

World Population Prospects The 2006 Revision

Highlights



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

World Population Prospects

The 2006 Revision

Highlights



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DESA

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PREFACE

This report presents the highlights of the results of the *2006 Revision* of the official world population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The *2006 Revision* is the twentieth round of global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division since 1951.

The full results of the *2006 Revision* will be presented in a series of three volumes currently under preparation. The first volume¹ will provide the comprehensive tables presenting the major demographic indicators for each development group, major area, region and country for 1950-2050; the second volume² will contain the distributions by age and sex of the population of each country for the period 1950-2050, and the third volume³ will be devoted to an analysis of the results obtained.

Data are also available in digital form and can be consulted at the Population Division's web site at www.unpopulation.org. Users requiring the complete results of the *2006 Revision* can purchase them on CD-ROM. A description of the data contained in the different CD-ROMs available and an order form are posted on the web site of the Population Division.

Responsibility for the *2006 Revision* rests with the Population Division. Preparation of the *2006 Revision* was facilitated by the collaboration of the regional commissions, especially the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and of UNAIDS, the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations with the Population Division.

A major source of official national population statistics used in the preparation of these estimates and projections is the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* and its accompanying databases, produced and maintained by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The Population Division is grateful to the Statistics Division for its continuing cooperation.

For further information about the *2006 Revision*, please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (Fax: 1 212 963 2147).

¹ *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

² *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

³ *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given refer to 1 July.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

Numbers and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

References to countries, territories and areas:

The designations employed and the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The designation “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

The group of least developed countries currently comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.

The designation sub-Saharan Africa is commonly used to indicate all of Africa except northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. These major areas are further divided into 21 geographical regions.

Names and compositions of geographical areas follow those of “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>.

The following abbreviations have been used:

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SAR	Special Administrative Region
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *2006 Revision* is the twentieth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. These are used throughout the United Nations system as the basis for activities requiring population information. The *2006 Revision* builds on the *2004 Revision* and incorporates both the results of the 2000 round of national population censuses and of recent specialized surveys carried out in countries around the world. These sources provide both demographic and other information to assess the progress made in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The comprehensive review of past worldwide demographic trends and future prospects presented in the *2006 Revision* provides the population basis for the assessment of those goals.

According to the *2006 Revision*, the world population will likely increase by 2.5 billion over the next 43 years, passing from the current 6.7 billion to 9.2 billion in 2050. This increase is equivalent to the overall number of people in the world in 1950 and it will be absorbed mostly by the less developed regions, whose population is projected to rise from 5.4 billion in 2007 to 7.9 billion in 2050. In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to remain largely unchanged at 1.2 billion and would have declined were it not for the projected net migration from developing to developed countries, which is expected to average 2.3 million persons a year after 2010.

As a result of declining fertility and increasing longevity, the populations of a growing number of countries are ageing rapidly. Between 2005 and 2050, half of the increase in the world population will be accounted for by a rise in the population aged 60 years or over, whereas the number of children (persons under age 15) will decline slightly. Furthermore, in the more developed regions, the population aged 60 or over is expected nearly to double (from 245 million in 2005 to 406 million in 2050) whereas that of persons under age 60 will likely decline (from 971 million in 2005 to 839 million in 2050).

The *2006 Revision* confirms the diversity of demographic dynamics among the different world regions. While the population at the global level is on track to surpass 9 billion by 2050 and hence continues to increase, that of the more developed regions is hardly changing and will age markedly. As already noted, virtually all population growth is occurring in the less developed regions and especially in the group of the 50 least developed countries, many of which still have relatively youthful populations that are expected to age only moderately over the foreseeable future. Among the rest of the developing countries, rapid population ageing is expected.

Underlying these varied patterns of growth and changes in the age structure are distinct trends in fertility and mortality. Below-replacement fertility prevails in the more developed regions and is expected to continue to 2050. Fertility is still high in most of the least developed countries and, although it is expected to decline, it will remain higher than in the rest of the world. In the rest of the developing countries, fertility has declined markedly since the late 1960s and is expected to reach below-replacement levels by 2050 in the majority of those countries.

Mortality in the established market economies of the developed world is low and continues to decline, but it has been stagnant or even increasing in a number of countries with economies in transition, largely as a result of deteriorating social and economic conditions and, in some cases, because of the spread of HIV. Mortality is also decreasing in the majority of

developing countries, but in those highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, mortality has been increasing.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to expand. The number of countries with a significant number of infected people according to the *2006 Revision* is 62, up from 60 in the *2004 Revision* and 53 in the *2002 Revision*. Although HIV prevalence in some countries has been revised downward since 2004 on the basis of newly available nationally representative data, the toll of the disease continues to be high and is expected to remain so, despite projected reductions in the prevalence of HIV infection.

Lower projected levels of HIV prevalence depend on the realization of the commitments made by Governments in the 2000 Millennium Declaration⁴ and the 2001 United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁵. In particular, the projected population trends depend on achieving a major increase in the proportion of AIDS patients who get antiretroviral therapy to treat the disease and on the success of efforts to control the further spread of HIV. In the *2006 Revision*, the 62 countries considered to be highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic include 40 located in Africa. In projecting the effect of the disease, it is assumed that 31 of the most affected countries will manage to provide by 2015 antiretroviral treatment to 70 per cent or more of the persons who have developed full blown AIDS. In the rest of the affected countries, treatment levels are expected to be lower, reaching between 40 per cent and 50 per cent by 2015. It is further assumed that persons receiving treatment survive, on average, 17.5 years instead of the 10 years expected in the absence of treatment. Mainly as a result of these assumptions and owing to the downward revision of the prevalence of HIV infection in countries where nationally representative data on the epidemic have become available, an estimated 32 million fewer deaths are projected to occur during 2005-2020 in the 62 countries most affected by the epidemic according to the *2006 Revision* than those projected in the *2004 Revision*. These changes also contribute to make the population projected to 2050 larger according to the *2006 Revision* than according to the *2004 Revision* (9.2 billion versus 9.1 billion).

Realization of the medium variant of the projections presented in the *2006 Revision* is also contingent on ensuring that fertility continues to decline in developing countries. According to the *2006 Revision*, fertility in the less developed countries as a whole is expected to drop from 2.75 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.05 children per woman in 2045-2050. The reduction expected in the group of 50 least developed countries is even sharper: from 4.63 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.50 children per woman 2045-2050. To achieve such reductions it is essential that access to family planning expands in the poorest countries of the world. The urgency of realizing the reductions of fertility projected is brought into focus by considering that, if fertility were to remain constant at the levels estimated for 2000-2005, the population of the less developed regions would increase to 10.6 billion instead of the 7.9 billion projected by assuming that fertility declines. That is, without further reductions of fertility, the world population could increase by twice as many people as those who were alive in 1950.

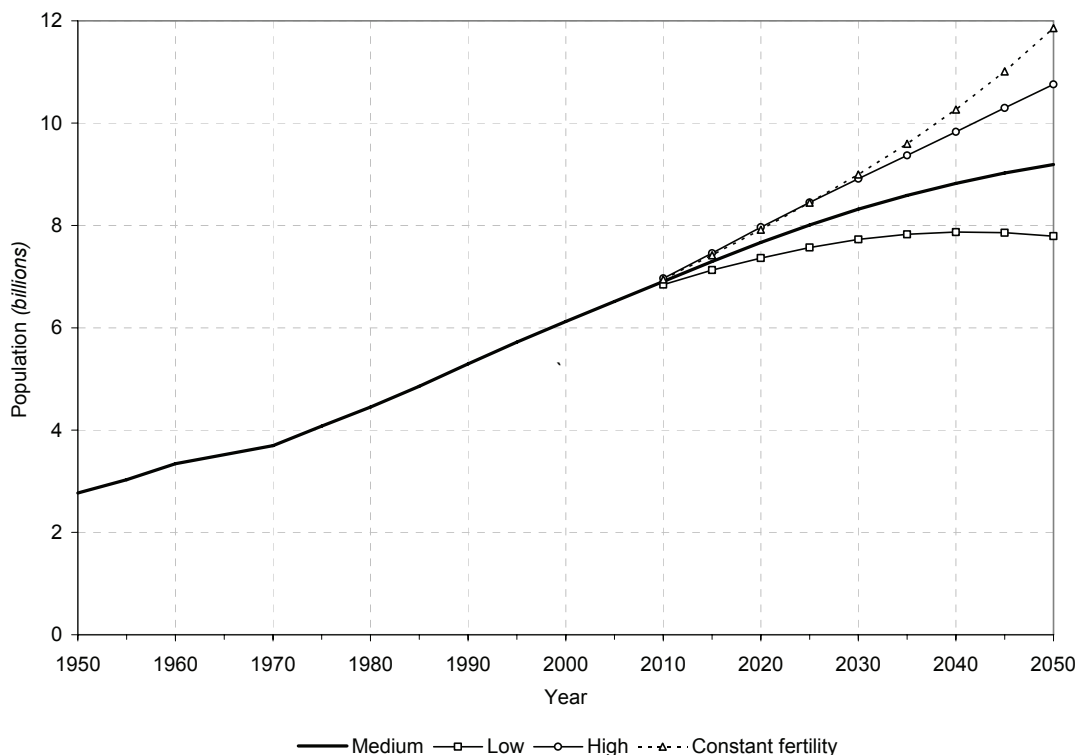
⁴ See General Assembly Resolution A/Res/55/2.

⁵ See General Assembly Resolution A/Res/S-26/2.

Other key findings resulting from the comprehensive review of past worldwide demographic trends and future prospects presented in the *2006 Revision* are summarized below.

1. In July 2007 the world population will reach 6.7 billion, 547 million more than in 2000 or a gain of 78 million persons annually. Assuming that fertility levels continue to decline, the world population is expected to reach 9.2 billion in 2050 and to be increasing by about 30 million persons annually at that time, according to the medium variant.
2. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes (figure 1). In the medium variant, fertility of the world declines from 2.55 children per woman today to slightly over 2 children per woman in 2050. If fertility were to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.8 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 7.8 billion by mid-century. That is, at the world level, continued population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline in fertility accelerates.

Figure 1. Population of the world, 1950-2050, according to different projection variants



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

3. Because of its low and declining rate of population growth, the population of developed countries as a whole is expected to remain virtually unchanged between 2007 and 2050, at about 1.2 billion, according to the medium variant. In contrast, the population of the 50 least developed countries will likely more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2007 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Growth in the rest of the developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.6 billion to 6.2 billion between 2007 and 2050 according to the medium variant.

4. Slow population growth brought about by reductions in fertility leads to population ageing, that is, it produces populations where the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases. In the more developed regions, 20 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over and that proportion is projected to reach 33 per cent in 2050. In developed countries as a whole, the number of older persons (persons aged 60 or over) has already surpassed the number of children (persons under age 15) and by 2050 the number of older persons in developed countries is expected to be more than double the number of children.
5. Population ageing is less advanced in developing countries. Nevertheless, the populations of a majority of them are posed to enter a period of rapid population ageing. In developing countries as a whole, just 8 per cent of the population is today aged 60 years or over but by 2050, 20 per cent of their population is expected to be in that age range.
6. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected nearly to triple, increasing from 673 million in 2005 to 2 billion by 2050. Over the same period, the share of older persons living in developing countries is expected to rise from 64 per cent in 2005 to nearly 80 per cent in 2050.
7. A feature of ageing populations is that the number of older persons increases faster the higher the age range considered. Thus, whereas the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to triple, that of persons aged 80 or over (the oldest-old) is projected to increase nearly five-fold, from 88 million in 2005 to 402 million in 2050. Today, about half of the oldest-old live in developing countries but that share is expected to reach 71 per cent in 2050.
8. Although the populations of all countries are expected to age over the foreseeable future, the populations of countries where fertility is still high will remain relatively young and will increase rapidly. High population growth rates prevail in a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, the populations of Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Timor-Leste and Uganda are projected to increase at least threefold.
9. In sharp contrast, the populations of 46 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, most of the successor States of the former USSR and several small island States are expected to be smaller in 2050 than in 2005.
10. Population growth remains concentrated in the populous countries. During 2005-2050, eight countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United States of America, Bangladesh and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.
11. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population in two halves of equal size, is an indicator of population ageing. At the world level, the median age is projected to increase from 28 to 38 years between 2005 and 2050. Europe has today the oldest population, with a median age of nearly 39 years that is expected to reach 47 years in 2050.
12. The median age is higher in countries having low fertility for long periods. In 2005, the median age in 13 developed countries or areas was higher than 40 years. The pervasiveness of population ageing is reflected by the fact that 93 countries are projected to have median ages above 40 years in 2050, 48 of which are developing countries.

13. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, about one in five countries is projected to have a median age below 30 years. The least developed countries will have the youngest populations, with eight of them projected to have median ages below 24 years in 2050, namely, Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Uganda.
14. As noted above, fertility reductions are the main cause of population ageing. At the world level, fertility is estimated to be 2.55 children per woman, about half the level it had in 1950-1955 at 5 children per women. In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.02 children per woman. Average world levels result from quite different trends in the major development groups. In developed countries as a whole, fertility is currently 1.60 children per woman and is projected to increase slowly to 1.79 children per woman in 2045-2050. In the least developed countries, fertility is 4.63 children per woman and is expected to drop by about half, to 2.50 children per woman by 2045-2050. In the rest of the developing world, fertility is already moderately low at 2.45 children per woman and is expected to decline further to 1.91 children per woman by mid-century, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world.
15. In 2005-2010, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 27 of the 150 developing countries, and those 27 countries account for 9 per cent of the world population. Most countries with very high fertility are poor and belong to the group of least developed countries. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 28 developing countries, which account for 25 per cent of the world population. This group includes China whose average fertility during 2005-2010 is estimated at 1.73 children per woman.
16. Fertility is also below replacement level in all 45 developed countries or areas, which account for 19 per cent of the world population. In 27 of them, including Japan and most of the countries located in Southern and Eastern Europe, fertility remains below 1.5 children per woman. Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among the vast majority of developed countries and is leading to rapid population ageing.
17. Another factor contributing to population ageing is the reduction of mortality at adult ages. Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 58 years in 1970-1975 to 67 years in 2005-2010, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 77 years today to 82 years by mid-century, and in the less developed regions life expectancy is projected to rise from 65 years in 2005-2010 to 74 years in 2045-2050.
18. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 55 years, and although it is projected to reach 67 years in 2045-2050, achieving such an increase is contingent on reducing the spread of HIV and combating successfully other infectious diseases. Similar challenges must be confronted if the projected increase of life expectancy in the rest of the developing countries, from under 68 years today to 76 years by mid-century, is to be achieved.
19. Among the more developed regions, Eastern Europe has the lowest life expectancy at birth and has had a declining life expectancy since the late 1980s. In 2005-2010 life expectancy in the region, at 68.6 years, is lower than it was in 1960-1965 (69.3 years). The Russian

Federation and Ukraine have experienced serious increases in mortality, partly because of the spread of HIV.

20. Despite the advances made in treating people infected with HIV and in controlling the spread of the epidemic, its impact in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident in many countries. In Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 49 years in 2005-2010 and is not expected to regain the level it had in the early 1990s before 2045. As a consequence, the growth rate of the population in the region has plummeted, passing from 2.5 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 0.6 per cent annually in 2005-2010 and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.
21. The contribution of international migration to population growth in the more developed regions has increased in significance as fertility declines. During 2005-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 103 million, a figure that counterbalances the excess of deaths over births (74 million) projected over the period.
22. In 2005-2010, the contribution of net migration was higher than the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth in eight countries or areas, namely, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong (China SAR), Luxembourg, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In a further eight countries or areas, net migration counterbalanced the excess of deaths over births. These countries or areas are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Channel Islands, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.
23. In terms of annual averages during 2005-2050, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Canada (200,000), Germany (150,000), Italy (139,000), the United Kingdom (130,000), Spain (123,000) and Australia (100,000). The countries with the highest levels of net emigration are projected to be: China (-329,000 annually), Mexico (-306,000), India (-241,000), the Philippines (-180,000), Pakistan (-167,000) and Indonesia (-164,000).

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I. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS

A. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

On 1 July 2007, the world population will reach 6.7 billion with 5.4 billion (or 82 per cent of the world's total) living in the less developed regions (table I.1). Out of these, 804 million reside in the 50 least developed countries and account for 12 per cent of the world population. More developed countries, whose total population amounts to 1.2 billion inhabitants, account for 18 per cent of the world population (table I.2).

According to the medium variant, the world population is projected to reach 9.2 billion persons by 2050, that is, 2.5 billion more than in 2007, an increase equivalent to the combined populations of China and India today. Most of this growth will be absorbed by developing countries. Between 2007 and 2050, the population of the more developed regions will remain largely unchanged at 1.2 billion inhabitants, but the population of the less developed regions is projected to rise from 5.4 billion in 2007 to 7.9 billion in 2050. At the same time, the population of the least developed countries is projected more than to double, from 804 million inhabitants in 2007 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Consequently, by 2050, 86 per cent of the world population is expected to live in the less developed regions, including 19 per cent in the least developed countries, whereas only 14 per cent will live in the more developed regions.

TABLE I.1. POPULATION OF THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950, 1975, 2007 AND 2050 ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS

Major area	Population (millions)			Population in 2050 (millions)			
	1950	1975	2007	Low	Medium	High	Constant
World	2 535	4 076	6 671	7 792	9 191	10 756	11 858
More developed regions	814	1 048	1 223	1 065	1 245	1 451	1 218
Less developed regions.....	1 722	3 028	5 448	6 727	7 946	9 306	10 639
Least developed countries	200	358	804	1 496	1 742	2 002	2 794
Other less developed countries.....	1 521	2 670	4 644	5 231	6 204	7 304	7 845
Africa	224	416	965	1 718	1 998	2 302	3 251
Asia	1 411	2 394	4 030	4 444	5 266	6 189	6 525
Europe	548	676	731	566	664	777	626
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	168	325	572	641	769	914	939
Northern America.....	172	243	339	382	445	517	460
Oceania.....	13	21	34	42	49	56	57

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

World population in 2050 would be substantially higher if the decline in fertility projected in the medium variant fails to be realized. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels in all countries, world population would almost double by 2050, reaching 11.9 billion. In the high variant, where fertility is assumed to remain mostly half a child higher than in the medium variant, the world population in 2050 would reach 10.8 billion persons. In the low variant, where fertility is projected to be half a child lower than in the medium variant, world population would still grow, but only to reach 7.8 billion by 2050. According to the low variant,

the population of the least developed countries would still nearly double, to reach 1.5 billion by 2050, but the population of the more developed regions would decline to less than 1.1 billion.

Most of the world population lives in a few countries. In 2007, 40 per cent of the world population lived in China and India. A further eight countries accounted for a further 20 per cent of the earth's inhabitants, namely, the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Japan, in order of population size (table A.3). However, most of the countries of the world have small populations. Thus, 77 per cent of the 229 countries or areas covered by the *2006 Revision* had populations of less than 20 million inhabitants in 2007 and, taken together, they account for 12 per cent of the world's population.

By 2025, the population of India is projected to surpass that of China and the two will account then for about 36 per cent of the world population. By 2050, three least developed countries—Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia—will be among the ten most populous countries in the world. Together with India, China, the United States, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria and Brazil, in order of population size, they are projected to be the ten most populous countries in the world in 2050.

Increments in the world population are also largely concentrated in a few countries, generally the most populous. Thus, during 2005-2050, eight countries—India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United States, Bangladesh and China, in order of population increment—are expected to account for almost half of the projected population increase at the world level.

Over most of human history, the world population grew very slowly if at all. Growth rates began increasing slowly during the 17th or 18th centuries as mortality started to decline. With accelerating gains in longevity, the growth rate of the world population increased, especially during the 20th century, when it reached a peak at 2 per cent per year in 1965-1970 (figure 2). Since then, the speed of population growth has been decelerating, largely as a result of falling fertility in the developing world. By 2005-2010, the population growth rate at the world level had reached 1.17 per cent per year and is projected to decline to 0.36 per cent per year by 2045-2050.

However, because fertility decline has not occurred simultaneously in all countries, the pace of population growth still differs considerably among development groups. Thus, whereas today the population of the more developed regions is rising at an annual rate of 0.28 per cent, that of the less developed regions is increasing almost five times as fast, at 1.37 per cent annually, and the least developed countries as a group are experiencing even more rapid population growth, at 2.37 per cent per year. Such differences, albeit dampened, are expected to persist until 2050. By that time, according to the medium variant, the population of the more developed regions will have been declining for about 20 years, whereas the population of the less developed regions will still be rising at an annual rate of 0.44 per cent per year. More importantly, the population of the least developed countries will likely be increasing at a robust annual rate of 1.24 per cent in 2045-2050, a rate that, if maintained, would lead to a doubling of the population every 56 years (figure 2).

B. POPULATION AGE COMPOSITION

The primary demographic consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing, a process whereby the proportion of older persons in the population increases and that of younger persons declines. In 1950, just 8 per cent of the world population was aged 60 years or over. By 2005 that proportion had risen to 10 per cent and it is expected to reach 22 per cent in 2050 (table I.3). Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will nearly triple, passing from 673 million in 2005 to 2 billion in 2050. In contrast, the number of children (persons under age 15) is projected to decline over the

next 45 years, passing from 1.84 billion in 2005 to 1.82 billion in 2050 and their share of the total population will drop from 28 per cent in 2005 to 20 per cent in 2050.

Increases in the median age, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger than that age, are indicative of population ageing. In 2005, 13 countries, all of them located in the more developed regions, had a median age higher than 40 years. Leading this group was Japan with a median age of 43 years, followed closely by Germany and Italy, with median ages of 42 years (table A.11). In contrast, the median ages in Mali, Niger and Uganda in 2005 were all at or below 16 years, making their populations the youngest on the planet.

By 2050, 93 countries are expected to have a median age above 40, 48 of which are located in the developing world. That is, population ageing, which is already pervasive in developed countries, is expected to be common in the developing world of the future and is projected to occur more rapidly in developing countries than it did in their developed counterparts (map 3 and map 4).

Despite the general trend toward population ageing, countries that still have relatively high fertility will have a younger population than the rest in 2050. Mostly least developed countries are in this group. In 2050, eight least developed countries will have the youngest populations on earth, with median ages at or below 24 years. They are: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Uganda (table A.11).

The more developed regions have been leading the process of population ageing and their experience provides a point of comparison for the expected ageing of the population of less developed regions. In 1950, the number of children (persons under age 15) in the more developed world was more than twice the number of older persons (those aged 60 years or over), with children accounting for 27 per cent of the total population and the elderly for only 12 per cent. By 2005, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions had surpassed that of children (20 per cent versus 17 per cent) and in 2050, the proportion of older persons is expected to be more than double that of children (33 per cent versus 15 per cent). In 2050, the number of older persons in more developed regions is projected to be more than four times their number in 1950 (95 million versus 406 million) while the number of children is projected to decline from 223 million in 1950 to 190 million in 2050.

Until 2005, population ageing had been considerably slower in the less developed regions where fertility is still relatively high. The proportion of children had declined from 37 per cent in 1950 to 31 per cent in 2005, while the proportion of older persons had increased from 6 per cent to 8 per cent. However, a period of more rapid population ageing lies ahead for the less developed regions. By 2050, the proportion of older persons in those regions is expected to rise to 20 per cent, whereas the proportion of children is expected to decline to 21 per cent.

Trends in the number of persons of working age (those aged 15 to 59 years) are particularly important for all countries. The proportion of the population in those ages is an important factor related to the potential for economic growth. In the more developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age decreased from 61 per cent in 1950 to 59 per cent in 1970 and then increased steadily to reach 63 per cent in 2005. However, this increase is over and the proportion of the population of working age in the more developed regions is expected to decline steadily in the future, reaching 52 per cent by 2050.

In the less developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age is expected to decline slightly, passing from 61 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2050. However, among the least developed countries, that proportion will rise from 53 per cent in 2005 to 61 per cent in 2050, an increase that represents both an opportunity and a challenge: the opportunity for

economic growth provided that the challenge of creating gainful employment for the growing numbers of persons of working age is met.

Among the older population, the number and proportion of the oldest-old, that is, persons aged 80 years or over, is rising. In 2005, there were 88 million oldest-old corresponding to 1.3 per cent of the world population. By 2050, this segment of the population is projected to reach 402 million or 4.4 per cent of the world population. The oldest-old is the fastest growing segment of the world population. Particularly rapid increases in this segment of the population are expected in the less developed regions where the oldest-old are projected to increase from 43 million in 2005 to 284 million in 2050 implying an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent (table I.4). By 2050, 71 per cent of all persons aged 80 or over are expected to live in developing countries.

In 2005, over 60 countries had populations where the oldest-old accounted for more than 1.3 per cent of the population, the percentage of the oldest-old at the world level. In Italy and Sweden the oldest-old accounted for over 5 per cent of the population. By 2050, 92 countries are expected to have populations where those aged 80 years or over account for more than 4.4 per cent of the population, the projected share of the oldest-old at the world level. In 23 of those countries, led by Japan and Singapore, the oldest-old are expected to account for over 10 per cent of the population.

Just as the overall population, the oldest-old tend to be concentrated in the most populous countries. In 2005, 15.4 million lived in China, 10.6 million in the United States and 7.8 million in India. In 2050, those countries will still have the largest numbers of persons aged 80 or over: 103 million in China, 51 million in India and 31 million in the United States.

TABLE I.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, 1950, 1975, 2007 AND 2050, ACCORDING TO PROJECTION VARIANT

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>			<i>Percentage distribution in 2050</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Constant</i>
More developed regions	32.1	25.7	18.3	13.7	13.5	13.5	10.3
Less developed regions.....	67.9	74.3	81.7	86.3	86.5	86.5	89.7
Least developed countries.....	7.9	8.8	12.1	19.2	19.0	18.6	23.6
Other less developed countries	60.0	65.5	69.6	67.1	67.5	67.9	66.2
Africa.....	8.8	10.2	14.5	22.0	21.7	21.4	27.4
Asia.....	55.6	58.7	60.4	57.0	57.3	57.5	55.0
Europe	21.6	16.6	11.0	7.3	7.2	7.2	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	8.0	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.5	7.9
Northern America.....	6.8	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	3.9
Oceania.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP FOR THE WORLD, THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND THE MAJOR AREAS, MEDIUM VARIANT, 2005 AND 2050

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Percentage distribution in 2005</i>				<i>Percentage distribution in 2050</i>			
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>
World.....	28.3	61.4	10.3	1.3	19.8	58.3	21.8	4.4
More developed region.....	17.0	62.9	20.1	3.7	15.2	52.2	32.6	9.4
Less developed regions.....	30.9	61.0	8.1	0.8	20.6	59.3	20.1	3.6
Least developed countries.....	41.5	53.4	5.1	0.4	28.2	61.5	10.3	1.1
Other less developed countries	29.1	62.3	8.6	0.9	18.4	58.7	22.9	4.3
Africa.....	41.4	53.4	5.2	0.4	28.0	61.7	10.4	1.1
Asia	28.0	62.7	9.2	1.0	18.0	58.3	23.7	4.5
Europe	15.9	63.5	20.6	3.5	14.6	50.9	34.5	9.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.8	61.2	9.0	1.2	18.0	57.8	24.3	5.2
Northern America.....	20.5	62.7	16.7	3.5	17.1	55.6	27.3	7.8
Oceania.....	24.9	61.0	14.1	2.6	18.4	56.9	24.8	6.8

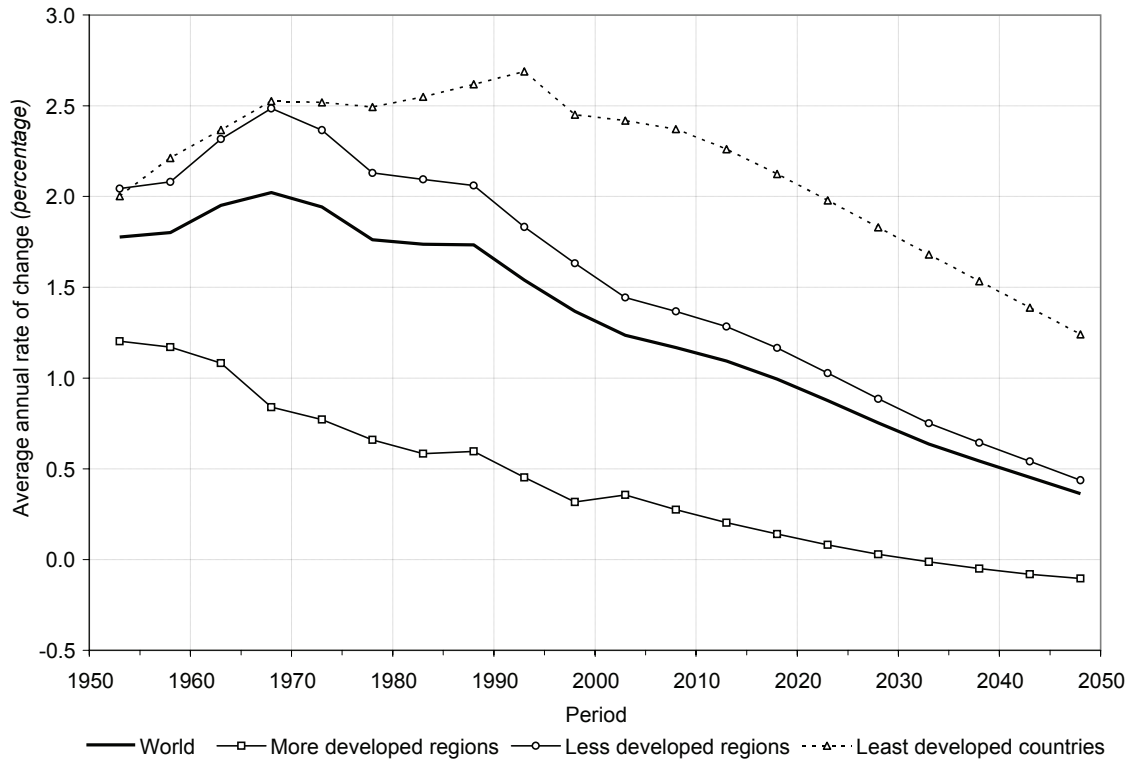
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.4. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS BY MAJOR AREA, MEDIUM VARIANT, 2005-2050 (percentage)

Major area	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	Total population
World.....	-0.03	0.65	2.43	3.38	0.76
More developed regions	-0.19	-0.36	1.13	2.16	0.05
Less developed regions.....	0.00	0.84	2.93	4.19	0.90
Least developed countries.....	0.96	2.14	3.39	3.97	1.82
Other less developed countries	-0.32	0.56	2.88	4.20	0.70
Africa.....	0.85	2.04	3.25	3.88	1.72
Asia.....	-0.34	0.48	2.74	4.04	0.65
Europe	-0.41	-0.70	0.93	2.02	-0.21
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.41	0.59	2.92	3.91	0.71
Northern America	0.25	0.38	1.73	2.42	0.65
Oceania.....	0.17	0.68	2.08	2.97	0.84

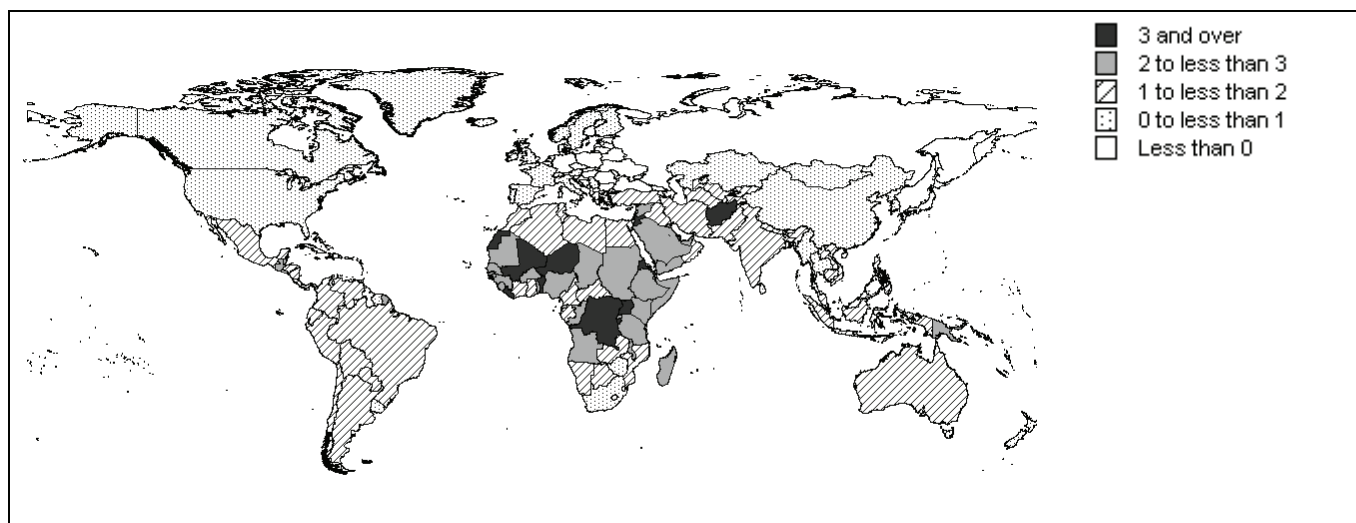
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

Figure 2. Average annual rate of population change for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2050 (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

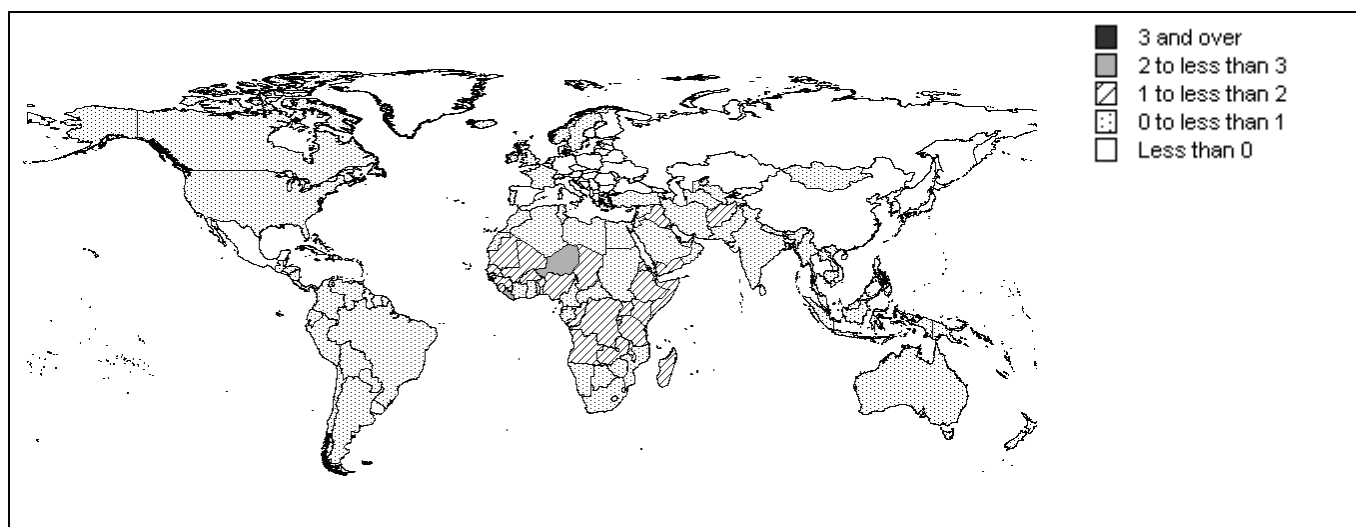
Map 1. Average annual rate of population change, 2005-2010, medium variant (percentage)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

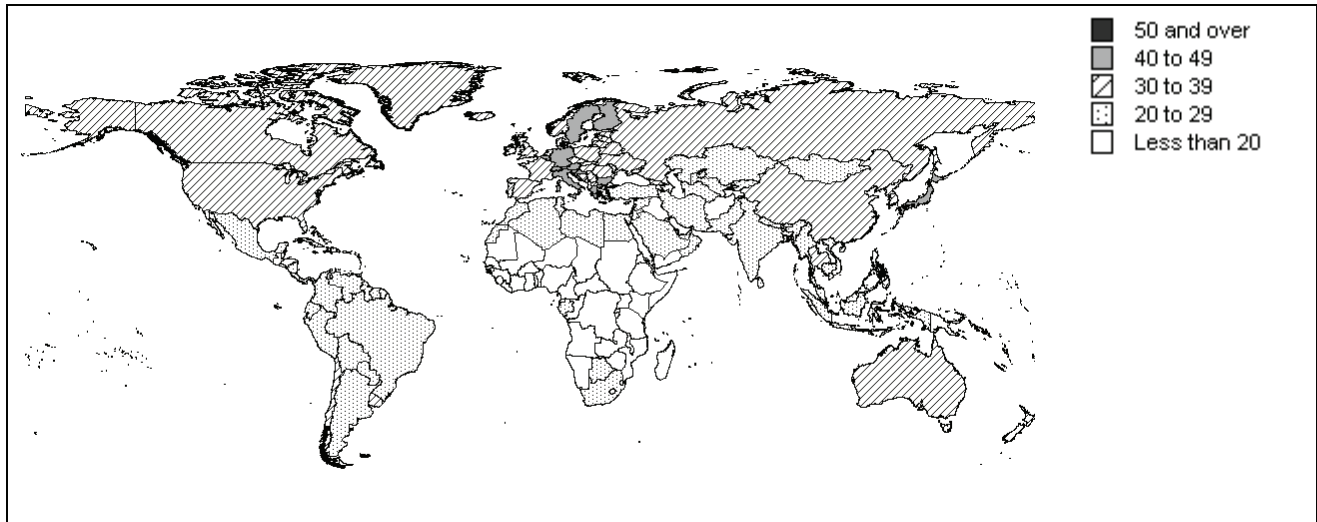
Map 2. Average annual rate of population change, 2045-2050, medium variant (percentage)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

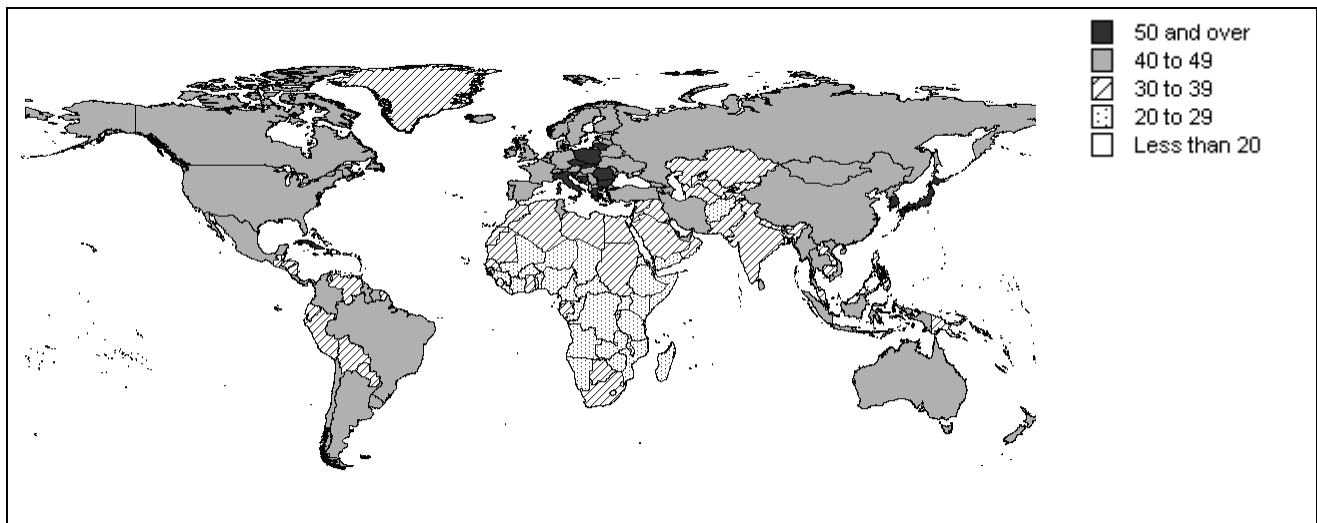
Map 3. Median age in 2005, medium variant (years)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map 4. Median age in 2050, medium variant (years)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

II. FERTILITY

According to the *2006 Revision*, total fertility—that is, the average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime—is 2.55 children per woman in 2005-2010 at the world level (table II.1). This average masks the heterogeneity of fertility levels among countries. In 2005-2010, 73 countries or areas (45 of them located in the more developed regions) have fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman, that is, below replacement level⁶, whereas 122 countries or areas (all of which are located in the less developed regions) have total fertility levels at or above 2.1 children per woman. Among these 122 countries, 27 have total fertility levels at or above 5 children per woman, 25 of which are least developed countries (table II.2 and map 5).

TABLE II.1. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY FOR THE WORLD, THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND THE MAJOR AREAS, 1970-1975, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050 ACCORDING TO VARIANT

Major area	Total fertility (children per woman)					
	1970-1975	2005-2010	2045-2050			
			Low	Medium	High	Constant
World.....	4.47	2.55	1.54	2.02	2.51	3.49
More developed regions.....	2.13	1.60	1.29	1.79	2.28	1.68
Less developed regions.....	5.41	2.75	1.57	2.05	2.54	3.69
Least developed countries.....	6.61	4.63	2.02	2.50	2.99	5.49
Other less developed countries.....	5.25	2.45	1.42	1.91	2.41	3.07
Africa.....	6.72	4.67	1.97	2.46	2.95	5.47
Asia.....	5.04	2.34	1.40	1.90	2.39	2.94
Europe.....	2.16	1.45	1.26	1.76	2.26	1.47
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	5.04	2.37	1.36	1.86	2.36	2.67
Northern America.....	2.01	2.00	1.35	1.85	2.35	1.99
Oceania.....	3.23	2.30	1.43	1.93	2.43	2.83

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

The 73 countries where total fertility is below replacement level in 2005-2010 account for 43 per cent of the world population or approximately 2.9 billion people. Countries with fertility at or above replacement level account for 3.8 billion people or 57 per cent of the world population. Because of their low fertility and the expectation that it will not rise markedly in the future, the countries with below-replacement fertility in 2005-2010 are projected to have only a slightly larger population in 2050 than today. In contrast, the countries whose fertility is currently at or above replacement level are expected to experience a marked population increase, reaching 6.1 billion by 2050 and accounting then for 67 per cent of the world population.

⁶ Replacement-level fertility is the level that needs to be sustained over the long run to ensure that a population replaces itself. For most countries having low or moderate mortality levels, replacement level is close to 2.1 children per woman.

Since, 1974, when the first World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, fertility has declined by more than 20 per cent in 135 developing countries and by over 50 per cent in 66 of them. The fastest fertility reductions occurred in countries in Asia, including Bhutan, Hong Kong SAR China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kuwait, Macao SAR China, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam. Fertility also declined rapidly in Algeria and Tunisia in Northern Africa and in Mexico in Latin America. The average number of children in those countries is currently below 2.38 children per woman.

Although most developing countries are already far advanced in the transition from high to low fertility, 14 countries still have fertility levels of 6 children per woman or higher in 2005-2010 and in three of them total fertility is equal or greater than 7 children per woman (table II.2 and table A.13). Although the fertility of those 14 countries is projected to decline after 2010 at a pace of about one child per decade, none is expected to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2045-2050 in the medium variant. As a result, their population is expected nearly to triple, passing from 227 million in 2008 to 642 million in 2050.

These 14 countries are least developed countries—Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor Leste and Uganda—and several are highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Moreover, a number of them have been experiencing civil strife and political instability in recent years, factors that militate against the provision of basic services for the population. The continuation of rapid population growth poses serious challenges to their future development.

Despite the important contribution to population growth of high-fertility countries (those with a total fertility above 6 children per woman), they account today for less than 4 per cent of the world population and are expected to constitute 7 per cent of the world population by 2050, according to the medium variant. Countries with total fertility ranging from 4 to 6 children per woman account today for 9 per cent of the world population (table II.2).

In 2007, the majority of people in the developing world live in the 81 countries with total fertility ranging from 2.1 to 4 children per woman, which account for 44 per cent of the world population. Most of those countries are projected to have a total fertility below replacement level by 2045-2050, according to the medium variant. Overall, 148 countries or areas are projected to have below-replacement fertility in 2045-2050, with 119 having a total fertility equal to or lower than 1.85 children per woman. As a result, according to the medium variant, nearly 80 per cent of the world population is expected to live in countries with below-replacement fertility in 2045-2050.

Fertility levels in developed countries, many of which experienced a “baby-boom” during the 1950s and 1960s, have generally declined since the early 1970s to below-replacement level. In fact, in 1970-1975, 19 countries out of the 45 developed countries in the world already had below-replacement fertility. By 2005-2010, all developed countries had reached fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman. Among them, 12 had reached historically unprecedented low fertility levels (below 1.3 children per woman), with Belarus, Poland and the Ukraine exhibiting the lowest levels in the developed world.

At the world level, the medium variant projects total fertility to be 2.02 children per woman in 2045-2050 (table II.1), the result of 1.79 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.05 children per woman in the less developed regions. That is, although the difference in total fertility between the more and the less developed regions narrows considerably by mid-century, the less developed regions are still expected to have a higher total fertility than the more developed regions. That difference persists in all projection variants. Total fertility in the low variant is expected to be 1.29 children per woman in the more developed regions and 1.57

children per woman in the less developed regions. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to be 2.28 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.54 children per woman in the less developed regions.

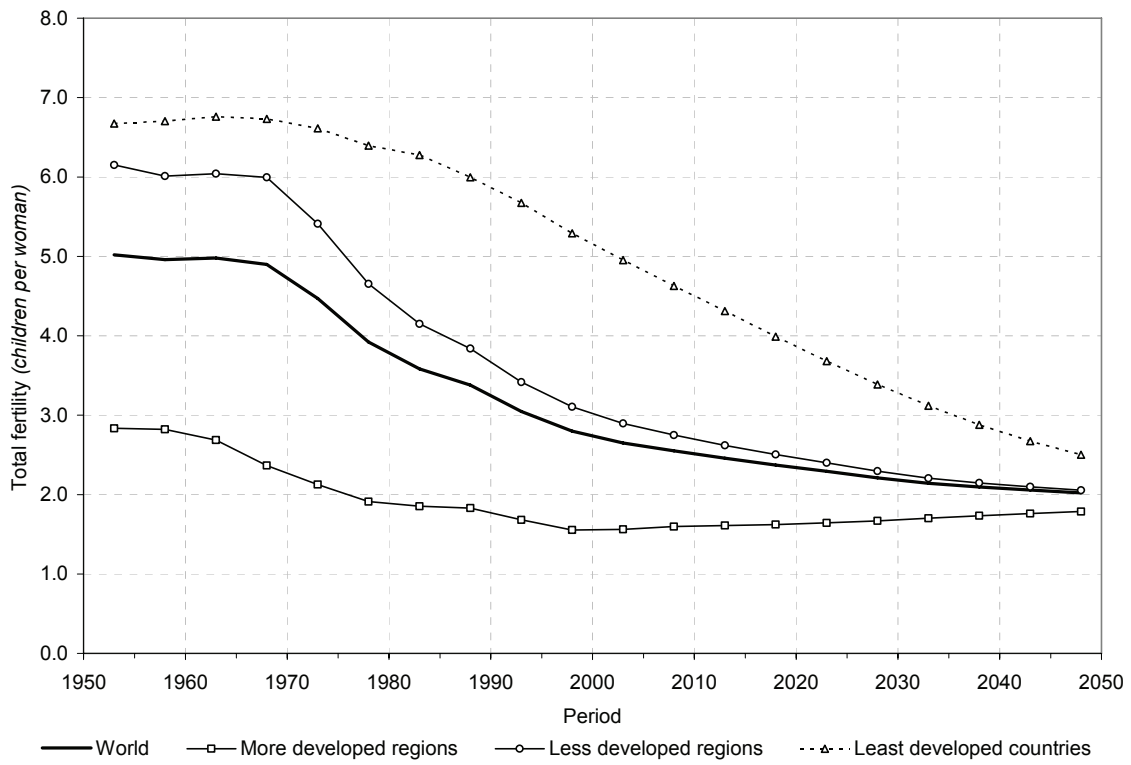
TABLE II.2. DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTRIES AND AREAS BY LEVEL OF TOTAL FERTILITY IN 1950-1955, 1970-1975, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Range of total fertility</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>				<i>Number of countries</i>			
	<i>1953</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2048</i>	<i>1950-1955</i>	<i>1970-1975</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
Greater or equal to 7.....	141	156	45	0	32	33	3	0
Between 6 and less than 7	1 068	603	182	0	72	50	11	0
Between 5 and less than 6	560	921	388	0	31	27	13	0
Between 4 and less than 5	35	1 113	213	0	14	20	14	0
Between 3 and less than 4	275	88	451	185	16	14	29	6
Between 2.1 and less than 3 ...	585	355	2 547	1 650	25	32	52	41
Less than 2.1.....	10	687	2 922	7 294	5	19	73	148
Total	2 675	3 924	6 748	9 128	195	195	195	195
			<i>Percentage</i>					
Greater or equal to 7.....	5.3	4.0	0.7	0.0	16.4	16.9	1.5	0.0
Between 6 and less than 7	39.9	15.4	2.7	0.0	36.9	25.6	5.6	0.0
Between 5 and less than 6	20.9	23.5	5.8	0.0	15.9	13.8	6.7	0.0
Between 4 and less than 5	1.3	28.4	3.2	0.0	7.2	10.3	7.2	0.0
Between 3 and less than 4	10.3	2.2	6.7	2.0	8.2	7.2	14.9	3.1
Between 2.1 and less than 3 ...	21.9	9.0	37.7	18.1	12.8	16.4	26.7	21.0
Less than 2.1.....	0.4	17.5	43.3	79.9	2.6	9.7	37.4	75.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

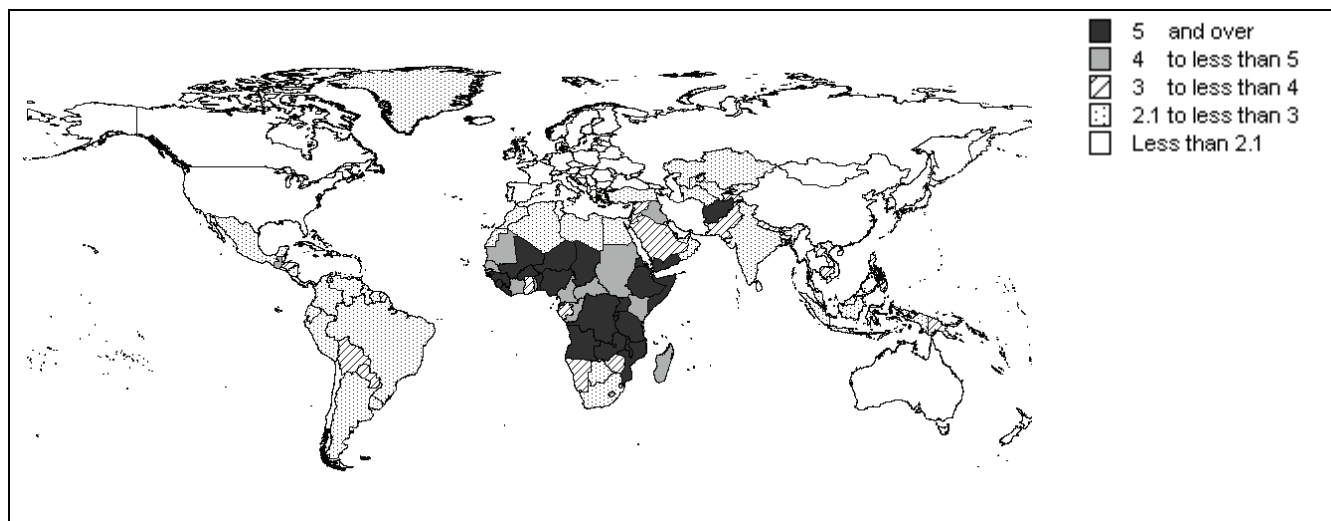
NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2007 are included.

Figure 3. Total fertility trajectories for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2050 (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

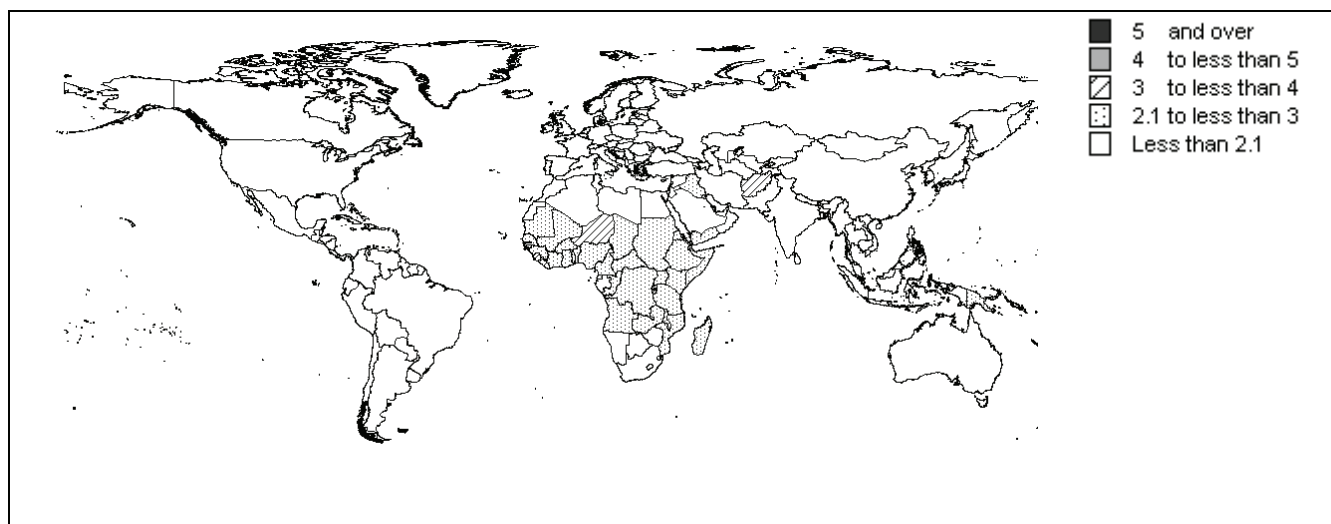
Map 5. Total fertility in 2005-2010, medium variant (*children per woman*)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map 6. Total fertility in 2045-2050, medium variant (*children per woman*)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

III. MORTALITY AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

A. TRENDS AND PROSPECTS IN WORLD MORTALITY

The twentieth century witnessed the most rapid decline in mortality in human history. In 1950-1955, life expectancy at the world level was 46 years and it had reached 67 years by 2005-2010. Over the next 45 years, life expectancy at the global level is expected to rise further to reach 75 years in 2045-2050 (table III.1). The more developed regions already had a high expectation of life in 1950-1955 (66 years) and have since experienced further gains in longevity. By 2005-2010 their life expectancy stood at 76.5 years, 11 years higher than in the less developed regions where the expectation of life at birth was 65.4 years. Although the gap between the two groups is expected to narrow between 2005 and mid-century, in 2045-2050 the more developed regions are still expected to have considerably higher life expectancy at birth than the less developed regions (82.4 years versus 74.3 years).

TABLE III.1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH FOR THE WORLD, THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND THE MAJOR AREAS, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050

<i>Major area</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
World	67.2	75.4
More developed regions	76.5	82.4
Less developed regions	65.4	74.3
Least developed countries	54.6	67.2
Other less developed countries	67.9	76.4
Africa	52.8	66.1
Asia	69.0	77.4
Europe	74.6	81.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	73.3	79.6
Northern America	78.5	83.3
Oceania	75.2	81.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

The 50 least developed countries, which include 31 of the countries that are highly affected by HIV/AIDS, have been experiencing higher mortality than other development groups. Their life expectancy at birth was 55 years in 2005-2010 and is expected to remain relatively low, reaching 67 years in 2045-2050.

The general upward trend in life expectancy for the more developed and the less developed regions (figure 4) conceals different trends among the world's major areas (figure 5). In Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, life expectancy has been increasing at a steady pace. In contrast, Europe as a whole experienced a slowdown in the increase of life expectancy starting in the late 1960s and stagnating levels since the late 1980s. This trend is the result of severe reductions in life expectancy in countries of Eastern Europe, particularly in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The remaining regions of Europe have had increasing life expectancies which are currently equal to or higher than that of Northern America.

Africa has the lowest life expectancy levels of any major area. Furthermore, life expectancy in Africa has virtually stagnated since the late 1980s. While this trend is due in large part to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, other factors have also played a role, including armed conflict, economic stagnation, and resurgent infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. The recent negative developments in many countries of Africa represent major set backs in reducing mortality. Only in 2005-2010 is life expectancy expected to begin rising again and, provided efforts to reduce the expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to treat those affected by it succeed, it is expected to continue rising to reach 66 years in 2045-2050. However, even if these gains materialize, by mid-century the population of Africa is still expected to be subject to the highest mortality levels in the world, with its overall life expectancy being 11 years lower than the next lowest one, that of Asia.

In nearly all countries of the world, female life expectancy at birth is higher than that of males. At the world level, females have a life expectancy of 70 years in 2005-2010, compared to 65 years for males (table III.2). The female advantage is considerably larger in the more developed regions (7 years) than in the less developed regions (3 years). The gap between male and female life expectancy is particularly narrow in the least developed countries (2 years). At the world level, a difference of about 5 years between female and male life expectancy is expected to persist until 2045-2050, but whereas the female to male gap in life expectancy is expected to narrow in the more developed regions, it is expected to widen in the less developed regions.

Under-five mortality, expressed as the probability of dying between birth and the exact age of five, is an important indicator of development and the well-being of children. In 1950-1955, almost a quarter (236 deaths per 1,000 births) of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2005-2010, this rate had fallen to 74 deaths per 1,000 births (table A.19). Although child mortality has fallen in all major areas, sub-Saharan Africa has lagged behind in achieving lower levels of child mortality (figure 6). In the 1950s, sub-Saharan Africa and South-Central Asia had similarly high levels of child mortality and both experienced significant reductions until the 1980s but thereafter, the pace of decline in child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa slowed down. As a result, by 2005-2010, under-five mortality had reached 82 deaths per 1,000 births in South-Central Asia, but it was still a high 155 deaths per 1,000 births in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty-seven years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, its impact on the populations of the highly-affected countries is evident. In the *2006 Revision*, the impact of HIV/AIDS is explicitly modelled for 62 countries, up from 60 in the *2004 Revision*. In most of these countries, HIV prevalence in 2005 was estimated to be 1 per cent or higher among the population aged 15-49 years (table A.20). Four populous countries with lower prevalence levels were also included because they have a large number of persons living with HIV. They are Brazil, China, India and the United States.

Among the 62 highly affected countries, 40 are in sub-Saharan Africa, five in Asia, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, four in Europe, one in Northern America and one in Oceania. Together they account for 35.5 million of the 38.6 million HIV-infected adults and children estimated to be alive in 2005 or 90 per cent of the world total.

The dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as reflected in the *2006 Revision* are consistent with the estimates of HIV prevalence in 2005 as reported by UNAIDS⁷ for each country. Beginning in 2005, the *2006 Revision* assumes that changes in behaviour, along with treatment, will reduce the chances of infection. Rates of recruitment into high-risk groups are assumed to

⁷ Report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic 2006 (Geneva, UNAIDS, 2006).

decline as well. In light of major expansions in antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage, average survival of those infected is expected to increase at a rate determined by projected levels of ART coverage and efficacy. However, because the epidemic is still expanding, some countries are expected to experience increasing levels of HIV prevalence over the medium-term future. Nevertheless, in nearly all highly affected countries, HIV prevalence is projected to be lower in 2025 than in 2005 (table A.20).

In the *2006 Revision*, the estimated and projected long-term impact of HIV/AIDS is somewhat less severe than that projected in the *2004 Revision*. Part of this reduction is due to the incorporation of revised and lower estimates of HIV prevalence for several countries where nationally representative data on the epidemic have become available. Another part stems from the assumption that antiretroviral therapy will reach an ever increasing proportion of the persons who need it and that, as a result, those persons will not only survive longer but will be less infectious. However, realization of these projections is contingent on sustained commitment by Governments to assure treatment for those infected and to promote preventive measures and behavioural changes among the uninfected.

The *2006 Revision* confirms yet again the devastating toll AIDS has in terms of increased morbidity, mortality and population loss. Life expectancy in the most affected countries already shows dramatic declines. In Botswana, where HIV prevalence is estimated at 24 per cent in 2005 among the population aged 15-49 years, life expectancy has fallen from 64 years in 1985-1990 to 47 years in 2000-2005. By 2005-2010, life expectancy is expected to increase again to 51 years as a result of declining HIV prevalence and increased access to anti-retroviral therapy. In Southern Africa as a whole, where most of the worst affected countries are, life expectancy has fallen from 61 to 49 years over the last 20 years. While the impact in Southern Africa is particularly stark, the majority of highly affected countries in Africa have experienced declines in life expectancy in recent years because of the epidemic.

In countries where HIV prevalence rates are lower, AIDS has mainly slowed down the increase in life expectancy. To assess the impact of the disease on life expectancy in these countries, the medium variant projections are compared with a hypothetical scenario in which AIDS does not exist. One can thus conclude that in 2005-2010, for instance, life expectancy is expected to be lower than it would have been in the absence of AIDS by 2 years in Cambodia and the Dominican Republic, and one year in Ukraine. A larger impact is yet to come in many countries, such as India, where the impact of AIDS on life expectancy relative to the No-AIDS scenario is projected to increase from 1.0 year in 2005-2010 to 1.3 years in 2010-2015. Similarly, in the Russian Federation, that difference is projected to rise from 0.6 year in 2005-2010 to 2 years by 2015-2020.

The toll that HIV/AIDS is taking is already retarding progress in reducing child mortality. Thirty-five per cent of children infected through mother-to-child transmission are estimated to die before their first birthday, and 61 per cent die by age five. The impact of HIV on child mortality is particularly dramatic in countries that had achieved relatively low levels of child mortality before the epidemic began. In Zimbabwe, for instance, where under-five mortality was one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, it has risen from 87 child deaths per 1,000 births in 1985-1990 to 104 per 1,000 in 2000-2005 and is projected to decline to 94 per 1,000 in 2005-2010. In Swaziland, under-five mortality has risen from 118 to 135 deaths per 1,000 births between 1985-1990 and 2000-2005, and is expected to decline to 114 deaths per 1,000 in 2005-2010. The impact of HIV/AIDS on child mortality is projected to decrease in the future with improved prevention of mother-to-child transmission.

AIDS reshapes the percentage distribution of deaths by age. In 1985-1990, deaths in Eastern Africa were concentrated among young children and older adults (figure 7), and adults

aged 20 to 49 years accounted for only 16 per cent of all deaths. By 2005-2010, a shift had taken place in the distribution of deaths by age, with 29 per cent of all deaths occurring between the ages of 20 and 49. Such large increases in mortality deplete the cohorts that are in the prime of their working and parental careers, creating the potential for severe shocks to economic and societal structures.

AIDS-related mortality and its impact on the potential number of births are reshaping the age structure of populations in the affected countries. Figure 8 shows the effect on the population of South Africa in 2015 by comparing the age distribution resulting from the No-AIDS scenario with that projected under the medium variant. The population aged 15 or over is 16 per cent smaller according to the medium variant than according to the No-AIDS scenario. The reduced size of cohorts under age 15 is partly due to the deaths of large numbers of women during the reproductive ages and to the lower survival prospects of infected children. Total population in South Africa in 2015 is projected to be 50.3 millions or 14 per cent lower than according to the No-AIDS scenario.

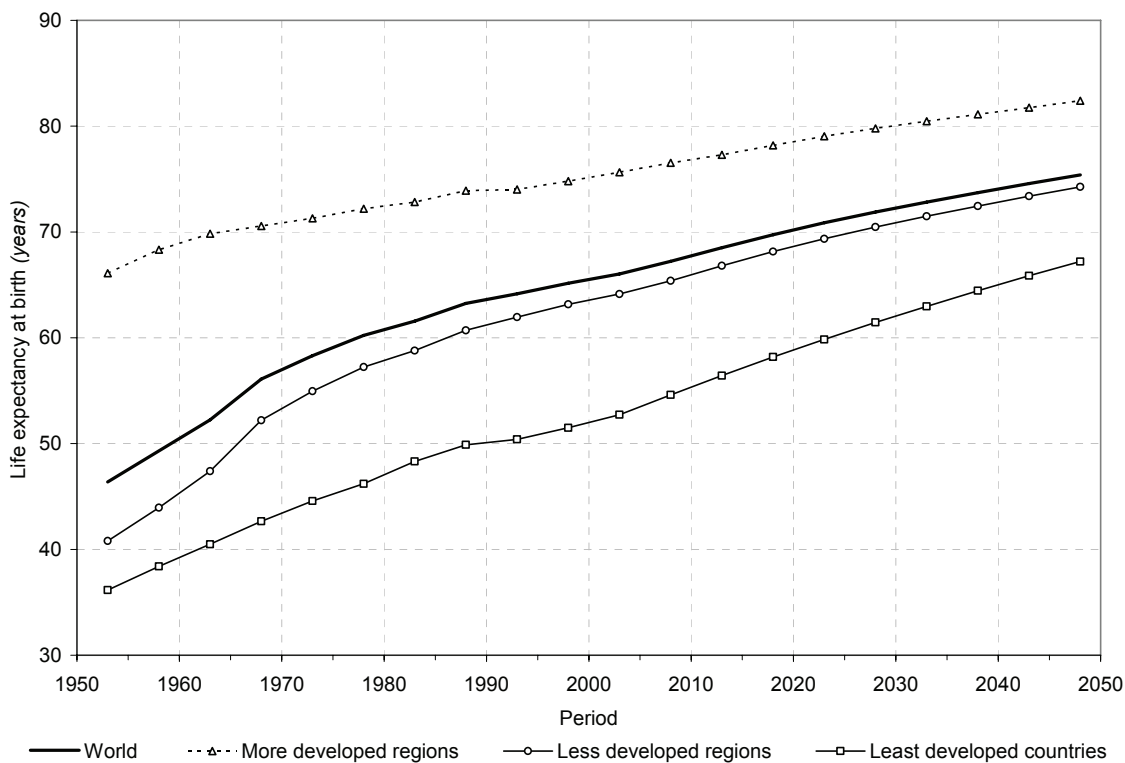
Despite the effect of the epidemic on reducing population growth rates, the populations of affected countries are generally expected to be larger by mid-century than today, mainly because most of them maintain high to moderate fertility levels. In fact, owing to the downward revision of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS combined with the expected expansion of access to anti-retroviral therapy and efforts to control the further spread of HIV, all the countries with the highest prevalence in 2005 are expected to experience positive population growth rates between 2005 and 2050. This trend marks a reversal from previous projections which expected outright reductions of population (that is, negative population growth rates) in countries such as Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland.

TABLE III.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY SEX FOR THE WORLD AND THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Life expectancy at birth (years)</i>			
	<i>2005-2010</i>		<i>2045-2050</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
World.....	65.0	69.5	73.1	77.8
More developed regions.....	72.9	80.2	79.4	85.4
Less developed regions.....	63.7	67.2	72.1	76.5
Least developed countries.....	53.4	55.8	65.4	69.1

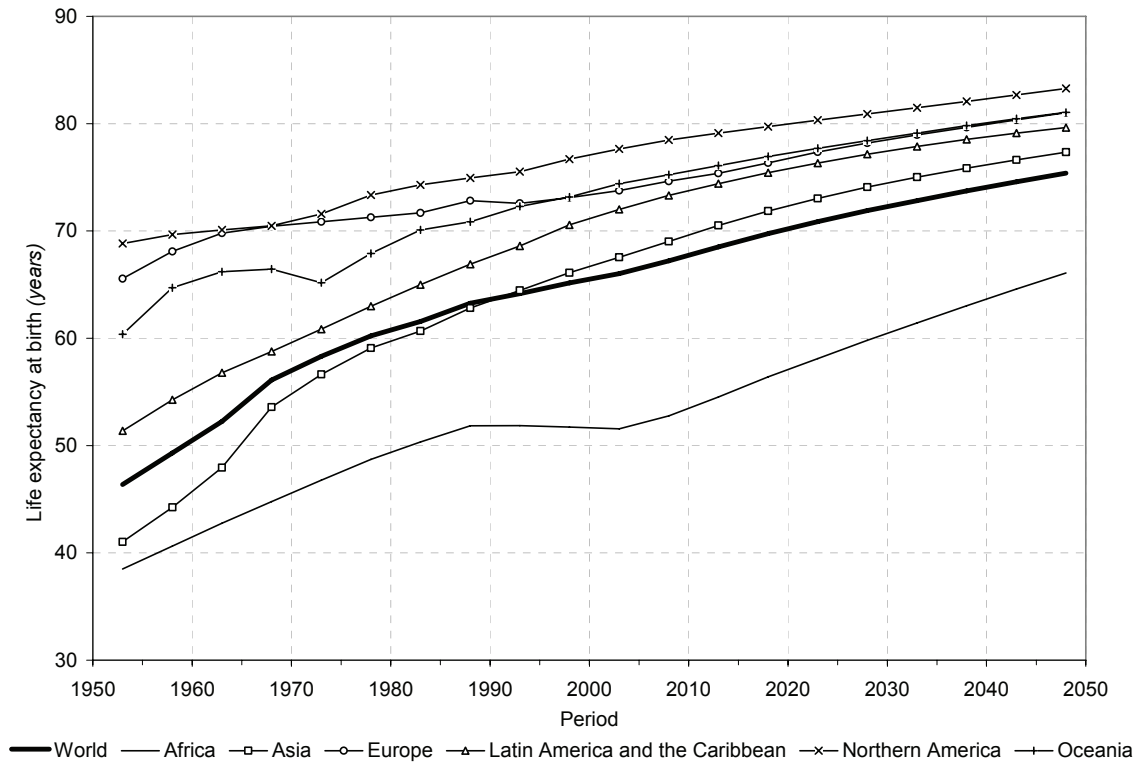
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 4. Life expectancy at birth for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2050



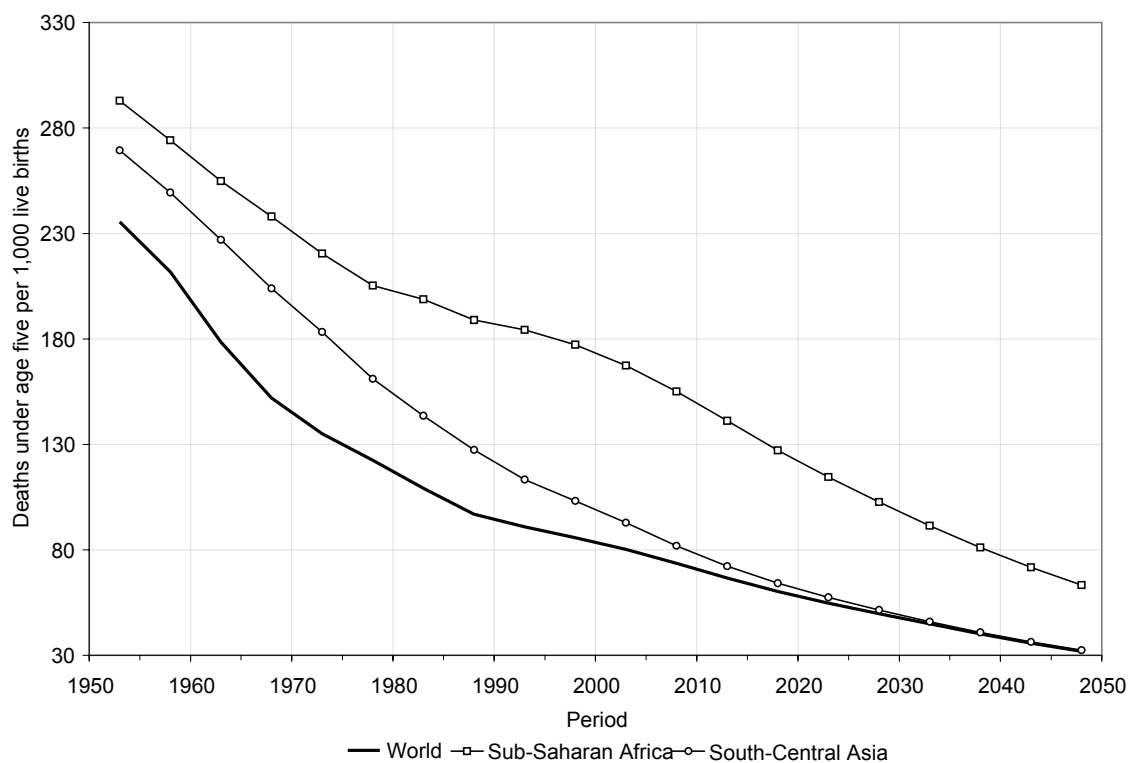
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth for the world and the major areas, 1950-2050



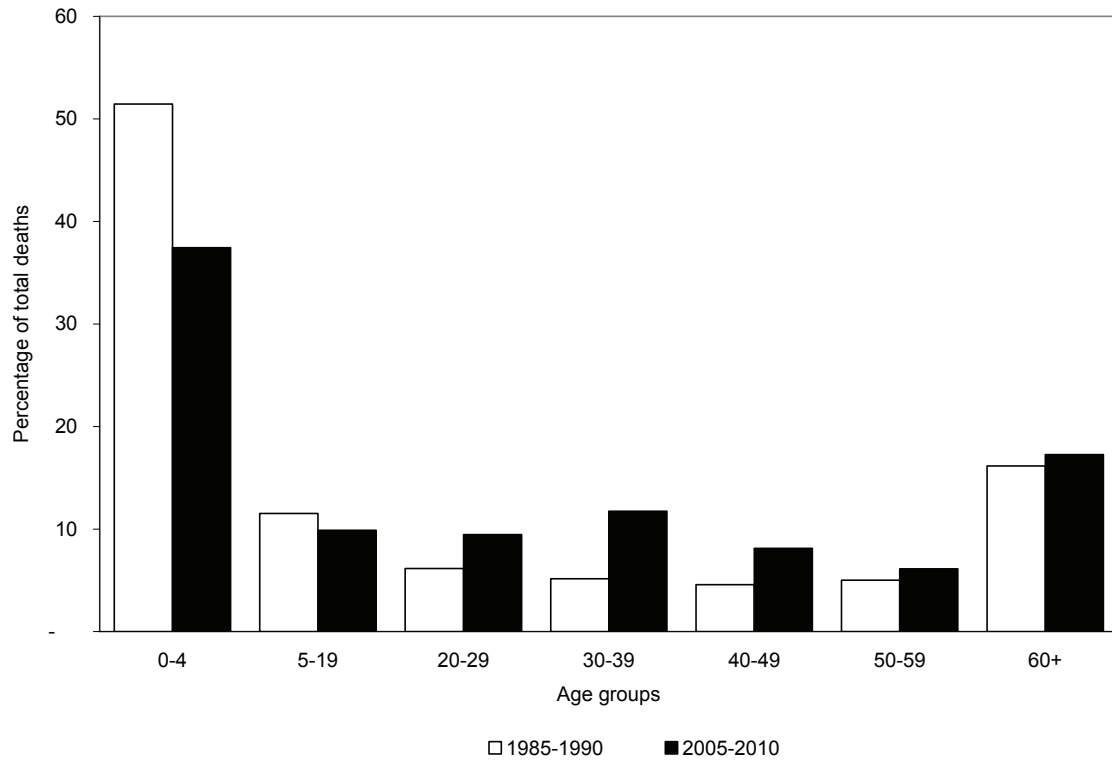
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

Figure 6. Under-five mortality for the world and selected regions, 1950-2050



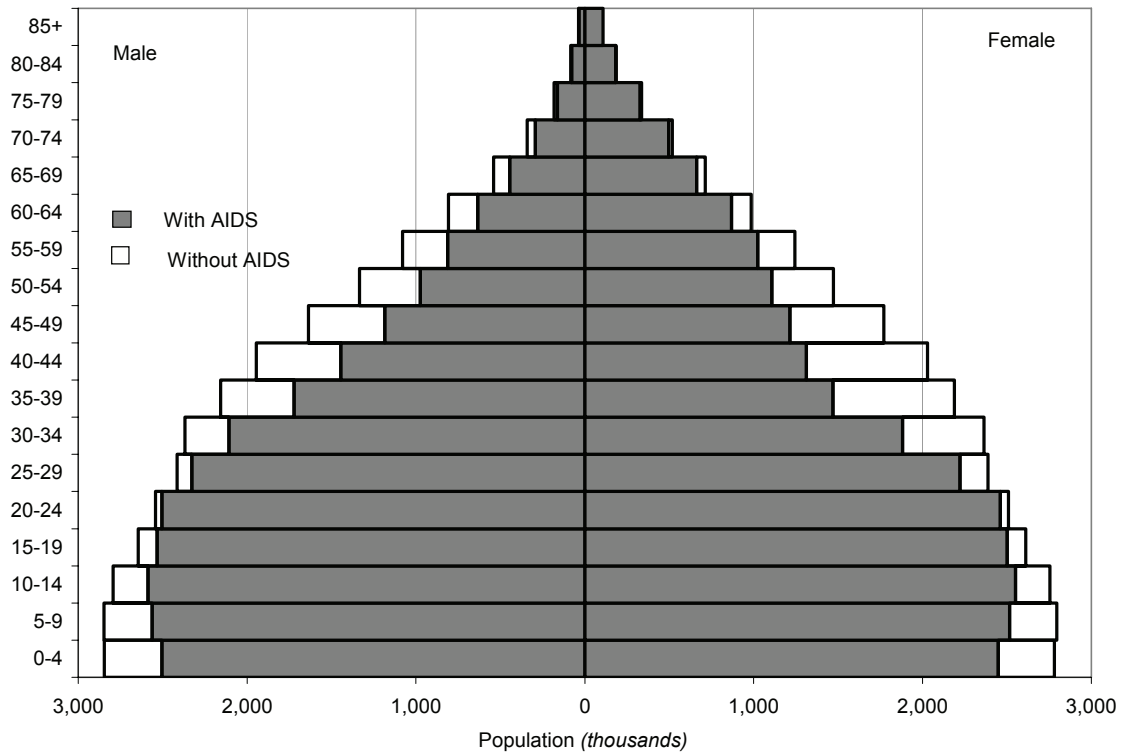
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 7. Percentage distribution of deaths by age, Eastern Africa, 1985-1990 and 2005-2010



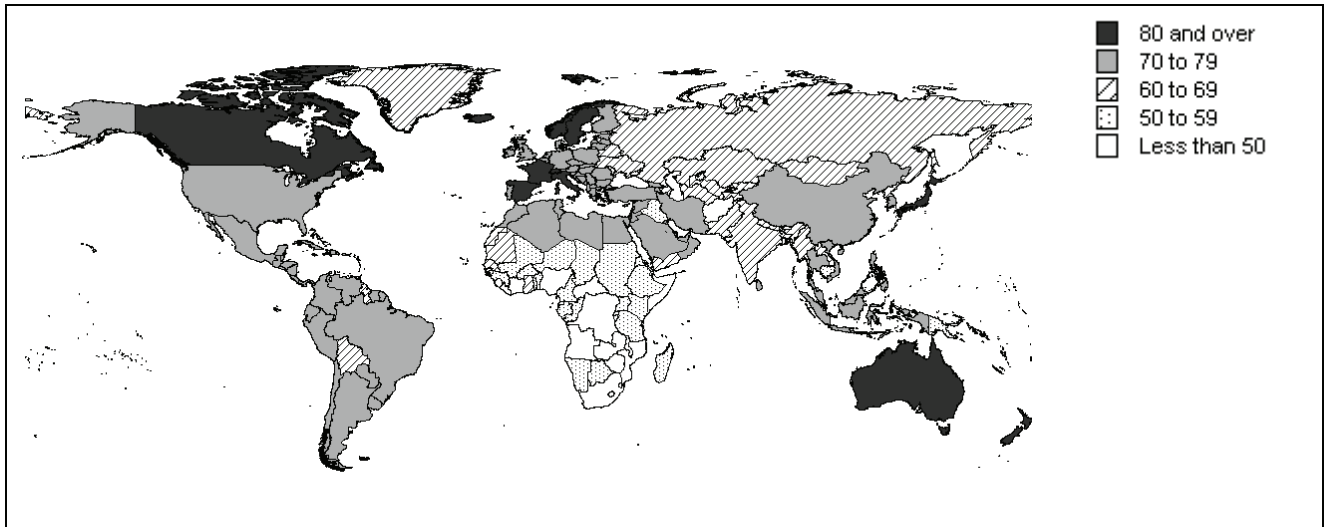
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 8. Population in 2015, projected with AIDS and without AIDS, by sex and age group, South Africa



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

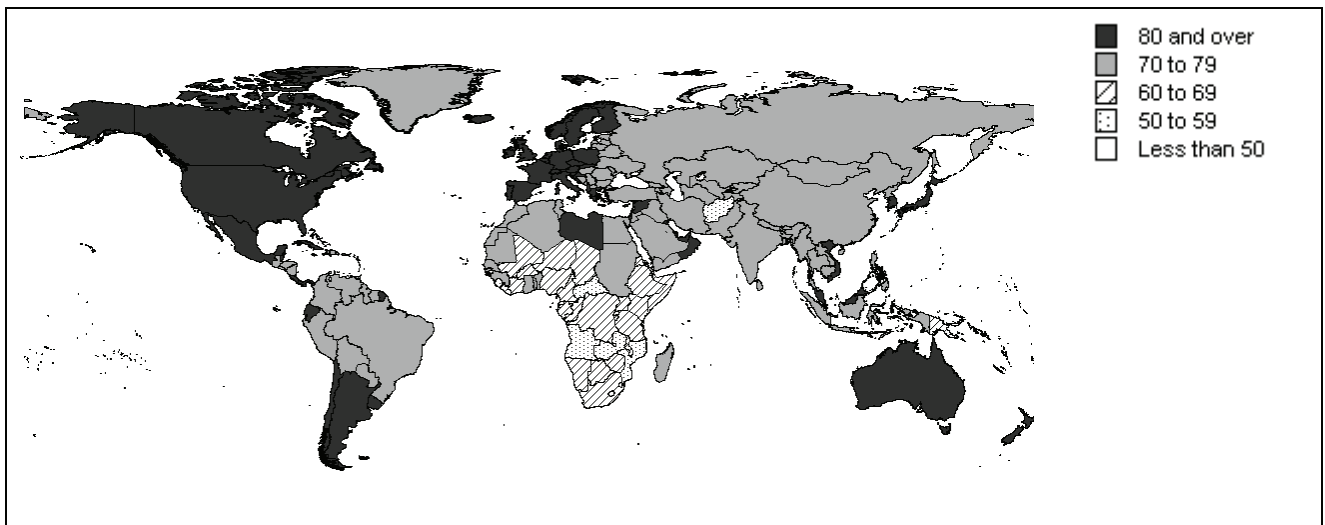
Map 7. Life expectancy at birth, 2005-2010, medium variant (years)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map 8. Life expectancy at birth, 2045-2050, medium variant (years)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

IV. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Estimates of net migration between the major development groups show that since 1960 the more developed regions have been net gainers of emigrants from the less developed regions (table IV.1). Furthermore, net migration to the more developed regions has been increasing steadily from 1960 to 2000. During 1990-2000, the more developed regions were gaining annually 2.5 million migrants. About half of that net flow was directed to Northern America (1.3 million annually). During 2000-2010, the level of net migration to the more developed regions as a whole changes only slightly, but there is some increase in the net number of migrants received by Northern America (1.5 million annually). Over the rest of the projection period, net migration to the more developed regions is projected to remain at about 2.3 million per year, of which 1.3 million are directed to Northern America.

With respect to the other major areas, Asia was by far the major source of migrants during 2000-2010 (1.3 million annually), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (1.1 million annually) and then Africa (0.4 million annually). Over the projection period, more than half of all the net number of emigrants from the less developed regions are expected to be from Asia, between 25 per cent to 30 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining from Africa.

At the country level, during 2000-2010, 33 of the 45 developed countries have been net receivers of international migrants. This group includes traditional countries of immigration such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, most of the populous countries in Northern, Southern and Western Europe as well as the Russian Federation and Japan. The movement of people from less developed regions to more developed regions has dominated the world migration patterns for almost half a century, but flows among developing countries have also been important. Several developing countries or areas have been attracting migrants in large numbers, including Hong Kong SAR China, Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates. Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic have been the primary receivers of refugees from Iraq. Many African countries have been the destination of refugee flows from neighbouring countries.

During 2000-2010, the countries having the highest levels of net emigration included China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines. Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran also registered high levels of net emigration, partly as a result of the repatriation of Afghani refugees.

International migration is the component of population change most difficult to measure and estimate reliably. Thus, the quality and quantity of the data used in the estimation and projection of net migration varies considerably by country. Furthermore, the movement of people across international boundaries, which is very often a response to changing socio-economic, political and environmental forces, is subject to a great deal of volatility. Refugee movements, for instance, may involve large numbers of people moving across boundaries in a short time. For these reasons, projections of future international migration levels are the least robust part of current population projections and reflect mainly a continuation of recent levels and trends in net migration.

TABLE IV.1. AVERAGE ANNUAL NET NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS PER DECADE BY MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, 1950-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Major area	Net number of migrants (thousands)									
	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2020	2020-2030	2030-2040	2040-2050
More developed regions.....	-3	556	1 088	1 530	2 493	2 902	2 268	2 269	2 272	2 272
Less developed regions.....	3	-556	-1 088	-1 530	-2 493	-2 902	-2 268	-2 269	-2 272	-2 272
Least developed countries.....	-104	-148	-447	-788	-37	-29	-277	-373	-375	-375
Other less developed countries.....	108	-409	-641	-742	-2 456	-2 873	-1 991	-1 896	-1 897	-1 897
Africa.....	-125	-242	-289	-267	-310	-416	-377	-395	-393	-393
Asia.....	194	-22	-377	-451	-1 340	-1 311	-1 210	-1 221	-1 222	-1 222
Europe.....	-489	-31	288	441	1 051	1 271	799	805	808	808
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-68	-293	-415	-781	-775	-1 108	-616	-590	-595	-595
Northern America.....	403	479	748	972	1 277	1 453	1 305	1 300	1 300	1 300
Oceania.....	85	109	44	86	96	111	99	101	102	102

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

V. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE 2006 REVISION

The preparation of each new revision of the official population estimates and projections of the United Nations involves two distinct processes: (a) the incorporation of all new and relevant information regarding the past demographic dynamics of the population of each country or area of the world; and (b) the formulation of detailed assumptions about the future paths of fertility, mortality and international migration. The data sources used and the methods applied in revising past estimates of demographic indicators (i.e., those referring to 1950-2005) are presented in volume III of *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* (forthcoming).

The future population of each country is projected starting with an estimated population for 1 July 2005. Because population data are not necessarily available for that date, the 2005 estimate is derived from the most recent population data available for each country, obtained usually from a population census or a population register, projected to 2005 using all available data on fertility, mortality and international migration trends between the reference date of the population data available and 1 July 2005. In cases where recent data on the components of population growth are not available, estimated demographic trends are projections based on the most recent available data. Population data from all sources are evaluated for completeness, accuracy and consistency, and adjusted as necessary⁸.

To project the population until 2050, the United Nations Population Division uses assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. The following paragraphs summarize the main assumptions underlying the derivation of demographic indicators for the period starting in 2005 and ending in 2050.

The *2006 Revision* includes eight projection variants and three AIDS scenarios. The eight variants are: low; medium; high; constant-fertility; instant-replacement-fertility; constant-mortality; no change (constant-fertility and constant-mortality); and zero-migration. The *World Population Prospects Highlights* focuses on the medium variant of the *2006 Revision*, and results from the first four variants are available on-line and are published in volume I of *World Population Prospects* (forthcoming). The full set of results for all variants and scenarios are available only on CD-ROM.

The first five variants, namely, the low, medium, high, constant-fertility and instant-replacement-fertility, differ among themselves exclusively in the assumptions made regarding the future path of fertility. The sixth variant, named "constant-mortality", differs from the medium variant only with regard to the path followed by future mortality. The seventh variant, denominated "no change", has constant mortality and constant fertility and thus differs from the medium variant with respect to both fertility and mortality. The eighth variant, denominated "zero-migration", differs from the medium variant only with regard to the path followed by future international migration. Generally, variants differ from each other only over the period 2005-2050.

In addition, the *2006 Revision* includes three AIDS scenarios named No-AIDS, high-AIDS and AIDS-vaccine. These scenarios are variations of the medium variant and differ from each other and from the medium variant in terms of the path mortality follows because they each incorporate different assumptions regarding the course of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Note that only

⁸ For a general description of the procedures used in revising estimates of population dynamics, see "Chapter VI. Methodology of the United Nations population estimates and projections" (pp. 100-104) in *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.7) and for the current Revision, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

62 countries are considered to be significantly affected by the epidemic. Consequently, the AIDS scenarios produce different projections only for those countries.

To describe the different projection variants and scenarios, the various assumptions made regarding fertility, mortality and international migration are presented below.

A. FERTILITY ASSUMPTIONS: CONVERGENCE TOWARD TOTAL FERTILITY BELOW REPLACEMENT LEVEL

The fertility assumptions are described in terms of the following groups of countries:

- *High-fertility countries*: Countries that until 2005 had no fertility reduction or only an incipient decline;
- *Medium-fertility countries*: Countries where fertility has been declining but whose level was still above 2.1 children per woman in 2000-2005;
- *Low-fertility countries*: Countries with total fertility at or below 2.1 children per woman in 2000-2005.

1. Medium-fertility assumption

Total fertility in all countries is assumed to converge eventually toward a level of 1.85 children per woman. However, not all countries reach this level during the projection period, that is, by 2045-2050. Projection procedures differ slightly depending on whether a country had a total fertility above or below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005.

Fertility in high- and medium-fertility countries is assumed to follow a path derived from models of fertility decline established by the United Nations Population Division on the basis of the past experience of all countries with declining fertility during 1950-2000. The models relate the level of total fertility during a period to the average expected decline in total fertility during the next period. If the total fertility projected by a model for a country falls to 1.85 children per woman before 2050, total fertility is held constant at that level for the remainder of the projection period (that is, until 2050). Therefore, the level of 1.85 children per woman represents a floor value below which the total fertility of high- and medium-fertility countries is not allowed to drop before 2050. However, it is not necessary for all countries to reach the floor value by 2050. If the model of fertility change produces a total fertility above 1.85 children per woman for 2045-2050, that value is used in projecting the population.

In all cases, the projected fertility paths yielded by the models are checked against recent trends in fertility for each country. When a country's recent fertility trends deviate considerably from those consistent with the models, fertility is projected over an initial period of 5 or 10 years in such a way that it follows recent experience. The model projection takes over after that transition period. For instance, in countries where fertility has stalled or where there is no evidence of fertility decline, fertility is projected to remain constant for several more years before a declining path sets in.

Fertility in low-fertility countries is generally assumed to remain below 2.1 children per woman during most of the projection period and reach 1.85 children per woman by 2045-2050. For countries where total fertility was below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005, it is assumed that over the first 5 or 10 years of the projection period fertility will follow the recently observed trends in each country. After that transition period, fertility is assumed to increase linearly at a rate of 0.05 children per woman per quinquennium. Thus, countries whose fertility is currently very low need not reach a level of 1.85 children per woman by 2050.

2. High-fertility assumption

Under the high variant, fertility is projected to remain 0.5 children above the fertility in the medium variant over most of the projection period. By 2045-2050, fertility in the high variant is therefore half a child higher than that of the medium variant. That is, countries reaching a total fertility of 1.85 children per woman in the medium variant have a total fertility of 2.35 children per woman in the high variant at the end of the projection period.

3. Low-fertility assumption

Under the low variant, fertility is projected to remain 0.5 children below the fertility in the medium variant over most of the projection period. By 2045-2050, fertility in the low variant is therefore half a child lower than that of the medium variant. That is, countries reaching a total fertility of 1.85 children per woman in the medium variant have a total fertility of 1.35 children per woman in the low variant at the end of the projection period.

4. Constant-fertility assumption

For each country, fertility remains constant at the level estimated for 2000-2005.

5. Instant-replacement-fertility assumption

For each country, fertility is set to the level necessary to ensure a net reproduction rate of 1 starting in 2005-2010. Fertility varies over the rest of the projection period in such a way that the net reproduction rate always remains equal to unity thus ensuring, over the long-run, the replacement of the population.

B. MORTALITY ASSUMPTIONS: INCREASING LIFE EXPECTANCY EXCEPT WHEN AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

1. Normal-mortality assumption

Mortality is projected on the basis of models of change of life expectancy produced by the United Nations Population Division. These models produce smaller gains the higher the life expectancy already reached. The selection of a model for each country is based on recent trends in life expectancy by sex. For countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the model incorporating a slow pace of mortality decline has generally been used so as to reflect a slowdown in the reduction of mortality risks not related to HIV/AIDS.

2. The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality

In the *2006 Revision*, all countries with HIV prevalence among persons aged 15 to 49 equal to or greater than one per cent are considered as seriously affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and their mortality is projected by modelling explicitly the course of the epidemic and projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. Also considered among the affected countries are those where HIV prevalence is lower than one per cent but whose population is so large that the number of individuals infected is large, such as Brazil, China or the United States. In total, 62 countries are considered to be highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the *2006 Revision*.

The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections⁹ is used to fit past estimates of HIV prevalence provided by UNAIDS for each of the

⁹ UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections (2002). Improved methods and assumptions for estimation of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its impact: Recommendations of the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections. *AIDS*, vol. 16, pp. W1-W14. URL: <http://www.epidem.org>.

affected countries so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic for each of them. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. Beginning in 2005, the parameter PHI, which reflects the rate of recruitment of new individuals into the high-risk or susceptible group, is projected to decline by half every twenty years. The parameter R, which represents the force of infection, is projected to decline by half every thirty years. The reduction in R reflects the assumption that changes in behaviour among those subject to the risk of infection, along with increases in access to treatment for those infected, will reduce the chances of transmitting the virus.

In the *2006 Revision*, prevention of mother-to-child transmission is modelled using estimated country-specific coverage rates that average 13 per cent in 2005 among the 62 affected countries, but vary between 0 and 90 per cent among them. These coverage rates are projected to reach 60 per cent, on average, by 2015, varying between 40 per cent and 100 per cent among the affected countries.¹⁰ The coverage rate is assumed to remain constant between 2015 and 2050 at the level reached by 2015 in each of the affected countries. Among women receiving treatment, the probability of transmission from mother to child is assumed to be 1 per cent. These assumptions produce a reduction in the incidence of HIV infection among children born to HIV-positive women, but the size of the reduction varies from country to country depending on the level of coverage that treatment reaches in each of them.¹¹

The survivorship of infected children⁹ takes account of varying access to paediatric treatment.¹¹ In the *2006 Revision*, HIV-infected children are divided into two groups: (i) for those infected *in-utero*, among whom the disease progresses rapidly, average survival is expected to be 1.3 years, and (ii) for those infected after birth through breastfeeding, among whom the disease progresses slowly, average survival is 14 years without treatment.^{11, 12} Explicit inclusion of paediatric treatment is done via country-specific coverage rates which average 9 per cent in 2005 but vary between 0 and 99 per cent among the 62 affected countries. By 2015, the projected coverage is expected to reach 60 per cent, on average, varying from 40 per cent to 100 per cent among the affected countries.¹⁰ Coverage levels remain constant from 2015 to 2050 at the level reached in each country by 2015. The annual survival of children receiving treatment is 95 per cent, so that their mean survival time is 19.5 years and the median survival time is 13.5 years in the absence of other causes of death.¹¹

The *2006 Revision* incorporates a longer survival for persons receiving treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART). The proportion of the HIV-positive population receiving treatment in each country is consistent with estimates prepared by the World Health Organization,¹³ which averaged 25 per cent in 2005 but varied between 0 and 100 per cent among the 62 affected countries. Coverage is projected to reach between 40 per cent and 100 per cent by 2015, averaging 60 per cent for the affected countries. Between 2015 and 2050, coverage levels

¹⁰ UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO (2007). *Children and AIDS - A Stocktaking Report. Actions and Progress during the First Year of Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* (with Statistical Annexes). See Table 1. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV (pp. 29-31) and Table 2. Providing paediatric treatment (pp. 32-34). URL: www.unicef.org/uniteforchildren.

¹¹ Stover, J., N. Walker, N.C. Grassly, and M. Marston (2006). Projecting the demographic impact of AIDS and the number of people in need of treatment: Updates to the Spectrum projection package. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*, vol. 82, Supplement 3: iii, pp. 45-50. URL: http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/82/suppl_3/iii45.

¹² Boerma, J.T., K.A. Stanecki, M.L. Newell, C. Luo, M. Beusenber, G.P. Garnett, K. Little, J.G. Calleja, S. Crowley, J.Y. Kim, E. Zaniewski, N. Walker, J. Stover, and P.D. Ghys (2006). Monitoring the scale-up of antiretroviral therapy programmes: methods to estimate coverage. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 84, No. 2, pp. 145-150. URL: <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/84/2/145.pdf>.

¹³ World Health Organization and UNAIDS (2006). *Progress on Global Access to HIV Antiretroviral Therapy. A Report on "3 by 5" and Beyond*. See Annex 1. Estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy, people needing antiretroviral therapy, percentage coverage and numbers of antiretroviral therapy sites in low- and middle-income countries (pp. 71-76). URL: http://www.who.int/hiv/fullreport_en_highres.pdf.

remain constant at the level reached in each country by 2015. It is assumed that adults receiving treatment have, on average, a 90 per cent chance of surviving each year in the absence of other causes of death. Under this assumption, mean survival time after the initiation of therapy is 9.5 years and the median survival time is 6.6 years, in the absence of other causes of death. Therapy is assumed to start at the time full-blown AIDS develops. Without treatment, infected adults have a mean survival time of two years after the onset of full-blown AIDS.¹²

3. No-AIDS assumption

For each of the 62 countries for which the impact of HIV/AIDS has been taken into account, mortality is estimated and projected by applying the mortality levels likely to be exhibited by the non-infected population to the whole population, thus excluding the direct impacts of the epidemic. Because AIDS started affecting the populations in the majority of the highly-affected countries around 1980, the results of the No-AIDS scenario differ from those of the medium variant not only during the projection period (2005-2050) but also during part of the estimation period (mainly during 1980-2005). As mentioned above, in countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the slow pace of mortality decline has generally been used to project the reduction of mortality risks not related to HIV/AIDS.

4. High-AIDS assumption

Mortality in the high-AIDS scenario is projected by assuming that the parameters of the model determining the path of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, specifically PHI and R, remain constant at their 2005 level. This assumption produces in the long run a relatively high endemic level of the disease. In contrast with the medium variant which includes the effect of AIDS, the effect of treatment is not incorporated in the high-AIDS scenario.

5. AIDS-vaccine assumption

The so-called AIDS-vaccine assumption refers to the ideal case in which a perfectly effective vaccine against HIV would be instantly available to everyone by 2010. Under this assumption, mortality is projected by assuming that no new HIV infections occur as of 2010. In terms of modelling, this assumption is equivalent to making the force of infection parameter R become zero in 2010 and remain at that level over the rest of the projection period.

6. Constant-mortality assumption

Under this assumption, mortality is maintained constant in each country at the level estimated for 2000-2005.

C. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS

1. Normal-migration assumption

Under the normal migration assumption, the future path of international migration is set on the basis of past international migration estimates and consideration of the policy stance of each country with regard to future international migration flows. Projected levels of net migration are generally kept constant over most of the projection period.

2. Zero-migration assumption

Under this assumption, for each country, international migration is set to zero starting in 2005-2010.

D. ELEVEN PROJECTION VARIANTS

The *2006 Revision* includes eleven different projection variants or scenarios (table V.1). Five of those variants differ among themselves only with respect to the level of fertility in each, that is, they share the assumptions made with respect to mortality and international migration. The five fertility variants are: low, medium, high, constant-fertility and instant-replacement fertility. A comparison of their results allows an assessment of the effects that different fertility paths have on other demographic parameters.

In addition to the five fertility variants, a constant-mortality variant, a zero-migration variant and a no change variant (constant-fertility and constant-mortality) have been prepared. The constant-mortality variant and the zero-migration variant both have the same fertility assumption (i.e. medium fertility). Furthermore, the constant-mortality variant has the same international migration assumption as the medium variant. Consequently, the results of the constant-mortality variant can be compared with those of the medium variant to assess the effect that changing mortality has on other demographic parameters. Similarly, the zero-migration variant differs from the medium variant only with respect to the underlying assumption regarding international migration. Therefore, the zero-migration variant allows an assessment of the effect that non-zero net migration has on other demographic parameters. Lastly, the no change variant has the same international migration as the medium variant but differs from the latter by having constant fertility and constant mortality. When compared to the medium variant, therefore, its results shed light on the effects that changing fertility and mortality have on the results obtained.

Lastly, as part of the modelling of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to evaluate its demographic impact, three AIDS mortality scenarios have been computed. They all share the same fertility and international migration assumptions as the medium variant. Consequently, the results of the AIDS mortality scenarios can be compared with those of the medium variant to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS and the effect of changing mortality, respectively, on other demographic parameters. The AIDS scenarios are hypothetical and serve only as a basis for comparison.

TABLE V.1. PROJECTION VARIANTS OR SCENARIOS IN TERMS OF ASSUMPTIONS FOR FERTILITY, MORTALITY AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

<i>Projection variant or scenario</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>		
	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>International Migration</i>
Low fertility	Low	Normal*	Normal
Medium fertility	Medium	Normal*	Normal
High fertility	High	Normal*	Normal
Constant-fertility	Constant as of 2000-2005	Normal*	Normal
Instant-replacement-fertility	Instant-replacement	Normal*	Normal
Constant-mortality	Medium	Constant as of 2000-2005	Normal
No change	Constant as of 2000-2005	Constant as of 2000-2005	Normal
Zero-migration	Medium	Normal*	Zero
No-AIDS	Medium	No-AIDS since 1980	Normal
High-AIDS	Medium	High-AIDS as of 2005	Normal
AIDS-vaccine	Medium	AIDS-vaccine as of 2010	Normal

* Including the impact of HIV/AIDS in 62 countries, as described in section B.2.

E. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE *2006 REVISION*

The following changes and adjustments were made in the *2006 Revision* in relation to procedures followed in the *2004 Revision*.

- In the medium variant, the fertility of countries with a total fertility below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005 is projected first by continuing recent trends and then by increasing fertility linearly by 0.05 children per woman per quinquennium instead of an increase of 0.07 children as in the *2004 Revision*. These countries do not necessarily reach a level of 1.85 children per woman by 2045-2050.
- The models of the incidence of HIV infection by age have been modified. In the new models, mean age at infection is generally higher than in the models used in previous revisions, particularly for males. A delay in contracting the disease reduces the impact of AIDS-related mortality on life expectancy.
- The survival of HIV-positive children was raised with respect to previously used models not only for those receiving treatment but also for those living without treatment.
- For HIV-positive adults receiving ART, survival after becoming infected was also increased in relation to previously used models.
- The effects of receiving ART have been modelled explicitly among both children and adults. In addition, the effects of mother-to-child transmission are projected to decline as access to treatment among women expands.

VI. CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY MAJOR AREA AND REGION OF THE WORLD

Africa

<i>Eastern Africa</i>	<i>Middle Africa</i>	<i>Northern Africa</i>	<i>Western Africa</i>
Burundi	Angola	Algeria	Benin
Comoros ¹⁴	Cameroon	Egypt	Burkina Faso
Djibouti	Central African Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Cape Verde
Eritrea	Chad	Morocco	Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia	Congo	Sudan	Gambia
Kenya	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tunisia	Ghana
Madagascar	Equatorial Guinea	Western Sahara	Guinea
Malawi	Gabon		Guinea-Bissau
Mauritius ¹⁵	São Tomé and Príncipe	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mozambique		Botswana	Mali
Réunion		Lesotho	Mauritania
Rwanda		Namibia	Niger
Seychelles*		South Africa	Nigeria
Somalia		Swaziland	Saint Helena ¹⁶ *
Uganda			Senegal
United Republic of Tanzania			Sierra Leone
Zambia			Togo
Zimbabwe			

Asia

<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-Central Asia</i> ¹⁷	<i>South-Eastern Asia</i>	<i>Western Asia</i>
China	Afghanistan	Brunei Darussalam	Armenia
China, Hong Kong SAR	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Azerbaijan
China, Macao SAR	Bhutan	Indonesia	Bahrain
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Cyprus
Japan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Malaysia	Georgia
Mongolia	Kazakhstan	Myanmar	Iraq
Republic of Korea	Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	Israel
	Maldives	Singapore	Jordan
	Nepal	Timor-Leste	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Thailand	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory
	Tajikistan		Oman
	Turkmenistan		Qatar
	Uzbekistan		Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

¹⁴ Including Mayotte.

¹⁵ Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon.

¹⁶ Including Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

¹⁷ The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Europe

<i>Eastern Europe</i>	<i>Northern Europe</i>	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Western Europe</i>
Belarus	Channel Islands ¹⁸	Albania	Austria
Bulgaria	Denmark	Andorra*	Belgium
Czech Republic	Estonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	France
Hungary	Faeroe Islands*	Croatia	Germany
Moldova	Finland ¹⁹	Gibraltar*	Liechtenstein*
Poland	Iceland	Greece	Luxembourg
Romania	Ireland	Holy See ²⁰ *	Monaco*
Russian Federation	Isle of Man*	Italy	Netherlands
Slovakia	Latvia	Malta	Switzerland
Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	
	Norway ²¹	Portugal	
	Sweden	San Marino*	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²²	Serbia	
		Slovenia	
		Spain	
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ²³	

Latin America and the Caribbean

<i>Caribbean</i>	<i>Central America</i>	<i>South America</i>
Anguilla	Belize	Argentina
Antigua and Barbuda*	Costa Rica	Bolivia
Aruba	El Salvador	Brazil
Bahamas	Guatemala	Chile
Barbados	Honduras	Colombia
British Virgin Islands*	Mexico	Ecuador
Cayman Islands*	Nicaragua	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*
Cuba	Panama	French Guiana
Dominica*		Guyana
Dominican Republic		Paraguay
Grenada		Peru
Guadeloupe		Suriname
Haiti		Uruguay
Jamaica		Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)
Martinique		
Montserrat*		
Netherlands Antilles		
Puerto Rico		
Saint Kitts and Nevis*		
Saint Lucia		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Turks and Caicos Islands*		
United States Virgin Islands		

¹⁸ Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

¹⁹ Including Åland Islands.

²⁰ Refers to the Vatican City State.

²¹ Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

²² Also referred to as United Kingdom.

²³ Also referred to as TFYR Macedonia.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Northern America

Bermuda*
Canada
Greenland*
Saint Pierre and Miquelon*
United States of America

Oceania

Australia/New Zealand

Australia²⁴
New Zealand

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Vanuatu

Micronesia

Guam
Kiribati*
Marshall Islands*
Micronesia
(Federated States of)
Nauru*
Northern Mariana Islands*
Palau*

Polynesia

American Samoa*
Cook Islands*
French Polynesia
Niue*
Pitcairn*
Samoa
Tokelau*
Tonga
Tuvalu*
Wallis and Futuna Islands*

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo

Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic
of the Congo
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau

Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger

Nigeria
Réunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
São Tomé and Príncipe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan

Swaziland
Togo
Uganda
United Republic
of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

²⁴ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Least developed countries

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Niger
Angola	Gambia	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Guinea	Samoa
Benin	Guinea-Bissau	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bhutan	Haiti	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Kiribati	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Lesotho	Somalia
Cape Verde	Liberia	Sudan
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Timor-Leste
Chad	Malawi	Togo
Comoros	Maldives	Tuvalu
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mali	Uganda
Djibouti	Mauritania	United Republic of Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Myanmar	Yemen
	Nepal	Zambia

NOTE: Countries with a population of less than 100,000 in 2007 are indicated by an asterisk (*).

VII. ORDERING THE DATA ON CD-ROM

Data from the *2006 Revision* are available in digital form. The CD-ROM edition of the *World Population Prospects*, prepared by the United Nations Population Division, provides a comprehensive and consistent set of population data for 229 countries and areas, 33 country aggregates, including the world as a whole, the more and the less developed regions, and the major areas. All data are available for a period of 100 years; data for 1950-2005 are estimates and those thereafter are projections.

The results are presented on two CDs (Comprehensive and Extended) that differ with regard to the data included and their prices. The Comprehensive CD includes data for eight projection variants (based on different combinations of fertility, mortality and international migration assumptions). In addition, the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the 62 most affected countries in the world are documented through three AIDS scenarios assuming alternative courses of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Extended CD combines the information contained in the Comprehensive CD and adds interpolated population figures by single years of age and single calendar year as well as interpolated time series of all basic demographic indicators.

The data are presented in Excel and database formats (ASCII comma delimited format for all datasets). The Microsoft Excel files correspond to versions 97-2003 and later of this software. All CDs include the English version of the Executive Summary and the assumptions underlying the *2006 Revision*. The database files are only available in the Extended CD.

A description of the data contained in the different CD-ROMs and an order form are posted on the web site of the Population Division at www.unpopulation.org.

VIII. ANNEX TABLES

TABLE A.1. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX IN 2007 AND SEX RATIO BY COUNTRY IN 2007
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
World.....	6 671 226	3 360 743	3 310 484	102
Afghanistan.....	27 145	14 059	13 086	107
Albania	3 190	1 588	1 602	99
Algeria	33 858	17 091	16 767	102
American Samoa.....	67	34	33	104
Andorra.....	75	39	36	107
Angola	17 024	8 394	8 630	97
Anguilla	13	6	6	100
Antigua and Barbuda	85	40	45	89
Argentina	39 531	19 331	20 200	96
Armenia	3 002	1 397	1 606	87
Aruba	104	50	54	92
Australia	20 743	10 322	10 421	99
Austria	8 361	4 099	4 261	96
Azerbaijan.....	8 467	4 116	4 352	95
Bahamas	331	162	169	96
Bahrain	753	431	322	134
Bangladesh	158 665	81 164	77 501	105
Barbados.....	294	142	152	94
Belarus.....	9 689	4 509	5 180	87
Belgium	10 457	5 120	5 338	96
Belize.....	288	145	143	102
Benin	9 033	4 555	4 478	102
Bermuda	65	31	33	95
Bhutan	658	348	311	112
Bolivia	9 525	4 748	4 777	99
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 935	1 913	2 022	95
Botswana	1 882	935	946	99
Brazil	191 791	94 571	97 220	97
British Virgin Islands.....	23	12	11	104
Brunei Darussalam	390	202	188	107
Bulgaria	7 639	3 700	3 939	94
Burkina Faso.....	14 784	7 398	7 386	100
Burundi.....	8 508	4 166	4 343	96
Cambodia.....	14 444	7 041	7 403	95
Cameroon	18 549	9 270	9 279	100
Canada.....	32 876	16 283	16 593	98
Cape Verde	530	255	275	93
Cayman Islands.....	47	23	24	97
Central African Republic.....	4 343	2 119	2 224	95
Chad	10 781	5 359	5 422	99
Channel Islands.....	149	73	76	96
Chile	16 635	8 229	8 406	98

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
China	1 328 630	686 153	642 477	107
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 206	3 454	3 752	92
China, Macao SAR	481	230	251	92
Colombia	46 156	22 716	23 440	97
Comoros	839	421	418	101
Congo	3 768	1 868	1 900	98
Cook Islands	13	7	6	106
Costa Rica	4 468	2 270	2 197	103
Côte d'Ivoire	19 262	9 773	9 489	103
Croatia	4 555	2 193	2 363	93
Cuba	11 268	5 640	5 628	100
Cyprus	855	416	439	95
Czech Republic	10 186	4 971	5 215	95
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	23 790	11 737	12 053	97
Dem. Republic of the Congo	62 636	31 022	31 613	98
Denmark	5 442	2 695	2 748	98
Djibouti	833	416	417	100
Dominica	67	34	34	100
Dominican Republic	9 760	4 894	4 866	101
Ecuador	13 341	6 686	6 655	100
Egypt	75 498	37 790	37 708	100
El Salvador	6 857	3 364	3 493	96
Equatorial Guinea	507	251	256	98
Eritrea	4 851	2 381	2 470	96
Estonia	1 335	615	720	85
Ethiopia	83 099	41 339	41 760	99
Faeroe Islands	49	25	24	106
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	1	2	95
Fiji	839	426	413	103
Finland	5 277	2 585	2 692	96
France	61 647	30 051	31 597	95
French Guiana	202	102	100	103
French Polynesia	263	134	128	105
Gabon	1 331	666	665	100
Gambia	1 709	855	853	100
Georgia	4 395	2 074	2 321	89
Germany	82 599	40 390	42 210	96
Ghana	23 478	11 899	11 580	103
Gibraltar	29	15	15	100
Greece	11 147	5 518	5 629	98
Greenland	58	31	27	113
Grenada	106	52	54	96
Guadeloupe	445	213	231	92
Guam	173	88	85	104
Guatemala	13 354	6 510	6 844	95
Guinea	9 370	4 729	4 641	102
Guinea-Bissau	1 695	838	857	98
Guyana	738	383	355	108

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Haiti.....	9 598	4 751	4 847	98
Holy See.....	1	0	0	91
Honduras.....	7 106	3 529	3 577	99
Hungary.....	10 030	4 777	5 253	91
Iceland.....	301	151	150	101
India.....	1 169 016	604 990	564 026	107
Indonesia.....	231 627	115 682	115 945	100
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	71 208	36 080	35 129	103
Iraq.....	28 993	14 656	14 337	102
Ireland.....	4 301	2 146	2 154	100
Isle of Man.....	79	39	40	97
Israel.....	6 928	3 432	3 496	98
Italy.....	58 877	28 604	30 273	94
Jamaica.....	2 714	1 339	1 375	97
Japan.....	127 967	62 471	65 495	95
Jordan.....	5 924	3 045	2 879	106
Kazakhstan.....	15 422	7 371	8 051	92
Kenya.....	37 538	18 711	18 827	99
Kiribati.....	95	47	48	97
Kuwait.....	2 851	1 709	1 142	150
Kyrgyzstan.....	5 317	2 621	2 696	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	5 859	2 919	2 940	99
Latvia.....	2 277	1 049	1 228	85
Lebanon.....	4 099	2 008	2 091	96
Lesotho.....	2 008	946	1 062	89
Liberia.....	3 750	1 875	1 875	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	6 160	3 190	2 971	107
Liechtenstein.....	35	17	18	95
Lithuania.....	3 390	1 579	1 810	87
Luxembourg.....	467	230	236	98
Madagascar.....	19 683	9 787	9 896	99
Malawi.....	13 925	6 923	7 002	99
Malaysia.....	26 572	13 497	13 075	103
Maldives.....	306	157	149	105
Mali.....	12 337	6 008	6 329	95
Malta.....	407	202	204	99
Marshall Islands.....	59	30	29	104
Martinique.....	399	189	210	90
Mauritania.....	3 124	1 581	1 543	102
Mauritius.....	1 262	626	636	98
Mexico.....	106 535	51 944	54 591	95
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	111	57	55	104
Moldova.....	3 794	1 815	1 979	92
Monaco.....	33	16	17	90
Mongolia.....	2 629	1 311	1 318	99
Montenegro.....	598	289	309	94
Montserrat.....	6	3	3	98
Morocco.....	31 224	15 348	15 876	97

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Mozambique	21 397	10 385	11 012	94
Myanmar	48 798	24 141	24 658	98
Namibia	2 074	1 023	1 051	97
Nauru	10	5	5	98
Nepal	28 196	13 973	14 223	98
Netherlands	16 419	8 124	8 295	98
Netherlands Antilles	192	89	103	87
New Caledonia	242	122	120	101
New Zealand	4 179	2 058	2 120	97
Nicaragua	5 603	2 790	2 813	99
Niger	14 226	7 213	7 013	103
Nigeria	148 093	74 019	74 074	100
Niue	2	1	1	96
Northern Mariana Islands	84	36	47	77
Norway	4 698	2 334	2 365	99
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 017	2 044	1 974	104
Oman	2 595	1 447	1 149	126
Pakistan	163 902	84 318	79 585	106
Palau	20	11	9	116
Panama	3 343	1 686	1 657	102
Papua New Guinea	6 331	3 211	3 120	103
Paraguay	6 127	3 096	3 031	102
Peru	27 903	13 974	13 928	100
Philippines	87 960	44 292	43 668	101
Pitcairn	0	0	0	108
Poland	38 082	18 385	19 697	93
Portugal	10 623	5 137	5 486	94
Puerto Rico	3 991	1 912	2 079	92
Qatar	841	563	277	203
Republic of Korea	48 224	24 096	24 127	100
Réunion	807	394	413	96
Romania	21 438	10 433	11 005	95
Russian Federation	142 499	65 953	76 545	86
Rwanda	9 725	4 692	5 033	93
Saint Helena	7	3	3	99
Saint Kitts and Nevis	50	25	25	98
Saint Lucia	165	81	84	97
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	3	3	98
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	120	60	60	99
Samoa	187	97	90	108
San Marino	31	15	16	99
São Tomé and Príncipe	158	78	80	98
Saudi Arabia	24 735	13 616	11 118	122
Senegal	12 379	6 161	6 217	99
Serbia	9 858	4 876	4 982	98
Seychelles	87	43	43	101
Sierra Leone	5 866	2 889	2 977	97
Singapore	4 436	2 232	2 204	101

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Slovakia	5 390	2 614	2 776	94
Slovenia	2 002	977	1 025	95
Solomon Islands	496	257	239	107
Somalia	8 699	4 317	4 382	99
South Africa.....	48 577	23 885	24 692	97
Spain.....	44 279	21 832	22 447	97
Sri Lanka	19 299	9 514	9 786	97
Sudan	38 560	19 419	19 142	101
Suriname.....	458	229	229	100
Swaziland	1 141	552	590	94
Sweden	9 119	4 525	4 594	98
Switzerland.....	7 484	3 644	3 840	95
Syrian Arab Republic	19 929	10 062	9 866	102
Tajikistan.....	6 736	3 337	3 399	98
TFYR Macedonia	2 038	1 017	1 022	100
Thailand.....	63 884	31 105	32 779	95
Timor-Leste.....	1 155	586	569	103
Togo	6 585	3 258	3 327	98
Tokelau.....	1	1	1	99
Tonga.....	100	51	49	104
Trinidad and Tobago	1 333	655	678	97
Tunisia.....	10 327	5 199	5 129	101
Turkey	74 877	37 708	37 169	101
Turkmenistan.....	4 965	2 444	2 522	97
Turks and Caicos Islands	26	13	13	102
Tuvalu.....	11	5	6	90
Uganda.....	30 884	15 453	15 431	100
Ukraine	46 205	21 303	24 902	86
United Arab Emirates	4 380	2 966	1 414	210
United Kingdom.....	60 769	29 774	30 995	96
United Republic of Tanzania.....	40 454	20 123	20 330	99
United States of America.....	305 826	150 508	155 318	97
United States Virgin Islands	111	53	59	90
Uruguay	3 340	1 612	1 728	93
Uzbekistan	27 372	13 611	13 761	99
Vanuatu	226	115	111	104
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	27 657	13 893	13 764	101
Viet Nam	87 375	43 687	43 688	100
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	15	8	8	101
Western Sahara.....	480	254	226	113
Yemen	22 389	11 326	11 063	102
Zambia.....	11 922	5 942	5 980	99
Zimbabwe.....	13 349	6 638	6 711	99

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.2. TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2007, 2015, 2025 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
World	2 535 093	6 671 226	7 295 135	8 010 509	9 191 287
Afghanistan	8 151	27 145	35 631	46 927	79 423
Albania	1 215	3 190	3 346	3 488	3 451
Algeria	8 753	33 858	38 088	42 882	49 610
American Samoa	19	67	77	90	113
Andorra	6	75	75	74	66
Angola	4 148	17 024	21 231	27 324	44 566
Anguilla	5	13	14	16	17
Antigua and Barbuda	46	85	93	101	111
Argentina	17 150	39 531	42 676	46 115	51 382
Armenia	1 354	3 002	2 976	2 908	2 458
Aruba	38	104	105	107	104
Australia	8 219	20 743	22 397	24 393	28 041
Austria	6 935	8 361	8 514	8 622	8 500
Azerbaijan	2 896	8 467	9 008	9 508	9 404
Bahamas	79	331	363	397	449
Bahrain	116	753	857	972	1 173
Bangladesh	43 852	158 665	180 114	206 024	254 084
Barbados	211	294	300	303	272
Belarus	7 745	9 689	9 260	8 668	6 960
Belgium	8 628	10 457	10 613	10 742	10 643
Belize	69	288	335	389	487
Benin	2 005	9 033	11 331	14 460	22 506
Bermuda	37	65	65	66	63
Bhutan	168	658	737	819	935
Bolivia	2 714	9 525	10 854	12 368	14 908
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 661	3 935	3 899	3 751	3 160
Botswana	416	1 882	2 062	2 265	2 703
Brazil	53 975	191 791	210 048	228 833	254 085
British Virgin Islands	7	23	24	26	28
Brunei Darussalam	48	390	453	526	681
Bulgaria	7 251	7 639	7 180	6 551	4 949
Burkina Faso	3 983	14 784	18 475	23 729	37 503
Burundi	2 456	8 508	11 223	15 040	28 315
Cambodia	4 346	14 444	16 641	19 489	25 114
Cameroon	4 466	18 549	21 525	25 136	33 144
Canada	13 737	32 876	35 191	37 912	42 754
Cape Verde	146	530	628	750	1 002
Cayman Islands	7	47	51	55	59
Central African Republic	1 314	4 343	5 021	5 831	7 609
Chad	2 429	10 781	13 429	17 504	29 395
Channel Islands	102	149	151	152	144
Chile	6 082	16 635	17 926	19 266	20 655
China	554 760	1 328 630	1 388 600	1 445 782	1 408 846
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 974	7 206	7 744	8 305	8 980
China, Macao SAR	190	481	507	535	524

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
Colombia.....	12 568	46 156	50 663	55 563	61 860
Comoros.....	173	839	1 007	1 217	1 715
Congo.....	808	3 768	4 459	5 362	7 561
Cook Islands.....	15	13	12	11	12
Costa Rica.....	966	4 468	4 983	5 549	6 426
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2 505	19 262	22 343	26 233	34 704
Croatia.....	3 850	4 555	4 455	4 274	3 692
Cuba.....	5 920	11 268	11 250	11 231	9 911
Cyprus.....	494	855	929	1 018	1 183
Czech Republic.....	8 925	10 186	10 129	9 910	8 825
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	9 737	23 790	24 416	25 228	24 666
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	12 184	62 636	80 569	107 481	186 837
Denmark.....	4 271	5 442	5 510	5 578	5 528
Djibouti.....	62	833	951	1 113	1 480
Dominica.....	51	67	67	69	67
Dominican Republic.....	2 427	9 760	10 890	12 172	13 972
Ecuador.....	3 387	13 341	14 597	16 074	17 988
Egypt.....	21 834	75 498	86 219	98 513	121 219
El Salvador.....	1 951	6 857	7 602	8 525	10 040
Equatorial Guinea.....	226	507	616	773	1 183
Eritrea.....	1 141	4 851	6 165	7 684	11 465
Estonia.....	1 101	1 335	1 300	1 252	1 128
Ethiopia.....	18 434	83 099	100 967	124 996	183 404
Faeroe Islands.....	32	49	51	54	58
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	2	3	3	3	3
Fiji.....	289	839	874	905	910
Finland.....	4 009	5 277	5 384	5 464	5 360
France.....	41 829	61 647	63 746	65 769	68 270
French Guiana.....	25	202	242	293	406
French Polynesia.....	61	263	290	319	357
Gabon.....	469	1 331	1 494	1 698	2 081
Gambia.....	294	1 709	2 072	2 534	3 649
Georgia.....	3 527	4 395	4 188	3 945	3 134
Germany.....	68 376	82 599	81 825	80 341	74 088
Ghana.....	5 243	23 478	27 294	31 993	41 881
Gibraltar.....	20	29	29	29	27
Greece.....	7 566	11 147	11 273	11 236	10 808
Greenland.....	23	58	61	64	64
Grenada.....	77	106	106	108	95
Guadeloupe.....	210	445	465	481	468
Guam.....	60	173	191	211	242
Guatemala.....	3 146	13 354	16 227	19 926	27 473
Guinea.....	2 619	9 370	11 449	14 547	22 711
Guinea-Bissau.....	505	1 695	2 160	2 913	5 324
Guyana.....	423	738	715	683	477
Haiti.....	3 221	9 598	10 830	12 305	15 275
Holy See.....	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras.....	1 487	7 106	8 280	9 682	12 079
Hungary.....	9 338	10 030	9 783	9 448	8 459

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
Iceland.....	143	301	320	337	355
India.....	371 857	1 169 016	1 302 535	1 447 499	1 658 270
Indonesia.....	79 538	231 627	251 567	271 227	296 885
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 913	71 208	79 379	88 027	100 174
Iraq.....	5 340	28 993	34 947	43 293	61 942
Ireland.....	2 969	4 301	4 805	5 275	6 179
Isle of Man.....	55	79	79	78	73
Israel.....	1 258	6 928	7 797	8 722	10 527
Italy.....	47 104	58 877	59 001	58 079	54 610
Jamaica.....	1 403	2 714	2 819	2 908	2 763
Japan.....	83 625	127 967	126 607	121 614	102 511
Jordan.....	472	5 924	6 923	8 029	10 121
Kazakhstan.....	6 703	15 422	16 299	16 987	17 312
Kenya.....	6 077	37 538	46 167	57 176	84 757
Kiribati.....	26	95	107	123	151
Kuwait.....	152	2 851	3 378	3 988	5 240
Kyrgyzstan.....	1 740	5 317	5 782	6 208	6 566
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1 524	5 859	6 699	7 713	9 290
Latvia.....	1 949	2 277	2 189	2 072	1 768
Lebanon.....	1 443	4 099	4 431	4 784	5 221
Lesotho.....	734	2 008	2 107	2 211	2 356
Liberia.....	824	3 750	5 032	6 771	12 460
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	1 029	6 160	7 129	8 087	9 683
Liechtenstein.....	14	35	38	40	45
Lithuania.....	2 567	3 390	3 263	3 102	2 654
Luxembourg.....	296	467	510	569	722
Madagascar.....	4 234	19 683	24 107	29 954	44 453
Malawi.....	2 881	13 925	17 020	21 353	31 944
Malaysia.....	6 110	26 572	30 047	33 769	39 631
Maldives.....	82	306	353	411	510
Mali.....	3 329	12 337	15 655	20 589	34 231
Malta.....	312	407	420	431	428
Marshall Islands.....	13	59	70	79	92
Martinique.....	222	399	404	404	350
Mauritania.....	692	3 124	3 757	4 548	6 364
Mauritius.....	493	1 262	1 335	1 406	1 446
Mexico.....	27 741	106 535	115 756	124 695	132 278
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	32	111	116	125	134
Moldova.....	2 341	3 794	3 645	3 496	2 883
Monaco.....	20	33	34	35	37
Mongolia.....	761	2 629	2 858	3 112	3 388
Montenegro.....	399	598	604	613	603
Montserrat.....	14	6	6	7	7
Morocco.....	8 953	31 224	34 330	37 865	42 583
Mozambique.....	6 442	21 397	24 698	28 954	39 117
Myanmar.....	17 158	48 798	51 998	55 374	58 709
Namibia.....	485	2 074	2 288	2 560	3 041
Nauru.....	3	10	11	11	11
Nepal.....	8 643	28 196	32 843	38 855	51 891

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
Netherlands	10 114	16 419	16 625	16 960	17 235
Netherlands Antilles.....	112	192	205	207	186
New Caledonia.....	65	242	270	303	360
New Zealand	1 908	4 179	4 457	4 764	5 209
Nicaragua	1 295	5 603	6 277	7 075	8 169
Niger	2 208	14 226	18 754	26 250	53 163
Nigeria.....	33 960	148 093	175 715	210 129	288 696
Niue.....	4	2	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands.....	7	84	96	111	152
Norway.....	3 265	4 698	4 932	5 228	5 732
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	1 005	4 017	5 090	6 553	10 265
Oman.....	456	2 595	3 051	3 614	4 639
Pakistan.....	36 944	163 902	190 659	224 956	292 205
Palau.....	7	20	21	23	26
Panama.....	860	3 343	3 774	4 267	5 093
Papua New Guinea.....	1 798	6 331	7 319	8 565	11 155
Paraguay.....	1 473	6 127	7 008	8 026	9 868
Peru.....	7 632	27 903	30 768	34 148	39 049
Philippines.....	19 996	87 960	101 090	115 878	140 466
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	24 824	38 082	37 580	36 337	30 260
Portugal.....	8 405	10 623	10 805	10 712	9 982
Puerto Rico.....	2 218	3 991	4 160	4 328	4 422
Qatar.....	25	841	966	1 102	1 333
Republic of Korea.....	18 859	48 224	49 117	49 019	42 327
Réunion.....	248	807	883	965	1 072
Romania.....	16 311	21 438	20 598	19 494	15 928
Russian Federation.....	102 702	142 499	136 479	128 193	107 832
Rwanda.....	2 162	9 725	12 147	15 220	22 627
Saint Helena.....	5	7	7	8	9
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	46	50	56	61	69
Saint Lucia.....	83	165	180	195	216
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	5	6	6	6	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	67	120	124	125	106
Samoa.....	82	187	198	211	215
San Marino.....	13	31	32	33	33
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	60	158	180	216	296
Saudi Arabia.....	3 201	24 735	29 265	34 797	45 030
Senegal.....	2 543	12 379	14 878	17 999	25 257
Serbia.....	6 732	9 858	9 970	9 959	9 635
Seychelles.....	36	87	89	94	100
Sierra Leone.....	1 944	5 866	6 929	8 639	13 524
Singapore.....	1 022	4 436	4 809	5 104	5 026
Slovakia.....	3 463	5 390	5 392	5 308	4 664
Slovenia.....	1 473	2 002	1 992	1 941	1 694
Solomon Islands.....	90	496	589	705	955
Somalia.....	2 264	8 699	10 881	13 712	21 057
South Africa.....	13 683	48 577	50 260	52 300	55 590
Spain.....	28 009	44 279	46 000	46 623	46 401

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
Sri Lanka.....	7 339	19 299	19 960	20 328	18 715
Sudan.....	9 190	38 560	45 613	54 267	73 029
Suriname.....	215	458	475	482	426
Swaziland.....	273	1 141	1 189	1 242	1 360
Sweden.....	7 014	9 119	9 440	9 854	10 481
Switzerland.....	4 694	7 484	7 699	7 978	8 434
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3 536	19 929	23 510	27 519	34 887
Tajikistan.....	1 532	6 736	7 703	8 929	10 760
TFYR Macedonia.....	1 230	2 038	2 037	2 001	1 746
Thailand.....	20 607	63 884	66 763	68 803	67 376
Timor-Leste.....	433	1 155	1 504	2 011	3 462
Togo.....	1 329	6 585	8 045	9 925	14 050
Tokelau.....	2	1	1	1	1
Tonga.....	47	100	104	112	123
Trinidad and Tobago.....	636	1 333	1 374	1 401	1 325
Tunisia.....	3 530	10 327	11 204	12 170	13 178
Turkey.....	21 484	74 877	82 111	89 557	98 946
Turkmenistan.....	1 211	4 965	5 498	6 068	6 780
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	5	26	28	30	32
Tuvalu.....	5	11	11	11	12
Uganda.....	5 158	30 884	39 966	54 011	92 935
Ukraine.....	37 298	46 205	43 428	39 879	30 937
United Arab Emirates.....	70	4 380	5 263	6 268	8 521
United Kingdom.....	50 616	60 769	62 787	65 190	68 717
United Republic of Tanzania.....	7 650	40 454	48 999	59 989	85 077
United States of America.....	157 813	305 826	329 010	354 930	402 415
United States Virgin Islands.....	27	111	110	107	82
Uruguay.....	2 239	3 340	3 431	3 548	3 641
Uzbekistan.....	6 314	27 372	30 645	33 963	38 386
Vanuatu.....	48	226	270	328	454
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of).....	5 094	27 657	31 294	35 373	42 049
Viet Nam.....	27 367	87 375	96 467	106 357	119 971
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	7	15	16	17	17
Western Sahara.....	14	480	625	775	938
Yemen.....	4 316	22 389	28 288	36 567	58 009
Zambia.....	2 413	11 922	13 842	16 539	22 868
Zimbabwe.....	2 747	13 349	14 508	15 969	19 112

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.3. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION ORDERED BY POPULATION SIZE, ESTIMATES AND MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950, 2007 AND 2050

Rank	Population in 1950			Population in 2007			Population in 2050				
	Country	Population (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population (thousands)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	555	21.9	1.	China	1 329	19.9	1.	India	1 658	18.0
2.	India	372	36.6	2.	India	1 169	37.4	2.	China	1 409	33.4
3.	United States	158	42.8	3.	United States	306	42.0	3.	United States	402	37.7
4.	Russian Federation	103	46.8	4.	Indonesia	232	45.5	4.	Indonesia	297	41.0
5.	Japan	84	50.1	5.	Brazil	192	48.4	5.	Pakistan	292	44.2
6.	Indonesia	80	53.3	6.	Pakistan	164	50.8	6.	Nigeria	289	47.3
7.	Germany	68	56.0	7.	Bangladesh	159	53.2	7.	Brazil	254	50.1
8.	Brazil	54	58.1	8.	Nigeria	148	55.4	8.	Bangladesh	254	52.8
9.	United Kingdom	51	60.1	9.	Russian Federation	142	57.6	9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	187	54.9
10.	Italy	47	61.9	10.	Japan	128	59.5	10.	Ethiopia	183	56.9
11.	Bangladesh	44	63.7	11.	Mexico	107	61.1	11.	Philippines	140	58.4
12.	France	42	65.3	12.	Philippines	88	62.4	12.	Mexico	132	59.8
13.	Ukraine	37	66.8	13.	Viet Nam	87	63.7	13.	Egypt	121	61.1
14.	Pakistan	37	68.3	14.	Ethiopia	83	65.0	14.	Viet Nam	120	62.4
15.	Nigeria	34	69.6	15.	Germany	83	66.2	15.	Russian Federation	108	63.6
16.	Spain	28	70.7	16.	Egypt	75	67.3	16.	Japan	103	64.7
17.	Mexico	28	71.8	17.	Turkey	75	68.4	17.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100	65.8
18.	Viet Nam	27	72.9	18.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71	69.5	18.	Turkey	99	66.9
19.	Poland	25	73.9	19.	Thailand	64	70.5	19.	Uganda	93	67.9
20.	Egypt	22	74.7	20.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	63	71.4	20.	United Republic of Tanzania	85	68.8
				21.	France	62	72.3	21.	Kenya	85	69.8
				22.	United Kingdom	61	73.2	22.	Afghanistan	79	70.6
				23.	Italy	59	74.1	23.	Germany	74	71.4
				24.	Myanmar	49	74.9	24.	Sudan	73	72.2
								25.	United Kingdom	69	73.0
								26.	France	68	73.7
								27.	Thailand	67	74.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.4 . AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE FOR THE WORLD, DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS,
ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS ACCORDING TO PROJECTION VARIANTS, 1950-2050
(percentage)

Major area	1950-2007	1950-1975	1975-2007	2007-2050			Constant
				Low	Medium	High	
World.....	1.70	1.90	1.54	0.37	0.75	1.10	1.33
More developed regions.....	0.72	1.01	0.48	-0.32	0.04	0.39	-0.01
Less developed regions.....	2.02	2.26	1.84	0.50	0.88	1.24	1.55
Least developed countries.....	2.44	2.33	2.53	1.45	1.80	2.12	2.89
Other less developed countries.....	1.96	2.25	1.73	0.28	0.67	1.05	1.22
Africa.....	2.56	2.48	2.63	1.35	1.69	2.02	2.82
Asia.....	1.84	2.12	1.63	0.23	0.62	0.99	1.12
Europe.....	0.51	0.84	0.24	-0.59	-0.22	0.14	-0.36
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	2.15	2.65	1.77	0.27	0.69	1.08	1.15
Northern America.....	1.19	1.40	1.03	0.28	0.64	0.98	0.71
Oceania.....	1.73	2.03	1.49	0.48	0.82	1.15	1.17

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.5. THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF POPULATION CHANGE, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (percentage)	Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (percentage)
<i>A. Highest rate of change</i>					
1.	Liberia	4.50	1.	Niger	2.38
2.	Burundi	3.90	2.	Burundi	2.19
3.	Afghanistan	3.85	3.	Liberia	2.03
4.	Western Sahara	3.72	4.	Guinea-Bissau	1.98
5.	Timor-Leste	3.50	5.	Timor-Leste	1.84
6.	Niger	3.49	6.	Uganda	1.78
7.	Eritrea	3.24	7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.77
8.	Uganda	3.24	8.	Chad	1.72
9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	3.22	9.	Afghanistan	1.70
10.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.18	10.	Mali	1.67
<i>B. Lowest rate of change</i>					
1.	Moldova	-0.90	1.	Guyana	-2.12
2.	Georgia	-0.79	2.	United States Virgin Islands	-1.33
3.	Ukraine	-0.76	3.	Bulgaria	-1.24
4.	Bulgaria	-0.72	4.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-1.16
5.	Belarus	-0.55	5.	Ukraine	-1.11
6.	Lithuania	-0.53	6.	Georgia	-1.11
7.	Latvia	-0.52	7.	Belarus	-1.01
8.	Russian Federation	-0.51	8.	Romania	-0.97
9.	Romania	-0.45	9.	Suriname	-0.94
10.	Estonia	-0.35	10.	Martinique	-0.92
	WORLD	1.17		WORLD	0.36

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are considered.

TABLE A.6. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE ANNUAL POPULATION INCREASE IN THE WORLD DURING 1950-1955, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country	Annual population increase 1950-1955 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Annual population increase 2005-2010 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Annual population increase 2045-2050 (thousands)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	10 849	23.0	1.	India	17 156	21.9	1.	India	5 270	15.9
2.	India	6 735	37.3	2.	China	7 707	31.7	2.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	3 158	25.5
3.	United States of America	2 652	42.9	3.	Nigeria	3 391	36.1	3.	Nigeria	2 847	34.1
4.	Brazil	1 782	46.7	4.	Pakistan	3 054	40.0	4.	Ethiopia	2 217	40.8
5.	Russian Federation	1 740	50.4	5.	United States of America	2 969	43.7	5.	Pakistan	2 201	47.5
6.	Indonesia	1 382	53.3	6.	Indonesia	2 707	47.2	6.	United States of America	1 598	52.3
7.	Japan	1 238	56.0	7.	Bangladesh	2 671	50.6	7.	Uganda	1 579	57.1
8.	Bangladesh	913	57.9	8.	Brazil	2 430	53.7	8.	Bangladesh	1 402	61.3
9.	Mexico	902	59.8	9.	Ethiopia	2 116	56.4	9.	Afghanistan	1 294	65.2
10.	Pakistan	837	61.6	10.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	2 054	59.0	10.	Niger	1 191	68.8
11.	Nigeria	778	63.2	11.	Philippines	1 687	61.2	11.	Kenya	1 032	72.0
12.	Philippines	645	64.6	12.	Egypt	1 337	62.9	12.	United Republic of Tanzania	851	74.5
13.	Thailand	630	65.9	13.	Mexico	1 205	64.4				
14.	Turkey	625	67.3	14.	Viet Nam	1 163	65.9				
15.	Egypt	572	68.5	15.	Afghanistan	1 064	67.3				
16.	Ukraine	560	69.7	16.	Uganda	1 019	68.6				
17.	Viet Nam	537	70.8	17.	United Republic of Tanzania	1 013	69.9				
18.	Republic of Korea	513	71.9	18.	Kenya	1 009	71.1				
19.	Poland	491	72.9	19.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	971	72.4				
20.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	435	73.9	20.	Turkey	947	73.6				
21.	Ethiopia	408	74.7	21.	Sudan	866	74.7				
	WORLD	47 132	100.0		WORLD	78 361	100.0		WORLD	33 061	100.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.7. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050, MEDIUM VARIANT (percentage)

2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Rate of natural increase	Rank	Country or area	Rate of natural increase
<i>A. Highest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Niger	3.52	1.	Niger	2.38
2.	Mali	3.34	2.	Burundi	2.21
3.	Uganda	3.32	3.	Liberia	2.02
4.	Timor-Leste	3.32	4.	Guinea-Bissau	2.00
5.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.22	5.	Timor-Leste	1.87
6.	Burundi	3.15	6.	Uganda	1.79
7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	3.15	7.	Mali	1.79
8.	Liberia	3.13	8.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.77
9.	Guinea-Bissau	3.11	9.	Chad	1.74
10.	Yemen	3.09	10.	Afghanistan	1.70
<i>B. Lowest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Ukraine	-0.72	1.	Ukraine	-1.05
2.	Bulgaria	-0.59	2.	Bulgaria	-1.04
3.	Russian Federation	-0.55	3.	Belarus	-0.98
4.	Belarus	-0.53	4.	Republic of Korea	-0.88
5.	Latvia	-0.43	5.	Singapore	-0.87
6.	Hungary	-0.39	6.	Romania	-0.85
7.	Estonia	-0.35	7.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.83
8.	Lithuania	-0.32	8.	Japan	-0.83
9.	Croatia	-0.31	9.	Poland	-0.80
10.	Romania	-0.26	10.	Georgia	-0.80
	WORLD	1.17		WORLD	0.36

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are considered.

TABLE A.8. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS, MEDIUM VARIANT
(percentage)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	1.24	1.17	1.10	1.00	0.88	0.36
Afghanistan.....	3.79	3.85	3.18	2.80	2.70	1.70
Albania.....	0.47	0.57	0.61	0.49	0.34	-0.25
Algeria.....	1.48	1.51	1.45	1.29	1.08	0.36
American Samoa.....	2.31	2.01	1.73	1.57	1.46	0.60
Andorra.....	2.01	0.36	0.13	-0.07	-0.20	-0.82
Angola.....	2.89	2.78	2.76	2.59	2.45	1.63
Anguilla.....	1.74	1.41	1.31	1.10	0.89	0.22
Antigua and Barbuda.....	1.57	1.16	1.02	0.90	0.77	0.16
Argentina.....	0.98	1.00	0.93	0.83	0.72	0.27
Armenia.....	-0.42	-0.21	-0.07	-0.14	-0.33	-0.89
Aruba.....	2.61	0.01	0.41	0.24	0.16	-0.35
Australia.....	1.19	1.01	0.95	0.89	0.82	0.44
Austria.....	0.44	0.36	0.17	0.14	0.11	-0.13
Azerbaijan.....	0.51	0.75	0.76	0.65	0.43	-0.25
Bahamas.....	1.29	1.20	1.11	0.96	0.85	0.28
Bahrain.....	2.18	1.79	1.56	1.35	1.18	0.47
Bangladesh.....	1.89	1.67	1.56	1.42	1.27	0.56
Barbados.....	0.38	0.32	0.25	0.16	0.04	-0.71
Belarus.....	-0.52	-0.55	-0.57	-0.63	-0.70	-1.01
Belgium.....	0.40	0.24	0.17	0.13	0.11	-0.13
Belize.....	2.38	2.08	1.83	1.59	1.41	0.63
Benin.....	3.22	3.02	2.76	2.55	2.32	1.43
Bermuda.....	0.41	0.25	0.15	0.11	0.05	-0.32
Bhutan.....	2.63	1.43	1.48	1.14	0.98	0.34
Bolivia.....	1.98	1.77	1.58	1.39	1.22	0.47
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	0.67	0.13	-0.22	-0.34	-0.44	-0.83
Botswana.....	1.20	1.23	1.09	0.98	0.90	0.63
Brazil.....	1.41	1.26	1.08	0.93	0.79	0.20
British Virgin Islands.....	1.41	1.13	0.96	0.85	0.74	0.00
Brunei Darussalam.....	2.29	2.05	1.81	1.58	1.40	0.78
Bulgaria.....	-0.66	-0.72	-0.80	-0.87	-0.96	-1.24
Burkina Faso.....	3.19	2.89	2.76	2.59	2.41	1.47
Burundi.....	3.29	3.90	3.22	3.04	2.82	2.19
Cambodia.....	1.76	1.74	1.78	1.68	1.48	0.77
Cameroon.....	2.30	2.00	1.81	1.63	1.47	0.86
Canada.....	1.01	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.71	0.39
Cape Verde.....	2.35	2.23	2.06	1.87	1.67	0.81
Cayman Islands.....	2.50	1.51	0.92	0.80	0.69	0.03
Central African Republic.....	1.63	1.83	1.78	1.58	1.41	0.86
Chad.....	3.62	2.88	2.73	2.66	2.65	1.72
Channel Islands.....	0.26	0.19	0.11	0.07	0.03	-0.34

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Chile	1.12	1.00	0.90	0.78	0.66	0.06
China.....	0.67	0.58	0.54	0.47	0.34	-0.32
China, Hong Kong SAR	1.15	1.00	0.86	0.75	0.65	0.11
China, Macao SAR	1.40	0.70	0.68	0.62	0.48	-0.36
Colombia	1.51	1.27	1.13	0.99	0.86	0.17
Comoros.....	2.65	2.46	2.20	1.98	1.82	1.03
Congo	2.39	2.11	2.12	1.92	1.77	1.09
Cook Islands	-2.67	-2.23	-1.50	-0.24	-0.20	0.23
Costa Rica.....	1.93	1.50	1.32	1.14	1.01	0.32
Côte d'Ivoire	1.73	1.84	1.84	1.69	1.52	0.88
Croatia	0.20	-0.09	-0.34	-0.39	-0.44	-0.64
Cuba.....	0.21	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	-0.79
Cyprus.....	1.23	1.06	1.04	0.98	0.86	0.48
Czech Republic.....	-0.06	-0.03	-0.09	-0.17	-0.27	-0.52
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.58	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.31	-0.24
Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.95	3.22	3.10	2.95	2.81	1.77
Denmark	0.30	0.21	0.14	0.12	0.12	-0.11
Djibouti.....	1.94	1.74	1.62	1.54	1.61	0.87
Dominica	-0.18	-0.29	0.07	0.14	0.37	-0.26
Dominican Republic	1.59	1.47	1.33	1.19	1.04	0.26
Ecuador.....	1.19	1.07	1.16	1.04	0.89	0.19
Egypt.....	1.82	1.76	1.61	1.42	1.24	0.55
El Salvador	1.47	1.37	1.25	1.21	1.08	0.37
Equatorial Guinea	2.34	2.38	2.43	2.37	2.19	1.42
Eritrea	4.12	3.24	2.94	2.36	2.05	1.27
Estonia	-0.38	-0.35	-0.33	-0.34	-0.41	-0.40
Ethiopia.....	2.59	2.51	2.40	2.23	2.04	1.25
Faeroe Islands	0.76	0.68	0.60	0.55	0.49	0.18
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	0.52	0.59	0.52	0.40	0.29	0.16
Fiji.....	0.65	0.62	0.46	0.31	0.39	-0.26
Finland.....	0.27	0.29	0.23	0.18	0.11	-0.10
France	0.60	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.29	0.04
French Guiana.....	3.02	2.41	2.18	2.02	1.86	0.99
French Polynesia.....	1.59	1.31	1.21	1.05	0.86	0.24
Gabon	1.76	1.48	1.44	1.36	1.21	0.58
Gambia	3.11	2.63	2.32	2.10	1.93	1.15
Georgia	-1.07	-0.79	-0.53	-0.61	-0.59	-1.11
Germany	0.08	-0.07	-0.13	-0.16	-0.20	-0.37
Ghana.....	2.24	1.99	1.84	1.67	1.51	0.80
Gibraltar.....	1.22	0.08	0.04	0.02	-0.03	-0.32
Greece.....	0.23	0.21	0.10	0.00	-0.07	-0.23
Greenland.....	0.43	0.60	0.59	0.53	0.38	-0.05
Grenada.....	0.94	0.02	0.13	0.21	0.14	-0.81
Guadeloupe.....	0.79	0.68	0.51	0.38	0.27	-0.37
Guam	1.66	1.30	1.18	1.09	0.97	0.30

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Guatemala.....	2.48	2.47	2.42	2.18	1.93	0.90
Guinea.....	1.86	2.16	2.65	2.49	2.30	1.46
Guinea-Bissau.....	3.06	2.98	3.06	3.03	2.96	1.98
Guyana.....	0.14	-0.22	-0.44	-0.44	-0.49	-2.12
Haiti.....	1.62	1.58	1.48	1.35	1.21	0.62
Holy See.....	-0.10	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.23	0.21
Honduras.....	1.96	1.95	1.89	1.68	1.45	0.60
Hungary.....	-0.25	-0.29	-0.32	-0.34	-0.36	-0.44
Iceland.....	1.02	0.84	0.75	0.56	0.48	0.02
India.....	1.62	1.46	1.31	1.14	0.97	0.32
Indonesia.....	1.31	1.16	0.98	0.80	0.70	0.10
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	0.97	1.35	1.33	1.19	0.88	0.26
Iraq.....	2.22	1.84	2.60	2.28	2.01	1.11
Ireland.....	1.71	1.77	1.20	1.02	0.85	0.48
Isle of Man.....	0.46	0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.06	-0.35
Israel.....	1.91	1.66	1.39	1.18	1.07	0.51
Italy.....	0.33	0.13	-0.01	-0.14	-0.18	-0.33
Jamaica.....	0.71	0.54	0.46	0.37	0.25	-0.50
Japan.....	0.14	-0.02	-0.18	-0.34	-0.47	-0.78
Jordan.....	2.89	3.04	1.41	1.52	1.45	0.62
Kazakhstan.....	0.34	0.71	0.67	0.51	0.31	-0.10
Kenya.....	2.61	2.65	2.55	2.26	2.02	1.26
Kiribati.....	1.82	1.58	1.49	1.43	1.33	0.56
Kuwait.....	3.84	2.44	2.04	1.77	1.55	0.78
Kyrgyzstan.....	1.01	1.10	1.01	0.82	0.60	-0.03
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1.62	1.72	1.64	1.51	1.31	0.50
Latvia.....	-0.66	-0.52	-0.49	-0.51	-0.58	-0.63
Lebanon.....	1.23	1.05	0.94	0.82	0.71	0.14
Lesotho.....	0.99	0.63	0.61	0.52	0.44	0.16
Liberia.....	2.28	4.50	3.09	3.01	2.93	2.03
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	2.04	1.97	1.76	1.43	1.10	0.52
Liechtenstein.....	1.03	0.89	0.79	0.74	0.68	0.32
Lithuania.....	-0.45	-0.53	-0.44	-0.47	-0.55	-0.69
Luxembourg.....	0.89	1.13	1.08	1.08	1.11	0.84
Madagascar.....	2.83	2.66	2.48	2.27	2.07	1.27
Malawi.....	2.58	2.57	2.48	2.36	2.18	1.32
Malaysia.....	1.95	1.69	1.47	1.27	1.06	0.41
Maldives.....	1.57	1.76	1.80	1.65	1.37	0.61
Mali.....	2.98	3.02	2.95	2.83	2.65	1.67
Malta.....	0.69	0.43	0.39	0.33	0.23	-0.07
Marshall Islands.....	1.68	2.23	1.86	1.47	1.09	0.17
Martinique.....	0.51	0.28	0.14	0.05	-0.07	-0.92
Mauritania.....	2.88	2.53	2.22	2.00	1.82	1.01
Mauritius.....	0.91	0.78	0.68	0.58	0.46	-0.07
Mexico.....	0.89	1.12	0.97	0.81	0.68	-0.07

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	0.55	0.46	0.58	0.74	0.78	-0.04
Moldova.....	-1.34	-0.90	-0.34	-0.36	-0.48	-0.88
Monaco.....	0.30	0.33	0.39	0.45	0.43	0.24
Mongolia.....	0.88	0.96	1.09	0.95	0.75	0.08
Montenegro.....	-1.95	-0.27	0.15	0.20	0.09	-0.15
Montserrat.....	2.54	1.15	0.88	0.66	0.53	0.03
Morocco.....	1.13	1.20	1.17	1.06	0.90	0.25
Mozambique.....	2.42	1.95	1.75	1.64	1.54	0.99
Myanmar.....	0.89	0.85	0.76	0.67	0.58	0.01
Namibia.....	1.44	1.32	1.18	1.18	1.06	0.54
Nauru.....	0.15	0.29	0.62	0.46	0.31	-0.25
Nepal.....	2.08	1.97	1.88	1.76	1.60	0.88
Netherlands.....	0.50	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.24	-0.05
Netherlands Antilles.....	0.62	1.33	0.54	0.21	0.03	-0.68
New Caledonia.....	1.71	1.54	1.35	1.20	1.06	0.48
New Zealand.....	1.22	0.90	0.79	0.70	0.63	0.20
Nicaragua.....	1.34	1.31	1.47	1.29	1.10	0.24
Niger.....	3.52	3.49	3.44	3.39	3.33	2.38
Nigeria.....	2.50	2.27	2.09	1.89	1.69	1.01
Niue.....	-2.80	-1.85	-1.41	-0.82	-0.05	-0.03
Northern Mariana Islands.....	3.02	1.95	1.63	1.53	1.43	1.15
Norway.....	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.27
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	3.56	3.18	2.87	2.63	2.42	1.41
Oman.....	0.86	1.97	1.95	1.81	1.58	0.72
Pakistan.....	1.82	1.84	1.90	1.77	1.54	0.77
Palau.....	0.86	0.41	0.42	1.00	1.02	0.21
Panama.....	1.82	1.65	1.46	1.30	1.16	0.43
Papua New Guinea.....	2.41	2.00	1.75	1.62	1.52	0.77
Paraguay.....	1.97	1.80	1.63	1.45	1.27	0.57
Peru.....	1.22	1.15	1.26	1.12	0.97	0.28
Philippines.....	2.08	1.90	1.67	1.46	1.27	0.50
Pitcairn.....	-2.97	0.00	0.40	1.51	-0.37	0.00
Poland.....	-0.12	-0.15	-0.17	-0.27	-0.40	-0.88
Portugal.....	0.58	0.37	0.15	-0.03	-0.15	-0.39
Puerto Rico.....	0.58	0.55	0.51	0.44	0.35	-0.03
Qatar.....	5.11	2.11	1.76	1.49	1.16	0.47
Republic of Korea.....	0.46	0.33	0.18	0.04	-0.08	-0.89
Réunion.....	1.62	1.27	1.09	0.95	0.82	0.19
Romania.....	-0.47	-0.45	-0.53	-0.51	-0.59	-0.97
Russian Federation.....	-0.48	-0.51	-0.56	-0.61	-0.65	-0.72
Rwanda.....	2.43	2.76	2.72	2.45	2.06	1.32
Saint Helena.....	1.46	1.23	1.04	0.84	0.72	0.18
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	1.30	1.27	1.20	1.07	0.90	0.26
Saint Lucia.....	1.09	1.12	1.05	0.91	0.75	0.19
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.00

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines...	0.54	0.50	0.36	0.16	-0.05	-1.16
Samoa	0.71	0.87	0.65	0.59	0.62	-0.41
San Marino	2.29	0.81	0.54	0.28	0.19	-0.20
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.71	1.61	1.68	1.87	1.75	0.92
Saudi Arabia	2.53	2.24	2.05	1.84	1.62	0.74
Senegal	2.60	2.46	2.23	2.00	1.81	1.03
Serbia	-0.54	0.13	0.09	0.02	-0.05	-0.19
Seychelles	1.06	0.49	0.32	0.63	0.52	-0.01
Sierra Leone.....	4.23	2.04	2.27	2.23	2.18	1.50
Singapore.....	1.49	1.19	0.92	0.64	0.55	-0.38
Slovakia	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-0.10	-0.22	-0.66
Slovenia	0.16	0.01	-0.08	-0.20	-0.32	-0.67
Solomon Islands.....	2.57	2.33	2.08	1.89	1.72	0.89
Somalia	3.00	2.92	2.74	2.44	2.19	1.40
South Africa.....	1.09	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.17
Spain	1.52	0.77	0.39	0.19	0.08	-0.13
Sri Lanka.....	0.43	0.47	0.39	0.27	0.10	-0.55
Sudan	2.02	2.22	2.02	1.85	1.63	0.90
Suriname.....	0.72	0.56	0.40	0.24	0.09	-0.94
Swaziland.....	1.22	0.63	0.48	0.49	0.39	0.36
Sweden	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.24
Switzerland	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.20
Syrian Arab Republic.....	2.70	2.52	1.85	1.68	1.47	0.66
Tajikistan	1.19	1.51	1.74	1.60	1.36	0.48
TFYR Macedonia	0.24	0.08	-0.04	-0.12	-0.23	-0.71
Thailand.....	0.76	0.66	0.50	0.36	0.24	-0.27
Timor-Leste	5.31	3.50	3.36	3.02	2.79	1.84
Togo.....	2.88	2.65	2.44	2.21	1.99	0.99
Tokelau	-1.59	-0.03	-0.01	0.27	-0.26	-0.03
Tonga.....	0.26	0.50	0.35	0.77	0.72	0.11
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.28	0.12	-0.43
Tunisia	1.10	1.08	0.99	0.89	0.77	0.09
Turkey.....	1.36	1.26	1.10	0.94	0.79	0.16
Turkmenistan.....	1.42	1.32	1.26	1.11	0.87	0.22
Turks and Caicos Island.....	5.19	1.37	1.06	0.86	0.73	-0.04
Tuvalu.....	0.50	0.42	0.41	0.49	0.51	-0.01
Uganda	3.18	3.24	3.21	3.14	2.89	1.78
Ukraine	-0.81	-0.76	-0.79	-0.82	-0.88	-1.11
United Arab Emirates	4.69	2.85	2.13	1.85	1.64	0.93
United Kingdom	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.16
United Republic of Tanzania	2.56	2.47	2.36	2.12	1.93	1.03
United States of America.....	1.03	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.71	0.40
United States Virgin Islands	0.16	-0.03	-0.15	-0.24	-0.40	-1.33
Uruguay	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.30	-0.04
Uzbekistan	1.46	1.44	1.40	1.16	0.89	0.22

TABLE A.8 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Average annual rate of change (percentage)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
Vanuatu.....	2.54	2.38	2.18	2.00	1.83	0.99
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	1.82	1.67	1.49	1.31	1.14	0.43
Viet Nam.....	1.45	1.32	1.20	1.05	0.90	0.21
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	0.24	0.66	0.66	0.60	0.44	-0.17
Western Sahara	6.68	3.72	3.30	2.89	1.38	0.50
Yemen.....	2.97	2.97	2.90	2.71	2.43	1.52
Zambia.....	1.88	1.91	1.84	1.86	1.70	1.07
Zimbabwe	0.72	0.95	1.06	1.01	0.91	0.66

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.9. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO DECREASE BETWEEN 2007 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country or area	Population (thousands)		Difference	
		2007	2050	Absolute	Percentage
<i>More developed regions</i>					
1.	Bulgaria.....	7 639	4 949	- 2 690	-35.2
2.	Ukraine.....	46 205	30 937	- 15 268	-33.0
3.	Belarus.....	9 689	6 960	- 2 729	-28.2
4.	Romania.....	21 438	15 928	- 5 509	-25.7
5.	Russian Federation.....	142 499	107 832	- 34 667	-24.3
6.	Moldova.....	3 794	2 883	-910	-24.0
7.	Latvia.....	2 277	1 768	-509	-22.4
8.	Lithuania.....	3 390	2 654	-736	-21.7
9.	Poland.....	38 082	30 260	- 7 822	-20.5
10.	Japan.....	127 967	102 511	- 25 455	-19.9
11.	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 935	3 160	-775	-19.7
12.	Croatia.....	4 555	3 692	-864	-19.0
13.	Hungary.....	10 030	8 459	- 1 570	-15.7
14.	Estonia.....	1 335	1 128	-207	-15.5
15.	Slovenia.....	2 002	1 694	-308	-15.4
16.	TFYR Macedonia.....	2 038	1 746	-293	-14.4
17.	Slovakia.....	5 390	4 664	-726	-13.5
18.	Czech Republic.....	10 186	8 825	- 1 361	-13.4
19.	Germany.....	82 599	74 088	- 8 512	-10.3
20.	Italy.....	58 877	54 610	- 4 267	-7.2
21.	Portugal.....	10 623	9 982	-641	-6.0
22.	Channel Islands.....	149	144	-5	-3.5
23.	Greece.....	11 147	10 808	-339	-3.0
24.	Serbia.....	9 858	9 635	-224	-2.3
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
1.	Guyana.....	738	477	-261	-35.4
2.	Georgia.....	4 395	3 134	- 1 261	-28.7
3.	United States Virgin Islands.....	111	82	-29	-26.3
4.	Armenia.....	3 002	2 458	-544	-18.1
5.	Republic of Korea.....	48 224	42 327	- 5 897	-12.2
6.	Martinique.....	399	350	-48	-12.1
7.	Cuba.....	11 268	9 911	- 1 357	-12.0
8.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	120	106	-14	-11.8
9.	Grenada.....	106	95	-10	-9.9
10.	Barbados.....	294	272	-22	-7.6
11.	Suriname.....	458	426	-32	-7.0
12.	Sri Lanka.....	19 299	18 715	-585	-3.0
13.	Netherlands Antilles.....	192	186	-5	-2.8
14.	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1 333	1 325	-9	-0.6
15.	Aruba.....	104	104	0	-0.3

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are considered.

TABLE A.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY COUNTRY, 2005 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
World	28.3	61.4	10.3	1.3	19.8	58.3	21.8	4.4
Afghanistan.....	47.0	49.3	3.7	0.2	33.7	60.7	5.6	0.3
Albania.....	26.3	61.4	12.3	1.4	16.6	55.0	28.4	6.6
Algeria.....	29.6	63.9	6.5	0.6	18.2	57.5	24.3	3.4
Angola.....	46.4	49.7	3.9	0.2	33.6	60.1	6.3	0.5
Argentina.....	26.4	59.6	13.9	2.3	17.8	57.4	24.8	5.2
Armenia.....	20.8	64.6	14.5	1.6	14.2	51.9	33.9	6.8
Aruba.....	22.0	66.2	11.8	1.1	16.7	56.4	26.8	7.8
Australia.....	19.5	62.7	17.8	3.5	16.3	53.5	30.2	9.3
Austria.....	15.8	62.3	21.9	4.3	14.3	50.4	35.3	11.9
Azerbaijan.....	25.3	65.4	9.3	0.8	16.4	56.0	27.6	5.4
Bahamas.....	27.6	63.1	9.3	1.2	17.3	56.4	26.3	6.2
Bahrain.....	26.3	69.3	4.5	0.4	16.3	59.5	24.3	4.9
Bangladesh.....	35.2	59.1	5.7	0.4	20.8	62.2	17.0	1.9
Barbados.....	18.9	68.6	12.6	2.2	14.2	49.3	36.5	10.7
Belarus.....	15.7	66.2	18.1	2.3	12.7	51.5	35.8	6.7
Belgium.....	17.0	60.9	22.1	4.3	15.0	51.8	33.2	10.7
Belize.....	37.6	56.6	5.8	0.9	19.3	61.6	19.1	3.2
Benin.....	44.2	51.5	4.3	0.3	27.9	62.4	9.7	0.8
Bhutan.....	33.0	60.1	6.9	0.5	17.9	58.8	23.3	2.7
Bolivia.....	38.1	55.2	6.7	0.6	20.0	62.5	17.5	2.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17.6	63.3	19.1	1.2	11.8	50.7	37.5	8.6
Botswana.....	35.6	59.3	5.1	0.4	23.3	64.4	12.2	1.1
Brazil.....	27.8	63.3	8.8	1.2	17.7	57.1	25.2	5.6
Brunei Darussalam.....	29.6	65.7	4.7	0.4	18.6	61.3	20.1	3.4
Bulgaria.....	13.8	63.3	22.9	3.2	12.4	47.3	40.2	8.6
Burkina Faso.....	46.2	49.4	4.5	0.7	30.0	61.9	8.1	0.8
Burundi.....	45.1	50.8	4.0	0.3	37.8	56.1	6.0	0.5
Cambodia.....	37.6	57.3	5.1	0.3	22.1	62.7	15.2	1.5
Cameroon.....	41.8	52.8	5.4	0.5	25.5	63.5	11.0	1.0
Canada.....	17.6	64.5	17.8	3.5	15.6	52.5	31.9	10.0
Cape Verde.....	39.5	54.9	5.5	0.5	22.5	61.2	16.4	2.1
Central African Republic.....	42.7	51.5	5.8	0.5	28.1	63.3	8.6	0.8
Chad.....	46.2	49.1	4.6	0.3	31.9	61.2	6.9	0.5
Channel Islands.....	16.4	63.9	19.7	3.6	13.5	50.3	36.2	12.0
Chile.....	24.9	63.5	11.6	1.7	16.5	54.8	28.7	7.6
China.....	21.6	67.4	11.0	1.2	15.3	53.6	31.1	7.3
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	15.1	69.5	15.4	2.8	11.2	49.4	39.4	13.5
China, Macao SAR.....	16.1	73.5	10.3	1.8	9.9	47.3	42.8	14.1
Colombia.....	30.3	62.1	7.5	1.0	17.6	57.7	24.6	5.4
Comoros.....	42.0	53.7	4.3	0.3	24.8	62.8	12.4	1.2
Congo.....	41.9	53.1	5.0	0.4	26.7	63.5	9.7	0.8
Costa Rica.....	28.4	63.4	8.3	1.3	16.9	56.6	26.5	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	41.7	53.2	5.1	0.3	25.4	63.9	10.8	0.8

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Croatia	15.5	62.4	22.1	2.9	14.4	50.0	35.5	9.0
Cuba.....	19.2	65.1	15.7	2.8	12.1	48.5	39.3	12.4
Cyprus.....	19.9	63.3	16.9	2.7	16.0	54.4	29.7	7.3
Czech Republic.....	14.8	65.3	19.9	3.1	12.7	48.6	38.6	9.0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	24.2	62.5	13.3	0.9	16.6	58.8	24.6	4.1
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	47.2	48.7	4.2	0.3	34.4	59.9	5.7	0.4
Denmark.....	18.8	60.0	21.2	4.1	16.0	54.6	29.4	9.2
Djibouti.....	38.5	56.6	4.9	0.3	23.3	63.5	13.2	1.1
Dominican Republic.....	33.5	58.5	8.0	1.1	20.1	59.8	20.1	4.4
Ecuador.....	32.6	59.0	8.4	1.2	18.4	58.6	23.0	5.1
Egypt.....	33.3	59.5	7.2	0.6	20.5	60.2	19.3	2.5
El Salvador.....	34.1	58.1	7.8	1.0	19.2	59.6	21.2	3.8
Equatorial Guinea.....	42.4	51.4	6.2	0.5	29.9	61.6	8.5	0.8
Eritrea.....	43.0	53.0	4.0	0.3	27.7	62.6	9.7	0.6
Estonia.....	15.2	63.2	21.6	3.2	15.9	50.9	33.2	7.2
Ethiopia.....	44.5	50.9	4.6	0.3	27.7	62.8	9.5	0.9
Fiji.....	32.9	60.2	6.9	0.4	19.1	61.3	19.6	2.9
Finland.....	17.4	61.3	21.4	4.0	16.0	52.5	31.5	10.0
France.....	18.4	60.8	20.8	4.6	16.0	52.2	31.8	10.2
French Guiana.....	35.2	58.5	6.3	0.6	21.2	61.4	17.4	3.7
French Polynesia.....	27.4	64.5	8.1	0.8	17.8	57.4	24.7	5.0
Gabon.....	35.9	57.4	6.7	0.9	22.1	62.6	15.2	1.9
Gambia.....	41.2	53.0	5.8	0.5	25.7	62.7	11.7	1.6
Georgia.....	18.9	63.2	17.9	2.1	13.5	51.6	34.9	7.4
Germany.....	14.4	60.6	25.1	4.4	13.7	49.4	37.0	13.1
Ghana.....	39.0	55.4	5.6	0.4	23.5	62.5	14.0	1.5
Greece.....	14.3	62.5	23.3	3.5	13.3	48.6	38.1	11.1
Grenada.....	34.2	56.1	9.8	1.3	18.0	59.9	22.1	3.5
Guadeloupe.....	24.0	62.0	14.0	2.6	16.1	51.1	32.9	10.5
Guam.....	29.4	61.2	9.5	1.0	18.2	59.4	22.3	5.1
Guatemala.....	43.1	50.7	6.1	0.7	22.6	64.1	13.3	2.0
Guinea.....	43.4	51.6	5.0	0.3	28.0	62.3	9.8	0.9
Guinea-Bissau.....	47.4	47.9	4.7	0.3	36.1	58.6	5.2	0.4
Guyana.....	31.1	60.7	8.2	1.0	14.1	59.3	26.6	7.6
Haiti.....	38.0	55.8	6.3	0.5	22.6	61.1	16.3	2.3
Honduras.....	40.0	54.2	5.8	0.8	19.8	63.0	17.2	2.8
Hungary.....	15.8	63.4	20.8	3.2	14.3	51.3	34.4	7.2
Iceland.....	22.1	62.1	15.8	3.0	15.9	52.8	31.3	9.6
India.....	33.0	59.6	7.5	0.7	18.2	61.6	20.2	3.1
Indonesia.....	28.4	63.3	8.3	0.6	17.5	57.7	24.8	4.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	28.8	64.9	6.4	0.6	17.7	56.6	25.6	2.9
Iraq.....	41.5	54.0	4.6	0.3	24.3	62.9	12.8	1.3
Ireland.....	20.7	63.9	15.3	2.7	16.8	53.9	29.3	6.7
Israel.....	27.9	58.9	13.2	2.5	18.4	57.0	24.5	6.2
Italy.....	14.0	60.7	25.3	5.1	13.3	48.1	38.6	13.3
Jamaica.....	31.7	58.2	10.1	1.9	19.0	58.6	22.4	5.3
Japan.....	13.9	59.7	26.4	4.8	11.3	44.8	44.0	15.5

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Jordan	37.2	57.7	5.1	0.4	19.3	61.6	19.0	2.8
Kazakhstan.....	24.2	65.4	10.4	1.1	18.6	57.4	24.1	4.1
Kenya.....	42.6	53.4	3.9	0.4	28.7	61.9	9.5	0.8
Kuwait	23.8	73.1	3.1	0.2	17.0	58.1	24.9	4.4
Kyrgyzstan.....	31.0	61.6	7.3	0.7	18.5	60.0	21.5	3.0
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	39.8	55.0	5.2	0.4	19.9	63.8	16.3	1.7
Latvia.....	14.4	63.2	22.4	3.2	13.6	49.1	37.3	8.3
Lebanon	28.6	61.1	10.2	1.0	17.8	58.5	23.7	4.0
Lesotho	40.4	52.9	6.7	0.7	27.9	62.8	9.3	0.9
Liberia.....	46.9	49.5	3.6	0.2	36.6	58.4	5.0	0.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	30.3	63.7	6.0	0.5	18.9	57.8	23.3	3.5
Lithuania.....	16.8	62.9	20.3	3.0	13.0	50.8	36.2	8.9
Luxembourg.....	18.5	62.8	18.7	3.2	17.5	57.6	24.9	6.9
Madagascar.....	43.8	51.3	4.9	0.4	27.0	62.8	10.2	1.0
Malawi.....	47.1	48.3	4.6	0.3	31.3	62.1	6.5	0.7
Malaysia.....	31.4	61.9	6.7	0.6	18.3	59.5	22.2	4.0
Maldives	34.0	60.4	5.6	0.5	19.7	60.2	20.0	2.1
Mali.....	47.7	47.2	5.0	0.8	31.5	61.2	7.3	0.8
Malta.....	17.4	64.2	18.4	2.9	13.8	50.9	35.3	8.9
Martinique	21.5	61.7	16.9	3.3	12.6	47.0	40.4	14.6
Mauritania.....	40.3	54.4	5.3	0.6	23.9	62.5	13.5	1.6
Mauritius.....	24.4	66.0	9.6	1.3	16.9	56.6	26.5	5.8
Mexico.....	30.8	60.8	8.4	1.2	16.7	56.1	27.3	6.0
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	38.6	56.1	5.4	0.8	20.2	64.5	15.3	1.7
Moldova.....	20.0	65.1	14.9	1.6	14.8	53.0	32.1	5.2
Mongolia.....	28.9	65.2	5.9	0.7	17.3	57.6	25.1	3.6
Montenegro.....	19.6	62.6	17.8	2.3	16.6	54.2	29.2	7.0
Morocco.....	30.3	62.2	7.5	0.6	18.6	58.4	22.9	3.3
Mozambique	44.2	50.8	5.0	0.4	30.3	62.9	6.8	0.7
Myanmar.....	27.3	64.8	8.0	1.0	17.1	57.4	25.6	4.2
Namibia	39.1	55.7	5.2	0.5	24.8	64.2	11.0	1.3
Nepal.....	39.0	55.3	5.8	0.4	23.1	63.0	14.0	1.4
Netherlands.....	18.4	62.3	19.3	3.6	16.0	53.3	30.7	10.4
Netherlands Antilles	22.5	63.5	14.0	2.2	13.8	46.4	39.8	10.2
New Caledonia.....	27.1	63.0	9.9	1.2	17.2	56.8	26.0	6.0
New Zealand.....	21.5	62.0	16.6	3.2	16.1	53.7	30.2	9.2
Nicaragua.....	37.9	56.4	5.7	0.8	19.6	60.2	20.2	3.5
Niger	48.0	47.3	4.8	0.6	37.3	56.4	6.3	0.8
Nigeria	44.3	51.0	4.6	0.3	27.3	63.5	9.2	0.8
Norway	19.6	60.6	19.7	4.6	16.2	54.2	29.6	9.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	45.9	49.7	4.5	0.5	26.6	62.6	10.8	1.4
Oman	33.8	62.0	4.3	0.3	19.4	60.1	20.4	3.0
Pakistan.....	37.2	56.9	5.9	0.5	21.8	61.7	16.5	2.0
Panama	30.4	60.9	8.8	1.2	18.5	58.7	22.8	5.0
Papua New Guinea.....	40.6	55.5	3.9	0.2	23.8	65.0	11.2	1.1
Paraguay	35.8	57.2	7.0	0.9	20.7	61.0	18.3	3.1
Peru.....	31.8	60.2	8.1	0.9	18.5	59.3	22.2	4.1

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Philippines	36.2	57.9	6.0	0.5	19.7	62.2	18.2	2.6
Poland	16.3	66.5	17.2	2.7	12.2	48.2	39.6	8.9
Portugal.....	15.7	62.3	22.1	3.7	14.3	48.8	36.9	10.1
Puerto Rico	21.9	60.8	17.3	3.0	16.1	53.8	30.0	8.1
Qatar	21.7	75.5	2.7	0.1	15.4	62.1	22.5	3.3
Republic of Korea.....	18.6	67.6	13.7	1.4	10.4	47.4	42.2	12.7
Réunion.....	26.8	63.2	10.0	1.2	17.9	57.6	24.5	5.9
Romania.....	15.7	65.1	19.3	2.4	12.5	48.3	39.1	8.1
Russian Federation.....	15.1	67.8	17.1	2.1	15.0	52.6	32.4	5.8
Rwanda	43.5	52.9	3.7	0.3	29.8	61.3	8.9	0.6
Saint Lucia	27.9	62.3	9.7	1.9	18.1	57.2	24.6	4.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	29.3	61.8	8.9	1.1	16.9	51.7	31.4	4.8
Samoa	40.8	52.7	6.5	0.8	20.7	61.9	17.4	3.6
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	41.6	52.6	5.8	0.6	23.5	63.1	13.3	1.1
Saudi Arabia	34.5	61.3	4.2	0.4	19.4	62.6	18.0	2.6
Senegal	42.2	51.6	6.2	0.8	25.1	62.7	12.1	1.4
Serbia.....	18.5	62.5	18.9	2.4	16.5	54.2	29.3	6.0
Sierra Leone.....	42.8	51.8	5.5	0.2	32.3	60.7	6.9	0.4
Singapore.....	19.5	68.2	12.3	1.5	11.1	49.0	39.8	14.8
Slovakia	16.8	67.1	16.1	2.4	12.6	49.8	37.6	7.9
Slovenia	14.1	65.3	20.5	3.1	12.3	47.2	40.5	11.6
Solomon Islands.....	40.5	54.8	4.7	0.3	23.4	63.6	13.0	1.0
Somalia	44.1	51.7	4.2	0.3	30.1	61.6	8.3	0.7
South Africa.....	32.1	61.1	6.7	0.5	22.3	63.8	13.8	2.2
Spain	14.4	63.9	21.7	4.3	14.3	46.7	39.0	12.2
Sri Lanka.....	24.2	66.1	9.7	1.1	16.7	54.3	29.0	6.0
Sudan	40.7	53.8	5.5	0.4	24.4	63.0	12.6	1.3
Suriname.....	29.8	61.3	8.9	0.7	16.4	55.0	28.6	5.4
Swaziland.....	39.8	55.3	5.0	0.4	28.7	64.6	6.7	0.8
Sweden	17.4	59.2	23.4	5.3	16.4	53.3	30.3	9.3
Switzerland	16.7	62.2	21.1	4.3	15.8	53.5	30.7	11.0
Syrian Arab Republic.....	36.6	58.7	4.7	0.4	19.5	60.7	19.8	2.5
Tajikistan	39.4	55.5	5.1	0.5	20.1	63.7	16.1	2.2
TFYR Macedonia	19.7	64.7	15.5	1.7	13.3	51.9	34.8	7.2
Thailand.....	21.7	67.0	11.3	1.3	15.8	54.4	29.8	7.0
Timor-Leste	45.0	50.4	4.6	0.2	31.4	61.0	7.6	0.7
Togo.....	43.3	51.9	4.8	0.3	24.3	64.4	11.2	1.0
Tonga.....	37.5	53.5	9.0	0.8	22.9	61.6	15.6	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago.....	22.2	68.3	9.5	1.2	16.8	52.2	31.0	5.8
Tunisia	26.0	65.3	8.7	0.8	16.6	55.3	28.1	4.6
Turkey.....	28.3	63.5	8.2	0.6	17.5	58.0	24.5	3.8
Turkmenistan	31.8	62.0	6.2	0.6	18.4	60.4	21.2	2.9
Uganda.....	49.4	46.8	3.8	0.3	33.4	60.7	6.0	0.5
Ukraine	14.7	64.7	20.6	2.6	12.8	50.6	36.6	7.1
United Arab Emirates	19.8	78.3	1.8	0.2	14.3	61.8	24.0	2.9
United Kingdom	18.0	60.8	21.2	4.5	16.2	53.6	30.1	9.2
United Republic of Tanzania	44.4	51.0	4.6	0.3	26.8	64.0	9.1	0.9

TABLE A.10 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2005</i>				<i>2050</i>			
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>
United States of America	20.8	62.6	16.6	3.5	17.3	56.0	26.8	7.6
United States Virgin Islands	24.1	59.3	16.6	2.0	14.9	52.4	32.7	12.0
Uruguay	23.8	58.3	17.8	3.2	16.8	55.8	27.4	6.8
Uzbekistan	33.2	60.6	6.2	0.7	18.3	60.8	20.9	3.0
Vanuatu.....	39.8	55.2	5.0	0.5	23.0	62.4	14.6	1.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	31.3	61.2	7.5	0.8	18.6	59.3	22.1	4.4
Viet Nam.....	29.6	62.8	7.6	1.0	17.2	56.7	26.1	4.8
Western Sahara	31.4	65.0	3.6	0.3	18.9	59.2	21.8	2.4
Yemen.....	45.9	50.4	3.7	0.3	28.2	62.4	9.4	0.7
Zambia.....	45.7	49.8	4.5	0.4	30.7	62.9	6.5	0.6
Zimbabwe	39.5	55.3	5.2	0.5	24.8	63.7	11.5	1.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007).
World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.12. MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2005 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>		
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2050</i>
World	23.9	28.0	38.1
Afghanistan.....	18.6	16.4	23.0
Albania.....	20.6	28.6	43.1
Algeria	19.9	24.0	39.4
Angola	19.4	16.6	23.2
Argentina	25.7	28.9	40.3
Armenia	22.4	31.7	48.6
Aruba	18.5	35.5	42.8
Australia.....	30.4	36.7	43.4
Austria	35.8	40.1	48.0
Azerbaijan.....	22.8	27.7	42.5
Bahamas.....	20.7	28.0	41.7
Bahrain.....	18.9	28.8	40.9
Bangladesh.....	20.0	22.2	35.1
Barbados	24.6	35.5	49.3
Belarus	27.2	37.4	49.6
Belgium	35.5	40.3	46.2
Belize	20.8	20.9	37.1
Benin.....	23.7	17.7	27.7
Bhutan.....	18.0	22.3	39.9
Bolivia	19.2	20.8	35.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.0	37.1	51.5
Botswana	19.5	21.1	31.5
Brazil	19.2	26.9	40.4
Brunei Darussalam.....	22.4	26.2	37.4
Bulgaria	27.3	40.8	52.3
Burkina Faso.....	19.8	16.8	25.7
Burundi	19.5	17.0	20.8
Cambodia.....	18.7	20.1	33.6
Cameroon.....	20.3	18.7	29.6
Canada	27.7	38.6	45.3
Cape Verde	21.4	19.3	33.7
Central African Republic	22.6	18.3	27.1
Chad.....	21.5	16.8	24.3
Channel Islands.....	35.7	40.0	49.4
Chile	22.2	30.6	43.1
China.....	23.9	32.5	45.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	23.7	38.9	52.1
China, Macao SAR	25.3	36.5	55.5
Colombia	18.7	25.6	40.6
Comoros.....	18.2	18.7	30.7
Congo.....	20.0	18.8	28.5
Costa Rica.....	21.6	26.1	41.8
Côte d'Ivoire	18.3	18.5	29.6

TABLE A.12 (continued)

Country or area	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Croatia	27.9	40.6	48.7
Cuba.....	22.3	35.6	52.1
Cyprus.....	23.7	35.3	44.0
Czech Republic.....	32.7	38.9	51.1
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	15.9	32.1	41.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	18.1	16.3	22.5
Denmark	31.8	39.5	43.8
Djibouti.....	16.5	20.1	31.9
Dominican Republic	16.6	23.9	36.2
Ecuador.....	20.6	24.0	39.1
Egypt	20.0	22.9	36.1
El Salvador.....	18.3	23.4	37.6
Equatorial Guinea	23.8	18.7	26.0
Eritrea	17.3	18.1	28.2
Estonia	29.9	38.9	45.2
Ethiopia.....	17.9	17.5	27.8
Fiji.....	16.6	23.7	37.5
Finland.....	27.7	40.9	44.4
France	34.5	38.9	44.7
French Guiana.....	26.6	23.6	34.8
French Polynesia.....	17.8	27.1	40.2
Gabon.....	28.4	21.5	33.1
Gambia.....	19.5	19.5	29.6
Georgia	27.3	35.5	49.5
Germany	35.4	42.1	49.4
Ghana.....	17.4	19.9	31.9
Greece.....	26.0	40.1	50.1
Grenada.....	16.3	22.2	39.2
Guadeloupe.....	20.9	34.0	46.7
Guam	22.8	28.4	38.9
Guatemala.....	17.5	18.2	32.0
Guinea.....	21.2	18.1	27.6
Guinea-Bissau.....	21.7	16.2	21.5
Guyana.....	19.8	26.0	46.7
Haiti	20.2	20.3	33.3
Honduras.....	18.8	19.4	35.6
Hungary	29.9	38.7	48.1
Iceland	26.5	34.2	44.6
India.....	21.3	23.8	38.6
Indonesia.....	20.0	26.5	41.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	21.1	23.4	40.6
Iraq.....	20.1	18.9	31.1
Ireland.....	29.6	33.4	43.0
Israel	25.5	28.8	39.4
Italy.....	29.0	42.0	50.4
Jamaica	22.2	24.7	38.2
Japan.....	22.3	42.9	54.9

TABLE A.12 (continued)

Country or area	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Jordan.....	17.2	21.1	37.0
Kazakhstan.....	23.2	28.8	39.3
Kenya.....	20.0	18.1	27.0
Kuwait.....	21.5	29.2	40.1
Kyrgyzstan.....	25.3	23.9	38.8
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	20.3	19.2	35.5
Latvia.....	30.5	39.3	49.3
Lebanon.....	23.2	27.1	40.2
Lesotho.....	19.8	18.8	26.7
Liberia.....	19.2	16.4	21.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	19.0	24.1	39.2
Lithuania.....	27.8	37.9	50.3
Luxembourg.....	35.0	38.3	40.4
Madagascar.....	19.0	17.9	28.4
Malawi.....	17.1	16.4	24.4
Malaysia.....	19.8	24.7	39.3
Maldives.....	24.7	21.3	36.8
Mali.....	20.2	16.0	24.6
Malta.....	23.7	37.6	48.8
Martinique.....	21.9	36.4	53.0
Mauritania.....	20.5	19.6	31.6
Mauritius.....	17.3	30.5	42.1
Mexico.....	18.7	25.6	43.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	19.8	19.7	34.6
Moldova.....	26.6	32.5	46.9
Mongolia.....	19.0	24.2	40.9
Montenegro.....	21.3	35.1	42.8
Morocco.....	17.7	24.3	38.8
Mozambique.....	19.1	17.7	25.0
Myanmar.....	22.9	26.8	41.5
Namibia.....	20.9	19.5	29.7
Nepal.....	21.1	20.1	32.5
Netherlands.....	28.0	39.1	44.2
Netherlands Antilles.....	23.3	36.4	51.8
New Caledonia.....	22.5	28.8	41.7
New Zealand.....	29.4	35.5	44.1
Nicaragua.....	17.7	20.3	37.2
Niger.....	15.2	16.0	21.1
Nigeria.....	19.1	17.6	28.0
Norway.....	32.7	38.0	43.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	17.2	16.9	28.9
Oman.....	18.8	22.5	37.2
Pakistan.....	21.2	20.3	34.1
Panama.....	20.2	26.1	38.6
Papua New Guinea.....	20.3	19.5	30.9
Paraguay.....	16.5	21.7	35.6
Peru.....	19.1	24.3	38.6

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>		
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2050</i>
Philippines	18.2	21.8	36.3
Poland	25.8	36.8	52.4
Portugal.....	26.2	39.1	48.8
Puerto Rico	18.4	33.8	43.9
Qatar	18.9	31.1	41.9
Republic of Korea	19.1	35.0	54.9
Réunion.....	20.3	29.7	40.0
Romania.....	26.1	36.7	51.4
Russian Federation.....	25.0	37.3	45.3
Rwanda	16.7	17.4	26.6
Saint Lucia	20.7	26.1	40.0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	15.4	24.5	44.4
Samoa	16.6	19.3	35.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	24.5	18.7	31.9
Saudi Arabia	19.0	23.3	36.0
Senegal.....	19.2	18.5	30.3
Serbia	25.8	36.6	43.0
Sierra Leone.....	20.4	18.5	24.0
Singapore	20.0	37.5	53.7
Slovakia	27.3	35.6	51.0
Slovenia	27.7	40.2	52.2
Solomon Islands.....	18.3	19.4	31.9
Somalia	19.5	17.9	25.7
South Africa.....	20.9	23.9	32.0
Spain	27.7	38.8	49.5
Sri Lanka.....	19.5	29.5	43.4
Sudan	18.1	19.4	30.9
Suriname	20.1	25.4	44.1
Swaziland.....	18.4	18.9	26.0
Sweden.....	34.3	40.2	43.3
Switzerland	33.3	40.1	44.2
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19.4	20.6	37.1
Tajikistan	22.3	19.2	35.1
TFYR Macedonia	22.3	34.3	49.4
Thailand.....	18.6	32.6	44.3
Timor-Leste	19.6	17.3	24.9
Togo.....	19.4	18.1	30.2
Tonga	15.5	20.6	32.5
Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.7	28.6	43.2
Tunisia	20.9	26.7	42.5
Turkey.....	19.4	26.7	40.7
Turkmenistan	23.5	23.3	38.8
Uganda.....	18.2	15.3	23.3
Ukraine	27.6	38.9	50.0
United Arab Emirates	18.9	29.4	40.3
United Kingdom	34.6	38.9	43.4
United Republic of Tanzania	16.9	17.5	27.8

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>		
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2050</i>
United States of America	30.0	36.0	41.1
United States Virgin Islands	22.0	35.0	47.0
Uruguay	27.8	32.6	42.5
Uzbekistan	24.1	22.6	38.9
Vanuatu	16.8	19.6	32.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	18.3	24.6	38.3
Viet Nam.....	24.6	24.9	41.6
Western Sahara.....	18.7	24.2	37.6
Yemen.....	18.9	16.7	27.7
Zambia.....	17.5	16.9	24.8
Zimbabwe.....	19.0	19.0	29.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.13. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST TOTAL FERTILITY, 1970-1975, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1970-1975			2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)
1.	Yemen	8.70	1.	Niger	7.19	1.	Niger	3.78
2.	Rwanda	8.29	2.	Guinea-Bissau	7.07	2.	Burundi	3.48
3.	Niger	8.12	3.	Afghanistan	7.07	3.	Liberia	3.33
4.	Kenya	8.00	4.	Burundi	6.80	4.	Guinea-Bissau	3.24
5.	Jordan	7.79	5.	Liberia	6.77	5.	Afghanistan	3.14
6.	Burkina Faso	7.75	6.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.70	6.	Sierra Leone	3.06
7.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.73	7.	Timor-Leste	6.53	7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.98
8.	Afghanistan	7.70	8.	Mali	6.52	8.	Angola	2.98
9.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.59	9.	Sierra Leone	6.47	9.	Chad	2.83
10.	Mali	7.56	10.	Uganda	6.46	10.	Mali	2.81
<i>A. Highest fertility</i>								
<i>B. Lowest fertility</i>								
1.	Finland	1.62	1.	China, Macao SAR	0.91	1.	China, Macao SAR	1.31
2.	Germany	1.64	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	0.97	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	1.34
3.	Luxembourg	1.72	3.	Belarus	1.20	3.	Republic of Korea	1.54
4.	Switzerland	1.82	4.	Republic of Korea	1.21	4.	Belarus	1.58
5.	Channel Islands	1.86	5.	Ukraine	1.22	5.	Ukraine	1.59
6.	Sweden	1.89	6.	Poland	1.23	6.	Japan	1.60
7.	Croatia	1.96	7.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.23	7.	Poland	1.60
8.	Denmark	1.97	8.	Czech Republic	1.24	8.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.61
9.	Canada	1.98	9.	Slovakia	1.25	9.	Slovakia	1.63
10.	Latvia	2.00	10.	Singapore	1.26	10.	Singapore	1.64
	WORLD	4.47		WORLD	2.55		WORLD	2.02

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are considered.

TABLE A.14. THE TWELVE COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LARGEST AND THE TWELVE COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE SMALLEST TOTAL FERTILITY CHANGE BETWEEN 1970-1975 AND 2005-2010

Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)		Change from 1970-1975 to 2005-2010	
		1970-1975	2005-2010	Difference	Percentage
<i>A. Largest fertility change</i>					
1.	Mongolia	7.33	1.87	-5.46	-74.5
2.	Republic of Korea	4.28	1.21	-3.07	-71.7
3.	China, Macao SAR	3.20	0.91	-2.29	-71.7
4.	Tunisia	6.21	1.93	-4.28	-68.9
5.	Kuwait	6.90	2.18	-4.72	-68.4
6.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.40	2.04	-4.36	-68.1
7.	Viet Nam	6.70	2.14	-4.56	-68.1
8.	Algeria	7.38	2.38	-5.00	-67.7
9.	Bhutan	6.67	2.19	-4.48	-67.1
10.	China, Hong Kong SAR	2.89	0.97	-1.92	-66.6
11.	Mexico	6.50	2.21	-4.29	-66.0
12.	Morocco	6.89	2.38	-4.51	-65.5
<i>B. Smallest fertility change</i>					
1.	Burundi	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.0
2.	Sierra Leone	6.50	6.47	-0.03	-0.4
3.	Guinea-Bissau	7.10	7.07	-0.03	-0.4
4.	Liberia	6.90	6.77	-0.13	-1.8
5.	United States of America	2.02	2.05	0.04	1.9
6.	Luxembourg	1.72	1.66	-0.06	-3.6
7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.45	6.70	0.25	3.9
8.	Sweden	1.89	1.80	-0.10	-5.1
9.	Equatorial Guinea	5.68	5.36	-0.32	-5.7
10.	Timor-Leste	6.15	6.53	0.38	6.1
11.	Chad	6.60	6.20	-0.40	-6.1
12.	Afghanistan	7.70	7.07	-0.63	-8.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007).
World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are considered.

TABLE A.15. TOTAL FERTILITY BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World.....	4.47	2.65	2.55	2.46	2.37	2.29	2.02
Afghanistan	7.70	7.48	7.07	6.67	6.24	5.75	3.14
Albania	4.66	2.25	2.06	1.91	1.85	1.85	1.85
Algeria.....	7.38	2.53	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.85
Angola.....	7.20	6.75	6.43	6.04	5.61	5.14	2.98
Argentina	3.15	2.35	2.25	2.16	2.08	2.00	1.85
Armenia	3.04	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.76
Aruba	2.65	2.12	2.04	1.97	1.90	1.85	1.85
Australia	2.54	1.76	1.79	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85
Austria	2.02	1.38	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.80
Azerbaijan	4.29	1.67	1.82	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85
Bahamas	3.44	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.88	1.85	1.85
Bahrain	5.95	2.51	2.29	2.11	1.95	1.85	1.85
Bangladesh.....	6.15	3.22	2.83	2.63	2.47	2.33	1.90
Barbados.....	2.74	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.85
Belarus	2.25	1.24	1.20	1.23	1.28	1.33	1.58
Belgium	2.02	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.75
Belize.....	6.25	3.35	2.93	2.65	2.41	2.21	1.85
Benin	7.06	5.87	5.42	4.92	4.41	3.92	2.50
Bhutan	6.67	2.91	2.19	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.85
Bolivia	6.50	3.96	3.50	3.09	2.75	2.47	1.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2.63	1.28	1.23	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.61
Botswana.....	6.55	3.18	2.90	2.68	2.51	2.37	1.92
Brazil.....	4.72	2.35	2.25	2.15	2.06	1.98	1.85
Brunei Darussalam	5.40	2.50	2.29	2.11	1.95	1.85	1.85
Bulgaria.....	2.17	1.26	1.31	1.34	1.39	1.44	1.69
Burkina Faso	7.75	6.36	6.00	5.57	5.09	4.58	2.73
Burundi	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.63	6.26	5.85	3.48
Cambodia	5.54	3.64	3.18	2.90	2.68	2.51	1.99
Cameroon.....	6.30	4.92	4.31	3.77	3.35	3.02	2.20
Canada.....	1.98	1.52	1.53	1.53	1.55	1.60	1.85
Cape Verde.....	7.00	3.77	3.37	3.05	2.80	2.61	2.03
Central African Republic.....	5.72	4.96	4.58	4.14	3.67	3.29	2.29
Chad	6.60	6.54	6.20	5.78	5.32	4.82	2.83
Channel Islands	1.86	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.75
Chile	3.63	2.00	1.94	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.85
China	4.86	1.70	1.73	1.78	1.83	1.85	1.85
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	2.89	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.04	1.09	1.34
China, Macao SAR.....	3.20	0.84	0.91	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.31
Colombia.....	5.00	2.47	2.22	2.09	2.00	1.94	1.85
Comoros	7.05	4.89	4.30	3.76	3.34	3.02	2.20
Congo	6.29	4.78	4.49	3.99	3.55	3.19	2.26
Costa Rica	4.35	2.28	2.10	1.94	1.85	1.85	1.85
Côte d'Ivoire	7.41	5.06	4.46	3.90	3.44	3.10	2.23

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Croatia	1.96	1.35	1.35	1.42	1.49	1.56	1.85
Cuba	3.60	1.63	1.49	1.54	1.64	1.66	1.77
Cyprus	2.49	1.63	1.61	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.85
Czech Republic	2.19	1.18	1.24	1.30	1.35	1.40	1.65
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	3.72	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	6.45	6.70	6.70	6.49	6.03	5.52	2.98
Denmark	1.97	1.76	1.80	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.85
Djibouti	7.20	4.52	3.95	3.48	3.13	2.86	2.14
Dominican Republic.....	5.71	2.95	2.81	2.66	2.51	2.35	1.85
Ecuador	6.00	2.82	2.58	2.38	2.22	2.10	1.85
Egypt	5.86	3.17	2.89	2.68	2.51	2.37	1.92
El Salvador	6.10	2.88	2.68	2.51	2.37	2.25	1.86
Equatorial Guinea.....	5.68	5.64	5.36	5.08	4.68	4.17	2.58
Eritrea	6.52	5.53	5.05	4.54	4.03	3.59	2.39
Estonia	2.15	1.39	1.49	1.54	1.59	1.64	1.85
Ethiopia	6.80	5.78	5.29	4.79	4.28	3.80	2.46
Fiji	4.20	2.98	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.88
Finland	1.62	1.75	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
France.....	2.31	1.88	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
French Guiana	4.18	3.68	3.27	2.97	2.74	2.56	2.01
French Polynesia	5.15	2.39	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.99	1.85
Gabon	5.00	3.39	3.06	2.81	2.61	2.46	1.96
Gambia	6.65	5.16	4.70	4.19	3.72	3.33	2.31
Georgia	2.60	1.48	1.41	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.75
Germany	1.64	1.35	1.36	1.39	1.44	1.49	1.74
Ghana	6.70	4.39	3.84	3.39	3.06	2.81	2.12
Greece	2.32	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.48	1.73
Grenada	4.60	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.02	1.85
Guadeloupe.....	4.49	2.06	2.11	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.85
Guam	4.12	2.74	2.54	2.39	2.27	2.17	1.85
Guatemala	6.20	4.60	4.15	3.71	3.29	2.92	1.85
Guinea	7.00	5.84	5.44	4.95	4.43	3.94	2.50
Guinea-Bissau	7.10	7.10	7.07	6.75	6.32	5.84	3.24
Guyana	4.90	2.43	2.33	2.22	2.13	2.04	1.85
Haiti	5.60	4.00	3.54	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.07
Honduras	7.05	3.72	3.31	2.95	2.66	2.42	1.85
Hungary	2.09	1.30	1.28	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.81
Iceland	2.84	1.99	2.05	2.05	1.87	1.85	1.85
India	5.26	3.11	2.81	2.54	2.32	2.13	1.85
Indonesia	5.30	2.38	2.18	2.01	1.88	1.85	1.85
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.40	2.12	2.04	1.97	1.90	1.85	1.85
Iraq	7.15	4.86	4.26	3.73	3.31	3.00	2.20
Ireland	3.82	1.97	1.96	1.90	1.85	1.85	1.85
Israel.....	3.77	2.91	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.29	1.88
Italy	2.33	1.29	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.49	1.74
Jamaica	5.00	2.63	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.10	1.85

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Japan	2.07	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.60
Jordan	7.79	3.53	3.13	2.81	2.54	2.32	1.85
Kazakhstan	3.46	2.01	2.31	2.20	2.11	2.03	1.85
Kenya	8.00	5.00	4.96	4.54	4.04	3.59	2.39
Kuwait	6.90	2.30	2.18	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.85
Kyrgyzstan	4.73	2.50	2.48	2.31	2.12	1.96	1.85
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	6.42	3.59	3.21	2.87	2.60	2.37	1.85
Latvia.....	2.00	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.68
Lebanon	4.78	2.32	2.21	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.85
Lesotho	5.80	3.79	3.37	3.05	2.80	2.61	2.03
Liberia	6.90	6.80	6.77	6.49	6.10	5.68	3.33
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.59	3.03	2.72	2.47	2.26	2.09	1.85
Lithuania	2.32	1.28	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.66
Luxembourg.....	1.72	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.72	1.77	1.85
Madagascar.....	6.70	5.28	4.78	4.26	3.79	3.38	2.32
Malawi.....	7.40	6.03	5.59	5.12	4.61	4.10	2.56
Malaysia	5.15	2.87	2.60	2.37	2.17	2.01	1.85
Maldives	7.00	2.81	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.22	1.85
Mali	7.56	6.70	6.52	6.06	5.56	4.99	2.81
Malta	2.07	1.46	1.37	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.75
Martinique.....	4.08	1.98	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mauritania	6.58	4.83	4.37	3.88	3.46	3.12	2.23
Mauritius	3.25	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mexico.....	6.50	2.40	2.21	2.04	1.89	1.85	1.85
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	6.90	4.23	3.71	3.27	2.92	2.63	1.85
Moldova	2.56	1.50	1.40	1.43	1.48	1.53	1.78
Mongolia	7.33	2.07	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Montenegro	2.36	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Morocco	6.89	2.52	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.85
Mozambique.....	6.58	5.52	5.11	4.61	4.10	3.64	2.41
Myanmar	5.90	2.25	2.07	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85
Namibia	6.60	3.58	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.52	2.00
Nepal	5.79	3.68	3.28	2.98	2.75	2.56	2.01
Netherlands	2.06	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85
Netherlands Antilles.....	2.65	2.06	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
New Caledonia	5.15	2.23	2.08	2.00	1.93	1.87	1.85
New Zealand	2.84	1.96	1.99	1.94	1.87	1.85	1.85
Nicaragua	6.79	3.00	2.76	2.55	2.37	2.23	1.85
Niger	8.12	7.45	7.19	6.88	6.54	6.16	3.78
Nigeria	6.90	5.85	5.32	4.74	4.15	3.64	2.40
Norway.....	2.25	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Occupied Palestinian Territory....	7.73	5.63	5.09	4.50	3.93	3.47	2.35
Oman	7.20	3.70	3.00	2.76	2.58	2.43	1.95
Pakistan	6.60	3.99	3.52	3.16	2.88	2.67	2.06
Panama	4.94	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.29	2.19	1.85
Papua New Guinea	6.09	4.32	3.78	3.35	3.03	2.79	2.11

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Paraguay	5.35	3.48	3.08	2.76	2.51	2.33	1.96
Peru	6.00	2.70	2.51	2.37	2.25	2.15	1.85
Philippines	6.00	3.54	3.23	2.89	2.61	2.38	1.85
Poland.....	2.25	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.60
Portugal	2.75	1.45	1.46	1.48	1.53	1.58	1.83
Puerto Rico	2.99	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Qatar	6.77	2.93	2.66	2.49	2.36	2.24	1.86
Republic of Korea	4.28	1.24	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.29	1.54
Réunion	3.93	2.46	2.36	2.24	2.15	2.06	1.85
Romania	2.62	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.67
Russian Federation	2.03	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.71
Rwanda	8.29	6.01	5.92	5.39	4.81	4.22	2.57
Saint Lucia	5.69	2.24	2.18	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.85
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.54	2.30	2.19	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.85
Samoa	5.70	4.42	3.93	3.50	3.15	2.88	2.15
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	6.52	4.34	3.85	3.43	3.10	2.84	2.13
Saudi Arabia	7.30	3.81	3.35	2.98	2.69	2.44	1.85
Senegal	7.00	5.22	4.69	4.10	3.60	3.21	2.27
Serbia.....	2.36	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85
Sierra Leone	6.50	6.50	6.47	6.16	5.74	5.27	3.06
Singapore	2.62	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.64
Slovakia.....	2.51	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.63
Slovenia.....	2.19	1.23	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.68
Solomon Islands	7.24	4.36	3.87	3.45	3.11	2.85	2.13
Somalia	7.25	6.43	6.04	5.61	5.14	4.63	2.75
South Africa	5.47	2.80	2.64	2.48	2.34	2.23	1.85
Spain	2.86	1.29	1.41	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.84
Sri Lanka	4.12	2.02	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Sudan	6.60	4.82	4.23	3.70	3.29	2.98	2.19
Suriname	5.29	2.60	2.42	2.29	2.19	2.09	1.85
Swaziland	6.87	3.91	3.45	3.10	2.84	2.64	2.05
Sweden.....	1.89	1.67	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85
Switzerland	1.82	1.42	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.80
Syrian Arab Republic	7.52	3.48	3.08	2.77	2.51	2.29	1.85
Tajikistan.....	6.83	3.81	3.35	2.98	2.68	2.44	1.85
TFYR Macedonia	2.96	1.56	1.43	1.38	1.43	1.48	1.73
Thailand.....	4.96	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Timor-Leste.....	6.15	6.96	6.53	6.00	5.49	4.91	2.78
Togo	7.06	5.37	4.80	4.22	3.69	3.25	2.02
Tonga	5.50	3.73	3.83	3.39	3.06	2.81	2.12
Trinidad and Tobago	3.45	1.61	1.64	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.85
Tunisia	6.21	2.04	1.93	1.82	1.80	1.84	1.85
Turkey.....	5.30	2.23	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.91	1.85
Turkmenistan.....	6.19	2.76	2.50	2.29	2.10	1.95	1.85
Uganda	7.10	6.75	6.46	6.00	5.48	4.91	2.78
Ukraine	2.16	1.15	1.22	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.59

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
United Arab Emirates.....	6.36	2.52	2.31	2.20	2.11	2.02	1.85
United Kingdom	2.04	1.70	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
United Republic of Tanzania.....	6.75	5.66	5.16	4.57	4.00	3.51	2.12
United States of America.....	2.02	2.04	2.05	2.02	1.94	1.88	1.85
United States Virgin Islands.....	4.98	2.23	2.15	2.06	1.98	1.92	1.85
Uruguay.....	3.00	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.85
Uzbekistan.....	6.30	2.74	2.49	2.27	2.09	1.94	1.85
Vanuatu	6.11	4.15	3.74	3.33	3.01	2.77	2.11
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) ..	4.94	2.72	2.55	2.39	2.26	2.15	1.85
Viet Nam.....	6.70	2.32	2.14	1.97	1.86	1.85	1.85
Western Sahara.....	6.60	3.01	2.70	2.53	2.38	2.27	1.87
Yemen	8.70	6.02	5.50	4.93	4.33	3.79	2.45
Zambia.....	7.43	5.65	5.18	4.67	4.16	3.69	2.42
Zimbabwe.....	7.40	3.56	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.52	1.99

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.16. THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050

2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)
<i>A. Highest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1.	Japan	82.6	1.	Japan	87.1
2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	82.2	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	86.7
3.	Iceland	81.8	3.	Switzerland	86.1
4.	Switzerland	81.7	4.	Iceland	86.1
5.	Australia	81.2	5.	Australia	86.0
6.	Spain	80.9	6.	China, Macao SAR	85.7
7.	Sweden	80.9	7.	Spain	85.4
8.	Israel	80.7	8.	Israel	85.4
9.	China, Macao SAR	80.7	9.	Canada	85.3
10.	France	80.7	10.	Sweden	85.2
<i>B. Lowest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1.	Swaziland	39.6	1.	Swaziland	53.9
2.	Mozambique	42.1	2.	Lesotho	55.8
3.	Zambia	42.4	3.	Sierra Leone	56.8
4.	Sierra Leone	42.6	4.	Mozambique	57.2
5.	Lesotho	42.6	5.	Zambia	57.4
6.	Angola	42.7	6.	Angola	58.2
7.	Zimbabwe	43.5	7.	Central African Republic	58.6
8.	Afghanistan	43.8	8.	Afghanistan	58.7
9.	Central African Republic	44.7	9.	Malawi	60.2
10.	Liberia	45.7	10.	Liberia	60.5
	WORLD	67.2		WORLD	75.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.17. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BOTH SEXES COMBINED, BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	66.0	67.2	68.5	69.8	70.9	75.4
Afghanistan.....	42.1	43.8	45.5	47.2	49.0	58.7
Albania.....	75.7	76.4	77.2	77.9	78.6	81.6
Algeria.....	71.0	72.3	73.5	74.5	75.4	79.0
Angola.....	41.0	42.7	44.8	46.6	48.3	58.2
Argentina.....	74.3	75.3	76.2	77.1	77.8	80.7
Armenia.....	71.4	72.0	72.7	73.4	74.2	77.4
Aruba.....	73.5	74.2	75.0	75.7	76.3	79.6
Australia.....	80.4	81.2	82.0	82.7	83.3	86.0
Austria.....	78.9	79.8	80.4	81.0	81.6	84.4
Azerbaijan.....	66.8	67.5	68.6	69.6	70.5	74.5
Bahamas.....	71.1	73.5	75.4	75.8	77.4	80.8
Bahrain.....	74.8	75.6	76.4	77.1	77.8	80.8
Bangladesh.....	62.0	64.1	66.2	68.1	69.7	75.5
Barbados.....	76.0	77.3	78.3	78.9	79.4	81.6
Belarus.....	68.4	69.0	69.9	70.7	71.6	75.7
Belgium.....	78.2	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.1
Belize.....	75.6	76.1	76.2	75.8	77.0	80.7
Benin.....	54.4	56.7	59.3	61.4	63.2	70.7
Bhutan.....	63.5	65.6	67.6	69.3	70.8	76.0
Bolivia.....	63.9	65.6	67.2	68.8	70.3	76.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	74.1	74.9	75.5	76.1	76.7	79.9
Botswana.....	46.6	50.7	52.0	54.5	56.9	66.7
Brazil.....	71.0	72.4	73.5	74.7	75.7	79.5
Brunei Darussalam.....	76.3	77.1	77.7	78.2	78.6	81.1
Bulgaria.....	72.4	73.0	73.8	74.6	75.3	78.9
Burkina Faso.....	50.7	52.3	53.9	55.5	57.3	65.2
Burundi.....	47.4	49.6	51.3	53.0	54.5	63.8
Cambodia.....	56.8	59.7	62.8	65.3	67.5	74.0
Cameroon.....	49.9	50.4	52.4	54.1	55.6	64.4
Canada.....	79.8	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.6	85.3
Cape Verde.....	70.2	71.7	73.0	74.1	75.0	78.6
Central African Republic.....	43.3	44.7	46.5	48.0	49.5	58.6
Chad.....	50.5	50.7	52.1	54.1	56.1	65.2
Channel Islands.....	78.3	79.0	79.7	80.4	81.0	84.0
Chile.....	77.9	78.6	79.2	79.8	80.3	82.2
China.....	72.0	73.0	74.0	74.9	75.8	79.3
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	81.5	82.2	82.8	83.4	83.9	86.7
China, Macao SAR.....	80.0	80.7	81.4	82.1	82.8	85.7
Colombia.....	71.7	72.9	74.0	74.9	75.8	79.0
Comoros.....	63.0	65.2	67.2	68.9	70.5	75.9
Congo.....	53.0	55.3	56.8	58.3	60.0	67.8
Costa Rica.....	78.1	78.8	79.4	79.9	80.4	82.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	46.8	48.3	49.9	52.0	53.9	62.6
Croatia.....	74.9	75.7	76.5	77.3	77.9	80.6

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Cuba.....	77.2	78.3	79.1	79.9	80.4	82.9
Cyprus.....	79.0	79.0	79.7	80.4	81.0	83.6
Czech Republic.....	75.4	76.5	77.3	78.1	78.8	82.0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	66.7	67.3	68.2	69.1	69.9	73.4
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	45.0	46.5	47.9	49.6	51.4	60.9
Denmark.....	77.3	78.3	79.0	79.7	80.3	83.0
Djibouti.....	53.4	54.8	57.3	59.7	61.6	68.8
Dominican Republic.....	70.8	72.2	73.2	74.1	74.9	77.8
Ecuador.....	74.2	75.0	75.8	76.5	77.2	80.0
Egypt.....	69.8	71.3	72.6	73.7	74.7	78.6
El Salvador.....	70.7	71.9	73.0	74.0	75.0	78.8
Equatorial Guinea.....	49.3	51.6	54.0	56.1	58.0	66.0
Eritrea.....	55.2	58.0	60.2	61.9	63.4	69.8
Estonia.....	70.9	71.4	72.3	73.7	74.9	79.0
Ethiopia.....	50.7	52.9	55.0	56.9	58.9	67.3
Fiji.....	67.8	68.8	69.7	70.5	71.2	76.1
Finland.....	78.4	79.3	80.2	80.9	81.4	84.2
France.....	79.6	80.7	81.3	81.9	82.4	85.1
French Guiana.....	75.1	75.9	76.7	77.4	78.2	81.0
French Polynesia.....	73.0	74.1	75.0	75.8	76.6	79.9
Gabon.....	56.8	56.7	59.7	62.3	63.7	69.4
Gambia.....	58.0	59.4	61.5	63.7	65.4	71.5
Georgia.....	70.5	71.0	71.7	72.4	73.1	76.4
Germany.....	78.7	79.4	80.0	80.6	81.2	84.1
Ghana.....	58.5	60.0	61.9	63.5	65.0	70.9
Greece.....	78.3	79.5	80.1	80.8	81.4	84.1
Grenada.....	67.7	68.7	69.6	70.4	71.2	76.1
Guadeloupe.....	78.4	79.2	79.9	80.5	81.2	84.0
Guam.....	74.6	75.5	76.3	77.1	77.8	80.7
Guatemala.....	69.0	70.3	71.5	72.6	73.7	78.1
Guinea.....	53.7	56.0	58.6	61.1	63.4	71.9
Guinea-Bissau.....	45.5	46.4	48.4	50.4	52.3	61.7
Guyana.....	63.6	66.8	68.4	70.0	71.3	76.0
Haiti.....	58.1	60.9	62.7	64.4	66.0	74.2
Honduras.....	68.6	70.2	71.4	72.5	73.4	77.4
Hungary.....	72.4	73.3	74.4	75.3	76.2	79.6
Iceland.....	81.0	81.8	82.3	82.9	83.4	86.1
India.....	62.9	64.7	66.6	68.4	70.0	75.6
Indonesia.....	68.6	70.7	72.2	73.6	74.7	78.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	69.5	71.0	72.3	73.4	74.5	78.4
Iraq.....	57.0	59.5	65.7	68.7	70.8	76.1
Ireland.....	77.8	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.8	83.7
Israel.....	79.7	80.7	81.5	82.1	82.7	85.4
Italy.....	79.9	80.5	81.1	81.7	82.3	85.0
Jamaica.....	72.0	72.6	73.3	74.0	74.6	77.5
Japan.....	81.9	82.6	83.5	84.2	84.7	87.1
Jordan.....	71.3	72.5	73.6	74.6	75.5	79.1

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kazakhstan.....	64.9	67.0	69.0	70.6	72.0	76.9
Kenya	51.0	54.1	56.8	58.6	59.9	67.2
Kuwait	76.9	77.6	78.2	78.8	79.4	82.0
Kyrgyzstan.....	65.3	65.9	66.9	68.1	69.4	74.1
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	61.9	64.4	66.5	68.4	70.0	75.7
Latvia.....	71.3	72.7	73.8	74.8	75.8	79.7
Lebanon	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.9	74.9	78.7
Lesotho	44.6	42.6	44.8	46.3	47.9	55.8
Liberia	43.8	45.7	47.5	49.4	51.2	60.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	72.7	74.0	75.0	75.8	76.6	80.1
Lithuania	72.1	73.0	74.1	75.1	76.0	79.7
Luxembourg.....	78.2	78.7	79.4	80.0	80.6	83.6
Madagascar.....	57.3	59.4	61.2	62.6	64.0	71.3
Malawi.....	45.0	48.3	50.1	51.6	53.1	60.2
Malaysia.....	73.0	74.2	75.2	76.0	76.8	80.1
Maldives	65.6	68.5	70.4	72.0	73.4	77.7
Mali.....	51.8	54.5	56.4	58.3	60.2	68.2
Malta	78.6	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.0
Martinique	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.9	81.5	84.2
Mauritania.....	62.2	64.2	65.8	67.2	68.6	73.6
Mauritius	72.0	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.1	78.7
Mexico.....	74.9	76.2	77.3	78.2	79.0	81.3
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	67.6	68.5	69.4	70.3	71.1	76.1
Moldova	67.9	68.9	69.6	70.7	71.7	75.6
Mongolia.....	65.0	66.8	68.4	69.9	71.1	76.2
Montenegro.....	74.0	74.5	75.3	76.0	76.6	79.5
Morocco	69.6	71.2	72.4	73.6	74.6	78.6
Mozambique.....	44.0	42.1	43.6	45.7	47.5	57.2
Myanmar	59.9	62.1	64.6	66.6	68.4	74.6
Namibia	51.5	52.9	52.8	54.5	56.2	62.4
Nepal	61.3	63.8	65.9	67.9	69.6	75.5
Netherlands	78.7	79.8	80.3	80.9	81.4	84.0
Netherlands Antilles	75.0	75.1	76.0	76.8	77.5	80.7
New Caledonia	75.1	76.1	77.0	77.8	78.6	81.9
New Zealand	79.2	80.2	81.0	81.7	82.4	85.2
Nicaragua	70.8	72.9	74.5	75.7	76.7	78.4
Niger	54.5	56.9	59.0	60.8	62.6	69.8
Nigeria	46.6	46.9	48.4	50.4	52.4	62.1
Norway	79.3	80.2	80.9	81.6	82.1	85.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	72.4	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.2	79.5
Oman	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	78.0	81.0
Pakistan.....	63.6	65.5	67.2	68.7	70.1	75.7
Panama	74.7	75.5	76.3	77.0	77.7	80.4
Papua New Guinea.....	56.7	57.2	58.4	59.9	61.2	67.8
Paraguay	70.8	71.8	72.7	73.6	74.4	77.3
Peru.....	69.9	71.4	72.7	73.8	74.7	78.2
Philippines	70.3	71.7	72.9	74.0	74.9	78.7

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Poland.....	74.6	75.6	76.4	77.2	77.9	80.9
Portugal.....	77.2	78.1	78.9	79.6	80.2	82.8
Puerto Rico.....	77.8	78.7	79.4	80.1	80.7	83.2
Qatar.....	74.3	75.6	76.4	77.1	77.8	80.8
Republic of Korea.....	77.0	78.6	79.6	80.2	80.8	83.5
Réunion.....	75.7	76.4	77.0	77.6	78.2	80.6
Romania.....	71.3	72.5	73.6	74.6	75.5	79.1
Russian Federation.....	64.8	65.5	65.8	67.1	68.6	73.4
Rwanda.....	43.4	46.2	48.3	50.7	52.8	61.9
Saint Lucia.....	72.5	73.7	74.7	75.6	76.5	79.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	70.6	71.6	72.5	73.4	74.1	77.3
Samoa.....	70.0	71.5	72.7	73.7	74.7	78.4
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	64.3	65.5	66.6	67.9	69.2	73.9
Saudi Arabia.....	71.6	72.8	73.8	74.7	75.5	79.1
Senegal.....	61.6	63.1	64.3	65.5	66.6	71.0
Serbia.....	73.2	74.0	74.7	75.4	76.1	79.4
Sierra Leone.....	41.0	42.6	43.9	45.4	47.1	56.8
Singapore.....	78.8	80.0	80.6	81.2	81.8	84.6
Slovakia.....	73.8	74.7	75.6	76.4	77.2	80.3
Slovenia.....	76.8	77.9	78.7	79.3	80.0	82.9
Solomon Islands.....	62.3	63.6	64.8	65.9	67.0	72.5
Somalia.....	45.9	48.2	50.2	52.1	54.1	63.7
South Africa.....	53.4	49.3	50.0	52.2	54.2	62.6
Spain.....	80.0	80.9	81.5	82.1	82.7	85.4
Sri Lanka.....	70.8	72.4	73.1	73.8	74.5	77.6
Sudan.....	56.4	58.6	60.5	62.2	63.9	70.3
Suriname.....	69.1	70.2	71.1	72.3	73.5	77.4
Swaziland.....	43.9	39.6	40.1	42.5	44.2	53.9
Sweden.....	80.1	80.9	81.6	82.2	82.7	85.2
Switzerland.....	80.7	81.7	82.3	82.8	83.4	86.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	73.1	74.1	75.1	76.0	76.8	80.0
Tajikistan.....	65.9	66.7	67.7	68.7	69.6	74.2
TFYR Macedonia.....	73.4	74.2	74.9	75.6	76.2	79.5
Thailand.....	68.6	70.6	71.7	72.8	73.8	78.1
Timor-Leste.....	58.3	60.8	63.2	65.4	67.4	74.2
Togo.....	57.6	58.4	60.2	62.0	63.6	70.1
Tonga.....	72.3	73.3	74.2	75.1	75.8	79.2
Trinidad and Tobago.....	69.0	69.8	71.4	73.0	74.2	78.7
Tunisia.....	73.0	73.9	74.8	75.6	76.5	79.8
Turkey.....	70.8	71.8	72.7	73.6	74.6	78.5
Turkmenistan.....	62.4	63.2	64.6	66.2	67.6	73.1
Uganda.....	47.8	51.5	54.2	56.6	58.2	65.2
Ukraine.....	67.6	67.9	68.6	69.8	71.0	75.2
United Arab Emirates.....	77.8	78.7	79.3	79.9	80.5	83.4
United Kingdom.....	78.5	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.1
United Republic of Tanzania.....	49.7	52.5	54.4	56.2	57.9	66.1
United States of America.....	77.4	78.2	78.9	79.5	80.1	83.1

TABLE A.17 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Life expectancy at birth (years)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
United States Virgin Islands	78.5	79.4	80.1	80.8	81.5	84.5
Uruguay	75.3	76.4	77.3	78.1	78.8	81.6
Uzbekistan	66.5	67.2	68.1	69.0	69.9	74.3
Vanuatu	68.4	70.0	71.5	72.7	73.8	78.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	72.8	73.7	74.7	75.5	76.3	79.6
Viet Nam.....	73.0	74.2	75.3	76.3	77.1	80.3
Western Sahara	63.9	65.9	67.8	69.5	71.0	76.2
Yemen	60.3	62.7	64.9	67.0	68.8	75.0
Zambia.....	39.2	42.4	44.5	46.8	48.3	57.4
Zimbabwe	40.0	43.5	47.4	50.4	53.0	64.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007).
World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.
NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.18. INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	53.9	49.4	45.1	41.1	37.7	23.4
Afghanistan.....	168.1	157.0	146.9	136.8	126.5	76.4
Albania.....	21.7	19.2	17.0	15.0	13.5	9.3
Algeria.....	37.4	31.1	25.8	21.7	18.9	11.1
Angola.....	140.8	131.9	122.2	113.0	104.5	63.8
Argentina.....	15.0	13.4	12.0	10.7	9.6	6.0
Armenia.....	30.3	28.9	27.0	24.9	22.8	15.4
Aruba.....	18.8	17.0	15.3	13.8	12.5	8.0
Australia.....	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.5
Austria.....	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.4
Azerbaijan.....	75.6	72.3	66.9	62.0	57.6	38.2
Bahamas.....	15.3	13.8	11.4	9.5	8.4	6.0
Bahrain.....	12.7	11.2	9.9	9.2	8.6	6.3
Bangladesh.....	61.3	52.5	43.8	35.9	29.5	13.1
Barbados.....	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.7	8.2	6.2
Belarus.....	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.3	6.2
Belgium.....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.3
Belize.....	18.5	16.4	15.2	13.9	12.8	8.7
Benin.....	106.0	98.0	90.7	83.5	76.8	47.9
Bhutan.....	52.7	45.0	38.4	32.9	28.3	15.7
Bolivia.....	55.6	45.6	38.1	32.6	27.1	14.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	13.4	12.0	10.9	10.0	9.0	6.3
Botswana.....	58.9	46.5	37.7	30.6	26.6	14.5
Brazil.....	27.3	23.6	20.3	17.1	14.3	7.5
Brunei Darussalam.....	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.3
Bulgaria.....	12.6	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.0	6.0
Burkina Faso.....	109.9	104.4	99.6	94.3	88.3	61.1
Burundi.....	106.5	99.4	91.8	84.6	78.2	44.8
Cambodia.....	72.8	62.7	52.9	43.9	36.0	15.3
Cameroon.....	90.0	87.5	79.7	72.7	66.9	38.1
Canada.....	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.4
Cape Verde.....	29.8	24.6	20.8	18.1	15.8	8.9
Central African Republic.....	102.1	96.8	88.8	81.3	75.1	43.7
Chad.....	124.3	119.2	111.7	103.6	96.2	63.3
Channel Islands.....	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.7
Chile.....	8.0	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.0
China.....	25.7	23.0	20.5	18.3	16.5	10.1
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9
China, Macao SAR.....	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	4.1
Colombia.....	20.5	19.1	16.5	15.0	13.0	9.5
Comoros.....	57.7	48.4	40.1	33.0	27.2	12.8
Congo.....	75.1	70.3	64.1	57.2	50.1	24.8
Costa Rica.....	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	121.8	116.9	109.1	100.9	93.8	62.0
Croatia.....	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.2

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Cuba.....	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.2
Cyprus.....	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.6
Czech Republic.....	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	50.0	48.2	45.7	42.9	40.1	27.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo	119.6	113.5	106.5	98.6	90.2	53.3
Denmark	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.1
Djibouti.....	95.0	85.3	74.8	65.3	57.3	28.3
Dominican Republic	34.9	29.6	25.1	21.4	18.3	10.0
Ecuador	24.9	21.1	17.6	14.0	11.5	6.0
Egypt	35.9	29.3	24.2	20.7	17.7	9.7
El Salvador	26.4	21.5	17.5	14.4	12.1	7.3
Equatorial Guinea	100.8	92.3	83.5	75.1	67.6	38.2
Eritrea	62.7	55.3	49.1	43.4	38.7	22.7
Estonia	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.7	4.3
Ethiopia.....	95.4	86.9	78.4	70.2	62.8	35.1
Fiji.....	21.6	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.7	9.2
Finland	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.6
France	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2
French Guiana	14.8	13.4	11.8	10.4	9.1	6.8
French Polynesia.....	8.8	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.4	4.9
Gabon	61.8	53.8	44.0	37.1	32.7	19.7
Gambia	79.9	74.2	67.9	62.0	57.1	40.2
Georgia	40.5	38.7	36.1	33.6	31.2	20.6
Germany	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.3
Ghana	63.4	56.6	50.2	44.5	39.7	23.1
Greece.....	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	3.7
Grenada	37.7	33.8	30.5	27.5	24.9	12.2
Guadeloupe.....	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.5	3.8
Guam	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.3	6.8	5.3
Guatemala	38.6	30.1	22.6	18.1	15.3	8.0
Guinea.....	113.2	102.5	93.0	83.5	74.7	43.0
Guinea-Bissau	121.2	112.7	103.6	94.8	86.4	50.4
Guyana.....	49.4	42.9	37.5	33.0	29.2	19.0
Haiti	56.3	48.8	43.6	39.0	35.1	17.4
Honduras.....	31.6	28.2	24.9	21.6	18.7	13.4
Hungary	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.5	4.3
Iceland	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
India	62.5	55.0	48.8	43.4	38.9	23.0
Indonesia	34.2	26.6	21.3	17.6	15.0	8.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	37.2	30.6	25.4	21.2	18.1	9.9
Iraq.....	94.3	81.5	56.2	40.8	31.7	14.1
Ireland	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.0
Israel	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4
Italy	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.5
Jamaica	14.6	13.6	12.9	12.2	11.6	8.7
Japan	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
Jordan	23.2	19.4	16.5	14.5	12.9	8.2

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kazakhstan.....	32.0	24.1	20.8	18.2	16.0	9.4
Kenya	70.0	64.4	58.4	53.3	49.2	28.3
Kuwait	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	5.3
Kyrgyzstan.....	55.1	53.1	49.5	45.6	41.5	26.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	62.2	51.4	42.7	35.0	28.8	13.1
Latvia.....	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.5	7.7	5.1
Lebanon	25.2	22.0	19.2	17.0	14.8	8.8
Lesotho	74.2	64.6	55.3	47.2	41.6	23.8
Liberia	142.8	132.5	121.7	111.1	101.0	56.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	20.9	18.0	15.8	14.2	12.8	8.7
Lithuania	9.5	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.8	4.7
Luxembourg.....	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	2.9
Madagascar.....	74.8	65.5	57.6	51.3	45.6	25.7
Malawi.....	101.1	89.4	79.8	72.3	66.7	45.4
Malaysia.....	10.1	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.6	5.1
Maldives	45.8	34.1	27.1	21.7	17.4	9.6
Mali.....	138.1	128.5	119.8	111.4	103.2	69.4
Malta	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.2
Martinique	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.3
Mauritania.....	68.0	63.0	58.7	54.6	50.9	36.4
Mauritius	15.2	14.0	12.9	11.9	11.0	7.3
Mexico.....	20.5	16.7	13.7	11.5	9.7	5.6
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	37.9	34.1	30.7	27.7	25.0	11.9
Moldova	16.7	15.8	14.8	13.7	12.7	9.1
Mongolia.....	44.7	39.8	35.4	31.8	28.6	16.7
Montenegro.....	23.6	22.3	20.6	19.1	17.6	11.9
Morocco	37.5	30.6	25.3	21.5	18.6	10.3
Mozambique.....	107.7	95.9	84.1	74.5	66.8	38.2
Myanmar	74.9	66.0	58.1	51.4	45.8	26.9
Namibia	55.0	42.3	32.1	25.2	22.3	13.8
Nepal	64.5	53.9	45.0	37.0	30.4	13.3
Netherlands	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.6
Netherlands Antilles	15.0	14.8	13.1	11.9	10.8	7.3
New Caledonia	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.0
New Zealand	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	2.8
Nicaragua	26.4	21.5	18.1	15.9	13.9	10.8
Niger	118.9	110.8	103.6	96.6	89.9	61.8
Nigeria	115.5	109.5	101.3	92.3	84.0	48.8
Norway	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	20.9	17.5	15.2	13.4	11.7	7.9
Oman	15.2	12.3	10.5	9.7	9.0	6.6
Pakistan.....	75.4	67.5	60.5	54.4	49.2	28.5
Panama	20.6	18.2	15.7	13.5	11.6	6.5
Papua New Guinea.....	65.3	60.7	55.6	50.9	46.8	28.4
Paraguay	35.5	32.0	28.8	25.8	23.2	14.6
Peru.....	30.3	21.2	18.8	16.7	15.0	9.3
Philippines	27.8	23.1	19.3	16.8	14.6	8.7

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Poland.....	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.3
Portugal.....	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.7
Puerto Rico	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	4.6
Qatar	9.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	5.3
Republic of Korea	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3
Réunion	14.9	13.4	12.1	11.0	9.9	7.3
Romania	16.8	14.9	13.1	11.6	10.3	6.7
Russian Federation.....	17.2	16.6	15.3	14.1	13.0	9.0
Rwanda.....	117.7	112.4	105.1	90.9	88.9	52.5
Saint Lucia	14.6	12.6	11.2	10.1	9.1	6.5
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	26.7	23.3	20.3	18.0	16.2	10.0
Samoa	25.7	22.3	19.5	17.3	15.4	9.5
São Tomé and Príncipe	76.9	72.3	68.0	63.2	58.2	39.0
Saudi Arabia	22.4	18.8	16.4	14.3	12.6	8.1
Senegal	69.1	65.7	62.6	59.7	56.8	44.6
Serbia.....	13.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	8.8	6.0
Sierra Leone.....	165.6	160.3	154.8	148.1	140.5	102.1
Singapore	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Slovakia	7.4	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.3
Slovenia	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.5
Solomon Islands	60.1	54.5	49.5	44.9	40.4	20.3
Somalia	127.3	116.3	106.6	98.1	89.6	52.1
South Africa.....	51.9	44.8	39.5	34.9	31.5	19.4
Spain	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2
Sri Lanka	12.4	11.0	10.3	9.8	9.2	6.7
Sudan	72.6	64.9	57.7	51.2	45.5	26.1
Suriname.....	31.8	27.7	25.2	22.8	20.9	12.2
Swaziland	87.3	71.0	56.8	45.7	39.7	21.5
Sweden	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3
Switzerland	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	18.6	16.0	14.0	12.4	10.9	7.6
Tajikistan	63.0	60.2	56.4	52.8	49.6	33.0
TFYR Macedonia	16.5	14.8	13.3	12.0	10.8	7.1
Thailand.....	11.9	10.6	9.5	8.5	7.8	5.5
Timor-Leste	78.5	66.7	56.3	47.1	38.9	15.8
Togo.....	93.9	88.6	81.8	74.7	68.5	45.7
Tonga	20.7	18.6	16.8	15.3	13.9	9.3
Trinidad and Tobago	15.1	12.4	10.3	8.7	7.9	5.5
Tunisia	22.5	19.8	17.3	15.1	13.1	8.3
Turkey.....	31.4	27.5	24.0	20.9	17.9	9.7
Turkmenistan	78.3	74.7	68.5	62.0	56.2	35.3
Uganda.....	84.2	76.9	68.4	60.1	53.6	30.3
Ukraine	13.5	12.8	11.8	10.8	10.1	7.2
United Arab Emirates	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.7	4.9
United Kingdom	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.0
United Republic of Tanzania	78.2	72.6	64.4	56.9	50.8	29.0
United States of America.....	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.1

TABLE A.18 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
United States Virgin Islands	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.9	4.9
Uruguay	14.4	13.1	11.5	10.2	8.9	4.6
Uzbekistan	58.0	55.0	51.0	47.7	44.8	29.6
Vanuatu	34.3	28.3	23.5	19.5	16.9	9.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	18.9	17.0	15.3	13.8	12.4	7.4
Viet Nam.....	22.3	19.5	17.3	15.4	13.7	9.0
Western Sahara	53.1	44.2	36.3	29.8	24.7	11.9
Yemen	69.2	58.6	49.1	40.7	33.4	14.5
Zambia.....	101.6	92.7	81.3	70.6	63.1	35.7
Zimbabwe	64.4	58.0	50.0	42.9	38.2	22.2

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.19. UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area	<i>Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)</i>					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	80.3	73.7	66.7	60.3	54.8	31.9
Afghanistan.....	252.0	235.4	219.9	203.8	187.4	106.9
Albania.....	25.8	22.3	19.3	16.7	14.8	9.9
Algeria.....	40.6	33.2	27.4	22.8	19.9	11.7
Angola.....	245.9	230.8	213.1	195.0	178.2	102.1
Argentina.....	17.4	15.5	13.8	12.4	11.2	7.0
Armenia.....	35.2	33.8	31.8	29.7	27.4	18.4
Aruba.....	21.9	19.5	17.5	15.6	14.1	8.9
Australia.....	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.2
Austria.....	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.2
Azerbaijan.....	90.8	86.1	78.5	71.8	65.9	41.9
Bahamas.....	19.5	17.5	14.0	11.1	9.6	6.8
Bahrain.....	15.8	13.7	12.1	11.2	10.4	7.5
Bangladesh.....	83.1	69.3	55.6	44.3	35.7	14.9
Barbados.....	13.8	11.4	10.4	9.6	9.0	6.7
Belarus.....	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.1	8.7
Belgium.....	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.3
Belize.....	23.0	20.0	18.3	16.5	14.9	9.8
Benin.....	161.3	146.1	130.8	117.0	104.9	58.9
Bhutan.....	78.3	64.8	53.4	43.6	36.0	18.3
Bolivia.....	72.2	60.6	51.5	44.5	37.6	19.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	15.6	13.9	12.6	11.5	10.5	7.4
Botswana.....	89.1	67.5	52.0	40.0	33.7	17.3
Brazil.....	34.0	29.1	25.2	21.4	18.2	9.8
Brunei Darussalam.....	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.5
Bulgaria.....	14.9	14.1	13.1	12.0	10.9	7.2
Burkina Faso.....	192.9	180.6	168.6	155.9	142.0	86.7
Burundi.....	182.6	169.0	154.6	140.7	128.6	67.7
Cambodia.....	105.4	89.4	73.4	58.7	46.6	18.0
Cameroon.....	150.0	144.5	131.6	118.3	107.5	55.3
Canada.....	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.2
Cape Verde.....	36.0	29.2	24.4	21.0	18.1	9.9
Central African Republic.....	172.1	162.9	148.6	134.3	122.6	65.8
Chad.....	198.6	189.0	173.9	157.4	141.9	82.7
Channel Islands.....	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.5
Chile.....	9.7	8.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	4.8
China.....	31.9	29.4	26.1	23.2	20.6	12.3
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.6
China, Macao SAR.....	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.2	4.5
Colombia.....	28.3	26.0	22.8	20.7	18.2	12.7
Comoros.....	77.2	62.7	50.1	40.2	32.5	14.5
Congo.....	109.0	101.6	91.3	80.1	69.0	31.6
Costa Rica.....	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.0	9.4	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire.....	190.7	183.2	167.7	150.9	136.4	81.2

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Croatia	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	5.5
Cuba.....	7.7	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	2.8
Cyprus.....	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.8	4.4
Czech Republic.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	65.0	62.4	59.5	55.1	51.0	33.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo	210.7	195.9	182.1	167.0	151.4	83.1
Denmark	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.2
Djibouti.....	140.8	125.9	108.9	93.2	79.9	35.5
Dominican Republic	39.1	33.1	28.1	24.2	21.0	11.9
Ecuador	29.9	25.7	21.8	18.0	15.3	8.6
Egypt	42.0	33.8	27.6	23.3	19.8	10.7
El Salvador	34.7	29.3	24.7	21.0	18.3	11.1
Equatorial Guinea	171.8	155.4	139.2	123.4	109.4	55.6
Eritrea	89.4	76.9	66.8	58.1	51.0	28.3
Estonia	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.5	7.9	5.8
Ethiopia.....	161.4	145.3	129.4	114.3	100.6	50.0
Fiji.....	27.1	24.3	22.4	20.8	19.3	11.2
Finland	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5
France	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.1
French Guiana	16.9	15.1	13.3	11.6	10.1	7.6
French Polynesia.....	11.5	10.5	9.7	9.1	8.4	6.5
Gabon	96.7	85.6	68.1	54.3	46.0	25.0
Gambia	143.1	128.1	112.8	99.4	88.9	56.4
Georgia	43.2	41.5	38.8	36.2	33.9	22.8
Germany	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.3
Ghana	101.0	89.6	77.9	67.4	58.5	30.0
Greece.....	8.9	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.3	4.4
Grenada	46.9	41.4	36.9	33.0	29.6	13.7
Guadeloupe.....	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.1	4.9
Guam	11.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.9	6.3
Guatemala	48.5	39.3	31.4	26.3	22.9	12.7
Guinea.....	178.2	155.8	135.7	117.6	101.9	52.3
Guinea-Bissau	211.6	194.8	177.2	160.2	144.5	78.0
Guyana.....	67.7	57.4	48.9	42.1	36.8	22.8
Haiti	82.4	71.5	63.6	61.4	59.2	30.2
Honduras.....	46.3	41.6	37.0	32.5	28.7	18.9
Hungary	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.1	5.6
Iceland	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.8
India	89.9	78.6	68.6	60.1	53.0	29.7
Indonesia	41.9	31.8	24.9	20.3	17.1	9.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	43.6	35.5	29.0	23.9	20.2	10.9
Iraq.....	124.1	105.4	68.5	48.3	36.7	15.7
Ireland	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.0
Israel	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1
Italy	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.3

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Jamaica	18.9	17.2	16.3	15.4	14.6	10.9
Japan	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4
Jordan	26.3	21.8	18.3	15.9	13.9	8.9
Kazakhstan.....	38.5	28.5	24.8	21.9	19.4	11.2
Kenya	112.6	104.1	92.7	82.9	75.4	38.2
Kuwait	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.3
Kyrgyzstan.....	66.2	63.9	59.6	54.9	50.1	31.5
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	84.4	67.5	54.0	43.0	34.7	14.8
Latvia	15.2	13.7	12.4	11.2	10.2	6.6
Lebanon	30.0	25.9	22.3	19.6	16.9	9.8
Lesotho	112.3	98.2	82.7	69.2	60.3	34.2
Liberia	222.2	205.2	186.4	168.3	151.5	79.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	22.9	19.7	17.2	15.4	13.8	9.3
Lithuania	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.7	9.0	6.2
Luxembourg.....	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.2
Madagascar.....	123.2	106.2	91.6	79.6	69.2	33.6
Malawi.....	154.3	131.8	114.3	100.5	91.1	58.7
Malaysia.....	13.0	11.3	10.2	9.2	8.3	6.5
Maldives	59.3	42.0	32.5	25.5	20.0	10.7
Mali.....	219.0	199.7	180.5	162.7	146.2	87.2
Malta	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.0
Martinique	8.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.3
Mauritania.....	101.6	92.4	84.7	77.5	71.0	47.3
Mauritius	17.9	16.5	15.1	13.9	12.9	8.8
Mexico.....	24.7	20.2	16.8	14.2	12.1	7.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	47.5	42.0	37.3	33.3	29.7	13.3
Moldova	21.0	19.4	18.7	17.7	16.8	12.6
Mongolia.....	61.5	53.8	47.2	41.3	36.6	20.8
Montenegro.....	25.9	24.3	22.5	20.8	19.0	12.5
Morocco	45.6	36.3	29.4	24.4	20.9	10.9
Mozambique.....	186.0	163.7	141.5	122.9	108.7	56.2
Myanmar	109.7	97.2	83.6	72.4	63.2	34.4
Namibia	82.6	65.6	46.9	34.2	29.3	17.8
Nepal	88.2	71.6	57.6	46.0	36.9	15.0
Netherlands	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5
Netherlands Antilles	16.9	16.8	14.7	13.2	11.9	8.0
New Caledonia	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.4
New Zealand	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	3.6
Nicaragua	32.1	25.7	21.7	19.0	16.7	13.1
Niger	212.9	188.0	169.7	153.0	137.8	83.1
Nigeria	198.1	187.5	172.0	155.2	139.5	75.0
Norway	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	24.4	20.2	17.4	15.1	13.2	8.8
Oman	17.3	13.8	11.7	10.8	10.0	7.3
Pakistan.....	108.5	95.2	83.7	74.0	65.8	35.5

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Panama	26.9	23.8	20.8	18.2	15.9	9.2
Papua New Guinea.....	90.5	84.0	76.2	69.0	62.6	35.9
Paraguay	42.5	38.3	34.4	31.0	27.9	18.1
Peru.....	40.5	28.8	25.5	22.7	20.3	12.7
Philippines	33.4	27.2	22.4	19.3	16.6	9.6
Poland.....	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.4
Portugal.....	7.3	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.9
Puerto Rico	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	5.6
Qatar	11.8	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	6.5
Republic of Korea	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2
Réunion	17.1	15.1	13.6	12.3	11.1	8.0
Romania	20.3	17.9	15.6	13.8	12.2	7.9
Russian Federation.....	21.7	20.9	19.7	18.3	17.1	12.3
Rwanda.....	191.3	187.8	175.2	159.8	144.8	79.8
Saint Lucia	19.1	16.1	14.1	12.5	11.2	7.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines...	32.0	27.5	23.6	20.8	18.6	11.1
Samoa	31.1	26.6	23.0	20.1	17.8	10.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	102.2	94.6	87.6	80.1	72.4	45.4
Saudi Arabia.....	26.4	21.8	18.8	16.3	14.2	9.0
Senegal	123.6	115.0	107.5	100.5	93.7	66.4
Serbia.....	15.4	13.9	12.3	11.3	10.3	7.3
Sierra Leone.....	289.9	278.1	265.7	251.3	235.1	153.5
Singapore	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8
Slovakia.....	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.8	5.5
Slovenia.....	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.7
Solomon Islands	81.1	72.5	64.5	57.2	50.7	23.7
Somalia	212.8	192.8	174.7	159.0	143.6	77.2
South Africa.....	76.0	66.0	57.0	49.7	44.4	26.4
Spain	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.0
Sri Lanka	14.1	12.9	12.3	11.7	11.1	8.1
Sudan	118.3	104.5	91.3	79.5	69.1	34.3
Suriname.....	39.2	34.9	31.3	28.3	25.9	15.0
Swaziland	135.4	113.6	87.0	66.6	56.5	29.5
Sweden	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.0
Switzerland	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.9
Syrian Arab Republic.....	21.5	18.3	15.9	13.9	12.1	8.4
Tajikistan	82.3	78.1	72.6	67.6	62.9	40.2
TFYR Macedonia	18.9	16.9	15.0	13.5	12.1	8.1
Thailand.....	17.0	15.1	13.9	12.6	11.6	7.6
Timor-Leste	110.1	91.5	75.3	60.8	48.6	18.1
Togo.....	136.3	126.3	114.0	101.5	91.1	55.5
Tonga	24.6	21.9	19.6	17.7	16.0	10.5
Trinidad and Tobago	20.5	17.6	13.9	11.3	10.1	6.9
Tunisia	25.4	22.2	19.3	16.9	14.6	9.2
Turkey.....	36.4	31.6	27.2	23.6	20.1	10.7

TABLE A.19 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
Turkmenistan	99.3	94.6	86.5	77.4	69.5	42.3
Uganda	140.1	127.4	111.6	96.3	84.0	41.4
Ukraine	16.8	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.9	9.5
United Arab Emirates	10.0	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.3	5.4
United Kingdom	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	3.9
United Republic of Tanzania	131.6	118.4	104.1	90.3	79.0	39.5
United States of America	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.1
United States Virgin Islands	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.6	5.4
Uruguay	17.6	16.2	14.2	12.5	11.0	5.7
Uzbekistan	69.7	66.0	61.1	56.9	53.2	34.8
Vanuatu	42.1	34.0	27.7	22.6	19.4	10.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	24.2	21.8	19.6	17.6	15.8	9.5
Viet Nam	27.1	23.3	20.3	17.9	15.8	10.1
Western Sahara	70.1	56.3	44.8	36.1	29.4	13.4
Yemen	95.4	78.8	63.9	51.0	40.8	16.5
Zambia	172.2	157.0	136.1	115.7	101.5	51.4
Zimbabwe	104.1	93.9	79.4	65.8	56.7	29.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007).
World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2007 are included.

TABLE A.20. HIV PREVALENCE IN THE COUNTRIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2005 AND 2025

Country	Prevalence (percentage)		Change between 2005 and 2025	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2015
	2005	2025		
<i>Africa</i>				
1. Angola	3.6	3.2	-0.4	70
2. Benin	1.8	1.0	-0.7	70
3. Botswana	24.4	16.3	-8.1	90
4. Burkina Faso	2.0	1.6	-0.5	70
5. Burundi.....	3.2	2.7	-0.5	70
6. Cameroon	5.5	4.6	-0.9	70
7. Central African Republic	10.7	9.6	-1.2	40
8. Chad	3.5	2.9	-0.6	40
9. Congo.....	5.3	4.4	-0.9	40
10. Côte d'Ivoire.....	7.0	6.2	-0.8	40
11. Dem. Republic of the Congo	3.2	2.8	-0.4	40
12. Djibouti	3.1	2.7	-0.5	70
13. Equatorial Guinea.....	3.2	2.8	-0.4	40
14. Eritrea.....	2.4	2.1	-0.3	40
15. Ethiopia	2.0	1.6	-0.3	40
16. Gabon.....	7.9	6.8	-1.1	80
17. Gambia	2.5	2.1	-0.3	70
18. Ghana	2.3	2.0	-0.3	40
19. Guinea	1.5	1.1	-0.4	40
20. Guinea-Bissau	3.7	3.1	-0.6	40
21. Kenya	6.2	4.8	-1.4	70
22. Lesotho.....	23.1	20.0	-3.2	40
23. Liberia.....	3.3	3.1	-0.3	40
24. Madagascar	0.5	1.0	0.5	40
25. Malawi	14.1	12.6	-1.5	40
26. Mali	1.7	1.5	-0.3	40
27. Mozambique	16.3	13.7	-2.7	40
28. Namibia.....	19.7	17.2	-2.5	80
29. Niger	1.1	0.9	-0.2	40
30. Nigeria.....	3.9	3.2	-0.7	40
31. Rwanda	3.5	2.0	-1.6	70
32. Sierra Leone	1.6	1.3	-0.3	40
33. South Africa	18.9	13.9	-5.0	40
34. Sudan.....	1.6	1.4	-0.2	40
35. Swaziland.....	33.8	27.9	-5.9	70
36. Togo	3.2	2.7	-0.5	70
37. Uganda	6.6	5.7	-0.9	80
38. United Republic of Tanzania.....	6.5	5.5	-1.0	40
39. Zambia	16.9	15.0	-1.9	70
40. Zimbabwe	20.0	13.5	-6.5	40

TABLE A.20 (continued)

Country	Prevalence (percentage)		Change between 2005 and 2025	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2015
	2005	2025		
<i>Asia</i>				
1. Cambodia	1.7	0.4	-1.3	80
2. China	0.1	0.0	0.0	50
3. India	0.9	0.7	-0.2	50
4. Myanmar	1.3	0.9	-0.3	50
5. Thailand	1.3	1.0	-0.3	80
<i>Europe</i>				
1. Estonia.....	1.3	1.1	-0.2	80
2. Moldova	1.1	1.1	0.0	50
3. Russian Federation	1.1	1.4	0.3	50
4. Ukraine.....	1.4	1.2	-0.3	50
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
1. Bahamas	2.7	2.2	-0.5	80
2. Barbados	1.4	1.0	-0.4	100
3. Belize	2.4	3.1	0.7	80
4. Brazil	0.4	0.4	0.0	100
5. Dominican Republic	1.1	0.8	-0.3	80
6. Guyana	2.4	1.8	-0.6	80
7. Haiti.....	3.8	3.1	-0.7	70
8. Honduras	1.5	1.4	-0.1	80
9. Jamaica.....	1.5	1.2	-0.3	80
10. Suriname	2.0	1.5	-0.5	80
11. Trinidad and Tobago	2.6	1.5	-1.0	80
<i>Northern America</i>				
1. United States of America	0.5	0.6	0.1	99
<i>Oceania</i>				
1. Papua New Guinea	1.8	1.6	-0.2	40

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007).
World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Prevalence relates to the population aged 15-49.