

# World Population Prospects The 2006 Revision

Highlights



United Nations



**Department of Economic and Social Affairs**  
Population Division

# **World Population Prospects**

## **The 2006 Revision**

Highlights



United Nations  
New York, 2007

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

#### **NOTE**

The designations employed in this report and the material presented in it 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, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term “country” as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations “more developed”, “less developed” and “least developed” countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the developing process.

## PREFACE

This report presents the highlights from the results of the *2006 Revision* of the official world population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' Population Division. The *2006 Revision* is the twentieth round of global demographic estimates and projections undertaken by the Population Division since 1950.

The full results of the *2006 Revision* will be presented in a series of three volumes currently under preparation. The first volume<sup>1</sup> will provide the comprehensive tables presenting the major demographic indicators for each country for 1950-2050; the second volume<sup>2</sup> will contain the distributions by age and sex of the population of each country for the period 1950-2050, and the third volume<sup>3</sup> will be devoted to an analysis of the results obtained.

Data will also be distributed in digital form. Interested users can purchase a CD-ROM containing the major results of the *2006 Revision*. A description of data contained in the CD-ROM and an order form will be posted on the web site of the Population Division at [www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org).

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

In particular, 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 United Nations Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The Population Division is grateful to the Statistics Division for its continuing cooperation.

Selected output from the *2006 Revision* as well as other population information may be accessed on the World Wide Web site of the Population Division at [www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org). For further information about the *2006 Revision*, please contact Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (Fax: 1 212 963 2147).

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tables presented in this report make use of the following symbols:

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

An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (magnitude zero).

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed.

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 start on 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.

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. In addition, for statistical convenience, the regions are classified as belonging to either of two categories: more developed or less developed. The less developed regions include all the regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The more developed regions comprise Australia/New Zealand, Europe, Northern America and Japan.

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

The following abbreviations have been used:

AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
MDG	Millennium Development Goals

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lower projected levels of HIV prevalence depend on the realization of the commitments made by Governments in the 2000 Millennium Declaration<sup>4</sup> and the 2001 United Nations Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS<sup>5</sup>. In particular, the projected population trends depend on achieving a major increase in the proportion of AIDS patients who get antiretroviral therapy to treat the disease and on the success of efforts to control the further spread of HIV. In the *2006 Revision*, the 62 countries considered to be highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic include 40 located in Africa. In projecting the effect of the disease, it is assumed that 31 of the most affected countries will manage to provide by 2015 antiretroviral treatment to 70 per cent or more of the persons suffering from AIDS. In the rest of the affected countries, treatment levels are expected to be lower, reaching between 40 per cent and 50 per cent by 2015. It is further assumed that persons receiving treatment survive, on average, 17.5 years instead of the 10 years expected in the absence of treatment. Mainly as a result of these assumptions and owing to the downward revision of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in countries where nationally representative data on the epidemic have become available, an estimated 32 million fewer deaths are projected to occur during 2005-2020 in the 62 countries most affected by the epidemic according to the *2006 Revision* than would have occurred if death rates were the same as in the *2004 Revision*. These changes also contribute to make the population projected to 2050 in the *2006 Revision* larger than that in the *2004 Revision* (9.2 billion vs. 9.1 billion).

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

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

1. In July 2007 the world population will reach 6.7 billion, 547 million more than in 2000 or a gain of 78 million persons annually. Assuming that fertility levels continue to decline, the world population is expected to reach 9.2 billion in 2050 and to be increasing by about 30 million persons annually at that time, according to the medium variant.
2. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. In the medium variant, fertility of the world declines from 2.55 children per woman today to slightly over 2 children per woman in 2050. If fertility were to remain about half a child

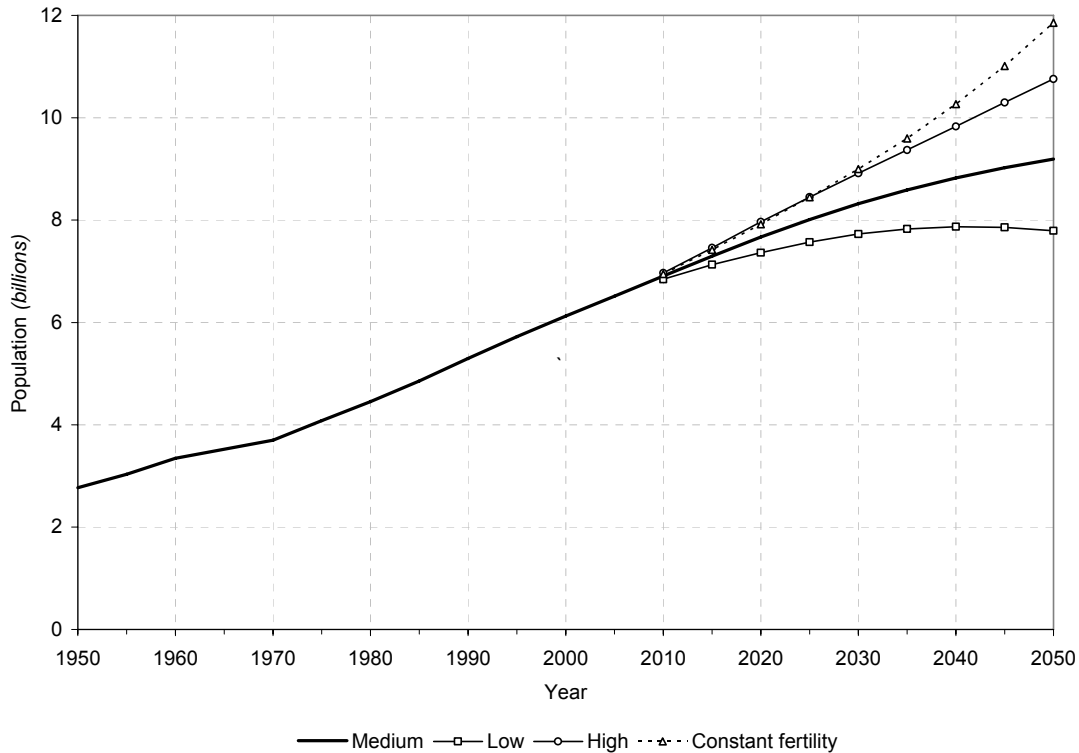
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<sup>4</sup> See General Assembly Resolution A/Res/55/2.

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

above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.8 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 7.8 billion by mid-century. That is, at the world level, continued population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.

**Figure 1. Population of the world, 1950-2050, by projection variants**



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

3. Because of its low and declining rate of population growth, the population of developed countries as a whole is expected to remain virtually unchanged between 2007 and 2050, at about 1.2 billion, according to the medium variant. In contrast, the population of the 50 least developed countries will likely more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2007 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Growth in the rest of the developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.6 billion to 6.2 billion between 2007 and 2050 according to the medium variant.
4. Slow population growth brought about by reductions in fertility leads to population ageing, that is, it produces populations where the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases. In the more developed regions, 20 per cent of 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 there will be more than twice as many older persons in developed countries than children.

5. Population ageing is less advanced in developing countries. Nevertheless, the populations of a majority of them are posed to enter a period of rapid population ageing. In developing countries as a whole, just 8 per cent of the population is today aged 60 years or over but by 2050, 20 per cent of their population is expected to be in that age range.
6. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected to almost triple, increasing from 673 million in 2005 to 2 billion by 2050. Over the same period, the share of older persons living in developing countries is expected to rise from 64 per cent to nearly 80 per cent in 2050.
7. A feature of ageing populations is that 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 to triple, that of persons aged 80 or over (the oldest-old) is projected to increase nearly five-fold, from 88 million in 2005 to 402 million in 2050. Today, about half of the oldest-old live in developing countries but that share is expected to reach 71 per cent in 2050.
8. Although the 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 a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, the populations of Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Timor-Leste and Uganda are projected to at least triple.
9. In sharp contrast, the populations of 46 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, most of the successor States of the former USSR and several small island States are expected to be lower in 2050 than in 2005.
10. Population growth remains concentrated in the populous countries. During 2005-2050, eight countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United States of America, Bangladesh and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.
11. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population in two halves of equal size, can be used as an indicator of population ageing. At the world level, the median age is projected to increase from 28 to 38 years between 2005 and 2050. Europe has today the oldest population, with a median age of nearly 39 years, which is expected to reach 47 years in 2050.
12. The median age is higher in countries that have been experiencing low fertility for a long time. In 2005, 13 developed countries or areas had a median age higher than 40 years. The expected pervasiveness of population ageing is reflected by the fact that in 2050, 93 countries are projected to have median ages above 40 years, 48 of which are developing countries.
13. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, about one in five countries is projected to have a median age less than 30 years. The youngest populations will be found among the least developed countries, eight of which are projected to have median ages below 24 years in

2050: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Uganda (in alphabetical order).

14. As noted above, fertility reductions are the main cause of population ageing. At the world level, fertility is estimated to be 2.55 children per woman, about half the level it had in 1950-1955 (5 children per women). In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.02 children per woman. Average world levels result from quite different trends by major development group. In developed countries as a whole, fertility is currently 1.60 children per woman and is projected to increase slowly to 1.79 children per woman in 2045-2050. In the least developed countries, fertility is 4.63 children per woman and is expected to drop by about half, to 2.50 children per woman by 2045-2050. In the rest of the developing world, fertility is already moderately low at 2.45 children per woman and is expected to decline further to 1.91 children per woman by mid-century, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world.
15. In 2005-2010, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 27 of the 150 developing countries, and those 27 countries account for 9 per cent of the world population. Most countries with very high fertility are poor and belong to the group of least developed countries. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 28 developing countries, which account for 25 per cent of the world population. This group includes China whose average fertility during 2005-2010 is estimated at 1.73 children per woman.
16. Fertility is also below-replacement level in all 45 developed countries or areas, which account for 19 per cent of the world population. In 27 of them, including Japan and most of the countries located in Southern and Eastern Europe, fertility remains below 1.5 children per woman. Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among the vast majority of developed countries and has resulted in rapid population ageing.
17. Another factor contributing to population ageing is the reduction of mortality at adult ages. Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 58 years in 1970-1975 to 67 years in 2005-2010, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 77 years today to 82 years by mid-century, and in the less developed regions life expectancy is projected to rise from 65 years in 2005-2010 to 74 years in 2045-2050.
18. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 55 years, and although it is projected to reach 67 years in 2045-2050, 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.
19. 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, at 68.6 year, is lower than it was in 1960-1965 (69.3 years). The Russian Federation and Ukraine have experienced serious increases in mortality, partly because of the spread of HIV.
20. Despite the advances made in treating people infected with HIV and trying to control the expansion of the epidemic, its impact in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower

population growth continues to be evident in many countries. In Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 49 years in 2005-2010 and is not expected to regain the level it had in the early 1990s before 2045. As a consequence, the growth rate of the population in the region has plummeted, passing from 2.5 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 0.6 per cent annually in 2005-2010 and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.

21. As noted above, the contribution of international migration to population growth in the more developed regions has increased in significance as fertility declines. During 2005-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 103 million which counterbalances the excess of deaths over births (74 million) projected over the period.
22. In 2005-2010, net migration in eight countries or areas more than doubled the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth: Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong (China SAR), Luxembourg, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In addition, in a further eight countries or areas, net migration counterbalanced the excess of deaths over births. These countries are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Channel Islands, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.
23. In terms of annual averages, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Canada (200,000), Germany (150,000), Italy (139,000), the United Kingdom (130,000), Spain (123,000) and Australia (100,000). The countries with the highest levels of net emigration are projected to be: China (-329,000 annually) Mexico (-306,000), India (-241,000), Philippines (-180,000), Pakistan (-167,000) and Indonesia (-164,000).

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## I. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS

### A. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

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

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

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

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

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

World population in 2050 would be substantially higher in the absence of declining fertility anticipated by the medium variant. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels in all countries, world population would almost double by 2050, reaching 11.9 billion. In the high variant, where fertility is assumed to remain mostly half a child higher than in the medium variant, the world population in 2050 would reach 10.8 billion. In the low variant, where fertility is projected to be half a child lower than in the medium variant, world population would still grow, but only to reach 7.8 billion by 2050. In the low variant, the population of the least developed countries will still almost double, to 1.5 billion, but the population of the more developed regions would decline to less than 1.1 billion.

Most of the world's population lives in a few countries. In 2007, almost four out of every 10 inhabitants on earth live in China and India. A further 8 countries account for another 2 out of every 10 of the earth's inhabitants, namely, the United States of America, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Russian Federation and Japan (table A.3). However, most of the countries of the world have small populations. Thus, 77 per cent of the 229 countries or areas covered by the *2006 Revision* have populations of less than 20 million inhabitants in 2007 and taken together account for only 12 per cent of the world's population. By 2025, India is projected to eclipse China in population size and the two will account for about 36 per cent of the world's population. By 2050, in addition to India and China, three least developed countries—Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia—will be among the ten most populous countries in the world. In order of their population size, the United States of America, Indonesia, Pakistan, Nigeria and Brazil are projected to complement the list of 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, 8 countries—India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United States of America, Bangladesh and China, in order of population increment—are expected to account for almost half of the world's projected population increase.

Throughout human history, the growth rate of the world population was generally very low. Growth rates started to increase slowly in the XVII or XVIII centuries as mortality began to decline. At the world level, the population growth rate rose rapidly in the XX century, reaching a peak at 2 per cent per year in 1965-1970 (figure 2). Since then, the growth rate of the world population has been declining, largely as a result of the reduction of fertility in the developing world, so that it reached 1.17 per cent per year in 2005-2010 and is expected to drop further to 0.36 per cent per year by 2045-2050.

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

## B. POPULATION AGE COMPOSITION

The primary demographic consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing. As a population ages, the proportion of older people in the population increases and that of younger persons declines. In 1950, just 8 per cent of the world population was aged 60 years or over. By 2005 that proportion had risen to 10 per cent and it is expected to more than double over the next 45 years, reaching 22 per cent in 2050 (table A.10). Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will nearly triple in size, increasing from 673 million in 2005 to 2 billion by 2050. In contrast, the number of children (persons aged 0-14 years) worldwide will actually decline over the next 45 years, passing from 1.84 billion to 1.82 billion and their share of the total population will drop from 28 per cent to 20 per cent.

Increases in the median age, the age at which 50 per cent of the population is older and 50 per cent is younger than that age, are indicative of the ageing of the population. In 2005, 13 countries, all of them belonging to the more developed regions, had a median age of over 40 years. Leading this group was Japan with a median age of 43 years, followed closely by Germany and Italy; both with a median age of 42 years (table A.11). In contrast, in 2005, the median age in Mali, Niger and Uganda (in alphabetical order) was 16 years or less, making their populations the youngest on the planet.

By 2050, there will be 93 countries with a median age over age 40, 48 in the developing world. That is, population ageing, which is a pervasive reality in developed countries, is expected also to become common in the developing world especially as it occurs over a shorter time span than in developed countries (map 3 and map 4).

Despite the general trend toward population ageing, countries that still have relatively high fertility will have a younger population than the rest by 2050. Mostly least developed countries are in this group. In 2050, the youngest populations will be found in 8 least developed countries whose median ages are projected to be at or below 24 years. These countries include, in alphabetical order, Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger and Uganda (table A.11).

The more developed regions have been leading the process of population ageing and their experience provides a point of comparison for the expected ageing of the population of less developed regions. In 1950, the number of children (aged between 0 and 14 years) in the more developed world was more than twice as large as the number of older persons (aged 60 years and over), with children accounting for 27 per cent of the total population and the elderly for only 12 per cent. By 2005, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions had surpassed that of children (20 per cent versus 17 per cent) and in 2050, the proportion of older persons is expected to be double that of children (33 per cent versus 15 per cent). In 2050, the number of elderly persons in more developed regions is projected to be more than four times larger than estimated for 1950 (95 million in 1950 versus 406 million in 2050) while the number of children is anticipated to decline from 223 million in 1950 to 190 million in 2050.

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

Trends in the number of persons of working age (aged between 15 and 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 more developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age increased between 1950 and 2005, but only slightly (from 61 per cent in 1950 to 63 per cent in 2005). However, it is expected to decline in the future, reaching 52 per cent by 2050. In the less developed regions as a whole, the proportion of the population of working age is expected to decline slightly, passing from 61 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2050. However, among the least developed countries, that proportion will rise from 53 per cent in 2005 to 61 per cent in 2050, an increase that represents both an opportunity and a challenge: the opportunity for economic growth provided that the challenge of creating gainful employment for the growing share of persons of working age is met.

Among the older population, the number and proportion of the oldest-old, that is, persons aged 80 years or over, is rising. In 2005, there were 88 million oldest-old, comprising 1.3 per cent of the world's population. By 2050, this segment of the population is projected to reach 402

million or 4.4 per cent of the total 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 rise from 43 million in 2005 to 284 million in 2050 implying an average annual rate of 4.2 per cent (table I.3). By 2050, 71 per cent of all the oldest-old will be living in less developed regions.

In more than 60 countries, the proportion of oldest-old was higher than at the world level in 2005 (1.3 per cent). This group was led by Sweden and Italy in which more than 5 per cent of the population were aged 80 years or over. By 2050, 92 countries are expected to have a greater share of their population 80 years or older than at the world level (4.4 per cent). In 23 of those countries, led by Japan and Singapore, the proportion of oldest-old will constitute over 10 per cent of the population.

As for the rest of the population, the oldest-old tend to be concentrated in the most populous countries. In 2005, 15.4 million lived in China, 10.6 million in the United States of America and 7.8 million in India. In 2050, those countries will still have the largest numbers of oldest-old: China with 103 million, India with 51 million and the United States of America with 31 million.

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

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

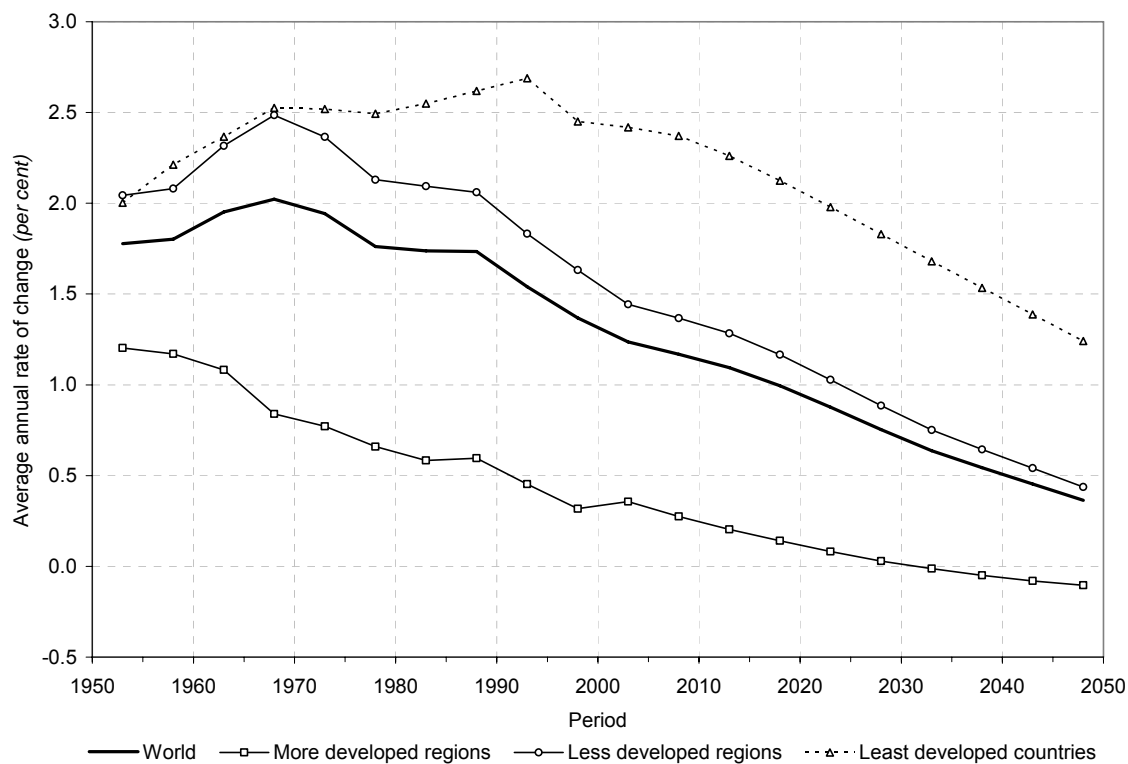
*Source:* Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS BY MAJOR AREAS, MEDIUM VARIANT, 2005-2050  
(percentage)

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

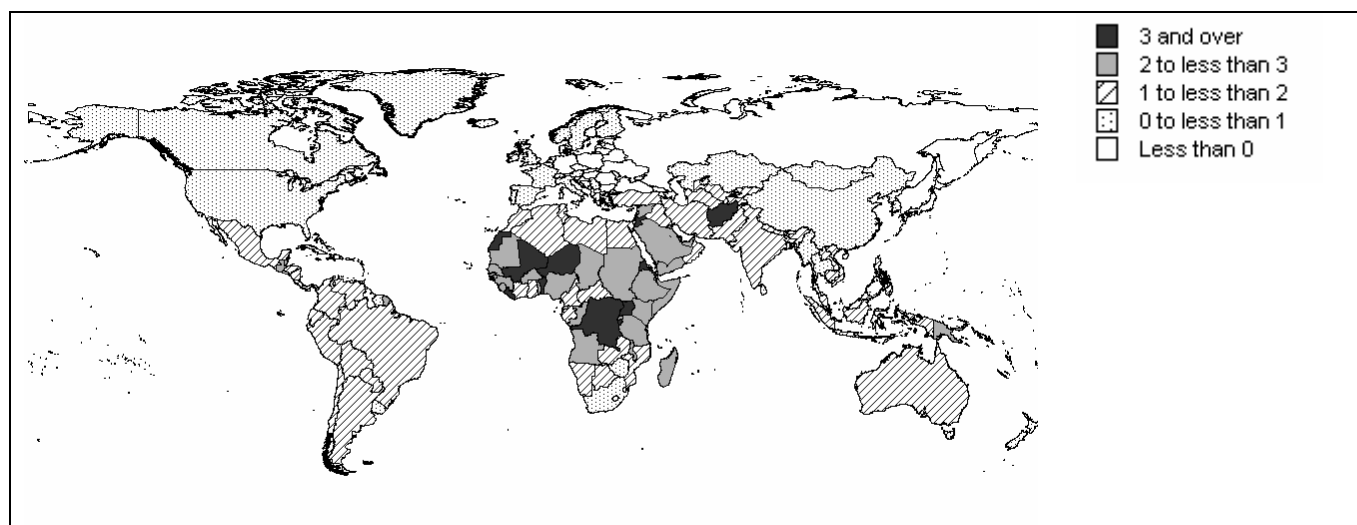
*Source:* Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations.

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



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

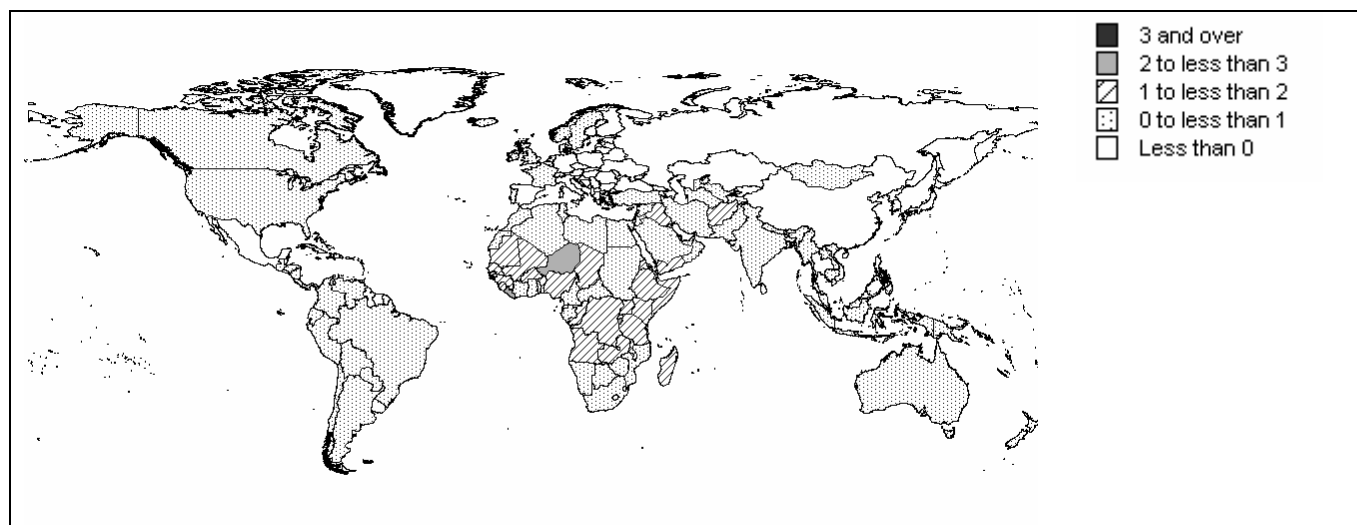
**Map 1. Average annual rate of population change, 2005-2010, medium variant (percentage)**



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

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

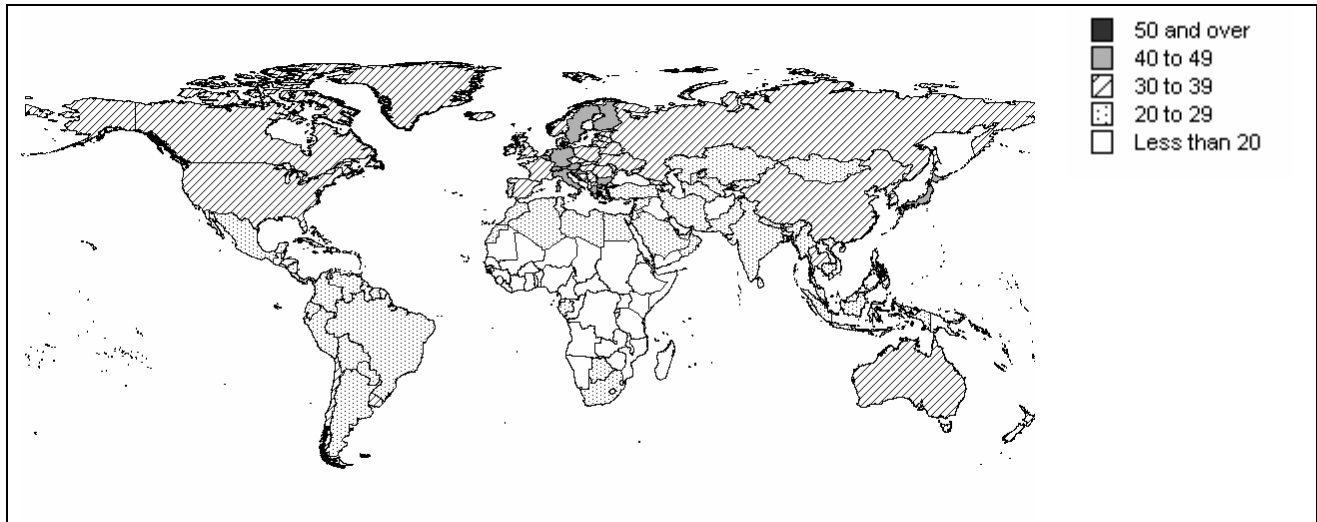
**Map 2. Average annual rate of population change, 2045-2050, medium variant (percentage)**



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

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

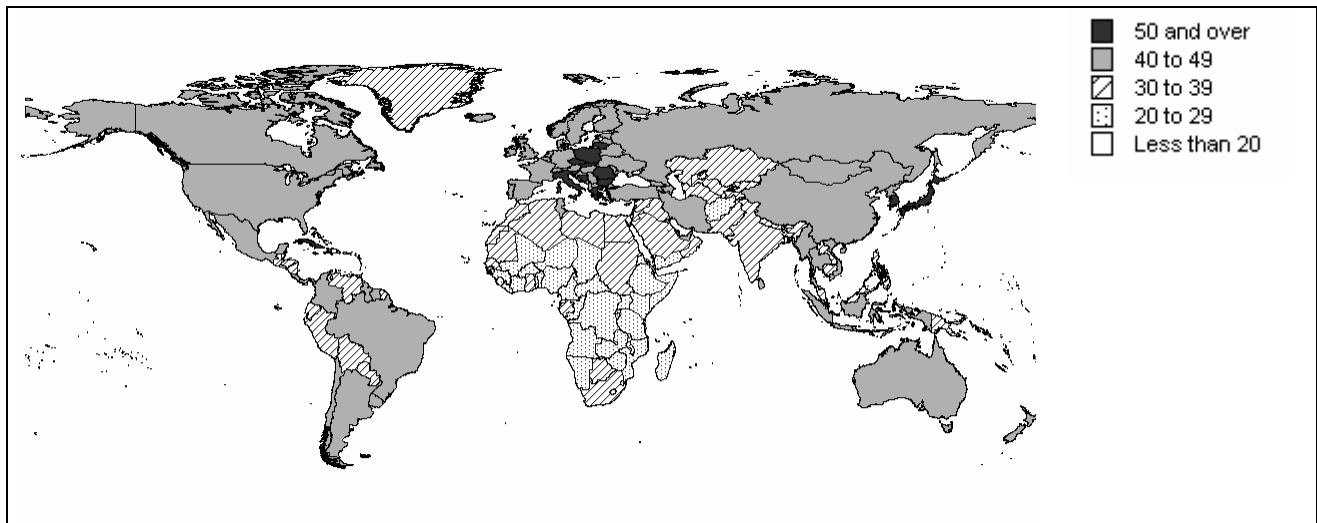
**Map 3. Median age in 2005, medium variant (years)**



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

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

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



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

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

## II. FERTILITY

According to the *2006 Revision*, total fertility—that is, the average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime—is 2.55 children per woman in 2005-2010 at the world level (table II.1). This average masks the heterogeneity of fertility levels among countries. In 2005-2010, 73 countries or areas (45 of them located in the more developed regions) have fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman or below replacement level<sup>6</sup>, whereas 122 countries or areas (all of which are located in the less developed regions) have total fertility levels at or above 2.1 children per woman. Among those 122 countries with fertility levels at or above replacement level, a total of 27 countries have total fertility levels at or above 5 children per woman, 25 of which are least developed countries (table II.2 and map 5).

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

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

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

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

In 2008, the 73 countries where total fertility will be below replacement level in 2005-2010 are projected to account for 43 per cent of the world's population, or 2.9 billion people. Countries with fertility at or above replacement level will account for 3.8 billion persons in 2008, or 57 per cent of the total 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 and throughout the projection period are projected to have only a slightly larger population in 2050 than today. In contrast, the countries whose fertility is currently above replacement level are expected to experience a marked population increase, reaching 6.1 billion by 2050 and accounting then for 67 per cent of the global population.

<sup>6</sup> 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, replacement level is close to 2.1 children per woman.

In the 30 years since the first World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania, in 1974 fertility has declined by more than 20 per cent in 135 developing countries and in 66 of them the decline exceeded 50 per cent. Consequently, women in those countries have on average today half the number of children their mothers had. Countries having the fastest fertility reductions are mostly in Asia (Mongolia, Republic of Korea, Macao (China SAR), Kuwait, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Viet Nam, Bhutan and Hong Kong (China SAR)), but they also include Tunisia and Algeria in Northern Africa and Mexico in Latin America. The average number of children in those countries is currently below 2.38 children per woman.

Although most developing countries are already far advanced in the transition from high to low fertility, 14 countries still had fertility levels of 6 children per woman or higher in 2005-2010 and for 3 of them total fertility levels are greater or equal to 7 children per woman (table II.2 and table A.13). Although the fertility of those 14 countries is projected to decline after 2010 at a pace of about one child per decade, none is expected to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2045-2050 in the medium variant. As a result of those trends, their population is expected to rise from 227 million in 2008 to 642 million in 2050.

All 14 countries involved—Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor Leste and Uganda—are least developed countries 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 importance that high-fertility countries (countries with fertility levels above 6 children per woman) have for the future of world population, in 2005-2010 they account for less than 4 per cent of the world's population in 2008 and are expected to account for 7 per cent by 2050 according to the medium variant. The share of countries with total fertility levels ranging from 4 to 6 children per woman is also small, accounting for 9 per cent of the world's population in 2008 (table II.2). In 2005-2010, the bulk of the population of the developing world lives in 81 countries where total fertility levels ranges from 2.1 to 4 children per woman, countries that account for 44 per cent of the world population in 2008. In the *2006 Revision*, the total fertility of those countries is projected to decline to or below 2.1 children per woman by 2050, that is, their future fertility is no longer constrained to remain at replacement level (2.1 children per woman) once that level is reached.

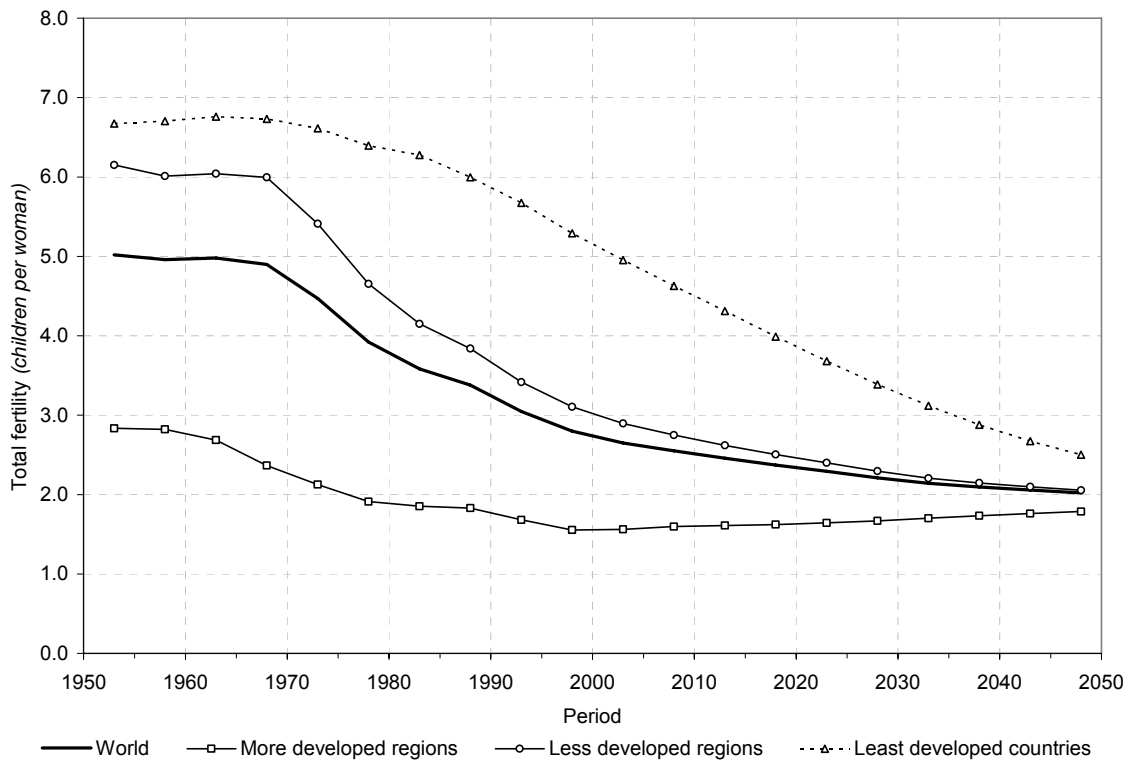
Although 36 countries whose fertility in 2005-2010 is within the range of 2.1 to 4 children per woman are not projected to reach the floor level of 1.85 children per woman, the majority does. Consequently, by 2045-2050, the medium variant projects that 79 per cent of the world's population will live in countries or areas with a total fertility below 2.1 children per woman. A total of 148 countries or areas will be in that group, among which 119 are projected to have a total fertility equal to or lower 1.85 children per woman in 2045-2050. The remaining 29 countries or areas are projected to have total fertility levels between 2.1 and 1.85 children per woman in 2045-2050 accounting for 15 per cent of the world's population.

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

At the world level, total fertility in 2045-2050 is expected to be 2.02 children per woman according to the medium variant (table II.1), the result of 1.79 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.05 children per woman in the less developed regions. That is, although the difference in total fertility between the more and the less developed regions narrows considerably by mid-century, the less developed regions as whole are still expected to have a higher total fertility than the more developed regions. That difference persists in all projection variants. Total fertility in the low variant is expected to be 1.29 children per woman in the more developed regions and 1.57 in the less developed regions. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to be 2.28 in the more developed regions and 2.54 in the less developed regions.

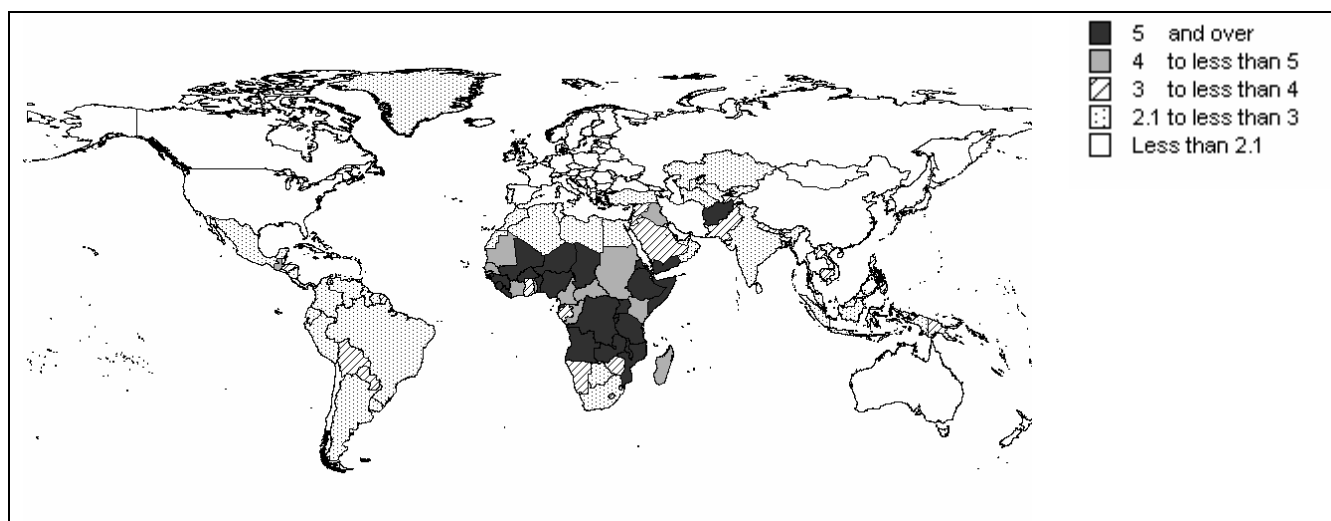


**Figure 3. Total fertility trajectories of the world and major development groups, 1950-2050 (medium variant)**



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

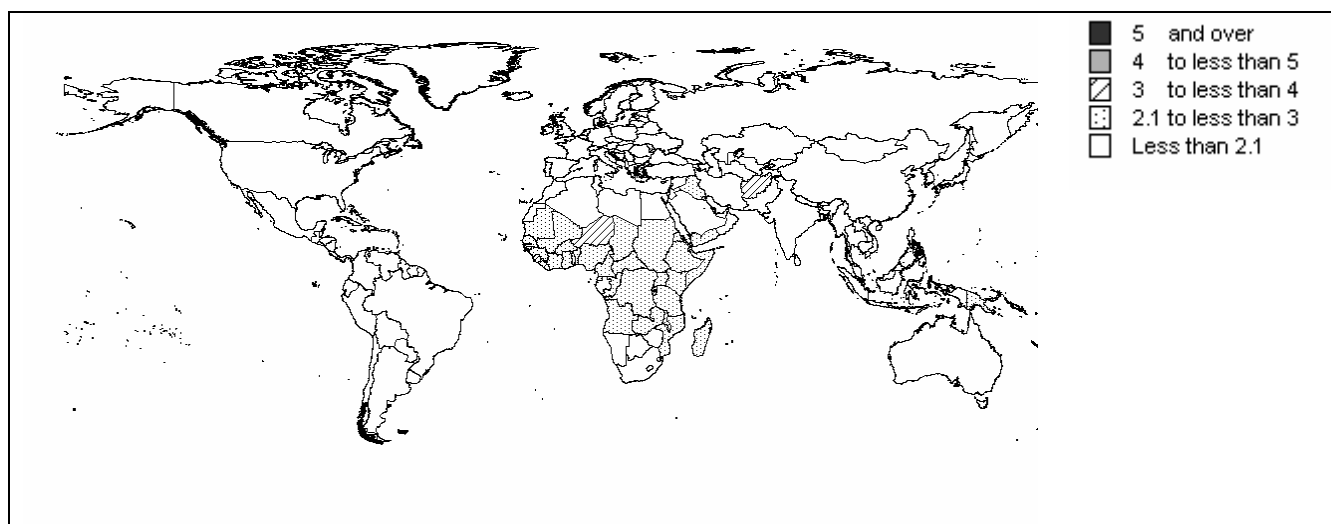
**Map 5. Total fertility, 2005-2010, medium variant (average number of children per woman)**



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

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

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



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

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### 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 of human history. By 1950-1955, life expectancy at the world level was 46 years and it had reached 67 years by 2005-2010. Over the next 45 years, life expectancy at the global level is expected to rise further to reach 75 years in 2045-2050 (table III.1). The more developed regions already had a high expectation of life in 1950-1955 (66 years) and have since experienced further gains in longevity. By 2005-2010 their life expectancy stood at 77 years, 11 years higher than in the less developed regions where the expectation of life at birth was 65 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 years versus 74 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 .....	67.2	75.4
More developed regions .....	76.5	82.4
Less developed regions .....	65.4	74.3
Least developed countries .....	54.6	67.2
Other less developed countries .....	67.9	76.4
Africa .....	52.8	66.1
Asia .....	69.0	77.4
Europe .....	74.6	81.0
Latin America and Caribbean .....	73.3	79.6
Northern America .....	78.5	83.3
Oceania .....	75.2	81.0

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

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

The general upward trend in life expectancy for the more developed and the less developed regions (figure 4) conceals varying 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 life expectancy increase starting in the late 1960s and stagnating levels since the late 1980s. This stagnating trend is strongly influenced by severe declines in life expectancy in Eastern Europe, particularly in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The remaining regions of Europe have life expectancies equal to or higher than that for Northern America.

In Africa, unlike in other major areas, life expectancy increases have been slowing down 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 trends in Africa have set back progress in reducing mortality by at least 15 years. Only in 2005-2010 are life expectancy levels in Africa expected to surpass those last seen in 1990-1995. By 2045-2050, life expectancy in Africa is expected to be 66 years, a full 11 years below the life expectancy of the next lowest major area, Asia.

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

Child mortality (or under-five mortality), expressed as the probability of dying between birth and the exact age of five, is an important indicator of development and the well-being of children. In 1950-1955, almost a quarter (236 per 1,000) of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2005-2010, this rate had fallen to 74 per 1,000 (table A.19). Although child mortality has fallen in all major areas, sub-Saharan Africa has lagged behind other major areas in the transition to low child mortality (figure 6). As shown, sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia had similarly high and declining levels of child mortality in the 1950s, but in the 1980s the pace of decline in sub-Saharan Africa began to lessen. By 2005-2010, under-five mortality had reached 82 per 1,000 in South-central Asia, but it was still 155 per 1,000 in sub-Saharan Africa.

## B. THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AIDS

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

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

The dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as reflected in the *2006 Revision* are consistent with the estimates of HIV prevalence in each country in 2005 as reported by UNAIDS.<sup>7</sup> Beginning in 2005, the *2006 Revision* assumes that changes in behaviour, along with treatment, will reduce the chances of infection. Rates of recruitment into high-risk groups are assumed to decline as well. In light of major expansions in antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage, survival of individuals receiving ART is assumed to increase at a rate determined by projected levels of ART coverage and efficacy. The epidemic is still expanding, and some countries are expected to see

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

increasing levels of HIV prevalence for several more years. Nevertheless, in nearly all highly-affected countries, HIV prevalence is projected to be lower in 2025 than in 2005 (table A.20).

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

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

In countries where HIV prevalence rates are lower, AIDS has mainly slowed down the increase in life expectancy. To assess the impact of the disease on life expectancy in these countries, the medium variant projections are compared with a hypothetical scenario in which AIDS does not exist. One can thus conclude that in 2005-2010, for instance, life expectancy is expected to be lower than it would have been in the absence of AIDS by 2 years in Cambodia and the Dominican Republic, and 1 year in Ukraine. A still 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 rise from a gap of 1 year in 2005-2010 to 1.3 years in 2010-2015. Similarly, in the Russian Federation, such a measure of impact will rise from 0.6 year in 2005-2010 to 2 years by 2015-2020.

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

AIDS reshapes the percentage distribution of deaths by age. In 1985-1990, deaths in Eastern Africa were concentrated among young children and older adults (figure 7), and adults aged 20 to 49 years accounted for only 16 per cent of all deaths. By 2005-2010, a shift has taken place in the distribution of deaths by age, with 29 per cent of all deaths occurring between the ages of 20 and 49. Such large increases in mortality deplete the cohorts that are in the prime of their working and parental careers, creating the potential for severe shocks to economic and societal structures.

The AIDS related mortality and its impact on the potential number of births will reshape the age structure of populations in the affected countries. The effect on the age and sex structure of the population of South Africa in 2015 is shown in figure 8. The age distribution resulting from the No-AIDS scenario is superimposed on the population projected under the medium variant. The adult population (ages 15 years and above) projected to 2015 is a smaller fraction of the population that would have been expected in the absence of AIDS (about 16 per cent less or about six millions smaller). The reduced size of younger cohorts stems from the deaths of large numbers of women during the reproductive ages and to the lower survival prospects of the infected children. Total population in South Africa in 2015 is projected to be 50.3 millions or 14 per cent lower than in the No-AIDS scenario.

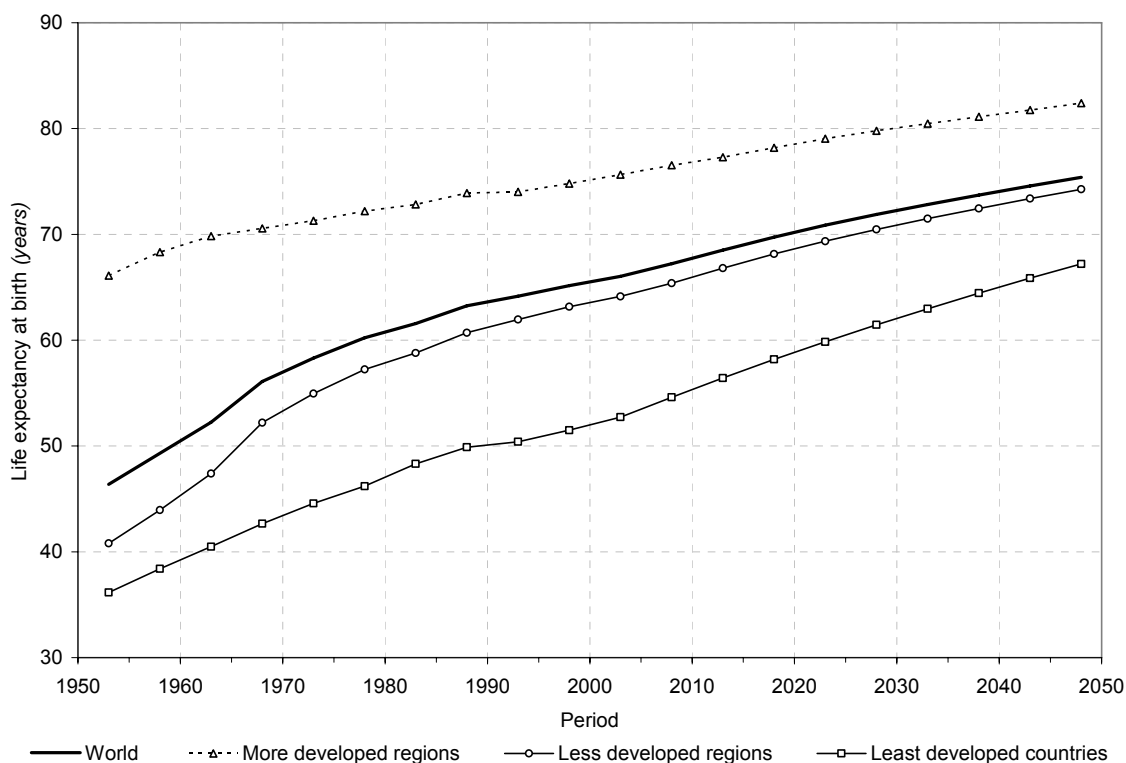
Despite the negative impact of the epidemic on population growth rates, however, the populations of affected countries are generally expected to be larger by mid-century than today, mainly because most of them maintain high to moderate fertility levels. In fact, owing to the downward revision of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS combined with greater access to anti-retroviral therapy and efforts to control the further spread of HIV, all the countries with the highest prevalence in 2005 are expected to experience positive population growth rates between 2005 and 2050. This trend marks a significant reversal from previous projections which forecasted negative population growth rates (mostly attributable to excess mortality due to AIDS) in countries like Swaziland, Botswana and Lesotho.

TABLE III.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX, 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 .....	65.0	69.5	73.1	77.8
More developed regions.....	72.9	80.2	79.4	85.4
Less developed regions .....	63.7	67.2	72.1	76.5
Least developed countries .....	53.4	55.8	65.4	69.1

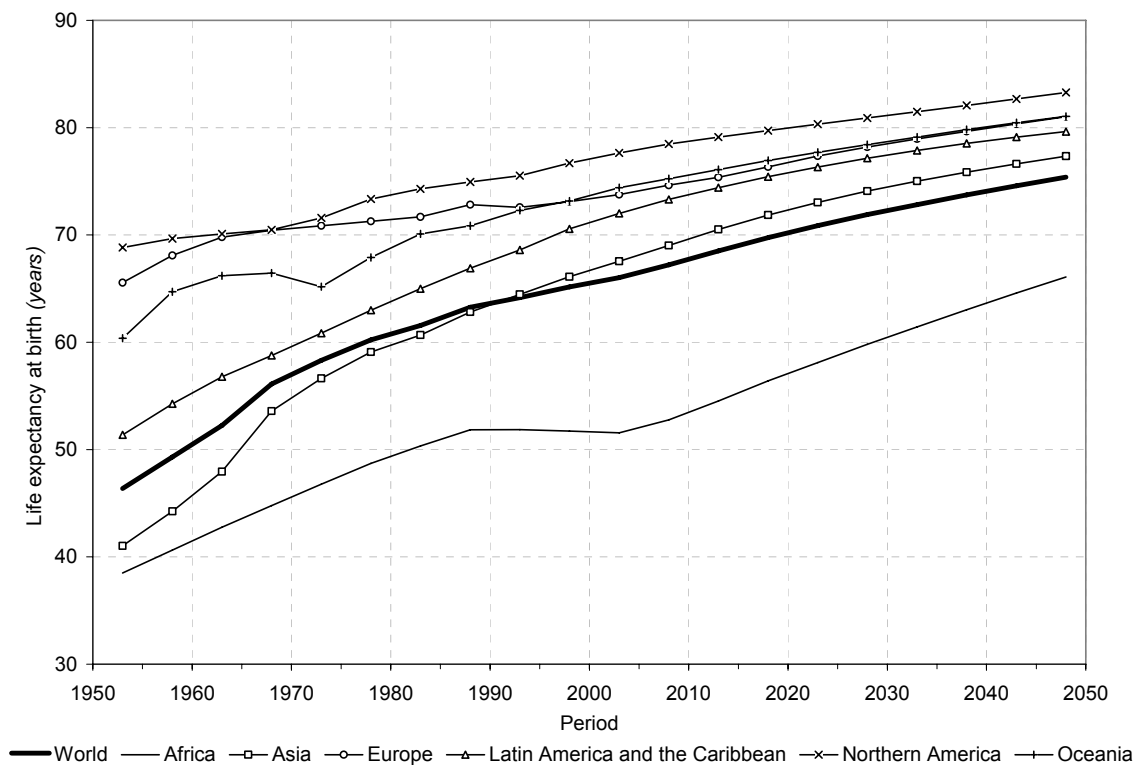
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations.

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



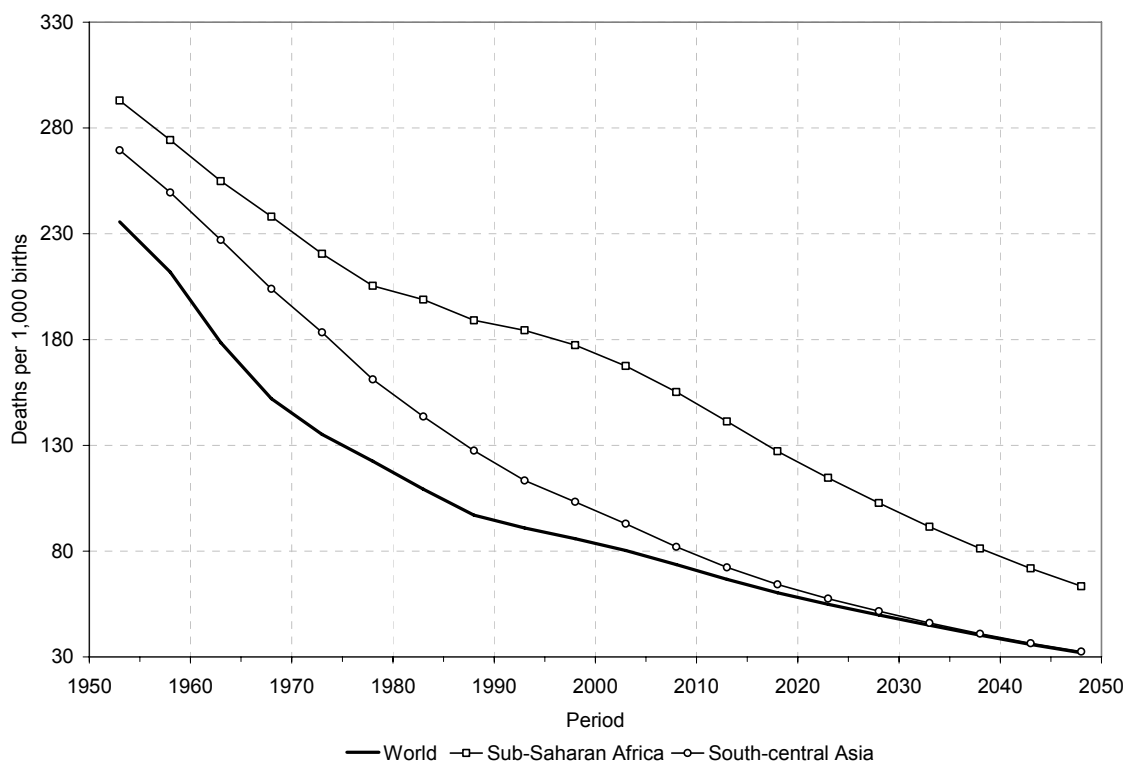
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations.

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



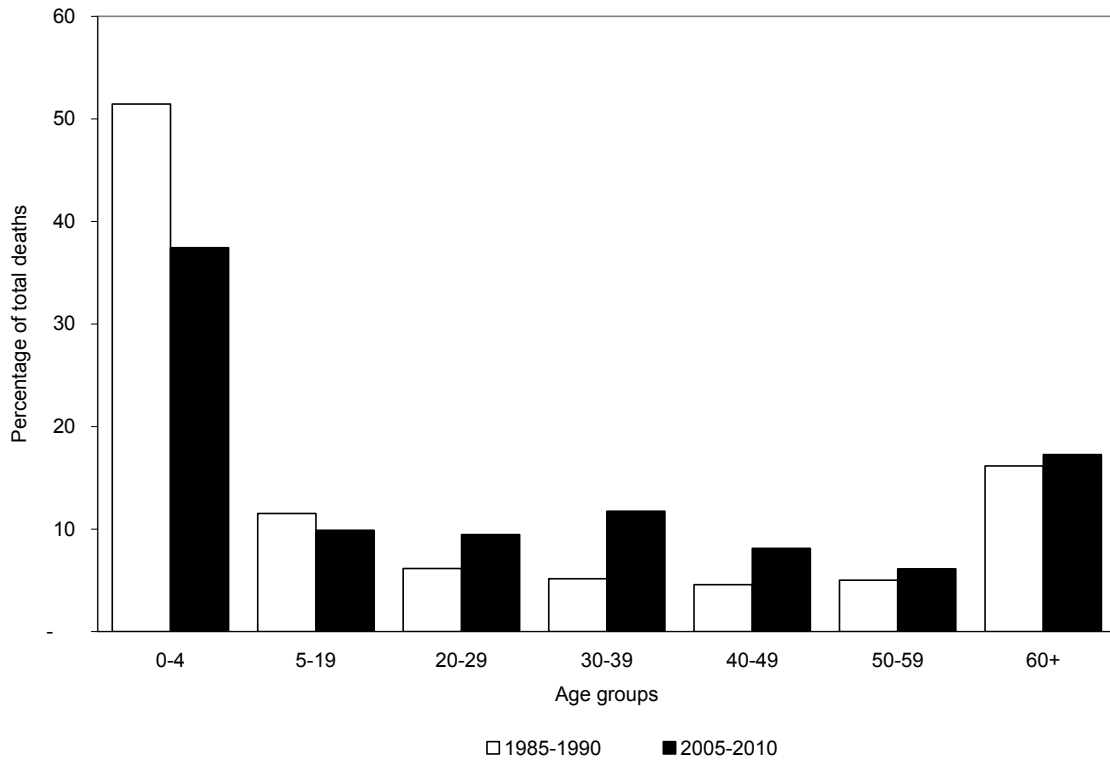
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

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



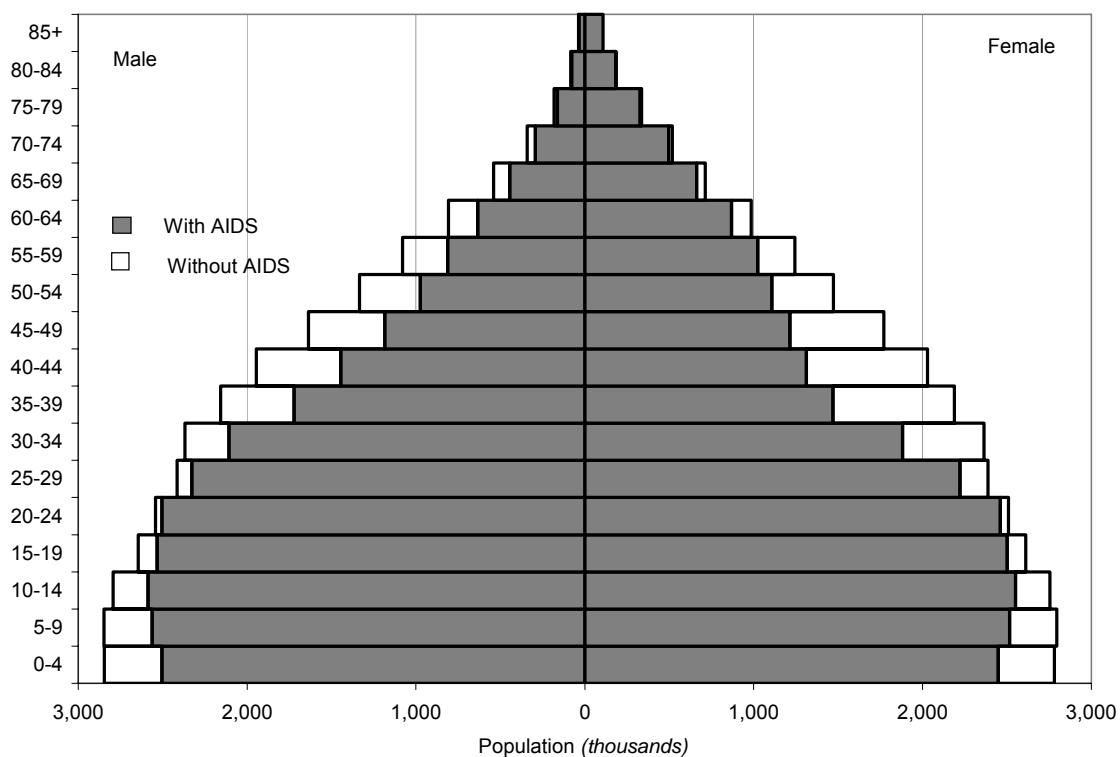
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights. New York: United Nations.

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



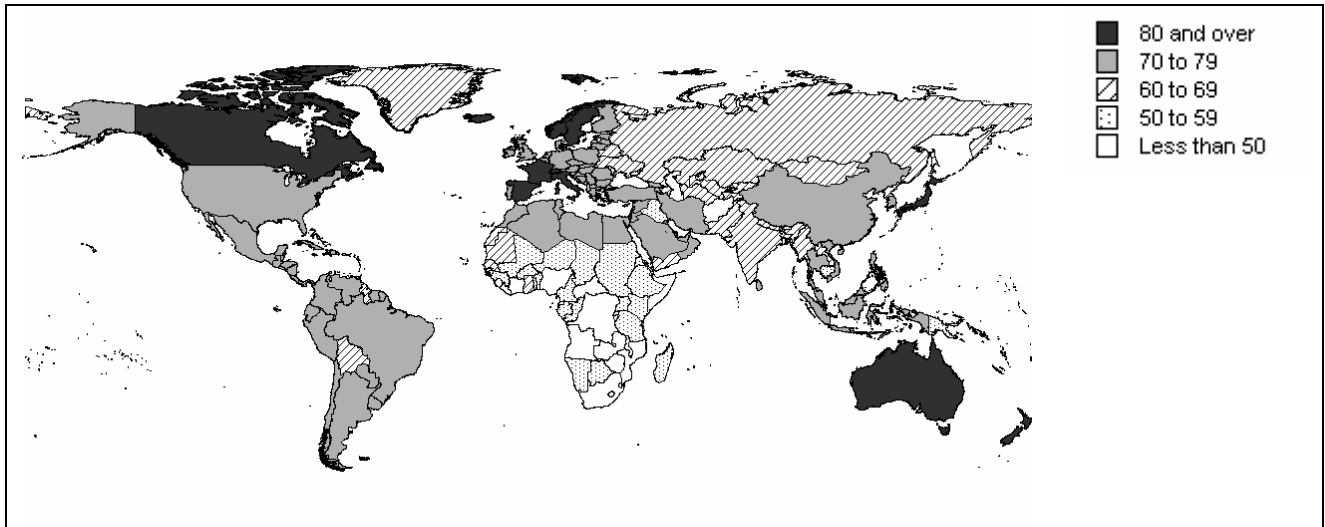
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2007). *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision. Highlights*. New York: United Nations.

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



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

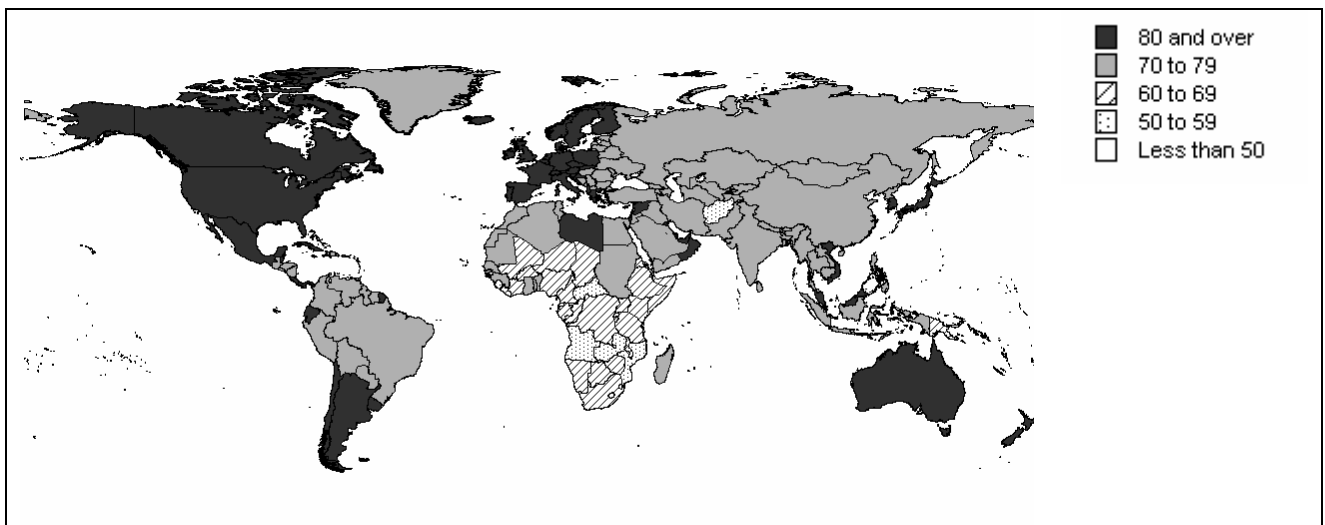
**Map 7. Life expectancy at birth, 2005-2010, medium variant (years)**



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

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

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



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

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

#### IV. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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

With respect to the other major areas, Asia was by far the major source of migrants during 2000-2010 (1.3 million annually), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (1.1 million annually) and then Africa (0.4 million annually). Over the projection period, more than half of all migrants leaving the less developed regions are expected to be from Asia, about 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 of America, 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 these flows have not been exclusively unidirectional. Several countries or areas in the less developed regions have been attracting migrants in large numbers, including Hong Kong (China SAR), 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 in this list of net receivers are receiving refugee flows from neighbouring countries. During 2000-2010, the major countries of origin of migrants, in alphabetical order, are China, India, Indonesia, Mexico and the Philippines. Pakistan and Iran also have high negative net migration, partly as a result of the repatriation of Afghani refugees.

International migration is the component of population change most difficult to define 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 of net migration.

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

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

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

## V. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE 2006 REVISION

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

The future population of each country is projected from an estimated population for 1 July 2005. Because actual population data is not necessarily available at this date, the 2005 estimate is based on the most recent population data available for each country, derived usually from a census or population register, updated to 2005 using all available data on fertility, mortality and international migration. In cases where very recent data are not available, estimated demographic trends are short term projections from the most recent available data. Population data from all sources are evaluated for completeness, accuracy and consistency, and adjusted where necessary<sup>8</sup>.

To project population until 2050, the United Nations Population Division applies assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. This note presents the assumptions underlying the derivation of demographic indicators for the period starting in 2005 and ending in 2050. The *2006 Revision* includes seven projection variants and three AIDS scenarios. The seven variants are: low, medium, high, constant-fertility, instant-replacement-fertility, constant-mortality, and zero-migration. The *World Population Prospects Highlights* focus on the medium variant of the *2006 Revision*, and results from the first four variants are available on-line and traditionally published in volume I of *World Population Prospects* (forthcoming). The full set of results for all variants and scenarios are available only on CD-ROM.

The first five variants, namely, low, medium, high, constant-fertility and instant-replacement-fertility, differ among themselves exclusively in the assumptions made regarding the future path of fertility. The sixth variant, named constant-mortality, differs from the medium variant only with regard to the path followed by future mortality. The seventh variant, named zero-migration, differs from the medium variant only with regard to the path followed by future international migration. Variants differ from each other only for the period 2005-2050.

In addition, the *2006 Revision* includes three AIDS scenarios named No-AIDS, high-AIDS and AIDS-vaccine. These scenarios are variations of the medium variant and differ from each other and from that variant on the path of mortality because they are based on different assumptions regarding the course of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Note that only 62 countries are considered to be significantly affected by the epidemic. Consequently, the AIDS scenarios produce different projections only for those countries.

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

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

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

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

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

### *1. Medium-fertility assumption*

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

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

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

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

### *2. High-fertility assumption*

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

fertility of 1.85 children per woman in the medium variant have a total fertility of 2.35 children per woman in the high variant at the end of the projection period.

### *3. Low-fertility assumption*

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

### *4. Constant-fertility assumption*

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

### *5. Instant-replacement-fertility assumption*

For each country, total fertility levels over the 2005-2050 period are set so that, during each quinquennium, the net reproduction rate is equal to one.

## 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*

For the 62 countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS are made by explicitly modelling the course of the epidemic and by projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections<sup>9</sup> is used to fit past estimates of HIV prevalence provided by UNAIDS so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. Beginning in 2005, the parameter PHI, which reflects the rate of recruitment of new individuals into the high-risk or susceptible group, is projected to decline by half every twenty years. The parameter R, which represents the force of infection, is projected to decline by thirty years. The reduction in R reflects the assumption that changes in behaviour among those subject to the risk of infection, along with increases in access to treatment for those infected, will reduce the chances of transmitting the virus.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) in the *2006 Revision* is modelled via country specific coverage rates of 13 per cent on average in 2005 (varying between 0–90 per

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

cent) and reaching by 2015 on average 60 per cent coverage (40–100 per cent)<sup>10</sup>. PMTCT transmission with treatment is assumed to be 1 per cent. The rate of mother-to-child transmission is projected to decline at varying rates, depending on each country's progress in increasing access to treatment<sup>11</sup>.

In addition, the component of the Reference Group model<sup>9</sup> relative to the survivorship of infected children has been updated to take into account access to paediatric treatment<sup>11</sup>: in the 2006 Revision HIV infected children are split into two subgroups: Fast progressors (those infected *in-utero*) living on average 1.3 years and Slow progressors (those infected after birth through breastfeeding) will survive on average for 14 years without treatment<sup>12</sup>. Explicit inclusion of paediatric treatment is done via country specific coverage rates with an average of 9 per cent in 2005 (varying between 0–99 per cent) and expected to reach 60 per cent on average in 2015 (40–100 per cent)<sup>10</sup>. Annual survival of treated children is 95 per cent, and their mean survival is 19.5 years (median 13.5 years) in the absence of other causes of death<sup>11</sup>.

The 2006 Revision incorporates a longer survival for persons receiving treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART). The proportion of the HIV-positive population receiving treatment in each country is consistent with estimates prepared by the World Health Organization for end of 2006<sup>13</sup> (average in 2005 was 25 per cent varying between 0–100 per cent between countries). Coverage is projected to reach between 40 per cent and 100 per cent by 2015 (average 60 per cent), depending on the current level of coverage. It is assumed that, on average, annual survival probabilities of treated adults is 90 per cent. Under this assumption, mean survival from the initiation of therapy is 9.5 years (median 6.6 years) in the absence of other causes of death. In contrast, in the absence of treatment mean survival after progression to AIDS is assumed to be just two years<sup>12</sup>.

### 3. No-AIDS assumption

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

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<sup>10</sup> UNAIDS, UNICEF, WHO (2007). *Children and AIDS - A Stocktaking Report. Actions and progress during the first year of Unite for Children, Unite against AIDS* (with Statistical Annexes). See "Table 1. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV" (pp. 29–31) and "Table 2. Providing paediatric treatment" (pp. 32–34) - URL: [www.unicef.org/uniteforchildren](http://www.unicef.org/uniteforchildren).

<sup>11</sup> Stover, J., N. Walker, N.C. Grassly, and M. Marston. 2006. "Projecting the demographic impact of AIDS and the number of people in need of treatment: updates to the Spectrum projection package." *Sexually transmitted infections* 82 Suppl 3: iii45–50. URL: [http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/82/suppl\\_3/iii45](http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/82/suppl_3/iii45).

<sup>12</sup> Boerma, J.T., K.A. Stanecki, M.L. Newell, C. Luo, M. Beusenber, G.P. Garnett, K. Little, J.G. Calleja, S. Crowley, J.Y. Kim, E. Zaniewski, N. Walker, J. Stover, and P.D. Ghys. 2006. "Monitoring the scale-up of antiretroviral therapy programmes: methods to estimate coverage." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 84(2):145–150. URL: <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/84/2/145.pdf>.

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

#### *4. High-AIDS assumption*

Mortality in the high-AIDS scenario is projected by assuming that the parameters of the model determining the path of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, specifically PHI and R, remain constant at their 2005 level. This assumption produces an eventual relatively high endemic level of the disease. Contrary to the medium variant (with AIDS), no treatment is incorporated in the high-AIDS scenario.

#### *5. AIDS-vaccine assumption*

Mortality in the AIDS-vaccine scenario is projected by assuming that there are no new HIV infections starting in 2006. This scenario models a world in which a completely effective vaccine against HIV would be universally and instantaneously available as of 2010. In terms of modelling, this assumption is equivalent to making the force of infection parameter R become zero in 2010 and remain at that level through the rest of the projection period.

#### *6. Constant-mortality assumption*

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

### C. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ASSUMPTION

#### *1. Normal-migration assumption*

The future path of international migration is set on the basis of past international migration estimates and an assessment of the policy stance of countries with regard to future international migration flows.

#### *2. Zero-migration assumption*

For each country, international migration is set to zero for the period 2005-2050.

### D. SYNOPSIS

Table V.1 presents the different assumptions underlying the ten projection variants or scenarios. As shown, the five fertility variants (low, medium, high, constant-fertility and instant-replacement-fertility) share the same assumptions regarding mortality and international migration. They differ among themselves only with respect to the assumptions regarding fertility. A comparison of their results allows therefore an assessment of the effects that different fertility paths have on other demographic parameters.

The rest of the variants and scenarios all share the same fertility assumption as the medium variant. Furthermore, the constant-mortality variant and three AIDS scenarios have the same international migration assumption as the medium variant. Consequently, the results of the constant-mortality variant and the AIDS scenarios can be compared with those of the medium variant to assess the impact of HIV/AIDS and the effect of changing mortality, respectively, on other demographic parameters. The AIDS scenarios are hypothetical and serve only as a basis for comparison.

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

<i>Projection variant or scenario</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>		
	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>International migration</i>
Low	Low	Normal*	Normal
Medium	Medium	Normal *	Normal
High	High	Normal*	Normal
Constant-fertility	Constant	Normal*	Normal
Instant-replacement-fertility	Instant-replacement	Normal*	Normal
Zero-migration	Medium	Normal*	Zero
Constant-mortality	Medium	Constant	Normal
No-AIDS	Medium	No-AIDS	Normal
High-AIDS	Medium	High-AIDS	Normal
AIDS-Vaccine	Medium	AIDS-Vaccine	Normal

\* Including the impact of HIV/AIDS in 62 countries, as depicted within the AIDS scenario (medium/default).

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 international migration has on other demographic parameters.

#### E. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES MADE FOR THE 2006 REVISION

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

- In the medium variant, the fertility of countries with a total fertility below 1.85 children per woman in 2000-2005 is projected first by continuing recent trends and then by increasing fertility linearly at a rate of 0.05 children per woman per quinquennium. These countries do not necessarily reach a level of 1.85 children per woman by 2045-2050.
- The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality is modelled explicitly for all countries that had adult HIV prevalence (aged between 15 and 49 years) of one per cent or greater in 2005.
- New HIV infection patterns with older age of infection, especially for males, are used. This delay in age of infection reduces the impact of AIDS-related mortality on life expectancy.
- The survival time for HIV-infected children has been increased not only for those receiving treatment but also for those without treatment. For adults, survival time from the time of HIV infection has also been increased for those under ART.
- Treatment with antiretroviral therapy for both children and adults is explicitly incorporated into the projection of HIV/AIDS for affected countries. In addition, the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is projected to decline at a rate consistent with projected progress in expanding access to treatment.

## VI. DEFINITION OF MAJOR AREAS AND REGIONS

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

### Asia

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

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## Europe

### *Eastern Europe*

Belarus  
Bulgaria  
Czech Republic  
Hungary  
Poland  
Republic of Moldova  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Slovakia  
Ukraine

### *Northern Europe*

Channel Islands  
Denmark  
Estonia  
Faeroe Islands\*  
Finland  
Iceland  
Ireland  
Isle of Man\*  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Norway  
Sweden  
United Kingdom of Great  
Britain and Northern Ireland

### *Southern Europe*

Albania  
Andorra\*  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Croatia  
Gibraltar\*  
Greece  
Holy See\*  
Italy  
Malta  
Montenegro  
Portugal  
San Marino\*  
Serbia  
Slovenia  
Spain  
The former Yugoslav  
Republic of Macedonia

### *Western Europe*

Austria  
Belgium  
France  
Germany  
Liechtenstein\*  
Luxembourg  
Monaco\*  
Netherlands  
Switzerland

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### *Caribbean*

Anguilla\*  
Antigua and Barbuda\*  
Aruba  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
British Virgin Islands\*  
Cayman Islands\*  
Cuba  
Dominica\*  
Dominican Republic  
Grenada  
Guadeloupe  
Haiti  
Jamaica  
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

### *Central America*

Belize  
Costa Rica  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama

### *South America*

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)\*  
French Guiana  
Guyana  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Suriname  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

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## Northern America

Bermuda\*  
Canada  
Greenland\*  
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon\*  
United States of America

## Oceania

### *Australia/New Zealand*

Australia  
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\*

## Least developed countries

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

## Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola	Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya	Nigeria	Swaziland
Benin	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Lesotho	Réunion	Togo
Botswana	Djibouti	Liberia	Rwanda	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Saint Helena	United Republic of Tanzania
Burundi	Eritrea	Malawi	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zambia
Cameroon	Ethiopia	Mali	Senegal	Zimbabwe
Cape Verde	Gabon	Mauritania	Seychelles	
Central African Republic	Gambia	Mauritius	Sierra Leone	
Chad	Ghana	Mozambique	Somalia	
Comoros	Guinea	Namibia	South Africa	
Congo	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Sudan	

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

## VII. ORDERING THE DATA ON CD-ROM

The results of the *2006 Revision* will be issued in a series of publications entitled *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* that will consist of three volumes: Volume I: *Comprehensive Tables*, Volume II: *The Sex and Age Distribution of Populations*, and Volume III: *Analytical Report*. In addition, a chart entitled *World Population 2006* will be issued.

Highlights from the *2006 Revision* have been posted on the Population Division's web site ([www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org)). In addition, the data of the *2006 Revision* will be released in digital form. The list of data sets produced in digital form and an order form for their purchase will be posted on the Population Division's web site.

## VIII. ANNEX TABLES

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

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

TABLE A.1 (continued)

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

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Haiti .....	9 598	4 751	4 847	98
Holy See .....	1	0	0	91
Honduras .....	7 106	3 529	3 577	99
Hungary .....	10 030	4 777	5 253	91
Iceland .....	301	151	150	101
India.....	1 169 016	604 990	564 026	107
Indonesia .....	231 627	115 682	115 945	100
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	71 208	36 080	35 129	103
Iraq .....	28 993	14 656	14 337	102
Ireland.....	4 301	2 146	2 154	100
Isle of Man.....	79	39	40	97
Israel .....	6 928	3 432	3 496	98
Italy.....	58 877	28 604	30 273	94
Jamaica .....	2 714	1 339	1 375	97
Japan.....	127 967	62 471	65 495	95
Jordan .....	5 924	3 045	2 879	106
Kazakhstan .....	15 422	7 371	8 051	92
Kenya.....	37 538	18 711	18 827	99
Kiribati.....	95	47	48	97
Kuwait .....	2 851	1 709	1 142	150
Kyrgyzstan.....	5 317	2 621	2 696	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	5 859	2 919	2 940	99
Latvia.....	2 277	1 049	1 228	85
Lebanon .....	4 099	2 008	2 091	96
Lesotho .....	2 008	946	1 062	89
Liberia .....	3 750	1 875	1 875	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	6 160	3 190	2 971	107
Liechtenstein.....	35	17	18	95
Lithuania.....	3 390	1 579	1 810	87
Luxembourg .....	467	230	236	98
Madagascar.....	19 683	9 787	9 896	99
Malawi.....	13 925	6 923	7 002	99
Malaysia .....	26 572	13 497	13 075	103
Maldives .....	306	157	149	105
Mali .....	12 337	6 008	6 329	95
Malta.....	407	202	204	99
Marshall Islands.....	59	30	29	104
Martinique .....	399	189	210	90
Mauritania.....	3 124	1 581	1 543	102
Mauritius .....	1 262	626	636	98
Mexico.....	106 535	51 944	54 591	95
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	111	57	55	104
Monaco .....	33	16	17	90
Mongolia .....	2 629	1 311	1 318	99
Montenegro.....	598	289	309	94
Montserrat.....	6	3	3	98
Morocco.....	31 224	15 348	15 876	97
Mozambique.....	21 397	10 385	11 012	94

TABLE A.1 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Myanmar .....	48 798	24 141	24 658	98
Namibia .....	2 074	1 023	1 051	97
Nauru .....	10	5	5	98
Nepal .....	28 196	13 973	14 223	98
Netherlands.....	16 419	8 124	8 295	98
Netherlands Antilles .....	192	89	103	87
New Caledonia .....	242	122	120	101
New Zealand.....	4 179	2 058	2 120	97
Nicaragua.....	5 603	2 790	2 813	99
Niger.....	14 226	7 213	7 013	103
Nigeria.....	148 093	74 019	74 074	100
Niue .....	2	1	1	96
Northern Mariana Islands .....	84	36	47	77
Norway .....	4 698	2 334	2 365	99
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	4 017	2 044	1 974	104
Oman .....	2 595	1 447	1 149	126
Pakistan .....	163 902	84 318	79 585	106
Palau .....	20	11	9	116
Panama .....	3 343	1 686	1 657	102
Papua New Guinea .....	6 331	3 211	3 120	103
Paraguay .....	6 127	3 096	3 031	102
Peru.....	27 903	13 974	13 928	100
Philippines .....	87 960	44 292	43 668	101
Pitcairn.....	0	0	0	108
Poland.....	38 082	18 385	19 697	93
Portugal .....	10 623	5 137	5 486	94
Puerto Rico.....	3 991	1 912	2 079	92
Qatar .....	841	563	277	203
Republic of Korea.....	48 224	24 096	24 127	100
Republic of Moldova .....	3 794	1 815	1 979	92
Réunion .....	807	394	413	96
Romania.....	21 438	10 433	11 005	95
Russian Federation .....	142 499	65 953	76 545	86
Rwanda .....	9 725	4 692	5 033	93
Saint Helena.....	7	3	3	99
Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	50	25	25	98
Saint Lucia.....	165	81	84	97
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	120	60	60	99
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon .....	6	3	3	98
Samoa .....	187	97	90	108
San Marino .....	31	15	16	99
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	158	78	80	98
Saudi Arabia .....	24 735	13 616	11 118	122
Senegal .....	12 379	6 161	6 217	99
Serbia.....	9 858	4 876	4 982	98
Seychelles.....	87	43	43	101
Sierra Leone.....	5 866	2 889	2 977	97
Singapore.....	4 436	2 232	2 204	101

TABLE A.1 (continued)

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.2 (continued)

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

TABLE A.2 (continued)

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	2007	2015	2025	2050
Iceland.....	143	301	320	337	355
India.....	371 857	1 169 016	1 302 535	1 447 499	1 658 270
Indonesia.....	79 538	231 627	251 567	271 227	296 885
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	16 913	71 208	79 379	88 027	100 174
Iraq.....	5 340	28 993	34 947	43 293	61 942
Ireland.....	2 969	4 301	4 805	5 275	6 179
Isle of Man.....	55	79	79	78	73
Israel.....	1 258	6 928	7 797	8 722	10 527
Italy.....	47 104	58 877	59 001	58 079	54 610
Jamaica.....	1 403	2 714	2 819	2 908	2 763
Japan.....	83 625	127 967	126 607	121 614	102 511
Jordan.....	472	5 924	6 923	8 029	10 121
Kazakhstan.....	6 703	15 422	16 299	16 987	17 312
Kenya.....	6 077	37 538	46 167	57 176	84 757
Kiribati.....	26	95	107	123	151
Kuwait.....	152	2 851	3 378	3 988	5 240
Kyrgyzstan.....	1 740	5 317	5 782	6 208	6 566
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	1 524	5 859	6 699	7 713	9 290
Latvia.....	1 949	2 277	2 189	2 072	1 768
Lebanon.....	1 443	4 099	4 431	4 784	5 221
Lesotho.....	734	2 008	2 107	2 211	2 356
Liberia.....	824	3 750	5 032	6 771	12 460
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	1 029	6 160	7 129	8 087	9 683
Liechtenstein.....	14	35	38	40	45
Lithuania.....	2 567	3 390	3 263	3 102	2 654
Luxembourg.....	296	467	510	569	722
Madagascar.....	4 234	19 683	24 107	29 954	44 453
Malawi.....	2 881	13 925	17 020	21 353	31 944
Malaysia.....	6 110	26 572	30 047	33 769	39 631
Maldives.....	82	306	353	411	510
Mali.....	3 329	12 337	15 655	20 589	34 231
Malta.....	312	407	420	431	428
Marshall Islands.....	13	59	70	79	92
Martinique.....	222	399	404	404	350
Mauritania.....	692	3 124	3 757	4 548	6 364
Mauritius.....	493	1 262	1 335	1 406	1 446
Mexico.....	27 741	106 535	115 756	124 695	132 278
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	32	111	116	125	134
Monaco.....	20	33	34	35	37
Mongolia.....	761	2 629	2 858	3 112	3 388
Montenegro.....	399	598	604	613	603
Montserrat.....	14	6	6	7	7
Morocco.....	8 953	31 224	34 330	37 865	42 583
Mozambique.....	6 442	21 397	24 698	28 954	39 117
Myanmar.....	17 158	48 798	51 998	55 374	58 709
Namibia.....	485	2 074	2 288	2 560	3 041
Nauru.....	3	10	11	11	11
Nepal.....	8 643	28 196	32 843	38 855	51 891
Netherlands.....	10 114	16 419	16 625	16 960	17 235

TABLE A.2 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Population (thousands)</i>				
	<i>1950</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2025</i>	<i>2050</i>
Netherlands Antilles.....	112	192	205	207	186
New Caledonia.....	65	242	270	303	360
New Zealand.....	1 908	4 179	4 457	4 764	5 209
Nicaragua.....	1 295	5 603	6 277	7 075	8 169
Niger.....	2 208	14 226	18 754	26 250	53 163
Nigeria.....	33 960	148 093	175 715	210 129	288 696
Niue.....	4	2	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands.....	7	84	96	111	152
Norway.....	3 265	4 698	4 932	5 228	5 732
Occupied Palestinian Territory.....	1 005	4 017	5 090	6 553	10 265
Oman.....	456	2 595	3 051	3 614	4 639
Pakistan.....	36 944	163 902	190 659	224 956	292 205
Palau.....	7	20	21	23	26
Panama.....	860	3 343	3 774	4 267	5 093
Papua New Guinea.....	1 798	6 331	7 319	8 565	11 155
Paraguay.....	1 473	6 127	7 008	8 026	9 868
Peru.....	7 632	27 903	30 768	34 148	39 049
Philippines.....	19 996	87 960	101 090	115 878	140 466
Pitcairn.....	0	0	0	0	0
Poland.....	24 824	38 082	37 580	36 337	30 260
Portugal.....	8 405	10 623	10 805	10 712	9 982
Puerto Rico.....	2 218	3 991	4 160	4 328	4 422
Qatar.....	25	841	966	1 102	1 333
Republic of Korea.....	18 859	48 224	49 117	49 019	42 327
Republic of Moldova.....	2 341	3 794	3 645	3 496	2 883
Réunion.....	248	807	883	965	1 072
Romania.....	16 311	21 438	20 598	19 494	15 928
Russian Federation.....	102 702	142 499	136 479	128 193	107 832
Rwanda.....	2 162	9 725	12 147	15 220	22 627
Saint Helena.....	5	7	7	8	9
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	46	50	56	61	69
Saint Lucia.....	83	165	180	195	216
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	67	120	124	125	106
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.....	5	6	6	6	6
Samoa.....	82	187	198	211	215
San Marino.....	13	31	32	33	33
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	60	158	180	216	296
Saudi Arabia.....	3 201	24 735	29 265	34 797	45 030
Senegal.....	2 543	12 379	14 878	17 999	25 257
Serbia.....	6 732	9 858	9 970	9 959	9 635
Seychelles.....	36	87	89	94	100
Sierra Leone.....	1 944	5 866	6 929	8 639	13 524
Singapore.....	1 022	4 436	4 809	5 104	5 026
Slovakia.....	3 463	5 390	5 392	5 308	4 664
Slovenia.....	1 473	2 002	1 992	1 941	1 694
Solomon Islands.....	90	496	589	705	955
Somalia.....	2 264	8 699	10 881	13 712	21 057
South Africa.....	13 683	48 577	50 260	52 300	55 590
Spain.....	28 009	44 279	46 000	46 623	46 401

TABLE A.2 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2005-2010			2045-2050		
Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (percentage)	Rank	Country or area	Annual average rate of change (percentage)
<i>A. Highest rate of change</i>					
1.	Liberia	4.50	1.	Niger	2.38
2.	Burundi	3.90	2.	Burundi	2.19
3.	Afghanistan	3.85	3.	Liberia	2.03
4.	Western Sahara	3.72	4.	Guinea-Bissau	1.98
5.	Timor-Leste	3.50	5.	Timor-Leste	1.84
6.	Niger	3.49	6.	Uganda	1.78
7.	Eritrea	3.24	7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.77
8.	Uganda	3.24	8.	Chad	1.72
9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	3.22	9.	Afghanistan	1.70
10.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.18	10.	Mali	1.67
<i>B. Lowest rate of change</i>					
1.	Georgia	-0.79	1.	Guyana	-2.12
2.	Guyana	-0.22	2.	United States Virgin Islands	-1.33
3.	Armenia	-0.21	3.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	-1.16
4.	United States Virgin Islands	-0.03	4.	Georgia	-1.11
5.	Cuba	-0.01	5.	Suriname	-0.94
6.	Aruba	0.01	6.	Martinique	-0.92
7.	Grenada	0.02	7.	Republic of Korea	-0.89
8.	Martinique	0.28	8.	Armenia	-0.89
9.	Uruguay	0.29	9.	Grenada	-0.81
10.	Barbados	0.32	10.	Cuba	-0.79
	WORLD	1.17		WORLD	0.36

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.8 (continued)

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

TABLE A.8 (continued)

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

TABLE A.8 (continued)

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

TABLE A.8 (continued)

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon .....	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.00
Samoa .....	0.71	0.87	0.65	0.59	0.62	-0.41
San Marino .....	2.29	0.81	0.54	0.28	0.19	-0.20
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	1.71	1.61	1.68	1.87	1.75	0.92
Saudi Arabia .....	2.53	2.24	2.05	1.84	1.62	0.74
Senegal .....	2.60	2.46	2.23	2.00	1.81	1.03
Serbia.....	-0.54	0.13	0.09	0.02	-0.05	-0.19
Seychelles .....	1.06	0.49	0.32	0.63	0.52	-0.01
Sierra Leone.....	4.23	2.04	2.27	2.23	2.18	1.50
Singapore.....	1.49	1.19	0.92	0.64	0.55	-0.38
Slovakia .....	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-0.10	-0.22	-0.66
Slovenia .....	0.16	0.01	-0.08	-0.20	-0.32	-0.67
Solomon Islands.....	2.57	2.33	2.08	1.89	1.72	0.89
Somalia .....	3.00	2.92	2.74	2.44	2.19	1.40
South Africa.....	1.09	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.17
Spain .....	1.52	0.77	0.39	0.19	0.08	-0.13
Sri Lanka.....	0.43	0.47	0.39	0.27	0.10	-0.55
Sudan .....	2.02	2.22	2.02	1.85	1.63	0.90
Suriname.....	0.72	0.56	0.40	0.24	0.09	-0.94
Swaziland.....	1.22	0.63	0.48	0.49	0.39	0.36
Sweden .....	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.24
Switzerland .....	0.44	0.38	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.20
Syrian Arab Republic.....	2.70	2.52	1.85	1.68	1.47	0.66
Tajikistan .....	1.19	1.51	1.74	1.60	1.36	0.48
TFYR Macedonia .....	0.24	0.08	-0.04	-0.12	-0.23	-0.71
Thailand .....	0.76	0.66	0.50	0.36	0.24	-0.27
Timor-Leste .....	5.31	3.50	3.36	3.02	2.79	1.84
Togo.....	2.88	2.65	2.44	2.21	1.99	0.99
Tokelau .....	-1.59	-0.03	-0.01	0.27	-0.26	-0.03
Tonga.....	0.26	0.50	0.35	0.77	0.72	0.11
Trinidad and Tobago.....	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.28	0.12	-0.43
Tunisia .....	1.10	1.08	0.99	0.89	0.77	0.09
Turkey.....	1.36	1.26	1.10	0.94	0.79	0.16
Turkmenistan .....	1.42	1.32	1.26	1.11	0.87	0.22
Turks and Caicos Island.....	5.19	1.37	1.06	0.86	0.73	-0.04
Tuvalu.....	0.50	0.42	0.41	0.49	0.51	-0.01
Uganda .....	3.18	3.24	3.21	3.14	2.89	1.78
Ukraine .....	-0.81	-0.76	-0.79	-0.82	-0.88	-1.11
United Arab Emirates .....	4.69	2.85	2.13	1.85	1.64	0.93
United Kingdom .....	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.36	0.16
United Republic of Tanzania .....	2.56	2.47	2.36	2.12	1.93	1.03
United States of America.....	1.03	0.97	0.89	0.81	0.71	0.40
United States Virgin Islands .....	0.16	-0.03	-0.15	-0.24	-0.40	-1.33
Uruguay .....	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.37	0.30	-0.04
Uzbekistan .....	1.46	1.44	1.40	1.16	0.89	0.22

TABLE A.8 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.10 (continued)

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

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Jordan .....	37.2	57.7	5.1	0.4	19.3	61.6	19.0	2.8
Kazakhstan.....	24.2	65.4	10.4	1.1	18.6	57.4	24.1	4.1
Kenya.....	42.6	53.4	3.9	0.4	28.7	61.9	9.5	0.8
Kuwait .....	23.8	73.1	3.1	0.2	17.0	58.1	24.9	4.4
Kyrgyzstan.....	31.0	61.6	7.3	0.7	18.5	60.0	21.5	3.0
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	39.8	55.0	5.2	0.4	19.9	63.8	16.3	1.7
Latvia.....	14.4	63.2	22.4	3.2	13.6	49.1	37.3	8.3
Lebanon .....	28.6	61.1	10.2	1.0	17.8	58.5	23.7	4.0
Lesotho .....	40.4	52.9	6.7	0.7	27.9	62.8	9.3	0.9
Liberia.....	46.9	49.5	3.6	0.2	36.6	58.4	5.0	0.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	30.3	63.7	6.0	0.5	18.9	57.8	23.3	3.5
Lithuania.....	16.8	62.9	20.3	3.0	13.0	50.8	36.2	8.9
Luxembourg.....	18.5	62.8	18.7	3.2	17.5	57.6	24.9	6.9
Madagascar.....	43.8	51.3	4.9	0.4	27.0	62.8	10.2	1.0
Malawi.....	47.1	48.3	4.6	0.3	31.3	62.1	6.5	0.7
Malaysia.....	31.4	61.9	6.7	0.6	18.3	59.5	22.2	4.0
Maldives .....	34.0	60.4	5.6	0.5	19.7	60.2	20.0	2.1
Mali.....	47.7	47.2	5.0	0.8	31.5	61.2	7.3	0.8
Malta.....	17.4	64.2	18.4	2.9	13.8	50.9	35.3	8.9
Martinique .....	21.5	61.7	16.9	3.3	12.6	47.0	40.4	14.6
Mauritania.....	40.3	54.4	5.3	0.6	23.9	62.5	13.5	1.6
Mauritius.....	24.4	66.0	9.6	1.3	16.9	56.6	26.5	5.8
Mexico.....	30.8	60.8	8.4	1.2	16.7	56.1	27.3	6.0
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	38.6	56.1	5.4	0.8	20.2	64.5	15.3	1.7
Mongolia.....	28.9	65.2	5.9	0.7	17.3	57.6	25.1	3.6
Montenegro.....	19.6	62.6	17.8	2.3	16.6	54.2	29.2	7.0
Morocco.....	30.3	62.2	7.5	0.6	18.6	58.4	22.9	3.3
Mozambique .....	44.2	50.8	5.0	0.4	30.3	62.9	6.8	0.7
Myanmar.....	27.3	64.8	8.0	1.0	17.1	57.4	25.6	4.2
Namibia .....	39.1	55.7	5.2	0.5	24.8	64.2	11.0	1.3
Nepal.....	39.0	55.3	5.8	0.4	23.1	63.0	14.0	1.4
Netherlands.....	18.4	62.3	19.3	3.6	16.0	53.3	30.7	10.4
Netherlands Antilles .....	22.5	63.5	14.0	2.2	13.8	46.4	39.8	10.2
New Caledonia.....	27.1	63.0	9.9	1.2	17.2	56.8	26.0	6.0
New Zealand.....	21.5	62.0	16.6	3.2	16.1	53.7	30.2	9.2
Nicaragua.....	37.9	56.4	5.7	0.8	19.6	60.2	20.2	3.5
Niger.....	48.0	47.3	4.8	0.6	37.3	56.4	6.3	0.8
Nigeria .....	44.3	51.0	4.6	0.3	27.3	63.5	9.2	0.8
Norway .....	19.6	60.6	19.7	4.6	16.2	54.2	29.6	9.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	45.9	49.7	4.5	0.5	26.6	62.6	10.8	1.4
Oman .....	33.8	62.0	4.3	0.3	19.4	60.1	20.4	3.0
Pakistan.....	37.2	56.9	5.9	0.5	21.8	61.7	16.5	2.0
Panama .....	30.4	60.9	8.8	1.2	18.5	58.7	22.8	5.0
Papua New Guinea.....	40.6	55.5	3.9	0.2	23.8	65.0	11.2	1.1
Paraguay .....	35.8	57.2	7.0	0.9	20.7	61.0	18.3	3.1
Peru.....	31.8	60.2	8.1	0.9	18.5	59.3	22.2	4.1
Philippines .....	36.2	57.9	6.0	0.5	19.7	62.2	18.2	2.6

TABLE A.10 (continued)

Country or area	2005				2050			
	0-14	15-59	60+	80+	0-14	15-59	60+	80+
Poland .....	16.3	66.5	17.2	2.7	12.2	48.2	39.6	8.9
Portugal.....	15.7	62.3	22.1	3.7	14.3	48.8	36.9	10.1
Puerto Rico .....	21.9	60.8	17.3	3.0	16.1	53.8	30.0	8.1
Qatar .....	21.7	75.5	2.7	0.1	15.4	62.1	22.5	3.3
Republic of Korea.....	18.6	67.6	13.7	1.4	10.4	47.4	42.2	12.7
Republic of Moldova .....	20.0	65.1	14.9	1.6	14.8	53.0	32.1	5.2
Réunion.....	26.8	63.2	10.0	1.2	17.9	57.6	24.5	5.9
Romania.....	15.7	65.1	19.3	2.4	12.5	48.3	39.1	8.1
Russian Federation.....	15.1	67.8	17.1	2.1	15.0	52.6	32.4	5.8
Rwanda .....	43.5	52.9	3.7	0.3	29.8	61.3	8.9	0.6
Saint Lucia.....	27.9	62.3	9.7	1.9	18.1	57.2	24.6	4.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	29.3	61.8	8.9	1.1	16.9	51.7	31.4	4.8
Samoa .....	40.8	52.7	6.5	0.8	20.7	61.9	17.4	3.6
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	41.6	52.6	5.8	0.6	23.5	63.1	13.3	1.1
Saudi Arabia .....	34.5	61.3	4.2	0.4	19.4	62.6	18.0	2.6
Senegal .....	42.2	51.6	6.2	0.8	25.1	62.7	12.1	1.4
Serbia.....	18.5	62.5	18.9	2.4	16.5	54.2	29.3	6.0
Sierra Leone.....	42.8	51.8	5.5	0.2	32.3	60.7	6.9	0.4
Singapore.....	19.5	68.2	12.3	1.5	11.1	49.0	39.8	14.8
Slovakia .....	16.8	67.1	16.1	2.4	12.6	49.8	37.6	7.9
Slovenia .....	14.1	65.3	20.5	3.1	12.3	47.2	40.5	11.6
Solomon Islands.....	40.5	54.8	4.7	0.3	23.4	63.6	13.0	1.0
Somalia .....	44.1	51.7	4.2	0.3	30.1	61.6	8.3	0.7
South Africa.....	32.1	61.1	6.7	0.5	22.3	63.8	13.8	2.2
Spain .....	14.4	63.9	21.7	4.3	14.3	46.7	39.0	12.2
Sri Lanka.....	24.2	66.1	9.7	1.1	16.7	54.3	29.0	6.0
Sudan .....	40.7	53.8	5.5	0.4	24.4	63.0	12.6	1.3
Suriname.....	29.8	61.3	8.9	0.7	16.4	55.0	28.6	5.4
Swaziland.....	39.8	55.3	5.0	0.4	28.7	64.6	6.7	0.8
Sweden .....	17.4	59.2	23.4	5.3	16.4	53.3	30.3	9.3
Switzerland .....	16.7	62.2	21.1	4.3	15.8	53.5	30.7	11.0
Syrian Arab Republic.....	36.6	58.7	4.7	0.4	19.5	60.7	19.8	2.5
Tajikistan .....	39.4	55.5	5.1	0.5	20.1	63.7	16.1	2.2
TFYR Macedonia .....	19.7	64.7	15.5	1.7	13.3	51.9	34.8	7.2
Thailand.....	21.7	67.0	11.3	1.3	15.8	54.4	29.8	7.0
Timor-Leste .....	45.0	50.4	4.6	0.2	31.4	61.0	7.6	0.7
Togo.....	43.3	51.9	4.8	0.3	24.3	64.4	11.2	1.0
Tonga.....	37.5	53.5	9.0	0.8	22.9	61.6	15.6	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago.....	22.2	68.3	9.5	1.2	16.8	52.2	31.0	5.8
Tunisia .....	26.0	65.3	8.7	0.8	16.6	55.3	28.1	4.6
Turkey.....	28.3	63.5	8.2	0.6	17.5	58.0	24.5	3.8
Turkmenistan .....	31.8	62.0	6.2	0.6	18.4	60.4	21.2	2.9
Uganda.....	49.4	46.8	3.8	0.3	33.4	60.7	6.0	0.5
Ukraine .....	14.7	64.7	20.6	2.6	12.8	50.6	36.6	7.1
United Arab Emirates .....	19.8	78.3	1.8	0.2	14.3	61.8	24.0	2.9
United Kingdom .....	18.0	60.8	21.2	4.5	16.2	53.6	30.1	9.2
United Republic of Tanzania .....	44.4	51.0	4.6	0.3	26.8	64.0	9.1	0.9

TABLE A.10 (continued)

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

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

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

TABLE A.11. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE OLDEST AND TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST POPULATIONS, 1950, 1975, 2005 AND 2050  
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

1950		1975		2005		2050	
Country or area	Median age	Country or area	Median age	Country or area	Median age	Country or area	Median age
<i>A. Oldest population</i>							
1. Austria	35.8	1. Germany	35.4	1. Japan	42.9	1. China, Macao SAR	55.5
2. Channel Islands	35.7	2. Sweden	35.3	2. Germany	42.1	2. Japan	54.9
3. Belgium	35.5	3. Luxembourg	34.9	3. Italy	42.0	3. Republic of Korea	54.9
4. Germany	35.4	4. Latvia	34.8	4. Finland	40.9	4. Singapore	53.7
5. Luxembourg	35.0	5. Channel Islands	34.6	5. Bulgaria	40.8	5. Martinique	53.0
6. United Kingdom	34.6	6. Hungary	34.2	6. Croatia	40.6	6. Poland	52.4
7. France	34.5	7. Estonia	34.1	7. Belgium	40.3	7. Bulgaria	52.3
8. Sweden	34.3	8. Belgium	34.0	8. Sweden	40.2	8. Slovenia	52.2
9. Switzerland	33.3	9. Bulgaria	34.0	9. Slovenia	40.2	9. China, Hong Kong SAR	52.1
10. Norway	32.7	10. United Kingdom	33.9	10. Switzerland	40.1	10. Cuba	52.1
<i>B. Youngest population</i>							
1. Niger	15.2	1. Yemen	14.9	1. Uganda	15.3	1. Burundi	20.8
2. St. Vincent and Grenadines	15.4	2. Kenya	15.1	2. Mali	16.0	2. Niger	21.1
3. Tonga	15.5	3. Niger	15.7	3. Niger	16.0	3. Liberia	21.2
4. Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	15.9	4. Rwanda	15.7	4. Guinea-Bissau	16.2	4. Guinea-Bissau	21.5
5. Grenada	16.3	5. Zimbabwe	15.7	5. Dem. Republic of the Congo	16.3	5. Dem. Republic of the Congo	22.5
6. Paraguay	16.5	6. Syrian Arab Republic	15.7	6. Malawi	16.4	6. Afghanistan	23.0
7. Djibouti	16.5	7. Swaziland	15.8	7. Afghanistan	16.4	7. Angola	23.2
8. Samoa	16.6	8. Suriname	16.0	8. Liberia	16.4	8. Uganda	23.3
9. Dominican Republic	16.6	9. St. Vincent and Grenadines	16.0	9. Angola	16.6	9. Sierra Leone	24.0
10. Fiji	16.6	10. Iraq	16.0	10. Yemen	16.7	10. Chad	24.3
WORLD	23.9	WORLD	22.4	WORLD	28.0	WORLD	38.1

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.12 (continued)

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

TABLE A.12 (continued)

Country or area	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Jordan.....	17.2	21.1	37.0
Kazakhstan.....	23.2	28.8	39.3
Kenya.....	20.0	18.1	27.0
Kuwait .....	21.5	29.2	40.1
Kyrgyzstan.....	25.3	23.9	38.8
Lao People's Dem. Republic .....	20.3	19.2	35.5
Latvia .....	30.5	39.3	49.3
Lebanon .....	23.2	27.1	40.2
Lesotho .....	19.8	18.8	26.7
Liberia.....	19.2	16.4	21.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	19.0	24.1	39.2
Lithuania.....	27.8	37.9	50.3
Luxembourg.....	35.0	38.3	40.4
Madagascar.....	19.0	17.9	28.4
Malawi .....	17.1	16.4	24.4
Malaysia.....	19.8	24.7	39.3
Maldives .....	24.7	21.3	36.8
Mali.....	20.2	16.0	24.6
Malta.....	23.7	37.6	48.8
Martinique .....	21.9	36.4	53.0
Mauritania.....	20.5	19.6	31.6
Mauritius.....	17.3	30.5	42.1
Mexico.....	18.7	25.6	43.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of).....	19.8	19.7	34.6
Mongolia.....	19.0	24.2	40.9
Montenegro.....	21.3	35.1	42.8
Morocco.....	17.7	24.3	38.8
Mozambique .....	19.1	17.7	25.0
Myanmar.....	22.9	26.8	41.5
Namibia .....	20.9	19.5	29.7
Nepal.....	21.1	20.1	32.5
Netherlands .....	28.0	39.1	44.2
Netherlands Antilles .....	23.3	36.4	51.8
New Caledonia.....	22.5	28.8	41.7
New Zealand.....	29.4	35.5	44.1
Nicaragua.....	17.7	20.3	37.2
Niger .....	15.2	16.0	21.1
Nigeria .....	19.1	17.6	28.0
Norway .....	32.7	38.0	43.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	17.2	16.9	28.9
Oman .....	18.8	22.5	37.2
Pakistan.....	21.2	20.3	34.1
Panama.....	20.2	26.1	38.6
Papua New Guinea.....	20.3	19.5	30.9
Paraguay .....	16.5	21.7	35.6
Peru.....	19.1	24.3	38.6
Philippines .....	18.2	21.8	36.3

TABLE A.12 (continued)

Country or area	Median age		
	1950	2005	2050
Poland.....	25.8	36.8	52.4
Portugal.....	26.2	39.1	48.8
Puerto Rico.....	18.4	33.8	43.9
Qatar.....	18.9	31.1	41.9
Republic of Korea.....	19.1	35.0	54.9
Republic of Moldova.....	26.6	32.5	46.9
Réunion.....	20.3	29.7	40.0
Romania.....	26.1	36.7	51.4
Russian Federation.....	25.0	37.3	45.3
Rwanda.....	16.7	17.4	26.6
Saint Lucia.....	20.7	26.1	40.0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	15.4	24.5	44.4
Samoa.....	16.6	19.3	35.6
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	24.5	18.7	31.9
Saudi Arabia.....	19.0	23.3	36.0
Senegal.....	19.2	18.5	30.3
Serbia.....	25.8	36.6	43.0
Sierra Leone.....	20.4	18.5	24.0
Singapore.....	20.0	37.5	53.7
Slovakia.....	27.3	35.6	51.0
Slovenia.....	27.7	40.2	52.2
Solomon Islands.....	18.3	19.4	31.9
Somalia.....	19.5	17.9	25.7
South Africa.....	20.9	23.9	32.0
Spain.....	27.7	38.8	49.5
Sri Lanka.....	19.5	29.5	43.4
Sudan.....	18.1	19.4	30.9
Suriname.....	20.1	25.4	44.1
Swaziland.....	18.4	18.9	26.0
Sweden.....	34.3	40.2	43.3
Switzerland.....	33.3	40.1	44.2
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19.4	20.6	37.1
Tajikistan.....	22.3	19.2	35.1
TFYR Macedonia.....	22.3	34.3	49.4
Thailand.....	18.6	32.6	44.3
Timor-Leste.....	19.6	17.3	24.9
Togo.....	19.4	18.1	30.2
Tonga.....	15.5	20.6	32.5
Trinidad and Tobago.....	20.7	28.6	43.2
Tunisia.....	20.9	26.7	42.5
Turkey.....	19.4	26.7	40.7
Turkmenistan.....	23.5	23.3	38.8
Uganda.....	18.2	15.3	23.3
Ukraine.....	27.6	38.9	50.0
United Arab Emirates.....	18.9	29.4	40.3
United Kingdom.....	34.6	38.9	43.4
United Republic of Tanzania.....	16.9	17.5	27.8

TABLE A.12 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.15 (continued)

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

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Japan .....	2.07	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.30	1.35	1.60
Jordan .....	7.79	3.53	3.13	2.81	2.54	2.32	1.85
Kazakhstan .....	3.46	2.01	2.31	2.20	2.11	2.03	1.85
Kenya .....	8.00	5.00	4.96	4.54	4.04	3.59	2.39
Kuwait .....	6.90	2.30	2.18	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.85
Kyrgyzstan .....	4.73	2.50	2.48	2.31	2.12	1.96	1.85
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	6.42	3.59	3.21	2.87	2.60	2.37	1.85
Latvia.....	2.00	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.68
Lebanon .....	4.78	2.32	2.21	2.12	2.03	1.96	1.85
Lesotho .....	5.80	3.79	3.37	3.05	2.80	2.61	2.03
Liberia .....	6.90	6.80	6.77	6.49	6.10	5.68	3.33
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	7.59	3.03	2.72	2.47	2.26	2.09	1.85
Lithuania .....	2.32	1.28	1.26	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.66
Luxembourg.....	1.72	1.67	1.66	1.67	1.72	1.77	1.85
Madagascar.....	6.70	5.28	4.78	4.26	3.79	3.38	2.32
Malawi.....	7.40	6.03	5.59	5.12	4.61	4.10	2.56
Malaysia .....	5.15	2.87	2.60	2.37	2.17	2.01	1.85
Maldives .....	7.00	2.81	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.22	1.85
Mali .....	7.56	6.70	6.52	6.06	5.56	4.99	2.81
Malta .....	2.07	1.46	1.37	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.75
Martinique .....	4.08	1.98	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mauritania .....	6.58	4.83	4.37	3.88	3.46	3.12	2.23
Mauritius .....	3.25	1.91	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Mexico.....	6.50	2.40	2.21	2.04	1.89	1.85	1.85
Micronesia (Fed. States of) .....	6.90	4.23	3.71	3.27	2.92	2.63	1.85
Mongolia .....	7.33	2.07	1.87	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Montenegro .....	2.36	1.83	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Morocco .....	6.89	2.52	2.38	2.26	2.16	2.07	1.85
Mozambique.....	6.58	5.52	5.11	4.61	4.10	3.64	2.41
Myanmar .....	5.90	2.25	2.07	1.92	1.85	1.85	1.85
Namibia .....	6.60	3.58	3.19	2.91	2.69	2.52	2.00
Nepal .....	5.79	3.68	3.28	2.98	2.75	2.56	2.01
Netherlands .....	2.06	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85
Netherlands Antilles .....	2.65	2.06	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
New Caledonia .....	5.15	2.23	2.08	2.00	1.93	1.87	1.85
New Zealand .....	2.84	1.96	1.99	1.94	1.87	1.85	1.85
Nicaragua .....	6.79	3.00	2.76	2.55	2.37	2.23	1.85
Niger .....	8.12	7.45	7.19	6.88	6.54	6.16	3.78
Nigeria .....	6.90	5.85	5.32	4.74	4.15	3.64	2.40
Norway.....	2.25	1.80	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Occupied Palestinian Territory....	7.73	5.63	5.09	4.50	3.93	3.47	2.35
Oman .....	7.20	3.70	3.00	2.76	2.58	2.43	1.95
Pakistan .....	6.60	3.99	3.52	3.16	2.88	2.67	2.06
Panama .....	4.94	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.29	2.19	1.85
Papua New Guinea .....	6.09	4.32	3.78	3.35	3.03	2.79	2.11
Paraguay.....	5.35	3.48	3.08	2.76	2.51	2.33	1.96

TABLE A.15 (continued)

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)						
	1970-1975	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Peru .....	6.00	2.70	2.51	2.37	2.25	2.15	1.85
Philippines .....	6.00	3.54	3.23	2.89	2.61	2.38	1.85
Poland.....	2.25	1.25	1.23	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.60
Portugal .....	2.75	1.45	1.46	1.48	1.53	1.58	1.83
Puerto Rico .....	2.99	1.84	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Qatar .....	6.77	2.93	2.66	2.49	2.36	2.24	1.86
Republic of Korea .....	4.28	1.24	1.21	1.21	1.24	1.29	1.54
Republic of Moldova.....	2.56	1.50	1.40	1.43	1.48	1.53	1.78
Réunion .....	3.93	2.46	2.36	2.24	2.15	2.06	1.85
Romania .....	2.62	1.29	1.30	1.32	1.37	1.42	1.67
Russian Federation .....	2.03	1.30	1.34	1.36	1.41	1.46	1.71
Rwanda .....	8.29	6.01	5.92	5.39	4.81	4.22	2.57
Saint Lucia .....	5.69	2.24	2.18	2.09	2.01	1.94	1.85
St. Vincent and the Grenadines ...	5.54	2.30	2.19	2.10	2.02	1.95	1.85
Samoa .....	5.70	4.42	3.93	3.50	3.15	2.88	2.15
São Tomé and Príncipe.....	6.52	4.34	3.85	3.43	3.10	2.84	2.13
Saudi Arabia .....	7.30	3.81	3.35	2.98	2.69	2.44	1.85
Senegal .....	7.00	5.22	4.69	4.10	3.60	3.21	2.27
Serbia.....	2.36	1.75	1.79	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85
Sierra Leone .....	6.50	6.50	6.47	6.16	5.74	5.27	3.06
Singapore .....	2.62	1.35	1.26	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.64
Slovakia.....	2.51	1.22	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.63
Slovenia.....	2.19	1.23	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.43	1.68
Solomon Islands .....	7.24	4.36	3.87	3.45	3.11	2.85	2.13
Somalia .....	7.25	6.43	6.04	5.61	5.14	4.63	2.75
South Africa .....	5.47	2.80	2.64	2.48	2.34	2.23	1.85
Spain .....	2.86	1.29	1.41	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.84
Sri Lanka .....	4.12	2.02	1.88	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Sudan .....	6.60	4.82	4.23	3.70	3.29	2.98	2.19
Suriname .....	5.29	2.60	2.42	2.29	2.19	2.09	1.85
Swaziland .....	6.87	3.91	3.45	3.10	2.84	2.64	2.05
Sweden.....	1.89	1.67	1.80	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85
Switzerland .....	1.82	1.42	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.80
Syrian Arab Republic .....	7.52	3.48	3.08	2.77	2.51	2.29	1.85
Tajikistan.....	6.83	3.81	3.35	2.98	2.68	2.44	1.85
TFYR Macedonia .....	2.96	1.56	1.43	1.38	1.43	1.48	1.73
Thailand.....	4.96	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Timor-Leste.....	6.15	6.96	6.53	6.00	5.49	4.91	2.78
Togo .....	7.06	5.37	4.80	4.22	3.69	3.25	2.02
Tonga .....	5.50	3.73	3.83	3.39	3.06	2.81	2.12
Trinidad and Tobago .....	3.45	1.61	1.64	1.69	1.74	1.79	1.85
Tunisia .....	6.21	2.04	1.93	1.82	1.80	1.84	1.85
Turkey.....	5.30	2.23	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.91	1.85
Turkmenistan.....	6.19	2.76	2.50	2.29	2.10	1.95	1.85
Uganda .....	7.10	6.75	6.46	6.00	5.48	4.91	2.78
Ukraine .....	2.16	1.15	1.22	1.24	1.29	1.34	1.59

TABLE A.15 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.17 (continued)

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

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kazakhstan.....	64.9	67.0	69.0	70.6	72.0	76.9
Kenya .....	51.0	54.1	56.8	58.6	59.9	67.2
Kuwait .....	76.9	77.6	78.2	78.8	79.4	82.0
Kyrgyzstan.....	65.3	65.9	66.9	68.1	69.4	74.1
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	61.9	64.4	66.5	68.4	70.0	75.7
Latvia.....	71.3	72.7	73.8	74.8	75.8	79.7
Lebanon .....	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.9	74.9	78.7
Lesotho .....	44.6	42.6	44.8	46.3	47.9	55.8
Liberia .....	43.8	45.7	47.5	49.4	51.2	60.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	72.7	74.0	75.0	75.8	76.6	80.1
Lithuania .....	72.1	73.0	74.1	75.1	76.0	79.7
Luxembourg.....	78.2	78.7	79.4	80.0	80.6	83.6
Madagascar.....	57.3	59.4	61.2	62.6	64.0	71.3
Malawi.....	45.0	48.3	50.1	51.6	53.1	60.2
Malaysia.....	73.0	74.2	75.2	76.0	76.8	80.1
Maldives .....	65.6	68.5	70.4	72.0	73.4	77.7
Mali.....	51.8	54.5	56.4	58.3	60.2	68.2
Malta .....	78.6	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.0
Martinique .....	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.9	81.5	84.2
Mauritania.....	62.2	64.2	65.8	67.2	68.6	73.6
Mauritius .....	72.0	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.1	78.7
Mexico.....	74.9	76.2	77.3	78.2	79.0	81.3
Micronesia (Fed. States of) .....	67.6	68.5	69.4	70.3	71.1	76.1
Mongolia.....	65.0	66.8	68.4	69.9	71.1	76.2
Montenegro.....	74.0	74.5	75.3	76.0	76.6	79.5
Morocco .....	69.6	71.2	72.4	73.6	74.6	78.6
Mozambique.....	44.0	42.1	43.6	45.7	47.5	57.2
Myanmar .....	59.9	62.1	64.6	66.6	68.4	74.6
Namibia .....	51.5	52.9	52.8	54.5	56.2	62.4
Nepal .....	61.3	63.8	65.9	67.9	69.6	75.5
Netherlands .....	78.7	79.8	80.3	80.9	81.4	84.0
Netherlands Antilles .....	75.0	75.1	76.0	76.8	77.5	80.7
New Caledonia .....	75.1	76.1	77.0	77.8	78.6	81.9
New Zealand .....	79.2	80.2	81.0	81.7	82.4	85.2
Nicaragua .....	70.8	72.9	74.5	75.7	76.7	78.4
Niger .....	54.5	56.9	59.0	60.8	62.6	69.8
Nigeria .....	46.6	46.9	48.4	50.4	52.4	62.1
Norway .....	79.3	80.2	80.9	81.6	82.1	85.0
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	72.4	73.4	74.4	75.4	76.2	79.5
Oman .....	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	78.0	81.0
Pakistan.....	63.6	65.5	67.2	68.7	70.1	75.7
Panama .....	74.7	75.5	76.3	77.0	77.7	80.4
Papua New Guinea.....	56.7	57.2	58.4	59.9	61.2	67.8
Paraguay .....	70.8	71.8	72.7	73.6	74.4	77.3
Peru.....	69.9	71.4	72.7	73.8	74.7	78.2
Philippines .....	70.3	71.7	72.9	74.0	74.9	78.7
Poland.....	74.6	75.6	76.4	77.2	77.9	80.9

TABLE A.17 (continued)

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Portugal.....	77.2	78.1	78.9	79.6	80.2	82.8
Puerto Rico .....	77.8	78.7	79.4	80.1	80.7	83.2
Qatar .....	74.3	75.6	76.4	77.1	77.8	80.8
Republic of Korea .....	77.0	78.6	79.6	80.2	80.8	83.5
Republic of Moldova .....	67.9	68.9	69.6	70.7	71.7	75.6
Réunion .....	75.7	76.4	77.0	77.6	78.2	80.6
Romania .....	71.3	72.5	73.6	74.6	75.5	79.1
Russian Federation.....	64.8	65.5	65.8	67.1	68.6	73.4
Rwanda.....	43.4	46.2	48.3	50.7	52.8	61.9
Saint Lucia .....	72.5	73.7	74.7	75.6	76.5	79.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....	70.6	71.6	72.5	73.4	74.1	77.3
Samoa .....	70.0	71.5	72.7	73.7	74.7	78.4
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	64.3	65.5	66.6	67.9	69.2	73.9
Saudi Arabia .....	71.6	72.8	73.8	74.7	75.5	79.1
Senegal .....	61.6	63.1	64.3	65.5	66.6	71.0
Serbia.....	73.2	74.0	74.7	75.4	76.1	79.4
Sierra Leone.....	41.0	42.6	43.9	45.4	47.1	56.8
Singapore .....	78.8	80.0	80.6	81.2	81.8	84.6
Slovakia .....	73.8	74.7	75.6	76.4	77.2	80.3
Slovenia .....	76.8	77.9	78.7	79.3	80.0	82.9
Solomon Islands .....	62.3	63.6	64.8	65.9	67.0	72.5
Somalia .....	45.9	48.2	50.2	52.1	54.1	63.7
South Africa.....	53.4	49.3	50.0	52.2	54.2	62.6
Spain .....	80.0	80.9	81.5	82.1	82.7	85.4
Sri Lanka .....	70.8	72.4	73.1	73.8	74.5	77.6
Sudan .....	56.4	58.6	60.5	62.2	63.9	70.3
Suriname.....	69.1	70.2	71.1	72.3	73.5	77.4
Swaziland .....	43.9	39.6	40.1	42.5	44.2	53.9
Sweden .....	80.1	80.9	81.6	82.2	82.7	85.2
Switzerland .....	80.7	81.7	82.3	82.8	83.4	86.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	73.1	74.1	75.1	76.0	76.8	80.0
Tajikistan .....	65.9	66.7	67.7	68.7	69.6	74.2
TFYR Macedonia .....	73.4	74.2	74.9	75.6	76.2	79.5
Thailand.....	68.6	70.6	71.7	72.8	73.8	78.1
Timor-Leste .....	58.3	60.8	63.2	65.4	67.4	74.2
Togo.....	57.6	58.4	60.2	62.0	63.6	70.1
Tonga .....	72.3	73.3	74.2	75.1	75.8	79.2
Trinidad and Tobago .....	69.0	69.8	71.4	73.0	74.2	78.7
Tunisia .....	73.0	73.9	74.8	75.6	76.5	79.8
Turkey.....	70.8	71.8	72.7	73.6	74.6	78.5
Turkmenistan .....	62.4	63.2	64.6	66.2	67.6	73.1
Uganda.....	47.8	51.5	54.2	56.6	58.2	65.2
Ukraine .....	67.6	67.9	68.6	69.8	71.0	75.2
United Arab Emirates .....	77.8	78.7	79.3	79.9	80.5	83.4
United Kingdom .....	78.5	79.4	80.1	80.7	81.3	84.1
United Republic of Tanzania .....	49.7	52.5	54.4	56.2	57.9	66.1
United States of America.....	77.4	78.2	78.9	79.5	80.1	83.1

TABLE A.17 (continued)

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

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

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

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
<b>World.....</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Afghanistan.....	168.1	157.0	146.9	136.8	126.5	76.4
Albania .....	21.7	19.2	17.0	15.0	13.5	9.3
Algeria .....	37.4	31.1	25.8	21.7	18.9	11.1
Angola .....	140.8	131.9	122.2	113.0	104.5	63.8
Argentina .....	15.0	13.4	12.0	10.7	9.6	6.0
Armenia .....	30.3	28.9	27.0	24.9	22.8	15.4
Aruba .....	18.8	17.0	15.3	13.8	12.5	8.0
Australia .....	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.5	2.5
Austria .....	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.4
Azerbaijan.....	75.6	72.3	66.9	62.0	57.6	38.2
Bahamas .....	15.3	13.8	11.4	9.5	8.4	6.0
Bahrain .....	12.7	11.2	9.9	9.2	8.6	6.3
Bangladesh.....	61.3	52.5	43.8	35.9	29.5	13.1
Barbados .....	12.3	10.1	9.3	8.7	8.2	6.2
Belarus .....	9.7	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.3	6.2
Belgium .....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.3
Belize.....	18.5	16.4	15.2	13.9	12.8	8.7
Benin .....	106.0	98.0	90.7	83.5	76.8	47.9
Bhutan.....	52.7	45.0	38.4	32.9	28.3	15.7
Bolivia .....	55.6	45.6	38.1	32.6	27.1	14.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	13.4	12.0	10.9	10.0	9.0	6.3
Botswana .....	58.9	46.5	37.7	30.6	26.6	14.5
Brazil .....	27.3	23.6	20.3	17.1	14.3	7.5
Brunei Darussalam .....	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.3
Bulgaria .....	12.6	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.0	6.0
Burkina Faso.....	109.9	104.4	99.6	94.3	88.3	61.1
Burundi .....	106.5	99.4	91.8	84.6	78.2	44.8
Cambodia.....	72.8	62.7	52.9	43.9	36.0	15.3
Cameroon.....	90.0	87.5	79.7	72.7	66.9	38.1
Canada .....	5.1	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.4
Cape Verde .....	29.8	24.6	20.8	18.1	15.8	8.9
Central African Republic .....	102.1	96.8	88.8	81.3	75.1	43.7
Chad.....	124.3	119.2	111.7	103.6	96.2	63.3
Channel Islands .....	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	3.7
Chile .....	8.0	7.2	6.5	5.9	5.4	4.0
China .....	25.7	23.0	20.5	18.3	16.5	10.1
China, Hong Kong SAR .....	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9
China, Macao SAR .....	7.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.6	4.1
Colombia .....	20.5	19.1	16.5	15.0	13.0	9.5
Comoros .....	57.7	48.4	40.1	33.0	27.2	12.8
Congo .....	75.1	70.3	64.1	57.2	50.1	24.8
Costa Rica.....	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.0
Côte d'Ivoire .....	121.8	116.9	109.1	100.9	93.8	62.0
Croatia .....	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.2

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Cuba.....	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.2
Cyprus.....	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.8	3.6
Czech Republic.....	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea .....	50.0	48.2	45.7	42.9	40.1	27.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo .....	119.6	113.5	106.5	98.6	90.2	53.3
Denmark .....	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.1
Djibouti.....	95.0	85.3	74.8	65.3	57.3	28.3
Dominican Republic .....	34.9	29.6	25.1	21.4	18.3	10.0
Ecuador .....	24.9	21.1	17.6	14.0	11.5	6.0
Egypt .....	35.9	29.3	24.2	20.7	17.7	9.7
El Salvador .....	26.4	21.5	17.5	14.4	12.1	7.3
Equatorial Guinea .....	100.8	92.3	83.5	75.1	67.6	38.2
Eritrea .....	62.7	55.3	49.1	43.4	38.7	22.7
Estonia .....	7.4	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.7	4.3
Ethiopia.....	95.4	86.9	78.4	70.2	62.8	35.1
Fiji.....	21.6	19.5	18.1	16.8	15.7	9.2
Finland .....	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.6
France .....	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2
French Guiana .....	14.8	13.4	11.8	10.4	9.1	6.8
French Polynesia.....	8.8	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.4	4.9
Gabon .....	61.8	53.8	44.0	37.1	32.7	19.7
Gambia .....	79.9	74.2	67.9	62.0	57.1	40.2
Georgia .....	40.5	38.7	36.1	33.6	31.2	20.6
Germany .....	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.3
Ghana .....	63.4	56.6	50.2	44.5	39.7	23.1
Greece.....	7.7	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	3.7
Grenada .....	37.7	33.8	30.5	27.5	24.9	12.2
Guadeloupe.....	7.3	6.8	6.3	5.9	5.5	3.8
Guam .....	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.3	6.8	5.3
Guatemala .....	38.6	30.1	22.6	18.1	15.3	8.0
Guinea.....	113.2	102.5	93.0	83.5	74.7	43.0
Guinea-Bissau .....	121.2	112.7	103.6	94.8	86.4	50.4
Guyana.....	49.4	42.9	37.5	33.0	29.2	19.0
Haiti .....	56.3	48.8	43.6	39.0	35.1	17.4
Honduras.....	31.6	28.2	24.9	21.6	18.7	13.4
Hungary .....	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.5	4.3
Iceland .....	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1
India .....	62.5	55.0	48.8	43.4	38.9	23.0
Indonesia .....	34.2	26.6	21.3	17.6	15.0	8.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	37.2	30.6	25.4	21.2	18.1	9.9
Iraq.....	94.3	81.5	56.2	40.8	31.7	14.1
Ireland .....	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.0
Israel .....	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4
Italy .....	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.5
Jamaica .....	14.6	13.6	12.9	12.2	11.6	8.7
Japan .....	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
Jordan .....	23.2	19.4	16.5	14.5	12.9	8.2

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Kazakhstan.....	32.0	24.1	20.8	18.2	16.0	9.4
Kenya .....	70.0	64.4	58.4	53.3	49.2	28.3
Kuwait .....	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	5.3
Kyrgyzstan.....	55.1	53.1	49.5	45.6	41.5	26.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	62.2	51.4	42.7	35.0	28.8	13.1
Latvia.....	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.5	7.7	5.1
Lebanon .....	25.2	22.0	19.2	17.0	14.8	8.8
Lesotho .....	74.2	64.6	55.3	47.2	41.6	23.8
Liberia .....	142.8	132.5	121.7	111.1	101.0	56.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	20.9	18.0	15.8	14.2	12.8	8.7
Lithuania .....	9.5	8.5	7.9	7.3	6.8	4.7
Luxembourg.....	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.8	2.9
Madagascar.....	74.8	65.5	57.6	51.3	45.6	25.7
Malawi.....	101.1	89.4	79.8	72.3	66.7	45.4
Malaysia.....	10.1	8.9	8.0	7.3	6.6	5.1
Maldives .....	45.8	34.1	27.1	21.7	17.4	9.6
Mali.....	138.1	128.5	119.8	111.4	103.2	69.4
Malta .....	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.2
Martinique .....	7.0	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.3
Mauritania.....	68.0	63.0	58.7	54.6	50.9	36.4
Mauritius .....	15.2	14.0	12.9	11.9	11.0	7.3
Mexico.....	20.5	16.7	13.7	11.5	9.7	5.6
Micronesia (Fed. States of) .....	37.9	34.1	30.7	27.7	25.0	11.9
Mongolia.....	44.7	39.8	35.4	31.8	28.6	16.7
Montenegro.....	23.6	22.3	20.6	19.1	17.6	11.9
Morocco .....	37.5	30.6	25.3	21.5	18.6	10.3
Mozambique .....	107.7	95.9	84.1	74.5	66.8	38.2
Myanmar .....	74.9	66.0	58.1	51.4	45.8	26.9
Namibia .....	55.0	42.3	32.1	25.2	22.3	13.8
Nepal .....	64.5	53.9	45.0	37.0	30.4	13.3
Netherlands .....	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.6
Netherlands Antilles .....	15.0	14.8	13.1	11.9	10.8	7.3
New Caledonia .....	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.0
New Zealand .....	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	2.8
Nicaragua .....	26.4	21.5	18.1	15.9	13.9	10.8
Niger .....	118.9	110.8	103.6	96.6	89.9	61.8
Nigeria .....	115.5	109.5	101.3	92.3	84.0	48.8
Norway .....	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	20.9	17.5	15.2	13.4	11.7	7.9
Oman .....	15.2	12.3	10.5	9.7	9.0	6.6
Pakistan.....	75.4	67.5	60.5	54.4	49.2	28.5
Panama .....	20.6	18.2	15.7	13.5	11.6	6.5
Papua New Guinea.....	65.3	60.7	55.6	50.9	46.8	28.4
Paraguay .....	35.5	32.0	28.8	25.8	23.2	14.6
Peru.....	30.3	21.2	18.8	16.7	15.0	9.3
Philippines .....	27.8	23.1	19.3	16.8	14.6	8.7
Poland.....	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.3

TABLE A.18 (continued)

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Portugal.....	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	3.7
Puerto Rico .....	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.9	4.6
Qatar .....	9.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	5.3
Republic of Korea .....	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.3
Republic of Moldova .....	16.7	15.8	14.8	13.7	12.7	9.1
Réunion .....	14.9	13.4	12.1	11.0	9.9	7.3
Romania .....	16.8	14.9	13.1	11.6	10.3	6.7
Russian Federation.....	17.2	16.6	15.3	14.1	13.0	9.0
Rwanda.....	117.7	112.4	105.1	90.9	88.9	52.5
Saint Lucia .....	14.6	12.6	11.2	10.1	9.1	6.5
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
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	76.9	72.3	68.0	63.2	58.2	39.0
Saudi Arabia.....	22.4	18.8	16.4	14.3	12.6	8.1
Senegal .....	69.1	65.7	62.6	59.7	56.8	44.6
Serbia.....	13.0	11.7	10.6	9.6	8.8	6.0
Sierra Leone.....	165.6	160.3	154.8	148.1	140.5	102.1
Singapore .....	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8
Slovakia .....	7.4	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.3
Slovenia .....	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.5
Solomon Islands .....	60.1	54.5	49.5	44.9	40.4	20.3
Somalia .....	127.3	116.3	106.6	98.1	89.6	52.1
South Africa.....	51.9	44.8	39.5	34.9	31.5	19.4
Spain .....	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2
Sri Lanka .....	12.4	11.0	10.3	9.8	9.2	6.7
Sudan .....	72.6	64.9	57.7	51.2	45.5	26.1
Suriname.....	31.8	27.7	25.2	22.8	20.9	12.2
Swaziland .....	87.3	71.0	56.8	45.7	39.7	21.5
Sweden .....	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3
Switzerland .....	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	18.6	16.0	14.0	12.4	10.9	7.6
Tajikistan .....	63.0	60.2	56.4	52.8	49.6	33.0
TFYR Macedonia .....	16.5	14.8	13.3	12.0	10.8	7.1
Thailand.....	11.9	10.6	9.5	8.5	7.8	5.5
Timor-Leste .....	78.5	66.7	56.3	47.1	38.9	15.8
Togo.....	93.9	88.6	81.8	74.7	68.5	45.7
Tonga .....	20.7	18.6	16.8	15.3	13.9	9.3
Trinidad and Tobago .....	15.1	12.4	10.3	8.7	7.9	5.5
Tunisia .....	22.5	19.8	17.3	15.1	13.1	8.3
Turkey.....	31.4	27.5	24.0	20.9	17.9	9.7
Turkmenistan .....	78.3	74.7	68.5	62.0	56.2	35.3
Uganda.....	84.2	76.9	68.4	60.1	53.6	30.3
Ukraine .....	13.5	12.8	11.8	10.8	10.1	7.2
United Arab Emirates .....	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.7	4.9
United Kingdom .....	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.0
United Republic of Tanzania .....	78.2	72.6	64.4	56.9	50.8	29.0
United States of America.....	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.6	5.4	4.1

TABLE A.18 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1000 live births)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
United States Virgin Islands .....	9.4	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.9	4.9
Uruguay .....	14.4	13.1	11.5	10.2	8.9	4.6
Uzbekistan .....	58.0	55.0	51.0	47.7	44.8	29.6
Vanuatu .....	34.3	28.3	23.5	19.5	16.9	9.4
Venezuela .....	18.9	17.0	15.3	13.8	12.4	7.4
Viet Nam.....	22.3	19.5	17.3	15.4	13.7	9.0
Western Sahara .....	53.1	44.2	36.3	29.8	24.7	11.9
Yemen .....	69.2	58.6	49.1	40.7	33.4	14.5
Zambia.....	101.6	92.7	81.3	70.6	63.1	35.7
Zimbabwe .....	64.4	58.0	50.0	42.9	38.2	22.2

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

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

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

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Under-five mortality (per 1000 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>
<b>World.....</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Afghanistan.....	252.0	235.4	219.9	203.8	187.4	106.9
Albania .....	25.8	22.3	19.3	16.7	14.8	9.9
Algeria .....	40.6	33.2	27.4	22.8	19.9	11.7
Angola .....	245.9	230.8	213.1	195.0	178.2	102.1
Argentina .....	17.4	15.5	13.8	12.4	11.2	7.0
Armenia .....	35.2	33.8	31.8	29.7	27.4	18.4
Aruba .....	21.9	19.5	17.5	15.6	14.1	8.9
Australia .....	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.5	3.2
Austria .....	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.2
Azerbaijan.....	90.8	86.1	78.5	71.8	65.9	41.9
Bahamas .....	19.5	17.5	14.0	11.1	9.6	6.8
Bahrain .....	15.8	13.7	12.1	11.2	10.4	7.5
Bangladesh.....	83.1	69.3	55.6	44.3	35.7	14.9
Barbados .....	13.8	11.4	10.4	9.6	9.0	6.7
Belarus .....	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.1	8.7
Belgium .....	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.3
Belize.....	23.0	20.0	18.3	16.5	14.9	9.8
Benin .....	161.3	146.1	130.8	117.0	104.9	58.9
Bhutan.....	78.3	64.8	53.4	43.6	36.0	18.3
Bolivia .....	72.2	60.6	51.5	44.5	37.6	19.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	15.6	13.9	12.6	11.5	10.5	7.4
Botswana .....	89.1	67.5	52.0	40.0	33.7	17.3
Brazil .....	34.0	29.1	25.2	21.4	18.2	9.8
Brunei Darussalam .....	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.5
Bulgaria .....	14.9	14.1	13.1	12.0	10.9	7.2
Burkina Faso.....	192.9	180.6	168.6	155.9	142.0	86.7
Burundi .....	182.6	169.0	154.6	140.7	128.6	67.7
Cambodia.....	105.4	89.4	73.4	58.7	46.6	18.0
Cameroon.....	150.0	144.5	131.6	118.3	107.5	55.3
Canada .....	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.2
Cape Verde .....	36.0	29.2	24.4	21.0	18.1	9.9
Central African Republic .....	172.1	162.9	148.6	134.3	122.6	65.8
Chad.....	198.6	189.0	173.9	157.4	141.9	82.7
Channel Islands .....	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.4	4.5
Chile .....	9.7	8.8	7.9	7.1	6.6	4.8
China .....	31.9	29.4	26.1	23.2	20.6	12.3
China, Hong Kong SAR .....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.6
China, Macao SAR .....	8.5	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.2	4.5
Colombia .....	28.3	26.0	22.8	20.7	18.2	12.7
Comoros .....	77.2	62.7	50.1	40.2	32.5	14.5
Congo .....	109.0	101.6	91.3	80.1	69.0	31.6
Costa Rica.....	12.2	11.4	10.7	10.0	9.4	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire .....	190.7	183.2	167.7	150.9	136.4	81.2

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Croatia .....	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	5.5
Cuba.....	7.7	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.7	2.8
Cyprus.....	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.8	4.4
Czech Republic.....	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea .....	65.0	62.4	59.5	55.1	51.0	33.9
Dem. Republic of the Congo .....	210.7	195.9	182.1	167.0	151.4	83.1
Denmark .....	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.2
Djibouti.....	140.8	125.9	108.9	93.2	79.9	35.5
Dominican Republic .....	39.1	33.1	28.1	24.2	21.0	11.9
Ecuador .....	29.9	25.7	21.8	18.0	15.3	8.6
Egypt .....	42.0	33.8	27.6	23.3	19.8	10.7
El Salvador .....	34.7	29.3	24.7	21.0	18.3	11.1
Equatorial Guinea .....	171.8	155.4	139.2	123.4	109.4	55.6
Eritrea .....	89.4	76.9	66.8	58.1	51.0	28.3
Estonia .....	10.3	9.8	9.3	8.5	7.9	5.8
Ethiopia.....	161.4	145.3	129.4	114.3	100.6	50.0
Fiji.....	27.1	24.3	22.4	20.8	19.3	11.2
Finland .....	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.5
France .....	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.1
French Guiana .....	16.9	15.1	13.3	11.6	10.1	7.6
French Polynesia.....	11.5	10.5	9.7	9.1	8.4	6.5
Gabon .....	96.7	85.6	68.1	54.3	46.0	25.0
Gambia .....	143.1	128.1	112.8	99.4	88.9	56.4
Georgia .....	43.2	41.5	38.8	36.2	33.9	22.8
Germany .....	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.3
Ghana .....	101.0	89.6	77.9	67.4	58.5	30.0
Greece.....	8.9	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.3	4.4
Grenada .....	46.9	41.4	36.9	33.0	29.6	13.7
Guadeloupe.....	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.1	4.9
Guam .....	11.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	7.9	6.3
Guatemala .....	48.5	39.3	31.4	26.3	22.9	12.7
Guinea.....	178.2	155.8	135.7	117.6	101.9	52.3
Guinea-Bissau .....	211.6	194.8	177.2	160.2	144.5	78.0
Guyana.....	67.7	57.4	48.9	42.1	36.8	22.8
Haiti .....	82.4	71.5	63.6	61.4	59.2	30.2
Honduras.....	46.3	41.6	37.0	32.5	28.7	18.9
Hungary .....	8.6	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.1	5.6
Iceland .....	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.8
India .....	89.9	78.6	68.6	60.1	53.0	29.7
Indonesia .....	41.9	31.8	24.9	20.3	17.1	9.8
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	43.6	35.5	29.0	23.9	20.2	10.9
Iraq.....	124.1	105.4	68.5	48.3	36.7	15.7
Ireland .....	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.0
Israel .....	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1
Italy .....	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.3

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Jamaica .....	18.9	17.2	16.3	15.4	14.6	10.9
Japan .....	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.4
Jordan .....	26.3	21.8	18.3	15.9	13.9	8.9
Kazakhstan.....	38.5	28.5	24.8	21.9	19.4	11.2
Kenya .....	112.6	104.1	92.7	82.9	75.4	38.2
Kuwait .....	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3	6.3
Kyrgyzstan.....	66.2	63.9	59.6	54.9	50.1	31.5
Lao People's Dem. Republic.....	84.4	67.5	54.0	43.0	34.7	14.8
Latvia.....	15.2	13.7	12.4	11.2	10.2	6.6
Lebanon .....	30.0	25.9	22.3	19.6	16.9	9.8
Lesotho .....	112.3	98.2	82.7	69.2	60.3	34.2
Liberia .....	222.2	205.2	186.4	168.3	151.5	79.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.....	22.9	19.7	17.2	15.4	13.8	9.3
Lithuania .....	12.1	11.1	10.4	9.7	9.0	6.2
Luxembourg.....	6.8	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.2
Madagascar.....	123.2	106.2	91.6	79.6	69.2	33.6
Malawi.....	154.3	131.8	114.3	100.5	91.1	58.7
Malaysia.....	13.0	11.3	10.2	9.2	8.3	6.5
Maldives .....	59.3	42.0	32.5	25.5	20.0	10.7
Mali.....	219.0	199.7	180.5	162.7	146.2	87.2
Malta .....	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.0
Martinique .....	8.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.0	5.3
Mauritania.....	101.6	92.4	84.7	77.5	71.0	47.3
Mauritius .....	17.9	16.5	15.1	13.9	12.9	8.8
Mexico.....	24.7	20.2	16.8	14.2	12.1	7.1
Micronesia (Fed. States of) .....	47.5	42.0	37.3	33.3	29.7	13.3
Mongolia.....	61.5	53.8	47.2	41.3	36.6	20.8
Montenegro.....	25.9	24.3	22.5	20.8	19.0	12.5
Morocco .....	45.6	36.3	29.4	24.4	20.9	10.9
Mozambique .....	186.0	163.7	141.5	122.9	108.7	56.2
Myanmar .....	109.7	97.2	83.6	72.4	63.2	34.4
Namibia .....	82.6	65.6	46.9	34.2	29.3	17.8
Nepal .....	88.2	71.6	57.6	46.0	36.9	15.0
Netherlands .....	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	4.5
Netherlands Antilles .....	16.9	16.8	14.7	13.2	11.9	8.0
New Caledonia .....	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.2	6.7	5.4
New Zealand .....	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.1	3.6
Nicaragua .....	32.1	25.7	21.7	19.0	16.7	13.1
Niger .....	212.9	188.0	169.7	153.0	137.8	83.1
Nigeria .....	198.1	187.5	172.0	155.2	139.5	75.0
Norway .....	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory .....	24.4	20.2	17.4	15.1	13.2	8.8
Oman .....	17.3	13.8	11.7	10.8	10.0	7.3
Pakistan.....	108.5	95.2	83.7	74.0	65.8	35.5
Panama .....	26.9	23.8	20.8	18.2	15.9	9.2

TABLE A.19 (continued)

Country or area	Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)					
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050
Papua New Guinea.....	90.5	84.0	76.2	69.0	62.6	35.9
Paraguay .....	42.5	38.3	34.4	31.0	27.9	18.1
Peru.....	40.5	28.8	25.5	22.7	20.3	12.7
Philippines .....	33.4	27.2	22.4	19.3	16.6	9.6
Poland.....	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.6	5.4
Portugal.....	7.3	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.9
Puerto Rico .....	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	5.6
Qatar .....	11.8	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	6.5
Republic of Korea .....	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.2
Republic of Moldova .....	21.0	19.4	18.7	17.7	16.8	12.6
Réunion .....	17.1	15.1	13.6	12.3	11.1	8.0
Romania .....	20.3	17.9	15.6	13.8	12.2	7.9
Russian Federation.....	21.7	20.9	19.7	18.3	17.1	12.3
Rwanda.....	191.3	187.8	175.2	159.8	144.8	79.8
Saint Lucia .....	19.1	16.1	14.1	12.5	11.2	7.9
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
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	102.2	94.6	87.6	80.1	72.4	45.4
Saudi Arabia.....	26.4	21.8	18.8	16.3	14.2	9.0
Senegal .....	123.6	115.0	107.5	100.5	93.7	66.4
Serbia.....	15.4	13.9	12.3	11.3	10.3	7.3
Sierra Leone.....	289.9	278.1	265.7	251.3	235.1	153.5
Singapore .....	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8
Slovakia.....	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.3	6.8	5.5
Slovenia.....	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.7
Solomon Islands .....	81.1	72.5	64.5	57.2	50.7	23.7
Somalia .....	212.8	192.8	174.7	159.0	143.6	77.2
South Africa.....	76.0	66.0	57.0	49.7	44.4	26.4
Spain .....	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.0
Sri Lanka .....	14.1	12.9	12.3	11.7	11.1	8.1
Sudan .....	118.3	104.5	91.3	79.5	69.1	34.3
Suriname.....	39.2	34.9	31.3	28.3	25.9	15.0
Swaziland .....	135.4	113.6	87.0	66.6	56.5	29.5
Sweden .....	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.0
Switzerland .....	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	3.9
Syrian Arab Republic.....	21.5	18.3	15.9	13.9	12.1	8.4
Tajikistan .....	82.3	78.1	72.6	67.6	62.9	40.2
TFYR Macedonia .....	18.9	16.9	15.0	13.5	12.1	8.1
Thailand.....	17.0	15.1	13.9	12.6	11.6	7.6
Timor-Leste .....	110.1	91.5	75.3	60.8	48.6	18.1
Togo.....	136.3	126.3	114.0	101.5	91.1	55.5
Tonga .....	24.6	21.9	19.6	17.7	16.0	10.5
Trinidad and Tobago .....	20.5	17.6	13.9	11.3	10.1	6.9
Tunisia .....	25.4	22.2	19.3	16.9	14.6	9.2
Turkey.....	36.4	31.6	27.2	23.6	20.1	10.7

TABLE A.19 (continued)

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Under-five mortality (per 1000 live births)</i>					
	<i>2000-2005</i>	<i>2005-2010</i>	<i>2010-2015</i>	<i>2015-2020</i>	<i>2020-2025</i>	<i>2045-2050</i>
Turkmenistan .....	99.3	94.6	86.5	77.4	69.5	42.3
Uganda.....	140.1	127.4	111.6	96.3	84.0	41.4
Ukraine .....	16.8	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.9	9.5
United Arab Emirates .....	10.0	9.0	8.4	7.8	7.3	5.4
United Kingdom .....	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	3.9
United Republic of Tanzania .....	131.6	118.4	104.1	90.3	79.0	39.5
United States of America.....	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.1
United States Virgin Islands .....	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.6	5.4
Uruguay .....	17.6	16.2	14.2	12.5	11.0	5.7
Uzbekistan .....	69.7	66.0	61.1	56.9	53.2	34.8
Vanuatu .....	42.1	34.0	27.7	22.6	19.4	10.4
Venezuela .....	24.2	21.8	19.6	17.6	15.8	9.5
Viet Nam.....	27.1	23.3	20.3	17.9	15.8	10.1
Western Sahara .....	70.1	56.3	44.8	36.1	29.4	13.4
Yemen .....	95.4	78.8	63.9	51.0	40.8	16.5
Zambia.....	172.2	157.0	136.1	115.7	101.5	51.4
Zimbabwe.....	104.1	93.9	79.4	65.8	56.7	29.9

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

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

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

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

TABLE A.20 (continued)

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

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

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