

	Total population			Average annual population growth rate		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		Ages	%		dependents as proportion of working-age population		per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
	1990	2003	2015	1990–2003	2003–15	0–14	15–64	65+	Young	Old		
Afghanistan	17.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3.3	3.2	3.5	-0.3	0.8	27.3	65.4	7.3	0.4	0.1	6	17
Algeria	25.0	31.8	38.3	1.9	1.5	33.9	62.0	4.1	0.5	0.1	5	22
Angola	9.3	13.5	18.9	2.8	2.8	47.6	49.4	2.9	1.0	0.1	19	50
Argentina	32.3	36.8	42.9	1.0	1.3	27.0	63.2	9.8	0.4	0.2	8	18
Armenia	3.5	3.1	3.0	-1.1	-0.1	20.5	69.3	10.2	0.3	0.1	8	9
Australia	17.1	19.9	21.9	1.2	0.8	20.0	67.5	12.5	0.3	0.2	7	13
Austria	7.7	8.1	8.1	0.4	-0.0	16.2	67.8	16.0	0.2	0.2	10	10
Azerbaijan	7.2	8.2	9.0	1.1	0.7	27.0	65.5	7.5	0.4	0.1	7	16
Bangladesh	110.0	138.1	166.0	1.7	1.5	35.5	61.2	3.4	0.6	0.1	8	28
Belarus	10.2	9.9	9.3	-0.2	-0.5	16.8	69.1	14.0	0.2	0.2	14	9
Belgium	10.0	10.4	10.5	0.3	0.1	17.0	66.3	16.8	0.3	0.3	10	11
Benin	4.7	6.7	9.0	2.7	2.4	45.0	52.4	2.7	0.9	0.1	13	38
Bolivia	6.7	8.8	10.8	2.1	1.7	38.4	57.3	4.4	0.7	0.1	8	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.5	4.1	4.2	-0.6	0.2	17.2	71.9	10.9	0.2	0.2	8	12
Botswana	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	0.4	41.5	56.2	2.3	0.7	0.0	23	29
Brazil	148.0	176.6	201.0	1.4	1.1	27.5	67.1	5.4	0.4	0.1	7	19
Bulgaria	8.7	7.8	7.2	-0.8	-0.7	14.4	69.2	16.4	0.2	0.2	14	8
Burkina Faso	8.9	12.1	15.6	2.4	2.1	46.9	50.4	2.7	0.9	0.1	19	43
Burundi	5.5	7.2	8.8	2.1	1.7	45.3	52.1	2.5	0.9	0.1	20	38
Cambodia	9.6	13.4	16.4	2.6	1.7	41.0	55.8	3.2	0.7	0.1	12	29
Cameroon	11.7	16.1	19.7	2.5	1.7	41.1	55.2	3.7	0.7	0.1	16	35
Canada	27.8	31.6	33.5	1.0	0.5	18.2	69.0	12.8	0.3	0.2	7	11
Central African Republic	2.9	3.9	4.6	2.1	1.5	41.8	54.7	3.5	0.8	0.1	20	35
Chad	5.8	8.6	12.1	3.0	2.8	48.0	49.2	2.8	1.0	0.1	16	45
Chile	13.1	15.8	17.8	1.4	1.0	26.9	65.7	7.4	0.4	0.1	5	17
China	1,135.2	1,288.4	1,389.5	1.0	0.6	23.6	69.1	7.3	0.3	0.1	8	15
Hong Kong, China	5.7	6.8	7.0	1.4	0.2	15.8	72.6	11.6	0.2	0.2	5	7
Colombia	35.0	44.6	51.8	1.9	1.2	31.8	63.5	4.8	0.5	0.1	6	22
Congo, Dem. Rep.	37.4	53.2	75.2	2.7	2.9	47.9	49.5	2.6	1.0	0.1	18	45
Congo, Rep.	2.5	3.8	5.2	3.2	2.8	46.9	50.1	3.1	0.9	0.1	14	44
Costa Rica	3.1	4.0	4.7	2.1	1.4	29.8	64.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	4	17
Côte d'Ivoire	11.8	16.8	20.2	2.7	1.5	41.5	55.9	2.6	0.7	0.1	17	37
Croatia	4.8	4.4	4.3	-0.6	-0.3	16.2	68.1	15.8	0.2	0.2	12	10
Cuba	10.6	11.3	11.7	0.5	0.3	20.3	69.2	10.4	0.3	0.2	8	13
Czech Republic	10.4	10.2	9.9	-0.1	-0.3	15.5	70.6	13.9	0.2	0.2	11	9
Denmark	5.1	5.4	5.4	0.4	0.1	18.6	66.5	14.9	0.3	0.2	11	12
Dominican Republic	7.1	8.7	10.1	1.6	1.2	32.0	63.5	4.5	0.5	0.1	7	22
Ecuador	10.3	13.0	15.3	1.8	1.4	32.7	62.4	4.9	0.5	0.1	6	23
Egypt, Arab Rep.	52.4	67.6	80.9	1.9	1.5	33.5	62.2	4.3	0.5	0.1	6	24
El Salvador	5.1	6.5	7.9	1.9	1.5	34.7	60.3	5.0	0.6	0.1	6	25
Eritrea	3.1	4.4	5.6	2.6	2.0	44.3	53.0	2.7	0.8	0.1	13	37
Estonia	1.6	1.4	1.3	-1.1	-0.5	16.1	68.6	15.2	0.2	0.2	13	10
Ethiopia	51.2	68.6	87.3	2.3	2.0	45.4	51.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	20	40
Finland	5.0	5.2	5.3	0.3	0.1	17.6	67.0	15.3	0.3	0.2	9	11
France	56.7	59.8	61.8	0.4	0.3	18.6	65.3	16.1	0.3	0.2	9	13
Gabon	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	40.4	54.0	5.5	0.7	0.1	15	35
Gambia, The	0.9	1.4	1.8	3.3	1.9	40.5	56.2	3.2	0.7	0.1	14	36
Georgia	5.5	5.1	4.7	-0.5	-0.7	18.4	67.3	14.3	0.3	0.2	10	8
Germany	79.4	82.5	80.6	0.3	-0.2	14.9	67.8	17.3	0.2	0.3	10	9
Ghana	15.3	20.7	25.8	2.3	1.9	41.9	53.7	4.4	0.8	0.1	13	31
Greece	10.2	11.0	11.0	0.6	-0.0	14.7	66.7	18.7	0.2	0.3	9	9
Guatemala	8.8	12.3	16.3	2.6	2.3	42.5	54.1	3.5	0.8	0.1	7	33
Guinea	5.8	7.9	9.8	2.4	1.8	43.6	53.8	2.5	0.8	0.1	17	38
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	44.4	52.1	3.4	0.9	0.1	20	49
Haiti	6.5	8.4	10.3	2.0	1.6	39.0	57.5	3.5	0.7	0.1	14	32

# Population dynamics

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PEOPLE

	Total population			Average annual population growth rate		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		Ages 0-14	% Ages 15-64	Ages 65+	dependents as proportion of working-age population		per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
	1990	2003	2015	1990-2003	2003-15	2003	2003	2003	Young 2003	Old 2003	2003	2003
Honduras	4.9	7.0	8.9	2.8	2.0	40.8	55.9	3.3	0.7	0.1	6	30
Hungary	10.4	10.1	9.6	-0.2	-0.5	16.3	69.0	14.7	0.2	0.2	13	10
India	849.5	1,064.4	1,231.6	1.7	1.2	32.4	62.5	5.1	0.5	0.1	8	24
Indonesia	178.2	214.7	246.8	1.4	1.2	29.7	65.4	4.9	0.5	0.1	7	21
Iran, Islamic Rep.	54.4	66.4	77.5	1.5	1.3	29.5	65.8	4.7	0.4	0.1	6	18
Iraq	18.1	24.7	31.1	2.4	1.9	39.4	57.6	3.1	0.7	0.1	8	29
Ireland	3.5	4.0	4.4	1.0	0.8	21.3	67.5	11.2	0.3	0.2	7	16
Israel	4.7	6.7	7.9	2.8	1.4	27.4	63.0	9.7	0.4	0.2	6	20
Italy	56.7	57.6	55.1	0.1	-0.4	14.0	67.0	19.0	0.2	0.3	10	9
Jamaica	2.4	2.6	3.0	0.8	1.0	29.7	63.5	6.9	0.5	0.1	6	19
Japan	123.5	127.6	124.8	0.2	-0.2	14.2	67.2	18.6	0.2	0.3	8	9
Jordan	3.2	5.3	6.8	4.0	2.1	37.4	59.4	3.2	0.6	0.1	4	28
Kazakhstan	16.3	14.9	15.5	-0.7	0.3	24.5	67.4	8.1	0.4	0.1	10	15
Kenya	23.4	31.9	37.5	2.4	1.3	42.1	55.2	2.7	0.8	0.1	17	34
Korea, Dem. Rep.	20.0	22.6	24.0	1.0	0.5	25.7	67.7	6.6	0.4	0.1	11	17
Korea, Rep.	42.9	47.9	50.0	0.9	0.4	20.7	71.7	7.6	0.3	0.1	7	12
Kuwait	2.1	2.4	3.0	0.9	1.9	24.8	73.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	3	20
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.1	5.8	1.0	1.1	31.7	62.2	6.1	0.5	0.1	8	19
Lao PDR	4.1	5.7	7.3	2.4	2.1	41.8	54.7	3.5	0.8	0.1	12	35
Latvia	2.7	2.3	2.1	-1.1	-0.7	15.1	69.3	15.5	0.2	0.2	14	9
Lebanon	3.6	4.5	5.2	1.6	1.2	30.3	63.8	5.9	0.5	0.1	6	19
Lesotho	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	41.4	53.4	5.1	0.8	0.1	24	33
Liberia	2.4	3.4	4.4	2.5	2.2	44.1	53.1	2.8	0.8	0.1	20	43
Libya	4.3	5.6	6.9	2.0	1.7	32.5	63.8	3.7	0.5	0.1	4	27
Lithuania	3.7	3.5	3.3	-0.5	-0.4	17.7	68.2	14.2	0.3	0.2	12	9
Macedonia, FYR	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.5	21.5	67.8	10.7	0.3	0.2	9	14
Madagascar	11.6	16.9	22.5	2.9	2.4	44.1	52.9	3.0	0.8	0.1	12	38
Malawi	8.5	11.0	13.6	2.0	1.8	44.9	51.8	3.4	0.9	0.1	25	44
Malaysia	18.2	24.8	29.6	2.4	1.5	33.0	62.6	4.4	0.5	0.1	5	21
Mali	8.5	11.7	15.6	2.5	2.4	47.2	50.1	2.8	0.9	0.1	23	48
Mauritania	2.0	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	42.6	54.3	3.1	0.8	0.1	15	34
Mauritius	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	25.0	68.6	6.4	0.4	0.1	7	16
Mexico	83.2	102.3	120.6	1.6	1.4	32.3	62.5	5.2	0.5	0.1	5	19
Moldova	4.4	4.2	4.1	-0.2	-0.2	20.4	68.6	11.1	0.3	0.2	13	11
Mongolia	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.3	31.7	64.2	4.1	0.5	0.1	6	22
Morocco	24.0	30.1	35.4	1.7	1.4	32.9	62.7	4.4	0.5	0.1	6	22
Mozambique	14.2	18.8	22.7	2.2	1.6	42.3	54.1	3.6	0.8	0.1	21	40
Myanmar	40.5	49.4	55.7	1.5	1.0	31.9	63.6	4.5	0.5	0.1	12	23
Namibia	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.1	41.9	54.3	3.8	0.8	0.1	21	35
Nepal	18.1	24.7	31.1	2.4	1.9	40.1	56.1	3.8	0.7	0.1	10	31
Netherlands	15.0	16.2	16.6	0.6	0.2	18.3	67.7	14.0	0.3	0.2	9	12
New Zealand	3.4	4.0	4.5	1.2	0.9	21.9	66.4	11.7	0.3	0.2	7	14
Nicaragua	3.8	5.5	7.0	2.8	2.0	40.9	56.0	3.1	0.7	0.1	5	29
Niger	7.7	11.8	16.3	3.3	2.7	48.9	48.8	2.3	1.0	0.1	20	48
Nigeria	96.2	136.5	173.8	2.7	2.0	44.1	53.3	2.6	0.8	0.1	18	43
Norway	4.2	4.6	4.7	0.6	0.3	19.7	65.4	14.9	0.3	0.2	9	12
Oman	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.6	2.2	41.3	55.9	2.8	0.7	0.1	3	26
Pakistan	108.0	148.4	192.8	2.4	2.2	40.1	56.6	3.4	0.7	0.1	8	32
Panama	2.4	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.2	30.0	64.2	5.8	0.5	0.1	5	20
Papua New Guinea	4.0	5.5	6.9	2.5	1.8	40.9	56.6	2.5	0.7	0.1	10	33
Paraguay	4.2	5.6	7.2	2.4	2.0	38.4	58.1	3.5	0.7	0.1	5	30
Peru	21.6	27.1	31.6	1.8	1.3	33.0	62.2	4.9	0.5	0.1	6	22
Philippines	61.0	81.5	98.2	2.2	1.6	36.0	60.0	4.0	0.6	0.1	6	26
Poland	38.1	38.2	37.9	0.0	-0.1	17.6	69.9	12.5	0.3	0.2	9	9
Portugal	9.9	10.4	10.5	0.4	0.0	17.3	67.6	15.2	0.3	0.2	10	11
Puerto Rico	3.5	3.9	4.2	0.7	0.7	23.4	66.3	10.3	0.4	0.2	8	15



# 2.1

## Population dynamics

	Total population			Average annual population growth rate		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
	millions			%		Ages 0-14	% Ages 15-64	Ages 65+	dependents as proportion of working-age population		per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
	1990	2003	2015	1990-2003	2003-15	2003	2003	2003	Young 2003	Old 2003	2003	2003
Romania	23.2	21.7	21.1	-0.5	-0.3	16.7	69.5	13.9	0.2	0.2	12	10
Russian Federation	148.3	143.4	134.5	-0.3	-0.5	16.3	70.4	13.2	0.2	0.2	15	10
Rwanda	6.9	8.4	10.1	1.5	1.5	45.7	51.3	3.0	0.9	0.1	22	43
Saudi Arabia	15.8	22.5	30.8	2.7	2.6	40.2	56.9	2.9	0.7	0.1	4	31
Senegal	7.3	10.2	13.0	2.6	2.0	43.6	53.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	13	35
Serbia and Montenegro	10.5 <sup>a</sup>	8.1	10.7	0.1 <sup>b</sup>	2.3	19.6	66.4	14.0	0.3	0.2	14	11
Sierra Leone	4.0	5.3	6.7	2.2	1.9	43.6	53.8	2.6	0.8	0.1	25	44
Singapore	3.1	4.3	4.8	2.6	1.1	20.7	71.7	7.6	0.3	0.1	5	11
Slovak Republic	5.3	5.4	5.3	0.2	-0.1	18.2	70.4	11.4	0.3	0.2	10	10
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.0	-0.1	15.0	70.4	14.6	0.2	0.2	10	9
Somalia	7.2	9.6	14.0	2.3	3.1	47.8	49.8	2.4	1.0	0.1	18	50
South Africa	35.2	45.8	47.2	2.0	0.3	32.0	63.6	4.4	0.5	0.1	20	25
Spain	38.8	41.1	41.5	0.4	0.1	15.0	68.0	17.1	0.2	0.3	9	10
Sri Lanka	16.3	19.2	21.5	1.3	0.9	25.1	68.2	6.7	0.4	0.1	6	19
Sudan	24.9	33.5	42.6	2.3	2.0	39.5	56.9	3.6	0.7	0.1	10	33
Swaziland	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.8	1.1	42.1	55.1	2.8	0.8	0.1	19	35
Sweden	8.6	9.0	9.0	0.3	0.1	17.5	65.0	17.5	0.3	0.3	10	11
Switzerland	6.7	7.4	7.6	0.7	0.2	16.6	67.8	15.6	0.2	0.2	9	10
Syrian Arab Republic	12.1	17.4	22.0	2.8	1.9	38.2	58.7	3.1	0.7	0.1	4	29
Tajikistan	5.3	6.3	7.2	1.3	1.1	36.5	58.8	4.6	0.6	0.1	7	23
Tanzania	25.5	35.9	43.9	2.6	1.7	44.7	52.9	2.4	0.8	0.1	18	38
Thailand	55.6	62.0	66.3	0.8	0.6	22.9	70.5	6.6	0.3	0.1	8	15
Togo	3.5	4.9	6.2	2.6	2.0	43.2	53.6	3.2	0.8	0.1	15	35
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	23.7	69.8	6.5	0.3	0.1	7	16
Tunisia	8.2	9.9	11.5	1.5	1.3	27.5	66.5	6.1	0.4	0.1	6	17
Turkey	56.2	70.7	81.2	1.8	1.2	28.3	65.8	5.9	0.4	0.1	7	21
Turkmenistan	3.7	4.9	5.7	2.2	1.3	33.8	61.7	4.5	0.5	0.1	8	22
Uganda	17.4	25.3	35.9	2.9	2.9	49.8	48.4	1.8	1.0	0.0	18	44
Ukraine	51.9	48.4	44.7	-0.5	-0.7	16.0	68.9	15.1	0.2	0.2	15	9
United Arab Emirates	1.8	4.0	3.7	6.3	-0.7	24.8	72.1	3.1	0.3	0.0	4	17
United Kingdom	57.6	59.3	60.0	0.2	0.1	18.2	65.7	16.1	0.3	0.2	10	12
United States	249.6	290.8	318.0	1.2	0.7	21.0	66.6	12.4	0.3	0.2	9	14
Uruguay	3.1	3.4	3.6	0.7	0.6	24.4	63.0	12.6	0.4	0.2	9	16
Uzbekistan	20.5	25.6	30.1	1.7	1.3	33.3	61.9	4.9	0.5	0.1	6	20
Venezuela, RB	19.8	25.7	30.4	2.0	1.4	32.2	63.1	4.7	0.5	0.1	5	23
Vietnam	66.2	81.3	92.4	1.6	1.1	30.6	64.1	5.3	0.5	0.1	6	18
West Bank and Gaza	2.0	3.4	4.9	4.1	3.1	45.1	51.8	3.1	0.9	0.1	4	34
Yemen, Rep.	11.9	19.2	27.3	3.7	2.9	45.2	52.1	2.6	0.9	0.1	10	41
Zambia	7.8	10.4	12.9	2.2	1.8	46.8	50.5	2.7	0.9	0.1	23	38
Zimbabwe	10.2	13.1	14.1	1.9	0.6	43.4	53.5	3.1	0.8	0.1	22	29
<b>World</b>	<b>5,253.4 s</b>	<b>6,272.5 s</b>	<b>7,100.9 s</b>	<b>1.4 w</b>	<b>1.0 w</b>	<b>28.9 w</b>	<b>64.0 w</b>	<b>7.1 w</b>	<b>0.5 w</b>	<b>0.1 w</b>	<b>9 w</b>	<b>21 w</b>
Low income	1,777.6	2,311.9	2,794.9	2.0	1.6	36.9	59.0	4.2	0.6	0.1	11	30
Middle income	2,588.7	2,988.6	3,299.0	1.1	0.8	26.2	66.8	7.0	0.4	0.1	8	17
Lower middle income	2,305.8	2,655.5	2,918.3	1.1	0.8	25.9	67.2	6.9	0.4	0.1	8	17
Upper middle income	282.9	333.1	380.6	1.3	1.1	28.5	64.1	7.4	0.4	0.1	7	18
Low & middle income	4,366.2	5,300.5	6,093.9	1.5	1.2	30.8	63.4	5.8	0.5	0.1	9	23
East Asia & Pacific	1,597.1	1,854.6	2,039.7	1.2	0.8	25.8	67.6	6.6	0.4	0.1	8	17
Europe & Central Asia	466.2	472.2	477.3	0.1	0.1	20.4	68.2	11.4	0.3	0.2	12	13
Latin America & Carib.	434.9	532.7	620.2	1.6	1.3	30.5	63.9	5.6	0.5	0.1	6	21
Middle East & N. Africa	237.1	311.6	382.7	2.1	1.7	34.6	61.4	4.0	0.6	0.1	5	22
South Asia	1,120.4	1,424.7	1,683.3	1.8	1.4	33.8	61.5	4.7	0.5	0.1	9	26
Sub-Saharan Africa	510.4	704.5	890.8	2.5	2.0	43.7	53.3	3.0	0.8	0.1	18	39
High income	887.2	972.1	1,007.0	0.7	0.3	18.2	67.3	14.5	0.3	0.2	9	12
Europe EMU	293.3	306.9	305.9	0.3	-0.0	15.8	67.4	16.8	0.2	0.3	10	10

a. Includes population of Kosovo until 2001. b. Data are for 1990 to 2001.

## About the data

Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses, but the frequency and quality of these vary by country. Most countries conduct a complete enumeration no more than once a decade. Pre- and post-census estimates are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries such errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct a full census.

The quality and reliability of official demographic data are also affected by the public trust in the government, the government's commitment to full and accurate enumeration, the confidentiality and protection against misuse accorded to census data, and the independence of census agencies from undue political influence. Moreover, the international comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, data collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect population data.

Of the 152 economies listed in the table, 118 (about 78 percent) conducted a census between 1995 and 2004. The currentness of a census, along with the availability of complementary data from surveys or registration systems, is one of many objective ways to judge the quality of demographic data. In some European countries registration systems offer complete information on population in the absence of a census. See Primary data documentation for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

Current population estimates for developing countries that lack recent census-based data, and pre- and post-census estimates for countries with census data, are provided by national statistical offices, the United Nations Population Division, and other agencies. The standard estimation method requires fertility, mortality, and net migration data, which are often collected from sample surveys, some of which may be small or limited in coverage. The population estimates are the product of demographic modeling and so are susceptible to biases and errors because of shortcomings in the model as well as in the data. Population projections are made using the cohort component method.

The growth rate of the total population conceals the fact that different age groups may grow at very different rates. In many developing countries the population under 15 was earlier growing rapidly but is now starting to shrink. Previously high fertility rates and declining mortality rates are now reflected in the larger share of the working-age population.

Dependency ratios take into account the variations in the proportions of children, elderly people, and working-age people in the population. Separate calculations of young-age and old-age dependency suggest the burden of dependency that the working-age population must bear in relation to children and the elderly. But dependency ratios show the age composition of a population, not economic dependency. Some children and elderly people are part of the labor force, and many working-age people are not.

The vital rates shown in the table are based on data derived from birth and death registration systems, censuses, and sample surveys conducted by national statistical offices, United Nations agencies, and other organizations. The estimates for 2003 for many countries are based on extrapolations of levels and trends measured in earlier years.

Vital registers are the preferred source of these data, but in many developing countries systems for registering births and deaths do not exist or are incomplete because of deficiencies in the coverage of events or of geographic areas. Many developing countries carry out special household surveys that estimate vital rates by asking respondents about births and deaths in the recent past. Estimates derived in this way are subject to sampling errors as well as errors due to inaccurate recall by the respondents.

The United Nations Statistics Division monitors the completeness of vital registration systems. The share of countries with at least 90 percent complete vital registration increased from 45 percent in 1988 to 55 percent in 2002. Still, some of the most populous developing countries—China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria—do not have complete vital registration systems. Fewer than 30 percent of births and 40 percent of deaths worldwide are thought to be registered and reported.

International migration is the only other factor besides birth and death rates that directly determines a country's population growth. From 1990 to 2000 the number of migrants in high-income countries increased by 23 million. About 175 million people currently live outside their home country, accounting for about 3 percent of the world's population. Estimating international migration is difficult. At any time many people are located outside their home country as tourists, workers, or refugees or for other reasons. Standards relating to the duration and purpose of international moves that qualify as migration vary, and accurate estimates require information on flows into and out of countries that is difficult to collect.

## Definitions

- Total population of an economy includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are midyear estimates for 1990 and 2003 and projections for 2015.
- Average annual population growth rate is the exponential change for the period indicated. See Statistical methods for more information.
- Population age composition refers to the percentage of the total population that is in specific age groups.
- Dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64.
- Crude death rate and crude birth rate are the number of deaths and the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.

## Data sources

The World Bank's population estimates are produced by its Human Development Network and Development Data Group in consultation with its operational staff and country offices. Important inputs to the World Bank's demographic work come from the following sources: census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices; Demographic and Health Surveys conducted by national agencies, Macro International, and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; United Nations Statistics Division, Population and Vital Statistics Report (quarterly); United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision; Eurostat, Demographic Statistics (various years); Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, Boletín Demográfico (various years); and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Database.