

World Population Prospects The 2008 Revision

Highlights



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

World Population Prospects

The 2008 Revision

Highlights



United Nations
New York, 2009

DESA

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Suggested citation:

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, Highlights, Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.210

PREFACE

This report presents the highlights of the results of the *2008 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 *2008 Revision* is the twenty first round of global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division since 1951.

The full results of the *2008 Revision* will be presented in a series of three volumes. 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 *2008 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 *2008 Revision* rests with the Population Division. Preparation of the *2008 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 *2008 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 2008 Revision*, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

² *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, forthcoming).

³ *World Population Prospects: The 2008 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 49 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, 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 *2008 Revision* is the twenty first 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 *2008 Revision* builds on the *2006 Revision* and incorporates both the results of the 2000 round of national population censuses and of recent specialized surveys carried 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 *2008 Revision* provides the population basis for the assessment of those goals.

According to the *2008 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, the world population is projected to reach 7 billion in late 2011, up from the current 6.8 billion, and surpass 9 billion people by 2050 (figure 1).

Most of the additional 2.3 billion people will enlarge the population of developing countries, which is projected to rise from 5.6 billion in 2009 to 7.9 billion in 2050, and will be distributed among the population aged 15-59 (1.2 billion) and 60 or over (1.1 billion) because the number of children under age 15 in developing countries will decrease.

In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to change minimally, passing from 1.23 billion to 1.28 billion, and would have declined to 1.15 billion were it not for the projected net migration from developing to developed countries, which is projected to average 2.4 million persons annually from 2009 to 2050.

The results of the *2008 Revision* incorporate the findings of the most recent national population censuses and of numerous specialized population surveys carried out around the world. *The 2008 Revision* provides the demographic data and indicators to assess trends at the global, regional and national levels and to calculate many other key indicators commonly used by the United Nations system.

Population in developing countries still young

Currently the population of the less developed regions is still young, with children under age 15 accounting with 30 per cent of the population and young persons aged 15 to 24 accounting for a further 19 per cent. In fact, the numbers of children and young people in the less developed regions are at an all time high (1.6 billion children and 1.0 billion young people), posing a major challenge for their countries, which are faced with the necessity of providing education or employment to large cohorts of children and youth even as the current economic and financial crisis unfolds. The situation in the least developed countries is even more pressing because children under 15 constitute 40 per cent of their population and young people account for a further 20 per cent.

In the more developed regions, children and youth account for just 17 per cent and 13 per cent of the population, respectively, and whereas the number of children is expected to change little in the future, remaining close to 200 million, the number of young people is projected to decrease from 163 million currently to 134 million in 2050.

In both the more and the less developed regions, the number of people in the main working ages, 25 to 59, is at an all time high: 603 million and 2.4 billion, respectively. Yet, whereas in the more developed regions that number is expected to peak over the next decade and decline thereafter reaching 528 millions in 2050, in the less developed regions it will continue rising, reaching 3.6 billion in 2050 and increasing by nearly half a billion over the next decade. These population trends justify the urgency of supporting employment creation in developing countries as part of any strategy to address the global economic crisis that the world is experiencing.

Globally, population aged 60 or over is the fastest growing

Furthermore, the implications of population ageing cannot be dismissed. In the more developed regions, the population aged 60 or over is increasing at the fastest pace ever (growing at 2.0 per cent annually) and is expected to increase by more than 50 per cent over the next four decades, rising from 264 million in 2009 to 416 million in 2050. Compared with the more developed world, the population of the less developed regions is ageing rapidly. Over the next two decades, the population aged 60 or over in the developing world is projected to increase at rates far surpassing 3 per cent per year and its numbers are expected to rise from 473 million in 2009 to 1.6 billion in 2050.

Projected trends are contingent on fertility declines in developing countries

Population ageing results mainly from declining fertility. According to the *2008 Revision*, fertility in the less developed regions as a whole is expected to drop from 2.73 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.05 in 2045-2050. The reduction projected for the group of 49 less developed countries is even steeper: from 4.39 children per woman to 2.41 children per woman. To achieve such reductions, it is essential that access to family planning expands, particularly in the least developed countries. Around 2005, the use of modern contraceptive methods in the least developed countries was a low 24 per cent among women of reproductive age who were married or in union and a further 23 per cent of those women had an unmet need for family planning. The urgency of realizing the projected reductions of fertility is brought into focus by considering that, if fertility were to remain constant at the levels estimated for 2005-2010, the population of the less developed regions would increase to 9.8 billion in 2050 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 nearly twice as much as currently expected.

Projected growth linked to sustained progress in HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment

The projected population trends also depend on achieving a major increase in the proportion of AIDS patients who get anti-retroviral therapy to treat the disease and on the success of efforts to control the further spread of HIV.

In the *2008 Revision*, the impact of the epidemic was modeled in 58 countries where adult HIV prevalence reached 1 per cent or higher at some point during 1980-2007 or where the number of people living with HIV/AIDS was at least half a million in 2007. Among those 58 countries, 38 are in Africa and 15 had an adult HIV prevalence of at least 5 per cent in 2007.

The *2006 Revision* modeled the impact of HIV/AIDS in 62 affected countries, five of which have been dropped from the list of affected countries in the *2008 Revision* because their HIV prevalence was revised downward (Gambia, Madagascar, Republic of Moldova, Myanmar and Niger) and one has been added (Mauritius). In projecting the effect of the disease, it has been assumed that 26 of the affected countries will manage to provide by 2015 anti-retroviral treatment

to 70 per cent or more of the persons suffering from AIDS and that another eleven will reach treatment levels ranging from 50 per cent to 70 per cent by 2015. 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, 27.8 years instead of the 11.7 years expected in the absence of treatment.

These assumptions together with the generally lower prevalence levels estimated for recent years resulted in the lower number of deaths due to HIV/AIDS, 26 millions, out of the total 583 million deaths in the period from 2005 to 2020 for the 58 countries concerned. In the 2006 Revision the corresponding numbers were 43 and 610 millions, respectively.

However, the realization of these new projections depends on sustained funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programmes in the affected countries, funding that is highly dependent on the commitment of donor countries and needs to be maintained despite the global economic downturn.

The full results of the *2008 Revision* will be issued in a series of three volumes. A wallchart⁴ was already published. Data on particular countries can also be accessed online at the website of the Population Division (www.unpopulation.org).

2008 Revision of World Population Prospects

Key Findings

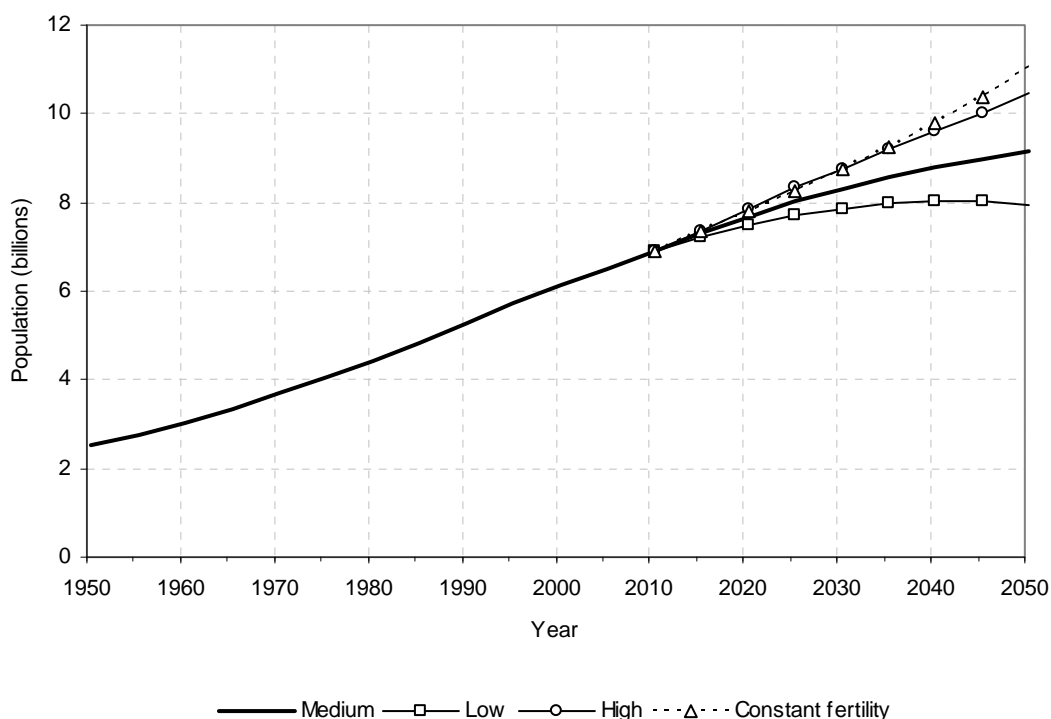
1. In July 2009, the world population will reach 6.8 billion, 317 million more than in 2005 or a gain of 79 million persons annually. Assuming that fertility levels continue to decline, the world population is expected to reach 9.1 billion in 2050 and to be increasing by about 31 million persons annually at that time, according to the medium variant.
2. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. In the medium variant, fertility declines from 2.56 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.02 children per woman in 2045-2050. If fertility were to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.5 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium would lead to a population of 8 billion by mid-century. Consequently, population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.
3. In the more developed regions, fertility has increased slightly in recent years so that its estimated level in 2005-2010, 1.64 children per woman, according to the *2008 Revision* is higher than the one reported in the *2006 Revision* (1.60 children per woman). As a result of the slightly higher projected fertility and a sustained net in-migration averaging 2.4 million annually, the population of the more developed regions is expected to increase slightly from 1.23 billion in 2009 to 1.28 billion in 2050.
4. The population of the 49 least developed countries is still the fastest growing in the world, at 2.3 per cent per year. Although its rate of increase is expected to moderate significantly over the next decades, the population of the least developed countries is projected to double, passing from 0.84 billion in 2009 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Growth in the rest of the

⁴ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). *World Population 2008. Wallchart* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.2).

developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.8 billion to 6.2 billion between 2009 and 2050 according to the medium variant.

5. 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, 21 per cent of 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 has already surpassed the number of children (persons under age 15), and by 2050 the number of older persons in developed countries will be more than twice the number of children.

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



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

6. Population ageing is less advanced in developing countries. Nevertheless, the populations of a majority of them are poised 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 that proportion will more than double by 2050, reaching 20 per cent that year.
7. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected almost to triple, increasing from 737 million in 2009 to 2 billion by 2050. Furthermore, already 64 per cent of the world's older persons live in the less developed regions and by 2050, 79 per cent will do so.
8. In ageing populations, the numbers of persons with older ages grow faster the higher the age range considered. Thus, whereas the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected almost to triple, that of persons aged 80 or over (the oldest-old) is projected to increase

almost four-fold, to reach 395 million in 2050. Today, just about half of the oldest-old live in developing countries but that share is expected to reach 69 per cent in 2050.

9. Although the population of all countries is expected to age over the foreseeable future, the population will remain relatively young in countries where fertility is still high, many of which are experiencing very rapid population growth. High population growth rates prevail in many developing countries, most of which are least developed. Between 2010 and 2050, the populations of 30 countries, the majority of which are least developed, will double or more. Among them, the populations of Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Niger, Somalia, Timor-Leste and Uganda are projected to increase by 150 per cent or more.
10. In sharp contrast, the populations of 45 countries or areas are expected to decrease between 2010 and 2050. These countries include Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Germany, Greenland, Guyana, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Niue, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and United States Virgin Islands, all of which are expected to see their populations decline by at least 10 per cent by 2050.
11. Population growth remains concentrated in the populous countries. During 2010-2050, nine countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, the United States of America, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, China and Bangladesh, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.
12. Fertility has continued to fall in the vast majority of countries in the less developed regions. The number of developing countries with high fertility (5 children or more per woman) declined from 59 in 1990-1995 to 27 in 2005-2010, and their share of the world population dropped from 13 per cent to 9 per cent. Over the same period, the number of developing countries with fertility levels that do not ensure the replacement of the population increased from 15 to 38.
13. Most developed countries have had below-replacement fertility (below 2.1 children per woman) for two or three decades. Among the 45 developed countries with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2009, 42 had below-replacement fertility in 1990-1995 and all of them in 2005-2010. However, between the 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, 34 developed countries experienced slight increases in fertility. For the more developed regions as a whole, total fertility increased from 1.58 to 1.64 children per woman between those two periods. Yet, in 2005-2010, 25 developed countries, including Japan and most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Europe, still had fertility levels below 1.5 children per woman.
14. In 2005-2010, the 76 countries with below-replacement fertility accounted for 47 per cent of the world population. The most populous developing countries with below replacement fertility are China, Brazil, Viet Nam, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Thailand and the Republic of Korea, in order of population size.
15. Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.56 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.02 in 2045-2050 according to the medium variant. However, in the more developed regions, total fertility is projected to increase from 1.64 children per woman currently to 1.80 in 2045-2050. A major reduction of fertility is projected for the group of least developed countries (from 4.39 to 2.41 children per woman) and the fertility of the rest of the developing world is expected to drop from 2.46 children per woman currently to 1.93 in

2045-2050, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world.

16. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population in two halves of equal size, is an indicator of population ageing. Globally, the median age is projected to increase from 29 to 38 years between 2009 and 2050. Europe has today the oldest population, with a median age of nearly 40 years, which is expected to reach 47 years in 2050.
17. The median age is higher in countries that have been experiencing low fertility for a long time. In 2010, 19 developed countries or areas are expected to have a median age of 40 years or higher, up from 11 in 2005. In addition, among developing countries or areas, median ages above 40 were reached in Hong Kong SAR China and Singapore. The pervasiveness of population ageing will increase by 2050 when all 45 developed countries are projected to have median ages higher than 40 years and 43 developing countries will also have similarly high median ages. Whereas today about 7 per cent of the world population lives in countries where median ages are 40 years or higher, the equivalent proportion in 2050 is projected to be 43 per cent.
18. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, slightly fewer than one in five countries is projected to have a median age under 30 years (37 countries). The youngest populations will be found among the least developed countries, nine of which are projected to have median ages below 25 years in 2050, including Afghanistan, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
19. Increasing longevity also contributes to population ageing. Globally, life expectancy at birth is projected to rise from 68 years in 2005-2010 to 76 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 77 years in 2005-2010 to 83 years in 2045-2050, while in the less developed regions the increase is expected to be from 66 years currently to 74 years by mid-century.
20. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 56 years in 2005-2010, and although it is projected to reach 69 years in 2045-2050, realizing such 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.
21. A major concern is that most developing countries are unlikely to meet the goal of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, as called for in the Millennium Development Goals. According to the *2008 Revision*, 133 of the 151 developing countries with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2009 will not reach that goal. Furthermore, 60 developing countries, located mainly in sub-Saharan Africa or belonging to the group of least developed countries, are projected to have in 2015 an under-five mortality higher than 45 deaths per 1000, the less demanding target set by the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.
22. Among the more developed regions, Eastern Europe has the lowest life expectancy and it has experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth since the late 1980s. In 2005-2010 life expectancy in the region increased somewhat but at 69.2 years was lower than it had been in 1965-1970 (69.6 years). Despite having recorded some recovery since the late

1990s, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have currently the lowest life expectancies among developed countries (below 70 years).

23. Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major issue of concern in the global health agenda, adult HIV prevalence reached a peak over the past decade or so in at least two thirds of the 58 countries considered to be most affected by the epidemic and a growing number of them are reaching and maintaining lower prevalence levels. Nevertheless, in countries where prevalence has been high, the impact of the epidemic in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident. Thus, in Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 61 years in 1990-1995 to 52 years in 2005-2010 and is only recently beginning to increase. Nevertheless, life expectancy in the region is not expected to recover 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 2.4 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 1.0 per cent annually in 2005-2010 and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.
24. Given the low fertility prevailing in developed countries, deaths are expected to exceed births over the foreseeable future. Consequently, the population of the more developed regions would be decreasing if the excess of deaths over births were not counterbalanced by a net migration gain. During 2010-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 96 million, whereas the excess of deaths over births is 58 million, implying an overall growth of 38 million.
25. In 2005-2010, net migration in nine countries or areas more than doubled the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth: Belgium, Macao SAR China, Luxembourg, Malta, Qatar, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. In addition, in a further 11 countries or areas, net migration counterbalanced totally or in part the excess of deaths over births. These countries are: Austria, the Channel Islands, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the Russian Federation.
26. In terms of annual averages, the major net receivers of international migrants during 2010-2050 are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Canada (214,000), the United Kingdom (174,000), Spain (170,000), Italy (159,000), Germany (110,000), Australia (100,000) and France (100,000). The major countries of net emigration are projected to be Mexico (-334,000), China (-309,000 annually), India (-253,000), the Philippines (-175,000), Pakistan (-161,000), Indonesia (-156,000) and Bangladesh (-148,000). Although the current economic crisis may reduce migration flows in comparison to those registered over the recent past, the major economic and demographic asymmetries that will persist are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration over the medium-term future.

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I. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS

A. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

On 1 July 2009, the world population will reach 6.8 billion with 5.6 billion (or 82 per cent of the world's total) living in the less developed regions (table I.1). Out of these, 835 million reside in the 49 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 9.1 billion persons by 2050, that is, 2.3 billion more than in 2009, an increase close to the combined populations of China and India today. Most of this growth will be absorbed by developing countries. Between 2009 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 5.6 billion in 2009 to 7.9 billion in 2050. At the same time, the population of the least developed countries is projected more than to double, from 835 million inhabitants in 2009 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 18 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, 2009 AND 2050, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS

Major area	Population (millions)			Population in 2050 (millions)			
	1950	1975	2009	Low	Medium	High	Constant
World.....	2 529	4 061	6 829	7 959	9 150	10 461	11 030
More developed regions.....	812	1 047	1 233	1 126	1 275	1 439	1 256
Less developed regions.....	1 717	3 014	5 596	6 833	7 875	9 022	9 774
Least developed countries	200	357	835	1 463	1 672	1 898	2 475
Other less developed countries	1 517	2 657	4 761	5 369	6 202	7 123	7 299
Africa.....	227	419	1 010	1 748	1 998	2 267	2 999
Asia.....	1 403	2 379	4 121	4 533	5 231	6 003	6 010
Europe.....	547	676	732	609	691	782	657
Latin America and the Caribbean	167	323	582	626	729	845	839
Northern America	172	242	348	397	448	505	468
Oceania.....	13	21	35	45	51	58	58

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. 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 increase significantly by 2050, reaching 11 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 10.5 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 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 1.1 billion.

TABLE I.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION (PERCENTAGE) BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS, 1950-2050

Major area	1950	1975	2009	2050			
				Low	Medium	High	Constant
More developed regions	32.1	25.8	18.1	14.2	13.9	13.8	11.4
Less developed regions.....	67.9	74.2	81.9	85.8	86.1	86.2	88.6
Least developed countries	7.9	8.8	12.2	18.4	18.3	18.1	22.4
Other less developed countries.....	60.0	65.4	69.7	67.5	67.8	68.1	66.2
Africa.....	9.0	10.3	14.8	22.0	21.8	21.7	27.2
Asia	55.5	58.6	60.3	57.0	57.2	57.4	54.5
Europe	21.6	16.6	10.7	7.6	7.6	7.5	6.0
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	6.6	8.0	8.5	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.6
Northern America.....	6.8	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.2
Oceania.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Most of the world population lives in a few countries. In 2009, 37 per cent of the world population lived in China and India. A further eight countries accounted for a further 22 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, 76 per cent of the 230 countries or areas covered by the *2008 Revision* had populations of less than 20 million inhabitants in 2009 and, taken together, they account for 11 per cent of the world's population.

By 2028, 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, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo—will be among the ten most populous countries in the world. Together with India, China, the United States, Pakistan, Nigeria, Indonesia and Brazil, in order of population size, they are projected to be the ten most populous countries in the world in 2050.

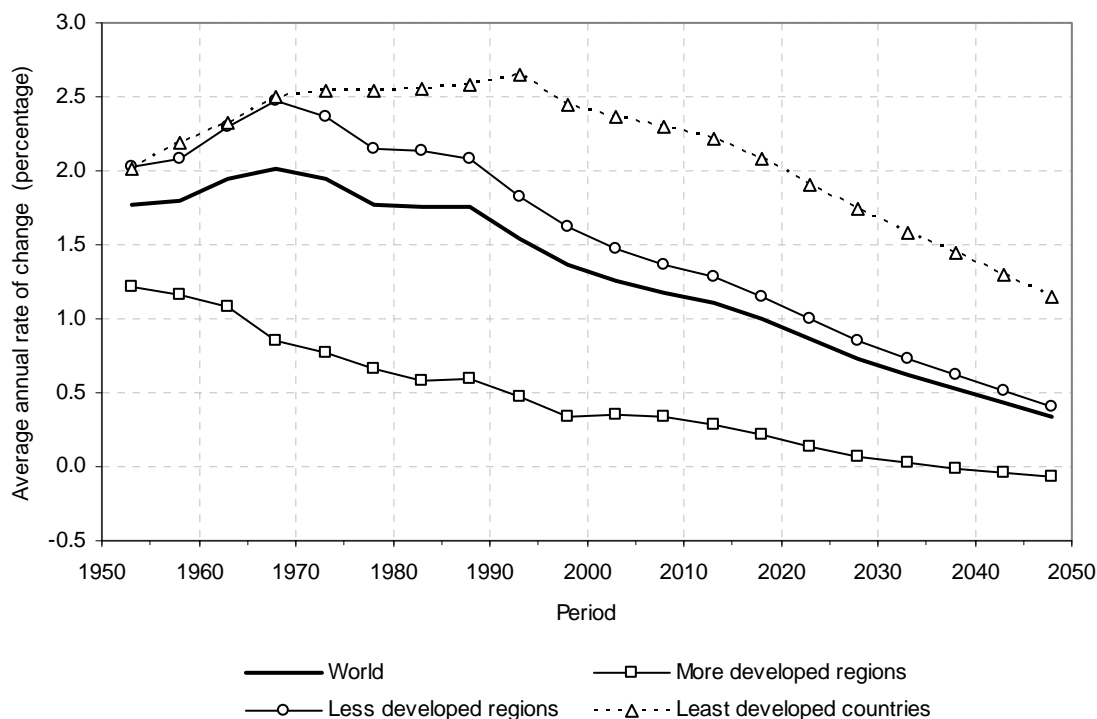
Increments in the world population are also largely concentrated in a few countries, generally the most populous. Thus, during 2005-2050, nine countries—India, Pakistan, Nigeria, China, the United States, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania and Bangladesh, in order of population increment—are expected to account for 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 1.18 per cent per year and is projected to decline to 0.34 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 0.34 per cent, that of the less developed regions is increasing four 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 2.3 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 15 years, whereas the population of the less developed regions will still be rising at an annual rate of 0.41 per cent per year. More importantly, the population of the least developed countries will likely be increasing at a robust annual rate of 1.15 per cent in 2045-2050, a rate that, if maintained, would lead to a doubling of the population every 60 years (figure 2).

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 (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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 2010 that proportion had risen to 11 per cent and it is expected to reach 22 per cent in 2050 (table I.6). Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will increase by a factor of 2.6, passing from 759 million in 2010 to 2 billion in 2050. In contrast, the number of children (persons under age 15) is projected to decline over the next 40 years, passing from 1.86 billion in 2010 to 1.80 billion in 2050 and their share of the total population will drop from 27 per cent in 2010 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 2009, 18 countries, all of them except for China, Hong Kong SAR and Singapore located in the more developed regions, had a median age higher than 40 years.

Leading this group was Japan with a median age of 44.4 years, followed closely by Germany with median age of 43.9 years and Italy with median age of 43 years (table A.11). In contrast, the median ages in Niger and Uganda in 2009 were below 16 years, making their populations the youngest on the planet.

By 2050, 88 countries are expected to have a median age above 40, 43 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.

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, nine least developed countries will have the youngest populations on earth, with median ages at or below 25 years. They are: Niger, Afghanistan, Somalia, Uganda, Chad, Zambia, United Republic of Tanzania, Guinea-Bissau, Timor-Leste (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 2010, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions had surpassed that of children (22 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 416 million) while the number of children is projected to decline from 222 million in 1950 to 197 million in 2050.

Until 2010, 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 29 per cent in 2010, while the proportion of older persons had increased from 6 per cent to 9 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 the same percentage.

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 62 per cent in 2010. 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 62 per cent in 2010 to 59 per cent in 2050. However, among the least developed countries, that proportion will rise from 55 per cent in 2010 to 62 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 2010, there were 106 million oldest-old corresponding to 1.5 per cent of the world population. By 2050, this segment of the population is projected to reach 395 million or 4.3 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 52 million in 2010 to 274 million in 2050 implying an average annual rate of 4.14 per cent (table I.5). By 2050, 69 per cent of all persons aged 80 or over are expected to live in developing countries.

In 2010, 68 countries had populations where the oldest-old accounted for more than 1.5 per cent of the population, the percentage of the oldest-old at the world level. In Japan the oldest-old accounted for over 6 per cent of the population and in another seven countries, Italy, France, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain, the percentage of the oldest-old exceeded 5 per cent. By 2050, 90 countries are expected to have populations where those aged 80 years or over account for more than 4.3 per cent of the population, the projected share of the oldest-old at the world level. In 24 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 2010, 19.3 million lived in China, 12.1 million in the United States and 8.1 million in India. In 2050, those countries will still have the largest numbers of persons aged 80 or over: 101 million in China, 43 million in India and 32 million in the United States.

TABLE I.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950-1975, 1975-2009 AND 2009-2050 FOR DIFFERENT VARIANTS (percentage)

Major area	1950-1975	1975-2009	2009-2050			
			Low	Medium	High	Constant
World.....	1.89	1.53	0.37	0.71	1.04	1.17
More developed regions	1.02	0.48	-0.22	0.08	0.38	0.05
Less developed regions.....	2.25	1.82	0.49	0.83	1.16	1.36
Least developed countries	2.31	2.50	1.37	1.69	2.00	2.65
Other less developed countries.....	2.24	1.72	0.29	0.65	0.98	1.04
Africa.....	2.44	2.59	1.34	1.66	1.97	2.65
Asia.....	2.11	1.62	0.23	0.58	0.92	0.92
Europe	0.84	0.23	-0.45	-0.14	0.16	-0.27
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.64	1.73	0.18	0.55	0.91	0.89
Northern America.....	1.38	1.07	0.32	0.62	0.91	0.72
Oceania.....	2.03	1.49	0.60	0.91	1.20	1.19

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.4. MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS FOR THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950, 1980, 2009 AND 2050
ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Median age (years)</i>			<i>Median age in 2050</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Constant</i>
World.....	24.0	23.0	28.9	42.9	38.4	33.9	32.2
More developed regions.....	29.0	32.0	39.4	50.4	45.6	40.5	46.1
Less developed regions.....	21.6	20.1	26.5	41.7	37.2	32.8	30.4
Least developed countries.....	19.5	17.5	19.7	32.3	29.0	26.2	20.4
Other less developed countries.....	21.9	20.4	27.7	44.2	39.4	34.6	33.7
Africa.....	19.2	17.5	19.6	31.7	28.5	25.8	19.9
Asia.....	22.3	21.1	28.7	45.2	40.2	35.3	35.2
Europe.....	29.7	32.7	39.9	51.7	46.6	41.2	48.7
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	20.0	20.0	27.4	46.8	41.7	36.2	36.4
Northern America.....	29.8	30.0	36.8	46.6	42.1	37.4	40.4
Oceania.....	28.0	26.6	32.9	43.5	39.1	34.8	35.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.5. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE POPULATION
IN BROAD AGE GROUPS, BY MAJOR AREA, 2009-2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Major area</i>	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-59</i>	<i>60+</i>	<i>80+</i>	<i>Total population</i>
World.....	-0.08	0.57	2.44	3.30	0.71
More developed regions.....	-0.09	-0.35	1.11	2.07	0.08
Less developed regions.....	-0.08	0.73	2.96	4.14	0.83
Least developed countries.....	0.73	1.99	3.57	4.18	1.69
Other less developed countries.....	-0.33	0.47	2.89	4.14	0.65
Africa.....	0.71	1.99	3.35	4.00	1.66
Asia.....	-0.38	0.37	2.75	3.94	0.58
Europe.....	-0.21	-0.66	0.98	1.93	-0.14
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-0.67	0.36	2.88	3.83	0.55
Northern America.....	0.21	0.34	1.67	2.44	0.62
Oceania.....	0.31	0.76	2.03	2.96	0.91

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 2010 AND 2050
 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Major area	Population in 2010 (millions)						Population in 2050 (millions)					
	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+	80+	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60+	80+	Total
World.....	1 862	1 218	3 070	759	106	6 909	1 797	1 209	4 136	2 008	395	9 150
More developed regions.....	204	159	605	269	53	1 237	197	134	528	416	121	1 275
Less developed regions.....	1 657	1 059	2 465	490	52	5 671	1 601	1 074	3 607	1 592	274	7 875
Least developed countries.....	341	173	297	44	3	855	452	288	747	185	18	1 672
Other less developed countries.....	1 316	887	2 168	446	49	4 817	1 149	786	2 860	1 407	256	6 202
Africa.....	416	209	353	55	4	1 033	546	348	892	213	21	1 998
Asia.....	1 092	756	1 906	414	47	4 167	937	645	2 413	1 236	228	5 231
Europe.....	113	93	366	161	31	733	104	70	281	236	66	691
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	163	105	261	59	9	589	124	87	331	186	40	729
Northern America.....	70	49	168	65	13	352	76	52	196	125	36	448
Oceania.....	9	5	16	6	1	36	10	7	23	12	3	51
	<i>Percentage distribution by age group</i>											
World.....	27	18	44	11	2	100	20	13	45	22	4	100
More developed regions.....	17	13	49	22	4	100	15	11	41	33	9	100
Less developed regions.....	29	19	43	9	1	100	20	14	46	20	3	100
Least developed countries.....	40	20	35	5	0	100	27	17	45	11	1	100
Other less developed countries.....	27	18	45	9	1	100	19	13	46	23	4	100
Africa.....	40	20	34	5	0	100	27	17	45	11	1	100
Asia.....	26	18	46	10	1	100	18	12	46	24	4	100
Europe.....	15	13	50	22	4	100	15	10	41	34	10	100
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	28	18	44	10	1	100	17	12	45	26	5	100
Northern America.....	20	14	48	18	4	100	17	12	44	28	8	100
Oceania.....	24	15	45	15	3	100	19	13	44	24	7	100

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009.

II. FERTILITY

According to the *2008 Revision*, total fertility—that is, the average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime—is 2.56 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, 76 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 level⁵, whereas 120 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 120 countries, 27 have total fertility levels at or above 5 children per woman, 25 of which are least developed countries (table II.2).

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

Major area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)					
	1970-1975	2005-2010	2045-2050			
			Low	Medium	High	Constant
World	4.32	2.56	1.54	2.02	2.51	3.24
More developed regions	2.17	1.64	1.31	1.80	2.30	1.73
Less developed regions	5.18	2.73	1.56	2.05	2.53	3.40
Least developed countries	6.74	4.39	1.93	2.41	2.90	5.04
Other less developed countries	4.97	2.46	1.44	1.93	2.42	2.84
Africa	6.69	4.61	1.91	2.40	2.90	5.06
Asia	4.76	2.35	1.41	1.90	2.40	2.68
Europe	2.19	1.50	1.30	1.80	2.29	1.52
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.01	2.26	1.32	1.82	2.32	2.41
Northern America	2.07	2.04	1.35	1.85	2.35	2.05
Oceania	3.29	2.44	1.49	1.98	2.48	2.79

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

The 76 countries where total fertility is below replacement level in 2005-2010 account for 46 per cent of the world population or approximately 3.2 billion people. Countries with fertility at or above replacement level account for 3.7 billion people or 54 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 5.8 billion by 2050 and accounting then for 63 per cent of the world population.

Since, 1974, when the first World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, fertility has declined by more than 20 per cent in 137 developing countries and by over 50 per cent in 57 of them. The fastest fertility reductions occurred in countries in Asia, including Mongolia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Maldives, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait and Bangladesh. Fertility also declined rapidly in Tunisia and Algeria in Northern Africa and in Mexico in Latin America. The average number of children in those countries is currently below 2.35 children per woman.

⁵ 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.

TABLE II.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION AS WELL AS COUNTRIES AND AREAS ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF TOTAL FERTILITY IN SELECTED PERIODS* (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Range of total fertility	Percentage of the world population (1 January)					
	1953	1973	1993	2008	2028	2048
Greater or equal to 7.....	5.1	5.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Between 6 and less than 7	39.2	14.1	5.5	2.1	0.0	0.0
Between 5 and less than 6	21.7	24.4	5.7	6.6	0.4	0.0
Between 4 and less than 5	1.3	27.0	3.4	6.2	2.1	0.0
Between 3 and less than 4	10.3	2.3	28.8	3.2	11.9	1.6
Between 2.1 and less than 3	22.0	11.9	9.9	35.0	11.0	22.0
Less than 2.1	0.4	14.9	44.7	46.7	74.7	76.3
Total population (millions).....	2 645	3 873	5 505	6 710	8 165	9 079
	Number of countries					
	1950-1955	1970-1975	1990-1995	2005-2010	2025-2030	2045-2050
Greater or equal to 7.....	31	33	6	1	—	—
Between 6 and less than 7	69	50	21	6	—	—
Between 5 and less than 6	36	28	30	20	1	—
Between 4 and less than 5	14	20	25	18	7	—
Between 3 and less than 4	16	14	31	24	26	3
Between 2.1 and less than 3	25	33	30	51	43	46
Less than 2.1	5	18	53	76	119	147
Total number of countries	196	196	196	196	196	196

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

*NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009.

Although most developing countries are already far advanced in the transition from high to low fertility, seven countries still have fertility levels of 6 children per woman or higher in 2005-2010 and in Niger total fertility is greater than 7 children per woman (table II.2 and table A.13). Although the fertility of those seven 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 159 million in 2008 to 425 million in 2050.

These seven countries are least developed countries—Afghanistan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Niger, 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 2 per cent of the world population and are expected to constitute 4 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 13 per cent of the world population (table II.2).

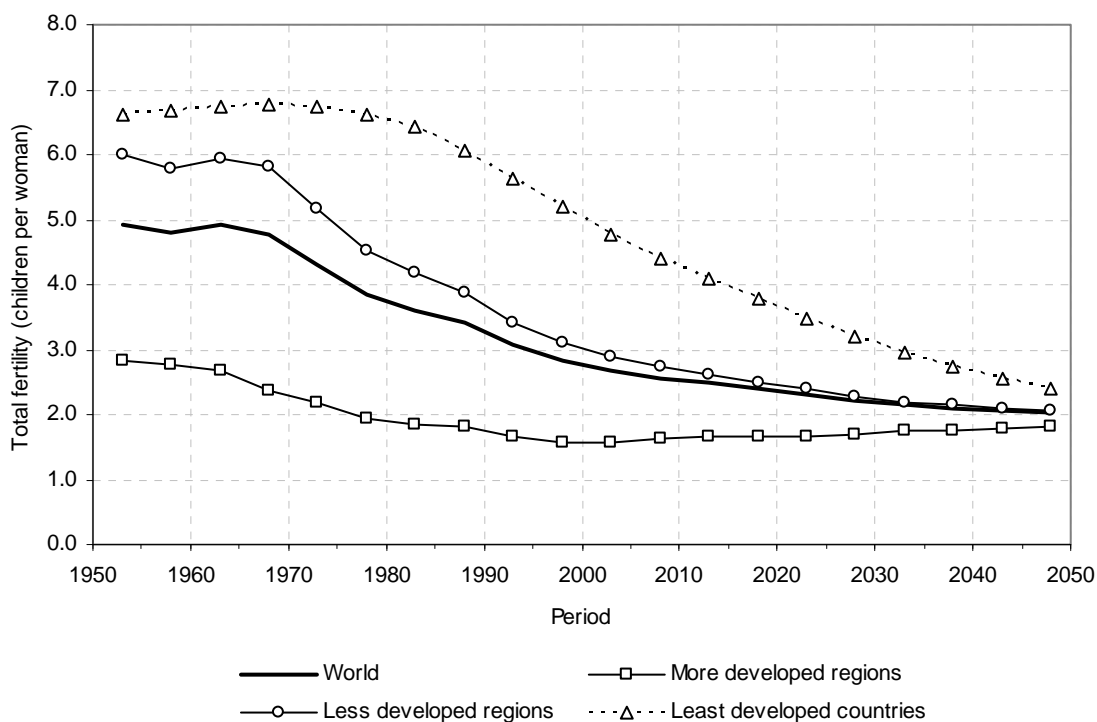
In 2009, the majority of people in the developing world live in the 76 countries with total fertility ranging from 2.1 to 4 children per woman, which account for 41 per cent of the world population. Most of

those countries are projected to have a total fertility below replacement level by 2045-2050, according to the medium variant. Overall, 147 countries or areas are projected to have below-replacement fertility in 2045-2050, with 124 having a total fertility equal to or lower than 1.85 children per woman. As a result, according to the medium variant, 77 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, 18 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, 6 had reached historically unprecedented low fertility levels (below 1.3 children per woman), with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta and Japan 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 1.80 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 1.31 children per woman in the more developed regions and 1.56 children per woman in the less developed regions. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to be 2.30 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.53 children per woman in the less developed regions.

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 (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: 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 47 years and it had reached 68 years by 2005-2010. Over the next 45 years, life expectancy at the global level is expected to rise further to reach 76 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 77.1 years, 12 years higher than in the less developed regions where the expectation of life at birth was 65.6 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 (82.8 years versus 74.3 years).

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

<i>Major area</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
World	67.6	75.5
More developed regions	77.1	82.8
Less developed regions	65.6	74.3
Least developed countries	55.9	68.5
Other less developed countries.....	67.7	75.9
Africa	54.1	67.4
Asia	68.9	76.8
Europe	75.1	81.5
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	73.4	79.8
Northern America.....	79.3	83.5
Oceania	76.4	82.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

The 49 least developed countries, which include 27 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 56 years in 2005-2010 and is expected to remain relatively low, reaching 68.5 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 67 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 9 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 (3.5 years). The gap between male and female life expectancy is particularly narrow in the least developed countries (2.5 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 (233 deaths per 1,000 births) of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2005-2010, this rate had fallen to 71 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 148 deaths per 1,000 births in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AIDS

Twenty-nine years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, its impact on the populations of the highly-affected countries is evident. In the *2008 Revision*, the impact of HIV/AIDS is explicitly modelled for 58 countries, down from 62 in the *2006 Revision*. In most of these countries, HIV prevalence in 2009 was estimated to be 1 per cent or higher among the population aged 15-49 years (table A.20). Five populous countries with lower prevalence levels were also included because they have a large number of persons living with HIV. They are Brazil, China, Honduras, India and the United States.

Among the 58 highly affected countries, 38 are in Africa, four in Asia, 11 in Latin America and the Caribbean, three in Europe, one in Northern America and one in Oceania. Together they account for 28.1 million of the 33.0 million HIV-infected adults and children estimated to be alive in 2007 or 85 per cent of the world total.

The dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as reflected in the *2008 Revision* are consistent with the estimates of HIV prevalence in 2007 as reported by UNAIDS⁶ for each country. Beginning in 2007, the *2008 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 decline as well. In light of major

⁶ 2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic (Geneva, UNAIDS, 2008).

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 2009 (table A.20).

In the *2008 Revision*, the estimated and projected long-term impact of HIV/AIDS is somewhat less severe than that projected in the *2006 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 *2008 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 2007 among the population aged 15-49 years, life expectancy has fallen from 64 years in 1985-1990 to 48 years in 2000-2005. By 2005-2010, life expectancy is expected to increase again to 55 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 53 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 1.13 years in Cambodia, by 1.40 years in the Dominican Republic, and 1.25 years 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 0.50 years in 2005-2010 to 0.54 years in 2010-2015. Similarly, in the Russian Federation, that difference is projected to rise from 0.99 year in 2005-2010 to 1.08 years by 2010-2015.

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 88 child deaths per 1,000 births in 1985-1990 to 112 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 107 to 126 deaths per 1,000 births between 1985-1990 and 2000-2005, and is expected to decline to 102 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 Southern Africa were concentrated among young children and older adults (figure 7), and adults aged 20 to 49 years accounted for only 20 per cent of all deaths. By 2005-2010, a shift had taken place in the distribution of deaths by age, with 51 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 Southern 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 12 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 Southern Africa in 2015 is projected to be 59.7 millions or 11 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 2007 are expected to experience positive population growth rates between 2005 and 2050.

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

Major area	Life expectancy at birth (years)			
	2005-2010		2045-2050	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
World	65.4	69.8	73.3	77.9
More developed regions.....	73.6	80.5	79.9	85.6
Less developed regions.....	63.9	67.4	72.2	76.5
Least developed countries	54.7	57.2	66.7	70.4

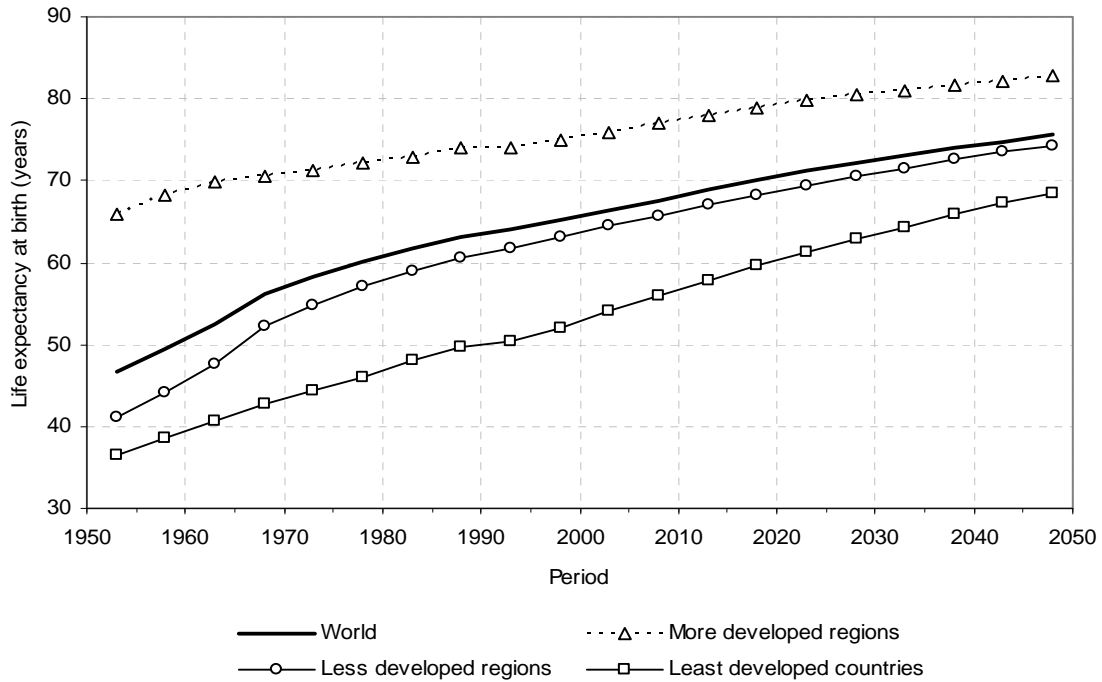
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE III.3. DIFFERENCE IN PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE MEDIUM VARIANT VERSUS A NO-AIDS SCENARIO FOR GROUPS OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2010, 2015 AND 2050

Group of countries	Population difference (thousands)			Percentage difference		
	2010	2015	2050	2010	2015	2050
All 58 affected countries.....	-39 732	-54 263	-158 156	-0.9	-1.2	-2.8
38 countries in Africa	-29 650	-40 848	-129 487	-3.6	-4.4	-7.5
4 countries in Asia	-6 955	-9 249	-20 435	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6
11 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.....	-1 223	-1 523	-3 323	-0.5	-0.6	-1.2

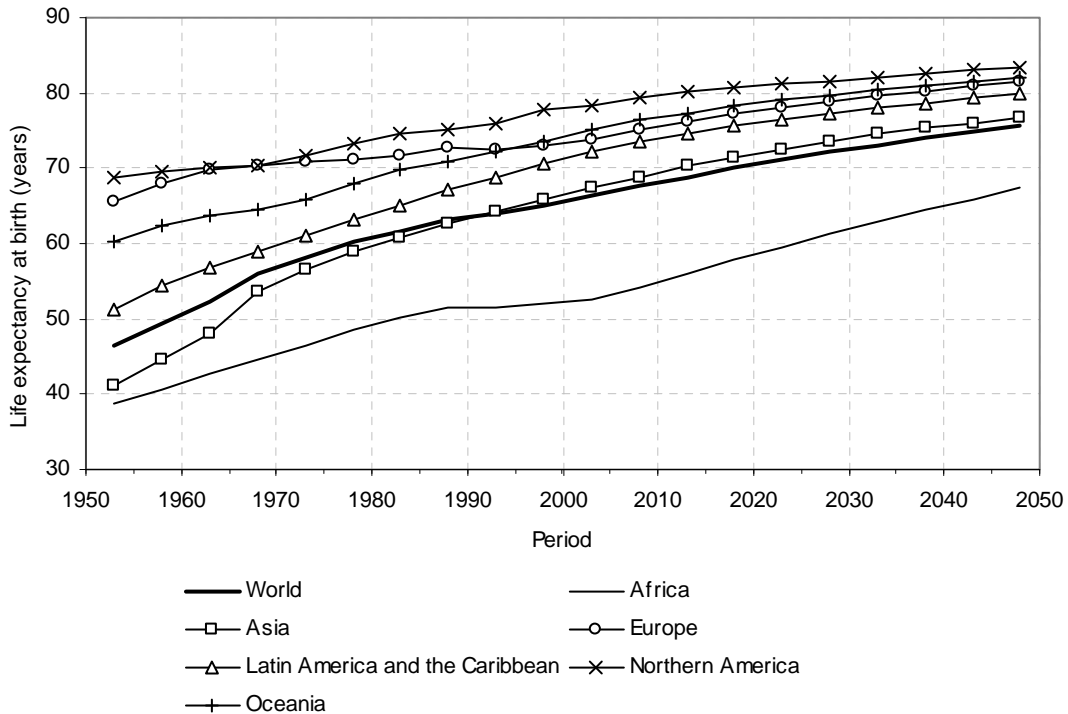
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



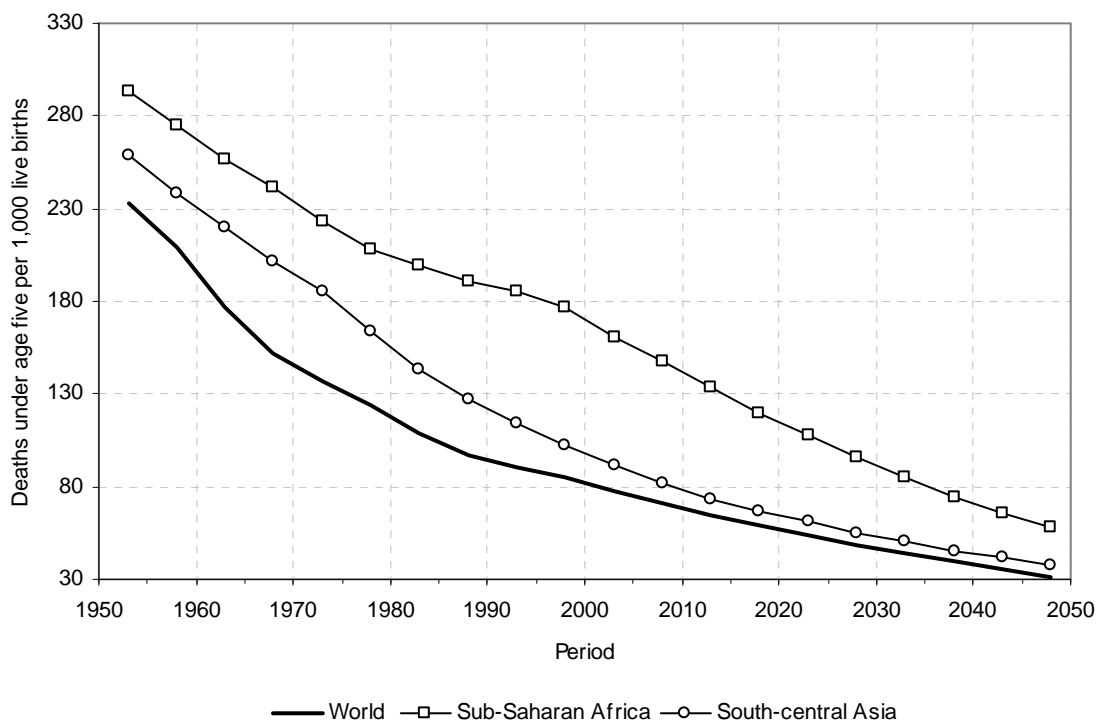
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



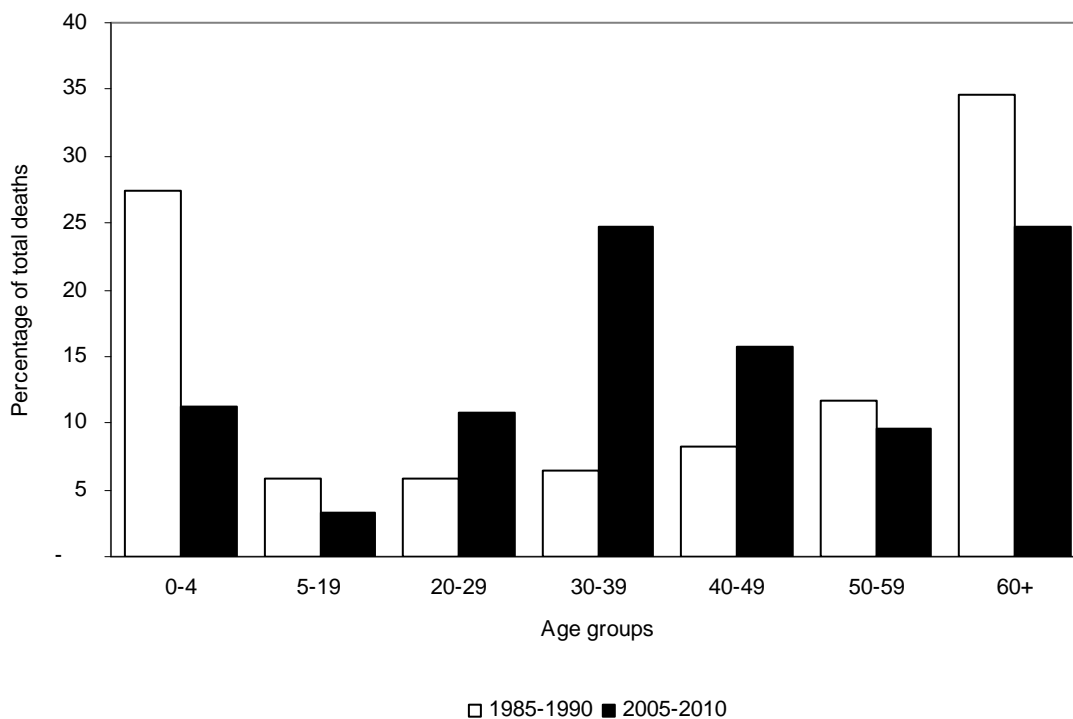
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



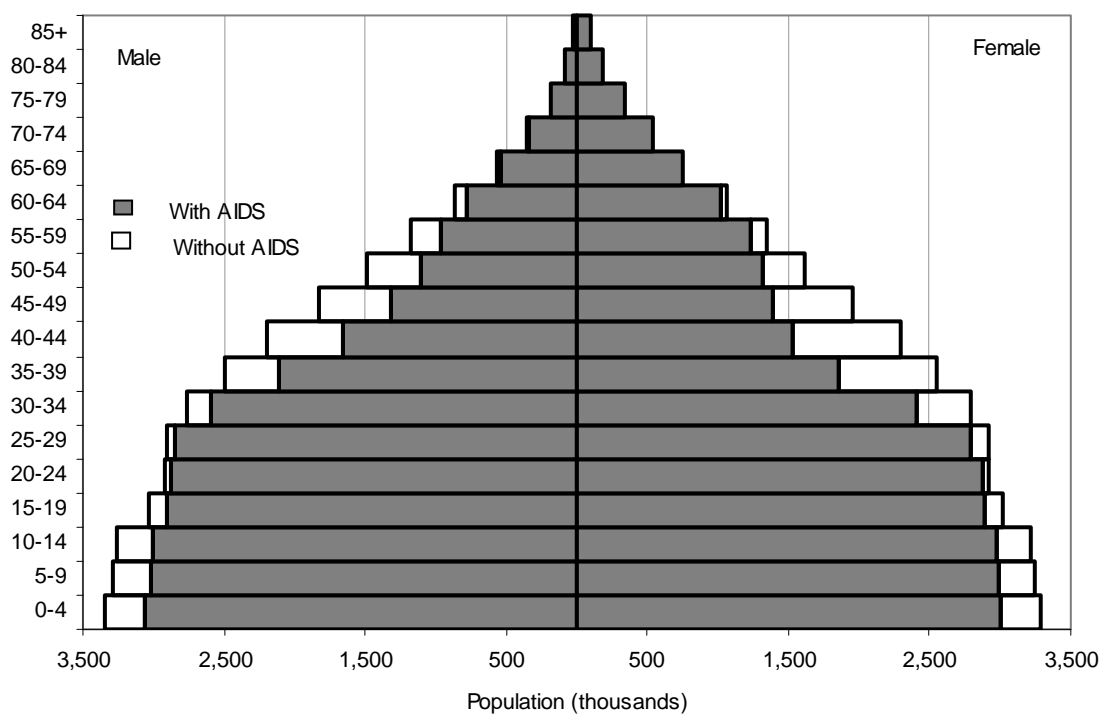
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). World Population Prospects: *The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). World Population Prospects: *The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: 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 2.7 million migrants. About half of that net flow was directed to Northern America (1.6 million annually). During 2000-2010, the level of net migration to the more developed regions as a whole changes moderately, reaching a peak of 2.9 million migrants annually. Over the rest of the projection period, net migration to the more developed regions is projected to remain at about 2.4 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 (0.5 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 MIGRANTS PER DECADE BY 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.....	20	646	1 147	1 507	2 697	2 943	2 491	2 362	2 374	2 378
Less developed regions.....	- 20	- 646	- 1 147	- 1 507	- 2 697	- 2 943	- 2 491	- 2 362	- 2 374	- 2 378
Least developed countries	- 104	- 156	- 473	- 850	- 124	- 395	- 324	- 489	- 488	- 489
Other less developed countries	84	- 491	- 674	- 657	- 2 573	- 2 549	- 2 167	- 1 874	- 1 886	- 1 889
Africa.....	- 137	- 241	- 296	- 274	- 402	- 521	- 431	- 451	- 446	- 447
Asia.....	146	23	- 361	- 473	- 1 502	- 1 286	- 1 247	- 1 229	- 1 254	- 1 256
Europe	- 447	27	355	448	952	1 505	1 046	930	937	944
Latin America and the Caribbean	- 67	- 316	- 426	- 784	- 725	- 1 099	- 746	- 619	- 611	- 613
Northern America	418	398	675	984	1 591	1 286	1 280	1 268	1 273	1 270
Oceania.....	85	109	53	99	86	115	98	101	101	101

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

 TABLE IV.2. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 2005-2050
 (percentage)

Major area	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	2035-2040	2040-2045	2045-2050
World.....	1.18	1.11	1.00	0.86	0.73	0.62	0.53	0.44	0.34
More developed regions.....	0.12	0.08	0.02	-0.05	-0.11	-0.16	-0.20	-0.23	-0.25
Less developed regions.....	1.42	1.33	1.19	1.03	0.89	0.76	0.66	0.55	0.44
Least developed countries.....	2.34	2.25	2.11	1.95	1.78	1.62	1.47	1.33	1.18
Other less developed countries	1.26	1.16	1.01	0.85	0.69	0.56	0.46	0.35	0.24
Africa.....	2.35	2.24	2.07	1.88	1.73	1.59	1.45	1.31	1.17
Asia.....	1.16	1.08	0.94	0.78	0.62	0.49	0.39	0.29	0.17
Europe.....	-0.09	-0.12	-0.16	-0.23	-0.29	-0.33	-0.35	-0.37	-0.40
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.31	1.12	0.97	0.82	0.69	0.55	0.42	0.30	0.18
Northern America	0.60	0.55	0.48	0.40	0.31	0.24	0.17	0.11	0.08
Oceania.....	1.04	0.96	0.88	0.81	0.72	0.62	0.53	0.45	0.39

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

V. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE 2008 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 1950-2010) are presented online (<http://esa.un.org/wpp/sources/country.aspx>) and in volume III of *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* (forthcoming).

The future population of each country is projected starting with an estimated population for 1 July 2010. Because population data are not necessarily available for that date, the 2010 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 2010 using all available data on fertility, mortality and international migration trends between the reference date of the population data available and 1 July 2010. In cases where data on the components of population change relative to the past 5 or 10 years 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 necessary⁷.

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 2010 and ending in 2050. A more detailed description of the different assumptions will be available in volume III of *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* (forthcoming).

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 2007 had no fertility reduction or only an incipient decline;
- *Medium-fertility countries*: Countries where fertility has been declining but whose estimated level was still above 2.1 children per woman in 2005-2010;
- *Low-fertility countries*: Countries with total fertility at or below 2.1 children per woman in 2005-2010.

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.

⁷ For a general description of the procedures used in revising estimates of population dynamics, see methodology chapter of the United Nations population estimates and projections in *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (forthcoming).

Projection procedures differ slightly depending on whether a country had a total fertility above or below 1.85 children per woman in 2005-2010.

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 been declining very slowly or where it has stalled, fertility is projected to fall more slowly over the first 5 or 10 years of the projection period than it would have according to the model. After that transition period, the model pattern of change is used.

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 2005-2010, 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 2005-2010.

5. Instant-replacement assumption

For each country, fertility is set to the level necessary to ensure a net reproduction rate of 1 starting in 2010-2015. 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 to project a certain slowdown in the reduction of general mortality risks not related to HIV/AIDS.

2. The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality

In the *2008 Revision*, countries where HIV prevalence among persons aged 15 to 49 was ever equal to or greater than one per cent during 1980-2007 are considered as 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 has always been lower than one per cent but whose population is so large that the number of people living with HIV in 2007 surpasses 500,000 (i.e., Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and the United States of America). In total, 58 countries are considered to be affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the *2008 Revision*.

The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections^{8,9} is used to fit past estimates of HIV prevalence provided by UNAIDS for each of the affected countries¹⁰ so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic in each of them. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. Beginning in 2007, 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 HIV transmission.

⁸ Ghys P.D., Walker N., McFarland W., Miller R., Garnett G.P. (2008). Improved data, methods and tools for the 2007 HIV and AIDS estimates and projections. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*. August 2008, Volume 84, Supplement 1, pp. i1-i4 ; doi:10.1136/sti.2008.032573 - http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i1.

⁹ Brown T., Salomon J.A., Alkema L., Raftery A.E., Gouws E. (2008). Progress and challenges in modelling country-level HIV/AIDS epidemics: the UNAIDS Estimation and Projection Package 2007. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*. August 2008, Volume 84, Supplement 1, pp. i5-i10. doi:10.1136/sti.2008.030437 - http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i5.

¹⁰ UNAIDS/WHO. (2008). *2008 Report on the global AIDS epidemic*. UNAIDS/08.25E / JC1510E. Geneva. Aug. 2008. 362 p. - http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp - See online table: "Adult (15-49) HIV prevalence percent by country, 1990-2007 (with 95% confidence intervals)": http://data.unaids.org/pub/GlobalReport/2008/080813_gr08_prev1549_1990_2007_en.xls.

In the *2008 Revision*, interventions to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV are modelled on the basis of estimated country-specific coverage levels that, in 2007, averaged 36 per cent among the 58 affected countries, but varied from 1.5 to 95 per cent among them (with 22 countries having less than 20 per cent coverage of pregnant women in 2007, and only 8 countries with more than 75 per cent coverage). These coverage levels are projected to reach 63 per cent on average by 2015, varying between 40 per cent and 95 per cent among the affected countries.¹¹ After 2015, the coverage of interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV is assumed to remain constant until 2050 at the level reached in each of the affected countries in 2015. Among women receiving treatment, the probability of transmission from mother to child is assumed to vary between 2 per cent and 19 per cent depending on the particular combination of breastfeeding practices (mixed breastfeeding, replacement feeding, exclusive breastfeeding), its duration in the population and the type of treatment available (single-dose nevirapine, dual-prevention, or triple-prevention antiretroviral treatment). These assumptions produce a reduction in the incidence of HIV infection among children born to HIV-positive women, but the size of the reductions varies from country to country depending on the level of coverage that treatment reaches in each country.¹²

The survivorship of infected children⁷ takes account of varying access to paediatric treatment.¹¹ In the *2008 Revision*, HIV-infected children are divided into two groups: (i) those infected in-utero, among whom the disease progresses rapidly and whose average survival is set at 1.3 years, and (ii) those infected through breastfeeding after birth, among whom the disease progresses slowly and whose average survival is set at 15.2 years without treatment.¹³ Explicit inclusion of paediatric treatment is done via country-specific coverage levels which average 34 per cent in 2007 but vary between 0 and 99 per cent among the 58 affected countries (with 14 countries having less than 10 per cent coverage in 2007 and only 12 countries having a coverage level above 75 per cent). By 2015, the projected coverage is expected to reach 60 per cent on average in the 58 affected countries, varying from 40 per cent to 99 per cent.¹³ Coverage levels are assumed to remain constant from 2015 to 2050 at the level reached in each country by 2015. The annual survival of children receiving treatment is 80 per cent during the first year, 90 per cent the second year, and 95 per cent thereafter, so that their mean survival time is 31.1 years and the median survival time is 20.5 years in the absence of other causes of death.¹¹

The *2008 Revision* incorporates a longer survival for persons receiving treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART).^{7,11} The proportion of the HIV-positive population receiving treatment in each country is consistent with estimates prepared by the World Health Organization,¹⁴ which averaged 36 per cent in 2007 among the 58 affected countries, but varied between 8 per cent and 99 per cent. Coverage is projected to reach between 40 per cent and 99 per cent by 2015, averaging 64 per cent for the affected countries. Between 2015 and 2050, coverage levels are assumed to remain constant at the level reached in each country by 2015. It is assumed that adults receiving treatment have, on average, an 85 per

¹¹ UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO (2008). *Children and AIDS - Third Stocktaking Report*. (with Statistical Annexes). Dec. 2008. See Table 1. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV (pp. 33-35) and Table 2. Providing paediatric treatment (pp. 36-38). URL: www.unicef.org/uniteforchildren - http://www.uniteforchildren.org/uniteforchildren/knowmore/files/StocktakingReport08_Full_110708.pdf.

¹² Stover J, Johnson P, Zaba B, Zwahlen M., Dabis F., Ekpini R.E. (2008). The Spectrum projection package: improvements in estimating mortality, ART needs, PMTCT impact and uncertainty bounds. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*. August 2008, Volume 84, Supplement 1, pp. i24-i30. doi:10.1136/sti.2008.029868 - http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i24.

¹³ Marston M., Zaba B., Salomon J.A., Brahmbhatt H., Bagenda D. (2005) - Estimating the Net Effect of HIV on Child Mortality in African Populations Affected by Generalized HIV Epidemics. *JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes*. Volume 38, Number 2, February 1 2005. pp. 219–227 ; Newell, M-L. Coovadia H., Cortina-Borja M., Rollins N., Gaillard P., Dabis F. (2004). Mortality of infected and uninfected infants born to HIV-infected mothers in Africa: a pooled analysis. *Lancet*. Vol. 364. October 2, 2004, pp: 1236–43.

¹⁴ WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF. *Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector, progress report 2008*. Geneva, WHO, June 2008. http://www.who.int/entity/hiv/pub/towards_universal_access_report_2008.pdf.

cent chance of surviving on the first year of treatment, and a 95 per cent chance of surviving each year thereafter in the absence of other causes of death. Under this assumption, mean survival time after the initiation of therapy is 19.3 years and the median survival time is 10.9 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 3.2 years (and a median survival time of 3.0 years) after the onset of full-blown AIDS.^{7,11}

3. Constant-mortality assumption

Under this assumption, mortality over the projection period is maintained constant for each country at the level estimated for 2005-2010.

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 2010-2015.

D. EIGHT PROJECTION VARIANTS

The *2008 Revision* includes eight different projection variants (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 constant variant 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 constant variant has the same international migration as the medium variant but differs from the latter by having constant fertility and 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.

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

<i>Projection variant</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 2005-2010	Normal	Normal
Instant-replacement-fertility	Instant-replacement as of 2010-2015	Normal	Normal
Constant-mortality	Medium	Constant as of 2005-2010	Normal
No change	Constant as of 2005-2010	Constant as of 2005-2010	Normal
Zero-migration	Medium	Normal	Zero as of 2010-15

E. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE 2008 REVISION

The following changes and adjustments were made in the *2008 Revision* in relation to procedures followed in the *2006 Revision*.

- The base year, that is, the year where the projections start changed from 2005 to 2010.
- In the 2008 Revision, the impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality is modelled explicitly for all countries where HIV prevalence among persons aged 15 to 49 was ever equal to or greater than one per cent during 1980-2007.
- The models of the incidence of HIV infection by age have been revised to take into account newly available data from nationally representative population surveys. Three new regional models, one for each Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, have been estimated by the United Nations Population Division for each sex using adult HIV prevalence rates by age and sex from 24 DHS surveys (covering 21 countries between 2001 and 2007).¹⁵ In the new models, mean age at infection is lower than in the models used in previous revisions, particularly for males. The mean age of infection for females varies between 25.0 (Asia) and 26.9 (Africa) years while for males it varies between 27.9 (Asia) and 31.9 (Africa).
- The survival of HIV-positive children receiving treatment increased with respect to that used in the 2006 Revision.
- The survival time of HIV-positive adults after developing full-blown AIDS increased with respect to that in models used previously, both for those receiving treatment and for HIV-positive persons not receiving treatment.

¹⁵ The approach is based on methodology presented at the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections January 2008 meeting (London, UK) by Ray W. Shiraishi, Abhijeet Anand, R.W. Shiraishi, M. Morgan, W. Hladik, R. Bunnell, L.H. Marum, J. Aberle-Grasse, G. Bello, T. Diaz on "Using Population-based HIV Surveys to Estimate HIV Incidence in Kenya, Malawi and Uganda".

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	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 ¹⁶	São Tomé and Príncipe	<i>Southern Africa</i>	Liberia
Mayotte		Botswana	Mali
Mozambique		Lesotho	Mauritania
Réunion		Namibia	Niger
Rwanda		South Africa	Nigeria
Seychelles*		Swaziland	Saint Helena ¹⁷ *
Somalia			Senegal
Uganda			Sierra Leone
United Republic of Tanzania			Togo
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

Asia

<i>Eastern Asia</i>	<i>South-Central Asia¹⁸</i>	<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	Thailand	Kuwait
	Pakistan	Timor-Leste	Lebanon
	Sri Lanka	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory
	Tajikistan		Oman
	Turkmenistan		Qatar
	Uzbekistan		Saudi Arabia
			Syrian Arab Republic
			Turkey
			United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

¹⁶ Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon.

¹⁷ Including Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.

¹⁸ 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 ¹⁹	Albania	Austria
Bulgaria	Denmark	Andorra*	Belgium
Czech Republic	Estonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	France
Hungary	Faeroe Islands*	Croatia	Germany
Poland	Finland ²⁰	Gibraltar*	Liechtenstein*
Republic of Moldova	Iceland	Greece	Luxembourg
Romania	Ireland	Holy See ²¹ *	Monaco*
Russian Federation	Isle of Man*	Italy	Netherlands
Slovakia	Latvia	Malta	Switzerland
Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	
	Norway ²²	Portugal	
	Sweden	San Marino*	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²³	Serbia	
		Slovenia	
		Spain	
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ²⁴	

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		

¹⁹ Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

²⁰ Including Åland Islands.

²¹ Refers to the Vatican City State.

²² Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

²³ Also referred to as United Kingdom.

²⁴ 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

Australia²⁵
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

Mayotte

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

NOTE: Countries with a population of less than 100,000 in 2009 are indicated by an asterisk (*).

²⁵ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

VII. ORDERING THE DATA ON CD-ROM

Data from the *2008 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 230 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 1950-2010 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 58 most affected countries in the world are documented through the No-AIDS scenario assuming alternative course 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 *2008 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 2009 AND SEX RATIO BY COUNTRY IN 2009
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
World	6 829 361	3 442 851	3 386 510	102
Afghanistan	28 150	14 579	13 571	107
Albania	3 155	1 557	1 598	97
Algeria.....	34 895	17 616	17 280	102
American Samoa	67	34	33	103
Andorra.....	86	45	41	110
Angola.....	18 498	9 118	9 379	97
Anguilla.....	15	8	8	99
Antigua and Barbuda.....	88	41	46	90
Argentina.....	40 276	19 754	20 522	96
Armenia.....	3 083	1 437	1 646	87
Aruba.....	107	51	55	92
Australia	21 293	10 585	10 708	99
Austria	8 364	4 079	4 285	95
Azerbaijan	8 832	4 317	4 515	96
Bahamas	342	167	175	96
Bahrain	791	454	337	135
Bangladesh.....	162 221	82 032	80 189	102
Barbados.....	256	124	132	94
Belarus.....	9 634	4 479	5 154	87
Belgium.....	10 647	5 214	5 433	96
Belize.....	307	155	152	102
Benin	8 935	4 509	4 426	102
Bermuda	65	32	33	95
Bhutan	697	368	330	112
Bolivia.....	9 863	4 918	4 945	99
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 767	1 812	1 954	93
Botswana.....	1 950	974	976	100
Brazil.....	193 734	95 406	98 328	97
British Virgin Islands	23	12	11	104
Brunei Darussalam	400	206	193	107
Bulgaria.....	7 545	3 648	3 897	94
Burkina Faso.....	15 757	7 870	7 887	100
Burundi.....	8 303	4 070	4 233	96
Cambodia	14 805	7 245	7 561	96
Cameroon	19 522	9 759	9 763	100
Canada.....	33 573	16 625	16 949	98
Cape Verde.....	506	242	264	92
Cayman Islands	56	28	29	97
Central African Republic.....	4 422	2 173	2 250	97
Chad	11 206	5 570	5 637	99
Channel Islands	150	73	76	96

TABLE A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Chile	16 970	8 393	8 577	98
China	1 345 751	698 406	647 345	108
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 022	3 331	3 691	90
China, Macao SAR	538	257	281	91
Colombia	45 660	22 476	23 184	97
Comoros	676	339	337	101
Congo	3 683	1 838	1 845	100
Cook Islands	20	10	10	105
Costa Rica	4 579	2 325	2 253	103
Côte d'Ivoire	21 075	10 733	10 342	104
Croatia	4 416	2 128	2 289	93
Cuba	11 204	5 617	5 587	101
Cyprus	871	424	447	95
Czech Republic	10 369	5 088	5 281	96
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	23 906	11 804	12 102	98
Dem. Republic of the Congo	66 020	32 718	33 303	98
Denmark	5 470	2 712	2 759	98
Djibouti	864	432	432	100
Dominica	67	33	33	100
Dominican Republic	10 090	5 069	5 021	101
Ecuador	13 625	6 825	6 800	100
Egypt	82 999	41 742	41 257	101
El Salvador	6 163	2 908	3 255	89
Equatorial Guinea	676	335	341	98
Eritrea	5 073	2 495	2 578	97
Estonia	1 340	618	722	86
Ethiopia	82 825	41 204	41 621	99
Faeroe Islands	50	26	24	107
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	1	2	96
Fiji	849	431	418	103
Finland	5 326	2 610	2 715	96
France	62 343	30 312	32 031	95
French Guiana	226	113	113	100
French Polynesia	269	137	132	105
Gabon	1 475	737	738	100
Gambia	1 705	846	860	98
Georgia	4 260	2 004	2 256	89
Germany	82 167	40 286	41 881	96
Ghana	23 837	12 081	11 757	103
Gibraltar	31	16	15	101
Greece	11 161	5 533	5 628	98
Greenland	57	30	27	113
Grenada	104	52	52	100
Guadeloupe	465	223	242	92
Guam	178	90	87	104
Guatemala	14 027	6 836	7 191	95
Guinea	10 069	5 085	4 984	102
Guinea-Bissau	1 611	798	813	98

TABLE A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Guyana	762	391	371	105
Haiti.....	10 033	4 956	5 077	98
Holy See.....	1	0	0	91
Honduras.....	7 466	3 730	3 736	100
Hungary.....	9 993	4 743	5 249	90
Iceland.....	323	165	157	105
India.....	1 198 003	618 943	579 061	107
Indonesia.....	229 965	114 807	115 158	100
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	74 196	37 728	36 468	103
Iraq.....	30 747	15 546	15 202	102
Ireland.....	4 515	2 261	2 254	100
Isle of Man.....	80	40	41	98
Israel.....	7 170	3 555	3 614	98
Italy.....	59 870	29 126	30 744	95
Jamaica.....	2 719	1 331	1 388	96
Japan.....	127 156	61 940	65 216	95
Jordan.....	6 316	3 239	3 077	105
Kazakhstan.....	15 637	7 447	8 190	91
Kenya.....	39 802	19 895	19 907	100
Kiribati.....	98	48	50	97
Kuwait.....	2 985	1 777	1 208	147
Kyrgyzstan.....	5 482	2 705	2 777	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	6 320	3 153	3 167	100
Latvia.....	2 249	1 037	1 213	85
Lebanon.....	4 224	2 068	2 156	96
Lesotho.....	2 067	976	1 091	89
Liberia.....	3 955	1 965	1 990	99
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	6 420	3 319	3 101	107
Liechtenstein.....	36	18	18	97
Lithuania.....	3 287	1 538	1 749	88
Luxembourg.....	486	241	245	98
Madagascar.....	19 625	9 771	9 854	99
Malawi.....	15 263	7 585	7 679	99
Malaysia.....	27 468	13 947	13 521	103
Maldives.....	309	156	153	102
Mali.....	13 010	6 424	6 586	98
Malta.....	409	204	205	99
Marshall Islands.....	62	32	31	103
Martinique.....	405	190	215	88
Mauritania.....	3 291	1 669	1 622	103
Mauritius.....	1 288	638	650	98
Mayotte.....	194	97	97	100
Mexico.....	109 610	53 975	55 635	97
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	111	56	54	104
Monaco.....	33	16	17	94
Mongolia.....	2 671	1 321	1 350	98
Montenegro.....	624	307	317	97
Montserrat.....	6	3	3	98

TABLE A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Morocco	31 993	15 712	16 280	97
Mozambique.....	22 894	11 135	11 760	95
Myanmar	50 020	24 434	25 586	95
Namibia.....	2 171	1 070	1 101	97
Nauru.....	10	5	5	98
Nepal	29 331	14 568	14 763	99
Netherlands.....	16 592	8 224	8 368	98
Netherlands Antilles.....	198	92	106	87
New Caledonia	250	125	125	101
New Zealand.....	4 266	2 107	2 159	98
Nicaragua	5 743	2 843	2 899	98
Niger.....	15 290	7 657	7 633	100
Nigeria.....	154 729	77 548	77 181	100
Niue.....	1	1	1	100
Northern Mariana Islands.....	87	38	49	77
Norway.....	4 812	2 392	2 420	99
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	4 277	2 177	2 101	104
Oman.....	2 845	1 605	1 240	129
Pakistan	180 808	93 102	87 706	106
Palau.....	20	11	9	116
Panama	3 454	1 741	1 713	102
Papua New Guinea	6 732	3 421	3 311	103
Paraguay.....	6 349	3 205	3 144	102
Peru	29 165	14 617	14 547	100
Philippines.....	91 983	46 328	45 655	101
Pitcairn	0	0	0	108
Poland.....	38 074	18 365	19 709	93
Portugal	10 707	5 185	5 522	94
Puerto Rico.....	3 982	1 909	2 072	92
Qatar.....	1 409	1 063	346	307
Republic of Korea.....	48 333	23 932	24 401	98
Republic of Moldova.....	3 604	1 712	1 892	90
Réunion	827	403	424	95
Romania	21 275	10 342	10 932	95
Russian Federation	140 874	65 096	75 777	86
Rwanda.....	9 998	4 842	5 156	94
Saint Helena	4	2	2	98
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	52	26	26	98
Saint Lucia.....	172	84	88	96
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	6	3	3	98
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	55	54	102
Samoa.....	179	93	86	109
San Marino	31	16	16	99
Sao Tome and Principe.....	163	81	82	98
Saudi Arabia.....	25 721	14 098	11 623	121
Senegal.....	12 534	6 214	6 320	98
Serbia.....	9 850	4 873	4 977	98
Seychelles.....	84	42	42	101

TABLE A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Sierra Leone	5 696	2 774	2 922	95
Singapore.....	4 737	2 380	2 357	101
Slovakia.....	5 406	2 622	2 783	94
Slovenia.....	2 020	987	1 033	95
Solomon Islands	523	271	252	107
Somalia.....	9 133	4 529	4 604	98
South Africa	50 110	24 705	25 405	97
Spain.....	44 904	22 140	22 764	97
Sri Lanka.....	20 238	9 966	10 272	97
Sudan.....	42 272	21 285	20 987	101
Suriname.....	520	260	259	100
Swaziland	1 185	579	606	96
Sweden.....	9 249	4 590	4 659	99
Switzerland.....	7 568	3 696	3 871	95
Syrian Arab Republic	21 906	11 056	10 850	102
Tajikistan.....	6 952	3 432	3 520	98
TFYR Macedonia.....	2 042	1 020	1 023	100
Thailand.....	67 764	33 328	34 436	97
Timor-Leste.....	1 134	577	557	104
Togo	6 619	3 276	3 342	98
Tokelau.....	1	1	1	100
Tonga.....	104	53	51	103
Trinidad and Tobago	1 339	650	688	95
Tunisia.....	10 272	5 165	5 106	101
Turkey	74 816	37 579	37 236	101
Turkmenistan.....	5 110	2 518	2 592	97
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	33	16	16	101
Tuvalu	10	5	5	87
Uganda	32 710	16 383	16 327	100
Ukraine.....	45 708	21 076	24 632	86
United Arab Emirates	4 599	3 093	1 505	205
United Kingdom.....	61 565	30 202	31 363	96
United Republic of Tanzania	43 739	21 807	21 932	99
United States of America.....	314 659	155 244	159 415	97
United States Virgin Islands.....	110	52	58	90
Uruguay.....	3 361	1 622	1 739	93
Uzbekistan.....	27 488	13 664	13 824	99
Vanuatu	240	122	117	104
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28 583	14 349	14 234	101
Viet Nam.....	88 069	43 498	44 571	98
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	15	8	8	100
Western Sahara.....	513	271	242	112
Yemen	23 580	11 923	11 657	102
Zambia.....	12 935	6 453	6 483	100
Zimbabwe.....	12 523	6 055	6 468	94

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.2. TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2009, 2015, 2025 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2009	2015	2025	2050
World	2 529 346	6 829 361	7 302 186	8 011 533	9 149 984
Afghanistan.....	8 151	28 150	34 246	44 970	73 938
Albania.....	1 215	3 155	3 256	3 395	3 303
Algeria.....	8 753	34 895	38 088	42 882	49 610
American Samoa.....	19	67	74	86	107
Andorra.....	6	86	93	107	137
Angola.....	4 148	18 498	21 690	27 441	42 267
Anguilla.....	5	15	17	18	20
Antigua and Barbuda.....	46	88	93	101	112
Argentina.....	17 150	40 276	42 548	45 883	50 943
Armenia.....	1 354	3 083	3 139	3 181	3 018
Aruba.....	38	107	109	112	106
Australia.....	8 219	21 293	22 607	24 703	28 724
Austria.....	6 936	8 364	8 467	8 600	8 515
Azerbaijan.....	2 896	8 832	9 426	10 128	10 579
Bahamas.....	79	342	366	402	455
Bahrain.....	116	791	882	1 021	1 277
Bangladesh.....	43 595	162 221	175 217	195 012	222 495
Barbados.....	211	256	260	262	237
Belarus.....	7 745	9 634	9 355	8 851	7 275
Belgium.....	8 628	10 647	10 878	11 191	11 493
Belize.....	69	307	344	404	506
Benin.....	2 050	8 935	10 647	13 767	21 982
Bermuda.....	37	65	65	66	63
Bhutan.....	168	697	770	865	1 013
Bolivia.....	2 714	9 863	10 854	12 368	14 908
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2 661	3 767	3 727	3 608	3 008
Botswana.....	413	1 950	2 106	2 337	2 758
Brazil.....	53 975	193 734	202 866	213 802	218 512
British Virgin Islands.....	7	23	24	26	28
Brunei Darussalam.....	48	400	443	513	658
Bulgaria.....	7 251	7 545	7 263	6 752	5 392
Burkina Faso.....	4 080	15 757	19 013	24 837	40 830
Burundi.....	2 456	8 303	9 413	11 161	14 846
Cambodia.....	4 346	14 805	16 357	18 973	23 795
Cameroon.....	4 466	19 522	22 169	26 478	36 736
Canada.....	13 737	33 573	35 493	38 659	44 414
Cape Verde.....	146	506	548	616	703
Cayman Islands.....	7	56	59	63	66
Central African Republic.....	1 327	4 422	4 927	5 747	7 603
Chad.....	2 429	11 206	13 120	16 906	27 776
Channel Islands.....	102	150	151	152	144
Chile.....	6 082	16 970	17 926	19 266	20 657
China.....	544 951	1 345 751	1 395 998	1 453 140	1 417 045
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	1 974	7 022	7 398	7 969	8 623

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2009	2015	2025	2050
China, Macao SAR	190	538	568	603	593
Colombia	12 000	45 660	49 385	54 920	62 877
Comoros.....	156	676	767	907	1 226
Congo.....	808	3 683	4 225	5 094	6 863
Cook Islands	15	20	20	21	24
Costa Rica.....	966	4 579	4 957	5 521	6 373
Côte d'Ivoire	2 505	21 075	24 210	29 738	43 373
Croatia	3 850	4 416	4 370	4 254	3 825
Cuba.....	5 920	11 204	11 213	11 148	9 725
Cyprus.....	494	871	925	1 014	1 175
Czech Republic.....	8 925	10 369	10 510	10 573	10 294
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	9 737	23 906	24 399	25 128	24 562
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	12 184	66 020	77 419	98 123	147 512
Denmark	4 271	5 470	5 523	5 590	5 551
Djibouti.....	62	864	953	1 111	1 469
Dominica	51	67	67	68	66
Dominican Republic	2 427	10 090	10 867	11 973	13 441
Ecuador.....	3 387	13 625	14 596	16 074	17 989
Egypt.....	21 514	82 999	91 778	104 970	129 533
El Salvador.....	2 200	6 163	6 383	6 895	7 882
Equatorial Guinea	226	676	781	971	1 445
Eritrea	1 141	5 073	6 009	7 404	10 787
Estonia	1 101	1 340	1 337	1 321	1 233
Ethiopia.....	18 434	82 825	96 237	119 822	173 811
Faeroe Islands	32	50	52	55	58
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	2	3	3	3	3
Fiji.....	289	849	874	905	910
Finland.....	4 009	5 326	5 432	5 533	5 445
France	41 832	62 343	63 900	65 769	67 668
French Guiana.....	25	226	261	323	462
French Polynesia.....	61	269	289	318	354
Gabon.....	469	1 475	1 639	1 915	2 471
Gambia.....	258	1 705	1 985	2 478	3 763
Georgia	3 527	4 260	4 084	3 888	3 267
Germany	68 376	82 167	81 346	79 258	70 504
Ghana.....	4 981	23 837	26 925	32 233	45 213
Gibraltar.....	20	31	31	32	30
Greece.....	7 566	11 161	11 261	11 274	10 939
Greenland.....	23	57	57	56	50
Grenada.....	77	104	107	109	97
Guadeloupe.....	210	465	476	489	477
Guam	60	178	191	211	242
Guatemala	3 146	14 027	16 227	19 927	27 480
Guinea.....	2 619	10 069	11 844	15 158	23 975
Guinea-Bissau.....	518	1 611	1 848	2 296	3 555
Guyana.....	423	762	754	732	558
Haiti	3 221	10 033	10 957	12 476	15 485
Holy See	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2009	2015	2025	2050
Honduras.....	1 487	7 466	8 386	9 844	12 402
Hungary.....	9 338	9 993	9 874	9 647	8 934
Iceland.....	143	323	353	384	407
India.....	371 857	1 198 003	1 294 192	1 431 272	1 613 800
Indonesia.....	77 152	229 965	244 191	263 287	288 110
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 913	74 196	79 454	87 134	96 975
Iraq.....	5 719	30 747	35 884	44 692	63 995
Ireland.....	2 969	4 515	4 886	5 370	6 295
Isle of Man.....	55	80	81	80	75
Israel.....	1 258	7 170	7 823	8 769	10 649
Italy.....	46 367	59 870	60 604	60 018	57 066
Jamaica.....	1 403	2 719	2 786	2 866	2 683
Japan.....	82 824	127 156	125 791	120 793	101 659
Jordan.....	472	6 316	6 957	8 088	10 241
Kazakhstan.....	6 703	15 637	16 289	17 025	17 848
Kenya.....	6 077	39 802	46 433	57 573	85 410
Kiribati.....	26	98	107	123	151
Kuwait.....	152	2 985	3 378	3 988	5 240
Kyrgyzstan.....	1 740	5 482	5 877	6 378	6 882
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1 666	6 320	7 028	8 273	10 744
Latvia.....	1 949	2 249	2 197	2 101	1 854
Lebanon.....	1 443	4 224	4 426	4 736	5 033
Lesotho.....	734	2 067	2 168	2 306	2 491
Liberia.....	824	3 955	4 665	5 858	8 841
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	1 029	6 420	7 158	8 144	9 819
Liechtenstein.....	14	36	38	40	45
Lithuania.....	2 567	3 287	3 143	2 985	2 579
Luxembourg.....	296	486	520	582	733
Madagascar.....	4 084	19 625	22 853	28 595	42 693
Malawi.....	2 881	15 263	17 998	23 194	36 575
Malaysia.....	6 110	27 468	30 041	33 770	39 664
Maldives.....	82	309	338	384	455
Mali.....	4 268	13 010	14 993	18 603	28 260
Malta.....	312	409	417	426	413
Marshall Islands.....	13	62	70	79	92
Martinique.....	222	405	411	418	393
Mauritania.....	651	3 291	3 732	4 443	6 061
Mauritius.....	493	1 288	1 337	1 400	1 426
Mayotte.....	15	194	224	277	386
Mexico.....	27 741	109 610	115 528	123 366	128 964
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	32	111	114	122	128
Monaco.....	20	33	33	35	38
Mongolia.....	761	2 671	2 855	3 134	3 446
Montenegro.....	399	624	627	633	618
Montserrat.....	14	6	6	7	7
Morocco.....	8 953	31 993	34 330	37 865	42 583
Mozambique.....	6 442	22 894	25 957	31 190	44 148
Myanmar.....	17 158	50 020	53 087	57 585	63 373

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2009	2015	2025	2050
Namibia	485	2 171	2 412	2 810	3 588
Nauru	3	10	11	11	11
Nepal.....	8 126	29 331	32 503	38 031	49 028
Netherlands.....	10 114	16 592	16 915	17 348	17 399
Netherlands Antilles	112	198	207	210	192
New Caledonia.....	65	250	271	304	362
New Zealand.....	1 908	4 266	4 492	4 831	5 349
Nicaragua.....	1 295	5 743	6 265	7 058	8 143
Niger.....	2 462	15 290	19 150	27 388	58 216
Nigeria.....	36 680	154 729	175 928	210 057	289 083
Niue.....	5	1	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands	7	87	96	111	151
Norway.....	3 265	4 812	5 036	5 365	5 947
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1 005	4 277	5 090	6 553	10 265
Oman.....	456	2 845	3 198	3 782	4 878
Pakistan.....	41 177	180 808	205 504	246 286	335 195
Palau.....	7	20	21	23	26
Panama.....	860	3 454	3 773	4 267	5 092
Papua New Guinea.....	1 798	6 732	7 678	9 265	12 871
Paraguay.....	1 473	6 349	7 007	8 026	9 867
Peru.....	7 632	29 165	31 197	34 528	39 776
Philippines.....	19 996	91 983	101 734	117 270	146 156
Pitcairn.....	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	24 824	38 074	37 788	36 964	32 013
Portugal.....	8 405	10 707	10 787	10 706	10 015
Puerto Rico.....	2 218	3 982	4 074	4 176	4 103
Qatar.....	25	1 409	1 630	1 848	2 316
Republic of Korea.....	19 211	48 333	49 153	49 484	44 077
Republic of Moldova.....	2 341	3 604	3 462	3 291	2 734
Réunion.....	248	827	886	973	1 096
Romania.....	16 311	21 275	20 787	19 961	17 279
Russian Federation.....	102 702	140 874	137 983	132 345	116 097
Rwanda.....	2 162	9 998	11 743	14 676	22 082
Saint Helena.....	5	4	4	5	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	46	52	56	61	69
Saint Lucia.....	83	172	182	198	217
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	5	6	6	6	6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	67	109	110	111	119
Samoa.....	82	179	181	188	192
San Marino.....	13	31	32	33	33
Sao Tome and Principe.....	60	163	180	216	296
Saudi Arabia.....	3 201	25 721	28 933	34 176	43 658
Senegal.....	2 416	12 534	14 526	17 861	26 102
Serbia.....	6 732	9 850	9 828	9 720	9 193
Seychelles.....	36	84	86	91	97
Sierra Leone.....	1 944	5 696	6 557	8 112	12 446
Singapore.....	1 022	4 737	5 059	5 362	5 221
Slovakia.....	3 463	5 406	5 437	5 413	4 917

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2009	2015	2025	2050
Slovenia	1 473	2 020	2 044	2 050	1 954
Solomon Islands.....	90	523	599	725	1 007
Somalia	2 264	9 133	10 731	13 922	23 522
South Africa.....	13 683	50 110	51 684	53 766	56 802
Spain	28 009	44 904	47 203	49 265	51 260
Sri Lanka.....	8 241	20 238	21 167	22 033	21 705
Sudan	9 190	42 272	47 730	56 688	75 884
Suriname.....	215	520	547	586	619
Swaziland.....	273	1 185	1 287	1 455	1 749
Sweden.....	7 014	9 249	9 498	9 915	10 571
Switzerland	4 693	7 568	7 736	8 020	8 514
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3 536	21 906	24 494	28 592	36 911
Tajikistan	1 532	6 952	7 761	9 075	11 111
TFYR Macedonia	1 230	2 042	2 045	2 037	1 857
Thailand	20 607	67 764	69 939	72 628	73 361
Timor-Leste	433	1 134	1 385	1 869	3 217
Togo.....	1 329	6 619	7 607	9 282	13 196
Tokelau	2	1	1	1	1
Tonga.....	47	104	105	112	123
Trinidad and Tobago.....	636	1 339	1 368	1 388	1 278
Tunisia	3 530	10 272	10 884	11 797	12 711
Turkey.....	21 484	74 816	79 966	87 364	97 389
Turkmenistan	1 211	5 110	5 509	6 072	6 796
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	33	35	38	40
Tuvalu.....	5	10	10	11	11
Uganda.....	5 158	32 710	39 710	53 406	91 271
Ukraine	37 298	45 708	44 165	41 617	35 026
United Arab Emirates	70	4 599	5 193	6 109	8 253
United Kingdom	50 616	61 565	63 528	66 601	72 365
United Republic of Tanzania	7 650	43 739	52 109	67 394	109 450
United States of America	157 813	314 659	332 334	358 735	403 932
United States Virgin Islands	27	110	108	103	75
Uruguay	2 239	3 361	3 430	3 546	3 637
Uzbekistan	6 314	27 488	29 456	32 715	36 439
Vanuatu.....	48	240	276	338	482
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	5 094	28 583	31 292	35 370	42 042
Viet Nam.....	27 367	88 069	93 647	102 054	111 666
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	7	15	16	17	17
Western Sahara	14	513	625	775	938
Yemen.....	4 316	23 580	27 819	35 509	53 689
Zambia.....	2 340	12 935	14 980	18 890	28 957
Zimbabwe	2 747	12 523	14 029	16 780	22 178

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. 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, 2009 AND 2050

Rank	Country	Population in 1950 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population in 2009 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Population in 2050 (millions)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	545	21.5	1.	China	1 346	19.7	1.	India	1 614	17.6
2.	India	372	36.2	2.	India	1 198	37.2	2.	China	1 417	33.1
3.	United States of America	158	42.5	3.	United States of America	315	41.9	3.	United States of America	404	37.5
4.	Russian Federation	103	46.5	4.	Indonesia	230	45.2	4.	Pakistan	335	41.2
5.	Japan	83	49.8	5.	Brazil	194	48.1	5.	Nigeria	289	44.4
6.	Indonesia	77	52.9	6.	Pakistan	181	50.7	6.	Indonesia	288	47.5
7.	Germany	68	55.6	7.	Bangladesh	162	53.1	7.	Bangladesh	222	49.9
8.	Brazil	54	57.7	8.	Nigeria	155	55.3	8.	Brazil	219	52.3
9.	United Kingdom	51	59.7	9.	Russian Federation	141	57.4	9.	Ethiopia	174	54.2
10.	Italy	46	61.5	10.	Japan	127	59.3	10.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	148	55.8
11.	Bangladesh	44	63.3	11.	Mexico	110	60.9	11.	Philippines	146	57.4
12.	France	42	64.9	12.	Philippines	92	62.2	12.	Egypt	130	58.9
13.	Pakistan	41	66.5	13.	Viet Nam	88	63.5	13.	Mexico	129	60.3
14.	Ukraine	37	68.0	14.	Egypt	83	64.7	14.	Russian Federation	116	61.5
15.	Nigeria	37	69.5	15.	Ethiopia	83	65.9	15.	Viet Nam	112	62.8
16.	Spain	28	70.6	16.	Germany	82	67.1	16.	United Republic of Tanzania	109	63.9
17.	Mexico	28	71.7	17.	Turkey	75	68.2	17.	Japan	102	65.1
18.	Viet Nam	27	72.8	18.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	74	69.3	18.	Turkey	97	66.1
19.	Poland	25	73.7	19.	Thailand	68	70.3	19.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	97	67.2
20.	Egypt	22	74.6	20.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	66	71.3	20.	Uganda	91	68.2
				21.	France	62	72.2	21.	Kenya	85	69.1
				22.	United Kingdom	62	73.1	22.	Sudan	76	69.9
				23.	Italy	60	74.0	23.	Afghanistan	74	70.8
				24.	South Africa	50	74.7	24.	Thailand	73	71.6
								25.	United Kingdom	72	72.3
								26.	Germany	71	73.1
								27.	France	68	73.9
								28.	Iraq	64	74.6

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. 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)

<i>Major area</i>	<i>1950-2009</i>	<i>1950-1980</i>	<i>1980-2009</i>	<i>2009-2050</i>			
				<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Constant</i>
World.....	1.68	1.87	1.49	0.37	0.71	1.04	1.17
More developed regions.....	0.71	0.96	0.45	-0.22	0.08	0.38	0.05
Less developed regions.....	2.00	2.23	1.76	0.49	0.83	1.16	1.36
Least developed countries.....	2.42	2.35	2.49	1.37	1.69	2.00	2.65
Other less developed countries.....	1.94	2.22	1.65	0.29	0.65	0.98	1.04
Africa.....	2.53	2.51	2.55	1.34	1.66	1.97	2.65
Asia.....	1.83	2.09	1.56	0.23	0.58	0.92	0.92
Europe.....	0.49	0.79	0.19	-0.45	-0.14	0.16	-0.27
Latin America and the Caribbean.....	2.11	2.58	1.63	0.18	0.55	0.91	0.89
Northern America.....	1.20	1.31	1.09	0.32	0.62	0.91	0.72
Oceania.....	1.72	1.94	1.49	0.60	0.91	1.20	1.19

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. 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 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.	Qatar	10.65	1.	Niger	2.48
2.	Liberia	4.14	2.	Timor-Leste	1.88
3.	Niger	3.86	3.	Somalia	1.74
4.	Western Sahara	3.72	4.	Uganda	1.70
5.	Afghanistan	3.45	5.	Chad	1.65
6.	Burkina Faso	3.39	6.	Afghanistan	1.63
7.	Timor-Leste	3.33	7.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.60
8.	Uganda	3.27	8.	Burkina Faso	1.60
9.	Syrian Arab Republic	3.26	9.	Guinea-Bissau	1.52
10.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.18	10.	Benin	1.51
<i>B. Lowest rate of change</i>					
1.	Georgia	-1.13	1.	United States Virgin Islands	-1.63
2.	Republic of Moldova	-1.00	2.	Guyana	-1.61
3.	Lithuania	-0.97	3.	Bulgaria	-0.95
4.	Ukraine	-0.65	4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.92
5.	Bulgaria	-0.64	5.	Belarus	-0.91
6.	Belarus	-0.47	6.	Cuba	-0.87
7.	Latvia	-0.46	7.	Georgia	-0.84
8.	Romania	-0.42	8.	Grenada	-0.81
9.	Russian Federation	-0.40	9.	Republic of Moldova	-0.81
10.	Hungary	-0.21	10.	Japan	-0.79
	WORLD	1.18		WORLD	0.34

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 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 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Annual population increase 2005-2010 (millions)	Cumulated percentage	Rank	Country	Annual population increase 2045-2050 (millions)	Cumulated percentage
1.	China	10.655	22.8	1.	India	16.769	21.2	1.	India	3.990	13.0
2.	India	6.961	37.6	2.	China	8.379	31.7	2.	Pakistan	3.061	22.9
3.	United States of America	2.668	43.3	3.	Pakistan	3.788	36.5	3.	Nigeria	2.854	32.2
4.	Brazil	1.782	47.1	4.	Nigeria	3.476	40.9	4.	Ethiopia	1.895	38.4
5.	Russian Federation	1.740	50.8	5.	United States of America	2.980	44.6	5.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.797	44.3
6.	Indonesia	1.341	53.7	6.	Indonesia	2.661	48.0	6.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.687	49.7
7.	Japan	1.245	56.4	7.	Bangladesh	2.261	50.8	7.	Uganda	1.485	54.6
8.	Bangladesh	0.970	58.4	8.	Ethiopia	2.063	53.5	8.	United States of America	1.433	59.2
9.	Mexico	0.903	60.4	9.	Brazil	1.870	55.8	9.	Niger	1.358	63.7
10.	Nigeria	0.786	62.0	10.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.750	58.0	10.	Afghanistan	1.160	67.4
11.	Pakistan	0.664	63.5	11.	Philippines	1.624	60.1	11.	Kenya	1.049	70.8
12.	Philippines	0.646	64.8	12.	Egypt	1.464	61.9	12.	Philippines	0.857	73.6
13.	Thailand	0.638	66.2	13.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.206	63.4	13.	Egypt	0.706	75.9
14.	Turkey	0.625	67.5	14.	Mexico	1.063	64.8				
15.	Egypt	0.573	68.8	15.	Uganda	1.019	66.1				
16.	Ukraine	0.560	70.0	16.	Kenya	1.009	67.3				
17.	Viet Nam	0.537	71.1	17.	Viet Nam	0.991	68.6				
18.	Poland	0.491	72.2	18.	Afghanistan	0.922	69.7				
19.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.435	73.1	19.	Turkey	0.907	70.9				
20.	Canada	0.400	73.9	20.	Sudan	0.899	72.0				
21.	Republic of Korea	0.391	74.8	21.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.863	73.1				
22.	Germany	0.390	75.6	22.	Syrian Arab Republic	0.677	74.0				
				23.	Colombia	0.650	74.8				
				24.	Yemen	0.646	75.6				
	WORLD	46.822			WORLD	79.282			WORLD	30.728	

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. 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 (percentage)	Rank	Country or area	Rate of natural increase (percentage)
<i>A. Highest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Niger	3.89	1.	Niger	2.49
2.	Burkina Faso	3.47	2.	Timor-Leste	1.91
3.	Uganda	3.35	3.	Somalia	1.76
4.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.22	4.	Uganda	1.73
5.	Timor-Leste	3.14	5.	Chad	1.67
6.	Benin	3.03	6.	Afghanistan	1.64
7.	United Republic of Tanzania	3.01	7.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.63
8.	Yemen	2.97	8.	Burkina Faso	1.63
9.	Chad	2.90	9.	Mali	1.57
10.	Guinea	2.87	10.	Guinea-Bissau	1.55
<i>B. Lowest rate of natural increase</i>					
1.	Ukraine	-0.62	1.	Singapore	-0.92
2.	Bulgaria	-0.50	2.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.89
3.	Belarus	-0.47	3.	Belarus	-0.88
4.	Russian Federation	-0.43	4.	Japan	-0.84
5.	Latvia	-0.37	5.	Bulgaria	-0.77
6.	Lithuania	-0.37	6.	Republic of Korea	-0.76
7.	Hungary	-0.36	7.	Cuba	-0.75
8.	Romania	-0.23	8.	Germany	-0.71
9.	Germany	-0.22	9.	Poland	-0.69
10.	Croatia	-0.20	10.	Romania	-0.69
	WORLD	1.18		WORLD	0.34

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 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	1.26	1.18	1.11	1.00	0.86	0.34
Afghanistan	3.54	3.45	3.25	2.90	2.55	1.63
Albania	0.28	0.37	0.54	0.50	0.34	-0.29
Algeria.....	1.48	1.51	1.45	1.29	1.08	0.36
American Samoa	1.69	1.75	1.57	1.48	1.46	0.61
Andorra.....	3.66	1.66	1.51	1.37	1.26	0.84
Angola	3.03	2.67	2.66	2.44	2.26	1.43
Anguilla.....	4.06	2.47	1.67	1.16	0.67	-0.00
Antigua and Barbuda.....	1.59	1.17	1.01	0.90	0.79	0.17
Argentina.....	0.95	0.98	0.91	0.81	0.70	0.26
Armenia.....	-0.07	0.17	0.32	0.23	0.04	-0.39
Aruba.....	2.17	1.22	0.34	0.28	0.22	-0.39
Australia	1.24	1.07	0.99	0.92	0.85	0.49
Austria	0.56	0.37	0.19	0.17	0.14	-0.13
Azerbaijan	0.80	1.11	1.07	0.86	0.58	-0.07
Bahamas	1.31	1.21	1.11	1.01	0.90	0.25
Bahrain	2.25	2.08	1.77	1.56	1.37	0.56
Bangladesh	1.68	1.42	1.27	1.15	0.99	0.26
Barbados.....	0.13	0.26	0.24	0.16	0.03	-0.65
Belarus.....	-0.48	-0.47	-0.49	-0.53	-0.58	-0.91
Belgium.....	0.43	0.54	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.03
Belize.....	2.31	2.06	1.89	1.71	1.49	0.61
Benin	3.34	3.15	2.90	2.69	2.45	1.51
Bermuda	0.41	0.25	0.15	0.11	0.05	-0.32
Bhutan	2.93	1.73	1.65	1.27	1.07	0.42
Bolivia.....	1.98	1.77	1.58	1.39	1.22	0.47
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	0.47	-0.12	-0.17	-0.27	-0.38	-0.92
Botswana.....	1.31	1.45	1.26	1.12	0.96	0.57
Brazil.....	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.60	0.45	-0.13
British Virgin Islands	1.40	1.12	0.90	0.76	0.67	-0.06
Brunei Darussalam	2.08	1.90	1.70	1.53	1.41	0.76
Bulgaria.....	-0.68	-0.64	-0.63	-0.69	-0.77	-0.95
Burkina Faso.....	3.27	3.39	3.10	2.80	2.54	1.60
Burundi.....	2.62	2.88	2.00	1.84	1.57	0.94
Cambodia	1.66	1.64	1.66	1.59	1.38	0.68
Cameroon	2.33	2.26	2.10	1.88	1.68	1.05
Canada.....	1.03	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.82	0.43
Cape Verde.....	1.68	1.42	1.34	1.25	1.10	0.16
Cayman Islands	5.27	1.48	0.89	0.74	0.62	-0.11
Central African Republic.....	1.82	1.88	1.79	1.61	1.47	0.91
Chad	3.52	2.77	2.62	2.54	2.53	1.65
Channel Islands	0.26	0.19	0.12	0.07	0.03	-0.34
Chile	1.11	1.00	0.90	0.78	0.66	0.06
China	0.70	0.63	0.61	0.50	0.31	-0.33
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	0.64	0.54	0.91	0.80	0.68	0.15

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
China, Macao SAR.....	2.02	2.32	0.75	0.67	0.50	-0.35
Colombia.....	1.58	1.46	1.29	1.14	0.99	0.28
Comoros.....	2.21	2.29	2.07	1.78	1.57	0.89
Congo.....	2.37	1.91	2.34	2.13	1.61	0.93
Cook Islands.....	1.66	0.87	0.54	0.51	0.41	0.33
Costa Rica.....	1.93	1.39	1.32	1.15	1.01	0.31
Côte d'Ivoire.....	2.15	2.28	2.31	2.15	1.97	1.22
Croatia.....	-0.28	-0.15	-0.18	-0.24	-0.30	-0.46
Cuba.....	0.19	0.02	0.02	-0.04	-0.08	-0.87
Cyprus.....	1.22	1.02	1.00	0.96	0.88	0.50
Czech Republic.....	-0.06	0.42	0.19	0.11	0.01	-0.08
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	0.58	0.39	0.34	0.33	0.26	-0.27
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	3.01	2.76	2.65	2.48	2.26	1.26
Denmark.....	0.30	0.24	0.15	0.12	0.12	-0.10
Djibouti.....	1.97	1.76	1.61	1.51	1.57	0.87
Dominica.....	-0.18	-0.28	0.07	0.11	0.32	-0.27
Dominican Republic.....	1.53	1.40	1.22	1.05	0.89	0.18
Ecuador.....	1.19	1.06	1.16	1.04	0.89	0.19
Egypt.....	1.90	1.81	1.66	1.44	1.24	0.55
El Salvador.....	0.38	0.44	0.60	0.72	0.82	0.32
Equatorial Guinea.....	2.82	2.60	2.37	2.29	2.08	1.34
Eritrea.....	4.03	3.10	2.80	2.24	1.94	1.18
Estonia.....	-0.35	-0.11	-0.03	-0.07	-0.18	-0.20
Ethiopia.....	2.61	2.59	2.49	2.30	2.08	1.12
Faeroe Islands.....	1.29	0.63	0.60	0.61	0.57	0.13
Falkland Islands (Malvinas).....	0.52	0.41	0.27	0.14	—	-0.17
Fiji.....	0.65	0.62	0.46	0.31	0.39	-0.26
Finland.....	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.24	0.13	-0.09
France.....	0.63	0.53	0.40	0.32	0.26	0.00
French Guiana.....	4.03	2.71	2.42	2.22	2.04	1.09
French Polynesia.....	1.58	1.30	1.19	1.03	0.85	0.21
Gabon.....	2.09	1.84	1.75	1.65	1.48	0.77
Gambia.....	3.18	2.75	2.52	2.30	2.14	1.36
Georgia.....	-1.22	-1.13	-0.65	-0.50	-0.48	-0.84
Germany.....	0.08	-0.09	-0.17	-0.23	-0.29	-0.56
Ghana.....	2.31	2.09	2.03	1.87	1.73	1.12
Gibraltar.....	1.21	0.23	0.20	0.13	0.02	-0.27
Greece.....	0.22	0.22	0.14	0.04	-0.02	-0.20
Greenland.....	0.35	0.04	0.02	-0.08	-0.27	-0.63
Grenada.....	0.25	0.36	0.42	0.34	0.12	-0.81
Guadeloupe.....	1.19	0.51	0.39	0.31	0.22	-0.32
Guam.....	1.66	1.30	1.18	1.09	0.97	0.30
Guatemala.....	2.47	2.47	2.42	2.18	1.93	0.90
Guinea.....	1.90	2.26	2.75	2.57	2.37	1.50
Guinea-Bissau.....	2.44	2.24	2.30	2.22	2.12	1.52
Guyana.....	0.20	-0.06	-0.19	-0.25	-0.34	-1.61
Haiti.....	1.69	1.59	1.46	1.35	1.25	0.62
Holy See.....	-0.10	0.05	—	—	-0.23	0.21

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
Honduras	2.02	2.00	1.93	1.71	1.49	0.64
Hungary	-0.27	-0.21	-0.20	-0.22	-0.25	-0.28
Iceland	1.02	2.15	1.39	0.97	0.69	0.06
India	1.62	1.43	1.27	1.10	0.92	0.25
Indonesia	1.31	1.18	0.98	0.81	0.70	0.10
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	1.12	1.18	1.13	1.05	0.80	0.16
Iraq	2.72	2.17	2.63	2.29	2.11	1.09
Ireland	1.92	1.83	1.25	1.04	0.85	0.48
Isle of Man	0.92	0.07	0.03	0.00	-0.03	-0.35
Israel	1.90	1.70	1.43	1.20	1.08	0.54
Italy	0.53	0.49	0.17	-0.07	-0.13	-0.28
Jamaica	0.77	0.46	0.41	0.34	0.22	-0.55
Japan	0.12	-0.07	-0.19	-0.34	-0.47	-0.79
Jordan	2.74	3.02	1.44	1.55	1.46	0.65
Kazakhstan	0.32	0.72	0.67	0.53	0.36	0.05
Kenya	2.61	2.64	2.56	2.28	2.02	1.27
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	1.05	1.22	1.15	0.94	0.70	0.05
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1.69	1.81	1.76	1.70	1.56	0.78
Latvia.....	-0.70	-0.46	-0.39	-0.41	-0.48	-0.44
Lebanon.....	1.58	0.83	0.79	0.71	0.64	0.03
Lesotho	1.10	0.87	0.79	0.69	0.55	0.19
Liberia	3.32	4.14	2.57	2.37	2.18	1.32
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.05	2.00	1.79	1.46	1.12	0.55
Liechtenstein	1.10	0.83	0.75	0.72	0.67	0.30
Lithuania.....	-0.49	-0.97	-0.70	-0.55	-0.49	-0.60
Luxembourg	1.20	1.16	1.12	1.11	1.12	0.78
Madagascar.....	2.85	2.69	2.52	2.34	2.15	1.27
Malawi.....	2.87	2.78	2.74	2.64	2.43	1.50
Malaysia	1.93	1.71	1.47	1.27	1.07	0.41
Maldives	1.43	1.42	1.45	1.38	1.19	0.45
Mali	2.35	2.37	2.36	2.24	2.08	1.43
Malta	0.69	0.37	0.33	0.27	0.17	-0.19
Marshall Islands	1.68	2.23	1.86	1.47	1.09	0.17
Martinique	0.67	0.39	0.26	0.19	0.11	-0.47
Mauritania	2.74	2.40	2.07	1.84	1.65	0.95
Mauritius	0.94	0.70	0.62	0.52	0.41	-0.08
Mayotte.....	3.21	2.64	2.37	2.21	2.01	1.04
Mexico.....	1.13	0.99	0.86	0.71	0.61	-0.15
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	0.43	0.31	0.48	0.64	0.72	-0.11
Monaco.....	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.64	0.33
Mongolia	1.30	1.15	1.11	1.01	0.86	0.18
Montenegro	-1.12	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.07	-0.19
Montserrat	2.54	1.15	0.89	0.66	0.53	0.03
Morocco	1.13	1.20	1.17	1.06	0.90	0.25
Mozambique.....	2.65	2.33	2.07	1.90	1.77	1.14
Myanmar	0.73	0.87	1.00	0.89	0.74	0.17

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
Namibia.....	1.93	1.93	1.73	1.61	1.44	0.76
Nauru.....	0.15	0.28	0.61	0.45	0.31	-0.26
Nepal.....	2.16	1.85	1.70	1.63	1.51	0.73
Netherlands.....	0.50	0.41	0.31	0.27	0.24	-0.11
Netherlands Antilles.....	0.63	1.48	0.62	0.26	0.07	-0.62
New Caledonia.....	1.75	1.55	1.35	1.21	1.06	0.49
New Zealand.....	1.22	0.92	0.86	0.77	0.68	0.27
Nicaragua.....	1.34	1.30	1.47	1.29	1.10	0.23
Niger.....	3.44	3.86	3.73	3.62	3.54	2.48
Nigeria.....	2.42	2.33	2.12	1.88	1.67	1.01
Niue.....	-2.75	-2.68	-2.60	-1.51	-1.69	0.05
Northern Mariana Islands.....	3.01	1.95	1.63	1.53	1.43	1.15
Norway.....	0.67	0.93	0.73	0.64	0.62	0.30
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	3.56	3.18	2.87	2.63	2.42	1.41
Oman.....	1.72	2.08	1.92	1.78	1.58	0.72
Pakistan.....	2.26	2.16	2.13	1.92	1.70	0.94
Palau.....	0.86	0.40	0.50	1.07	1.07	0.25
Panama.....	1.82	1.64	1.46	1.30	1.16	0.43
Papua New Guinea.....	2.54	2.37	2.17	1.96	1.80	1.00
Paraguay.....	1.97	1.80	1.63	1.45	1.27	0.57
Peru.....	1.36	1.16	1.12	1.05	0.98	0.30
Philippines.....	1.92	1.82	1.66	1.51	1.34	0.60
Pitcairn.....	-2.97	—	0.40	1.51	-0.37	—
Poland.....	-0.12	-0.08	-0.13	-0.16	-0.29	-0.68
Portugal.....	0.62	0.35	0.10	-0.04	-0.11	-0.39
Puerto Rico.....	0.49	0.43	0.38	0.29	0.20	-0.19
Qatar.....	7.23	10.65	1.55	1.31	1.21	0.71
Republic of Korea.....	0.48	0.39	0.27	0.13	0.00	-0.77
Republic of Moldova.....	-1.74	-1.00	-0.64	-0.49	-0.52	-0.81
Réunion.....	1.60	1.31	1.14	1.00	0.87	0.23
Romania.....	-0.46	-0.42	-0.38	-0.40	-0.42	-0.68
Russian Federation.....	-0.48	-0.40	-0.34	-0.38	-0.46	-0.51
Rwanda.....	2.44	2.67	2.67	2.39	2.07	1.35
Saint Helena.....	-1.44	-1.35	-0.65	0.66	0.52	-0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	1.30	1.27	1.20	1.07	0.90	0.26
Saint Lucia.....	1.00	1.03	0.94	0.86	0.75	0.14
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	-0.43	-0.34	0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.01
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	0.16	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.19	0.15
Samoa.....	0.27	-0.00	0.25	0.30	0.41	-0.28
San Marino.....	2.31	0.84	0.56	0.29	0.19	-0.16
Sao Tome and Principe.....	1.71	1.61	1.68	1.87	1.75	0.92
Saudi Arabia.....	2.53	2.12	1.95	1.77	1.56	0.70
Senegal.....	2.61	2.62	2.44	2.18	1.96	1.20
Serbia.....	-0.56	—	-0.06	-0.09	-0.13	-0.30
Seychelles.....	0.37	0.47	0.30	0.65	0.55	-0.00
Sierra Leone.....	3.78	2.67	2.33	2.20	2.06	1.47
Singapore.....	1.20	2.51	0.90	0.63	0.54	-0.45
Slovakia.....	0.03	0.10	0.09	0.02	-0.11	-0.49

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
Slovenia.....	0.16	0.24	0.19	0.09	-0.03	-0.22
Solomon Islands.....	2.62	2.46	2.22	2.01	1.83	0.97
Somalia.....	2.44	2.27	2.74	2.64	2.57	1.74
South Africa.....	1.38	0.98	0.47	0.38	0.41	0.12
Spain.....	1.34	1.02	0.82	0.57	0.29	0.05
Sri Lanka.....	0.80	0.88	0.73	0.51	0.29	-0.28
Sudan.....	2.06	2.20	2.00	1.83	1.61	0.88
Suriname.....	1.35	0.96	0.85	0.74	0.65	-0.06
Swaziland.....	0.81	1.33	1.36	1.34	1.12	0.59
Sweden.....	0.46	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.41	0.25
Switzerland.....	0.70	0.41	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.21
Syrian Arab Republic.....	2.94	3.26	1.69	1.56	1.54	0.71
Tajikistan.....	1.14	1.59	1.85	1.69	1.44	0.53
TFYR Macedonia.....	0.23	0.08	0.02	0.01	-0.09	-0.49
Thailand.....	1.12	0.65	0.52	0.43	0.33	-0.12
Timor-Leste.....	3.92	3.33	3.35	3.10	2.89	1.88
Togo.....	2.65	2.47	2.30	2.09	1.89	1.10
Tokelau.....	-4.68	-0.12	-0.23	0.17	0.15	0.10
Tonga.....	0.66	0.46	0.12	0.65	0.63	0.05
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.36	0.38	0.35	0.23	0.07	-0.56
Tunisia.....	0.88	0.98	0.96	0.87	0.74	0.09
Turkey.....	1.37	1.24	1.10	0.95	0.82	0.20
Turkmenistan.....	1.46	1.33	1.25	1.09	0.86	0.23
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	9.63	1.55	1.14	0.84	0.69	-0.07
Tuvalu.....	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.49	0.48	-0.04
Uganda.....	3.22	3.27	3.23	3.08	2.85	1.70
Ukraine.....	-0.81	-0.65	-0.57	-0.56	-0.63	-0.67
United Arab Emirates.....	4.67	2.82	1.97	1.72	1.53	0.97
United Kingdom.....	0.45	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.46	0.29
United Republic of Tanzania.....	2.67	2.88	2.92	2.69	2.46	1.60
United States of America.....	1.01	0.96	0.90	0.82	0.71	0.36
United States Virgin Islands.....	0.21	-0.07	-0.26	-0.41	-0.58	-1.63
Uruguay.....	0.03	0.28	0.34	0.37	0.30	-0.04
Uzbekistan.....	1.21	1.09	1.16	1.14	0.96	0.21
Vanuatu.....	2.64	2.54	2.35	2.13	1.92	1.09
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)....	1.82	1.66	1.49	1.31	1.14	0.43
Viet Nam.....	1.33	1.15	1.01	0.91	0.81	0.09
Wallis and Futuna Islands.....	0.32	0.70	0.71	0.63	0.43	-0.17
Western Sahara.....	6.68	3.72	3.30	2.89	1.38	0.50
Yemen.....	2.91	2.86	2.74	2.57	2.31	1.26
Zambia.....	2.29	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.21	1.43
Zimbabwe.....	0.03	0.27	2.08	2.09	1.50	0.94

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE A.9. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO DECREASE BETWEEN 2009 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country or area	Population (thousands)		Difference	
		2009	2050	Absolute	Percentage
<i>More developed regions</i>					
1.	Bulgaria	7 545	5 392	- 2 153	-28.5
2.	Belarus	9 634	7 275	- 2 359	-24.5
3.	Republic of Moldova	3 604	2 734	- 870	-24.1
4.	Ukraine	45 708	35 026	- 10 682	-23.4
5.	Lithuania	3 287	2 579	- 708	-21.5
6.	Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	3 767	3 008	- 758	-20.1
7.	Japan.....	127	101 659	- 25 498	-20.1
7.	Romania	21 275	17 279	- 3 996	-18.8
8.	Russian Federation	140	116 097	- 24 777	-17.6
9.	Latvia	2 249	1 854	- 395	-17.6
10.	Poland.....	38 074	32 013	- 6 060	-15.9
11.	Germany.....	82 167	70 504	- 11 663	-14.2
12.	Croatia.....	4 416	3 825	- 591	-13.4
13.	Hungary.....	9 993	8 934	- 1 059	-10.6
14.	TFYR Macedonia.....	2 042	1 857	- 186	-9.1
15.	Slovakia.....	5 406	4 917	- 489	-9.0
16.	Estonia.....	1 340	1 233	- 107	-8.0
17.	Serbia	9 850	9 193	- 657	-6.7
18.	Portugal	10 707	10 015	- 692	-6.5
19.	Italy	59 870	57 066	- 2 804	-4.7
20.	Channel Islands	150	144	- 6	-4.0
21.	Slovenia.....	2 020	1 954	- 66	-3.3
22.	Greece	11 161	10 939	- 222	-2.0
23.	Montenegro	624	618	- 6	-0.9
24.	Czech Republic	10 369	10 294	- 75	-0.7
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
1.	United States Virgin Islands.....	110	75	- 35	-31.5
2.	Guyana	762	558	- 204	-26.8
3.	Georgia.....	4 260	3 267	- 993	-23.3
4.	Cuba	11 204	9 725	- 1 479	-13.2
5.	Republic of Korea	48 333	44 077	- 4 256	-8.8
6.	Barbados.....	256	237	- 19	-7.3
7.	Grenada	104	97	- 7	-6.7
8.	Trinidad and Tobago	1 339	1 278	- 60	-4.5
9.	Netherlands Antilles.....	198	192	- 6	-3.0
10.	Martinique.....	405	393	- 12	-3.0
11.	Armenia.....	3 083	3 018	- 65	-2.1
12.	Jamaica.....	2 719	2 683	- 36	-1.3
13.	Aruba.....	107	106	0	-0.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009.

TABLE A.10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY COUNTRY, 2009 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	2009				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
World	27.2	62.0	10.8	1.5	19.6	58.4	21.9	4.3
Afghanistan.....	46.1	50.1	3.8	0.2	33.0	61.1	5.9	0.3
Albania.....	23.5	63.1	13.4	1.7	16.2	54.7	29.1	6.7
Algeria.....	27.3	65.9	6.8	0.7	18.2	57.5	24.3	3.4
Angola.....	45.0	51.1	3.9	0.3	30.4	61.8	7.8	0.6
Argentina.....	25.1	60.3	14.6	2.6	17.7	57.3	24.9	5.3
Armenia.....	20.3	65.3	14.4	2.5	16.6	53.6	29.8	6.5
Aruba.....	19.4	66.5	14.1	1.4	15.8	54.9	29.3	8.7
Australia.....	19.0	61.9	19.1	3.8	16.7	53.8	29.5	9.0
Austria.....	14.9	62.2	22.9	4.7	14.0	50.2	35.8	12.1
Azerbaijan.....	24.2	67.2	8.6	1.0	17.4	57.4	25.2	4.9
Bahamas.....	25.5	64.5	10.0	1.1	17.3	56.6	26.2	6.0
Bahrain.....	26.4	70.0	3.6	0.4	16.4	59.4	24.2	4.2
Bangladesh.....	31.5	62.5	6.0	0.5	18.2	60.6	21.2	2.3
Barbados.....	17.3	67.8	14.9	2.6	14.6	49.4	36.0	10.1
Belarus.....	14.7	67.1	18.1	3.0	13.4	51.6	35.0	6.5
Belgium.....	16.8	60.2	23.0	4.9	16.0	51.6	32.3	10.8
Belize.....	35.2	59.1	5.8	0.9	19.1	61.4	19.5	3.5
Benin.....	43.1	51.9	5.0	0.3	28.5	61.9	9.6	0.9
Bhutan.....	30.5	62.4	7.1	0.6	18.5	59.8	21.7	2.5
Bolivia.....	36.2	56.7	7.1	0.7	20.0	62.5	17.5	2.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	15.4	65.8	18.7	2.3	11.8	49.1	39.2	9.1
Botswana.....	33.3	60.9	5.8	0.4	23.6	64.1	12.4	1.2
Brazil.....	25.9	64.2	9.9	1.4	14.7	56.0	29.3	6.5
Brunei Darussalam.....	26.8	67.6	5.5	0.5	18.3	60.9	20.8	3.5
Bulgaria.....	13.4	62.4	24.2	3.7	14.3	47.5	38.2	8.5
Burkina Faso.....	46.3	50.4	3.3	0.1	30.9	62.1	7.1	0.4
Burundi.....	38.4	57.3	4.4	0.4	25.4	62.3	12.3	0.9
Cambodia.....	33.3	61.0	5.7	0.4	21.1	62.7	16.2	1.5
Cameroon.....	40.9	53.7	5.4	0.5	27.0	62.8	10.2	0.9
Canada.....	16.5	64.0	19.5	3.8	15.6	52.6	31.8	9.7
Cape Verde.....	36.2	58.4	5.4	0.7	19.7	59.9	20.3	2.8
Central African Republic.....	40.6	53.5	5.9	0.5	26.8	63.2	10.0	0.9
Chad.....	45.7	49.8	4.5	0.3	31.6	61.4	7.0	0.5
Channel Islands.....	15.6	62.6	21.8	3.7	13.5	50.3	36.1	12.0
Chile.....	22.7	64.5	12.8	2.0	16.5	54.8	28.7	7.6
China.....	20.2	67.9	11.9	1.4	15.3	53.7	31.1	7.2
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	12.0	70.2	17.7	3.6	11.3	49.3	39.5	13.7
China, Macao SAR.....	12.9	75.8	11.3	1.9	10.2	46.1	43.6	13.9
Colombia.....	29.2	62.5	8.3	1.1	18.3	58.5	23.1	5.0
Comoros.....	38.1	57.2	4.6	0.4	24.4	61.8	13.7	1.3
Congo.....	40.5	53.8	5.7	0.5	25.4	63.1	11.5	0.9
Costa Rica.....	25.9	65.0	9.2	1.4	16.9	56.4	26.7	6.1
Côte d'Ivoire.....	40.6	53.3	6.0	0.4	26.0	63.0	11.0	1.0
Croatia.....	15.1	61.8	23.1	3.7	14.5	50.5	35.0	9.3
Cuba.....	17.7	65.5	16.8	2.6	11.8	49.5	38.7	12.1
Cyprus.....	17.8	64.1	18.1	2.9	15.8	54.1	30.1	7.4
Czech Republic.....	14.1	64.2	21.8	3.4	15.4	50.1	34.5	7.9

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2009				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	21.7	64.1	14.3	1.0	16.6	58.7	24.7	4.0
Dem. Republic of the Congo	46.7	49.1	4.2	0.3	29.0	63.5	7.5	0.6
Denmark	18.2	58.8	23.0	4.2	16.1	54.6	29.3	9.2
Djibouti	36.1	58.6	5.3	0.3	23.4	63.5	13.1	1.1
Dominican Republic	31.5	59.9	8.6	1.3	19.5	59.1	21.4	4.6
Ecuador	31.1	59.7	9.2	1.4	18.4	58.6	23.0	5.1
Egypt	32.3	60.4	7.3	0.6	20.6	60.2	19.2	2.3
El Salvador	32.3	57.7	10.0	1.6	19.1	60.7	20.3	4.3
Equatorial Guinea	41.0	54.8	4.3	0.4	29.9	61.7	8.4	1.1
Eritrea	41.5	54.4	4.1	0.3	26.5	62.7	10.8	0.7
Estonia	15.1	62.4	22.4	4.0	16.8	51.4	31.8	7.4
Ethiopia	43.5	51.5	5.0	0.4	26.3	64.1	9.6	0.9
Fiji	31.3	60.8	7.9	0.5	19.1	61.3	19.6	2.9
Finland	16.7	59.3	24.0	4.5	15.8	52.3	31.9	10.2
France	18.4	58.9	22.7	5.3	16.2	51.2	32.6	11.3
French Guiana	34.3	59.4	6.3	0.7	21.3	61.6	17.1	3.3
French Polynesia	26.1	65.1	8.8	0.8	17.6	57.2	25.2	5.1
Gabon	36.1	57.5	6.4	0.8	22.8	63.1	14.1	1.7
Gambia	42.3	52.8	4.9	0.1	27.7	63.4	8.9	0.6
Georgia	16.8	64.3	18.8	2.9	15.5	52.1	32.4	7.2
Germany	13.5	60.8	25.7	5.0	12.6	47.9	39.5	14.1
Ghana	38.4	55.9	5.7	0.5	26.8	61.4	11.8	1.2
Greece	14.2	61.8	24.0	3.7	13.6	48.8	37.6	10.7
Grenada	27.8	63.0	9.3	1.8	17.8	54.2	28.0	4.3
Guadeloupe	22.2	60.1	17.7	4.0	16.2	50.9	32.8	10.5
Guam	27.8	61.6	10.6	1.1	18.2	59.4	22.3	5.1
Guatemala	41.9	51.7	6.4	0.8	22.6	64.1	13.3	2.0
Guinea	42.8	52.1	5.1	0.3	28.2	62.1	9.7	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	42.6	52.0	5.4	0.4	31.6	60.6	7.9	0.6
Guyana	29.7	61.2	9.2	1.1	17.2	57.3	25.4	6.2
Haiti	36.3	57.2	6.4	0.5	22.7	61.7	15.6	2.0
Honduras	37.4	56.5	6.1	0.9	19.5	62.8	17.7	2.8
Hungary	14.8	63.0	22.1	3.7	14.8	52.2	33.0	6.9
Iceland	20.6	63.1	16.3	3.3	15.7	51.7	32.6	9.3
India	31.3	61.3	7.4	0.6	18.2	62.2	19.6	2.6
Indonesia	27.0	64.2	8.8	0.7	17.4	57.7	24.8	4.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24.1	68.9	7.1	0.8	17.1	54.8	28.1	3.4
Iraq	41.1	54.2	4.7	0.4	24.0	63.0	13.0	1.3
Ireland	20.7	63.4	15.9	2.8	16.7	53.2	30.1	7.2
Israel	27.7	58.0	14.2	2.8	18.7	57.1	24.3	6.1
Italy	14.2	59.5	26.4	5.8	13.5	47.4	39.1	13.4
Jamaica	29.4	60.0	10.6	2.0	18.7	58.3	23.1	5.8
Japan	13.3	56.9	29.7	6.1	11.2	44.6	44.2	15.6
Jordan	34.5	60.0	5.5	0.5	19.4	61.5	19.1	2.5
Kazakhstan	23.7	66.2	10.1	1.2	19.0	58.6	22.4	3.4
Kenya	42.8	53.1	4.1	0.4	28.8	61.9	9.3	0.8
Kuwait	23.4	72.8	3.8	0.2	17.0	58.1	24.9	4.4
Kyrgyzstan	29.4	63.4	7.2	1.0	18.8	60.1	21.1	3.0

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2009				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	37.5	57.0	5.5	0.5	22.8	62.8	14.4	1.5
Latvia.....	13.8	63.8	22.5	3.8	15.3	50.0	34.7	7.5
Lebanon.....	25.3	64.4	10.3	1.1	17.0	57.2	25.8	4.3
Lesotho.....	38.8	54.2	7.0	0.7	27.9	62.8	9.4	0.8
Liberia.....	42.7	52.4	4.9	0.3	27.5	62.5	9.9	0.9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	30.1	63.4	6.5	0.6	18.9	57.9	23.1	3.4
Lithuania.....	14.9	63.8	21.3	3.6	14.4	51.8	33.7	8.3
Luxembourg.....	17.8	63.3	18.9	3.7	16.6	56.7	26.7	7.4
Madagascar.....	42.9	52.5	4.6	0.4	26.9	62.8	10.3	1.1
Malawi.....	46.2	49.0	4.8	0.4	30.4	62.4	7.2	0.7
Malaysia.....	29.5	63.0	7.5	0.7	18.3	59.5	22.2	4.0
Maldives.....	28.0	66.0	6.0	0.5	17.6	58.0	24.5	3.1
Mali.....	44.2	52.0	3.8	0.2	30.7	62.0	7.3	0.4
Malta.....	15.6	63.2	21.2	3.3	12.6	50.5	36.9	9.4
Martinique.....	20.2	60.8	19.0	3.8	14.4	50.9	34.7	12.2
Mauritania.....	39.5	56.1	4.4	0.2	25.1	63.4	11.6	0.8
Mauritius.....	22.6	66.1	11.2	1.2	17.1	56.8	26.1	5.9
Mayotte.....	38.8	56.4	4.9	0.5	20.3	63.4	16.4	2.2
Mexico.....	28.5	62.4	9.1	1.3	16.2	55.5	28.2	6.2
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	37.0	57.3	5.8	0.7	20.0	64.4	15.6	1.8
Mongolia.....	26.0	68.1	5.9	0.6	17.8	58.0	24.3	3.4
Montenegro.....	19.4	63.1	17.5	2.2	16.1	54.5	29.4	6.2
Morocco.....	28.4	63.7	7.9	0.8	18.6	58.4	22.9	3.3
Mozambique.....	44.0	51.0	5.1	0.4	29.5	62.8	7.7	0.8
Myanmar.....	26.8	65.2	8.0	1.0	18.0	58.4	23.6	3.7
Namibia.....	36.9	57.6	5.6	0.5	24.3	63.6	12.1	1.4
Nepal.....	36.5	57.3	6.1	0.4	21.3	63.1	15.6	1.7
Netherlands.....	17.8	60.8	21.4	3.9	15.8	52.9	31.3	10.5
Netherlands Antilles.....	20.9	64.0	15.1	2.2	14.0	46.8	39.3	10.0
New Caledonia.....	25.5	63.3	11.2	1.5	17.2	56.9	25.9	6.0
New Zealand.....	20.4	61.7	17.8	3.4	16.5	54.3	29.2	9.0
Nicaragua.....	35.1	58.7	6.1	0.9	19.6	60.2	20.2	3.5
Niger.....	49.9	46.6	3.5	0.1	38.6	56.6	4.8	0.3
Nigeria.....	42.5	52.6	4.9	0.3	27.3	63.1	9.6	0.8
Norway.....	19.0	60.3	20.8	4.5	16.3	54.1	29.6	9.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	44.9	50.7	4.4	0.5	26.6	62.6	10.8	1.4
Oman.....	31.5	63.9	4.7	0.3	19.5	59.8	20.6	3.0
Pakistan.....	36.9	56.9	6.1	0.6	23.2	62.0	14.9	1.8
Panama.....	29.3	61.2	9.5	1.3	18.5	58.7	22.8	4.9
Papua New Guinea.....	39.8	56.1	4.2	0.2	25.0	64.0	11.0	1.2
Paraguay.....	34.0	58.5	7.5	1.0	20.7	61.0	18.3	3.1
Peru.....	30.3	61.2	8.5	1.0	18.3	59.2	22.5	4.3
Philippines.....	33.9	59.6	6.5	0.5	21.1	61.1	17.9	2.5
Poland.....	15.0	66.2	18.8	3.2	12.7	49.2	38.0	8.5
Portugal.....	15.3	61.4	23.3	4.4	13.3	48.3	38.4	11.0
Puerto Rico.....	20.3	60.5	19.1	3.4	15.5	52.3	32.1	9.1
Qatar.....	16.0	82.0	1.9	0.2	14.2	66.2	19.6	1.9
Republic of Korea.....	16.8	68.1	15.1	1.9	11.4	47.8	40.8	12.7

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2009				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Republic of Moldova	16.9	67.5	15.6	2.0	16.0	52.8	31.2	5.1
Réunion.....	26.2	63.0	10.9	1.5	18.3	57.9	23.8	5.8
Romania.....	15.2	64.8	20.0	2.9	13.3	49.7	37.0	7.6
Russian Federation.....	14.8	67.4	17.8	2.8	16.2	52.1	31.7	6.0
Rwanda.....	42.3	53.9	3.8	0.3	29.3	61.1	9.6	0.7
Saint Lucia.....	26.3	64.3	9.4	1.6	17.5	57.1	25.4	4.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	26.9	63.6	9.5	1.4	18.3	59.2	22.5	3.8
Samoa.....	39.4	53.8	6.8	1.0	21.8	65.0	13.2	3.1
Sao Tome and Principe.....	40.7	54.0	5.3	0.6	23.5	63.1	13.3	1.1
Saudi Arabia.....	32.4	63.1	4.5	0.4	19.0	62.4	18.6	2.7
Senegal.....	43.6	52.5	4.0	0.1	27.1	63.6	9.3	0.5
Serbia.....	17.7	62.9	19.4	3.0	15.8	53.5	30.7	6.3
Sierra Leone.....	43.4	53.1	3.5	0.1	30.8	62.5	6.7	0.3
Singapore.....	16.3	68.5	15.2	1.9	11.2	49.2	39.6	14.6
Slovakia.....	15.4	67.4	17.3	2.7	13.4	50.4	36.2	7.5
Slovenia.....	13.8	64.3	21.9	3.9	14.3	48.7	37.0	10.5
Solomon Islands.....	39.1	56.1	4.9	0.4	23.6	63.1	13.3	1.2
Somalia.....	44.9	50.8	4.3	0.3	33.1	59.9	7.1	0.6
South Africa.....	30.5	62.4	7.1	0.6	22.5	63.3	14.2	2.2
Spain.....	14.8	62.9	22.2	4.9	14.8	47.7	37.5	11.3
Sri Lanka.....	24.3	63.9	11.8	1.4	17.5	54.7	27.8	6.5
Sudan.....	39.1	55.2	5.7	0.4	24.3	63.0	12.7	1.3
Suriname.....	28.9	61.9	9.2	1.0	17.8	59.6	22.7	4.3
Swaziland.....	39.3	55.4	5.2	0.4	27.7	64.5	7.8	0.7
Sweden.....	16.6	58.8	24.7	5.4	16.5	53.3	30.2	9.2
Switzerland.....	15.3	61.7	23.0	4.9	15.7	52.5	31.8	11.3
Syrian Arab Republic.....	35.0	60.2	4.8	0.5	19.9	61.2	18.9	2.4
Tajikistan.....	36.9	58.1	5.0	0.7	20.6	63.8	15.6	2.1
TFYR Macedonia.....	18.0	65.5	16.5	2.0	14.4	52.7	33.0	6.8
Thailand.....	21.7	67.1	11.2	1.1	17.3	56.4	26.4	5.3
Timor-Leste.....	45.0	50.2	4.8	0.3	31.3	61.3	7.4	0.6
Togo.....	39.9	54.7	5.4	0.4	25.0	62.4	12.5	1.2
Tonga.....	37.4	54.4	8.2	1.0	24.1	62.5	13.4	2.6
Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.7	69.0	10.3	1.2	17.0	52.9	30.1	5.2
Tunisia.....	23.2	67.2	9.5	1.1	16.6	55.2	28.2	4.6
Turkey.....	26.8	64.4	8.8	0.8	17.6	58.0	24.4	3.7
Turkmenistan.....	29.5	64.5	6.0	0.7	18.8	60.7	20.5	2.8
Uganda.....	48.9	47.3	3.9	0.3	31.9	61.6	6.5	0.5
Ukraine.....	13.9	65.4	20.8	3.3	16.0	51.2	32.8	6.4
United Arab Emirates.....	19.2	78.9	1.9	0.2	14.0	68.5	17.6	2.0
United Kingdom.....	17.4	60.1	22.4	4.7	16.4	54.7	28.8	8.6
United Republic of Tanzania.....	44.7	50.5	4.8	0.4	31.4	60.9	7.7	0.7
United States of America.....	20.3	61.8	17.9	3.8	17.1	55.6	27.4	7.8
United States Virgin Islands.....	21.1	58.7	20.2	2.4	14.9	51.1	34.0	13.4
Uruguay.....	22.8	59.0	18.3	3.6	16.8	55.8	27.4	6.8
Uzbekistan.....	29.3	64.5	6.2	0.9	18.2	60.3	21.5	3.2
Vanuatu.....	38.6	56.1	5.3	0.5	24.0	62.3	13.7	1.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	29.8	61.8	8.4	1.0	18.6	59.3	22.1	4.4

TABLE A.10 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>2009</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>
Viet Nam	25.7	65.6	8.6	1.3	16.8	56.6	26.6	5.7
Western Sahara	29.0	67.1	3.9	0.3	18.9	59.2	21.8	2.4
Yemen.....	43.8	52.4	3.8	0.3	25.9	64.0	10.1	0.8
Zambia.....	46.2	49.0	4.8	0.3	31.3	62.4	6.3	0.5
Zimbabwe.....	39.9	54.3	5.8	0.6	24.5	63.5	12.0	0.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

TABLE A.11. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE OLDEST AND TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST POPULATIONS, 1950, 1980, 2009 AND 2050
 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1950		1980			2009			2050			
Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age	Rank	Country or area	Median age
<i>A. Oldest population</i>											
1.	Channel Islands	35.7	1.	Germany	36.4	1.	Japan	44.4	1.	China, Macao SAR	55.8
2.	Austria	35.7	2.	Sweden	36.2	2.	Germany	43.9	2.	Japan	55.1
3.	Belgium	35.5	3.	Latvia	35.0	3.	Italy	43.0	3.	Republic of Korea	53.7
4.	Germany	35.4	4.	Luxembourg	35.0	4.	Finland	41.8	4.	Singapore	53.5
5.	Luxembourg	35.0	5.	Channel Islands	35.0	5.	Channel Islands	41.7	5.	China, Hong Kong SAR	52.7
6.	United Kingdom	34.6	6.	Switzerland	34.8	6.	Switzerland	41.6	6.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	52.2
7.	France	34.5	7.	Austria	34.7	7.	Bulgaria	41.5	7.	Cuba	51.9
8.	Sweden	34.3	8.	United Kingdom	34.4	8.	Austria	41.4	8.	Germany	51.7
9.	Switzerland	33.2	9.	Hungary	34.4	9.	Slovenia	41.4	9.	Netherlands Antilles	51.1
10.	Norway	32.7	10.	Denmark	34.3	10.	China, Hong Kong SAR	41.3	10.	Poland	51.0
<i>B. Youngest population</i>											
1.	Niger	15.2	1.	Yemen	14.7	1.	Niger	15.1	1.	Niger	20.2
2.	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	15.4	2.	Kenya	15.0	2.	Uganda	15.5	2.	Afghanistan	23.5
3.	Tonga	15.5	3.	Jordan	15.3	3.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	16.5	3.	Somalia	23.6
4.	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	15.9	4.	Mayotte	15.3	4.	Burkina Faso	16.7	4.	Uganda	24.2
5.	Grenada	16.3	5.	Syrian Arab Republic	15.4	5.	Zambia	16.8	5.	Chad	24.5
6.	Paraguay	16.5	6.	Zimbabwe	15.5	6.	Malawi	16.8	6.	Zambia	24.7
7.	Djibouti	16.5	7.	Swaziland	15.6	7.	Afghanistan	16.8	7.	United Rep. of Tanzania	24.8
8.	Samoa	16.6	8.	Niger	15.8	8.	Chad	17.0	8.	Guinea-Bissau	24.8
9.	Dominican Republic	16.6	9.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	16.1	9.	Timor-Leste	17.2	9.	Timor-Leste	25.0
10.	Fiji	16.6	10.	Uganda	16.1	10.	Angola	17.3	10.	Burkina Faso	25.1
	WORLD	24.0		WORLD	23.0		WORLD	28.9		WORLD	38.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.
 NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

TABLE A.12. MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 1980, 2009 AND 2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
World	24.0	23.0	28.9	38.4
Afghanistan	18.6	17.4	16.8	23.5
Albania	20.6	21.3	29.7	44.3
Algeria	19.9	16.9	25.8	39.4
Angola	19.4	16.7	17.3	25.6
Argentina	25.7	27.4	30.2	40.4
Armenia	22.4	23.5	31.8	43.0
Aruba	18.5	25.7	38.2	44.4
Australia	30.4	29.4	37.5	42.9
Austria	35.7	34.7	41.4	48.5
Azerbaijan	22.8	21.1	28.2	40.6
Bahamas	20.7	19.7	29.4	41.9
Bahrain	18.9	22.3	28.0	40.8
Bangladesh	20.5	17.3	24.1	39.2
Barbados	24.6	24.5	37.3	48.6
Belarus	27.2	31.3	38.0	48.5
Belgium	35.5	34.2	41.1	44.7
Belize	20.8	16.6	21.9	37.4
Benin	24.2	17.7	18.3	27.2
Bhutan	18.0	19.5	23.8	38.8
Bolivia	19.2	18.6	21.7	35.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.0	25.9	38.9	52.2
Botswana	19.2	16.5	22.5	31.2
Brazil	19.2	20.3	28.6	45.6
Brunei Darussalam	22.4	20.4	27.5	37.7
Bulgaria	27.3	34.2	41.5	49.5
Burkina Faso	19.5	16.8	16.7	25.1
Burundi	19.5	17.3	19.9	30.4
Cambodia	18.7	18.8	21.9	34.6
Cameroon	20.3	17.8	19.1	28.5
Canada	27.7	29.2	39.6	45.2
Cape Verde	21.4	16.5	20.9	37.8
Central African Republic	22.5	18.9	19.4	28.4
Chad	21.5	18.0	17.0	24.5
Channel Islands	35.7	35.0	41.7	49.3
Chile	22.2	22.6	31.8	43.1
China	23.9	22.1	33.8	45.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	23.7	26.0	41.3	52.7
China, Macao SAR	25.3	25.7	37.9	55.8
Colombia	18.7	18.8	26.5	39.0
Comoros	21.2	16.7	20.9	31.5
Congo	20.0	17.5	19.4	29.9
Costa Rica	21.6	20.0	27.8	41.9
Côte d'Ivoire	18.3	17.4	19.4	29.3
Croatia	27.9	33.6	41.3	48.2

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Cuba	22.3	23.9	37.7	51.9
Cyprus	23.7	28.7	36.3	44.4
Czech Republic	32.7	33.0	39.4	46.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	15.9	22.9	33.6	41.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo	18.1	17.2	16.5	26.3
Denmark	31.8	34.3	40.5	43.6
Djibouti	16.5	17.2	21.2	31.8
Dominican Republic	16.6	18.1	24.8	37.5
Ecuador	20.6	18.4	25.2	39.1
Egypt	20.4	18.6	23.6	36.0
El Salvador	18.5	17.6	23.7	37.6
Equatorial Guinea	23.8	17.3	19.1	26.1
Eritrea	17.3	16.8	19.0	29.4
Estonia	29.9	33.9	39.5	43.0
Ethiopia	17.9	17.6	17.9	28.5
Fiji	16.6	19.8	24.7	37.5
Finland	27.7	32.8	41.8	44.8
France	34.5	32.5	39.9	44.8
French Guiana	26.6	23.2	23.9	34.7
French Polynesia	17.8	19.4	28.2	40.6
Gabon	28.4	22.1	21.3	32.5
Gambia	19.5	19.3	18.8	27.7
Georgia	27.3	29.1	37.2	45.8
Germany	35.4	36.4	43.9	51.7
Ghana	17.4	17.0	20.4	29.1
Greece	26.0	34.2	41.3	49.5
Grenada	16.3	18.8	24.6	41.0
Guadeloupe	20.9	22.4	36.3	46.2
Guam	22.8	22.3	29.0	38.9
Guatemala	17.5	17.2	18.7	32.0
Guinea	21.2	18.2	18.4	27.4
Guinea-Bissau	20.9	19.3	18.7	24.8
Guyana	19.8	18.5	27.1	41.9
Haiti	20.2	19.1	21.3	32.9
Honduras	18.8	16.4	20.7	36.1
Hungary	29.9	34.4	39.7	46.6
Iceland	26.5	26.9	34.9	45.1
India	21.3	20.2	24.7	38.4
Indonesia	20.0	19.4	27.9	41.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	21.1	17.5	26.3	41.9
Iraq	22.0	16.6	19.2	31.3
Ireland	29.6	26.4	34.3	43.3
Israel	25.5	24.8	29.5	39.1
Italy	28.6	34.3	43.0	50.5
Jamaica	22.2	19.2	26.1	38.7
Japan	22.3	32.6	44.4	55.1
Jordan	17.2	15.3	22.4	37.0
Kazakhstan	23.2	23.5	29.3	38.4

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Kenya.....	20.0	15.0	18.3	26.9
Kuwait.....	21.5	20.5	30.3	40.1
Kyrgyzstan.....	25.3	20.8	24.8	38.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	19.8	17.8	20.4	32.6
Latvia.....	30.5	35.0	39.9	46.1
Lebanon.....	23.2	19.9	28.8	41.7
Lesotho.....	19.8	17.4	19.6	26.8
Liberia.....	19.2	17.5	18.4	28.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	19.0	16.5	25.8	39.1
Lithuania.....	27.8	31.8	39.4	47.5
Luxembourg.....	35.0	35.0	39.1	42.1
Madagascar.....	20.9	16.9	18.3	28.6
Malawi.....	17.1	16.4	16.8	25.3
Malaysia.....	19.8	19.7	26.0	39.3
Maldives.....	24.7	18.5	23.8	40.5
Mali.....	19.8	18.1	17.6	25.5
Malta.....	23.7	30.0	38.7	50.5
Martinique.....	21.9	23.4	38.3	48.4
Mauritania.....	17.9	17.3	19.9	30.3
Mauritius.....	17.3	21.5	32.2	41.7
Mayotte.....	30.3	15.3	19.9	35.1
Mexico.....	18.7	17.4	27.2	43.9
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	19.8	16.3	20.6	34.9
Mongolia.....	19.0	18.2	25.9	39.9
Montenegro.....	21.3	26.8	35.6	43.9
Morocco.....	17.7	18.5	25.8	38.8
Mozambique.....	19.1	18.0	17.9	25.8
Myanmar.....	22.9	19.7	27.6	39.7
Namibia.....	20.9	16.6	20.8	30.5
Nepal.....	19.3	18.7	21.3	34.3
Netherlands.....	28.0	31.3	40.5	44.6
Netherlands Antilles.....	23.3	24.3	37.9	51.1
New Caledonia.....	22.5	21.3	30.0	41.6
New Zealand.....	29.4	27.9	36.4	43.1
Nicaragua.....	18.2	16.3	21.7	37.2
Niger.....	15.2	15.8	15.1	20.2
Nigeria.....	19.1	17.7	18.5	28.2
Norway.....	32.7	33.3	38.7	43.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	17.2	16.1	17.4	28.9
Oman.....	18.8	17.3	24.0	37.2
Pakistan.....	24.2	18.3	21.0	32.7
Panama.....	20.2	19.3	27.1	38.6
Papua New Guinea.....	20.3	17.2	19.9	30.1
Paraguay.....	16.5	18.4	22.8	35.6
Peru.....	19.1	18.7	25.3	39.2
Philippines.....	18.2	18.1	23.0	35.0
Poland.....	25.8	29.5	37.9	51.0
Portugal.....	26.2	30.6	40.6	50.4

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Puerto Rico.....	18.4	24.6	35.7	45.5
Qatar.....	18.9	24.3	30.1	38.5
Republic of Korea.....	19.0	22.2	37.3	53.7
Republic of Moldova.....	26.6	27.7	35.0	44.7
Réunion.....	20.3	19.9	30.1	39.3
Romania.....	26.1	30.7	38.1	49.5
Russian Federation.....	25.0	31.3	37.9	44.0
Rwanda.....	16.7	16.5	18.5	27.0
Saint Lucia.....	20.7	17.5	27.1	41.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	15.4	17.4	27.5	39.3
Samoa.....	16.6	18.2	19.4	31.4
Sao Tome and Principe.....	24.5	16.6	19.2	31.9
Saudi Arabia.....	19.0	18.0	24.3	36.6
Senegal.....	19.2	16.8	17.9	28.4
Serbia.....	25.8	31.5	37.4	44.7
Sierra Leone.....	20.4	19.6	18.3	25.3
Singapore.....	20.0	24.5	40.0	53.5
Slovakia.....	27.3	29.0	36.8	49.5
Slovenia.....	27.7	31.7	41.4	48.7
Solomon Islands.....	18.3	16.2	20.1	31.8
Somalia.....	19.5	16.8	17.6	23.6
South Africa.....	20.9	19.0	24.7	31.9
Spain.....	27.7	30.8	39.9	48.2
Sri Lanka.....	21.6	21.9	30.3	41.6
Sudan.....	18.1	17.5	20.1	31.0
Suriname.....	20.1	18.8	27.3	39.7
Swaziland.....	18.4	15.6	19.1	27.1
Sweden.....	34.3	36.2	40.7	43.2
Switzerland.....	33.2	34.8	41.6	44.9
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19.4	15.4	22.1	36.4
Tajikistan.....	22.3	18.0	20.4	34.4
TFYR Macedonia.....	22.3	26.4	35.7	47.6
Thailand.....	18.6	19.5	32.8	41.4
Timor-Leste.....	19.6	19.0	17.2	25.0
Togo.....	19.4	16.8	19.6	30.4
Tonga.....	15.5	17.3	21.3	31.0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.7	21.6	30.4	42.8
Tunisia.....	20.9	18.5	28.6	42.5
Turkey.....	19.4	19.5	28.0	40.7
Turkmenistan.....	23.5	18.7	24.4	38.4
Uganda.....	18.2	16.1	15.5	24.2
Ukraine.....	27.6	33.8	39.4	44.7
United Arab Emirates.....	18.9	26.1	31.2	38.6
United Kingdom.....	34.6	34.4	39.7	42.5
United Republic of Tanzania.....	16.9	16.7	17.5	24.8
United States of America.....	30.0	30.1	36.5	41.7
United States Virgin Islands.....	22.0	22.0	38.1	47.6
Uruguay.....	27.8	30.1	33.5	42.5

TABLE A.12 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Median age</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2050</i>
Uzbekistan.....	24.1	18.8	24.2	38.7
Vanuatu	16.8	17.2	20.3	31.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)...	18.3	19.1	25.8	38.3
Viet Nam.....	24.6	18.2	27.9	42.4
Western Sahara	18.7	21.3	26.0	37.6
Yemen	18.9	14.7	17.6	29.1
Zambia	17.5	16.3	16.8	24.7
Zimbabwe	19.0	15.5	18.9	30.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

TABLE A.13. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST TOTAL FERTILITY, 1975-1980, 2005-2010 AND 2045-2050
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

1975-1980			2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)	Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)
<i>A. Highest fertility</i>								
1.	Yemen	8.70	1.	Niger	7.15	1.	Niger	3.77
2.	Rwanda	8.25	2.	Afghanistan	6.63	2.	Afghanistan	3.13
3.	Niger	8.00	3.	Timor-Leste	6.53	3.	Somalia	3.06
4.	Côte d'Ivoire	7.81	4.	Somalia	6.40	4.	Guinea-Bissau	2.87
5.	Afghanistan	7.70	5.	Uganda	6.38	5.	Chad	2.83
6.	Kenya	7.64	6.	Chad	6.20	6.	Mali	2.78
7.	Malawi	7.60	7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.07	7.	Timor-Leste	2.78
8.	Senegal	7.54	8.	Burkina Faso	5.94	8.	Sierra Leone	2.72
9.	Syrian Arab Republic	7.47	9.	Zambia	5.87	9.	Burkina Faso	2.72
10.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.39	10.	Angola	5.79	10.	Angola	2.63
<i>B. Lowest fertility</i>								
1.	Luxembourg	1.49	1.	China, Macao SAR	0.95	1.	China, Macao SAR	1.36
2.	Germany	1.52	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	1.02	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	1.36
3.	Channel Islands	1.52	3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.21	3.	Republic of Korea	1.59
4.	Switzerland	1.53	4.	Republic of Korea	1.22	4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.59
5.	Netherlands	1.60	5.	Malta	1.26	5.	Japan	1.60
6.	Austria	1.65	6.	Japan	1.27	6.	Belarus	1.61
7.	Sweden	1.66	7.	Poland	1.27	7.	Malta	1.64
8.	Finland	1.66	8.	Singapore	1.27	8.	Singapore	1.64
9.	Denmark	1.68	9.	Slovakia	1.28	9.	Poland	1.64
10.	Belgium	1.71	10.	Belarus	1.28	10.	Cuba	1.68
WORLD		3.83	WORLD		2.56	WORLD		2.02

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

TABLE A.14. THE FIFTEEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LARGEST AND THE FIFTEEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE SMALLEST TOTAL FERTILITY CHANGE BETWEEN 1975-1980 AND 2005-2010 AMONG COUNTRIES WITH TOTAL FERTILITY IN 1975-1980 GREATER OR EQUAL TO 4 CHILDREN PER WOMAN

Rank	Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)		Change from 1975-1980 to 2005-2010	
		1975-1980	2005-2010	Difference	Percentage
<i>A. Largest fertility change</i>					
1.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.50	1.83	-4.67	-71.8
2.	Maldives	7.00	2.06	-4.94	-70.5
3.	Mongolia	6.65	2.02	-4.63	-69.6
4.	Tunisia	5.69	1.86	-3.83	-67.3
5.	Algeria	7.18	2.38	-4.79	-66.8
6.	United Arab Emirates	5.66	1.95	-3.71	-65.6
7.	Viet Nam	5.89	2.08	-3.81	-64.7
8.	Bangladesh	6.63	2.36	-4.27	-64.4
9.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.38	2.72	-4.66	-63.1
10.	Kuwait	5.89	2.18	-3.70	-62.9
11.	Saint Lucia	5.20	2.05	-3.15	-60.6
12.	Qatar	6.11	2.43	-3.68	-60.2
13.	Bhutan	6.67	2.68	-3.99	-59.9
14.	Morocco	5.90	2.38	-3.52	-59.7
15.	Cape Verde	6.75	2.76	-3.99	-59.1
<i>B. Smallest fertility change</i>					
1.	Equatorial Guinea	5.68	5.36	-0.32	-5.7
2.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.46	6.07	-0.39	-6.0
3.	Guinea-Bissau	6.11	5.73	-0.38	-6.2
4.	Chad	6.74	6.20	-0.54	-8.0
5.	Somalia	7.00	6.40	-0.60	-8.6
6.	Uganda	7.10	6.38	-0.72	-10.1
7.	Niger	8.00	7.15	-0.85	-10.7
8.	Sierra Leone	5.84	5.22	-0.62	-10.7
9.	Afghanistan	7.70	6.63	-1.07	-13.8
10.	Burkina Faso	7.02	5.94	-1.07	-15.3
11.	Mali	6.55	5.49	-1.07	-16.3
12.	United Republic of Tanzania	6.73	5.58	-1.15	-17.1
13.	Samoa	4.89	3.99	-0.90	-18.5
14.	Central African Republic	5.95	4.85	-1.10	-18.5
15.	Angola	7.20	5.79	-1.42	-19.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

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

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1975-1980	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
World	3.83	2.67	2.56	2.49	2.40	2.30	2.02
Afghanistan.....	7.70	7.35	6.63	6.25	5.84	5.39	3.13
Albania.....	4.20	1.99	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Algeria.....	7.18	2.53	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.85
Angola.....	7.20	6.63	5.79	5.33	4.83	4.32	2.63
Argentina.....	3.44	2.35	2.25	2.16	2.08	2.00	1.85
Armenia.....	2.50	1.72	1.74	1.79	1.83	1.85	1.85
Aruba.....	2.45	1.82	1.74	1.75	1.80	1.84	1.85
Australia.....	1.99	1.75	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Austria.....	1.65	1.39	1.38	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.76
Azerbaijan.....	3.62	2.00	2.16	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.85
Bahamas.....	3.22	2.11	2.02	1.95	1.88	1.85	1.85
Bahrain.....	5.23	2.51	2.29	2.11	1.95	1.85	1.85
Bangladesh.....	6.63	2.80	2.36	2.20	2.10	2.02	1.85
Barbados.....	2.19	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.68	1.85
Belarus.....	2.09	1.24	1.28	1.29	1.31	1.36	1.61
Belgium.....	1.71	1.64	1.77	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.85
Belize.....	6.20	3.35	2.94	2.65	2.41	2.21	1.85
Benin.....	6.93	5.79	5.48	5.09	4.58	4.08	2.55
Bhutan.....	6.67	3.38	2.68	2.40	2.20	2.03	1.85
Bolivia.....	5.80	3.96	3.50	3.09	2.75	2.47	1.85
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	2.24	1.28	1.21	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.59
Botswana.....	6.37	3.18	2.90	2.68	2.51	2.37	1.92
Brazil.....	4.31	2.25	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.52	1.75
Brunei Darussalam.....	4.40	2.28	2.11	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.85
Bulgaria.....	2.17	1.25	1.40	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.84
Burkina Faso.....	7.02	6.14	5.94	5.55	5.06	4.55	2.72
Burundi.....	6.80	5.41	4.66	4.03	3.58	3.22	2.27
Cambodia.....	4.70	3.41	2.96	2.70	2.53	2.39	1.93
Cameroon.....	6.40	4.92	4.67	4.20	3.73	3.34	2.31
Canada.....	1.73	1.52	1.57	1.62	1.67	1.72	1.85
Cape Verde.....	6.75	3.39	2.76	2.52	2.38	2.26	1.87
Central African Republic.....	5.95	5.30	4.85	4.33	3.85	3.43	2.34
Chad.....	6.74	6.54	6.20	5.78	5.32	4.82	2.83
Channel Islands.....	1.52	1.41	1.42	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.75
Chile.....	2.80	2.00	1.94	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.85
China.....	2.93	1.77	1.77	1.79	1.84	1.85	1.85
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	2.32	0.98	1.02	1.01	1.06	1.11	1.36
China, Macao SAR.....	2.00	0.84	0.95	1.01	1.06	1.11	1.36
Colombia.....	4.34	2.55	2.45	2.30	2.19	2.10	1.85
Comoros.....	7.05	4.20	4.00	3.60	3.23	2.94	2.17
Congo.....	6.29	4.78	4.41	3.92	3.49	3.14	2.24
Costa Rica.....	3.78	2.28	1.96	1.94	1.85	1.85	1.85
Côte d'Ivoire.....	7.81	5.05	4.65	4.19	3.72	3.32	2.30
Croatia.....	2.02	1.36	1.42	1.49	1.54	1.59	1.84

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1975-1980	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Cuba.....	2.15	1.63	1.50	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.68
Cyprus.....	2.29	1.61	1.52	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.85
Czech Republic.....	2.31	1.19	1.41	1.52	1.57	1.62	1.85
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	2.58	1.92	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	6.46	6.70	6.07	5.52	4.94	4.35	2.44
Denmark.....	1.68	1.76	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Djibouti.....	6.80	4.52	3.95	3.48	3.13	2.86	2.14
Dominican Republic.....	4.76	2.83	2.67	2.48	2.32	2.20	1.87
Ecuador.....	5.40	2.82	2.58	2.38	2.23	2.10	1.85
Egypt.....	5.66	3.16	2.89	2.68	2.51	2.37	1.92
El Salvador.....	5.46	2.60	2.35	2.22	2.13	2.11	1.85
Equatorial Guinea.....	5.68	5.64	5.36	5.08	4.68	4.17	2.58
Eritrea.....	6.50	5.19	4.68	4.17	3.71	3.31	2.30
Estonia.....	2.06	1.39	1.64	1.79	1.84	1.85	1.85
Ethiopia.....	6.76	5.87	5.38	4.80	4.21	3.69	2.19
Fiji.....	4.00	2.98	2.75	2.57	2.42	2.30	1.88
Finland.....	1.66	1.75	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
France.....	1.86	1.88	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
French Guiana.....	3.30	3.68	3.27	2.97	2.74	2.56	2.01
French Polynesia.....	4.23	2.35	2.21	2.13	2.05	1.97	1.85
Gabon.....	5.10	3.78	3.35	3.03	2.79	2.60	2.03
Gambia.....	6.41	5.46	5.10	4.64	4.13	3.67	2.42
Georgia.....	2.39	1.58	1.58	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.85
Germany.....	1.52	1.35	1.32	1.34	1.39	1.44	1.69
Ghana.....	6.69	4.54	4.31	4.00	3.65	3.36	2.48
Greece.....	2.32	1.28	1.38	1.41	1.46	1.51	1.76
Grenada.....	4.30	2.43	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.02	1.85
Guadeloupe.....	3.06	2.06	2.11	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.85
Guam.....	3.52	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.....	6.91	5.80	5.45	5.01	4.50	4.00	2.52
Guinea-Bissau.....	6.11	5.83	5.73	5.43	5.01	4.55	2.87
Guyana.....	3.94	2.43	2.33	2.22	2.13	2.04	1.85
Haiti.....	5.80	4.00	3.55	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.07
Honduras.....	6.60	3.72	3.31	2.95	2.66	2.42	1.85
Hungary.....	2.12	1.30	1.35	1.42	1.47	1.52	1.77
Iceland.....	2.29	1.99	2.10	2.05	1.98	1.91	1.85
India.....	4.89	3.11	2.76	2.52	2.30	2.12	1.85
Indonesia.....	4.73	2.38	2.19	2.02	1.88	1.85	1.85
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	6.50	2.12	1.83	1.74	1.79	1.83	1.85
Iraq.....	6.80	4.63	4.11	3.66	3.26	2.96	2.18
Ireland.....	3.48	1.96	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.85	1.85
Israel.....	3.41	2.90	2.81	2.62	2.46	2.33	1.90
Italy.....	1.94	1.26	1.38	1.41	1.44	1.49	1.74
Jamaica.....	4.00	2.53	2.40	2.28	2.17	2.08	1.85
Japan.....	1.83	1.30	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.60
Jordan.....	7.38	3.53	3.13	2.81	2.54	2.32	1.85
Kazakhstan.....	3.06	2.01	2.31	2.20	2.11	2.03	1.85

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1975-1980	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kenya.....	7.64	5.00	4.96	4.54	4.04	3.59	2.39
Kuwait	5.89	2.30	2.18	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.85
Kyrgyzstan.....	4.05	2.50	2.56	2.39	2.20	2.03	1.85
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	6.00	3.93	3.54	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.07
Latvia.....	2.00	1.25	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.58	1.83
Lebanon	4.31	2.09	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Lesotho	5.69	3.79	3.37	3.05	2.80	2.61	2.03
Liberia.....	6.77	5.61	5.14	4.69	4.18	3.71	2.43
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	7.38	3.03	2.72	2.47	2.26	2.09	1.85
Lithuania.....	2.12	1.28	1.34	1.43	1.48	1.53	1.78
Luxembourg.....	1.49	1.65	1.66	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.85
Madagascar.....	7.00	5.28	4.78	4.26	3.79	3.38	2.32
Malawi.....	7.60	6.03	5.59	5.12	4.61	4.10	2.56
Malaysia	4.16	2.85	2.58	2.35	2.16	2.00	1.85
Maldives	7.00	2.38	2.06	1.94	1.87	1.85	1.85
Mali	6.55	5.69	5.49	5.17	4.74	4.29	2.78
Malta.....	2.02	1.45	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.64
Martinique	2.65	1.98	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mauritania.....	6.57	4.90	4.52	4.07	3.61	3.24	2.28
Mauritius.....	3.06	1.90	1.78	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mayotte.....	7.00	4.00	3.15	2.73	2.48	2.27	1.85
Mexico.....	5.25	2.40	2.21	2.04	1.89	1.85	1.85
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	6.40	4.05	3.62	3.20	2.86	2.59	1.85
Mongolia.....	6.65	2.06	2.02	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85
Montenegro.....	2.37	1.78	1.64	1.67	1.72	1.77	1.85
Morocco.....	5.90	2.52	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.85
Mozambique	6.53	5.52	5.11	4.61	4.10	3.64	2.41
Myanmar.....	5.10	2.45	2.32	2.21	2.11	2.03	1.85
Namibia	6.60	3.81	3.40	3.07	2.81	2.62	2.04
Nepal.....	6.02	3.61	2.94	2.66	2.50	2.36	1.91
Netherlands.....	1.60	1.73	1.74	1.77	1.81	1.85	1.85
Netherlands Antilles	2.45	2.09	1.98	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85
New Caledonia	3.90	2.28	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.87	1.85
New Zealand.....	2.18	1.95	2.02	2.02	1.95	1.88	1.85
Nicaragua.....	6.35	3.00	2.76	2.55	2.37	2.23	1.85
Niger.....	8.00	7.38	7.15	6.86	6.52	6.14	3.77
Nigeria	6.89	5.67	5.32	4.79	4.20	3.68	2.41
Norway	1.81	1.80	1.89	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85
Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.39	5.63	5.09	4.50	3.93	3.47	2.35
Oman	7.20	3.80	3.09	2.84	2.64	2.48	1.97
Pakistan.....	6.80	4.44	4.00	3.58	3.20	2.92	2.16
Panama	4.05	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.29	2.19	1.85
Papua New Guinea	5.87	4.35	4.10	3.77	3.37	3.05	2.21
Paraguay	5.20	3.48	3.08	2.76	2.51	2.33	1.96
Peru.....	5.38	2.80	2.60	2.38	2.22	2.10	1.85
Philippines	5.50	3.34	3.11	2.85	2.64	2.48	1.98
Poland.....	2.26	1.25	1.27	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.64
Portugal.....	2.41	1.44	1.38	1.39	1.44	1.49	1.74

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1975-1980	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Puerto Rico	2.76	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Qatar	6.11	2.92	2.43	2.27	2.17	2.08	1.85
Republic of Korea	2.92	1.22	1.22	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.59
Republic of Moldova	2.44	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.63	1.85
Réunion	3.28	2.46	2.44	2.33	2.22	2.13	1.85
Romania	2.53	1.29	1.32	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.70
Russian Federation	1.94	1.30	1.37	1.46	1.53	1.58	1.83
Rwanda	8.25	5.81	5.43	5.05	4.54	4.04	2.54
Saint Lucia	5.20	2.10	2.05	1.90	1.85	1.85	1.85
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4.42	2.24	2.13	2.05	1.97	1.91	1.85
Samoa	4.89	4.47	3.99	3.55	3.19	2.91	2.16
Sao Tome and Principe	6.50	4.34	3.85	3.43	3.10	2.84	2.13
Saudi Arabia	7.28	3.81	3.17	2.83	2.56	2.34	1.85
Senegal	7.54	5.35	5.04	4.50	3.94	3.47	2.35
Serbia	2.37	1.72	1.62	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.85
Sierra Leone	5.84	5.33	5.22	4.97	4.53	4.10	2.72
Singapore	1.87	1.36	1.27	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.64
Slovakia	2.47	1.22	1.28	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.70
Slovenia	2.20	1.23	1.36	1.47	1.52	1.57	1.82
Solomon Islands	7.04	4.36	3.92	3.49	3.14	2.87	2.14
Somalia	7.00	6.50	6.40	6.17	5.75	5.28	3.06
South Africa	5.00	2.80	2.55	2.42	2.30	2.19	1.85
Spain	2.57	1.29	1.43	1.56	1.65	1.70	1.85
Sri Lanka	3.61	2.33	2.33	2.22	2.13	2.04	1.85
Sudan	6.52	4.82	4.23	3.70	3.29	2.98	2.19
Suriname	4.20	2.60	2.42	2.29	2.19	2.09	1.85
Swaziland	6.73	4.01	3.57	3.20	2.91	2.70	2.07
Sweden	1.66	1.67	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Switzerland	1.53	1.42	1.45	1.49	1.54	1.59	1.83
Syrian Arab Republic	7.47	3.64	3.29	2.93	2.64	2.41	1.85
Tajikistan	5.90	3.81	3.45	3.13	2.80	2.54	1.85
TFYR Macedonia	2.55	1.56	1.44	1.47	1.52	1.57	1.82
Thailand	3.92	1.81	1.81	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Timor-Leste	4.31	6.96	6.53	6.00	5.49	4.91	2.78
Togo	7.28	4.83	4.30	3.87	3.45	3.11	2.23
Tonga	5.50	4.19	4.05	3.61	3.23	2.95	2.17
Trinidad and Tobago	3.40	1.61	1.64	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.85
Tunisia	5.69	1.97	1.86	1.82	1.80	1.84	1.85
Turkey	4.72	2.23	2.13	2.04	1.97	1.90	1.85
Turkmenistan	5.32	2.76	2.50	2.29	2.10	1.95	1.85
Uganda	7.10	6.70	6.38	5.91	5.38	4.80	2.62
Ukraine	2.00	1.15	1.31	1.47	1.57	1.62	1.85
United Arab Emirates	5.66	2.49	1.95	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85
United Kingdom	1.72	1.70	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
United Republic of Tanzania	6.73	5.66	5.58	5.30	4.80	4.28	2.62
United States of America	1.79	2.04	2.09	2.02	1.95	1.88	1.85
United States Virgin Islands	4.34	2.23	2.15	2.06	1.98	1.92	1.85
Uruguay	2.89	2.20	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.89	1.85

TABLE A.15 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Total fertility (average number of children per woman)</i>						
	<i>1975-1980</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>
Uzbekistan	5.58	2.55	2.29	2.19	2.10	2.01	1.85
Vanuatu.....	5.75	4.30	4.00	3.60	3.23	2.94	2.17
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ..	4.47	2.72	2.55	2.39	2.26	2.15	1.85
Viet Nam	5.89	2.25	2.08	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.85
Western Sahara	6.10	3.01	2.70	2.53	2.38	2.27	1.87
Yemen.....	8.70	5.90	5.30	4.65	4.08	3.57	2.15
Zambia.....	7.38	6.10	5.87	5.34	4.76	4.17	2.55
Zimbabwe.....	7.30	3.74	3.47	3.12	2.85	2.65	2.05

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

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	82.7	1.	Japan	87.2
2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	82.2	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	86.8
3.	Switzerland	81.8	3.	Switzerland	86.6
4.	Iceland	81.8	4.	Australia	86.2
5.	Australia	81.5	5.	France	86.0
6.	France	81.2	6.	Iceland	86.0
7.	Italy	81.2	7.	China, Macao SAR	85.7
8.	Sweden	80.9	8.	Spain	85.5
9.	Spain	80.9	9.	Italy	85.4
10.	Israel	80.7	10.	Israel	85.4
<i>B. Lowest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1.	Afghanistan	43.8	1.	Lesotho	56.3
2.	Zimbabwe	44.1	2.	Swaziland	58.6
3.	Zambia	45.2	3.	Afghanistan	58.7
4.	Lesotho	45.3	4.	Central African Republic	61.3
5.	Swaziland	45.8	5.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	61.8
6.	Angola	46.8	6.	Mozambique	62.0
7.	Central African Republic	46.9	7.	Sierra Leone	62.2
8.	Sierra Leone	47.4	8.	South Africa	62.3
9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	47.5	9.	Zambia	62.4
10.	Guinea-Bissau	47.6	10.	Nigeria	62.5
	WORLD	67.6		WORLD	75.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

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	66.4	67.6	68.9	70.1	71.1	75.5
Afghanistan.....	42.1	43.8	45.5	47.2	49.0	58.7
Albania.....	75.7	76.5	77.2	77.9	78.6	81.6
Algeria.....	71.0	72.3	73.5	74.5	75.4	79.0
Angola.....	44.4	46.8	49.3	51.1	53.0	62.7
Argentina.....	74.3	75.2	76.1	77.0	77.7	80.7
Armenia.....	72.4	73.7	74.7	75.7	76.5	79.9
Aruba.....	73.9	74.7	75.4	76.2	77.0	80.2
Australia.....	80.5	81.5	82.2	82.9	83.5	86.2
Austria.....	78.8	80.0	80.8	81.5	82.2	85.0
Azerbaijan.....	68.4	70.2	71.4	72.3	73.2	76.7
Bahamas.....	71.4	73.4	75.3	76.9	78.5	80.9
Bahrain.....	74.8	75.7	76.4	77.1	77.7	80.7
Bangladesh.....	63.0	65.9	67.7	69.5	71.0	76.2
Barbados.....	75.9	77.2	78.2	78.8	79.5	81.8
Belarus.....	68.4	69.1	70.2	71.4	72.4	76.2
Belgium.....	78.2	79.7	80.8	81.7	82.3	85.0
Belize.....	74.7	76.2	77.4	78.6	79.2	80.9
Benin.....	59.1	61.3	63.3	65.1	66.5	72.2
Bhutan.....	63.5	65.8	67.7	69.4	70.9	76.1
Bolivia.....	63.8	65.5	67.2	68.7	70.2	76.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.5	77.1	80.2
Botswana.....	48.2	54.9	55.5	57.0	58.4	65.2
Brazil.....	71.0	72.3	73.5	74.8	75.9	79.9
Brunei Darussalam.....	76.3	77.1	77.7	78.2	78.6	81.1
Bulgaria.....	72.1	73.2	74.3	75.2	76.1	79.5
Burkina Faso.....	51.3	52.9	54.5	56.1	57.5	66.1
Burundi.....	48.0	50.3	52.4	54.3	56.1	65.7
Cambodia.....	58.1	60.9	63.3	65.6	67.6	74.4
Cameroon.....	50.8	51.0	52.7	54.6	56.2	65.2
Canada.....	79.8	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.6	85.2
Cape Verde.....	69.7	71.3	72.6	73.7	74.7	78.5
Central African Republic.....	45.9	46.9	48.6	50.2	51.7	61.3
Chad.....	48.7	48.7	50.0	51.8	53.6	63.4
Channel Islands.....	78.4	79.1	79.8	80.4	81.1	83.9
Chile.....	77.7	78.5	79.1	79.7	80.2	82.1
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	86.8
China, Macao SAR.....	79.3	80.7	81.4	82.1	82.8	85.7
Colombia.....	71.6	72.8	73.9	74.8	75.7	79.0
Comoros.....	63.0	65.1	67.1	68.9	70.5	75.9
Congo.....	53.3	53.6	54.5	56.1	57.7	65.7
Costa Rica.....	78.1	78.8	79.4	79.9	80.4	82.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	55.2	57.2	59.6	61.8	63.6	70.6
Croatia.....	74.9	76.2	77.1	77.9	78.6	81.6
Cuba.....	77.1	78.6	79.1	79.6	80.1	82.0

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Cyprus	79.1	79.7	80.2	80.8	81.3	83.8
Czech Republic.....	75.4	76.5	77.3	78.1	78.8	81.9
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	66.7	67.3	68.2	69.1	69.9	73.4
Dem. Republic of the Congo	47.7	47.5	48.8	50.3	51.9	61.8
Denmark	77.3	78.3	79.0	79.7	80.3	83.0
Djibouti.....	53.8	55.3	57.1	59.1	60.8	68.5
Dominican Republic	71.6	72.4	73.2	74.0	74.9	77.9
Ecuador.....	74.2	75.0	75.8	76.5	77.2	80.0
Egypt	69.0	70.0	71.1	72.2	73.4	77.7
El Salvador	70.1	71.4	72.5	73.5	74.4	78.3
Equatorial Guinea.....	48.8	50.1	52.1	54.1	56.0	64.6
Eritrea	57.2	59.4	61.4	63.2	64.9	71.1
Estonia	71.3	73.1	74.3	75.5	76.5	80.0
Ethiopia.....	52.5	55.0	57.2	59.1	60.9	68.7
Fiji	67.8	68.8	69.7	70.5	71.2	76.1
Finland.....	78.3	79.6	80.5	81.2	81.7	84.5
France	79.5	81.2	81.9	82.7	83.3	86.0
French Guiana.....	75.1	75.9	76.7	77.5	78.2	81.1
French Polynesia.....	73.1	74.3	75.3	76.2	77.0	80.2
Gabon	59.2	60.3	62.5	64.4	65.6	71.2
Gambia	54.6	55.8	57.5	58.9	60.4	68.4
Georgia	71.6	71.6	72.6	73.5	74.4	78.4
Germany	78.7	79.9	80.5	81.1	81.6	84.4
Ghana.....	57.1	56.5	58.0	59.7	61.5	69.0
Greece.....	78.1	79.2	80.1	80.8	81.4	84.2
Grenada.....	74.3	75.3	76.2	77.0	77.7	80.1
Guadeloupe.....	78.4	79.1	79.8	80.5	81.1	84.1
Guam	74.6	75.5	76.3	77.1	77.8	80.7
Guatemala.....	68.9	70.2	71.4	72.5	73.6	77.9
Guinea	54.8	57.6	60.1	62.4	64.5	72.7
Guinea-Bissau.....	46.4	47.6	49.6	51.5	53.4	63.0
Guyana.....	64.2	66.8	68.9	70.7	71.9	76.1
Haiti.....	59.6	61.2	62.1	63.8	65.9	72.6
Honduras.....	70.9	72.1	73.1	74.2	75.1	79.1
Hungary	72.4	73.3	74.4	75.4	76.2	79.6
Iceland	81.0	81.8	82.3	82.9	83.4	86.0
India.....	62.0	63.5	65.2	66.8	68.1	73.3
Indonesia.....	68.6	70.7	72.2	73.6	74.7	78.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	69.9	71.3	72.5	73.7	74.7	78.6
Iraq.....	70.2	67.4	70.2	70.6	71.6	76.6
Ireland.....	77.8	79.9	80.5	81.1	81.7	84.5
Israel	79.7	80.7	81.5	82.1	82.7	85.4
Italy.....	80.2	81.2	81.6	82.2	82.8	85.4
Jamaica	70.9	71.8	72.8	73.7	74.4	78.1
Japan	82.1	82.7	83.7	84.4	84.9	87.2
Jordan	71.3	72.5	73.6	74.6	75.5	79.1
Kazakhstan	64.6	64.9	66.0	67.6	69.1	75.3
Kenya.....	51.7	54.2	56.9	58.9	60.0	67.1

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kuwait	76.9	77.6	78.2	78.8	79.4	82.0
Kyrgyzstan.....	66.6	67.8	69.1	70.2	71.3	75.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	62.3	64.8	66.9	68.7	70.3	75.8
Latvia.....	70.8	72.4	73.6	74.6	75.5	79.1
Lebanon.....	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.9	74.9	78.7
Lesotho.....	46.0	45.3	46.9	48.5	49.6	56.3
Liberia.....	55.9	58.1	60.1	62.0	63.8	70.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	72.7	74.0	75.0	75.8	76.6	80.1
Lithuania.....	71.9	71.7	72.7	73.8	74.9	78.7
Luxembourg.....	78.3	79.5	80.3	81.0	81.8	84.6
Madagascar.....	57.7	60.1	62.3	64.0	65.7	71.8
Malawi.....	50.1	52.9	56.3	58.5	59.6	66.1
Malaysia.....	73.0	74.2	75.2	76.0	76.8	80.1
Maldives.....	68.3	71.3	73.1	74.3	75.4	79.5
Mali.....	46.5	48.3	50.2	52.2	54.2	63.8
Malta.....	78.7	79.7	80.3	80.9	81.5	84.2
Martinique.....	78.8	79.6	80.2	80.9	81.5	84.3
Mauritania.....	56.5	56.6	58.2	59.7	61.1	68.8
Mauritius.....	71.8	72.1	72.1	72.7	73.5	77.6
Mayotte.....	75.0	75.8	76.5	77.1	77.7	80.3
Mexico.....	74.8	76.1	77.2	78.1	78.9	81.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	67.6	68.5	69.4	70.3	71.1	76.1
Mongolia.....	64.7	66.4	68.1	69.6	70.9	76.1
Montenegro.....	74.3	74.0	75.3	75.9	76.5	79.8
Morocco.....	69.6	71.2	72.4	73.6	74.6	78.6
Mozambique.....	47.6	47.8	49.2	51.0	52.8	62.0
Myanmar.....	60.4	61.2	64.5	66.6	68.5	74.8
Namibia.....	56.7	61.4	62.2	62.7	63.6	68.2
Nepal.....	63.6	66.6	68.1	69.8	71.3	76.5
Netherlands.....	78.7	80.0	80.6	81.1	81.7	84.2
Netherlands Antilles.....	75.4	76.2	76.9	77.5	78.1	81.1
New Caledonia.....	75.1	76.1	77.0	77.8	78.6	81.9
New Zealand.....	79.3	80.2	81.0	81.7	82.4	85.2
Nicaragua.....	70.8	72.9	74.5	75.7	76.7	78.3
Niger.....	48.1	51.1	53.8	56.3	58.7	67.6
Nigeria.....	46.7	47.8	49.1	51.0	52.9	62.5
Norway.....	79.4	80.6	81.3	82.0	82.5	85.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	72.4	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.2	79.5
Oman.....	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.3	78.0	80.9
Pakistan.....	64.7	66.3	68.0	69.4	70.7	76.0
Panama.....	74.7	75.6	76.3	77.1	77.7	80.4
Papua New Guinea.....	59.0	60.8	62.3	63.9	65.3	71.3
Paraguay.....	70.8	71.8	72.8	73.7	74.5	77.3
Peru.....	71.6	73.1	74.1	75.1	75.9	79.1
Philippines.....	70.3	71.7	72.9	74.0	75.0	78.7
Poland.....	74.6	75.6	76.4	77.2	77.9	80.9
Portugal.....	77.5	78.7	79.4	80.1	80.7	83.2
Puerto Rico.....	77.8	78.7	79.4	80.0	80.6	83.2

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Qatar	74.2	75.5	76.3	77.0	77.7	80.3
Republic of Korea.....	77.5	79.4	80.0	80.6	81.2	83.8
Republic of Moldova.....	67.4	68.4	69.3	70.2	71.0	75.0
Réunion.....	75.7	76.4	77.1	77.6	78.2	80.6
Romania.....	71.4	72.6	73.8	74.8	75.7	79.2
Russian Federation.....	64.8	66.5	67.9	69.3	70.6	74.9
Rwanda.....	46.1	49.9	52.0	54.1	56.2	65.3
Saint Lucia.....	72.5	73.7	74.7	75.6	76.5	79.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	70.6	71.6	72.5	73.3	74.1	77.3
Samoa.....	70.0	71.5	72.8	73.9	74.8	78.4
Sao Tome and Principe.....	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.....	54.5	55.4	57.1	58.6	60.1	68.2
Serbia.....	73.2	74.0	74.7	75.4	76.1	79.4
Sierra Leone.....	44.8	47.4	48.9	50.6	52.5	62.2
Singapore.....	78.8	80.3	81.0	81.6	82.2	84.1
Slovakia.....	73.8	74.7	75.6	76.4	77.2	80.3
Slovenia.....	76.5	78.4	79.1	79.8	80.4	83.3
Solomon Islands.....	63.5	66.0	67.9	69.2	70.3	74.7
Somalia.....	49.4	49.6	51.5	53.4	55.4	64.8
South Africa.....	53.1	51.6	52.9	54.6	55.9	62.3
Spain.....	79.8	80.9	81.6	82.4	83.0	85.5
Sri Lanka.....	73.0	73.9	74.9	75.8	76.6	80.0
Sudan.....	56.7	58.0	59.8	61.7	63.3	70.0
Suriname.....	68.1	68.9	69.9	71.0	72.1	76.0
Swaziland.....	46.1	45.8	48.7	51.9	52.8	58.6
Sweden.....	80.1	80.9	81.6	82.2	82.8	85.2
Switzerland.....	80.7	81.8	82.5	83.2	83.8	86.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....	73.1	74.1	75.1	75.9	76.7	80.0
Tajikistan.....	64.4	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.....	68.2	68.8	69.9	71.2	72.4	77.2
Timor-Leste.....	58.2	60.8	63.2	65.4	67.4	74.2
Togo.....	60.4	62.4	64.0	65.5	66.8	72.4
Tonga.....	71.1	71.8	72.4	73.1	73.8	77.0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	68.3	69.4	70.5	71.6	72.7	76.3
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.....	64.2	64.7	66.2	67.6	68.9	73.8
Uganda.....	48.1	52.4	55.6	58.0	59.8	67.8
Ukraine.....	67.7	68.2	69.1	70.3	71.3	75.1
United Arab Emirates.....	76.7	77.4	78.1	78.7	79.2	82.0
United Kingdom.....	78.5	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.1
United Republic of Tanzania.....	52.0	55.4	58.3	60.2	61.6	68.5
United States of America.....	78.3	79.2	79.9	80.5	81.0	83.3
United States Virgin Islands.....	78.1	78.9	79.7	80.4	81.1	84.1
Uruguay.....	75.2	76.2	77.1	77.9	78.6	81.5
Uzbekistan.....	67.2	67.7	68.8	70.0	71.1	75.2

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>
Vanuatu.....	68.4	70.0	71.5	72.7	73.8	78.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	72.8	73.8	74.7	75.5	76.3	79.5
Viet Nam	73.1	74.3	75.4	76.4	77.2	80.4
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.....	41.6	45.2	49.4	52.4	53.7	62.4
Zimbabwe.....	41.2	44.1	50.4	56.1	60.0	69.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

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	51.7	47.3	43.2	39.7	36.6	22.9
Afghanistan	168.1	157.0	146.9	136.8	126.5	76.4
Albania	18.3	16.1	14.2	12.5	11.4	8.0
Algeria.....	37.4	31.1	25.8	21.7	18.9	11.1
Angola	132.9	117.5	105.3	96.6	88.1	51.0
Argentina.....	15.0	13.4	12.0	10.7	9.6	6.0
Armenia.....	29.2	25.2	22.2	19.7	17.6	10.9
Aruba.....	17.4	15.5	14.0	12.6	11.1	7.5
Australia	5.4	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	2.6
Austria	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2
Azerbaijan	49.7	43.4	39.2	36.1	33.2	21.7
Bahamas	12.4	9.0	7.9	7.0	6.5	4.9
Bahrain	11.2	9.9	8.9	8.3	7.7	5.8
Bangladesh	57.2	44.7	37.3	30.6	25.3	11.8
Barbados.....	12.1	10.1	9.4	8.8	8.1	6.1
Belarus.....	9.7	9.3	8.8	8.2	7.7	5.7
Belgium	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.2
Belize.....	19.3	16.7	15.2	13.7	12.6	8.7
Benin	93.5	84.9	77.1	70.5	64.7	43.6
Bhutan	52.7	44.5	38.0	32.5	28.0	15.6
Bolivia.....	55.6	45.6	38.1	32.6	27.1	14.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	14.0	12.8	12.0	11.3	10.7	6.3
Botswana.....	60.9	36.2	31.2	27.1	23.6	13.5
Brazil.....	27.3	23.5	20.2	16.9	14.1	7.3
Brunei Darussalam	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.3
Bulgaria.....	13.2	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.0	6.0
Burkina Faso.....	86.8	80.1	75.9	72.2	68.7	47.2
Burundi.....	105.8	98.3	91.0	84.2	77.8	44.3
Cambodia	72.4	62.3	52.8	43.9	36.0	15.2
Cameroon	89.4	86.9	79.8	73.3	67.5	38.3
Canada.....	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.4
Cape Verde.....	31.2	25.8	21.4	18.5	16.1	9.1
Central African Republic.....	113.1	105.5	97.3	90.0	83.5	48.5
Chad	132.0	129.9	123.3	115.9	108.0	72.4
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	25.6	22.9	20.4	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.....	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.3
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.....	76.6	79.3	77.5	71.6	65.9	39.6
Costa Rica	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire.....	92.3	86.8	79.5	72.5	66.5	44.6
Croatia.....	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.0	3.8
Cuba	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.2

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
Cyprus	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	3.4
Czech Republic.....	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	49.9	48.0	45.6	42.7	39.9	27.4
Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	112.0	116.8	109.4	102.6	95.0	56.1
Denmark.....	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.1
Djibouti.....	94.5	85.0	75.2	66.0	57.9	28.6
Dominican Republic.....	35.1	29.6	25.1	21.4	18.4	10.0
Ecuador.....	24.9	21.1	17.6	14.0	11.5	6.0
Egypt.....	39.5	34.8	30.2	25.6	21.4	10.7
El Salvador.....	26.4	21.5	17.5	14.4	12.1	7.3
Equatorial Guinea.....	105.6	99.6	90.9	82.2	74.2	42.0
Eritrea.....	61.8	54.3	48.1	42.6	37.9	22.1
Estonia.....	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.4	4.1
Ethiopia.....	88.0	79.1	70.9	63.2	56.4	31.5
Fiji.....	21.6	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.7	9.2
Finland.....	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.4
France.....	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0
French Guiana.....	14.8	13.4	11.8	10.4	9.1	6.8
French Polynesia.....	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.1	4.8
Gabon.....	58.2	51.1	43.5	38.0	33.5	20.2
Gambia.....	85.2	76.5	72.2	68.4	64.6	43.2
Georgia.....	34.5	34.5	30.2	26.8	23.5	11.9
Germany.....	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2
Ghana.....	70.4	73.4	67.0	60.6	54.0	30.3
Greece.....	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.7
Grenada.....	15.5	13.4	11.7	10.5	9.7	7.5
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.....	110.0	98.4	88.0	78.7	70.2	40.3
Guinea-Bissau.....	120.8	114.0	104.5	95.8	87.4	50.5
Guyana.....	49.5	42.4	37.0	32.7	29.0	19.0
Haiti.....	69.5	62.4	60.9	53.1	42.0	18.2
Honduras.....	31.6	28.1	24.8	21.5	18.5	13.3
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.....	61.8	54.6	49.5	45.3	41.6	28.1
Indonesia.....	34.2	26.6	21.3	17.6	15.0	8.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	35.1	29.1	24.2	20.1	17.2	9.6
Iraq.....	36.5	33.2	30.1	28.4	24.6	11.9
Ireland.....	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.8
Israel.....	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4
Italy.....	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.1
Jamaica.....	25.9	23.3	21.5	19.8	18.3	12.0
Japan.....	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
Jordan.....	23.2	19.4	16.5	14.5	12.9	8.2
Kazakhstan.....	32.0	25.6	23.9	21.6	19.1	10.5
Kenya.....	70.5	63.9	57.2	52.2	48.2	27.6

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
Kuwait.....	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	7.5	5.7
Kyrgyzstan.....	40.3	37.3	34.1	31.3	28.8	18.7
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	60.3	49.8	41.3	33.8	27.9	12.8
Latvia.....	10.0	9.0	8.3	7.6	7.0	5.0
Lebanon.....	25.2	22.0	19.2	17.0	14.8	8.8
Lesotho.....	79.0	69.6	60.7	53.5	47.6	24.7
Liberia.....	103.3	95.1	87.7	80.4	73.8	49.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	20.9	18.0	15.8	14.2	12.8	8.7
Lithuania.....	7.7	8.9	7.4	7.0	6.5	4.7
Luxembourg.....	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	2.6
Madagascar.....	74.7	65.2	57.3	50.9	45.2	25.7
Malawi.....	96.5	83.7	74.0	67.0	61.6	41.6
Malaysia.....	10.1	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.6	5.1
Maldives.....	34.5	24.0	18.1	15.4	13.2	8.0
Mali.....	113.4	106.4	99.6	93.4	87.5	59.7
Malta.....	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.1
Martinique.....	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.3
Mauritania.....	72.7	72.8	68.8	65.3	61.8	41.9
Mauritius.....	15.2	14.6	13.4	12.3	11.3	7.5
Mayotte.....	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	4.7
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
Mongolia.....	47.4	42.1	37.3	33.4	30.0	17.4
Montenegro.....	11.6	8.7	7.5	7.0	6.4	4.9
Morocco.....	37.5	30.6	25.3	21.5	18.6	10.3
Mozambique.....	102.9	90.1	76.9	67.2	60.0	33.5
Myanmar.....	78.3	75.4	63.4	56.0	49.6	28.8
Namibia.....	49.4	35.0	27.2	22.2	19.6	11.8
Nepal.....	54.7	42.2	35.8	29.5	24.3	11.4
Netherlands.....	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.5
Netherlands Antilles.....	14.0	12.8	11.7	10.7	9.7	7.0
New Caledonia.....	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.0
New Zealand.....	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.7
Nicaragua.....	26.4	21.5	18.1	15.9	13.9	10.8
Niger.....	108.1	88.2	81.4	75.2	69.2	46.6
Nigeria.....	113.8	109.4	103.2	94.3	85.9	49.6
Norway.....	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	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.....	70.6	63.9	57.4	51.7	46.8	27.3
Panama.....	20.6	18.2	15.7	13.5	11.6	6.5
Papua New Guinea.....	56.4	50.8	45.3	40.1	35.6	20.9
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.....	27.7	23.0	19.2	16.7	14.6	8.7
Poland.....	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.3
Portugal.....	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4
Puerto Rico.....	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	4.6

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
Qatar	9.8	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.8	5.3
Republic of Korea.....	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.4
Republic of Moldova.....	18.9	17.9	17.2	16.4	15.6	10.9
Réunion	7.2	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.6	4.6
Romania	16.7	14.6	12.9	11.4	10.2	6.6
Russian Federation	17.3	11.9	11.2	10.5	9.9	7.3
Rwanda.....	108.8	99.6	92.4	84.6	76.5	43.2
Saint Lucia.....	14.6	12.6	11.2	10.1	9.1	6.5
St. 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
Sao Tome and Principe.....	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.....	62.0	58.4	55.7	53.3	51.0	35.8
Serbia.....	13.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	8.8	6.0
Sierra Leone	109.9	104.3	99.0	93.3	87.0	58.5
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.....	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1
Solomon Islands	54.8	44.3	36.6	31.6	27.5	14.6
Somalia.....	110.6	109.6	101.2	92.7	84.3	48.3
South Africa	59.1	49.1	37.3	33.2	29.7	18.0
Spain.....	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0
Sri Lanka	17.4	15.9	14.2	12.7	11.5	7.5
Sudan.....	73.3	69.1	61.9	55.0	48.9	27.8
Suriname.....	23.8	22.2	20.5	19.1	17.8	12.5
Swaziland	82.3	65.7	53.2	44.7	38.6	19.7
Sweden	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3
Switzerland.....	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.0
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.....	9.6	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	4.5
Timor-Leste.....	78.8	66.7	56.3	47.1	38.9	15.8
Togo	81.0	71.4	65.7	60.1	55.4	36.7
Tonga.....	23.4	21.8	20.3	18.9	17.6	11.7
Trinidad and Tobago	28.9	26.0	23.8	21.6	19.6	12.7
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.....	51.7	50.5	46.2	42.2	38.6	25.1
Uganda	82.3	74.0	66.9	60.9	55.9	31.7
Ukraine.....	13.6	12.4	11.2	10.4	9.7	7.0
United Arab Emirates	10.3	9.7	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.9
United Kingdom.....	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.0
United Republic of Tanzania	74.0	64.8	55.2	48.6	43.2	24.9
United States of America.....	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.1
United States Virgin Islands.....	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.3	5.1
Uruguay.....	14.4	13.1	11.5	10.2	8.9	4.6
Uzbekistan.....	49.6	48.0	44.5	40.8	37.5	24.6

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>
Vanuatu	34.3	28.3	23.5	19.5	16.9	9.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic 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.....	104.3	94.6	78.4	69.1	61.7	34.4
Zimbabwe.....	68.9	57.7	45.9	40.6	36.6	21.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

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

<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>
World.....	77.4	71.1	64.6	58.7	53.7	31.3
Afghanistan	252.0	235.4	219.9	203.8	187.4	106.9
Albania	20.2	17.6	15.3	13.3	12.1	8.4
Algeria.....	40.6	33.2	27.4	22.8	19.9	11.7
Angola	231.3	205.0	181.2	163.1	147.0	78.8
Argentina.....	17.4	15.5	13.8	12.4	11.2	7.0
Armenia.....	32.3	27.6	24.2	21.4	18.9	11.5
Aruba.....	20.1	17.7	15.9	14.2	12.4	8.3
Australia	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.1
Austria	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.0
Azerbaijan	61.0	52.9	47.6	43.6	40.0	25.8
Bahamas	18.6	13.4	10.7	9.5	8.8	6.3
Bahrain	14.5	12.6	10.9	10.2	9.5	7.1
Bangladesh	76.6	57.0	46.4	37.1	30.1	13.3
Barbados.....	13.6	11.4	10.4	9.6	9.0	6.7
Belarus.....	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.1	10.5	7.8
Belgium.....	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.0
Belize.....	24.9	20.8	18.4	16.1	14.7	9.8
Benin	136.6	120.5	106.1	94.5	84.9	52.5
Bhutan	78.3	63.9	52.6	42.9	35.5	18.2
Bolivia.....	72.2	60.6	51.5	44.5	37.6	19.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	17.0	14.6	14.2	13.5	12.9	8.2
Botswana.....	94.2	53.8	39.9	34.3	29.4	15.9
Brazil.....	34.2	29.1	25.4	21.7	18.4	9.8
Brunei Darussalam	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.5
Bulgaria.....	15.8	14.9	13.3	11.8	10.4	7.1
Burkina Faso.....	171.8	157.0	144.4	133.8	123.9	73.9
Burundi.....	180.6	166.0	152.4	139.5	127.3	66.6
Cambodia	104.3	88.6	73.1	58.7	46.6	17.8
Cameroon	149.1	143.7	131.8	119.4	108.6	55.8
Canada.....	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.2
Cape Verde.....	37.9	30.7	25.0	21.4	18.4	10.0
Central African Republic.....	191.8	179.7	164.2	150.1	137.8	74.3
Chad	214.2	210.5	198.1	182.4	166.3	97.5
Channel Islands	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.5
Chile	9.7	8.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	4.8
China	31.8	29.3	26.1	23.1	20.6	12.3
China, Hong Kong SAR.....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.6
China, Macao SAR.....	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.0
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.....	124.0	128.4	125.8	116.1	105.7	58.1
Costa Rica	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.0	9.4	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire.....	133.4	123.1	110.4	98.1	88.1	54.3
Croatia.....	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.4	5.0

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
Cuba	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.7	3.2
Cyprus	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.3
Czech Republic.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea.....	65.0	62.5	59.4	55.3	51.3	33.3
Dem. Republic of the Congo	197.7	197.8	187.7	174.1	159.6	87.9
Denmark	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.2
Djibouti.....	139.8	125.2	109.5	94.4	81.2	36.4
Dominican Republic.....	39.5	33.1	28.1	24.3	21.1	11.9
Ecuador.....	29.9	25.7	21.8	18.0	15.3	8.6
Egypt	46.6	40.6	34.9	29.2	24.2	11.9
El Salvador	30.3	25.9	23.7	21.6	19.6	13.7
Equatorial Guinea.....	179.9	168.4	152.9	136.6	121.5	62.6
Eritrea	87.5	74.9	65.0	56.5	49.4	27.0
Estonia.....	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.2	7.5	5.6
Ethiopia	148.7	131.1	115.7	101.5	88.9	43.4
Fiji	27.1	24.3	22.4	20.8	19.3	11.2
Finland.....	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.4
France	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.8
French Guiana	16.9	15.1	13.3	11.6	10.1	7.6
French Polynesia	11.4	10.4	9.5	8.8	8.1	6.4
Gabon	89.8	80.1	66.4	55.8	47.6	25.9
Gambia	129.1	116.3	107.7	100.5	93.6	58.0
Georgia.....	36.3	36.3	31.7	28.1	24.7	12.5
Germany	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.1
Ghana	113.2	116.9	108.1	96.4	84.6	41.3
Greece	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.5
Grenada	17.7	15.2	13.2	11.7	10.8	8.3
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	172.4	147.6	126.4	109.0	94.4	48.6
Guinea-Bissau	210.6	196.3	178.8	161.9	145.9	77.9
Guyana	67.8	56.5	47.9	41.6	36.4	22.7
Haiti.....	94.3	84.9	80.1	69.4	54.3	30.8
Honduras	43.9	39.5	35.2	31.0	27.2	18.0
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.....	90.2	81.5	73.2	66.1	60.0	38.7
Indonesia	41.9	31.8	24.9	20.3	17.1	9.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	41.0	33.5	27.6	22.6	19.2	10.6
Iraq	45.2	40.6	36.0	33.9	28.9	13.0
Ireland	6.7	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	3.7
Israel.....	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1
Italy	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.8
Jamaica.....	31.2	28.1	25.5	23.2	21.3	13.5
Japan.....	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4
Jordan	26.3	21.8	18.3	15.9	13.9	8.9

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
Kazakhstan	38.5	30.1	28.3	26.1	23.6	13.0
Kenya	113.8	103.6	90.3	80.8	73.4	36.8
Kuwait	10.9	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.4	6.3
Kyrgyzstan	48.6	45.5	42.2	38.9	35.7	23.0
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	81.5	64.9	51.9	41.4	33.5	14.4
Latvia.....	12.0	11.4	10.7	10.0	9.2	6.4
Lebanon.....	30.0	25.9	22.3	19.6	16.9	9.8
Lesotho.....	115.7	103.9	88.1	75.2	65.4	32.5
Liberia	159.5	140.1	125.0	111.5	100.0	60.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	22.9	19.7	17.2	15.4	13.8	9.3
Lithuania.....	9.7	11.5	9.5	9.3	8.8	6.2
Luxembourg.....	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.0	3.6
Madagascar.....	116.9	100.2	86.2	75.2	65.2	31.9
Malawi.....	145.3	120.9	102.7	89.9	81.0	51.2
Malaysia	13.0	11.3	10.2	9.2	8.3	6.5
Maldives.....	42.4	28.4	21.0	17.5	15.0	8.9
Mali	210.0	190.5	173.7	159.3	145.9	87.5
Malta	8.1	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.9
Martinique	8.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.3
Mauritania	120.8	120.4	111.5	104.0	96.5	58.3
Mauritius	18.3	17.4	16.5	15.0	13.8	9.1
Mayotte.....	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	6.1
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
Mongolia	49.7	44.4	39.7	35.7	32.3	19.2
Montenegro	12.7	10.1	8.8	8.2	7.6	6.2
Morocco	45.6	36.3	29.4	24.4	20.9	10.9
Mozambique.....	176.9	153.3	127.8	109.0	95.4	47.1
Myanmar	116.5	111.2	90.5	78.3	68.0	36.4
Namibia.....	72.7	51.6	36.4	27.9	24.0	13.9
Nepal	72.8	53.6	44.4	35.7	28.8	12.8
Netherlands.....	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.3
Netherlands Antilles	15.7	14.2	12.9	11.7	10.6	7.7
New Caledonia	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.4
New Zealand.....	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.5
Nicaragua	32.1	25.7	21.7	19.0	16.7	13.1
Niger.....	209.5	172.1	154.1	137.4	121.1	69.4
Nigeria.....	199.3	187.2	175.0	158.8	143.0	76.4
Norway	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	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	100.2	89.3	78.7	69.8	62.2	33.7
Panama	26.9	23.8	20.8	18.2	15.9	9.2
Papua New Guinea	78.3	68.9	60.8	52.8	46.2	25.5
Paraguay.....	42.5	38.3	34.4	31.0	27.9	18.1
Peru	39.9	32.8	29.2	26.1	23.6	15.2
Philippines.....	33.2	27.1	22.4	19.2	16.6	9.6

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>
Poland.....	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.4
Portugal.....	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.5
Puerto Rico.....	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	5.6
Qatar.....	11.8	10.0	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.5
Republic of Korea.....	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.3	4.5
Republic of Moldova.....	23.2	23.2	22.2	21.5	20.8	15.3
Réunion.....	9.6	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.0
Romania.....	20.2	17.5	15.4	13.6	12.1	7.8
Russian Federation.....	21.5	15.8	14.6	14.1	13.3	10.1
Rwanda.....	170.6	154.9	141.9	128.8	115.8	61.4
Saint Lucia.....	19.1	16.1	14.1	12.5	11.2	7.9
St. 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
Sao Tome and Principe.....	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.....	129.2	119.8	111.5	103.5	95.2	57.9
Serbia.....	15.4	13.9	12.3	11.3	10.3	7.3
Sierra Leone.....	173.5	148.1	139.9	131.2	121.8	76.8
Singapore.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9
Slovakia.....	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.8	5.5
Slovenia.....	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1
Solomon Islands.....	72.9	56.5	45.4	38.5	33.0	16.6
Somalia.....	182.1	180.2	164.6	149.1	134.0	70.6
South Africa.....	86.0	71.7	50.2	42.6	37.6	21.8
Spain.....	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.8
Sri Lanka.....	21.8	19.8	17.6	15.5	13.7	8.7
Sudan.....	120.2	111.0	98.8	86.4	75.3	37.1
Suriname.....	33.1	30.9	28.7	26.7	25.0	17.6
Swaziland.....	126.5	101.7	75.8	60.2	50.5	24.1
Sweden.....	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.1
Switzerland.....	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.7
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.....	13.9	10.3	9.4	9.1	8.6	6.3
Timor-Leste.....	110.5	91.5	75.3	60.8	48.6	18.1
Togo.....	113.8	97.8	87.2	78.0	70.6	43.9
Tonga.....	28.0	25.9	23.9	22.2	20.5	13.2
Trinidad and Tobago.....	36.3	32.8	29.2	26.1	23.5	14.6
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
Turkmenistan.....	65.9	64.3	59.1	53.8	48.8	30.9
Uganda.....	137.7	122.4	108.5	97.2	87.7	43.8
Ukraine.....	17.1	15.4	14.0	13.3	12.4	9.1
United Arab Emirates.....	11.5	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.8	6.5
United Kingdom.....	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	3.9
United Republic of Tanzania.....	124.8	105.8	88.2	75.1	65.2	32.6

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>
United States of America.....	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.1
United States Virgin Islands.....	11.2	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.1	5.7
Uruguay.....	17.6	16.2	14.2	12.5	11.0	5.7
Uzbekistan.....	59.7	57.8	53.6	49.1	45.2	29.2
Vanuatu.....	42.1	34.0	27.7	22.6	19.4	10.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic 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.....	177.2	160.3	132.2	112.3	98.5	48.6
Zimbabwe.....	111.8	94.2	72.3	60.3	52.8	28.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2009 are considered.

TABLE A.20. HIV PREVALENCE IN THE COUNTRIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2009 AND 2025

Country	Prevalence (percentage)		Change between 2009 and 2025	Assumed coverage of child treatment in 2015 (percentage)	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2015 (percentage)
	2009	2025			
<i>Africa</i>					
1. Angola.....	2.2	1.9	-0.3	51	50
2. Benin.....	1.3	1.1	-0.2	57	90
3. Botswana.....	24.7	20.1	-4.5	95	90
4. Burkina Faso.....	1.6	1.5	-0.2	40	70
5. Burundi.....	1.7	0.6	-1.1	40	46
6. Cameroon.....	5.4	4.1	-1.2	40	50
7. Central African Republic.....	6.5	5.6	-0.9	45	45
8. Chad.....	3.6	3.0	-0.6	40	40
9. Congo.....	3.6	2.7	-1.0	40	40
10. Côte d'Ivoire.....	4.7	3.1	-1.6	40	56
11. Dem. Republic of the Congo.....	1.3	1.1	-0.2	40	48
12. Djibouti.....	3.2	2.6	-0.6	60	40
13. Equatorial Guinea.....	3.7	3.4	-0.3	40	62
14. Eritrea.....	1.3	1.0	-0.3	40	40
15. Ethiopia.....	2.1	1.8	-0.3	40	60
16. Gabon.....	6.4	5.8	-0.7	40	84
17. Ghana.....	2.0	1.7	-0.3	40	40
18. Guinea.....	1.7	1.3	-0.5	61	54
19. Guinea-Bissau.....	1.8	1.6	-0.2	40	40
20. Kenya.....	7.9	6.5	-1.4	48	76
21. Lesotho.....	23.5	21.7	-1.8	53	52
22. Liberia.....	1.7	1.3	-0.4	40	40
23. Malawi.....	11.9	9.9	-2.0	62	70
24. Mali.....	1.6	1.3	-0.3	44	82
25. Mozambique.....	12.8	10.7	-2.1	40	48
26. Mauritius.....	1.8	1.4	-0.4	40	40
27. Namibia.....	15.6	14.1	-1.5	95	90
28. Nigeria.....	3.2	2.8	-0.4	40	52
29. Rwanda.....	2.9	1.5	-1.4	95	90
30. Sierra Leone.....	1.7	1.4	-0.3	40	40
31. South Africa.....	18.8	16.4	-2.4	53	56
32. Sudan.....	1.4	1.3	-0.1	40	40
33. Swaziland.....	26.7	24.6	-2.1	61	84
34. Togo.....	3.5	2.8	-0.7	40	40
35. Uganda.....	5.1	2.8	-2.2	40	65
36. United Republic of Tanzania.....	6.3	5.4	-0.9	40	62
37. Zambia.....	15.2	13.3	-1.9	40	90
38. Zimbabwe.....	14.6	7.2	-7.3	40	40
<i>Asia</i>					
1. Cambodia.....	1.1	0.6	-0.5	95	90
2. China.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	62	40
3. India.....	0.4	0.3	-0.1	40	40
4. Thailand.....	1.4	1.0	-0.4	95	90

TABLE A.20 (continued)

Country	Prevalence (percentage)		Change between 2009 and 2025	Assumed coverage of child treatment in 2015 (percentage)	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2015 (percentage)
	2009	2025			
<i>Europe</i>					
1. Estonia.....	1.2	0.6	-0.6	95	76
2. Russian Federation	1.0	0.7	-0.4	40	40
3. Ukraine.....	1.7	1.4	-0.3	95	40
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
1. Bahamas	3.1	2.5	-0.6	92	86
2. Barbados.....	1.2	0.9	-0.3	95	90
3. Belize	2.1	1.9	-0.2	95	90
4. Brazil.....	0.7	0.6	-0.1	95	90
5. Dominican Republic.....	1.1	0.7	-0.4	48	40
6. Guyana	2.5	2.0	-0.5	95	90
7. Haiti.....	2.2	2.1	-0.1	78	82
8. Honduras	0.7	0.4	-0.3	90	78
9. Jamaica.....	1.6	1.3	-0.2	95	86
10. Suriname	2.7	2.4	-0.2	95	90
11. Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	1.2	-0.3	95	90
<i>Northern America</i>					
1. United States of America.....	0.7	0.5	-0.2	99	99
<i>Oceania</i>					
1. Papua New Guinea	1.8	1.9	0.1	40	88

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2009). *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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