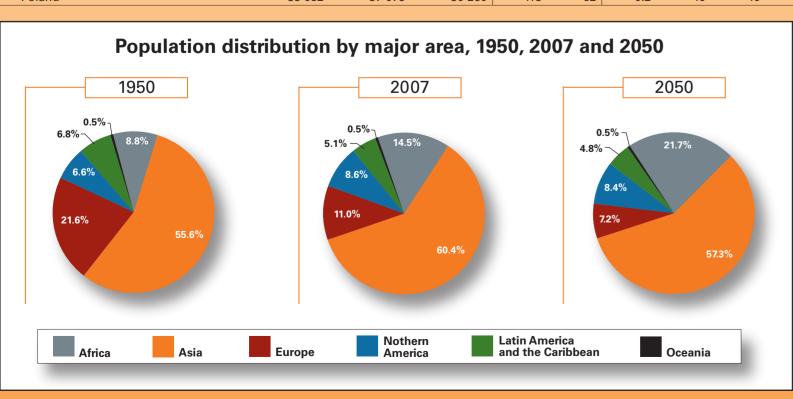


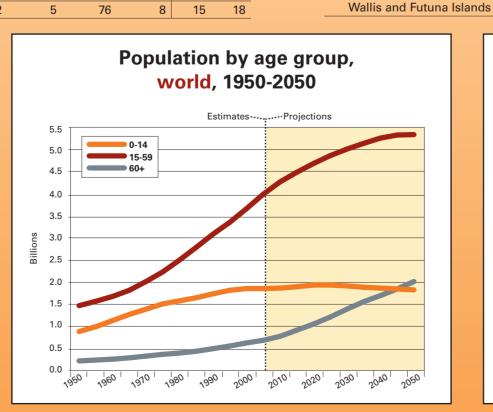
World Population 2006

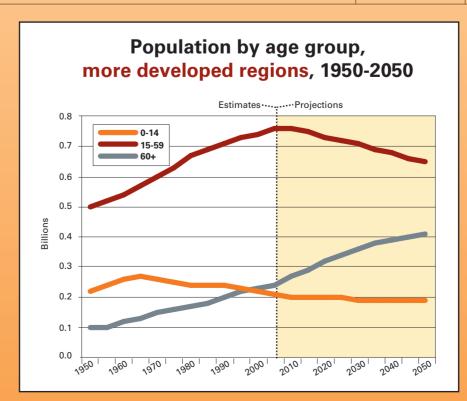
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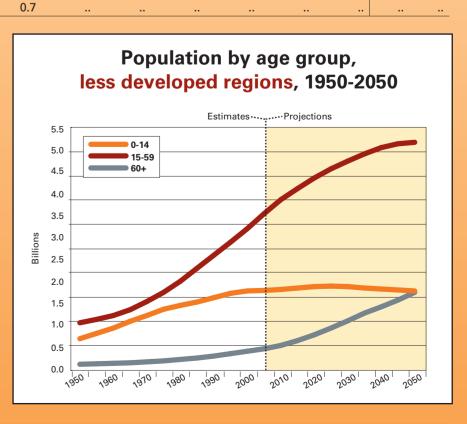
Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands) 2007 2020 2050			Population density (population per sq km)	Percentage urban -2007	Average annual rate of population change (percent- age)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility (children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

Country or area	2007	Mid-year population (thousands) 2020	2050	Population density (population per sq km) Mid-	Percentage urban -2007	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) 2005-2010	Percentage of all births 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)	Percent of popula Under age 15 o	ation 60 or older
Eastern Europe (continued)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Romania Russian Federation	21 438 142 499	20 079 132 407	15 928 107 832	90	54 73	-0.4 -0.5	10	12 16	1.3	9	72 65	21	15 15	20 17
Slovakia Ukraine	5 390 46 205	5 366 41 679	4 664 30 937	77 54	56 68	-0.8	9	10	1.3	7 10		16	16 14	21
Northern Europe Channel Islands 8	97 186 149	102 008 151	108 176 144	765	31	0.4	9	10	1.8	3	79	6	18 16	21
Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands	5 442 1 335 49	5 544 1 278 53	5 528 1 128 58	30 35	86 69 39	-0.3 0.7	11	10	1.8	7	71	10	19 15	22
Finland ⁹	5 277 301	5 434 329	5 360	16	61	0.3	11 14	10	1.8	3	79 82	5	17 22	23
Ireland Isle of Man	4 301	5 055 78	6 179	61	61 52	1.8	15	7	2.0	3	79	6	21	16
Latvia Lithuania	2 277 3 390	2 134 3 188	1 768 2 654	35 52	68 66	-0.5 -0.5	9	14 12	1.3 1.3	5 7	73 73	14 11	14 16	23 21
Norway ¹⁰ Sweden	4 698 9 119	5 079 9 652	5 732 10 481	12 20	78 84	0.6 0.4	12 11	9	1.8 1.8	2	80 81	4	19 17	20 24
United Kingdom Southern Europe	60 769 151 645	64 033 153 896	68 717 146 335	250 115	90 67	0.4	12 10	10 10	1.8 1.4	6 3		6 8	18 15	22 23
Albania Andorra	3 190 75	3 430 75	3 451 66	111 159	47 90	0.6 0.4	16	6	2.1	5 	76 	22	25 	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	3 935 4 555	3 833 4 369	3 160 3 692	77 81	47 57	0.1 -0.1	9	9	1.2	8	75 76	14 8	17 15	20 23
Gibraltar Greece	29 11 147	29 11 274	10 808	4 884	100 59	0.1	9	10	1.3	2	 79	8	14	24
Holy See ¹¹	58 877	58 601	54 610	1 780 195	100	0.1	9	10	1.4	2	81	6	14	26
Malta Montenegro	407 598	426 611	603	1 287	96	-0.3	10	10	1.4	4	79 75	24	17 19	20 19
Portugal San Marino Serbia	10 623 31 9 858	10 790 33 9 981	9 982 33 9 635	507 112	59 98	0.4 0.8 0.1	13	 12	1.5 1.8	6		7 14	16 18	19
Slovenia Spain	2 002	1 972	1 694 46 401	99	51 77	0.0	9	10	1.3	2	78	6	14 15	21
TFYR Macedonia ¹² Western Europe	2 038 187 502	2 025 190 455	1 746 187 974	79 169	70 77	0.1	11 10	9	1.4	7	74	17	19 16	16
Austria Belgium	8 361 10 457	8 575 10 684	8 500 10 643	100	66	0.4	9	9	1.4	4 2	80	5	15 17	22
France Germany	61 647 82 599	64 825 81 161	68 270 74 088	112	77 75	0.5	12	9	1.9	2 3	81	5 5	17 18 14	22 22 25
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	35 467	39 538	45 722	220	14	0.9		9	1.7	3		7	18	19
Monaco Netherlands	33 16 419	34 16 760	37 17 235	21 954	100	0.3		9	1.7	1	80	6	18	20
Switzerland Latin America and the Caribbean	7 484 572 206	7 838 659 562	8 434 769 229	181	76 78	0.4	9	8	1.4	1 18	82	5 27	16 29	22
Caribbean	41 246	45 664	50 387	176	65	0.9	19	8	2.4	15		38	28	11
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	13 85 104	15 97 106	17 111 104	139 193 577	100 40 47	1.4 1.2 0.0	14	7	2.0	 5	74	20	22	13
Bahamas Barbados	331 294	381	449	24 683	91 54	1.2	17 11	6	2.0	14	73	17 11	27 18	10
British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands	23	26 54	28	149 179	62	1.1								
Cuba Dominica	11 268 67	11 248	9 911	102	75 74	0.0	10	8	1.5	16	78	7	18	16
Dominican Republic Grenada	9 760 106	11 557 107	13 972 95	201 307	68	1.5	23 18	6	2.8	22		33 41	33	8
Guadeloupe Haiti	445 9 598	474 11 584	468 15 275	261 346	100 40	0.7 1.6	15 28	6 9	2.1 3.5	5 9	79 61	9 72	24 37	15 6
Jamaica Martinique	2 714 399	2 872 405	2 763 350	247 362	54 98	0.5	20 12	7 8	2.4 1.9	20 9	73 80	17 8	31 21	10 18
Montserrat Netherlands Antilles	6 192	6 207	7 186	58 239	14 71	1.2	12	8	1.9		 75	 17	21	 14
Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 991	4 252 59	4 422 69	450 193	98	0.5 1.3			1.8	13		9		18
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	165 120	188 125	216 106	306 310	28 47	0.5	19	7	2.2	15 16		16 28	27	10 9
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 333	1 393	1 325	260 59	13 44	1.4			1.6	10	70	10		
United States Virgin Islands Central America	111 147 554	109 172 095	82 202 045	321 60	95 71	0.0 1.3	13 21	5	2.1 2.5	10 17	79 75	10 25	23 32	18
Belize Costa Rica El Salvador	288 4 468 6 857	363 5 276 8 077	487 6 426 10 040	13 87 326	63 60	2.1 1.5 1.4	25 18 23	4 6	2.9 2.1 2.7	16 19 17	79	20 11 29	37 27 33	6 9 8
Guatemala Honduras	13 354 7 106	18 091 9 005	27 473 12 079	123 63	48	2.5	33	6	4.2	18	70	39 42	43	6
Mexico Nicaragua	106 535 5 603	120 559 6 696	132 278 8 169	54 43	77	1.1	19 25	5	2.2	16	76	20	30	9
Panama South America	3 343 383 406	4 027 441 803	5 093 516 797	44 22	73 82	1.6 1.2	21 19	5	2.6 2.3	18 18		24 27	30 28	9
Argentina Bolivia	39 531 9 525	44 486 11 638	51 382 14 908	14	90	1.0	18 27	8	2.3	14 15	75	16 61	26 37	14 7
Brazil Chile	191 791 16 635	219 992 18 639	254 085 20 655	23	85 88	1.3	19 15	6	2.2	20	72 79	29	27	9
Colombia Ecuador	46 156 13 341	53 238 15 376	61 860 17 988	41 47	73 64	1.3	19 21	6	2.2	16 19	73	26 26	29 32	8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) French Guiana	3 202	3 267	3 406	0 2	91 76	0.6 2.4	24	4	3.3	16		15	34	7
Guyana Paraguay	738 6 127	700 7 533	477 9 868	3 15	28 60	-0.2 1.8	17 25	8	2.3 3.1	16 15	67 72	57 38	31 35	9
Peru Suriname	27 903 458	32 540 480	39 049 426	22 3	73 75	1.2 0.6	21 19	6 7	2.5 2.4	14 9	71 70	29 35	31 29	8 9
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 340 27 657	3 495 33 415	3 641 42 049	19 30	92 94	0.3 1.7	15 21	9	2.1 2.5	16 20	76 74	16 22	23 31	18 8
Northern America Bermuda	338 831 65	379 270 66	445 303 63	16 1 218	81 100	1.0 0.3	14	8	2.0	10	78	8	20	17
Canada Greenland	32 876 58	36 588 63	42 754 64	3	80 83	0.9 0.6	10	7	1.5	5	81 	6	17	19
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	6 305 826	6 342 547	6 402 415	26 32	89 81	0.1 1.0	14	8	2.1	11	78	8	20	
Oceania Australia/New Zealand	34 267 24 922	39 482 28 033	48 742 33 250	3	71 88	1.2 1.0	17 13	7	2.3 1.8	6		35 6	24 19	15 18
Australia 13 New Zealand	20 743 4 179	23 418 4 616	28 041 5 209	3 15	89 86	1.0	12 14	7 7	1.8	4 6	81	6	19	19 17
Melanesia	8 133	10 058	13 834	15	20	1.9	28	9	3.6	9	60	76	39	5
New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	839 242 6 331	888 287 7 937	910 360 11 155	46 13 14	52 64 14	0.6 1.5 2.0	21 16 30	6	2.8 2.1 3.8	7 7 9	69 76 57	9 84	32 26 40	7 11 4
Solomon Islands Vanuatu	496	647	955 454	17 19	18	2.3	30	7 5	3.9	7 8	64	72	40 40 39	5
Micronesia	553	648	808	178	68	1.3	22	5	2.7	8	72	30	31	7
Guam Kiribati Marshall Islands	173 95	201 115 75	242 151	316 131 328	94 49	1.3 1.6 2.2			2.5					
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru	59 111 10	75 120 11	92 134 11	328 158 483	67 22 100	0.5 0.3	26	6	3.7	6		42	38	 5
Northern Mariana Islands Palau	84	104	152	181 44	95 70	1.9								
Polynesia	659	743	850	78	43	1.0	22	5	3.0	6	73	20	33	8
American Samoa Cook Islands French Polynesia	67 13 263	83 11 306	113 12 357	336 56 66	92 72 52	2.0 -2.2 1.3	18	5	2.3	9			27	
Niue Pitcairn	263	1 0	1 0	6	38	-1.8 0.0								
Samoa Tokelau	187 1	204	215	66	23	0.0	25	5	3.9	6	71	27	40	7
Tonga Tuvalu	100	108	123	154 405	24	0.5	26	6	3.8	4	73	22	37	9
Wallis and Futuna Islands	15	17	17			0.4					**			**











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

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

A minus sign (–) before a figure indicates a decrease. A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

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 this table do not necessarily prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Data add to totals because of rounding.

^a More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

² Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

Saharan Africa.

Including Mayotte.

Notes

⁴ For statistical purposes, the data for China do not ^b Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. ⁵ As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special ^c Least developed countries are 50 countries, 34 in Administrative Region (SAR) of China. Africa. 10 in Asia, 5 in Oceania plus one country in Latin

⁶ As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special America and the Caribbean. Administrative Region (SAR) of China. d Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries. bined into South-Central Asia. e Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except

The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are com-⁸ Refers to Guernsey and Jersey. Northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-9 Including Åland Islands.

10 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

¹¹ Refers to the Vatican City State.

³ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

¹² The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 13 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

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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.
- 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

- 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 oldest-old live in developing countries, but that share is expected to reach 71 per cent in 2050.
- 8. Although the populations of all countries are expected to age over the foreseeable future, the populations of countries where fertility is still high will remain relatively young and will increase rapidly. High population growth rates prevail in a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, the populations of Afghanistan, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, 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 pearly 39 years; its median age is expected to reach 47 years in 2050.
- 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.

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