United Nations • Department of Economic and Social Affairs • Population Division

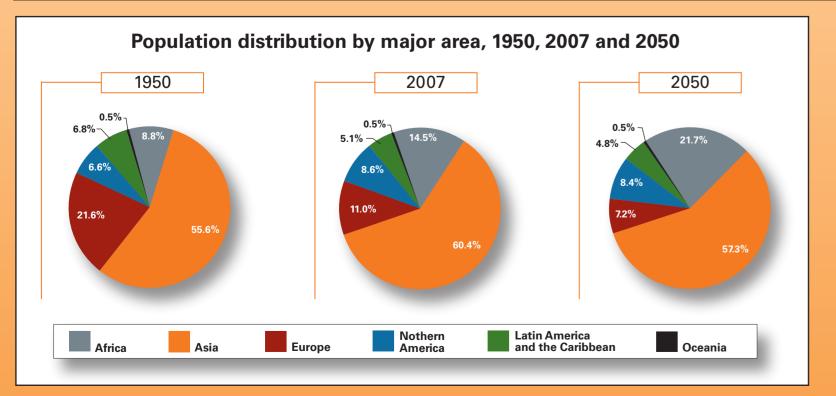


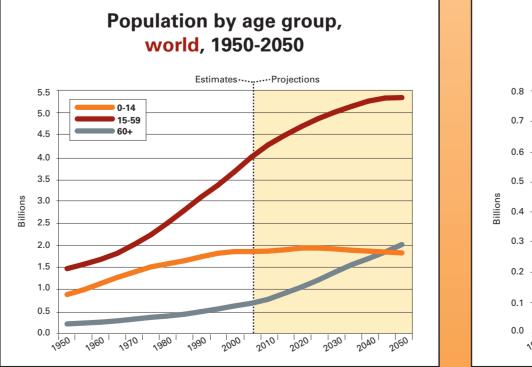
World Population 2006

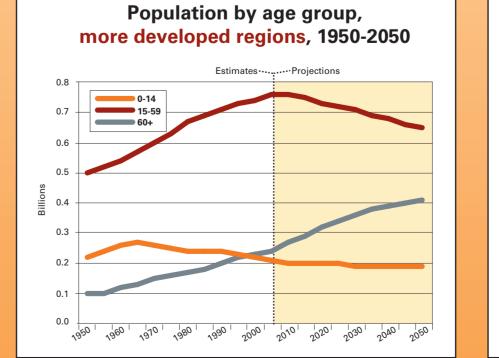
www.unpopulation.org

						Average annual rate of	Crude birth	Crude	Total	Percentage of all births to women under age		Under-five mortality	Percer	
		Mid-year population (thousands)		Population density (population per sq km)	Percentage urban	population change (percent- age)	rate (births per 1,000 population)	death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	fertility (children per woman)	20 to all births to women aged 15-49	Life expectancy at birth (years)	(deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	•	60 or older
Country or area World	2007 (1) 6 671 226	2020 (2) 7 667 090	2050 (3) 9 191 287	(4) 49	-2007 (5) 50	(6) 1.2	(7) 20	(8) 9	2005-2010 (9) 2.6	(10) 11	(11) 67	(12) 74	Mid-2 (13) 28	(14) 11
More developed regions ^a Less developed regions ^b Least developed countries ^c	1 223 004	1 253 852	1 245 247	23	75	0.3	11	10	1.6	7	77	9	17	21
	5 448 223	6 413 238	7 946 040	66	44	1.4	22	8	2.8	12	65	81	30	8
	804 450	1 075 104	1 741 959	39	28	2.4	36	12	4.6	17	55	141	41	5
Other less developed countries ^d	4 643 773	5 338 134	6 204 081	75	47	1.2	20	8	2.5	10	68	62	28	9
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 111 906	4 983 415	6 527 690	56	44	1.6	25	9	3.1	14	63	89	33	7
Sub-Saharan Africa ^e	807 425	1 081 029	1 760 724	33	36	2.4	39	15	5.1	17	50	155	43	5
Africa	964 973	1 270 528	1 997 935	32	39	2.3	36	13	4.7	15	53	143	41	5
Eastern Africa Burundi Comoros ¹	307 860 8 508 839	419 782 13 062 1 112	692 942 28 315 1 715	48 306 375	23 21 38	2.5 2.5 3.9 2.5	30 39 47 33	13 14 16 6	5.3 6.8 4.3	15 15 7 8	55 51 50 65	143 134 169 63	44 44 42	4 4 4
Djibouti	833	1 027	1 480	36	87	1.7	29	11	3.9	5	55	126	37	5
Eritrea	4 851	6 937	11 465	41	20	3.2	39	9	5.0	10	58	77	43	4
Ethiopia	83 099	112 896	183 404	75	16	2.5	38	13	5.3	14	53	145	44	5
Kenya	37 538	51 691	84 757	65	21	2.7	39	12	5.0	15	54	104	43	4
Madagascar	19 683	27 005	44 453	34	27	2.7	36	10	4.8	20	59	106	43	5
Malawi	13 925	19 150	31 944	118	18	2.6	41	15	5.6	18	48	132	47	5
Mauritius ²	1 262	1 374	1 446	618	42	0.8	15	7	1.9	11	73	17	24	10
Mozambique	21 397	26 809	39 117	27	36	1.9	39	20	5.1	20	42	164	44	5
Réunion	807	926	1 072	321	93	1.3	18	5	2.4	8	76	15	26	10
Rwanda	9 725	13 731	22 627	369	21	2.8	44	17	5.9	6	46	188	43	4
Seychelles	87	92	100	190	54	0.5								
Somalia	8 699	12 291	21 057	14	36	2.9	43	17	6.0	8	48	193	44	4
Uganda	30 884	46 749	92 935	128	13	3.2	47	13	6.5	18	52	127	49	4
United Republic of Tanzania	40 454	54 479	85 077	43	25	2.5	39	13	5.2	17	53	118	44	5
Zambia	11 922	15 193	22 868	16	35	1.9	39	19	5.2	18	42	157	46	5
Zimbabwe	13 349	15 258	19 112	34	37	1.0	28	18	3.2	14	43	94	38	5
Middle Africa Angola	119 096 17 024 18 549	169 062 24 169	312 671 44 566 33 144	18 14	41 55	2.8 2.8	45 47	17 21	6.0 6.4	16	47 43	190 231 144	46 46	4 4
Cameroon Central African Republic Chad	4 343 10 781 3 768	23 352 5 434 15 336	7 609 29 395 7 561	39 7 8	56 38 26	2.0 1.8 2.9	35 36 45	14 18 15	4.3 4.6 6.2	19 18 19	50 45 51	163 189	41 42 46	5 6 5
Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon	62 636 507 1 331	4 907 93 375 693 1 599	186 837 1 183 2 081	11 27 18 5	61 33 39 85	2.1 3.2 2.4 1.5	35 50 39 26	11 18 15 12	4.5 6.7 5.4 3.1	18 24 17 17	55 46 52 57	102 196 155 86	42 47 42 35	5 4 6 7
Sao Tome and Príncipe	158	197	296	164	60	1.6	32	8	3.9	11	66	95	41	6
Northem Africa	196 108	239 526	310 239	23	<mark>52</mark>	1.7	24	6	2.9	7	<mark>69</mark>	<mark>52</mark>	32	7
Algeria	33 858	40 630	49 610	14	65	1.5	21	5	2.4	2	72	33	28	7
Egypt	75 498	92 578	121 219	75	43	1.8	24	6	2.9	8	71	34	33	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6 160	7 656	9 683	4	85	2.0	23	4	2.7	1	74	20	30	
Morocco	31 224	36 200	42 583	70	60	1.2	21	6	2.4	5	71	36	29	8
Sudan	38 560	50 027	73 029	15	43	2.2	32	10	4.2	10	59	105	40	6
Tunisia	10 327	11 712	13 178	63	66	1.1	17	6	1.9	2	74	22	25	9
Western Sahara Southern Africa Botswana	480	723	938	2	92	3.7	23	6	2.7	4	66	56	30	4
	55 682	59 254	65 049	21	57	0.6	23	17	2.7	14	49	<mark>69</mark>	33	7
	1 882	2 165	2 703	3	59	1.2	25	14	2.9	12	51	68	35	5
Lesotho	2 008	2 163	2 356	66	19	0.6	29	19	3.4	16	43	98	40	75
Namibia	2 074	2 428	3 041	3	36	1.3	26	12	3.2	14	53	66	37	
South Africa	48 577	51 281	55 590	40	60	0.6	22	17	2.6	14	49	66	32	7
Swaziland	1 141	1 218	1 360	66	25	0.6	29	21	3.4	8	40	114	39	5
Western Africa	286 227	382 903	617 033	47	44	2.4	40	15	5.3	17	50	176	43	5
Benin	9 033	12 874	22 506	80	41	3.0	40	11	5.4	16	57	146	44	4
Burkina Faso	14 784	21 034	37 503	54	19	2.9	44	14	6.0	15	52	181	46	4
Cape Verde	530	690	1 002	132	59	2.2	29	5	3.4	17	72	29	38	5
Côte d'Ivoire	19 262	24 315	34 704	60	46	1.8	35	15	4.5	18	48	183	41	5
Gambia	1 709	2 301	3 649	151	56	2.6	35	10	4.7	15	59	128	41	6
Ghana	23 478	29 672	41 881	98	49	2.0	30	9	3.8	10	60	90	38	6
Guinea	9 370	12 966	22 711	38	34	2.2	40	12	5.4	20	56	156	43	5
Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	1 695 3 750 12 337	2 513 5 849 18 034	5 324 12 460 34 231	47 34 10	30 60 32	3.0 4.5 3.0	50 50 48	18 18 18 15	7.1 6.8 6.5	20 20 23 21	46 46 54	195 205 200	43 48 47 48	5 4 5
Mauritania	3 124	4 153	6 364	3	41	2.5	32	8	4.4	13	64	92	40	5
Niger	14 226	22 222	53 163	11	17	3.5	49	14	7.2	20	57	188	48	5
Nigeria	148 093	193 099	288 696	160	50	2.3	40	17	5.3	17	47	187	44	5
Saint Helena ³ Senegal Sierra Leone	7 12 379 5 866	7 16 442 7 747	9 25 257 13 524	54 63 82	39 42 42	1.2 2.5 2.0		 9 22	4.7	 14 18	 63 43	 115 278	 42 43	 6 5
Togo Asia	6 585 4 029 665	8 984 4 596 189	14 050 5 265 895	116 126	42 41	2.6 2.6 1.1	37 19	10 7	4.8 2.3	13 9	43 58 69	126 59	43 43 27	5 10
Eastern Asia China ⁴ China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	1 538 927	1 631 368	1 591 242	131	46	0.5	13	7	1.7	2	74	28	20	13
	1 328 630	1 421 260	1 408 846	138	42	0.6	13	7	1.7	2	73	29	21	11
	7 206	8 040	8 980	6 557	100	1.0	8	6	1.0	2	82	5	14	16
China, Macao SAR ⁶	481	523	524	18 505	100	0.7	8	5	0.9	3	81	8	14	11
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	23 790	24 838	24 666	197	62	0.3	13	10	1.9	0	67	62	23	14
Japan	127 967	124 489	102 511	339	66	0.0	8	9	1.3	1	83	4	14	28
Mongolia	2 629	2 997	3 388	2	57	1.0	18	7	1.9	14	67	54	27	6
Republic of Korea	48 224	49 221	42 327	484	81	0.3	9	6	1.2	1	79	5	18	15
South-Central Asia ⁷	1 698 208	2 032 724	2 536 010	157	31	1.5	24	8	2.9	13	65	82	33	7
Afghanistan	27 145	40 993	79 423	42	24	3.9	48	20	7.1	12	44	235	47	4
Bangladesh	158 665	193 333	254 084	1 102	26	1.7	25	8	2.8	26	64	69	34	6
Bhutan	658	780	935	14	12	1.4	18	7	2.2	11	66	65	31	7
India	1 169 016	1 379 198	1 658 270	356	29	1.5	23	8	2.8	13	65	79	32	8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71 208	84 244	100 174	43	68	1.4	20	5	2.0	6	71	35	27	6
Kazakhstan	15 422	16 723	17 312	6	58	0.7	20	10	2.3	7	67	29	24	10
Kyrgyzstan	5 317	6 024	6 566	27	36	1.1	22	8	2.5	8	66	64	30	7
Maldives	306	383	510	1 025	31	1.8	23	6	2.6	6	68	42	32	6
Nepal	28 196	35 868	51 891	192	17	2.0	28	8	3.3	22	64	72	38	6
Pakistan Sri Lanka	163 902 19 299	208 315 20 229	292 205 18 715	206 294	36 15 24	1.8 0.5	27 15	7 7	3.5 1.9	8 7	65 72	95 13	36 23	6 10
Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	6 736 4 965 27 372	8 342 5 811 32 481	10 760 6 780 38 386	47 10 61	47 37	1.5 1.3 1.4	27 22 23	6 8 7	3.3 2.5 2.5	6 4 8	67 63 67	78 95 66	38 30 32	5 6 6
South-Eastern Asia	572 500	658 591	766 611	127	45	1.3	20	6	2.3	8	70	35	28	8
Brunei Darussalam	390	491	681	68	74	2.1	22	3	2.3	5	77	7	29	5
Cambodia	14 444	18 102	25 114	80	21	1.7	26	9	3.2	10	60	89	36	5
Indonesia	231 627	261 868	296 885	122	50	1.2	19	6	2.2	10	71	32	28	9
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5 859	7 223	9 290	25	21	1.7	27	7	3.2	16	64	67	38	5
Malaysia	26 572	32 020	39 631	81	69	1.7	21	4	2.6	3	74	11	30	7
Myanmar	48 798	53 780	58 709	72	32	0.8	18	10	2.1	4	62	97	26	8
Philippines	87 960	108 748	140 466	293	64	1.9	26	5	3.2	9	72	27	35	6
Singapore	4 436	4 965	5 026	6 495	100	1.2	8	5	1.3	2	80	4	18	14
Thailand	63 884	67 990	67 376	125	33	0.7	15	8	1.9	11	71	15	21	12
Timor-Leste	1 155	1 749	3 462	78	27	3.5	42		6.5	7	61	92	45	5
Viet Nam Western Asia Armenia	87 375	101 656	119 971	263	27	1.3	19	5	2.1	5	74	23	28	8
	220 030	273 506	372 032	46	65	1.8	24	6	3.0	8	70	49	32	7
	3 002	2 955	2 458	101	64	-0.2	13	10	1.4	11	72	34	19	14
Azerbaijan	8 467	9 307	9 404	98	52	0.8	16	8	1.8	9	67	86	23	9
Bahrain	753	917	1 173	1 085	97	1.8	17	3	2.3	4	76	14	25	5
Cyprus	855	975	1 183	92	70	1.1	12	7	1.6	2	79	7	19	17
Georgia	4 395	4 063	3 134	63	52	-0.8	11	12	1.4	11	71	41	18	18
Iraq	28 993	39 161	61 942	66	67	1.8	32	9	4.3	6	60	105	41	5
Israel	6 928	8 269	10 527	313	92	1.7	20	5	2.8	3	81	6	28	14
Jordan Kuwait	5 924 2 851	7 469 3 690	10 121 5 240	66 160	92 83 98 87	3.0 2.4	26 18	4	3.1 2.2	5 2	73 78	22 10	36 23	5 3
Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman	4 099 4 017 2 595	4 616 5 806 3 339	5 221 10 265 4 639	394 667 8	72 72	1.1 3.2 2.0	18 36 22	7 4 3	2.2 5.1 3.0	6 12 2	72 73 76	26 20 14	28 45 32	10 4 4 2
Qatar Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic	841 24 735 19 929	1 040 32 089 25 573	1 333 45 030 34 887	76 12 108	96 81 51	2.1 2.2 2.5	16 25 27	2 4 3	2.7 3.4 3.1	3 5 7	76 73 74 72	10 22 18	21 34 36	3 4 5
Turkey	74 877	86 070	98 946	96	68	1.3	18	6	2.1	9	72	32	27	8
United Arab Emirates	4 380	5 774	8 521	52	77	2.8	16	1	2.3	3	79	9	20	2
Yemen	22 389	32 390	58 009	42	28	3.0	38	7	5.5	11	63	79	45	4
Europe	731 284	722 060	664 183	32	72	0.0	10	12	1.5	5	75	10	16	21
Eastern Europe	294 951	275 701	221 697	16	68	-0.5	10	15	1.3	9	69	17	15	18
Belarus	9 689	8 974	6 960	47	73	-0.6	9	15	1.2	8	69	12	15	18
Bulgaria Czech Republic Hungary	7 639 10 186 10 030	6 873 10 043 9 621	4 949 8 825 8 459	69 129 108	71 73 67	-0.7 0.0 -0.3	9 9 9 9	15 15 11 13	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.3	13 4	73 76 73	14 5 8	13 13 14 15	23 21 21
Moldova Poland	3 794 38 082	3 580 37 079	2 883 30 260	108 112 118	47	-0.3 -0.9 -0.2	11 10	13 12 10	1.3	13	69 76	19 8	19 15	15 18

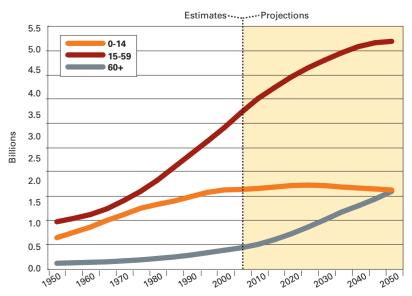
		Mid-year population (thousands)		Population density (population per sq km)	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change (percent- age)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility (children per woman)	to women under age 20 to all births to women aged 15-49	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	Percen of popu Under age 15	
untry or area	2007 (1)	2020 (2)	2050 (3)		-2007	(6)	(7)	(8)	2005-2010 (9)	(10)	(years)	(12)	Mid-2 (13)	
Astern Europe (continued) Romania	21 438	20 079	15 928	90		-0.4	10	12	1.3	11	72	18	15	2
Russian Federation Slovakia Ukraine	142 499 5 390 46 205	132 407 5 366 41 679	107 832 4 664 30 937	8 110 77		-0.5 0.0 -0.8	11 10 9	16 10 16	1.3 1.3 1.2	9 7 10	65 75 68	21 8 16	15 16 14	1 1 2
orthern Europe Channel Islands ⁸	97 186 149	102 008 151	108 176 144	54 765	84	0.4 0.2	12 9	10 10	1.8 1.4	5	79 79	6 6	18 16	2 2
Denmark Estonia	5 442 1 335	5 544 1 278	5 528 1 128	126 30	69	0.2 -0.3	11 11	10 14	1.8 1.5	2 7	78 71	6 10	19 15	2: 2:
Faeroe Islands Finland ⁹ Iceland	49 5 277 301	53 5 434 329	58 5 360 355	35 16 3	61	0.7 0.3 0.8	 11 14	 10 6	 1.8 2.1	 3 4	 79 82	 5 4	 17 22	23
Ireland Isle of Man	<u>4 301</u> 79	5 055 78	<u> </u>	61 137	61 52	1.8 0.0	14	7	2.1	3	79 	4 6 	22	1
Latvia Lithuania	2 277 3 390	2 134 3 188	1 768 2 654	35 52		-0.5 -0.5	9 9	14 12	1.3 1.3	5 7	73 73	14 11	14 16	23
Norway ¹⁰ Sweden	4 698 9 119	5 079 9 652	5 732 10 481	12 20	84	0.6	12 11	9 10	1.8 1.8	2	80 81	4	19 17	20
United Kingdom outhern Europe Albania	60 769 151 645 3 190	64 033 153 896 3 430	68 717 146 335 3 451	250 115 111	90 67 47	0.4 0.3 0.6	12 10 16	10 10 6	1.8 1.4 2.1	6 3 5	79 79 76	6 8 22	18 15 25	2: 2: 1:
Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina	75 3 935	75 3 833	66 3 160	159		0.8				5 8			25 17	2
Croatia Gibraltar	4 555 29	4 369 29	3 692 27	81 4 884	57 100	-0.1 0.1	9	12 	1.3 	4	76	8	15 	2
Greece Holy See ¹¹	11 147 1	11 274 1	10 808 1	84 1 780	59 100	0.2	9	10 	1.3 	2	79 	8	14 	24
Italy Malta Montenegro	58 877 407 598	58 601 426 611	54 610 428 603	195 1 287 43	96	0.1 0.4 -0.3	9 10 14	10 8 10	1.4 1.4 1.8	2 4 4	81 79 75	6 8 24	14 17 19	20 20 11
Portugal San Marino	10 623 31	10 790 33	9 982 33	115 507		0.4	11	10 11 	1.5	3	78	7	16 	2
Serbia Slovenia	9 858 2 002	9 981 1 972	9 635 1 694	112 99	51	0.1 0.0	13 9	12 10	1.8 1.3	6 2	74 78	14 6	18 14	1: 2
Spain TFYR Macedonia ¹²	44 279 2 038	46 445 2 025	46 401 1 746	88 79	70	0.8	11 11	9 9	1.4 1.4	2	81 74	5 17	15 19	2:
Austria Belgium	187 502 8 361 10 457	190 455 8 575 10 684	187 974 8 500	169 100 343	66	0.2	10 9 10	10 9 10	1.6 1.4	2 4 2	80 80 79	5 5	16 15 17	2: 2: 2:
Belgium France Germany	10 457 61 647 82 599	10 684 64 825 81 161	10 643 68 270 74 088	343 112 231		0.2 0.5 -0.1	10 12 8	10 9 11	1.6 1.9 1.4	2 2 3	79 81 79	5 5 5	17 18 14	2: 2: 2:
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	35 467	39 538	45 722	220 180	14	0.9 1.1					 79			1
Monaco Netherlands	33 16 419	34 16 760	37 17 235	21 954 395	100 81	0.3 0.2	 11	 9	 1.7		 80	 6	 18	2
Switzerland atin America and the Caribbean	7 484 572 206	7 838 659 562	8 434 769 229	181 28	76 78	0.4 1.2	9 20	8 6	1.4 2.4	1 18	82 73	5 27	16 29	2:
<mark>aribbean</mark> Anguilla	41 246 13	45 664 15	50 387 17	176 139		0.9 1.4	19 	8	2.4	15	71 	38 	28 	1
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	85 104	97 106	111 104	193 577	47	1.2 0.0	 14		 2.0	 5	 74	 20	 22	1:
Bahamas Barbados British Virgin Islands	331 294 23	381 303 26	449 272 28	24 683 149	54	1.2 0.3 1.1	17 11	6 7	2.0 1.5	14 13	73 77	17 11	27 18	1) 1;
Cayman Islands Cuba	47 11 268	54 11 248	59 9 911	149 179 102	100	1.1	 10	 8	 1.5			 7	 18	1
Dominica Dominican Republic	67 9 760	68 11 557	67 13 972	90		-0.3 1.5								
Grenada Guadeloupe	106 445	107 474	95 468	307 261	31 100	0.0 0.7	18 15	8 6	2.3 2.1	14 5	69 79	41 9	33 24	: 1!
Haiti Jamaica	9 598 2 714	11 584 2 872	15 275 2 763	346 247	54	1.6 0.5	28 20	9 7	3.5 2.4	9 20	61 73	72	37 31	1
Martinique Montserrat Netherlands Antilles	399 6 192	405 6 207	350 7 186	362 58 239	14	0.3 1.2 1.3	12 12	8 8	1.9 1.9	9 8	80 75	8 17	21 21	1:
Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	<u> </u>	4 252	4 422	450 193	98	0.5	13	8	1.3	13	79	9	21	1
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	165 120	188 125	216 106	306 310		1.1 0.5	19 20	7 7	2.2 2.2	15 16	74 72	16 28	27 28	1
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 333	1 393 29	1 325 32	260 59	44	0.4			1.6 				21 	1
United States Virgin Islands entral America Belize	111 147 554	109 172 095 363	82 202 045	321 60		0.0 1.3	13 21 25	7 5	2.1 2.5 2.9	10 17	79 75 76	10 25	23 32 37	1
Costa Rica El Salvador	288 4 468 6 857	5 276 8 077	487 6 426 10 040	13 87 326	63	2.1 1.5 1.4	25 18 23	4 4 6	2.9 2.1 2.7	16 19 17	76 79 72	20 11 29	37 27 33	:
Guatemala Honduras	13 354 7 106	18 091 9 005	27 473 12 079	123 63	48	2.5	33 28	6 6	4.2	18 19	70 70	39 42	43 39	
Mexico Nicaragua	106 535 5 603	120 559 6 696	132 278 8 169	54 43	60	1.1 1.3	19 25	5 5	2.2 2.8	16 26	76 73	20 26	30 37	
Panama puth America	3 343 383 406	4 027 441 803	5 093 516 797	44 22	82	1.6 1.2	21 19	5 6	2.6 2.3	18 18	76 73	24 27	30 28	1
Argentina Bolivia	39 531 9 525	44 486 11 638	51 382 14 908	14 9	65	1.0 1.8	18 27	8	2.3 3.5	14 15 20	75 66 72	16 61 29	26 37 27	1
Brazil Chile Colombia	191 791 16 635 46 156	219 992 18 639 53 238	254 085 20 655 61 860	23 22 41		1.3 1.0 1.3	19 15 19	6 5 6	2.2 1.9 2.2	20 17 16	72 79 73	29 9 26	27 24 29	1:
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	13 341 3	15 376 3	17 988 3	47	64	1.3 1.1 0.6	21 	5	2.6	10 19 	75	26 	32 	
French Guiana Guyana	202 738	267 700	406 477	2	28	2.4 -0.2	24 17	4	3.3 2.3	16 16	76 67	15 57	34 31	
Paraguay Peru Surinama	6 127 27 903	7 533 32 540	9 868 39 049	15 22	73	1.8 1.2	25 21	6	3.1 2.5	15 14	72	38 29	35 31	
Suriname Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	458 3 340 27 657	480 3 495 33 415	426 3 641 42 049	3 19 30	92	0.6 0.3 1.7	19 15 21	7 9 5	2.4 2.1 2.5	9 16 20	70 76 74	35 16 22	29 23 31	1
venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) orthern America Bermuda	338 831 65	33 415 379 270 66	42 049 445 303 63	30 16 1 218	81	1.7 1.0 0.3	14	8	2.5	10	78	8	20	1
Canada Greenland	32 876 58	36 588 63	42 754 64	3	80	0.3	 10 		 1.5 	 5 	 81 	 6 	 17 	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	6 305 826	6 342 547	6 402 415	26 32	89	0.1	 14		 2.1	 11				1
ceania ustralia/New Zealand	34 267 24 922	39 482 28 033	48 742 33 250	4	71	1.2 1.0	17 13	7	2.3 1.8	6 4	75 81	35 6	24 19	1! 1
Australia ¹³ New Zealand	20 743 4 179	23 418 4 616	28 041 5 209	3 15	89	1.0 0.9	12 14	7	1.8 2.0	4	81 80	6 6	19 21	1: 1
elanesia Fiji	8 133 839	10 058 888	13 834 910	15 46		1.9 0.6	28 21	9 7	3.6 2.8	<mark>9</mark> 7	<mark>60</mark> 69	76 24	<mark>39</mark> 32	
New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	242 6 331	287 7 937	360 11 155	13 14	14	1.5 2.0	16 30	6 10	2.1 3.8	7 9	76 57	9 84	26 40	1
Solomon Islands Vanuatu	496 226	647 299	955 454	17 19		2.3 2.4	30 29	75	3.9 3.7	7	64 70	72 34	40 39	!
icronesia Guam	553 173	648 201	808 242	178 316	94	1.3 1.3	22 18	5 5	2.7 2.5	8 12	72 76	30 10	31 29	1
Kiribati Marshall Islands Micropesia (Fed. States of)	95 59 111	115 75 120	151 92 134	131 328 158		1.6 2.2		 6					 38	
Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru Northern Mariana Islands	111 10 84	120 11 104	134 11 152	158 483 181		0.5 0.3 1.9		6 	3.7	6				
Palau Palau	20 659	104 22 743	152 26 850	181 44 78	70	1.9 0.4 1.0	 22				 73	 20	 33	
American Samoa Cook Islands	67 13	83 11	113 12	336 56	92	2.0		c 						
French Polynesia Niue	263 2	<u>306</u> 1	357	66 66	52	-2.2 1.3 -1.8	 18 	 5 	 2.3 	 9 	 74 	 11 	 27 	
Pitcairn	0	0	215	10 66	0	0.0							 40	
Samoa	187	204	215	00	20				0.0	0	/ 1			







Population by age group, less developed regions, 1950-2050



Countries with more than 100 million inhabitants in 1950, 2007, 2050 (population in millions)

	1950			2007			2050	
Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population
1	China	555	1	China	1 329	1	India	1 658
2	India	372	2	India	1 169	2	China	1 409
3	United States of America	158	3	United States of America	306	3	United States of America	402
4	Russian Federation	103	4	Indonesia	232	4	Indonesia	297
			5	Brazil	192	5	Pakistan	292
			6	Pakistan	164	6	Nigeria	289
			7	Bangladesh	159	7	Brazil	254
			8	Nigeria	148	8	Bangladesh	254
			9	Russian Federation	142	9	Dem. Republic of the Congo	187
			10	Japan	128	10	Ethiopia	183
			11	Mexico	107	11	Philippines	140
						12	Mexico	132
						13	Egypt	121
						14	Viet Nam	120
						15	Russian Federation	108
						16	Japan	103
						17	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100

The designations employed in this publication 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", "least developed" or "other less 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 development process.

The figures presented are from the medium variant of the *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision*, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Data

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

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately. A minus sign (–) before a figure indicates a decrease.

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

Years given refer to 1 July.

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

tions Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

^a More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern

 America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
 ^b Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

^c Least developed countries are 50 countries, 34 in Africa, 10 in Asia, 5 in Oceania plus one country in Latin America and the Caribbean.

^d Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.
 ^e Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except

 Northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa.
 Prefers to Guernsey and Jersey.

 9
 Including Åland Islands.

 Including Mayotte.
 10

 10
 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

² Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

¹² The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

 ⁴ For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
 ¹³ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

	Including Åland Islands.	For further information about the 2006 Revision, please con-					
8	Refers to Guernsey and Jersey.	XIII.3).					
7	The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are com- bined into South-Central Asia.	Affairs, Population Division (2007). <i>World Population 2006.</i> <i>Wallchart</i> (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.					
	As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.	United Nations, Department of Economic and Social					
	As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.	Suggested citation:					

³ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

¹¹ Refers to the Vatican City State.

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).



World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision

WORLD POPULATION WILL GROW FROM 6.7 BILLION TO 9.2 BILLION IN 2050

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 that 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 a year after 2010.

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 the results both 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. 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.

Key findings of the 2006 Revision can be summarized as follows:

- 1. In July 2007, the world population would 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 was to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.8 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 7.8 billion by mid-century. That is, at the world level, continued population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline in fertility accelerates.
- 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 in which the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases. In the more developed regions, 20 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over, and that proportion is projected to reach 33 per cent in 2050. In developed countries as a whole, the number of older persons (persons aged 60 or over) has already surpassed the number of children (persons under age 15), and by 2050 the number of older persons is expected to be more than double the number of children in developed countries.
- 5. Population ageing is less advanced in developing countries. Nevertheless, the populations of a majority of them are poised to enter a period of rapid population ageing. In developing countries as a whole, just 8 per cent of the population today is aged 60 years or over, but by 2050, 20 per cent of their population is expected to be in that age range.
- 6. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected nearly to triple, increasing from 673 million in 2005 to 2 billion by 2050. Over the same period, the share of older

persons living in developing countries is expected to rise from 64 per cent in 2005 to nearly 80 per cent in 2050.

- 7. A feature of ageing populations is that the numbers of older persons increase 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 fivefold, from 88 million in 2005 to 402 million in 2050. Today, about half of the oldestold live in developing countries, but that share is expected to reach 71 per cent in 2050.
- 8. Although the populations of all countries are expected to age over the foreseeable future, the populations of countries where fertility is still high will remain relatively young and will increase rapidly. High population growth rates prevail in a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, the populations of Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Niger, Timor-Leste and Uganda are projected to increase at least threefold.
- 9. In sharp contrast, the populations of 46 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, most of the successor States of the former Soviet Union and several small island States are expected to be smaller in 2050 than in 2005.
- 10. Population growth remains concentrated in the populous countries. During 2005-2050, eight countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United States of America, Bangladesh and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.
- 11. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population in two halves of equal size, is an indicator of population ageing. At the world level, the median age is projected to increase from 28 to 38 years between 2005 and 2050. Europe today has the oldest population, with a median age of nearly 39 years; its median age is expected to reach 47 years in 2050.
- 12. The median age is higher in countries having low fertility for long periods. In 2005, the median age in 13 developed countries or areas was higher than 40 years. The pervasiveness of population ageing is reflected by the fact that 93 countries are projected to have median ages above 40 years in 2050, 48 of which are developing countries.
- 13. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, about one in five countries is projected to have a median age below 30 years. The least developed countries will have the youngest populations, with eight of them having median ages below 24 years in 2050, namely, Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, the Niger and Uganda.
- 14. As noted above, fertility reductions are the main cause of population ageing. At the world level, fertility is estimated to be 2.55 children per woman, about half the level of fertility in 1950-1955, which was 5 children per woman. In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further, to 2.02 children per woman. Average world levels result from quite different trends in the major development groups. In developed countries as a whole, fertility is currently 1.60 children per woman and is projected to increase slowly to 1.79 children per woman in 2045-2050. In the least developed countries, fertility is 4.63 children per woman and is expected to drop by about half, to 2.50 children per woman by 2045-2050. In the rest of the developing world, fertility is already moderately low at 2.45 children per woman and is expected to decline further to 1.91 children per woman by mid-century, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world.
- 15. In 2005-2010, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 27 of the 150 developing countries, and those 27 countries account for 9 per cent of the world population. Most countries with very high fertility are poor and belong to the group of least developed countries. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 28 developing countries, which account for 25 per cent of the world population. This group includes China, whose average fertility during 2005-2010 is estimated at 1.73 children per woman.
- 16. Fertility is also below replacement level in all 45 developed countries or areas, which account for 19 per cent of the world population. In 27 of them, including Japan and most of

the countries located in Southern and Eastern Europe, fertility remains below 1.5 children per woman. Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among the vast majority of developed countries and is leading to rapid population ageing.

- 17. Another factor contributing to population ageing is the reduction of mortality at adult ages. Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 58 years in 1970-1975 to 67 years in 2005-2010, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 77 years today to 82 years by midcentury, and in the less developed regions life expectancy is projected to rise from 65 years in 2005-2010 to 74 years in 2045-2050.
- 18. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 55 years, and although it is projected to reach 67 years in 2045-2050, achieving such an increase is contingent on reducing the spread of HIV and combating successfully other infectious diseases. Similar challenges must be confronted if the projected increase of life expectancy in the rest of the developing countries, from under 68 years today to 76 years by mid-century, is to be achieved.
- 19. Among the more developed regions, Eastern Europe has the lowest life expectancy at birth and has had a declining life expectancy since the late 1980s. In 2005-2010 life expectancy in the region, at 68.6 years, is lower than it was in 1960-1965 (69.3 years). The Russian Federation and Ukraine have experienced serious increases in mortality, partly because of the spread of HIV.
- 20. Despite the advances made in treating people infected with HIV and in controlling the spread of the epidemic, its impact in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident in many countries. In Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 49 years in 2005-2010 and is not expected to regain the level it had in the early 1990s before 2045. As a consequence, the growth rate of the population in the region has plummeted, passing from 2.5 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 0.6 per cent annually in 2005-2010, and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.
- 21. The contribution of international migration to population growth in the more developed regions has increased in significance as fertility declines. During 2005-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 103 million, a figure that counterbalances the excess of deaths over births (74 million) projected over the period.
- 22. In 2005-2010, the net migration more than doubled the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth in eight countries or areas, namely, Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong (China SAR), Luxembourg, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In a further eight countries or areas, net migration counterbalanced the excess of deaths over births. These countries are: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Channel Islands, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- 23. In terms of annual averages during 2005-2050, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Canada (200,000), Germany (150,000), Italy (139,000), the United Kingdom (130,000), Spain (123,000) and Australia (100,000). The countries with the highest levels of net emigration are projected to be: China (-329,000 annually), Mexico (-306,000), India (-241,000), Philippines (-180,000), Pakistan (-167,000) and Indonesia (-164,000).

In addition to this wallchart, the full results and analysis of the 2006 Revision will be issued in a series of three volumes and a set of two CD-ROMs. A population database containing the results is available on the United Nations Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org.

Enquiries and comments should be addressed to Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (fax: 1 212 963 2147).

World **Solution** 2006

Department of Economic and Social Affairs opulation Division

United Nations publication ST/ESA/SER.A/267 Sales No. E.08.XIII.3 ISBN 978-92-151437-7

Copyright © United Nations, 2008 All rights reserved Manufactured in the United States of America

Enquiries should be directed to: Director, Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA

Fax number: (212) 963-2147

07-52240 - February 2008 - 11,385



