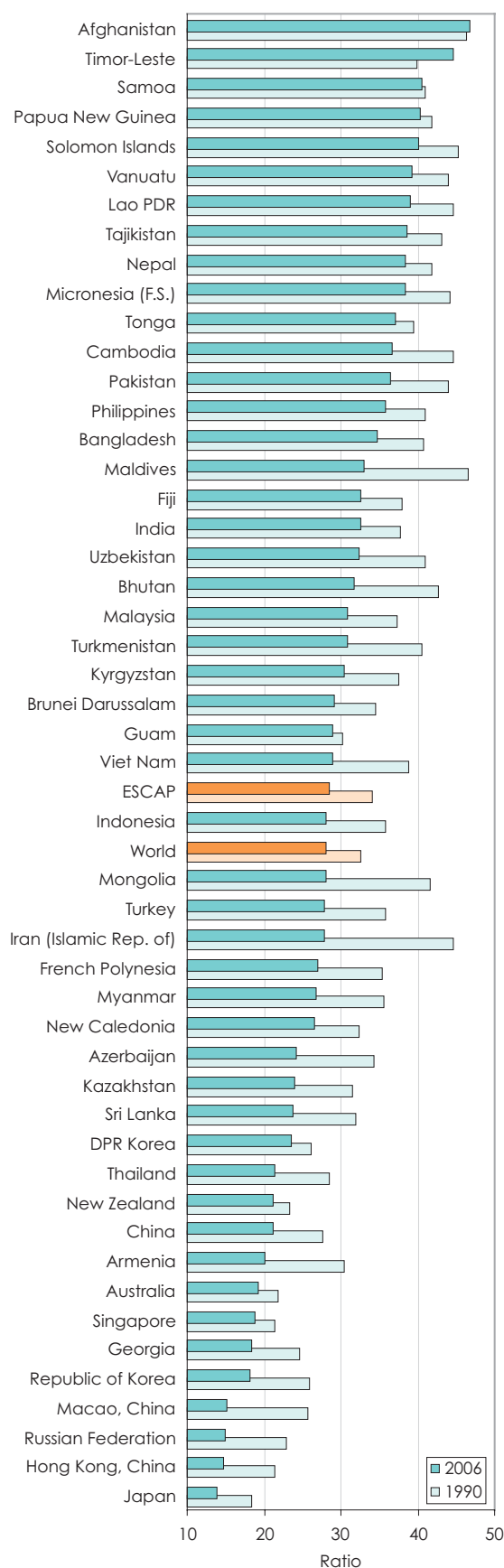
The ratios of girls to boys in China and India tilt the Asian and Pacific average towards a larger number of boys. In India, there are less than 92 girls for every 100 boys, and in China there are even fewer: just 86 girls per 100 boys. China, along with Armenia and Azerbaijan, has the lowest ratio of girls to boys in the world. Moreover, China has recorded a decline in this ratio, from 91 girls per 100 boys in 1990 to its latest level.

Although the sex distribution is somewhat less skewed towards boys at older age cohorts, Asia and the Pacific is the only region in the world with a female to male ratio of less than 100. In 2006, there were 96 women per 100 men, a figure that has not changed since the early 1990s.

In Latin America and the Caribbean as well as North America, there were 103 women per 100 men in 2006, while in Europe there were 106 women per 100 men. Within the Asian and Pacific region, Central Asia has the highest proportion of women to men, at 105, compared with the SAARC region, which, at 94, is below the regional average.

Among countries with a higher number of women than men, the highest proportion is 130 women for every 100 men and belongs to the

Figure 1.5 Proportion of children aged 0-14 in total population in Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2006



Northern Mariana Islands, which has registered one of the most pronounced changes in this respect since 1990, when there were 91 women for every 100 men. The country's demographic transformation

Figure 1.6 Female population in Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2006

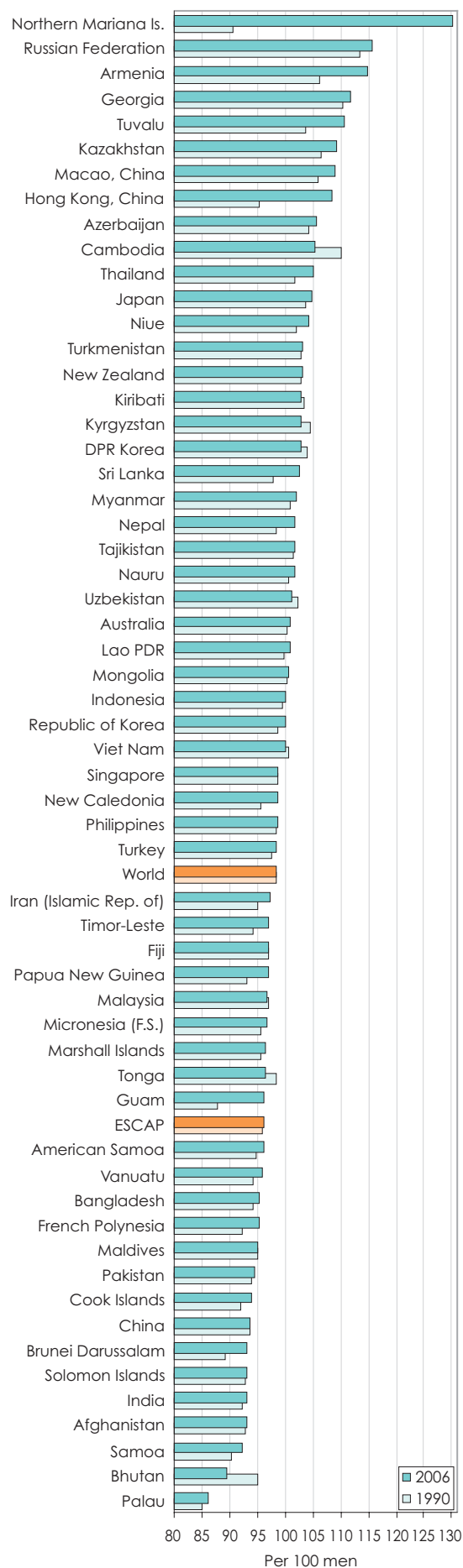
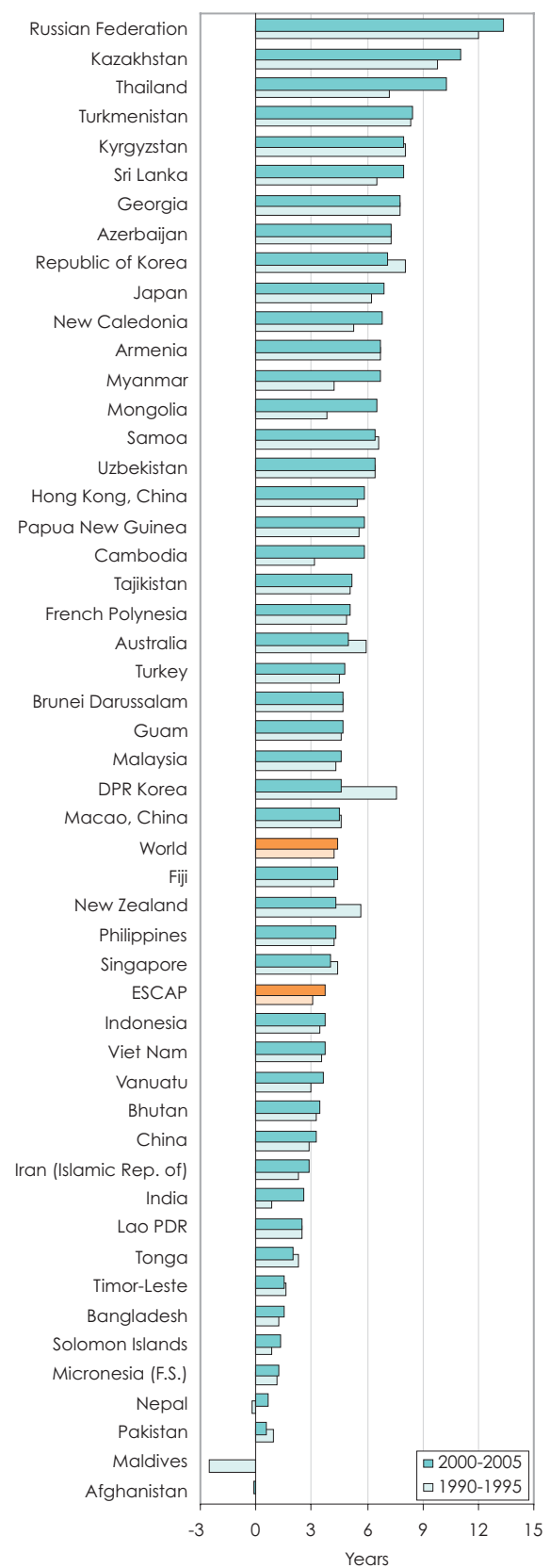


Figure 1.7 Difference in life expectancy at birth between females and males in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



is mainly due to an influx of female guest workers who are predominantly employed in the garment industry.

Globally, women live longer than men, and this is also the case for Asia and the Pacific. Female life expectancy in the region is 70 years, while male life expectancy is 66 years. For both men and women, life expectancy in the Asian and Pacific region has increased by the same number of years — three — for all country income groups, which suggests that a higher income is not the only determinant of better health.

Among country groupings, however, disparities are evident. ASEAN recorded the highest increase in female as well as male life expectancy, by five and four years, to 71 and 66 years, respectively. In least developed countries, life expectancy rose by four years for both sexes, but despite this, they still have the lowest life expectancy in Asia and the Pacific, at 61 years for women and 58 for men.

In landlocked developing countries and Central Asian countries, life expectancy has barely changed. For both women and men, life expectancy

rose by only one year in landlocked developing countries, and in Central Asian countries there was almost no change. Moreover, Central Asian countries recorded the largest difference between female and male life expectancy, at eight years, which is equivalent to the difference between the sexes in high-income economies.

Among the five countries with the largest difference between female and male life expectancy, four are in North and Central Asia. In the Russian Federation, women can expect to live 13 years longer than men, while in Kazakhstan women live 11 years longer. In Thailand — the only ASEAN member near the top of the list — women can expect to live a decade longer than men.

Life expectancy in Afghanistan, at 42 years, is not only the lowest in the Asian and Pacific region for both men and women, but it is also more than 20 years below the regional average. This figure contrasts starkly with life expectancy in Australia, Japan and Hong Kong, China, where women can expect to live over 83 years, while men live close to 78 years.

Total population (thousands): De facto mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum. *Aggregates:* Sum of individual country values. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Average annual population growth rate (percentage): The average annual rate of change in the total population over a five-year period, starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population as weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population): The total number of births in a population during a given period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population during that period, generally approximated by the size of the population at the mid-point of the period multiplied by the length of the period in years. Presented per 1,000 people for five-year periods. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population as weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Crude death rate (per 1,000 population): The ratio of the number of deaths occurring during a calendar year to the number exposed to the risk of dying during the same period, equivalent to the mean population or average population for the period. Presented per 1,000 people for five-year periods. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population as

weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Proportion of children in total population (percentage): The proportion of children aged 0-14 in the total population. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using the population aged 0-14 as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Proportion of elderly in total population (percentage): The proportion of people aged 65 or older in the total population. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using the population aged 65 and above as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Population sex ratio (women per 100 men): The number of women divided by the number of men in the total population, expressed per 100 men. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated as the sum of women population divided by the sum of men population. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Child sex ratio (girls per 100 boys): The number of girls divided by the number of boys in the total population aged 0-14 years, expressed per 100 boys. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated as the sum of girls aged 0-14 divided by the sum of boys aged 0-14. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Total fertility rate (live births per woman): The number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if she experienced the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates throughout her childbearing life. Reported as annual averages for five-year periods starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using women aged 15-49 as weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Adolescent fertility rate (live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19): The number of births to women aged 15-19 divided by the number of women in the same age group. Reported as average number of births per thousand women for five-year periods starting and ending in the middle of the indicated years. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using women aged 15-19 as weight. *Source:* *World Population*

Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Female life expectancy at birth (years): The number of years a newborn infant girl would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using the total female population as weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Male life expectancy at birth (years): The number of years a newborn infant boy would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using the total male population as weight. *Source:* *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

1.1 Population

	Total population					Average annual population growth rate			
	Thousands					Percentage			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	90-95	95-00	00-05	2006
East and North-East Asia									
China	1 149 069	1 213 732	1 269 962	1 312 979	1 320 864	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
DPR Korea	20 143	21 715	22 946	23 616	23 708	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4
Hong Kong, China	5 704	6 206	6 662	7 057	7 132	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1
Macao, China	372	412	441	473	478	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.9
Mongolia	2 216	2 389	2 470	2 581	2 605	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
Republic of Korea	42 869	45 008	46 780	47 870	48 050	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
South-East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	257	295	333	374	382	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2
Cambodia	9 698	11 395	12 780	13 956	14 197	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.7
Indonesia	182 847	197 411	211 693	226 063	228 864	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Lao PDR	4 076	4 692	5 224	5 664	5 759	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.7
Malaysia	18 103	20 594	23 274	25 653	26 114	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.8
Myanmar	40 147	43 134	45 884	47 967	48 379	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Philippines	61 226	68 587	76 213	84 566	86 264	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Singapore	3 016	3 478	4 017	4 327	4 382	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.3
Thailand	54 291	57 523	60 666	63 003	63 444	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7
Timor-Leste	740	850	819	1 067	1 114	2.8	-0.8	5.3	4.4
Viet Nam	66 173	73 330	79 094	85 029	86 206	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4
South and South-West Asia									
Afghanistan	12 659	18 256	20 737	25 067	26 088	7.3	2.5	3.8	4.1
Bangladesh	113 049	126 297	139 434	153 281	155 991	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Bhutan	547	507	559	637	649	-1.5	1.9	2.6	1.8
India	860 195	954 282	1 046 235	1 134 403	1 151 751	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	56 674	62 199	66 125	69 421	70 270	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2
Maldives	216	248	273	295	300	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
Nepal	19 114	21 672	24 419	27 094	27 641	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0
Pakistan	112 991	127 766	144 360	158 081	160 943	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	17 114	18 080	18 714	19 121	19 207	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Turkey	57 345	62 736	68 158	72 970	73 922	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
North and Central Asia									
Armenia	3 545	3 227	3 082	3 018	3 010	-1.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3
Azerbaijan	7 212	7 791	8 143	8 352	8 406	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
Georgia	5 460	5 033	4 720	4 473	4 433	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9
Kazakhstan	16 530	15 919	14 954	15 211	15 314	-0.8	-1.3	0.3	0.7
Kyrgyzstan	4 395	4 591	4 946	5 204	5 259	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1
Russian Federation	148 615	149 124	147 423	143 953	143 221	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Tajikistan	5 303	5 772	6 173	6 550	6 640	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Turkmenistan	3 668	4 193	4 502	4 833	4 899	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Uzbekistan	20 515	22 918	24 724	26 593	26 981	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pacific									
American Samoa	47	53	57	64	65	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.2
Cook Islands	18	18	16	14	14	0.3	-2.5	-2.7	-2.5
Fiji	724	768	802	828	833	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
French Polynesia	195	216	236	256	259	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
Guam	134	146	155	169	171	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5
Kiribati	72	77	84	92	94	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Marshall Islands	47	51	52	57	58	1.5	0.4	1.7	2.2
Micronesia (F.S.)	96	107	107	110	111	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
Nauru	9	10	10	10	10	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
New Caledonia	171	193	215	234	238	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6
Niue	2	2	2	2	2	-0.1	-3.6	-2.8	-2.1
Northern Mariana Is.	44	58	69	80	82	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.3
Palau	15	17	19	20	20	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.5
Papua New Guinea	4 131	4 709	5 381	6 070	6 202	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2
Samoa	161	168	177	184	185	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8
Solomon Islands	314	362	415	472	484	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5
Tonga	95	97	98	99	100	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
Tuvalu	9	10	10	10	10	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Vanuatu	149	172	190	215	221	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.5
ESCAP Developed Economies									
Australia	16 873	18 072	19 139	20 310	20 530	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1
Japan	123 537	125 472	127 034	127 897	127 953	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
New Zealand	3 411	3 673	3 854	4 097	4 140	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0
ESCAP	3 276 348	3 535 812	3 775 064	3 992 091	4 034 649	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
LLDC	99 781	111 929	119 933	130 803	133 250	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9
LDC	200 952	227 839	251 005	276 003	281 112	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
SIDS	10 406	11 810	13 206	14 677	14 955	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9
ASEAN	439 834	480 438	519 178	556 602	563 991	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
SAARC	1 135 885	1 267 107	1 394 732	1 517 979	1 542 571	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
Central Asia	66 627	69 446	71 244	74 234	74 941	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
Low-income	1 295 858	1 444 130	1 586 042	1 722 694	1 749 946	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
Middle-income	1 783 910	1 888 473	1 980 116	2 056 297	2 070 951	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
High-income	196 541	203 170	208 868	213 064	213 715	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Africa	637 421	726 334	820 959	922 011	943 300	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Latin America & Carib.	444 271	483 860	523 048	557 979	565 048	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3
North America	283 920	299 670	315 672	332 245	335 547	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Europe	572 707	579 389	581 078	587 134	588 056	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other Asia-Pacific	80 211	93 980	108 303	123 292	126 300	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.4
World	5 294 879	5 719 045	6 124 123	6 514 751	6 592 900	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2

1.2 Birth and death

	Crude birth rate			Crude death rate		
	Per 1,000 population			Per 1,000 population		
	90-95	95-00	00-05	90-95	95-00	00-05
East and North-East Asia						
China	18.2	16.0	13.6	7.1	6.7	6.6
DPR Korea	21.1	19.0	15.1	6.0	7.9	9.3
Hong Kong, China	12.4	10.0	8.1	5.6	5.1	5.3
Macao, China	16.9	10.9	7.4	4.5	4.2	4.3
Mongolia	29.1	21.2	19.7	8.9	7.2	6.9
Republic of Korea	15.9	13.5	10.4	5.6	5.5	5.4
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	28.2	25.1	23.6	3.2	2.9	2.8
Cambodia	41.0	32.0	27.5	11.6	10.4	10.0
Indonesia	24.3	22.0	20.7	8.2	7.2	6.6
Lao PDR	41.4	34.5	28.4	11.9	9.5	8.0
Malaysia	27.8	24.5	22.7	5.0	4.7	4.5
Myanmar	25.3	22.1	19.5	10.3	9.8	10.2
Philippines	31.7	29.1	28.1	6.3	5.5	5.1
Singapore	17.9	14.0	10.1	4.9	4.8	4.9
Thailand	18.4	17.0	15.4	7.4	8.1	8.6
Timor-Leste	43.0	45.7	41.7	15.4	12.6	10.2
Viet Nam	28.2	21.4	20.2	6.9	5.7	5.2
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	52.1	52.0	49.7	22.6	22.4	21.6
Bangladesh	33.6	29.4	27.8	11.1	9.2	8.2
Bhutan	35.7	29.3	22.4	12.6	10.0	7.8
India	30.7	27.7	25.1	9.8	9.1	8.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	30.6	19.5	19.0	6.7	5.6	5.5
Maldives	36.6	26.6	22.2	8.9	7.3	6.5
Nepal	38.1	34.5	30.2	12.0	9.8	8.7
Pakistan	38.7	33.3	27.5	9.8	8.8	7.7
Sri Lanka	20.4	18.2	16.3	6.5	7.0	7.3
Turkey	24.8	22.5	19.5	7.2	6.2	5.8
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	19.1	13.5	11.2	8.3	8.4	8.9
Azerbaijan	26.1	18.9	14.3	7.5	6.9	6.9
Georgia	14.8	11.8	11.1	9.8	10.2	11.1
Kazakhstan	20.6	16.2	16.7	9.6	11.6	10.6
Kyrgyzstan	28.9	24.2	21.0	7.9	8.2	7.9
Russian Federation	10.9	8.9	9.9	13.2	14.2	15.9
Tajikistan	37.2	32.7	29.4	8.9	7.7	6.6
Turkmenistan	32.5	24.5	22.9	8.4	8.0	8.3
Uzbekistan	32.6	25.2	23.7	7.4	6.7	6.8
Pacific						
American Samoa						
Cook Islands						
Fiji	27.5	25.5	23.1	6.3	6.2	6.4
French Polynesia	25.4	21.4	19.3	5.0	4.8	4.9
Guam	26.0	23.9	20.7	4.7	4.7	5.1
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia (F.S.)	32.2	31.5	29.7	6.4	6.3	6.3
Nauru						
New Caledonia	23.8	21.6	18.0	5.5	5.5	5.2
Niue						
Northern Mariana Is.						
Palau						
Papua New Guinea	36.7	36.9	34.0	10.6	10.2	9.9
Samoa	31.1	33.1	29.4	6.9	6.2	5.7
Solomon Islands	38.7	36.3	33.6	10.2	8.7	7.9
Tonga	29.9	26.6	24.3	5.9	5.7	5.7
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu	36.5	33.9	31.0	7.1	6.7	5.7
ESCAP Developed Economies						
Australia	14.7	13.5	12.7	7.0	7.0	6.8
Japan	9.7	9.6	9.0	7.0	7.6	8.0
New Zealand	17.1	14.9	14.2	7.6	7.4	7.1
ESCAP	24.0	21.3	19.3	8.5	8.0	7.8
LLDC	34.0	30.2	28.2	11.2	11.0	10.5
LDC	34.3	30.7	28.5	11.9	10.5	9.9
SIDS	30.2	28.5	25.3	8.4	7.9	7.6
ASEAN	26.0	22.8	21.2	7.8	7.0	6.7
SAARC	32.1	28.8	26.0	10.1	9.2	8.7
Central Asia	27.1	21.6	20.1	8.4	8.4	8.1
Low-income	31.8	28.2	25.5	9.9	9.0	8.6
Middle-income	19.6	17.1	15.3	7.7	7.3	7.3
High-income	11.9	11.1	9.8	6.6	6.9	7.1
Africa	40.8	38.8	37.6	14.3	14.0	13.9
Latin America & Carib.	25.3	23.2	21.5	6.6	6.1	6.0
North America	15.5	14.1	13.8	8.7	8.2	8.2
Europe	11.7	10.5	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.6
Other Asia-Pacific	35.7	32.9	30.2	7.1	6.6	6.2
World	24.7	22.6	21.1	9.3	8.9	8.8

1.3 Children and elderly

	Proportion of children in total population					Proportion of elderly in total population				
	Percentage					Percentage				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia										
China	27.7	26.6	24.9	21.6	21.1	5.4	6.0	6.8	7.7	7.8
DPR Korea	26.2	26.9	25.9	24.2	23.6	4.7	5.7	6.9	8.5	8.8
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	16.9	15.1	14.8	8.5	9.6	11.0	12.0	12.1
Macao, China	25.7	26.1	22.4	16.1	15.2	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.5
Mongolia	41.7	38.9	34.5	28.9	28.0	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Republic of Korea	25.8	23.4	20.8	18.6	18.1	5.0	5.8	7.4	9.4	9.8
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	34.5	33.0	31.3	29.6	29.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
Cambodia	44.7	46.3	41.9	37.6	36.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2
Indonesia	35.8	33.0	30.3	28.4	28.0	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.5	5.6
Lao PDR	44.7	44.6	43.4	39.8	38.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Malaysia	37.4	36.1	33.5	31.4	31.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.4
Myanmar	35.6	33.1	30.2	27.3	26.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Philippines	40.9	39.5	37.8	36.2	35.8	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.9
Singapore	21.5	22.3	21.8	19.5	18.8	5.6	6.2	7.2	8.5	8.8
Thailand	28.5	25.8	23.6	21.7	21.4	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.8	8.0
Timor-Leste	39.9	41.7	49.4	45.0	44.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7
Viet Nam	38.9	37.0	33.5	29.6	28.9	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	46.2	46.9	47.3	47.0	46.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Bangladesh	40.7	39.6	37.2	35.2	34.7	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Bhutan	42.6	43.6	40.2	33.0	31.7	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.7
India	37.8	36.6	35.0	33.0	32.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	44.7	42.4	35.1	28.8	27.8	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5
Maldives	46.5	45.3	40.3	34.0	32.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
Nepal	41.9	41.8	40.9	39.0	38.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Pakistan	44.0	44.3	41.8	37.2	36.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9
Sri Lanka	32.0	29.5	26.8	24.2	23.7	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.6
Turkey	35.7	33.0	30.5	28.3	27.9	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	30.4	29.5	25.9	20.8	20.0	5.6	8.4	10.0	12.1	12.1
Azerbaijan	34.3	34.0	31.0	25.3	24.2	4.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.2
Georgia	24.6	23.6	21.6	18.9	18.4	9.3	11.3	12.5	14.3	14.4
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.8	27.6	24.2	23.9	5.9	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.0
Kyrgyzstan	37.6	37.6	34.9	31.0	30.4	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.8
Russian Federation	23.0	21.4	18.1	15.1	14.9	10.0	11.8	12.3	13.8	13.7
Tajikistan	43.2	43.7	42.4	39.4	38.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.5	36.2	31.8	30.9	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.6
Uzbekistan	40.9	40.4	37.2	33.2	32.4	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.7
Pacific										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	37.9	35.7	34.0	32.9	32.6	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.3
French Polynesia	35.3	33.9	31.5	27.4	26.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.3
Guam	30.2	30.9	30.5	29.4	29.0	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.5	6.7
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	44.1	43.4	40.1	38.6	38.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
Nauru										
New Caledonia	32.3	30.9	29.7	27.1	26.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	6.6	6.8
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	41.7	41.4	41.3	40.6	40.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Samoa	40.9	39.3	40.9	40.8	40.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Solomon Islands	45.3	43.6	42.0	40.5	40.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Tonga	39.4	40.0	38.3	37.5	37.2	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.4	6.5
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	43.9	43.4	42.1	39.8	39.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	21.9	21.5	20.7	19.5	19.3	11.2	11.9	12.4	13.1	13.3
Japan	18.4	16.0	14.6	13.9	13.8	12.0	14.6	17.2	19.7	20.3
New Zealand	23.4	23.1	22.7	21.5	21.2	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.3
ESCAP	34.1	33.1	31.3	29.0	28.5	5.9	6.7	7.4	8.3	8.4
LLDC	40.1	40.4	39.2	37.2	36.8	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.6
LDC	40.7	40.0	38.1	36.2	35.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0
SIDS	37.5	37.2	37.3	36.2	35.9	4.1	4.5	5.3	6.2	6.4
ASEAN	36.7	34.8	32.2	29.9	29.5	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.8
SAARC	38.9	38.1	36.3	34.1	33.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.8
Central Asia	36.7	36.5	34.2	30.5	29.8	5.5	6.5	6.7	7.7	7.7
Low-income	38.9	38.0	36.2	33.8	33.3	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.9
Middle-income	30.5	29.0	26.9	24.0	23.6	5.9	6.6	7.3	8.1	8.1
High-income	21.1	19.2	17.6	16.3	16.0	11.0	13.1	15.3	17.4	17.8
Africa	44.9	44.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6
Latin America & Carib.	36.6	34.5	32.3	30.4	30.0	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.7	6.8
North America	21.7	21.9	21.4	20.6	20.4	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Europe	20.3	19.1	17.6	16.3	16.1	13.8	14.7	15.6	16.7	16.8
Other Asia-Pacific	44.8	43.0	40.9	38.5	38.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
World	32.6	31.7	30.2	28.3	28.0	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.4

1.4 Women and girls

	Population sex ratio					Child sex ratio				
	Women per 100 men					Girls per 100 boys				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia										
China	94	94	94	94	94	91	89	88	86	86
DPR Korea	104	104	104	103	103	96	96	96	95	95
Hong Kong, China	95	101	107	108	108	93	95	96	95	95
Macao, China	106	107	108	109	109	93	95	95	95	95
Mongolia	100	100	100	100	101	98	96	96	96	96
Republic of Korea	99	99	100	100	100	89	96	91	91	91
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	89	91	92	93	93	92	94	94	94	94
Cambodia	110	108	106	106	105	97	97	96	96	96
Indonesia	100	100	100	100	100	97	96	96	96	96
Lao PDR	100	100	100	101	101	97	96	96	96	96
Malaysia	97	97	97	97	97	94	95	95	95	95
Myanmar	101	101	101	102	102	97	97	97	97	97
Philippines	99	99	99	99	99	96	96	95	95	95
Singapore	99	99	99	99	99	93	93	93	93	93
Thailand	102	102	104	105	105	96	96	95	95	95
Timor-Leste	94	95	96	97	97	94	96	96	96	96
Viet Nam	101	100	100	100	100	96	96	96	96	96
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	93	93	93	93	93	94	95	95	94	94
Bangladesh	94	95	95	95	95	95	96	95	96	96
Bhutan	95	97	97	90	89	98	98	97	97	97
India	92	92	93	93	93	93	92	92	92	92
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	95	96	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95
Maldives	95	95	95	95	95	97	95	95	96	96
Nepal	98	101	101	102	102	94	95	95	95	95
Pakistan	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95	95
Sri Lanka	98	99	100	102	103	97	96	96	96	96
Turkey	98	98	98	98	99	97	96	96	96	96
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	106	111	113	114	115	97	94	87	85	85
Azerbaijan	104	104	105	106	106	94	95	92	86	86
Georgia	110	110	111	112	112	95	94	91	91	91
Kazakhstan	107	107	109	109	109	97	96	95	95	95
Kyrgyzstan	104	103	103	103	103	97	96	96	96	96
Russian Federation	113	113	114	115	116	96	95	95	95	95
Tajikistan	101	100	100	101	102	97	96	96	96	96
Turkmenistan	103	103	103	103	103	97	97	97	97	97
Uzbekistan	102	102	101	101	101	97	96	96	96	96
Pacific										
American Samoa	95	95	96	96	96					
Cook Islands	92	93	94	94	94					
Fiji	97	97	97	97	97	94	94	94	94	94
French Polynesia	92	92	94	95	95	95	93	95	95	95
Guam	88	92	96	96	96	96	95	94	94	94
Kiribati	103	102	103	103	103					
Marshall Islands	96	96	95	96	96					
Micronesia (F.S.)	96	96	98	97	97	93	93	95	94	93
Nauru	101	101	101	102	102					
New Caledonia	96	95	97	98	99	94	93	96	95	95
Niue	102	102	103	104	104					
Northern Mariana Is.	91	101	118	129	130					
Palau	85	84	83	86	86					
Papua New Guinea	93	95	96	97	97	94	94	94	94	94
Samoa	90	92	92	92	92	92	93	93	93	93
Solomon Islands	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	92	92	92
Tonga	98	97	97	96	96	93	92	94	94	94
Tuvalu	104	106	108	110	111					
Vanuatu	94	95	95	96	96	92	92	94	94	94
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	100	101	101	101	101	95	95	95	95	95
Japan	104	104	104	105	105	95	95	95	95	95
New Zealand	103	103	104	103	103	96	94	94	95	95
ESCAP	96	96	96	96	96	93	93	92	92	92
LLDC	101	101	101	101	101	96	95	95	95	95
LDC	97	97	97	97	97	95	96	96	96	96
SIDS	95	96	97	97	97	94	94	94	94	94
ASEAN	100	100	100	101	101	96	96	96	96	96
SAARC	93	93	93	94	94	93	93	93	93	93
Central Asia	105	104	104	105	105	96	96	95	95	95
Low-income	94	94	94	95	95	94	93	93	93	93
Middle-income	97	97	97	97	97	93	92	91	90	90
High-income	102	102	103	103	103	93	95	94	94	94
Africa	101	101	101	101	101	98	98	98	98	98
Latin America & Carib.	101	102	102	103	103	96	96	96	96	96
North America	104	103	103	103	103	95	95	95	95	95
Europe	106	106	106	106	106	95	95	95	95	95
Other Asia-Pacific	91	91	92	92	92	96	96	96	96	96
World	98	98	98	98	98	95	94	94	94	94

1.5 Fertility

	Total fertility rate			Adolescent fertility rate	
	Live births per woman			Live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19	
	90-95	95-00	00-05	95-00	00-05
East and North-East Asia					
China	1.9	1.8	1.7	6.3	2.3
DPR Korea	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Hong Kong, China	1.3	1.1	0.9	6.0	5.3
Macao, China	1.6	1.1	0.8	6.1	4.6
Mongolia	3.4	2.4	2.1	41.5	49.7
Republic of Korea	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.2
South-East Asia					
Brunei Darussalam	3.1	2.7	2.5	34.2	30.7
Cambodia	5.5	4.5	3.6	57.7	49.3
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.4	52.3	47.3
Lao PDR	5.9	4.7	3.6	90.5	88.4
Malaysia	3.5	3.1	2.9	16.1	14.5
Myanmar	3.1	2.7	2.2	24.0	18.9
Philippines	4.1	3.7	3.5	46.9	51.6
Singapore	1.8	1.6	1.4	7.4	5.6
Thailand	2.0	1.9	1.8	49.0	44.6
Timor-Leste	5.7	7.0	7.0	114.3	64.3
Viet Nam	3.3	2.5	2.3	24.9	21.1
South and South-West Asia					
Afghanistan	8.0	8.0	7.5	166.2	131.9
Bangladesh	4.1	3.5	3.2	151.5	149.2
Bhutan	5.4	4.2	2.9	73.2	50.9
India	3.9	3.5	3.1	99.5	68.9
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4.3	2.5	2.1	46.1	24.3
Maldives	5.6	3.8	2.8	45.4	26.2
Nepal	5.0	4.4	3.7	127.2	122.2
Pakistan	5.8	5.0	4.0	68.8	22.0
Sri Lanka	2.5	2.2	2.0	29.4	28.3
Turkey	2.9	2.6	2.2	58.4	46.0
North and Central Asia					
Armenia	2.4	1.8	1.3	53.0	30.9
Azerbaijan	2.9	2.2	1.7	41.0	28.9
Georgia	2.0	1.6	1.5	55.6	35.0
Kazakhstan	2.6	2.0	2.0	40.0	28.4
Kyrgyzstan	3.6	3.0	2.5	37.6	31.5
Russian Federation	1.5	1.2	1.3	35.7	29.8
Tajikistan	4.9	4.3	3.8	35.9	31.6
Turkmenistan	4.0	3.0	2.8	17.8	16.9
Uzbekistan	3.9	3.0	2.7	40.9	37.2
Pacific					
American Samoa					
Cook Islands					
Fiji	3.4	3.2	3.0	52.9	41.7
French Polynesia	3.1	2.6	2.4	57.8	43.7
Guam	3.1	3.0	2.7	78.2	54.5
Kiribati					
Marshall Islands					
Micronesia (F.S.)	4.8	4.5	4.2	44.8	35.8
Nauru					
New Caledonia	2.9	2.6	2.2	32.8	28.0
Niue					
Northern Mariana Is.					
Palau					
Papua New Guinea	4.7	4.6	4.3	89.8	70.2
Samoa	4.7	4.7	4.4	45.4	36.8
Solomon Islands	5.5	4.9	4.4	63.0	51.2
Tonga	4.5	4.0	3.7	16.6	17.7
Tuvalu					
Vanuatu	4.8	4.6	4.2	62.0	52.5
ESCAP Developed Economies					
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	19.3	17.0
Japan	1.5	1.4	1.3	4.5	3.7
New Zealand	2.1	2.0	2.0	31.2	27.1
ESCAP	2.9	2.6	2.4	55.0	40.6
LLDC	4.4	3.9	3.5	80.8	70.2
LDC	4.3	3.8	3.4	120.0	114.5
SIDS	3.6	3.5	3.3	65.2	49.2
ASEAN	3.1	2.7	2.5	43.1	39.8
SAARC	4.1	3.7	3.3	102.3	73.3
Central Asia	3.3	2.6	2.4	39.9	31.9
Low-income	4.0	3.6	3.2	94.5	68.3
Middle-income	2.2	2.0	1.9	23.0	17.1
High-income	1.6	1.5	1.3	6.2	5.8
Africa	5.7	5.3	5.0	120.3	114.5
Latin America & Carib.	3.0	2.7	2.5	85.4	80.2
North America	2.0	2.0	2.0	20.1	13.4
Europe	1.6	1.4	1.4	19.9	16.9
Other Asia-Pacific	5.4	4.8	4.2	54.9	44.3
World	3.0	2.8	2.7	65.4	55.3

1.6 Life expectancy

	Female life expectancy at birth			Male life expectancy at birth		
	Years			Years		
	90-95	95-00	00-05	90-95	95-00	00-05
East and North-East Asia						
China	70.3	72.0	73.7	67.4	69.0	70.5
DPR Korea	73.7	71.0	68.8	66.1	64.0	64.2
Hong Kong, China	81.0	83.0	84.5	75.5	77.2	78.6
Macao, China	79.8	80.9	82.2	75.2	76.5	77.6
Mongolia	63.2	66.3	68.4	59.4	61.1	61.9
Republic of Korea	76.5	78.5	80.6	68.5	70.9	73.5
South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	77.1	78.1	78.9	72.4	73.4	74.2
Cambodia	57.3	58.4	59.5	54.1	54.4	53.7
Indonesia	64.5	67.9	70.5	61.1	64.2	66.7
Lao PDR	57.3	60.7	63.1	54.9	58.2	60.7
Malaysia	73.1	74.5	75.5	68.7	69.6	70.8
Myanmar	61.6	63.0	63.4	57.3	57.8	56.7
Philippines	68.7	70.7	72.5	64.5	66.5	68.2
Singapore	78.3	79.3	80.8	73.9	75.1	76.8
Thailand	71.2	72.8	74.0	64.0	62.8	63.7
Timor-Leste	50.1	55.2	59.1	48.5	53.6	57.5
Viet Nam	69.6	72.4	74.9	66.1	69.0	71.2
South and South-West Asia						
Afghanistan	41.7	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.8	42.2
Bangladesh	56.7	59.9	62.8	55.5	59.0	61.3
Bhutan	56.3	60.8	65.2	53.0	57.3	61.8
India	60.8	62.7	64.2	59.9	61.0	61.7
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	67.1	69.3	71.0	64.7	66.9	68.0
Maldives	59.8	62.6	65.6	62.3	64.3	65.6
Nepal	55.6	59.6	61.6	55.8	59.1	61.0
Pakistan	61.4	62.2	63.9	60.5	61.4	63.3
Sri Lanka	74.0	74.3	75.0	67.5	66.9	67.0
Turkey	68.5	71.2	73.3	64.0	66.6	68.5
North and Central Asia						
Armenia	72.1	73.7	74.6	65.3	66.9	67.9
Azerbaijan	69.5	70.0	70.5	62.2	62.6	63.2
Georgia	74.3	74.3	74.3	66.5	66.5	66.5
Kazakhstan	70.3	68.9	70.6	60.5	57.5	59.5
Kyrgyzstan	70.1	69.0	69.4	62.1	61.0	61.4
Russian Federation	72.6	72.2	71.8	60.5	59.6	58.5
Tajikistan	65.9	66.9	68.6	60.8	61.7	63.4
Turkmenistan	67.6	67.2	66.7	59.2	58.8	58.2
Uzbekistan	69.4	69.7	69.7	63.0	63.3	63.3
Pacific						
American Samoa						
Cook Islands						
Fiji	68.8	69.1	70.1	64.6	64.8	65.7
French Polynesia	72.8	74.6	75.8	67.9	69.5	70.6
Guam	75.0	76.0	77.0	70.4	71.4	72.4
Kiribati						
Marshall Islands						
Micronesia (F.S.)	67.0	67.6	68.2	65.9	66.5	66.9
Nauru						
New Caledonia	74.5	76.1	78.7	69.2	69.8	71.9
Niue						
Northern Mariana Is.						
Palau						
Papua New Guinea	58.5	59.5	59.9	53.0	53.7	54.1
Samoa	69.7	71.9	73.5	63.1	65.4	67.1
Solomon Islands	58.8	61.3	63.0	57.9	60.3	61.6
Tonga	71.4	72.2	73.3	69.0	70.2	71.3
Tuvalu						
Vanuatu	65.9	68.3	70.4	62.9	65.0	66.8
ESCAP Developed Economies						
Australia	80.6	81.5	82.9	74.7	75.9	77.9
Japan	82.4	83.8	85.2	76.2	77.1	78.3
New Zealand	78.9	80.1	81.3	73.3	75.0	77.0
ESCAP	67.0	68.5	70.0	63.7	65.0	66.2
LLDC	62.3	62.5	63.1	57.3	57.4	58.1
LDC	56.6	59.0	60.9	54.8	57.1	58.4
SIDS	65.9	67.3	68.5	61.3	62.7	63.9
ASEAN	66.7	69.2	71.2	62.5	64.6	66.3
SAARC	60.3	62.1	63.8	59.3	60.6	61.6
Central Asia	69.8	69.7	70.2	62.2	61.7	62.4
Low-income	61.0	62.8	64.4	59.6	60.9	61.8
Middle-income	69.8	71.4	73.0	65.8	67.2	68.7
High-income	80.8	82.2	83.8	74.2	75.5	77.1
Africa	55.0	54.7	54.3	51.6	51.5	51.8
Latin America & Carib.	72.5	74.1	75.5	65.9	67.7	69.1
North America	79.1	79.5	80.3	72.5	73.8	74.9
Europe	78.1	78.9	80.0	70.9	71.9	73.3
Other Asia-Pacific	67.1	68.3	69.2	64.2	65.3	65.9
World	66.3	67.4	68.3	62.1	63.0	63.9