

Contents

Definitions and data notes	ix
Glossary	x
Demographic terms	<i>x</i>
Acronyms and initials	<i>xi</i>
1 Introduction	1
Recent demographic change	1
The rise in living standards	2
The demographic future	5
Causes, consequences, and cures	7
2 Demographic change and public policy	11
The setting for high fertility	11
The need for public policy	14
Lessons from history	16
Current demographic change in developing countries	23
Demographic prospects and goals	33
3 The consequences of rapid population growth	39
Differences among countries	41
Macroeconomic effects of rapid population growth	41
Constraints on agricultural production	50
Population and the environment	54
Urban population growth and internal migration	56
Population growth and the international economy	60
Conclusions	65
4 Slowing population growth	66
Socioeconomic factors and fertility	68
Marriage, breastfeeding, and contraception	72
Incentives and disincentives	81
5 Family planning as a service	87
The use of contraception	88
Supplying family planning services	96
Financing family planning	108
Obstacles to program expansion	112
6 The policy agenda	115
Population policy	115
Policy priorities in developing regions	121
Donor assistance policies	138
7 Ten years of experience	143
Population change: success and new challenge	143
A development problem	143
Appropriate policies	144
Population data supplement	146
Bibliographical note	162
Statistical Appendix	167

Text tables

2.1	Percentage decline in crude birth rates and in total fertility rates, selected countries, 1965-82	25
2.2	Comparison of age structures in developed and developing countries, 1980	27
2.3	Rural and urban population growth, 1950-2000	27
2.4	Permanent emigration as a percentage of increase in populations of emigrants' countries	29
2.5	Projections of population size in selected countries, 2000 and 2050	37
2.6	Population size and density in Bangladesh under two fertility assumptions, 1982-2050	38
3.1	Growth of population, GNP, and GNP per capita, 1955-80	42
3.2	Malawi: projected primary-school costs under alternative fertility and enrollment assumptions, 1980-2015	45
3.3	Potential savings in primary-school costs under rapid fertility decline, selected countries, 2000 and 2015	46
3.4	Gross domestic investment per potential new worker, selected countries, 1980	47
3.5	Kenya: projections of employment by sector, under two scenarios, 1976-2050	49
3.6	Growth rates of food output by region, 1960-80	50
3.7	Cereal yields and fertilizer use, selected countries, 1969-81	54
3.8	Export structure and human capital	63
4.1	Total fertility rates and reduction from total potential fecundity due to different determinants of fertility, selected countries and years	74
5.1	Percentage of currently married women aged 15 to 49 using contraception, by region and for selected countries	87
5.2	Percentage of married women aged 15 to 49 practicing efficient contraception among those who want no more children	94
5.3	Discontinuation of contraception, recent surveys	96
5.4	Public expenditure on population programs, selected countries, 1980	109
5.5	Source of contraception among currently married women aged 15 to 44 and their husbands	111
5.6	Fertility targets and estimates of population program expenditures, 1980 and 2000	113
6.1	Population policy indicators for selected countries with populations of 15 million or more	116
6.2	Development indicators: Africa compared with all developing countries	122

Population data supplement tables

1.	Population projections	152
2.	Population composition	154
3.	Contraceptive use and unmet need	156
4.	Factors influencing fertility	157
5.	Status of women	158
6.	Family planning policy	160

Text figures

1.1	Past and projected world population, A.D. 1-2150	3
1.2	Indicators of standard of living, selected countries and years	5
1.3	Developing countries' share of population and production, 1800-1980	6
2.1	Fertility and mortality transition in developed and developing countries, 1860-1982	19
2.2	Birth and death rates and rates of natural increase by region, 1950, 1965, and 1980	24
2.3	Urban agglomerations with more than 10 million inhabitants: 1950, 1975, and 2000	28
2.4	Fertility in relation to income in developing countries, 1972 and 1982	30
2.5	Life expectancy in relation to income in developing countries, 1972 and 1982	30
2.6	Actual and projected life expectancy at birth of the world's ten largest countries, 1950-2100	35
2.7	Actual and projected total fertility rates of the world's ten largest countries, 1950-2100	35
2.8	Population growth of developing countries under alternative paths of future fertility and mortality	35
2.9	Brazil's age pyramid, 2020	38

3.1	Index of school-age and working-age populations, selected countries, 1950–2000	44
3.2	When will the number of agricultural workers start to decline?	48
3.3	Foodgrains and population in India, 1950–83	53
4.1	How government decisions influence family decisions	66
4.2	Relation between fertility and income per person	69
4.3	Total fertility rate by education of wife, selected countries	70
4.4	Average timing of reproductive events in selected types of societies	73
4.5	Accounting for fertility decline	75
4.6	Fertility decline within female education groups in selected countries	80
5.1	Trends in contraceptive prevalence in 1970–83, selected countries	90
5.2	Contraceptive use and unmet need for contraception, selected countries, 1977–81	91
6.1	Fertility in relation to income: selected developing countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 1972 and 1982	122
6.2	Fertility in relation to income: selected developing countries in the Middle East and North Africa, 1972 and 1982	128
6.3	Gross enrollment ratios by sex: selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa, 1960 and 1980	129
6.4	Fertility in relation to income: selected developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1972 and 1982	131
6.5	Fertility in relation to income: selected developing countries in South Asia, 1972 and 1982	133
6.6	Contraceptive use by method: Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka, 1975–83	134
6.7	Fertility in relation to income: selected developing countries in East Asia, 1972 and 1982	137
6.8	External assistance for population programs in developing countries	139

Boxes

1.1	The arithmetic of population growth: compounding and momentum	4
2.1	The isolation paradox	15
2.2	The Malthusian case: changes in labor supply, wages, and population growth in preindustrial England	17
2.3	The European fertility transition	22
2.4	Alternative measures of fertility and mortality	26
2.5	Is the rise in life expectancy slowing too soon?	32
2.6	Three views of population change	36
3.1	Consequences of population growth: conflicting views	40
3.2	Prospects for poverty and population growth, 1980–2000	43
3.3	Food supplies for a growing world population	51
3.4	Reclaiming the Himalayan watersheds	55
3.5	Indonesia's transmigration program	59
3.6	The brain drain and taxation	62
3.7	Coping with rapid fertility decline: supporting the elderly in China	64
4.1	Landholding and fertility	69
4.2	Women's use of and control over their time	71
4.3	Measuring the value of children	82
4.4	A deferred incentive scheme in Bangladesh	86
5.1	Family planning for health	88
5.2	Birth planning technology	92
5.3	Measuring unmet need for family planning	92
5.4	Management information systems for improved service delivery	98
5.5	Family planning fieldworkers	101
5.6	The impact of service quality: Matlab Thana, Bangladesh	104
5.7	Military versus social expenditure	110
6.1	Pronatalist policies	117
6.2	China's census: counting a billion people	118
6.3	Demographic policy objectives	119
6.4	Africa: how much land, how many people?	124

6.5	Infertility: a challenge to programs in sub-Saharan Africa	126
6.6	Teenage pregnancy	127
6.7	Changing policies and attitudes toward family planning in Brazil	132
6.8	Family planning and women's credit cooperatives in Bangladesh	135
6.9	China's one-child family policy	138

Maps

Contraceptive prevalence	149
Births and total fertility	150