Future Demographics

This brand new series of reports provides in-depth data and analysis of demographic changes across the globe

→ Long-term demographic forecasts (2005-2020)
→ Detailed population breakdowns by marketing segment and sex
→ Unique charts highlighting population size of every age group (0-80) for 45 years (1976+)
→ Population change in major cities
→ Written analysis of changing population structures

Understand changing population structures
→ Are target age groups forecast to grow or decline?
→ Which demographic segments offer the most potential?
→ Which countries have the largest number of people in a target age group?

Compare population structures across 71 countries and 10 regions
World; Europe; Western Europe; Eastern Europe; European Union; North America; Latin America; Asia Pacific; Australasia; Africa and Middle East

Algeria; Argentina; Australia; Austria; Azerbaijan; Belarus; Belgium; Bolivia; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Croatia; Czech Republic; Denmark; Ecuador; Egypt; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hong Kong, China; Hungary; India; Indonesia; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Kuwait; Latvia; Lithuania; Malaysia; Mexico; Morocco; Netherlands; New Zealand; Nigeria; Norway; Pakistan; Peru; Philippines; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Russia; Saudi Arabia; Singapore; Slovakia; Slovenia; South Africa; South Korea; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Thailand; Tunisia; Turkey; Turkmenistan; Ukraine; United Arab Emirates; United Kingdom; USA; Venezuela; Vietnam

Research methodology
The starting point for the research is to contact national statistical offices in 204 countries for census data. Rarely is this data comparable across countries or to the level of detail required. Often it does not include population forecasts. Demographers at Euromonitor use advanced data manipulation and forecasting techniques to produce datasets that are complete, comparable and detailed.

Charts and graphs provide an at-a-glance guide to population changes
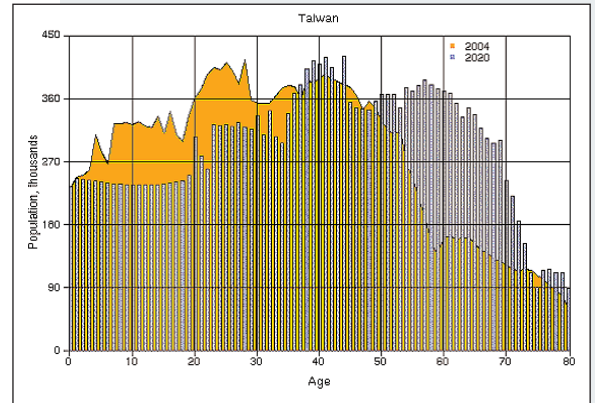
Complete datasets for all countries and all marketing segments
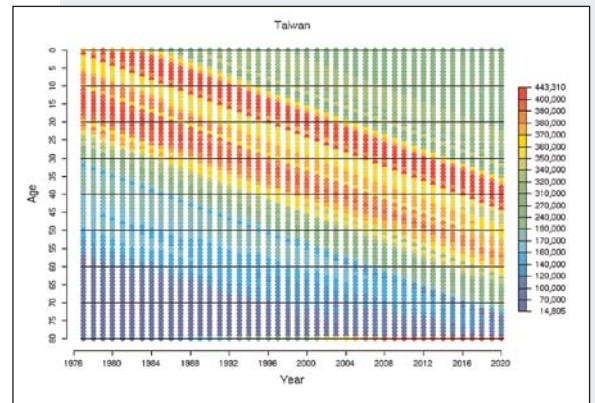
Reports have detailed population breakdowns by marketing segments

→ Babies   → Infants   → Toddlers
→ Children   → Tweenagers   → Teenagers
→ Studying age → Young adults   → Middle-aged adults
→ Baby boomers → Elderly population

Written analysis of changing population structures

Growth of Urban Agglomerations

India has 44 cities that meet the UN definition of urban agglomerations. In 1980, there were 60.5 million residents in these cities, equivalent to almost 9% of the national population. Rates of growth over the next two decades were high (in some cases exceptionally high) in almost all cases.

By 2000, there was nearly 119 million Indians living in urban agglomerations and they accounted for 11.8% of the total population. Only a few cities will see lower rates of growth over the next 15 years. By 2015, the 44 cities will have a combined number of 172.6 million people or nearly 14% of the national population.

The Indian government estimates that the country's level of urbanisation will rise to about 36% by the year 2026. However, because of steady increases in population size, the absolute numbers of people involved in most types of internal migration will also increase substantially. Thus, there will be a large increase in the size of the urban population.

Most the urban growth is expected in states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh – which tend to have relatively low levels of urbanisation at present. Conversely, more urbanised States – for example, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka – will tend to experience lower rates of urban growth.

Internal migration is closely associated with unemployment. Young and productive persons are moving out of the traditional family environment to pursue better careers to urban and industrial locations. Census data confirms that employment is the main reason for male movement. This is especially true for long-distance moves, a trend that is intensifying over time.

The employment opportunities for migrants depend heavily on the informal sector. Informal enterprises presently provide work for seven out of every 10 workers outside of agriculture, though wages are far below the national average.

As in China, globalisation is increasing regional disparities. A handful of high-growth areas, such as those around Delhi, Mumbai and the southern corridor between Hyderabad and Chennai, are leaving the poorer areas such Bihar and Orissa, far behind.

Table   Population of Urban Agglomerations 1980-2015

Population in '000; growth is average annual rate

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Growth 1980-2000	Growth 2000-2015
Agra	739	829	933	1,051	1,169	1,309	1,472	1,657	2.32	2.35
Ahmedabad	2,484	2,855	3,255	3,711	4,160	4,664	5,218	5,824	2.61	2.27
Allahabad	640	728	830	946	1,062	1,197	1,350	1,521	2.56	2.42
Amritsar	585	642	701	765	830	917	1,027	1,157	1.76	2.24
Asansol	356	504	728	1,051	1,425	1,797	2,116	2,398	7.18	3.53
Aurangabad	303	415	569	778	1,012	1,245	1,454	1,649	6.22	3.31
Bangalore	2,812	3,395	4,036	4,799	5,561	6,354	7,155	7,981	3.47	2.44
Bhopal	646	819	1,031	1,297	1,576	1,860	2,132	2,404	4.56	2.85
Bombay	8,067	9,907	12,246	15,138	18,066	20,940	23,593	26,138	4.11	2.49
Calcutta	9,030	9,946	10,890	11,923	12,918	14,142	15,601	17,252	1.81	1.95
Coimbatore	907	995	1,088	1,190	1,292	1,426	1,594	1,790	1.78	2.20
Delhi	5,559	6,770	8,207	9,948	11,695	13,451	15,137	16,808	3.79	2.45
Dhanbad	658	734	805	883	961	1,063	1,191	1,340	1.91	2.24
Durg-Bhilainagar	468	568	673	798	925	1,062	1,208	1,364	3.47	2.62
Faridabad	317	434	593	810	1,051	1,292	1,509	1,710	6.18	3.30
Gwalior	544	621	706	802	898	1,011	1,141	1,287	2.54	2.43
Hyderabad	2,487	3,210	4,193	5,477	6,842	8,173	9,359	10,457	5.19	2.87

Chart   Population Age Shift 2004 and 2020, Each Column Represents a Single Age Group

Asia Pacific
● 2004
● 2020
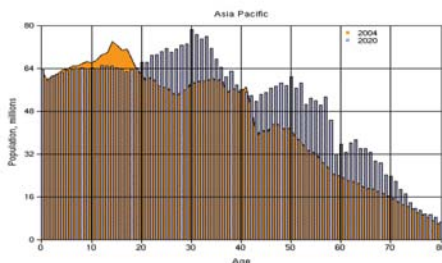
Source: Euromonitor from National Statistics

Extending from Central Asia to the South Pacific, the region of Asia and the Pacific consists of 46 countries, 15 of which are analysed in this study. The countries which have been singled out for special attention here are the largest and richest of the region. They include: Azerbaijan, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkmenistan and Vietnam.

The Asia-Pacific region is home to roughly 60% of the world's people. Significant progress has been made in most parts of the region, particularly in promoting reproductive health, reducing infant mortality, lowering crude birth and death rates, and markedly increasing life expectancy (which now averages over 65 years for the region as a whole).

The current growth rate is the lowest in the developing world and closely approximates the world average. And yet, five Asian countries — Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan — are projected to account for nearly 45% of the world's projected population growth over the 2002-2050 period. Persisting inequalities in wealth distribution also continue to be a serious deterrent to faster and more equitable social and economic development in the region.

The Asia-Pacific region had almost 2.5 billion people in 1980 and by 2000 the number rose to over 3.4 billion, equivalent to an average rate of growth of 1.7% per year. The rate of increase will slow in the future, but not appreciably. The region will add another 810 million people over the next 20 years, giving the region a total population of more than 4.2 billion by 2020. The average rate of increase over the 2000-2020 period will fall to about 1.1% per year but even this rate of growth will be significantly higher than that in most other regions of the world.

Typical list of contents