Economic & Social Affairs

World Population Prospects
The 2010 Revision

Highlights and Advance Tables

United Nations
New York, 2011

ESA/P/WP.220

Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

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DESA

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PREFACE

` This report presents the highlights of the results of the *2010 Revision* of the 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. The *2010 Revision* constitutes the twenty second round of the global population estimates and projections produced by the Population Division since 1951.

The *2010 Revision* breaks new ground in the production of population projections. It is the first standard *Revision* to include projections up to 2100 for all countries and areas of the world. Previous *Revisions* presented country projections only for the period ending in 2050. In order to extend the projection period to 2100, a new method for the projection of fertility had to be developed. The method used in the *2010 Revision* is based on the advances made in projecting fertility since the *2000 Revision*, advances that have been combined with a probabilistic approach to yield the future paths of fertility used in producing the medium variant of the *2010 Revision*. The standard output of the *2010 Revision* does not, however, include fully probabilistic projections. The standard output of the *2010 Revision* includes only the usual projection variants and scenarios included in other *Revisions* of *World Population Prospects*.

The full results of the *2010 Revision* are presented in two volumes. The first volume provides comprehensive tables displaying key demographic indicators for each development group, major area, region and country for selected periods or dates within 1950-2100. The second volume contains demographic profiles presenting time series and plots covering the period from 1950 to 2100 for selected indicators for each country with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 as well as for development groups, major areas and regions. This volume provides, for each country and area, a brief description of the data sources and demographic methods used to make the base-year estimates for each country or area. Key findings of the 2010 Revision are also included in each volume together with the projections assumptions, and a wall chart provides summary indicators for the most recent period.

The detailed results of the *2010 Revision* are made available through a variety of media. The Population Division's website provides access to the comprehensive data organized in Excel files as well as to an interactive database allowing the user to obtain specific information on a few countries at a time. The website can be accessed at *www.unpopulation.org*. Users requiring the complete results of the *2010 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 Population Division's web site.

Responsibility for the *2010 Revision* rests with the Population Division. In preparing the *2010 Revision*, the Population Division relied on the collaboration of the regional commissions, especially the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and that of UNAIDS, the specialized agencies and other relevant bodies of the United Nations system. The Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, through its *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* and its accompanying databases, provided access to official national population statistics used in the preparation of the *2010 Revision*. The Population Division is grateful for the contributions made by all these entities.

For further information about the *2010 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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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.
A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.
A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.
A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.
Years given refer to 1 July.
Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

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

References to countries, territories and areas:

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

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

More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Countries or areas in the more developed regions are designated as “developed countries”. Countries or areas in the less developed regions are designated as “developing countries”.

The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55) include 48 countries in 2011: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Caribbean. Those 48 countries are: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. These countries are also included in the less developed regions.

The group denominated “other less developed countries” comprises all countries in the less developed regions minus the least developed countries.

The term “sub-Saharan Africa” is used to designate the countries in Africa that exclude those in Northern Africa but include Sudan.

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

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

The following abbreviations have been used:

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

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY MAJOR AREA AND REGION OF THE WORLD

Africa

Eastern Africa

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius [2]
Mayotte
Mozambique
Réunion
Rwanda
Seychelles*
Somalia
Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania[4]
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Middle Africa

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
São Tomé and Príncipe

Northern Africa

Algeria
Egypt
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Sudan[1]
Tunisia
Western Sahara

Southern Africa

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

Western Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Saint Helena[3] *
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

[1] Including Southern Sudan which voted in favor of independence, but was not an official UN Member State as of May 2011
[2] Including Agalega, Rodrigues, and Saint Brandon.
[3] Including Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.
[4] Including Zanzibar.

Asia

Eastern Asia[5]	*South-Central Asia*[6]	*South-Eastern Asia*	*Western Asia*
	Central Asia		
China[7]	Kazakhstan	Brunei Darussalam	Armenia
China, Hong Kong SAR[8]	Kyrgyzstan	Cambodia	Azerbaijan[9]
China, Macao SAR [10]	Tajikistan	Indonesia	Bahrain
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Turkmenistan	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Cyprus[11]
Japan	Uzbekistan	Malaysia[13]	Georgia[12]
Mongolia		Myanmar	Iraq
Republic of Korea	*Southern Asia*	Philippines	Israel
		Singapore	Jordan
	Afghanistan	Thailand	Kuwait
	Bangladesh	Timor-Leste	Lebanon
	Bhutan	Viet Nam	Occupied Palestinian Territory[14]
	India		Oman
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		Qatar
	Maldives[15]		Saudi Arabia
	Nepal		Syrian Arab Republic
	Pakistan		Turkey
	Sri Lanka		United Arab Emirates
			Yemen

[5] Includes other non-specified areas
[6] The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.
[7] For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.
[8] As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
[9] Including Nagorno-Karabakh.
[10] As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
[11] Including Northern-Cyprus.
[12] Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia
[13] Including Sabah and Sarawak.
[14] Including East Jerusalem.
[15] Including Transnistria.

Europe

Eastern Europe	*Northern Europe*	*Southern Europe*	*Western Europe*
Belarus	Channel Islands[16]	Albania	Austria
Bulgaria	Denmark	Andorra*	Belgium
Czech Republic	Estonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	France
Hungary	Faeroe Islands*	Croatia	Germany
Poland	Finland[17]	Gibraltar*	Liechtenstein*
Republic of Moldova	Iceland	Greece	Luxembourg
Romania	Ireland	Holy See[18] *	Monaco*
Russian Federation	Isle of Man*	Italy	Netherlands
Slovakia	Latvia	Malta	Switzerland
Ukraine	Lithuania	Montenegro	
	Norway[19]	Portugal	
	Sweden	San Marino*	
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[21]	Serbia[20]	
		Slovenia	
		Spain[22]	
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[23]	

[16] Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.
[17] Including Åland Islands.
[18] Refers to the Vatican City State.
[19] Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
[20] Including Kosovo.
[21] Also referred to as United Kingdom.
[22] Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla
[23] Also referred to as TFYR Macedonia.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Caribbean	*Central America*	*South America*
Anguilla*	Belize	Argentina
Antigua and Barbuda*	Costa Rica	Bolivia
Aruba	El Salvador	Brazil
Bahamas	Guatemala	Chile
Barbados	Honduras	Colombia
British Virgin Islands*	Mexico	Ecuador
Cayman Islands*	Nicaragua	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)*
Cuba	Panama	French Guiana
Dominica*		Guyana
Dominican Republic		Paraguay
Grenada		Peru
Guadeloupe[24]		Suriname
Haiti		Uruguay
Jamaica		Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)
Martinique		
Montserrat*		
Netherlands Antilles[25]		
Puerto Rico		
Saint Kitts and Nevis*		
Saint Lucia		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Turks and Caicos Islands*		
United States Virgin Islands		

[24] Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part).
[25] Refers to Curaçao, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius

Northern America

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

Oceania

Australia/New Zealand	*Melanesia*	*Micronesia*	*Polynesia*[26]
Australia[27]	Fiji	Guam	American Samoa*
New Zealand	New Caledonia	Kiribati*	Cook Islands*
	Papua New Guinea	Marshall Islands*	French Polynesia
	Solomon Islands	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Niue*
	Vanuatu	Nauru*	Samoa
		Northern Mariana Islands*	Tokelau*
		Palau*	Tonga
			Tuvalu*
			Wallis and Futuna Islands*

Sub-Saharan Africa

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

NOTE: Countries with a population of less than 100,000 in 2010 are indicated by an asterisk (*).

[26] Including Pitcairn.
[27] Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *2010 Revision* is the twenty second 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 *2010 Revision* builds on the *2008 Revision* and incorporates the results of the 2000 and 2010 round of national population censuses as well as 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 *2010 Revision* provides the population basis for the assessment of those goals.

According to the *2010 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, the world population is projected to reach 7 billion in late 2011, surpass 9 billion people by 2050 and exceed 10 billion in 2100 (figure 1).

Most of the additional 3 billion people from now to 2100 will enlarge the population of developing countries, which is projected to rise from 5.7 billion in 2011 to 8.0 billion in 2050 and to 8.8 billion in 2100, and will be distributed over the whole period among the population aged 15-59 (1.2 billion) and 60 or over (1.9 billion) because the number of children under age 15 in developing countries will decrease.

In contrast, the population of the more developed regions is expected to change minimally, passing from 1.24 billion in 2011 to 1.34 billion in 2100, and would have declined to 1.11 billion were it not for the projected net migration from developing to developed countries, which is projected to average 2.2 million persons annually from 2011 to 2050 and 0.8 million from 2050 to 2100.

The results of the *2010 Revision* incorporate the findings of the most recent national population censuses and of numerous specialized population surveys carried out around the world. *The 2010 Revision* provides the demographic data and indicators to assess trends at the global, regional and national levels and to calculate many other key indicators commonly used by the United Nations system.

Population in developing countries still young

Currently the population of the less developed regions is still young, with children under age 15 accounting with 29 per cent of the population and young persons aged 15 to 24 accounting for a further 18 per cent. In fact, the numbers of children and young people in the less developed regions are at an all time high (1.6 billion children and 1.0 billion young people), posing a major challenge for their countries, which are faced with the necessity of providing education or employment to large cohorts of children and youth even as the current economic and financial crisis unfolds. The situation in the least developed countries is even more pressing because children under 15 constitute 40 per cent of their population and young people account for a further 20 per cent.

In the more developed regions, children and youth account for just 17 per cent and 13 per cent of the population, respectively, and whereas the number of children is expected to change little in the future, remaining close to 218 million in 2050 and 226 in 2100; the number of young people is projected to decrease from 156 million currently to 144 million in 2050 and then slight increase to 151 million in 2100.

In both the more and the less developed regions, the number of people in the main working ages, 25 to 59, is at an all time high: 606 million and 2.5 billion, respectively. Yet, whereas in the more developed regions that number is expected to peak over the next decade and decline thereafter reaching 531 millions

in 2050 and 525 million in 2100, in the less developed regions it will continue rising, reaching 3.6 billion in 2050 and 3.7 billion in 2100 and increasing by nearly half a billion over the next decade. These population trends justify the urgency of supporting employment creation in developing countries as part of any strategy to address the global economic crisis that the world is experiencing.

Globally, population aged 60 or over is the fastest growing

Furthermore, the implications of population ageing cannot be dismissed. In the more developed regions, the population aged 60 or over is increasing at the fastest pace ever (growing at 2.4 per cent annually before 2050 and 0.7 per cent annually from 2050 to 2100) and is expected to increase by more than 50 per cent over the next four decades, rising from 274 million in 2011 to 418 million in 2050 and to 433 million in 2100. Compared with the more developed world, the population of the less developed regions is ageing rapidly. Over the next three decades, the population aged 60 or over in the developing world is projected to increase at rates far surpassing 3 per cent per year and its numbers are expected to rise from 510 million in 2011 to 1.6 billion in 2050 and to 2.4 billion in 2100.

Projected trends are contingent on fertility declines in developing countries

Population ageing results mainly from declining fertility. According to the *2010 Revision*, fertility in the less developed regions as a whole is expected to drop from 2.67 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.19 in 2045-2050 and to 2.02 in 2095-2100. The reduction projected for the group of 48 least developed countries is even steeper: from 4.41 children per woman to 2.76 children per woman in 2045-2050 and to 2.13 in 2095-2100. To achieve such reductions, it is essential that access to family planning expands, particularly in the least developed countries. Around 2009, the use of modern contraceptive methods in the least developed countries was a low 25 per cent among women of reproductive age who were married or in union and a further 24 per cent of those women had an unmet need for family planning. The urgency of realizing the projected reductions of fertility is brought into focus by considering that, if fertility were to remain constant at the levels estimated for 2005-2010, the population of the less developed regions would increase to 9.7 billion in 2050 and to 25.8 billion in 2100 instead of the 8.0 billion and 8.8 billion projected by assuming that fertility declines. That is, without further reductions of fertility, the world population by 2100 could increase by nearly six times as much as currently expected.

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

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

In the *2010 Revision*, the impact of the epidemic was modeled in 48 countries where adult HIV prevalence reached 1 per cent or higher at some point during 1980-2010 or where the number of people living with HIV/AIDS was at least half a million in 2009. Among those 48 countries, 37 are in Africa and 15 had an adult HIV prevalence of at least 5 per cent in 2010.

The *2008 Revision* modeled the impact of HIV/AIDS in 58 affected countries, eleven of which have been dropped from the list of affected countries in the *2010 Revision* because their HIV prevalence was revised downward (Barbados, Brazil, Cambodia Dominican Republic, Estonia, Honduras, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine) and one has been added (Gambia). In projecting the effect of the disease, it has been assumed that 41 of the affected countries will manage to provide by 2015 anti-retroviral treatment to 70 per cent or more of the adult persons suffering from AIDS and that another five will reach treatment levels ranging from 50 per cent to 70 per cent by 2015. In the rest of the affected countries, treatment levels are expected to be lower, reaching between 40 per cent and 50 per cent by 2015.

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

The full results of the *2010 Revision* will be issued in a series of three volumes. A wallchart[28] was already published. Data on particular countries can also be accessed online at the website of the Population Division (www.unpopulation.org).

2010 Revision of World Population Prospects
Key Findings

1. In July 2011, the world population will reach 6.97 billion, 467 million more than in 2005 or a gain of 77 million persons annually. Assuming that fertility levels continue to decline, the world population is expected to reach 9.3 billion in 2050 and 10.1 billion in 2100 and to be increasing by about 35 million persons annually by 2100, according to the medium variant.

2. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. In the medium variant, fertility declines from 2.52 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.17 children per woman in 2045-2050. If fertility were to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.6 billion by 2050 and 15.8 billion by 2100. A fertility path half a child below the medium would lead to a population of 8.1 billion by mid-century and 6.2 billion by the end of the century. Consequently, population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.

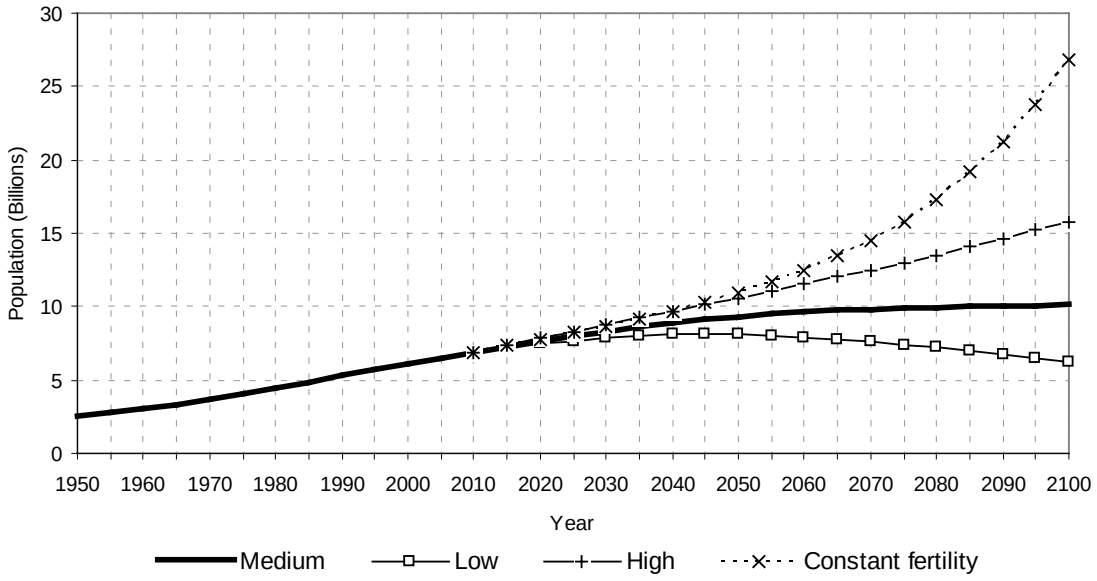
3. In the more developed regions, fertility has increased slightly in recent years so that its estimated level in 2005-2010, 1.66 children per woman, according to the *2010 Revision* is higher than the one reported in the *2008 Revision* (1.64 children per woman). As a result of the slightly higher projected fertility and a sustained net in-migration averaging 2.2 million annually from 2011 to 2050 and 0.8 million from 2050 to 2100, the population of the more developed regions is expected to increase slightly from 1.24 billion in 2011 to 1.31 billion in 2050 and to 1.34 billion.

4. The population of the 48 least developed countries is still the fastest growing in the world, at 2.5 per cent per year. Although its rate of increase is expected to moderate significantly over the next decades, the population of the least developed countries is projected to double, passing from 0.85 billion in 2011 to 1.7 billion in 2050 and to 2.7 billion in 2100. Growth in the rest of the developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.9 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion 2050 and then slightly declining to 6.1 billion in 2100 according to the medium variant.

5. Slow population growth brought about by reductions in fertility leads to population ageing, that is, it produces populations where the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases. In the more developed regions, 22 per cent of population is already aged 60 years or over and that proportion is projected to reach 32 per cent in 2050 and 33 in 2100. 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 and 2100 the number of older persons in developed countries will be nearly twice the number of children.

[28] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011). *World Population 2010. Wallchart* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XIII.2).

Figure 1. Population of the world, 1950-2100, according to different projections and variants



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

6. Population ageing is less advanced in developing countries. Nevertheless, the populations of a majority of them are poised to enter a period of rapid population ageing. In developing countries as a whole, just 9 per cent of the population is today aged 60 years or over but that proportion will more than double by 2050, reaching 20 per cent that year, and more than triple in 2100, reaching 30 per cent that year.

7. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to more than triple by 2100, increasing from 784 million in 2011 to 2 billion in 2050 and 2.8 billion in 2100. Furthermore, already 65 per cent of the world's older persons live in the less developed regions and by 2050, 79 per cent will do so. By 2100, this figure will reach 85 per cent.

8. In ageing populations, the numbers of persons with older ages grow faster the higher the age range considered. Thus, whereas the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to almost triple, that of persons aged 80 or over (the oldest-old) is projected to increase almost eight-fold, to reach 402 million in 2050 and 792 million in 2100. Today, just about half of the oldest-old live in developing countries but that share is expected to reach 69 per cent in 2050.

9. Although the population of all countries is expected to age over the foreseeable future, the population will remain relatively young in countries where fertility is still high, many of which are experiencing very rapid population growth. High population growth rates prevail in many developing countries, most of which are least developed. Between 2011 and 2100, the populations of 32 countries, the majority of which are least developed, will triple or more. Among them, the populations of Burkina Faso, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are projected to increase by 500 per cent or more by 2100.

10. In sharp contrast, the populations of 49 countries or areas are expected to decrease between 2011 and 2050, 44 of which are expected to continue to decrease between 2050 and 2100. These countries include Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine and United States Virgin Islands, all of which are expected to see their populations decline by at least 10 per cent by 2050. Including those 44 countries, the populations in a total of 123 countries or areas are expected to decrease between 2050 and 2100, 22 of which are expected to see their populations decline by at least 20 per cent in that period.

11. Population growth remains concentrated in the populous countries. During 2011-2100, six countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Nigeria, the United States of America, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.

12. Fertility has continued to fall in the vast majority of countries in the less developed regions. The number of developing countries with high fertility (5 children or more per woman) declined from 59 in 1990-1995 to 27 in 2005-2010, and their share of the world population dropped from 13 per cent to 8 per cent. Over the same period, the number of developing countries with fertility levels that do not ensure the replacement of the population increased from 13 to 32.

13. Most developed countries have had below-replacement fertility (below 2.1 children per woman) for two or three decades. Among the 45 developed countries with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2011, 42 had below-replacement fertility in 1990-1995 and all of them in 2005-2010. However, between the 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, 35 developed countries experienced slight increases in fertility. For the more developed regions as a whole, total fertility increased from 1.57 to 1.66 children per woman between those two periods. Yet, in 2005-2010, 25 developed countries, including Japan and most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Europe, still had fertility levels below 1.5 children per woman.

14. In 2005-2010, the 76 countries with below-replacement fertility accounted for 47 per cent of the world population. The most populous developing countries with below replacement fertility are China, Brazil, Viet Nam, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Thailand and the Republic of Korea, in order of population size.

15. Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.52 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.17 in 2045-2050 and to 2.03 in 2095-2100 according to the medium variant. However, in the more developed regions, total fertility is projected to increase from 1.66 children per woman currently to 1.97 in 2045-2050 and 2.07 in 2095-2100. A major reduction of fertility is projected for the group of least developed countries (from 4.41 to 2.76 children per woman in 2045-2050 and to 2.13 in 2095-2100) and the fertility of the rest of the developing world is expected to drop from 2.41 children per woman currently to 2.00 in 2045-2050 and 1.97 in 2095-2100, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world.

16. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population in two halves of equal size, is an indicator of population ageing. Globally, the median age is projected to increase from 29 to 38 years between 2011 and 2050 and from 38 to 42 years between 2050 and 2100. Europe has today the oldest population, with a median age of nearly 40 years, which is expected to reach 46 years in 2050 and then slightly decline to 45 years.

17. The median age is higher in countries that have been experiencing low fertility for a long time. In 2010, 18 developed countries or areas had a median age of 40 years or higher, up from 11 in 2005. Among developing countries or areas, only Hong Kong SAR China reached median ages above. The pervasiveness of population ageing will increase by 2050 when all 45 developed countries are projected to have median ages higher than 40 years and 55 developing countries will also have similarly high median ages. Between 2050 and 2100 another 57 developing countries will have such high median ages. Whereas today about 6 per cent of the world population lives in countries where median ages are 40 years or higher, the equivalent proportions in 2050 and 2100 are projected to be 41 per cent and 68 per cent, respectively.

18. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, slightly more than one in five countries is projected to have a median age under 30 years (49 countries). The youngest populations will be found among the least developed countries, eighteen of which are projected to have median ages below 25 years in 2050. However, the pace of population aging in these countries after 2050 will speed-up. By 2100 only three countries (Malawi, Somalia and Zambia) are expected to have median age under 30 years with Zambia the youngest having a median age of 26.4 years.

19. Increasing longevity also contributes to population ageing. Globally, life expectancy at birth is projected to rise from 68 years in 2005-2010 to 76 years in 2045-2050 and to 81 years in 2095-2100. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 77 years in 2005-2010 to 83 years in 2045-2050 and to 88 years in 2095-2100, while in the less developed regions the increase is expected to be from 66 years currently to 74 years by mid-century and 80 years by the end of the century.

20. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 57 years in 2005-2010, and although it is projected to reach 69 years in 2045-2050 and 77 years in 2095-2100, 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 and to 81 year by the end of the century, is to be achieved.

21. A major concern is that most developing countries are unlikely to meet the goal of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, as called for in the Millennium Development Goals. According to the *2010 Revision*, 138 of the 153 developing countries with more than 100,000 inhabitants in 2011 will not reach that goal. Furthermore, 62 developing countries, located mainly in sub-Saharan Africa or belonging to the group of least developed countries, are projected to have in 2015 an under-five mortality higher than 45 deaths per 1000, the less demanding target set by the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

22. Among the more developed regions, Eastern Europe has the lowest life expectancy and it has experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth since the late 1980s. In 2005-2010 life expectancy in the region increased somewhat but at 69.7 years was lower than it had been in 1970-1975 (71.5 years). Despite having recorded some recovery since the late 1990s, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have currently the lowest life expectancies among developed countries (below 70 years).

23. Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major issue of concern in the global health agenda, adult HIV prevalence reached a peak over the past decade or so in at least 85% of the 48 countries considered to be most affected by the epidemic and a growing number of them are reaching and maintaining lower prevalence levels. Nevertheless, in countries where prevalence has been high, the impact of the epidemic in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident. Thus, in Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy has fallen from 61 years in 1990-1995 to 51 years in 2005-2010 and is only recently beginning to increase. Nevertheless, life expectancy in the region is not expected to recover the level it had in the early 1990s before 2035. As a consequence, the growth rate of the population in the region has plummeted, passing from 2.4 per cent annually in 1990-1995 to 1.0 per cent annually in 2005-2010 and is expected to continue declining for the foreseeable future.

24. Given the low fertility prevailing in developed countries, deaths are expected to exceed births over the foreseeable future. Consequently, the population of the more developed regions would be decreasing if the excess of deaths over births were not counterbalanced by a net migration gain. During 2010-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 87 million, whereas the excess of deaths over births is 11 million, implying an overall growth of 76 million. During 2050-2100, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 49 million, whereas the excess of deaths over births is 24 million, indicating an overall growth of 25 million.

25. In 2005-2010, net migration in three countries or areas more than doubled the contribution of natural increase (births minus deaths) to population growth: Italy, Portugal and Japan. In addition, in a further 29 countries or areas, net migration counterbalanced totally the excess of deaths over births.

26. In terms of annual averages, the major net receivers of international migrants during 2010-2050 are projected to be the United States (924.000 annually), Canada (183,000), Spain (163,000), Italy (144,000) and the United Kingdom (143,000) . The major countries of net emigration are projected to be China (-357,000 annually), India (-241,000), Mexico (-210,000), Pakistan (-194,000), Indonesia (-153,000) the Philippines (-152,000) and Bangladesh (-119,000). During 2050-2100, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (378,000 annually), Italy (79,000) and Canada (76,000); whereas the major net senders are projected to China (208,000 annually), India (101,000), Pakistan (83,000), the Philippines (64,000) and Bangladesh (63,000). Although the current economic crisis may reduce migration flows in comparison to those registered over the recent past, the major economic and demographic asymmetries that will persist are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration over the medium-term future.

I. WORLD POPULATION TRENDS

A. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

On 1 July 2011, the world population reached more than 6.9 billion with 5.7 billion (or 82 per cent of the world's total) living in the less developed regions (table I.1). Out of these, 851 million reside in the 48 least developed countries and account for 12.2 per cent of the world population. More developed countries, whose total population amounts to 1.2 billion inhabitants, account for 17.8 per cent of the world population (table I.2).

According to the medium variant, the world population is projected to reach 9.3 billion persons by 2050, that is, 2.3 billion more than in 2011, an increase close to the combined populations of China and India today. Most of this growth will be absorbed by developing countries. Between 2011 and 2050, the population of the more developed regions will remain largely unchanged at 1.3 billion inhabitants, but the population of the less developed regions is projected to rise from 5.7 billion in 2011 to 8 billion in 2050. At the same time, the population of the least developed countries is projected more than to double, from 851 million inhabitants in 2011 to more than 1.7 billion in 2050. Consequently, by 2050, 85.9 per cent of the world population is expected to live in the less developed regions, including 18.6 per cent in the least developed countries, whereas only 14.1 per cent will live in the more developed regions.

According to the medium variant, the world population is projected to reach 10.1 billion persons by 2100, that is, 3.1 billion more than in 2011, but only 819 million more than in 2050. During the second part of the 21st century, the growth of the world population will have occurred mainly in the less developed regions. The population of the more developed regions will remain stable at 1.3 billion, but the population of the less developed regions is projected to rise from 8 billion in 2050 to 8.8 billion in 2100. The population growth in the less developed regions will indeed happen among the least developed countries whose population is projected to increase by almost 964 million between 2050 and 2100. By 2100, almost 87 per cent of the world population is expected to live in the less developed regions, including 27 per cent in the least developed countries. By 2100, the least developed countries as a group would account for 31 per cent of the population living in the less developed regions, up from 15 per cent in 2011 and 22 per cent in 2050.

The world population in 2050 would be substantially higher if the decline in fertility projected in the medium variant fails to be realized. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels in all countries, world population would increase significantly by 2050, reaching 10.9 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 10.6 billion persons. In the low variant, where fertility is projected to be half a child lower than in the medium variant, world population would still grow, but only to reach 8.1 billion by 2050. According to the low variant, the population of the least developed countries would nearly double, to reach 1.5 billion by 2050, but the population of the more developed regions would decline to 1.16 billion.

Most of the world population lives in a few countries. In 2011, 37 per cent of the world population lived in China and India. A further eight countries accounted for a further 22 per cent of the earth's inhabitants, namely, the United States of America, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation and Japan, in order of population size (tables *S.1* and *S.3*). However, most of the countries of the world have small populations. Thus, 73 per cent of the 229 countries or areas covered by the *2010 Revision* had populations with fewer than 20 million inhabitants in 2011 and, as a group, they account for 10 per cent of the world's population.

TABLE I.1. POPULATION OF THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950, 1975, 2011, 2050 AND 2100, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS

	Population (millions)			*Population in 2050 (millions)*				*Population in 2100 (millions)*			
Major area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*
World	2 532	4 453	6 974	8 112	9 306	10 614	10 943	6 177	10 125	15 805	26 844
More developed regions	811	1 081	1 240	1 158	1 312	1 478	1 252	830	1 335	2 037	1 090
Less developed regions	1 721	3 372	5 734	6 955	7 994	9 136	9 691	5 347	8 790	13 768	25 754
Least developed countries	196	394	851	1 517	1 726	1 952	2 434	1 772	2 691	3 954	12 430
Other less developed countries	1 525	2 978	4 883	5 437	6 268	7 184	7 257	3 576	6 100	9 813	13 325
Africa	230	483	1 046	1 932	2 192	2 470	2 997	2 378	3 574	5 198	14 959
Asia	1 403	2 638	4 207	4 458	5 142	5 898	5 908	2 624	4 596	7 522	9 530
Europe	547	693	739	632	719	814	672	405	675	1 056	482
Latin America and the Caribbean	167	362	597	646	751	869	863	385	688	1 154	1 252
Northern America	172	254	348	396	447	501	444	342	526	777	512
Oceania	13	23	37	49	55	62	60	42	66	98	110

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.2. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD POPULATION BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND MAJOR AREA, ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS, 1950-2100

				2050				*2100*			
Major area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*
More developed regions	32.0	24.3	17.8	14.3	14.1	13.9	11.4	13.4	13.2	12.9	4.1
Less developed regions	68.0	75.7	82.2	85.7	85.9	86.1	88.6	86.6	86.8	87.1	95.9
Least developed countries	7.7	8.8	12.2	18.7	18.6	18.4	22.2	28.7	26.6	25.0	46.3
Other less developed countries	60.2	66.9	70.0	67.0	67.4	67.7	66.3	57.9	60.2	62.1	49.6
Africa	9.1	10.8	15.0	23.8	23.6	23.3	27.4	38.5	35.3	32.9	55.7
Asia	55.4	59.2	60.3	54.9	55.3	55.6	54.0	42.5	45.4	47.6	35.5
Europe	21.6	15.6	10.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.6	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.9	6.2	6.8	7.3	4.7
Northern America	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	4.9	1.9
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

By 2021, the population of India is projected to surpass that of China and the two will account then for about 36.1 per cent of the world population. By 2050, five least developed countries—Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda—will be among the twenty most populous countries in the world. By 2100, among the twenty most populous countries in the world, nine will be least developed countries—the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Zambia, Niger, Malawi and Sudan (tables *S.2* and *S.3*).

Increments in the world population are also largely concentrated in a few countries, generally the most populous. Thus, during 2011-2050, eight countries—India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Philippines, in order of population increment—are expected to account for half of the projected population increase at the world level (table *S.5*).

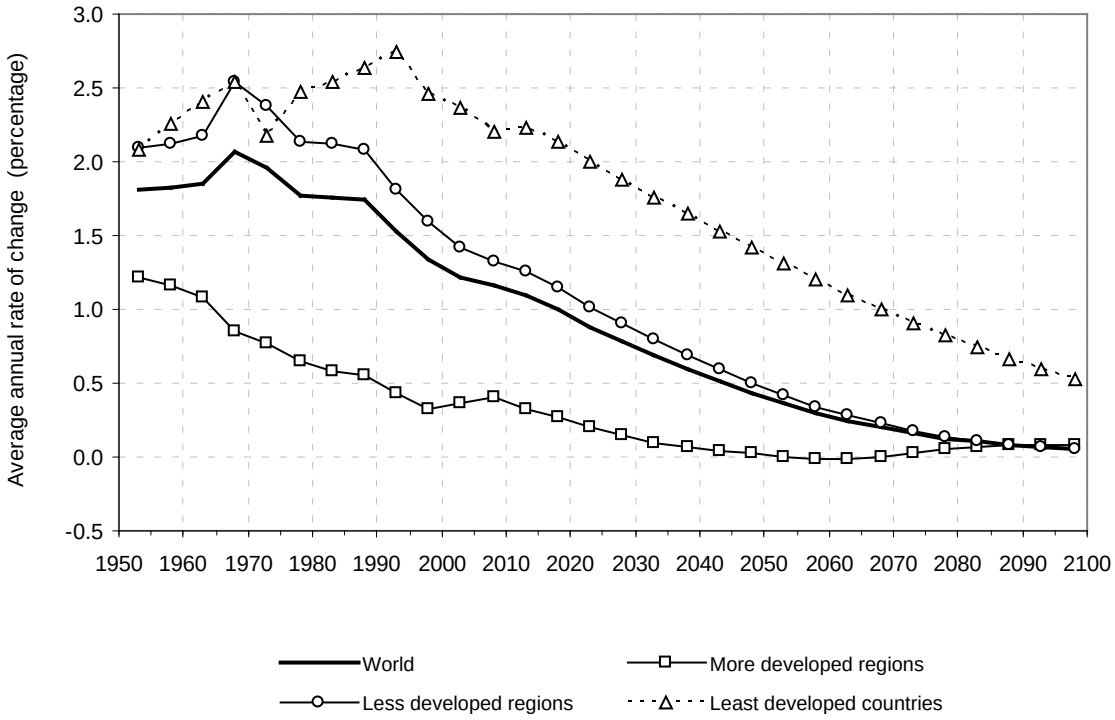
Over most of human history, the world population grew very slowly if at all. Growth rates began increasing slowly during the 17th or 18th centuries as mortality started to decline. With accelerating gains in longevity, the growth rate of the world population increased, especially during the 20th century, when it reached a peak at 2 per cent per year in 1965-1970 (figure 2). Since then, the speed of population growth has been decelerating, largely as a result of falling fertility in the developing world. By 2005-2010, the population growth rate at the world level had reached 1.16 per cent per year and is projected to decline to 0.44 per cent per year by 2045-2050 and 0.06 by 2095-2100 (table *S.7*).

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 0.41 per cent, that of the less developed regions is increasing almost four times as fast, at 1.33 per cent annually, and the least developed countries as a group are experiencing even more rapid population growth, at 2.21 per cent per year. Such differences are expected to persist until 2050 (table I.3). By that time, according to the medium variant, the population of the more developed regions will be nearly stagnating, whereas the population of the less developed regions will still be rising at an annual rate of 0.50 per cent per year. More importantly, the population of the least developed countries will likely be increasing at a robust annual rate of 1.42 per cent in 2045-2050, a rate that, if maintained, would lead to a doubling of the population every 49 years (figure 2). During the second half of the 21st century, the population of the less developed regions will reach a very low annual rate of population growth, similar to that of the more developed regions. Yet, the population growth rate of the least developed countries, albeit declining, will still amount to 0.53 per cent per year in 2095-2100, a rate that would produce a doubling of the population every 131 years.

B. POPULATION AGE COMPOSITION

The primary demographic consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing, a process whereby the proportion of older persons in the population increases and that of younger persons declines. In 1950, just 8 per cent of the world population was aged 60 years or over. By 2011 that proportion had risen to 11.2 per cent and it is expected to reach 22 per cent in 2050 (table I.6). Globally, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will increase by a factor of 2.6, passing from 784 million in 2011 to more than 2 billion in 2050. In contrast, the number of children (persons under age 15) is projected to decline over the next 40 years, passing from 1.85 billion in 2011 to 1.91 billion in 2050 and their share of the total population will drop from 26.6 per cent in 2011 to 20 per cent in 2050. During the second half of the 21st century, the number of older persons (aged 60 years or over) will increase by a further 600 million, to reach 2.8 billion in 2100, and the number of children will decrease by 200 million, to reach 1.8 billion in 2100.

Figure 1. Average annual rate of population change for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2100 (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Increases in the median age, the age at which half the population is older and half is younger than that age, are indicative of population ageing (table I.4). In 2011, 22 countries, all of them developed countries except for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, had a median age higher than 40 years. Japan led the group with a median age of 45.0 years, followed closely by Germany, with median age of 44.7 years, and Italy, with median age of 43.5 years (tables *S.10* and *S.11*). In contrast, the median ages of Niger and Uganda in 2011 were below 16 years, making their populations the youngest on the planet.

By 2050, 100 countries are expected to have a median age above 40 years, 56 of which are located in the developing world. That is, population ageing, which is already pervasive in developed countries, is expected to be common in the developing world of the future and is projected to occur more rapidly in developing countries than it did in their developed counterparts. In 2100, it is anticipated that 158 countries will have a median age above 40 years, more than two thirds of which will be located in the developing world.

Despite the general trend toward population ageing, countries that still have relatively high fertility will have a younger population than the rest in 2050 (table I.6). Most least developed countries are in this group. In 2050, nine least developed countries are projected to have the youngest populations on Earth, with median ages below 24 years. They are: Zambia, Malawi, Niger, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Chad, in increasing order according to the value of their respective median ages (table *S.10*). Because the least developed countries are expected to continue having some of the highest fertility levels on Earth after 2050, their populations will remain among the youngest in 2100. By that date, the median ages of the populations of Zambia, Somalia, Malawi, Niger,

TABLE I.3. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950-1980, 1980-2011, 2011-2050 AND 2050-2100 FOR DIFFERENT VARIANTS (PERCENTAGE)

				2011-2050				*2050-2100*			
Major area	*1950-2011*	*1950-1980*	*1980-2011*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*
World	1.66	1.88	1.45	0.38	0.72	1.05	1.12	-0.54	0.17	0.80	1.79
More developed regions	0.70	0.96	0.44	-0.17	0.14	0.44	0.02	-0.67	0.03	0.64	-0.28
Less developed regions	1.97	2.24	1.71	0.49	0.83	1.16	1.31	-0.53	0.19	0.82	1.95
Least developed countries	2.41	2.32	2.49	1.45	1.77	2.07	2.62	0.31	0.89	1.41	3.26
Other less developed countries	1.91	2.23	1.59	0.27	0.62	0.96	0.99	-0.84	-0.05	0.62	1.22
Africa	2.48	2.47	2.49	1.54	1.85	2.15	2.63	0.42	0.98	1.49	3.22
Asia	1.80	2.10	1.51	0.15	0.50	0.84	0.85	-1.06	-0.22	0.49	0.96
Europe	0.49	0.79	0.21	-0.39	-0.07	0.24	-0.24	-0.89	-0.13	0.52	-0.66
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.08	2.57	1.61	0.20	0.58	0.94	0.92	-1.03	-0.18	0.57	0.75
Northern America	1.16	1.31	1.01	0.33	0.63	0.91	0.61	-0.29	0.33	0.88	0.28
Oceania	1.76	1.98	1.55	0.68	0.99	1.28	1.19	-0.28	0.35	0.91	1.22

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.4. MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS FOR THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS, 1950, 1980, 2011, 2050 AND 2100 ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS

	Median age (years)			*Median age in 2050*				*Median age in 2100*			
Major area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*
World	23.9	23.1	29.4	42.2	37.9	33.6	32.5	49.7	41.9	35.5	25.1
More developed regions	29.0	32.0	39.9	49.4	44.3	39.2	46.2	53.3	44.4	37.5	48.6
Less developed regions	21.5	20.2	27.2	41.0	36.8	32.7	30.7	49.1	41.5	35.2	24.1
Least developed countries	19.3	17.5	19.9	30.6	27.8	25.2	20.4	42.6	36.6	31.6	18.2
Other less developed countries	21.8	20.5	28.5	43.8	39.3	34.7	34.2	52.4	43.7	36.6	29.5
Africa	19.2	17.5	19.8	29.1	26.4	24.1	19.9	41.7	35.9	31.0	18.4
Asia	22.1	21.2	29.5	45.7	41.0	36.1	35.9	54.8	45.3	37.7	31.7
Europe	29.7	32.7	40.3	51.1	45.7	40.3	48.6	53.8	44.7	37.5	52.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.1	20.1	27.9	46.1	41.0	35.7	35.8	57.6	46.6	37.8	35.4
Northern America	29.8	30.0	37.3	45.0	40.4	35.9	40.6	51.8	43.5	36.9	44.1
Oceania	28.0	26.6	32.9	42.4	37.9	33.8	35.1	51.6	43.3	36.8	32.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2011.

the United Republic of Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and Mali will be the lowest on Earth, all being below 35 years.

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 the less developed regions. In 1950, the number of children (persons under age 15) in the more developed world was more than twice the number of older persons (those aged 60 years or over), with children accounting for 27.3 per cent of the total population and the elderly for only 11.7 per cent. By 2011, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions had surpassed that of children (22.1 per cent versus 16.5 per cent) and in 2050, the proportion of older persons is expected to be about double that of children (31.9 per cent versus 16.3 per cent). In 2050, the number of older persons in more developed regions is projected to be more than four times their number in 1950 (418 million versus 95 million) while the number of children is projected to decline slightly from 222 million in 1950 to 218 million in 2050. Because the fertility of the more developed regions is projected to increase, albeit slowly, over most of the projection period, population ageing will slow down. As a result, between 2050 and 2100 the number of older persons in the more developed regions is expected to increase by only 15 million, to reach 433 million and the number of children under age 15 is also expected to increase, gaining 8 million, to reach 226 million (table I.6).

Until 2011, population ageing had been considerably slower in the less developed regions where fertility has been still relatively high. The proportion of children declined from 37.6 per cent in 1950 to 28.8 per cent in 2011, while the proportion of older persons increased from 6.3 per cent to 8.9 per cent. However, a period of more rapid population ageing lies ahead for the less developed regions. By 2050, their proportion of older persons is projected to reach 20.2 per cent, whereas their proportion of children is projected to decline to 21.1 per cent. After 2050, population ageing in the less developed regions will continue but at a slower pace. By 2100, the proportion of older persons is projected to increase to 27.3 per cent and the proportion of children is projected to decline to 18.1 per cent (table I.5).

Trends in the number of persons of working age (those aged 15 to 59 years) are particularly important for all countries. The proportion of the population in those ages is an important factor related to the potential for economic growth. In the more developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age decreased from 60.9 per cent in 1950 to 59.4 per cent in 1970 and then increased steadily to reach 63.0 per cent in 2005. Since then, that proportion has been declining. Its value is projected to drop from 61.4 per cent in 2011 to 51.5 in 2050 and then to fluctuate between a high of 51.9 in 2065 and a low of 50.6 in 2100 (table I.6). That is, the major change in the proportion of the population of working ages in the more developed regions will occur over the next 40 years if, as projected in the medium variant, the fertility of the more developed regions rises slowly toward replacement level for the rest of the century.

In the less developed regions, the proportion of the population of working age is expected to decline slightly, passing from 62.4 per cent in 2011 to 58.7 per cent in 2050 and 54.6 per cent in 2100. However, among the least developed countries, that proportion will rise from 54.9 per cent in 2011 to 60.3 per cent in 2050 and decline thereafter to 58.1 per cent in 2100, an increase that represents both an opportunity and a challenge: an opportunity to spur economic growth provided that the challenge of creating gainful employment for the growing numbers of persons of working age is met.

Among the older population, the number and proportion of the oldest-old, that is, persons aged 80 years or over, is rising. In 2011, there were 109 million oldest-old persons in the world, corresponding to 1.6 per cent of the world population (table I.6). By 2050, this segment of the population is projected to reach 402 million or 4.3 per cent of the world population and by 2100 it would ascend to 792 million or 7.8 per cent of the population. The group of oldest-old is the fastest growing segment of the world population. Particularly rapid increases in this group are expected in the less developed regions, where the

TABLE I.5. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND THE POPULATION IN BROAD AGE GROUPS, BY MAJOR AREA, 2011-2050 AND 2050-2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	2011-2050					*2050-2100*				
Major area	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*Total population*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*Total population*
World	0.08	0.55	2.44	3.35	0.74	-0.10	0.04	0.66	1.35	0.17
More developed regions	0.16	-0.31	1.08	2.07	0.14	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.51	0.03
Less developed regions	0.07	0.70	2.95	4.20	0.85	-0.12	0.05	0.79	1.63	0.19
Least developed countries	1.02	2.05	3.57	4.20	1.81	0.23	0.81	2.26	3.55	0.89
Other less developed countries	-0.25	0.41	2.89	4.20	0.64	-0.29	-0.24	0.50	1.39	-0.05
Africa	1.20	2.13	3.37	4.08	1.90	0.26	0.95	2.40	3.60	0.98
Asia	-0.46	0.26	2.74	3.97	0.51	-0.42	-0.44	0.32	1.23	-0.22
Europe	-0.01	-0.61	1.00	1.92	-0.07	-0.02	-0.12	-0.19	0.33	-0.13
Latin America and the Caribbean	-0.61	0.40	2.89	3.94	0.59	-0.38	-0.46	0.46	1.36	-0.18
Northern America	0.49	0.34	1.56	2.54	0.64	0.20	0.20	0.63	0.97	0.33
Oceania	0.61	0.81	2.09	3.02	1.02	0.00	0.22	0.86	1.34	0.35

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

TABLE I.6. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND MAJOR AREAS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 2011, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	Population in 2011 (millions)						*Population in 2050 (millions)*						*Population in 2100 (millions)*					
Major area	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*Total*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*Total*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*Total*
World	1 852	1 213	3 125	784	109	6 974	1 908	1 252	4 115	2 031	402	9 306	1 814	1 225	4 255	2 831	792	10 125
More developed regions	205	156	606	274	54	1 240	218	144	531	418	122	1 312	226	151	525	433	158	1 335
Less developed regions	1 647	1 058	2 519	510	54	5 734	1 690	1 108	3 584	1 613	280	7 994	1 588	1 074	3 730	2 398	635	8 790
Least developed countries	339	172	295	45	4	851	504	300	740	182	19	1 726	565	373	1 191	562	110	2 691
Other less developed countries	1 308	885	2 224	465	51	4 883	1 185	808	2 843	1 431	262	6 268	1 023	700	2 539	1 836	525	6 100
Africa	420	209	359	58	5	1 046	671	391	914	215	22	2 192	763	505	1 590	716	136	3 574
Asia	1 077	753	1 949	430	49	4 207	899	631	2 359	1 253	232	5 142	728	502	1 892	1 473	430	4 596
Europe	114	91	370	164	32	739	114	75	289	242	67	719	113	76	266	219	79	675
Latin America and the Caribbean	164	107	265	61	9	597	129	92	342	188	41	751	107	73	271	236	82	688
Northern America	68	48	165	66	13	348	83	55	188	121	36	447	92	61	209	166	58	526
Oceania	9	6	17	6	1	37	11	7	24	13	3	55	11	8	27	20	7	66
							Percentage distribution by age group											
World	27	17	45	11	2	100	20	13	44	22	4	100	19	13	46	30	9	109
More developed regions	17	13	49	22	4	100	17	11	41	32	9	100	17	12	40	33	12	102
Less developed regions	29	18	44	9	1	100	21	14	45	20	4	100	20	13	47	30	8	110
Least developed countries	40	20	35	5	0	100	29	17	43	11	1	100	33	22	69	33	6	156
Other less developed countries	27	18	46	10	1	100	19	13	45	23	4	100	16	11	41	29	8	97
Africa	40	20	34	6	0	100	31	18	42	10	1	100	35	23	73	33	6	163
Asia	26	18	46	10	1	100	17	12	46	24	5	100	14	10	37	29	8	89
Europe	15	12	50	22	4	100	16	10	40	34	9	100	16	11	37	31	11	94
Latin America and the Caribbean	27	18	44	10	1	100	17	12	45	25	6	100	14	10	36	31	11	92
Northern America	20	14	48	19	4	100	19	12	42	27	8	100	21	14	47	37	13	118
Oceania	24	15	45	15	3	100	20	13	43	24	6	100	20	14	49	36	12	119

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

oldest-old are projected to increase from 56 million in 2011 to 280 million in 2050 and to 635 million in 2100, implying an average annual rate of increase of 4.2 per cent during 2011-2050 and of 1.6 per cent per year during 2050-2100 (table I.5). Over half of the oldest-old already live in the less developed regions but they are expected to become increasingly concentrated in developing countries. Thus, in 2050, 70 per cent of all persons aged 80 or over are expected to live in developing countries and by 2100 80 per cent are expected to do so.

In 2011, 71 countries had populations where persons aged 80 years or older accounted for more than 1.58 per cent of the population (the proportion of oldest-old in the world). The oldest-old accounted for over 6.6 per cent of the population of Japan and for more than 5.0 per cent of the populations of Italy, France, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, Spain and Greece, ordered according to the proportion of oldest-old (table *S.9*). By 2050, 97 countries are expected to have populations where persons aged 80 or over account for more than 4.32 per cent of the population (the proportion of the oldest-old at the global level in 2050). In Japan, Germany and 19 other countries the oldest-old are projected to account for over 10 per cent of the population. In 2100, the proportion of the oldest-old is projected to exceed 7.83 per cent (their share of the world population) in 130 countries and in 108 of them, the proportion of persons aged 80 years or over is projected to exceed 10 per cent.

Just as the overall population, the oldest-old tend to be concentrated in the most populous countries. In 2011, 19.4 million lived in China, 12 million in the United States and 8.7 million in India. In 2050, those countries will still have the largest numbers of persons aged 80 years or over: 98.3 million in China, 44.2 million in India and 31.7 million in the United States. By 2100, India is projected to have 130 million persons of aged 80 or over, China 107 million and the United States 52 million.

II. FERTILITY

According to the *2010 Revision*, total fertility—that is, the average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime—is 2.52 children per woman in 2005-2010 at the world level (table II.1). This average masks the heterogeneity of fertility levels among countries and regions (figure 2). In 2005-2010, 75 countries or areas (44 of them located in the more developed regions) have fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman, that is, below replacement level[1], whereas 121 countries or areas (all of which are located in the less developed regions) have total fertility levels at or above 2.1 children per woman. Among these 121 countries, 26 have total fertility levels at or above 5 children per woman, 25 of which are least developed countries (table II.2).

TABLE II.1. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY FOR THE WORLD, MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS AND MAJOR AREAS, 1970-1975, 1990-1995, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100 ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT VARIANTS*

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)										
				2045-2050				*2095-2100*			
	1970-1975	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*	*Constant*
World	4.45	3.04	2.52	1.71	2.17	2.64	3.22	1.55	2.03	2.51	4.44
More developed regions	2.16	1.66	1.66	1.47	1.97	2.46	1.74	1.57	2.07	2.57	1.84
Less developed regions	5.37	3.39	2.67	1.73	2.19	2.66	3.38	1.55	2.02	2.51	4.53
Least developed countries	6.71	5.74	4.41	2.29	2.76	3.23	5.03	1.66	2.13	2.61	5.61
Other less developed countries	5.19	3.09	2.41	1.53	2.00	2.49	2.83	1.48	1.97	2.46	3.55
Africa	6.67	5.62	4.64	2.42	2.89	3.37	5.07	1.65	2.13	2.62	5.48
Asia	5.00	2.97	2.28	1.39	1.88	2.37	2.64	1.43	1.93	2.43	3.31
Europe	2.17	1.57	1.53	1.41	1.91	2.41	1.55	1.56	2.06	2.56	1.61
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.02	3.02	2.30	1.29	1.79	2.28	2.44	1.43	1.93	2.43	2.71
Northern America	2.05	1.96	2.03	1.57	2.07	2.57	2.04	1.59	2.09	2.59	2.05
Oceania	3.30	2.49	2.49	1.72	2.21	2.71	2.80	1.52	2.02	2.52	3.39

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

*NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010.

The 75 countries where total fertility is below replacement level in 2005-2010 account for 47.5 per cent of the world population or approximately 3.2 billion people. Countries with fertility at or above replacement level account for 3.5 billion people or 52.5 per cent of the world population.

Within the next decades, the number of countries with below-replacement fertility is expected to almost double to reach 132 in 2045-2050. This means that by mid-century 7 billion people or 76.7 per cent of the world population will be living in these countries. Under this medium fertility variant, it is assumed that 182 countries will reach below-replacement fertility by 2095-2100, and nearly 83 per cent of the world population will be living in a country where the average number of children per woman will be below 2.1.

These results differ substantially from previous revisions of the *World Population Prospects* because the new 2010 assumptions and the new projection model used take into greater account the unique fertility decline experience of each country and better use the experience of all other countries to inform future potential fertility trajectories. This means that, based on the very fast decline experienced in many countries, the future fertility decline in these countries is projected to happen faster and continue

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

further below replacement level than assumed in previous revisions because of the uncertainty about the level fertility will continue to decline before it starts to recover toward replacement level. While the fertility transition from high to low fertility is assumed to apply universally, its timing and especially the pace at which it occurs varies between countries, and for a small number of countries currently with high fertility (i.e., 5 children or more on average per woman) the projected declines are likely to occur at much slower pace than the average experience of all other countries as it was assumed in previous revisions. Ultimately by mid-century, only about a dozen of countries out of 68 currently are expected to still have above or equal to 3 children per woman on average. By 2045-2050, only 10 per cent of the world population is expected to live in such country compared to 18 per cent currently (table *S.12*).

Since, 1974, when the first World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, fertility has declined by more than 20 per cent in 135 developing countries and by over 50 per cent in 66 of them. The fastest fertility reductions, among countries with fertility levels greater or equal to 4 children per woman in 1975-1980, occurred in countries in Asia, including Maldives, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Oman, Viet Nam, United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Bhutan, Qatar. Fertility also declined rapidly in Algeria, Tunisia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Northern Africa, Cape Verde in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Saint Lucia in Latin America, and Albania in Europe (table *S.13*). The average number of children in countries which have experienced over 50 per cent decline since 1970-1975 is currently below 2.31 children per woman on average instead of 5.76 children per woman thirty-five years ago.

Although most developing countries are already far advanced in the transition from high to low fertility, ten countries still have fertility levels of 6 children per woman or higher in 2005-2010 and in Niger total fertility is greater than 7 children per woman (table II.2 and table *S.12*), and the fertility in these country has decreased at most by about one child within the last 30 years (table *S.13*). Based on the experience of other countries with similar levels of fertility in the past, the fertility of those ten countries is projected to decline after 2010, at a pace of about one child per decade after 2020, and none is expected to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2045-2050 in the medium variant. As a result, their average fertility is expected to be around 3.5 children per woman and their population is expected nearly to triple, passing from 197 million in 2008 to 542 million in 2048, and could reach over 1.09 billion in 2098.

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

Despite the important contribution to population growth of high-fertility countries (those with a total fertility above 6 children per woman), these ten countries account today for less than 3 per cent of the world population and are expected to constitute respectively 6 and 11 per cent of the world population by 2048 and 2098, according to the medium variant. Countries with total fertility ranging from 4 to 6 children per woman account today for 10 per cent of the world population, but will account for less than 2 per cent by 2048 (table II.2) because their fertility is expected to continue to decline from about 5 children per woman on average currently to 2.7 children per woman on average by 2045-2050, and to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2075-2080.

In 2008, the majority of people in the developing world live in the 58 countries with total fertility ranging from 2.1 to 4 children per woman, which account for 45 per cent of the world population. Most of those countries are projected to have a total fertility below replacement level by 2040-2045 or even earlier, according to the medium variant. Overall, 136 countries or areas are projected to have below-replacement

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

Range of total fertility	*World population (1 January)*						
	1953	*1973*	*1993*	*2008*	*2028*	*2048*	*2098*
Greater or equal to 7	116	193	118	14	—	—	—
Between 6 and less than 7	1 088	517	295	183	—	—	—
Between 5 and less than 6	548	977	309	321	92	—	—
Between 4 and less than 5	35	1 059	295	321	537	167	—
Between 3 and less than 4	273	107	1 467	373	617	711	—
Between 2.1 and less than 3	581	456	553	2 305	2 291	1 268	1 729
Between 1.85 and less than 2.1	10	492	1 600	801	1 052	3 513	7 863
Between 1.60 and less than 1.85	—	84	334	1 616	1 813	3 330	518
Between 1.40 and less than 1.60	—	—	353	258	1 651	220	—
Between 1.20 and less than 1.40	—	—	195	474	111	—	—
Less than 1.2	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Total population (millions)	2 652	3 886	5 519	6 699	8 164	9 208	10 110

	Percentage of the world population (1 January)						
	1953	*1973*	*1993*	*2008*	*2028*	*2048*	*2098*
Greater or equal to 7	4.4	5.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Between 6 and less than 7	41.0	13.3	5.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Between 5 and less than 6	20.7	25.1	5.6	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
Between 4 and less than 5	1.3	27.3	5.3	4.8	6.6	1.8	0.0
Between 3 and less than 4	10.3	2.7	26.6	5.6	7.6	7.7	0.0
Between 2.1 and less than 3	21.9	11.7	10.0	34.4	28.1	13.8	17.1
Between 1.85 and less than 2.1	0.4	12.7	29.0	12.0	12.9	38.2	77.8
Between 1.60 and less than 1.85	0.0	2.2	6.1	24.1	22.2	36.2	5.1
Between 1.40 and less than 1.60	0.0	0.0	6.4	3.8	20.2	2.4	0.0
Between 1.20 and less than 1.40	0.0	0.0	3.5	7.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
Less than 1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total of the world population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Number of countries						
	1950-1955	*1970-1975*	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Greater or equal to 7	30	32	7	1	—	—	—
Between 6 and less than 7	72	48	21	9	—	—	—
Between 5 and less than 6	33	30	29	16	4	—	—
Between 4 and less than 5	15	21	26	21	12	4	—
Between 3 and less than 4	16	14	29	21	29	9	—
Between 2.1 and less than 3	25	32	31	53	34	47	15
Between 1.85 and less than 2.1	5	15	16	23	40	51	171
Between 1.60 and less than 1.85	—	4	19	18	55	79	10
Between 1.40 and less than 1.60	—	—	12	16	19	6	—
Between 1.20 and less than 1.40	—	—	6	15	3	—	—
Less than 1.2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total number of countries	196	196	196	196	196	196	196

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

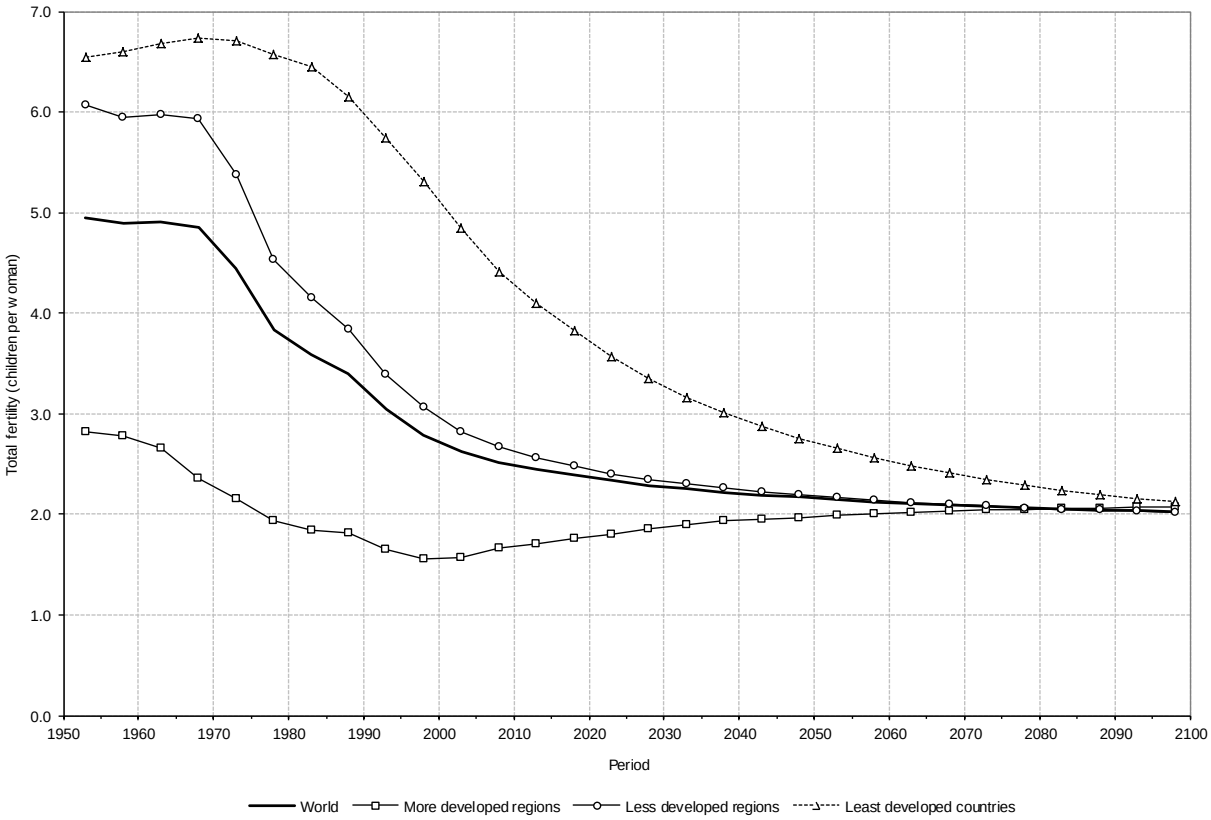
*NOTE: Refers only to countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010.

fertility in 2045-2050, with 85 having a total fertility equal to or lower than 1.85 children per woman. As a result, according to the medium variant, 77 per cent of the world population is expected to live in countries with below-replacement fertility in 2045-2050. This percentage is expected to increase up to 83 per cent by the end of the century, but by then 171 countries are assumed to have reached a sub-replacement fertility level between 1.85 and 2.1 children per woman on average.

Fertility levels in developed countries, many of which experienced a "baby-boom" during the 1950s and 1960s, have generally declined since the early 1970s to below-replacement level. In fact, in 1970-1975, 18 countries out of the 45 developed countries in the world already had below-replacement fertility. By 2005-2010, almost all developed countries had reached fertility levels below 2.1 children per woman (only New Zealand, Iceland and Ireland have fertility levels equal or just above 2.1). Among them, 14 had reached historically unprecedented low fertility levels (below 1.4 children per woman), with Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia, Poland, Japan, Malta and Romania exhibiting the lowest levels in the developed world. But the lowest fertility levels (below 1.3 children per woman) are currently observed in China, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR as well as Singapore and the Republic of Korea (table *S.12*).

At the world level, the medium variant projects total fertility to be 2.17 children per woman in 2045-2050 (table II.1), with a convergence between countries which leads to 1.97 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.19 children per woman in the less developed regions. That is, although the difference in total fertility between the more and the less developed regions narrows considerably by mid-century, the less developed regions are still expected to have a higher total fertility than the more developed regions, and some regions like Africa to have on average a fertility about one child higher than in Asia or Latin America. That difference persists in all projection variants. Total fertility in the low variant is expected to be 1.47 children per woman in the more developed regions and 1.73 children per woman in the less developed regions. In the high variant, total fertility is projected to be 2.46 children per woman in the more developed regions and 2.66 children per woman in the less developed regions.

Figure 3. Total fertility trajectories for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2010 estimation and 2010-2100 projection (medium variant)



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

III. MORTALITY AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

A. TRENDS AND PROSPECTS IN WORLD MORTALITY

The twentieth century witnessed the most rapid decline in mortality in human history. In 1950-1955, life expectancy at the world level was 48 years and it had reached 68 years by 2005-2010. Over the next 45 years, life expectancy at birth at the global level is expected to reach 76 years in 2045-2050 and 81 years in 2095-2100 (table III.1). The more developed regions already had a high expectation of life in 1950-1955 (66 years) and have since experienced further gains in longevity. By 2005-2010 their life expectancy stood at 76.9 years, 11 years higher than in the less developed regions where the expectation of life at birth was 65.9 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 (82.7 years versus 74.4 years). Throughout 2010-2100, systematic progress against mortality is further expected to increase life expectancy at birth up to 88.2 years in the more developed regions and 80.1 years in the less developed regions thereby further reducing the gap in mortality between the two groups.

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

Major area	*2005-2010*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	67.9	75.6	81.1
More developed regions	76.9	82.7	88.2
Less developed regions	65.9	74.4	80.1
Least developed countries	56.9	69.1	77.5
Other less developed countries	67.9	75.8	81.1
Africa	55.2	68.2	77.1
Asia	69.0	76.7	81.8
Europe	75.4	81.7	87.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	73.4	79.9	84.6
Northern America	78.2	83.2	88.4
Oceania	76.6	82.5	86.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

The 48 least developed countries, which include 26 of the countries that are highly affected by HIV/AIDS, have been experiencing higher mortality than other development groups. Their life expectancy at birth was 56.9 years in 2005-2010 and is expected to remain relatively low, reaching 69.1 years in 2045-2050. During 2050-2100, provided a continued decline in mortality rates from HIV/AIDS as well as from other major causes of death, it is conceivable that life expectancy at birth will further climb to reach 77.5 years in 2095-2100. This gain is the most important factor in reducing gap in life expectancy between the more developed and the less developed groups of countries.

The general upward trend in life expectancy for the more developed and the less developed regions (figure 4) conceals different trends among the world's major areas (figure 5). In Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, life expectancy has been increasing at a steady pace. In contrast, Europe as a whole experienced a slowdown in the increase of life expectancy starting in the late

1960s and stagnating levels since the late 1980s. This trend is the result of severe reductions in life expectancy in countries of Eastern Europe, particularly in the Russian Federation and the Ukraine. The remaining regions of Europe have had increasing life expectancies which are currently equal to or higher than that of Northern America.

Africa has the lowest life expectancy levels of any major area. Furthermore, life expectancy in Africa has virtually stagnated since the late 1980s. While this trend is due in large part to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, other factors have also played a role, including armed conflict, economic stagnation, and resurgent infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. The recent negative developments in many countries of Africa represent major set backs in reducing mortality. Only in 2005-2010 is life expectancy expected to begin rising again and, provided efforts to reduce the expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to treat those affected by it succeed, it is expected to continue rising to reach 68 years in 2045-2050 and 77.1 in 2095-2100.

However, even if these gains materialize, by mid-century the population of Africa is still expected to be subject to the highest mortality levels in the world, with its overall life expectancy being 8 years lower than the next lowest one, that of Asia.

In nearly all countries of the world, female life expectancy at birth is higher than that of males. At the world level, females have a life expectancy of 70 years in 2005-2010, compared to 66 years for males (table III.2**)**. The female advantage is considerably larger in the more developed regions (7 years) than in the less developed regions (3.5 years). The gap between male and female life expectancy is particularly narrow in the least developed countries (2 years). At the world level, a difference of 4.8 years between female and male life expectancy is expected to persist until 2045-2050, but whereas the female to male gap is life expectancy is expected to narrow in the more developed regions, it is expected to widen in the less developed regions. By 2095-2100, the gap between male and female life expectancy is expected to narrow on the world level and in all regions expect the least developed countries where it is expected to stabilize since 2045-2050 at about 4 years.

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, 20 per cent (203 deaths per 1,000 births) of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2005-2010, this rate had fallen to 66 deaths per 1,000 births (table *S.18*). Although child mortality has fallen in all major areas, sub-Saharan Africa has lagged behind in achieving lower levels of child mortality (figure 6). In the 1950s, sub-Saharan Africa and South-Central Asia had similarly high levels of child mortality and both experienced significant reductions until the 1980s but thereafter, the pace of decline in child mortality in sub-Saharan Africa slowed down. As a result, by 2005-2010, under-five mortality had reached 76 deaths per 1,000 births in South-Central Asia, but it was still a high 136 deaths per 1,000 births in sub-Saharan Africa.

B. THE DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF AIDS

More than thirty years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, its effects on the populations of the highly-affected countries is evident. In the *2010 Revision*, the impact of HIV/AIDS is explicitly modelled for 48 countries, down from 58 in the *2008 Revision*. In most of these countries, HIV prevalence reached 1 per cent or higher in the period from 1980 to 2010 among the population aged 15-49 years. Four populous countries with lower prevalence levels were also included because they have a large number of persons living with HIV. They are China, India, Russian Federation, and the United States of America.

Among the 48 highly affected countries, 37 are in Africa, three in Asia, six in Latin America and the Caribbean, one in Europe and one in Northern America. Together they account for 28.9 million of the 33.3 million HIV-infected adults and children estimated to be alive in 2009 or 87 per cent of the world total.

The dynamics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as reflected in the *2010 Revision* are consistent with the estimates of HIV prevalence in 2009 as reported by UNAIDS[1] for each country. Beginning in 2009, the *2010 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, average survival of those infected is expected to increase at a rate determined by projected levels of ART coverage and efficacy. However, because the epidemic is still expanding, some countries are expected to experience increasing levels of HIV prevalence over the medium-term future. Nevertheless, in nearly all highly affected countries, HIV prevalence is projected to be lower in 2025 than in 2009 (table *S.19*).

In the *2010 Revision*, the estimated and projected long-term impact of HIV/AIDS is somewhat less severe than that projected in the *2008 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 *2010 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 24.8 per cent in 2009 among the population aged 15-49 years, life expectancy has fallen from 64 years in 1985-1990 to 49 years in 2000-2005. By 2005-2010, life expectancy is expected to increase again to 53 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 51 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 0.69 years in Eritrea, by 1.03 years in the Russian Federation, and 1.14 years in Sierra Leone. A larger impact is yet to come in many countries, such as Gambia, where the impact of AIDS on life expectancy relative to the No-AIDS scenario is projected to increase from 0.79 years in 2005-2010 to 1.21 years in 2010-2015. Similarly, in Equatorial Guinea, that difference is projected to rise from 1.74 year in 2005-2010 to 2.33 years by 2010-2015.

The toll that HIV/AIDS is taking is already retarding progress in reducing child mortality. Thirty-five per cent of children infected through mother-to-child transmission are estimated to die before their first birthday, and 61 per cent die by age five if no treatment provided. The impact of HIV on child mortality is particularly dramatic in countries that had achieved relatively low levels of child mortality

[1] UNAIDS. (2010). *Global report: UNAIDS report on the global AIDS epidemic 2010*. UNAIDS/10.11E | JC1958E. Geneva. 2010. 362 p. - http://www.unaids.org/globalreport/Global_report.htm.

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 84 child deaths per 1,000 births in 1985-1990 to 111 per 1,000 in 2000-2005 and is projected to decline to 71 per 1,000 in 2010-2015. In Swaziland, under-five mortality has risen from 108 to 128 deaths per 1,000 births between 1985-1990 and 2000-2005, and is expected to decline to 92 deaths per 1,000 in 2010-2015. The impact of HIV/AIDS on child mortality is projected to decrease in the future with improved prevention of mother-to-child transmission and expanding coverage for HIV/AIDS treatment.

AIDS reshapes the percentage distribution of deaths by age. In 1985-1990, deaths in Southern Africa were concentrated among young children and older adults (figure 7), and adults aged 20 to 49 years accounted for only 21 per cent of all deaths. By 2005-2010, a shift had taken place in the distribution of deaths by age, with 50 per cent of all deaths occurring between the ages of 20 and 49. Such large increases in mortality deplete the cohorts that are in the prime of their working and parental careers, creating the potential for severe shocks to economic and societal structures.

AIDS-related mortality and its impact on the potential number of births are reshaping the age structure of populations in the affected countries. Figure 8 shows the effect on the population of Southern Africa in 2015 by comparing the age distribution resulting from the No-AIDS scenario with that projected under the medium variant. The population aged 15 or over is 12 per cent smaller according the medium variant than according to the No-AIDS scenario. The reduced size of cohorts under age 15 is partly due to the deaths of large numbers of women during the reproductive ages and to the lower survival prospects of infected children. Total population in Southern Africa in 2015 is projected to be 59.6 millions or 11 per cent lower than according to the No-AIDS scenario.

Despite the effect of the epidemic on reducing population growth rates, the populations of affected countries are generally expected to be larger by mid-century than today, mainly because most of them maintain high to moderate fertility levels. In fact, owing to the downward revision of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS combined with the expected expansion of access to anti-retroviral therapy and efforts to control the further spread of HIV, all the countries with the highest prevalence in 2009 are expected to experience positive population growth rates between 2005 and 2050.

TABLE III.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY BY SEX FOR THE WORLD AND MAJOR DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100

	Life expectancy at birth (years)					
	2005-2010		*2045-2050*		*2095-2100*	
Major area	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
World	65.7	70.1	73.2	78.0	79.0	83.3
More developed regions	73.4	80.4	79.9	85.6	85.6	90.9
Less developed regions	64.2	67.8	72.2	76.7	78.0	82.3
Least developed countries	55.9	57.9	67.1	71.2	75.4	79.6

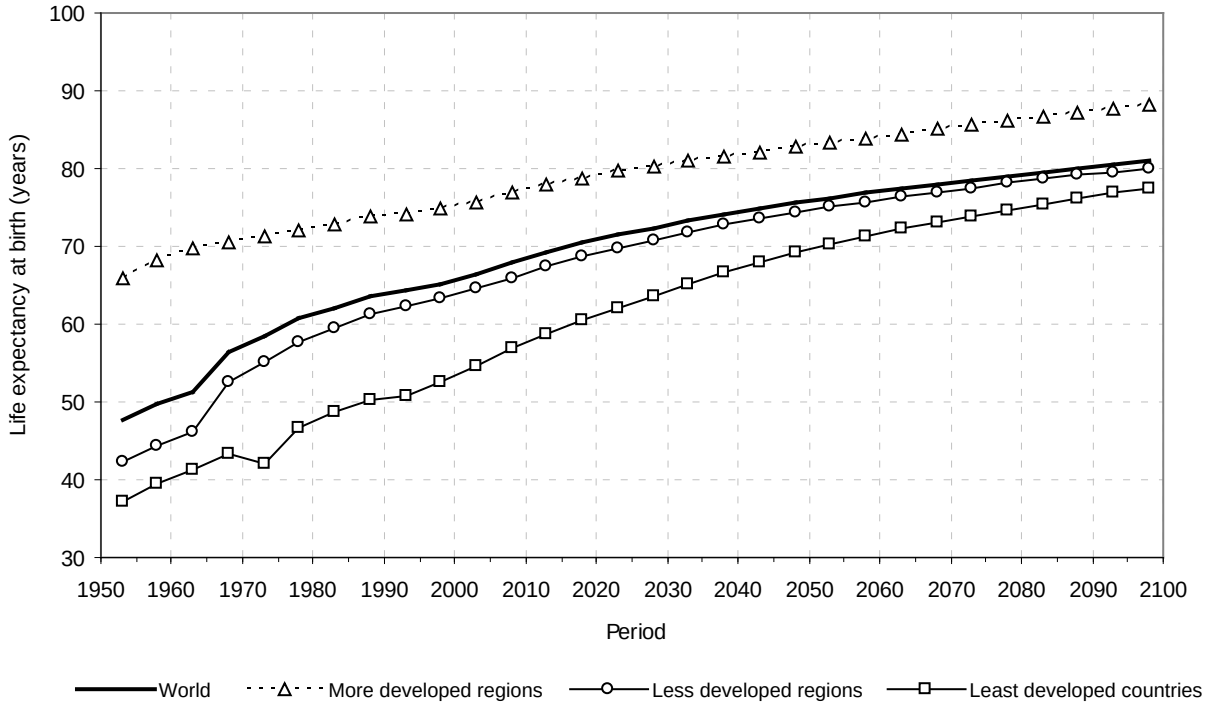
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

TABLE III.3. DIFFERENCE IN PROJECTED POPULATION IN THE MEDIUM VARIANT VERSUS A NO-AIDS SCENARIO FOR GROUPS OF AFFECTED COUNTRIES, 2010, 2015, 2050 AND 2100

	Population difference (thousands)				*Percentage difference*			
Group of countries	*2010*	*2015*	*2050*	*2100*	*2010*	*2015*	*2050*	*2100*
All 48 affected countries	-41 911	-55 253	-162 276	-288 679	-1.1	-1.3	-3.0	-4.6
37 countries in Africa	-32 645	-43 277	-139 958	-270 247	-4.2	-4.9	-7.6	-8.6
3 countries in Asia	-7 036	-9 295	-16 678	-14 394	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6
6 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	-306	-365	-642	-634	-2.0	-2.3	-3.3	-3.2

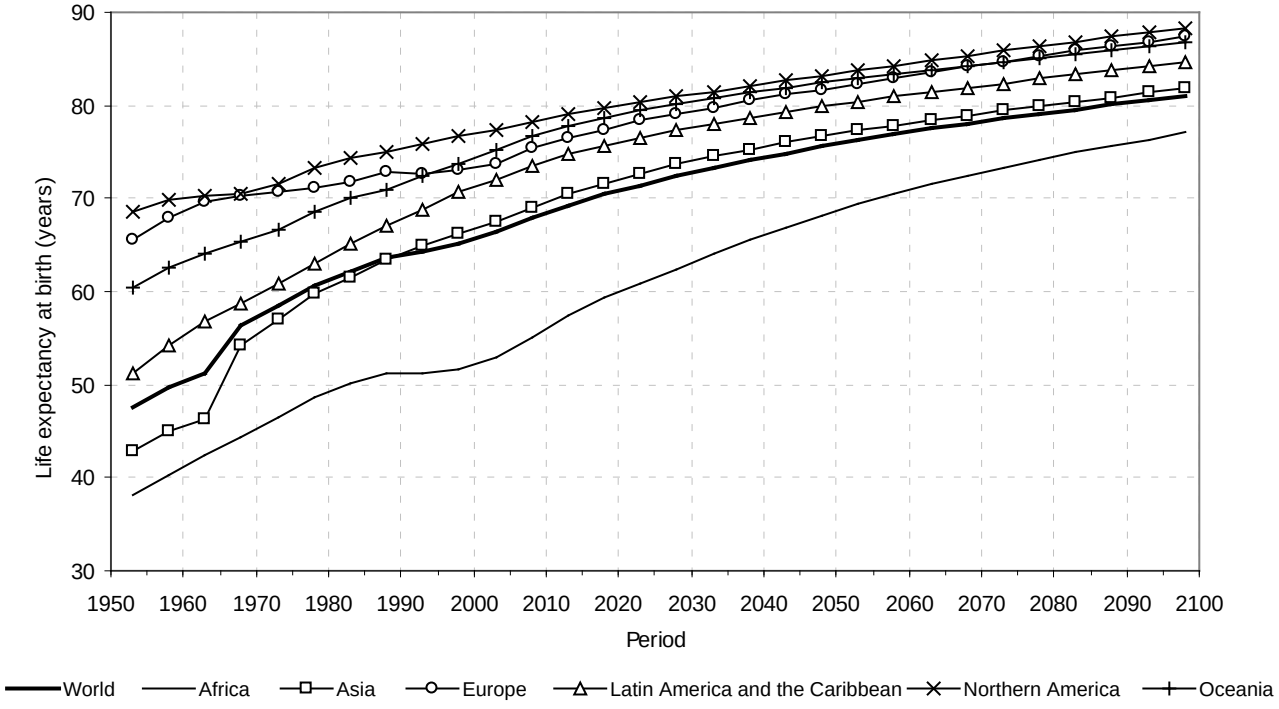
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations

Figure 4. Life expectancy at birth for the world and the major development groups, 1950-2100



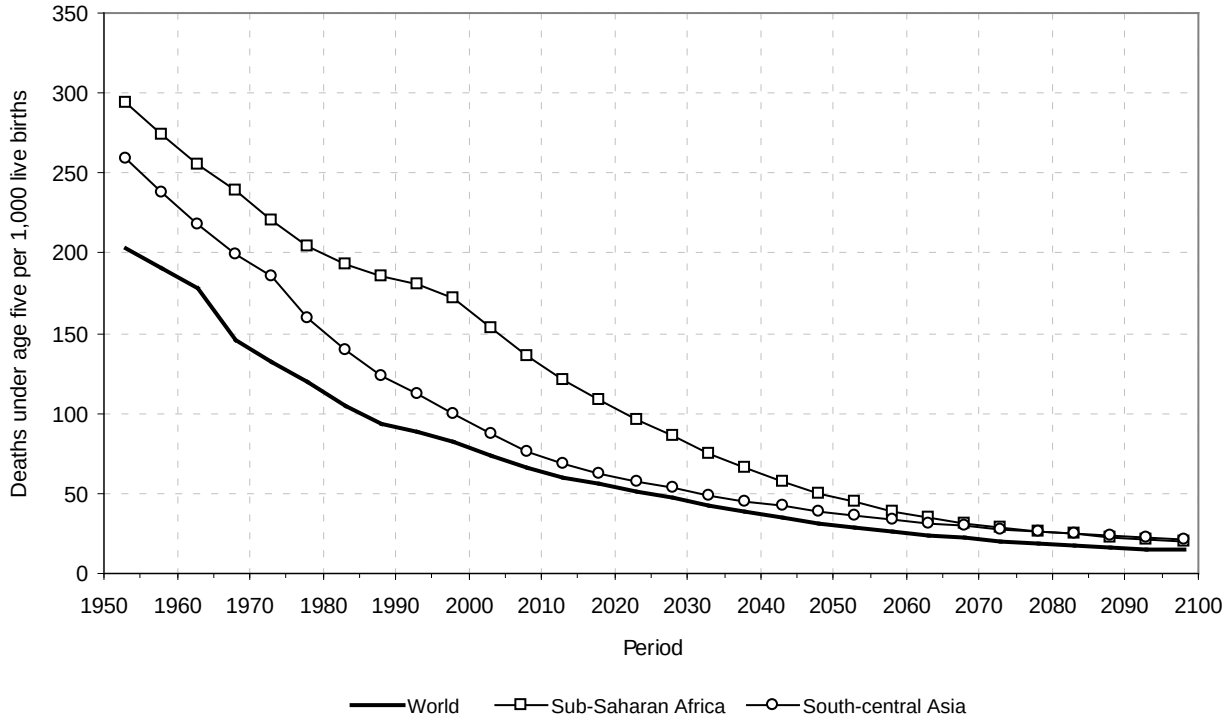
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth for the world and the major areas, 1950-2100



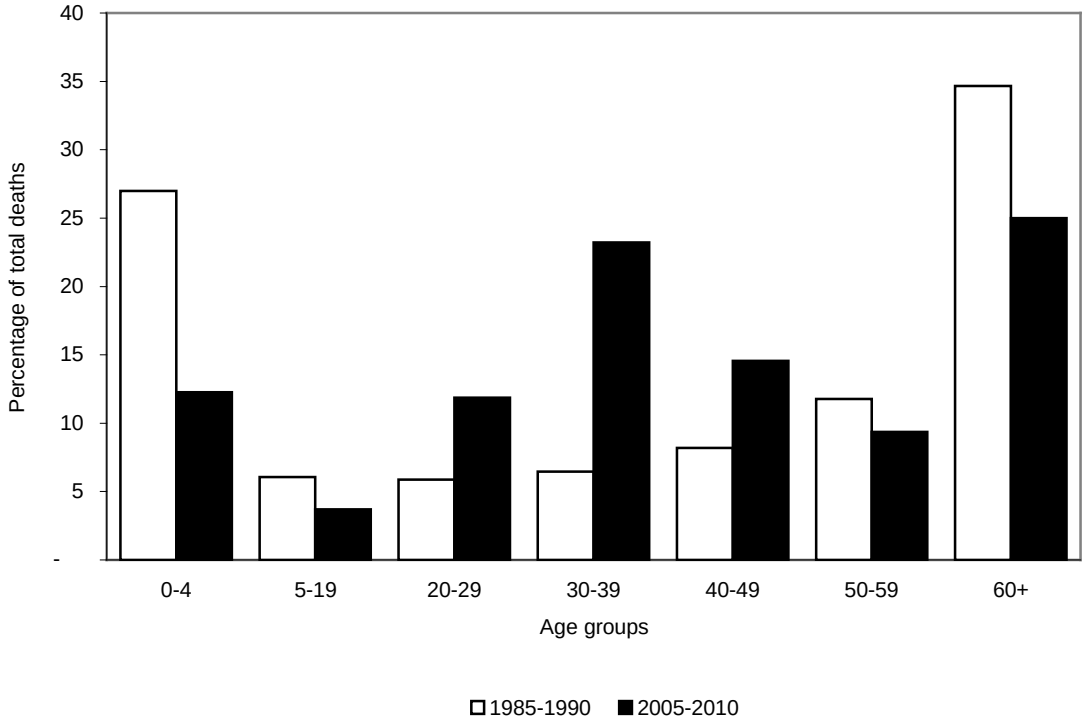
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Figure 6. Under-five mortality for the world and selected regions, 1950-2100



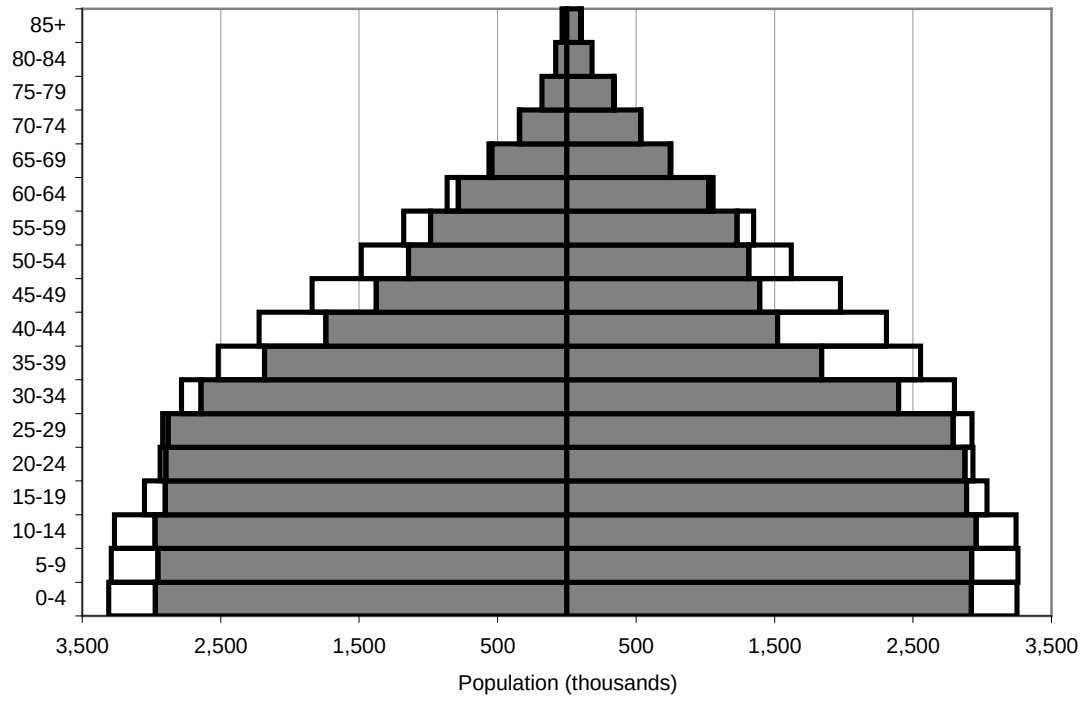
Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

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



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

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



Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). World Population Prospects: *The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

IV. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Estimates of net migration between the major development groups show that since 1960 the more developed regions have been net gainers of emigrants from the less developed regions (table IV.1). Furthermore, net migration to the more developed regions has been increasing steadily from 1960 to 2010. During 2000-2010, the more developed regions were gaining annually 3.4 million migrants. About 39% of that net flow was directed to Northern America (1.33 million annually). During 2000-2010, the level of net migration to the more developed regions as a whole changes moderately, reaching a peak of 3.4 million migrants annually. Over the rest of the projection period, net migration to the more developed regions is projected to decline smoothly to about 1.9 million per year during 2040-2050, of which 1.1 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 (1.6 million annually), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (1.1 million annually) and then Africa (0.6 million annually). Over the projection period, about half of all the net number of emigrants from the less developed regions are expected to be from Asia, between 20 per cent to 30 per cent from Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining from Africa.

At the country level, during 2000-2010, 32 of the 45 developed countries have been net receivers of international migrants. This group includes traditional countries of immigration such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United States, most of the populous countries in Northern, Southern and Western Europe as well as the Russian Federation and Japan. The movement of people from less developed regions to more developed regions has dominated the world migration patterns for almost half a century, but flows among developing countries have also been important. Several developing countries or areas have been attracting migrants in large numbers, including, Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates. Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic have been the primary receivers of refugees from Iraq. Many African countries have been the destination of refugee flows from neighbouring countries.

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

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

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

(MEDIUM VARIANT)

	Net number of migrants (thousands)									
Major area	*1950-1960*	*1960-1970*	*1970-1980*	*1980-1990*	*1990-2000*	*2000-2010*	*2010-2020*	*2020-2030*	*2030-2040*	*2040-2050*
More developed regions.....	-14	714	1220	1308	2572	3401	2454	2249	2071	1928
Less developed regions	14	-714	-1220	-1308	-2572	-3401	-2454	-2249	-2071	-1928
Least developed countries	-97	-153	-917	-930	-50	-891	-407	-491	-464	-444
Other less developed countries	111	-561	-302	-378	-2522	-2510	-2046	-1757	-1607	-1484
Africa	-132	-223	-335	-349	-410	-625	-496	-451	-439	-439
Asia	162	-2	-405	-285	-1321	-1603	-1202	-1189	-1099	-1001
Europe	-486	95	393	404	990	1836	1082	986	837	726
Latin America and the Caribbean	-53	-378	-418	-702	-778	-1122	-692	-546	-471	-427
Northern America	418	398	710	831	1435	1333	1165	1091	1089	1084
Oceania	90	110	56	102	84	180	143	109	84	58

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

V. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE *2010 REVISION*

The preparation of each new revision of the official population estimates and projections of the United Nations involves two distinct processes: (a) the incorporation of all new and relevant information regarding the past demographic dynamics of the population of each country or area of the world; and (b) the formulation of detailed assumptions about the future paths of fertility, mortality and international migration. The data sources used and the methods applied in revising past estimates of demographic indicators (i.e., those referring to 1950-2010) are presented online[1] and in an Excel file (WPP2010_F02_METAINFO.XLS).

The future population of each country is projected starting with an estimated population for 1 July 2010. Because population data are not necessarily available for that date, the 2010 estimate is derived from the most recent population data available for each country, obtained usually from a population census or a population register, projected to 2010 using all available data on fertility, mortality and international migration trends between the reference date of the population data available and 1 July 2010. In cases where data on the components of population change relative to the past 5 or 10 years are not available, estimated demographic trends are projections based on the most recent available data. Population data from all sources are evaluated for completeness, accuracy and consistency, and adjusted as necessary.

To project the population until 2100, the United Nations Population Division uses assumptions regarding future trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Because future trends cannot be known with certainty, a number of projection variants are produced. The following paragraphs summarize the main assumptions underlying the derivation of demographic indicators for the period starting in 2010 and ending in 2100.

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

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

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

1. Medium-fertility assumption

In the *2010 Revision* of the *World Population Prospects* a new, probabilistic method for projecting total fertility has been used. This new method was developed in collaboration with the Probabilistic Projections Group of the Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences (CSSS) of the University of

[1] Data sources and related meta-information for the *2010 Revision* of the *World Population Prospects* are available for each country from the following web page: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Documentation/data-sources.htm

Washington[2]. The method is based on empirical fertility trends estimated for all countries of the world for the period 1950 to 2010[3].

There has been a general consensus that the evolution of fertility includes three broad phases (see Figure 9): (i) a high-fertility pre-transition phase, (ii) the fertility transition itself and (iii) a low-fertility post-transition phase during which fertility will probably fluctuate around and remain close to replacement level (or converge towards it). These historic trends of fertility decline are re-estimated every second year by the United Nations Population Division, using the most recent empirical evidence from censuses, surveys, registers and other sources and after extensive re-evaluation of past historical trends in the light of all the information available and internal consistency checks with intercensal cohorts.

In past revisions of the *World Population Prospects* it was assumed that countries in the transition from high to low fertility will ultimately approach a fertility floor of 1.85 children per woman, regardless of their current position in the fertility transition. The transition from the current level of fertility to the fertility floor was expressed by three models of fertility change over time. These fertility projection models have been formalized since the *2004 Revision* using a double-logistic function, defined by six deterministic parameters[4]. For countries that were below replacement level, a much simpler model of fertility change was used. In general, it was assumed that fertility would recover from very low levels of fertility, following a uniform pace that would also converge to the fertility floor of 1.85 children per woman, just as in the high and medium fertility countries.

The new probabilistic method that was used in the *2010 Revision* for projecting total fertility consists of two separate processes:

The first process models the sequence of change from high to low fertility (phase II of the fertility transition). For countries that are going through this fertility transition, the pace of the fertility decline is decomposed into a systematic decline and random distortion terms. The pace of the systematic decline in total fertility is modelled as a function of its level, based on the current UN methodology using a double-logistic decline function. The parameters of the double-logistic function are estimated using a Bayesian Hierarchical Model (BHM), which results in country-specific *distributions* for the parameters of the decline. These distributions are informed by historical trends within the country, as well as the variability in historical fertility trends of all countries that have already experienced a fertility decline. This approach not only allows to better take into account the historical experience of each country, but also to reflect the uncertainty about future fertility decline based the past experience of all other countries at similar level of fertility. Under these conditions, the pace of decline and the limit up to which fertility will decline vary for each projected trajectory. The model is hierarchical because in addition to the information available at the country level, a second-level (i.e., the world's experience through the information of all the countries) is used to inform the statistical distributions of the parameters of the double-logistic. Especially for countries at the beginning of their fertility transition, limited information exists as to their speed of decline and future trajectories, so the future potential trajectories (and speed of decline) are mostly informed by the world's experience and the variability in trends experienced in other countries at similar

[2] Alkema L., A.E. Raftery, P. Gerland, S.J. Clark, F. Pelletier, T. Buettner, G.K. Heilig (2011). Probabilistic Projections of the Total Fertility Rate for All Countries. *Demography*, vol. 48, number 3, pp. 815-839, doi: 10.1007/s13524-011-0040-5 and *Working Paper of the Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences*, University of Washington, 2010, vol. 97. URL http://www.csss.washington.edu/Papers/wp97.pdf

[3] The initial version of this new approach was developed and tested using data from the 2008 revision, and the results were presented to a panel of experts during an Expert Group Meeting on Recent and Future Trends in Fertility: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2009). *Expert Group Meeting on Recent and Future Trends in Fertility*. New York, 2-4 December 2009. http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/EGM-Fertility2009/egm-fertility2009.html

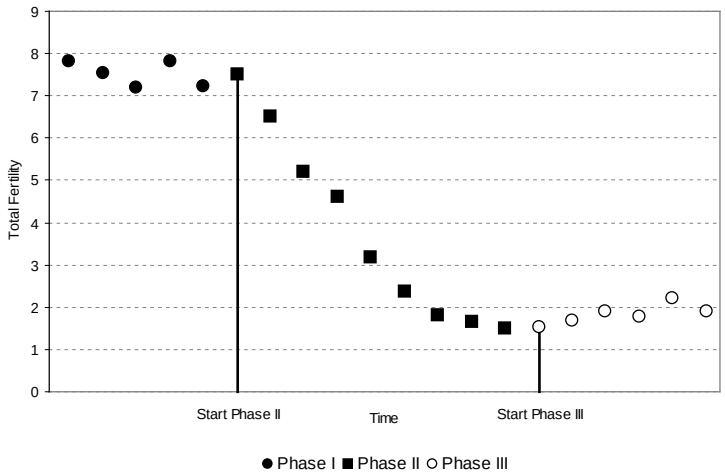
[4] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2006). *World Population Prospects. The 2004 Revision*, Vol. III, Chapter VI. Methodology of the United Nations population estimates and projections, pp. 100-104. http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WPP2004/WPP2004 Volume3.htm

fertility levels in the past. The Bayesian statistical approach itself is particularly adapted to estimate the parameters of the double-logistic model even when the number of empirical observations for each country is very limited (i.e., about 100 countries started their fertility transition since the 1960s and have nine or fewer observations).

The second component of the projection model deals with countries once they have completed the demographic transition, and reached Phase III and potentially sub-replacement fertility. A time series model is used for projecting fertility, assuming that in the long term the total fertility will approach and fluctuate around the replacement-level of 2.1 children per woman. The time series model uses the empirical information from countries that have had documented fertility increases from a sub-replacement level after a completed fertility transition. The assumption that fertility will converge toward and fluctuate around replacement-level the long run is driven by the extension of the projection horizon from 2050 to 2100 between the *2008 and 2010 Revisions*, and the underlying assumption of a population stabilization within 3-4 generations. The long term assumption of a fertility recovery is supported by the experience of many below-replacement fertility countries in Europe and East Asia[5].

The two processes are schematically explained in Figure 9. During the observation period, the start of Phase II is determined by examining the maximum total fertility (or more precisely, the most recent local maximum within half a child of the global maximum to exclude random fluctuations in Phase I): the start of Phase II is deemed to be before 1950 for countries where this maximum is less than 5.5, and at the period of the local maximum for all other countries. The end of Phase II during the observation period is defined as the midpoint of the first two increases below 2 (if observed, else a country is still in Phase II).

Figure 9. Schematic phases of the fertility transition



Phase I: Fertility is high and the fertility transition has not yet started. **Not modeled.**

Phase II. Fertility transition, **modelled by double-logistic function using a Bayesian Hierarchical Model (BHM)**.

Phase III. Sub-replacement recovery, **modelled with a first order auto-regressive time series model (AR(1)).**

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations

[5] Goldstein, J.R., T. Sobotka, and A. Jasilioniene. (2009). The End of "Lowest-Low" Fertility? *Population and Development Review*, vol. 35, number 4, pp. 663-699. doi: 10.1111/j.1728-4457.2009.00304.x

Caltabiano, M., M. Castiglioni, and A. Rossina. (2009). Lowest-low fertility: Signs of a recovery in Italy? *Demographic Research*, vol. 21, pp. 681–718. doi: 10.4054/DemRes.2009.21.23

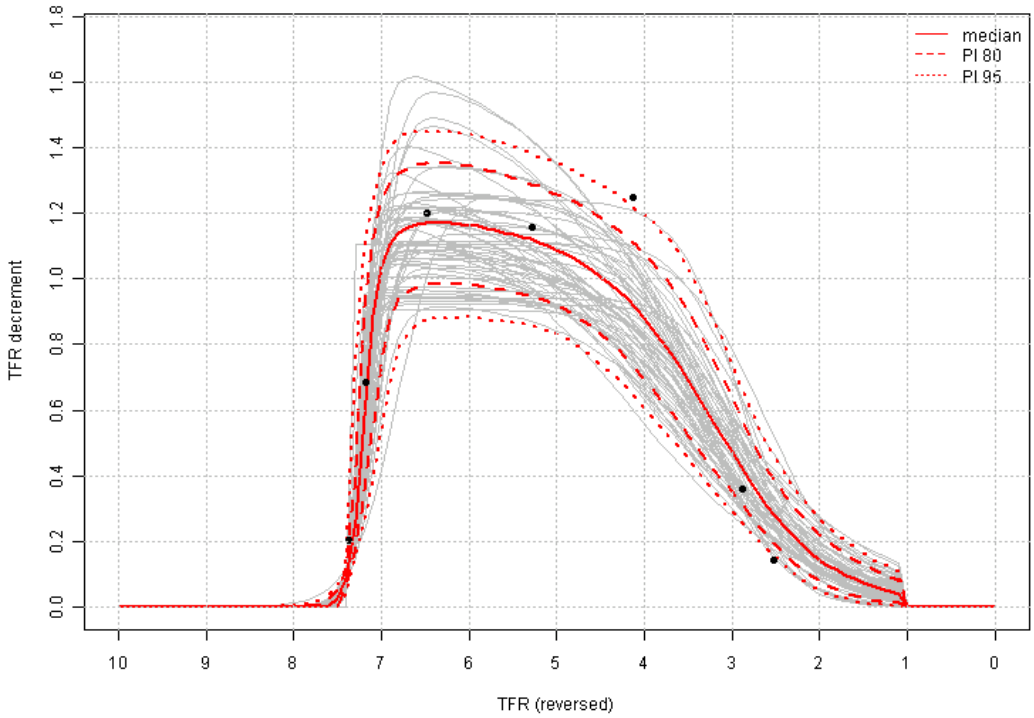
Myrskyla, M., H.- P. Kohler, and F. C. Billari. (2009). Advances in development reverse fertility declines. *Nature*, vol. 460, pp. 741–743. doi: 10.1038/nature08230

Sobotka, T. (2011). Fertility in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989: Collapse and Gradual Recovery. *Historical Social Research-Historische Sozialforschung*, vol. 36, number 2, pp. 246-296.

To construct projections for all countries still in Phase II, the BHM model is used to generate 100,000 double-logistic curves for all countries that have experienced a fertility decline (see example in figure 10), representing the uncertainty in the double-logistic decline function of those countries (graphs of this double-logistic curve are available online[6]). The sample of double-logistic curves is then used to calculate 100,000 total fertility projections for all countries which have not reached Phase III in 2005-2010. For each trajectory, at any given time, the double-logistic function gives the expected decrement in total fertility based on its current level. A distortion term is added to the expected decrement to calculate the projected change in total fertility. (This distortion term represents the deviations of fertility decrements from the double-logistic curve, as observed in past declines.)

Once a trajectory has decreased to a level that is around or below replacement-level fertility, and after the pace of the fertility decline has decreased to zero, future changes of fertility are calculated using a time series model of fertility recovery that is informed by the countries that have experienced fertility increases.

Figure 10. Total fertility decrements and projection intervals of double-logistic curves for Algeria (systematic decline part)



NOTE: The observed five-year decrements by level of total fertility are shown by black dots. For clarity, only 80 trajectories from 100,000 are displayed. The median projection is the solid bold red line, and the 80% and 95% projection intervals are displayed as dashed and dotted red lines respectively.

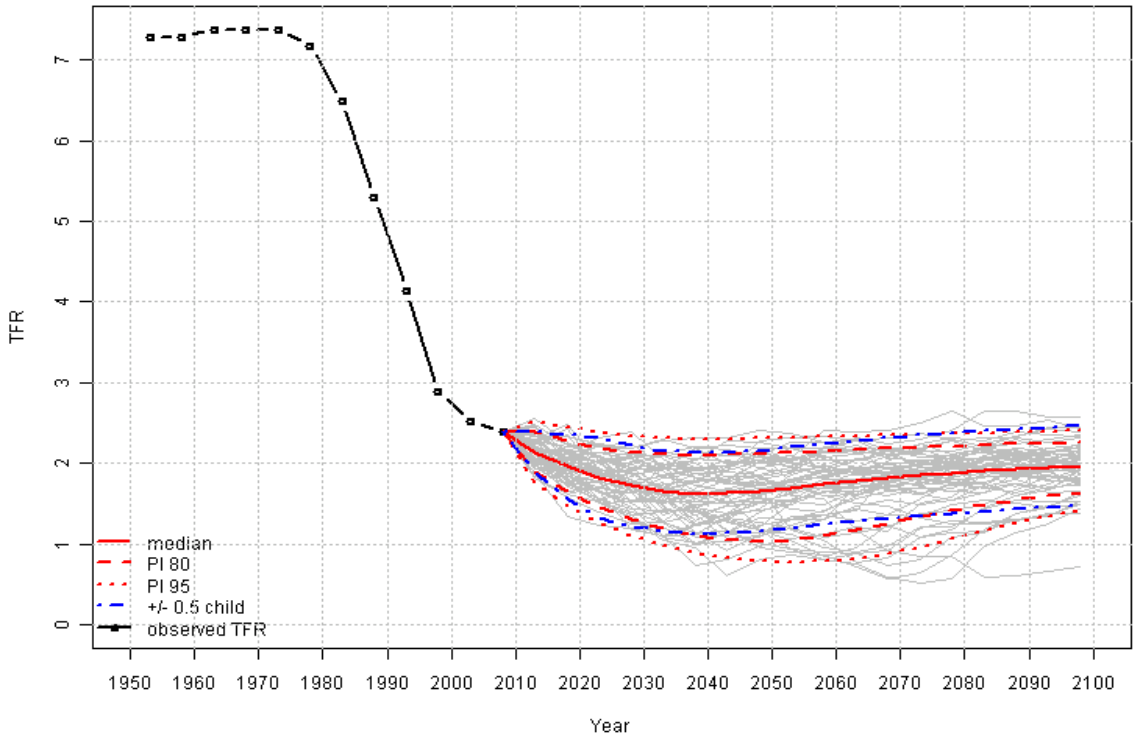
An additional innovation in the *2010 revision* of the *World Population Prospects* is the removal of the 1.85 floor used in previous revisions as stabilization level after the fertility transition; the total fertility is now allowed to decrease *below* replacement level (i.e., 2.1 children per woman) in the projections because of the uncertainty up to which level fertility will decline (end of Phase II) before it starts to

[6] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York. Online plots of total fertility decline curves (based on Double-Logistic function) from the Bayesian Hierarchical Model (BHM): median, 80% and 95% projection intervals: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/fertility_figures/interactive-figures_DL-functions.htm

recover toward replacement level (start of Phase III). The pace of the fertility change, the level and timing when Phase II stops and Phase III starts vary for each of the 100,000 projected trajectories for a country that has not reached Phase III in 2005-2010: Its future trajectories are a combination of total fertility in Phase II and Phase III until Phase III has started in all trajectories. For countries that are already in Phase III, the time series model for that phase is used directly.

For each country, the end result is 100,000 projected country trajectories. The median of these 100,000 trajectories is used as the medium fertility variant projection in the *World Population Prospects.* To evaluate future trends in fertility, 80% and 95% projection intervals are also calculated (see figure 11 for Algeria, additional graphs are available online for all countries[7]). For countries which have not reached Phase III in 2005-2010, the projected median trajectory reflects the uncertainty as to when the fertility transition will end and at which level.

Figure 11. Probabilistic trajectories of projected total fertility (2010-2100) for Algeria



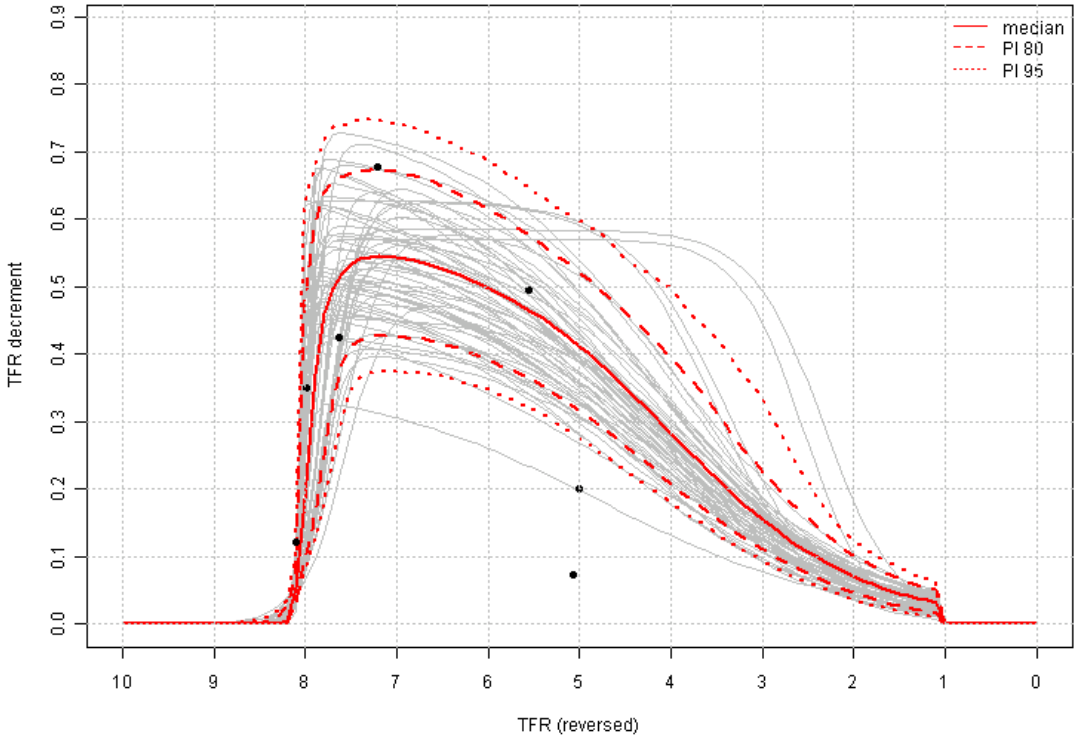
NOTE: For clarity, only 80 trajectories from 100,000 are displayed. The median projection is the solid bold red line, and the 80% and 95% projection intervals are displayed as dashed and dotted red lines respectively. The high-low fertility variants in the *2010 Revision* correspond to +/- 0.5 child around the median trajectory displayed as blue dashed lines.

For a small set of countries which are still at the very early stage of their fertility transition (e.g., Burkina Faso, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mayotte, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen) or have experienced recent fertility stalling (e.g., Israel, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Zambia), some post-adjustment was performed to preserve a smoother continuity with the recent trend in the past decade. In these countries, fertility decline has been much slower than typically experienced in the past decades by other countries at similar levels of fertility. As seen in Figure 12 for Kenya, fertility decline has been stalling at around 5 children per woman for the past decade: the observed

[7] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York. Online plots of projections of total fertility: median, 80% and 95% projection intervals, high and low WPP fertility variants: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/fertility_figures/interactive-figures_TF-trajectories.htm

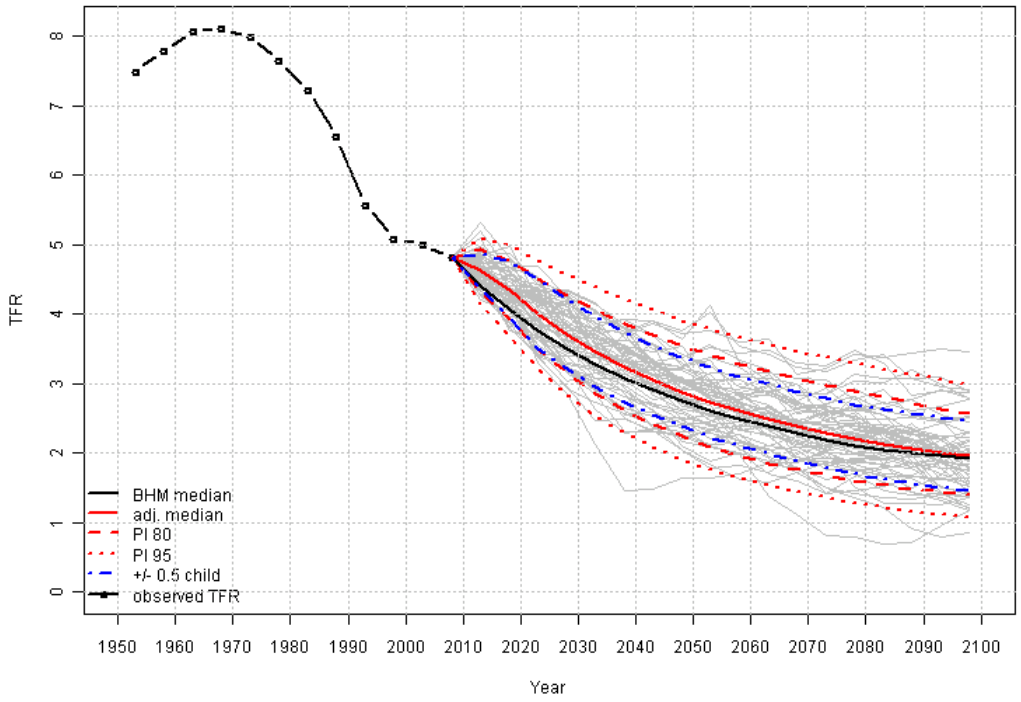
decline between 2000-2010 was much smaller than in previous periods (≤ 0.2 child per woman by 5-year period), especially compared to other countries at similar level of fertility in the past. In such cases, the double-logistic model does not fit well the recent observations, and the projections are adjusted using the difference between the observed and expected decrement in the last period. Specifically, in the first and second projection periods, a decreasing proportion of this difference is added to the expected decrement, such that the adjusted expected decrement in those periods takes into account the difference between the double-logistic and observed decrement in the last observation period. Figure 13 shows the unadjusted and adjusted projection of total fertility for Kenya.

Figure 12. Total fertility decrements and projection intervals of double-logistic curves for Kenya



NOTE: The black dots represent the observed decrements, which are much smaller than the double-logistic-decrements in the last two observation periods because of a stall in the fertility decline. For clarity, only 80 trajectories from 100,000 are displayed.

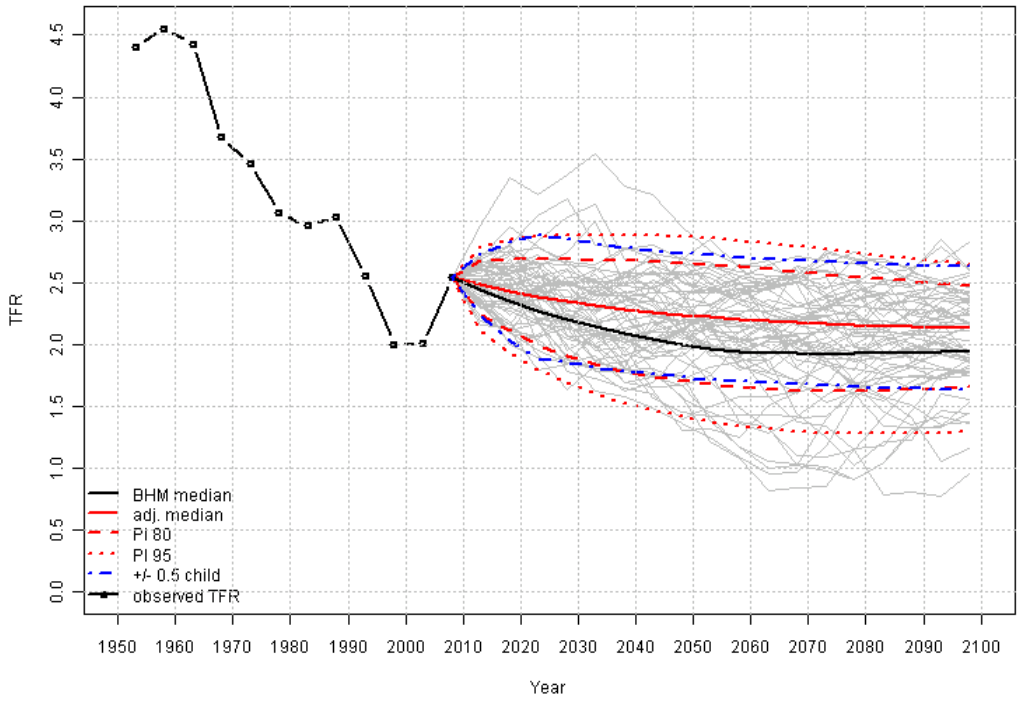
Figure 13. Probabilistic trajectories of projected total fertility (2010-2100) for Kenya (adjusted)



NOTE: For clarity, only 80 trajectories from 100,000 are displayed.

In addition, for seven countries with fertility already around replacement levels (i.e., 2.1 children per woman) which have experienced recent up-surge of fertility since mid-2000 (e.g., Australia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Iceland, Mongolia, New Zealand), only the phase III model was applied to insure consistency with the historical and regional context, and demographic trends of these countries. Figure 14 shows for Kazakhstan the adjusted median projection compared to the unadjusted one which is a combination of trajectories based on Phases II and III (and assume greater uncertainty as to the completion of the fertility transition).

Figure 14. Probabilistic trajectories of projected total fertility (2010-2100) for Kazakhstan (adjusted)



NOTE: For clarity, only 80 trajectories from 100,000 are displayed.

The results of this new modelling approach are country-specific projections of total fertility that are fully reproducible and take into account past empirical trends. Extensive documentation for all countries and areas has been posted online[8], and further details about the methodology are available from Alkema et al.[9]. In addition, an open-source and portable software implementation of the new UN approach to project total fertility, based on the R statistical language, developed by Sevcikova et al.[10] is available as a fully documented R package (bayesTFR[11]) through the public R CRAN archive together with a user-friendly Graphical User Interface (bayesDem[12]). Version 1.3-0 of the package was used to compute the final set of projections used for the *2010 Revision* of the *World Population Prospects*[13].

[8] United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2011): *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York. Online plots of projections of total fertility: median, 80% and 95% projection intervals, high and low WPP fertility variants: http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/fertility_figures/interactive-figures_TF-trajectories.htm

[9] Alkema L., A.E. Raftery, P. Gerland, S.J. Clark, F. Pelletier, T. Buettner, G.K. Heilig (2011). Probabilistic Projections of the Total Fertility Rate for All Countries. *Demography*, vol. 48, number 3, pp. 815-839, doi: 10.1007/s13524-011-0040-5 and *Working Paper of the Center for Statistics and the Social Sciences*, University of Washington, 2010, vol. 97. URL http://www.csss.washington.edu/Papers/wp97.pdf

[10] Sevcikova H., L. Alkema, A.E. Raftery (2011): bayesTFR: An R Package for Probabilistic Projections of the Total Fertility Rate. *Journal of Statistical Software*, vol. 43, number 1, pp. 1-29. URL: http://www.jstatsoft.org/v43/i01/

[11] Sevcikova H., L. Alkema, A.E. Raftery (2011). bayesTFR: Bayesian Fertility Projection. *R Package and documentation*: http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/bayesTFR/index.html

[12] Sevcikova H. (2011). bayesDem: Graphical User Interface for bayesTFR and bayesLife. *R Package and documentation*: http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/bayesDem/index.html

[13] The estimates of the double logistic parameters are based on three parallel chains of 62,000 iterations discarding the first 2,000 of each chain to yield a total of 180,000 samples of all model parameters. For each country, 100,000 trajectories were projected, and used to derive the median and other projection intervals. The AR(1) parameters used for the Phase III were estimated using maximum-likelihood estimation based on 55 empirical observations of countries having already experienced Phase III. Total computation time was about 7 days on a 32-bit Windows server. The seed of the random number generator for the Markov Chain Monte Carlo estimation used was: 20110206.

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 2020-2025, 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 2.1 children per woman in the medium variant have a total fertility of 2.6 children per woman in the high variant.

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 2020-2025, 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 2.1 children per woman in the medium variant have a total fertility of 1.6 children per woman in the low variant.

4. Constant-fertility assumption

For each country, fertility remains constant at the level estimated for 2005-2010.

5. Instant-replacement assumption

For each country, fertility is set to the level necessary to ensure a net reproduction rate of 1 starting in 2010-2015. Fertility varies over the rest of the projection period in such a way that the net reproduction rate always remains equal to unity thus ensuring, over the long-run, the replacement of the population.

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

1. Normal-mortality assumption

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

2. The impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality

In the *2010 Revision*, countries where HIV prevalence among persons aged 15–49 was ever equal to or greater than two percent during 1980–2009, and/or the maximum effect of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy at birth was estimated to be greater or equal to two years are considered as affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and their mortality is projected by modelling explicitly the course of the epidemic and projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. Also considered among the affected countries are those where HIV prevalence is lower than one per cent but whose population is so large that the number of people living with HIV in 2009 is more than 700,000 (i.e., China, India, Russian Federation, United States). In total, 48 countries are considered to be most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the *2010 Revision*.

The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections[14,15,16] is used to fit past estimates of HIV prevalence provided by UNAIDS for each of the affected countries so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic in each of them. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. Beginning in 2009, the parameter PHI, which reflects the rate of recruitment of new individuals into the high-risk or susceptible group, is projected to decline by half every twenty years. The parameter R, which represents the force of infection, is projected to decline by half every thirty years. The reduction in R reflects the assumption that changes in behaviour among those subject to the risk of infection, along with increases in access to treatment for those infected, will reduce the chances of HIV transmission.

In the *2010 Revision*, interventions to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV are modelled on the basis of estimated country-specific coverage levels that, in 2009, averaged 51 per cent among the 48 affected countries, but varied from 6 to 100 per cent among them (with 10 countries having less than 20 per cent coverage of pregnant women in 2009, and 14 countries with more than 75 per cent coverage). These coverage levels are projected to reach 74 per cent on average by 2015, varying between 40 per cent and 95 per cent among the affected countries.[17] After 2015, the coverage of interventions to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV is assumed to remain constant until 2100 at the level reached in each of the affected countries in 2015. Among women receiving treatment, the probability of transmission from mother to child is assumed to vary between 2 per cent and 20 per cent depending on the particular combination of breastfeeding practices (mixed breastfeeding, replacement feeding, exclusive breastfeeding), its duration in the population and the type of treatment available (single-dose nevirapine, dual ARV prophylaxis, triple ARV prophylaxis or treatment). These assumptions produce a reduction in the incidence of HIV infection among children born to HIV-positive women, but the size of the reductions varies from country to country depending on the level of coverage that treatment reaches in each country.

The survivorship of infected children[16] takes account of varying access to pediatric treatment.[17] In the *2010 Revision*, HIV-infected children are divided into two groups: (*i*) those infected in-utero, among whom the disease progresses rapidly and whose median survival is set at 1.1 years, and (*ii*) those infected through breastfeeding after birth, among whom the disease progresses slowly and whose average survival is set at 9.4 years without treatment[16]. Explicit inclusion of pediatric treatment is done via country-specific coverage levels which average 33 per cent in 2009 but vary between 0 and 99 per cent among the 48 affected countries (with 8 countries having less than 10 per cent coverage in 2009 and only 7 countries having a coverage level above 75 per cent[17]). By 2015, the projected coverage is expected to reach 58 per cent on average in the 48 affected countries, varying from 40 per cent to 99 per cent. Coverage levels are assumed to remain constant from 2015 to 2100 at the level reached in each country by 2015. The annual survival of children receiving treatment is 85 per cent during the first year and 93 per cent for subsequent years.[18]

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[14] Ghys P.D., G.P. Garnett (2010). The 2009 HIV and AIDS estimates and projections: methods, tools and analyses. *Sexually Transmitted Infections.* vol. 86, supplement 2, pp. ii1-ii2; doi: 10.1136/sti.2010.047852 - http://sti.bmj.com/content/86/Suppl_2.

[15] Brown T., L. Bao, A. E. Raftery, J. A. Salomon, R. F. Baggaley, J. Stover, P. Gerland (2010). Modelling HIV epidemics in the antiretroviral era: the UNAIDS Estimation and Projection package 2009. *Sexually Transmitted Infections.* vol. 86, supplement 2, pp. ii3-ii10; doi: 10.1136/sti.2010.044784 - http://sti.bmj.com/content/86/Suppl_2.

[16] Stover J., P. Johnson, T. Hallett, M. Marston, R. Becquet, I. M. Timaeus (2010). The Spectrum projection package: improvements in estimating incidence by age and sex, mother-to-child transmission, HIV progression in children and double orphans. *Sexually Transmitted Infections.* vol. 86, supplement 2, pp. ii16-ii21; doi: 10.1136/sti.2010.044222 - http://sti.bmj.com/content/86/Suppl_2

[17] UNAIDS (2010). *Children and AIDS - Fifth Stocktaking Report, 2010.* Nov. 2010. http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_57005.html.

[18] Mahy M., C. Lewden, M. W. G Brinkhof , F. Dabis, J.-M. Tassie, Y. Souteyrand (2010). Derivation of parameters used in Spectrum for eligibility for antiretroviral therapy and survival on antiretroviral therapy. *Sexually Transmitted Infections.*

The *2010 Revision* incorporates a revised survival for persons receiving treatment with highly active antiretroviral therapy (ART).[16,18] The proportion of the HIV-positive population receiving treatment in each country is consistent with estimates prepared by the World Health Organization[19] and UNAIDS which averaged 64 per cent in 2009 among the 48 affected countries, but varied between 24 per cent and 100 per cent. Coverage is projected to reach between 40 per cent and 99 per cent by 2015, averaging 84 per cent for the affected countries. Between 2015 and 2050, coverage levels are assumed to remain constant at the level reached in each country by 2015. It is assumed that adults receiving treatment have, on average, an 86 per cent chance of surviving on the first year of treatment, and a 90 per cent chance of surviving each year thereafter in the absence of other causes of death. Under this assumption, mean survival time after the initiation of therapy is 9.1 years and the median survival time is 5.6 years, in the absence of other causes of death. Therapy is assumed to start at the time full-blown AIDS develops. Without treatment, infected adults have a mean survival time of 2.6 years (and a median survival time of 2.1 years) after the onset of full-blown AIDS. [16,18]

3. Constant-mortality assumption

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

C. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS

1. Normal migration assumption

Under the normal migration assumption, the future path of international migration is set on the basis of past international migration estimates and consideration of the policy stance of each country with regard to future international migration flows. Projected levels of net migration are generally kept constant over the next decades. After 2050, it is assumed that net migration will gradually decline and reach zero by 2100.

2. Zero-migration assumption

Under this assumption, for each country, international migration is set to zero starting in 2010-2015.

D. EIGHT PROJECTION VARIANTS

The *2010 Revision* includes eight different projection variants (table V.1). Five of those variants differ among themselves only with respect to the level of fertility in each, that is, they share the assumptions made with respect to mortality and international migration. The five fertility variants are: low, medium, high, constant-fertility and instant-replacement fertility. A comparison of their results allows an assessment of the effects that different fertility paths have on other demographic parameters.

In addition to the five fertility variants, a constant-mortality variant, a zero-migration variant and a "no change" variant (i.e., both fertility and mortality are kept constant) have been prepared. The constant-mortality variant and the zero-migration variant both have the same fertility assumption (i.e., medium fertility).

October 2010, Volume 86, Supplement 2, pp. ii28-ii34; doi:10.1136/sti.2010.044255 - http://sti.bmj.com/content/86/Suppl_2.

[19] WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF. *Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector, progress report 2010*. Geneva, WHO, 2010. http://www.who.int/hiv/en/.

Furthermore, the constant-mortality variant has the same international migration assumption as the medium variant. Consequently, the results of the constant-mortality variant can be compared with those of the medium variant to assess the effect that changing mortality has on various population quantities. Similarly, the zero-migration variant differs from the medium variant only with respect to the underlying assumption regarding international migration. Therefore, the zero-migration variant allows an assessment of the effect that non-zero net migration has on various population quantities. Lastly, the "no change" variant has the same international migration as the medium variant but differs from the latter by having constant fertility and mortality. When compared to the medium variant, therefore, its results shed light on the effects that changing fertility and mortality have on the results obtained.

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

	Assumptions		
Projection variant	*Fertility*	*Mortality*	*International migration*
Low fertility	Low	Normal	Normal
Medium fertility	Medium	Normal	Normal
High fertility	High	Normal	Normal
Constant-fertility	Constant as of 2005-2010	Normal	Normal
Instant-replacement-fertility	Instant-replacement as of 2010-2015	Normal	Normal
Constant-mortality	Medium	Constant as of 2005-2010	Normal
No change	Constant as of 2005-2010	Constant as of 2005-2010	Normal
Zero-migration	Medium	Normal	Zero as of 2010-2015

E. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES INTRODUCED IN THE 2010 REVISION

The following changes and adjustments were made in the *2010 Revision* in relation to procedures followed in the *2008 Revision*.

- The *2010 Revision* uses a new stochastic model for fertility projection as described above in section A.1 of Chapter V, and the medium fertility variant corresponds to the median of 100,000 projected country trajectories.
- The *2010 Revision* uses a long term stabilization level of 2.1 children per woman (which for many countries might only be reached by the end of the century or even later) rather than 1.85 children per woman as in previous revisions when the projection horizon was only up to 2050.
- With the extension of the projection horizon for all countries up to 2100 as part of the *2010 revision* of the *UN World Population Prospects*, it was necessary to allow life expectancy at birth to go beyond the limits of the standard model life table families (Coale and Demeny, 1966 and Coale and Guo, 1989 ; as well as United Nations, 1982) which are commonly used to derive a variety of mortality indicators and as underlying mortality patterns for estimation and projection. As part of the *2010 Revision* a new and extended version of Coale-Demeny and United Nations model life tables has been developed which extends the standard model life table families from 75 to 100 years of life expectancy at birth. This new version also insures greater consistency with the mortality experience of countries with the highest levels of life expectancy as recorded in the Human Mortality Database[20].

[20] For further details about the new extended models, see http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Model-Life-Tables/download-page.html and for the methodology, see annex in Li, N. and P. Gerland (2011). "Modifying the Lee-Carter Method to Project Mortality Changes

- In the *2010 Revision*, the impact of HIV/AIDS on mortality is modelled explicitly for all countries where HIV prevalence among persons aged 15 to 49 was ever equal to or greater than two per cent between 1980 and 2009 in the general population, and/or the maximum effect of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy at birth is two or more years. Also considered among the affected countries are those where HIV prevalence is lower than one per cent but whose population is so large that the number of people living with HIV in 2009 is more than 700,000 (i.e., China, India, Russian Federation, United States).
- Both the survival time of HIV-positive children receiving treatment and the survival time of HIV-positive adults receiving treatment (after developing full-blown AIDS) decreased with respect to that used in the 2008 Revision (mean survival was revised down for children from 15.6 years to 11.6 and for adults from 17.4 years to 9.1). The revisions are consistent with recommendations of UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections (web site: http://www.epidem.org).

up to 2100" Paper presented at the *2011 Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America* (PAA) in Session 125: Formal Demography I: Mathematical Models and Methods on Friday 1 April - http://paa2011.princeton.edu/sessionViewer.aspx?SessionId=1002

Coale, A. J. and P. Demeny (1966). *Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations*. Princeton University Press.

Coale, A. J. and G. Guo (1989). Revised regional model life tables at very low levels of mortality. *Population Index*, vol. 55, number 4, pp. 613-643. URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/3644567

United Nations (1982). *Model life tables for developing countries*. Population Studies, vol. 77. New York: United Nations. URL: http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/Model_Life_Tables/Model_Life_Tables.htm

VI. ORDERING THE WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS DATA ON CD-ROM OR DVD

The *2010 Revision* of the *World Population Prospects,* prepared by the United Nations Population Division, provides a comprehensive and consistent set of population data for the world's countries and their aggregates.

The results of this Revision are available on three CD-ROM or DVD editions that differ with regard to the data included and their prices (table 1). All three disks contain estimates and projections of national populations by five-year age group and sex for 1950-2100 and demographic indicators for the same period. Data for 1950-2010 are estimates and those thereafter are projections.

The Comprehensive CD-ROM contains for all fertility projection variants (low, medium, high and constant-fertility) all essential data such as total births, total deaths, total net-migration, the respective crude rates, life expectancy at birth by sex, infant and child mortality, summary measures of adult mortality and deaths by broad age groups, total fertility, net-reproduction rate and population growth rates for 1950-2100 by five-year periods. It includes population by five-year age group and sex for five-year periods and interpolated annual total population. In addition, this CD edition provides births and deaths by five-year age group, the corresponding age-specific fertility and mortality rates and abridged life tables (survivors and life expectancies at specific ages). It also comprises standard sets of demographic indicators and population by age group and sex for four other variants (instant-replacement-fertility, zero-migration, constant-mortality and no mortality and fertility change) and for two AIDS mortality scenarios. All data on this CD are presented in Excel worksheets and correspond to the datasets 1 to 3 and 5 to 12 listed in table 1.

The Extended DVD-ROM contains all the data from the Comprehensive CD, plus population figures by single calendar year and single age group for 1950-2100. This DVD also provides interpolated demographic indicators for single calendar years (total births and deaths, their respective crude rates, life expectancy at birth by sex, infant and child mortality, survivors to age 1, total fertility, etc.), urban population, population density and interpolated total population by broad age group and sex, and their respective percentage distributions and sex ratios. The data are presented in Excel and database formats (ASCII comma delimited format for all datasets) and correspond to all datasets listed in table 1.

The first two disks show data for 230 countries and areas, 35 country aggregates, including the world as a whole, the more and the less developed regions, and the major areas. For the AIDS scenarios (datasets 11-12), special aggregations by region and HIV prevalence level in 2009 are provided for 48 countries affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

A new DVD-ROM for Special Aggregates contains a subset of indicators from the Extended dataset (only medium fertility variant), but instead of the breakdown by countries, data are aggregated for 276 functional groupings such as: 30 geographical regions (e.g., Central Asia, etc.), 54 economic and trading groups (e.g., World Bank regions and income groups, NAFTA, OPEC, OECD, G7, G20, BRIC, BRICS, ECOWAS, MERCOSUR, etc.), 32 political groups (e.g., NATO, G77, EU (15, 27, etc.), ASEAN, Arab League, African Union, GCC, SADC, SAARC, Sahel, Maghreb, Mashreq, etc.), 90 United Nations regional groups (e.g., UN Regional Commissions, MDGs, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, Non-Self Governing Territories), and 70 ecological groups (e.g., land-locked developing countries, small island developing states, countries with access to the sea, major international river basins, rainforest basins, extreme weather conditions, etc.).

The Microsoft Excel files correspond to version 97/2003 and later of this software. For a detailed listing of the contents of each disk, see table 2. Data files in database formats are shown in table 3.

For information on how to order any of these disks please see the order form at the end.

Table 1. Summary contents of each CD-ROM or DVD

	230 countries/areas and standard geographic regions only)		276 functional, economical, political, and ecological groupings
Description: Datasets included on CD-ROM or DVD	**Comprehensive CD**	**Extended DVD**	**Special AggregatesDVD**
0. Location list and meta-infomation about latest data sources used	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
1. Period indicators, five-year periods	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
2. Stock indicators, five-year periods (and annual population)	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
3. Population by five-year age group and sex, five-year periods	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
4. Population by five-year age group and sex, annual		Excel and database formats	
5. Mortality indicators by age and sex, five-year periods	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
6. Fertility indicators by age, five-year periods	Excel format	Excel and database formats	Excel and database formats
7. Instant-replacement-fertility variant	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
8. Zero-migration variant	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
9. Constant-mortality variant	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
10. No change variant (constant-mortality and constant-fertility)	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
11. No-AIDS mortality scenario	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
12. AIDS mortality scenario (medium)	Excel format	Excel and database formats	
13. Interpolated demographic and population indicators, annual		Excel and database formats	
14. Population (by sex and both sexes combined) interpolated by single years of age and single calendar years		Excel and database formats	
Price ($US)	$100	$400	$1200

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F0.1	Location list with codes (numerical and ISO3), description, major area, region and development group; countries with explicit HIV/AIDS mortality modelling in WPP 2010 revision, HIV prevalence rate (%) in population aged 15-49 years in 2009 (UNAIDS, 2011) and by prevalence group, peak of HIV epidemic (year and value for maximum prevalence between 1980-2009), comparison for 2007 HIV prevalence rate between UNAIDS 2008 and 2010 revisions.	C/E SA	230 270	---	---	---
F0.2	Latest data sources (summary, type of data and reference date) used to derive estimates for total population, fertility, mortality and migrations by countries or areas (includes information about method used to derive mortality estimates, age mortality pattern and child mortality).	C/E SA	230 270	---	---	---
Dataset 1.	**Period indicators, five-year periods**					
F1.	Total fertility	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F2.	Net reproduction rate	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F3.	Crude birth rate	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F4.	Births (both sexes)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F5.	Life expectancy at birth (e0) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F6.1	Infant mortality rate, q(1)	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F6.2	Under-five mortality, q(5)	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1980-2000,….2095-2100	---

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F7.	Crude death rate	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F8.	Total number of deaths by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F10.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F11.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 40 years (40q0) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years (60q0) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F13.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 years (35q15) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F14.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (45q15) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F15.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e15) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F16.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e60) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F17.	Life expectancy at age 80 (e80) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
F18.	Net migration rate	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F19.	Net number of migrants (both sexes)	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F20.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E SA	230	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F21.	Rate of natural increase	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
				Medium-fertility only		
F22.	Sex ratio at birth	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950-1955,….2095-2100	---
F23.	Female mean age of childbearing	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	---
Dataset 2.	**Stock indicators**					
F1.	Total population (both sexes), annual	C/E SA	230 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
F2.	Male population, annual	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
F3.	Female population, annual	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
F4.	Sex ratio of the total population	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F5.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
F6.	Median age of the population	C/E	197	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility	1950, 1955,….2095,	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
		SA	270	Medium-fertility only	2100	
F7.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-17, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 6-11, 12-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 18+, 18-23, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+, etc.
F8.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-17, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 6-11, 12-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 18+, 18-23, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+, etc.
F9.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-17, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 6-11, 12-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 18+, 18-23, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+, etc.
F9.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	
F10.	Population density	C/E SA	230 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….2095, 2100	---
Dataset 3.	**Population by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….1985, 1990	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+
	(both sexes)				1995, 2000,….2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Male population by five-year age group	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1950, 1955,….1985, 1990	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+
					1995, 2000,….2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3.	Female population by five-year age group	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility	1950, 1955,….1985, 1990	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
				Medium-fertility only		
					1995, 2000,….2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
Dataset 4.	**Population by age and sex, annual (interpolated from five-year periods)**					
F1A.	Population by five-year age group (both sexes)	E	197	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+
F1B.	"	"	"	"	1995, 1996,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2A.	Population by five-year age group (male)	E	197	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+
F2B.	"	"	"	"	1995, 1996,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3A.	Population by five-year age group (female)	E	197	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0-4, 5-9,…75-79, 80+
F3B.	"	"	"	"	1995, 1996,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
Dataset 5.	**Mortality indicators by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Deaths by five-year age group (both sexes)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1995-2000,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F2.	Deaths by five-year age group (male)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1995-2000,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F3.	Deaths by five-year age group (female)	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1995-2000,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F4.	Life table l(x) values by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….80, 85
F5.	Life expectancy at age (x) by sex	C/E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1995-2000,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….95, 100
Dataset 6.	**Fertility indicators by age, five-year periods**					
F1.	Births by five-year age group of mother	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1995-2000,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49
F2.	Age-specific fertility rates	C/E SA	197 270	Low, medium, high, constant-fertility Medium-fertility only	1995-2000,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
Dataset 7.	**Instant-replacement-fertility variant**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Total population (both sexes)	C/E	230	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2011,….2099, 2100	---
F3.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F3.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4D	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F4.	Median age of the population	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F5.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F6.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	
F8.	Crude birth rate	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F10.	Total fertility	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F11.	Crude death rate	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Total number of deaths by sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F13.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F14.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F17.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	197	Instant-replacement-fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
Dataset 8.	**Zero-migration variant**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Total population (both sexes)	C/E	230	Zero-migration	2010, 2011,….2099, 2100	---
F3.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F3.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F4.	Median age of the population	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F5.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F6.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	
F8.	Crude birth rate	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F9.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F11.	Crude death rate	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Total number of deaths by sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F13.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F14.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F17.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	197	Zero-migration	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
Dataset 9.	**Constant-mortality variant**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Total population (both sexes)	C/E	230	Constant-mortality	2010, 2011,….2099, 2100	---
F3.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F3.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F4.	Median age of the population	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F5.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F6.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F7.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	
F8.	Crude birth rate	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F11.	Crude death rate	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Total number of deaths by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F13.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F14.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F15.	Deaths by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9, ...75-79, 80+
F16.	Life expectancy at birth by sex	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F17.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	197	Constant-mortality	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
Dataset 10.	**No change variant (constant-mortality and constant-fertility)**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Total population (both sexes)	C/E	230	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2011,….2099, 2100	---
F3.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F3.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F3.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---
F4.	Median age of the population	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,… 2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F5.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F6.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F7.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010, 2015,….2095, 2100	
F8.	Crude birth rate	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F10.	Population density	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F11.	Crude death rate	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Total number of deaths by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F13.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F14.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095, 2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F15.	Deaths by five-year age group and sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9, ...75-79, 80+

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F16.	Life expectancy at birth by sex	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
F17.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	197	Constant mortality and fertility	2010-2015,….2095-2100	---
	AIDS Mortality Scenarios for 48 countries affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic and 12 special aggregations (by region and HIV prevalence level in 2009)					
Dataset 11.	**No-AIDS mortality scenario**					
11.1	**Period indicators**					
F2.	Net reproduction rate	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F3.	Crude birth rate	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F4.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F5.	Life expectancy at birth by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F6.1	Infant mortality rate, q(1)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F6.2	Under-five mortality, q(5)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F7.	Crude death rate	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.1	Total number of deaths (both sexes)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.2	Total number of male deaths	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.3	Total number of female deaths	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F10.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F11.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 40 years (40q0) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---

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Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F12.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years (60q0) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F13.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 years (35q15) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F14.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (45q15) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F15.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e15) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F16.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e60) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F17.	Life expectancy at age 80 (e80) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F20.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F21.	Rate of natural increase	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
11.2	**Stock indicators**					
F1.	Total population (both sexes), annual	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F2.	Male population, annual	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F3.	Female population, annual	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F4.	Sex ratio of the total population	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F5.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F6.	Median age of the population	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F7.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F8.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+,

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
						75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F9.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F9.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	
11.3	**Population by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group (both sexes)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Male population by five-year age group	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3.	Female population by five-year age group	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
11.4	**Population by age and sex, annual**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Population by five-year age group (male)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3.	Population by five-year age group (female)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
11.5	**Mortality indicators by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Deaths by five-year age group (both sexes)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F2.	Deaths by five-year age group (male)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F3.	Deaths by five-year age group (female)	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F4.	Life table l(x) values by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….80, 85
F5.	Life expectancy at age (x) by sex	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….95, 100
11.6	**Fertility indicators by age, five-year periods**					
F1.	Births by five-year age group of mother	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49
F2.	Age-specific fertility rates	C/E	48	No-AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
Dataset 12.	**AIDS mortality scenario (same as medium)**					
12.1	**Period indicators**					
F2.	Net reproduction rate	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F3.	Crude birth rate	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F4.	Births (both sexes)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F5.	Life expectancy at birth by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F6.1	Infant mortality rate, q(1)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F6.2	Under-five mortality, q(5)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F7.	Crude death rate	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.1	Total number of deaths (both sexes)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.2	Total number of male deaths	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F8.3	Total number of female deaths	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F9.	Total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F10.	Percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 40+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 80+, 90+
F12.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 40 years (40q0) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F12.	Probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years (60q0) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F13.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 years (35q15) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F14.	Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (45q15) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F15.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e15) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F16.	Life expectancy at age 15 (e60) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F17.	Life expectancy at age 80 (e80) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F20.	Average annual rate of population change	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
F21.	Rate of natural increase	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	---
12.2	**Stock indicators**					
F1.	Total population (both sexes), annual	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F2.	Male population, annual	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F3.	Female population, annual	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
F4.	Sex ratio of the total population	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1A	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1B	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1C	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1D	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.1E	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2A	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2B	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2C	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F5.2D	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.2E	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3A	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3B	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3C	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3D	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.3E	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4A	Potential support ratio (15-64)/ 65+	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4B	Potential support ratio (20-64)/ 65+	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4C	Potential support ratio (20-69)/70+	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4D	Potential support ratio (25-64)/65+	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F5.4E	Potential support ratio (25-69)/70+	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F6.	Median age of the population	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	---
F7.	Total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F8.	Percentage total population by broad age group and by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
F9.1	Sex ratio by broad age group (males per 100 females by age group)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	Total, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, 15+, 15-17, 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20+, 20-64, 20-69, 25+, 25-69, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+
F9.2	Feminity ratio by broad age group (females per 100 males by age group)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,….2095, 2100	
12.3	**Population by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group (both sexes)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Male population by five-year age group	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3.	Female population by five-year age group	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1985,…. 2095, 2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
12.4	**Population by age and sex, annual**					
F1.	Population by five-year age group	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F2.	Population by five-year age group (male)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
F3.	Population by five-year age group (female)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980, 1981,….2100	0-4, 5-9, …75-79, 80+, 80-84, …95-99, 100+
12.5	**Mortality indicators by age and sex, five-year periods**					
F1.	Deaths by five-year age group (both sexes)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F2.	Deaths by five-year age group (male)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F3.	Deaths by five-year age group (female)	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0-4, 5-9,….75-79, 80+
F4.	Life table l(x) values by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….80, 85
F5.	Life expectancy at age (x) by sex	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	0, 1, 5, 10,….95, 100
12.6	**Fertility indicators by age, five-year periods**					
F1.	Births by five-year age group of mother	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49
F2.	Age-specific fertility rates	C/E	48	AIDS mortality	1980-1985,….2095-2100	15-19, 20-24,…45-49

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
Interpolated annual demographic indicators and interpolated annual populations by single age						
F1.	**Interpolated demographic indicators**					
	Mortality indicators					
	Total number of deaths by sex	E SA	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Crude death rate	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Life expectancy at birth by sex	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Infant deaths (under age 1)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Infant mortality rate, q(1)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Survivors to age 1	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Under-five mortality, q(5)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1980, 1981,….2099, 2100	---
	Fertility indicators					
	Births (both sexes)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Crude birth rate	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Total fertility	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Natural change indicators					
	Total population natural change (i.e., Births-Deaths)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Rate of natural increase	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	International migration indicators					
	Net number of migrants (both sexes)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Net migration rate	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Population change indicators (including migration)					
	Total population change per year (i.e., Births-Deaths+Migrations)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
	Annual rate of population change	E	197	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099,	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
			270		2100	
	Total population annual doubling time	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….2099, 2100	---
F2.	**Interpolated population indicators**					
F2A.	Interpolated population by broad age group and by sex	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	Total alive between birth and age 1, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, pre-primary school ages (3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, 4-6), primary school ages (5-10, 5-11, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11, 6-12, 7-10, 7-12), secondary school ages (11-16, 11-17, 11-18, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-18, 13-17, 13-18, 13-19), school ages (15-17, 18-23), 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20-64, 20-69, 25-49, 25-64, 25-69, 15+, 16+, 17+, 18+, 20+, 21+, 25+, 50+, 60+, 65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+, etc.
	Interpolated total population by sex	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Interpolated total urban population	E	197	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
F2B.	Percentage of total population by broad age group and by sex	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	Total alive between birth and age 1, 0-4, 0-14, 0-19, 0-24, 5-14, pre-primary school ages (3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-5, 4-6), primary school ages (5-10, 5-11, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11, 6-12, 7-10, 7-12), secondary school ages (11-16, 11-17, 11-18, 12-14, 12-16, 12-17, 12-18, 13-17, 13-18, 13-19), school ages (15-17, 18-23), 15-24, 15-49, 15-59, 15-64, 20-64, 20-69, 25-49, 25-64, 25-69, 15+, 16+, 17+, 18+, 20+, 21+, 25+, 50+, 60+,

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
						65+, 70+, 75+, 80+, 85+, 90+, etc.
	Interpolated percentage urban population	E	195	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Interpolated total population density	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
F2C.	Interpolated population ratios					
	Total dependency ratio (<15 & 65+)/(15-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 65+)/(20-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Total dependency ratio (<20 & 70+)/(20-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 65+)/(25-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Total dependency ratio (<25 & 70+)/(25-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Child dependency ratio <15/(15-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Child dependency ratio <20/(20-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Child dependency ratio <25/(25-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(15-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(20-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(20-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/(25-64)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---
	Old-age dependency ratio 70+/(25-69)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,… 2099, 2100	---

TABLE 2. CONTENTS OF DATASETS IN DIGITAL FORM

Dataset and File	Indicators	CD-ROM / DVD Edition[1]	Number of countries or areas	Projection variants or scenarios (starting in 2010)	Periods covered	Age groups
Interpolated annual populations by single age						
F3.	Population by single age (both sexes)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+
					1995, 1996,….2100	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+, 81… 99, 100+
F4.	Population by single age (male)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+
					1995, 1996,….2100	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+, 81… 99, 100+
F5.	Population by single age (female)	E	197 270	Medium-fertility	1950, 1951,….1994	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+
					1995, 1996,….2100	0, 1, 2,… 79, 80+, 81… 99, 100+

Note: (1) CD-ROM or DVD editions are: C = Comprehensive (CD-ROM), E = Extended (DVD), SA = Special Aggregates (DVD)

Datasets 11 to 12 present, in addition to the default AIDS mortality scenario (medium), three other AIDS scenarios for 48 countries affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic: the No-AIDS scenario applies the mortality likely to be exhibited by the non-infected population to the whole population, thus excluding the direct impacts of the epidemic. The estimates associated with the No-AIDS scenario (that is, the figures for 1980-2010) differ from the estimates of the other variants because AIDS started affecting the populations in the majority of the highly-affected countries around 1980. By comparing these results with those of the estimates and medium variant that include explicitly the effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the user can infer the impact of the epidemic.

TABLE 3. DATA FILES IN DATABASE FORMAT INCLUDED IN THE EXTENDED DVD EDITION
(similar structure for Special Agreggates DVD but different set of records and only for medium fertility variant)

Topic / Data file	Description	Data file format[1]	Number of indicators[2]	Number of records
WPP2010_F01_Locations.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Location list with codes (numerical and ISO3), description, major area, region and development group; countries with explicit HIV/AIDS mortality modelling in WPP 2010 revision, HIV prevalence rate (%) in population aged 15-49 years in 2009 (UNAIDS, 2010) and by prevalence group, peak of HIV epidemic (year and value for maximum prevalence between 1980-2009), comparison for 2007 HIV prevalence rate between UNAIDS 2008 and 2010 revisions.	CSV & DAT	29	279
WPP2010_F02_MetaInfo.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Latest data sources (summary, type of data and reference date) used to derive estimates for total population, fertility, mortality and migrations by countries or areas (includes information about method used to derive mortality estimates, age mortality pattern and child mortality).	CSV & DAT	43	279
DB01. Period indicators				
WPP2010_DB01_Period_Indicators.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	All period indicators (total fertility, net reproduction rate, crude birth rate, births, mean age of childbearing, life expectancy at birth (by sex), infant mortality rate, under-five mortality, crude death rate, total number of deaths (by sex) and by broad age group, percentage total deaths by broad age group and by sex, probability of dying between birth and the age of 40 or 60 years (by sex), adult probability of dying between age 15 and 50 or 60 (by sex), life expectancy at age 15, 60 and 80 (by sex), net migration rate, net number of migrants, average annual rate of population change,	CSV & DAT	172	66,847

TABLE 3. DATA FILES IN DATABASE FORMAT INCLUDED IN THE EXTENDED DVD EDITION
(similar structure for Special Agreggates DVD but different set of records and only for medium fertility variant)

Topic / Data file	Description	Data file format[1]	Number of indicators[2]	Number of records
	rate of natural increase, sex ratio at birth) by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
DB02. Stock indicators				
WPP2010_DB02_Populations_Annual.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Total population (by sex and both sexes combined), average annual rate of population change, and population density by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, annually for 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.	CSV & DAT	5	332,880
WPP2010_DB02_Populations_Broad_Age_Groups.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Total population by broad age groups (by sex and both sexes combined) by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.	CSV & DAT	171	60,636
WPP2010_DB02_Stock_Indicators.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Stock indicators: total population by sex, dependency ratios (total, child, old-age) for different age groups, median age, population density, percentage by broad age group and by sex, by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.	CSV & DAT	196	60,389
WPP2010_DB02_Stock_Indicators_SexRatios.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Stock indicators: sex ratio (M/F) and feminity ratio (F/M) by broad age groups, by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.	CSV & DAT	114	60,389

TABLE 3. DATA FILES IN DATABASE FORMAT INCLUDED IN THE EXTENDED DVD EDITION
(similar structure for Special Agreggates DVD but different set of records and only for medium fertility variant)

Topic / Data file	Description	Data file format[1]	Number of indicators[2]	Number of records
DB03. Population by age and sex, five-year periods	Population by age group and sex, by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1950-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
WPP2010_DB03_Population_Quinquennial.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex and age in rows.	CSV & DAT	1	3,763,035
WPP2010_DB03_Population_By_Sex_Quinquennial.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in column and age in row.	CSV & DAT	3	1,254,345
WPP2010_DB03_Population_By_Age_Quinquennial.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 100+ in column.	CSV & DAT	22	182,745
DB04. Population by age and sex, annual	Population by age group and sex, by major area, region and country, annually for 1950-2100 (estimates and Medium variant, and 2 AIDS mortality scenarios). Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
WPP2010_DB04_Population_Annual.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex and age in rows.	CSV & DAT	1	3,136,458
WPP2010_DB04_Population_By_Sex_Annual.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in column and age in row.	CSV & DAT	3	1,045,486
WPP2010_DB04_Population_By_Age_Annual.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 100+ in column.	CSV & DAT	22	151,014
DB05. Mortality indicators by age and sex	Total deaths by age group and sex, by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios,1995-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
WPP2010_DB05_Deaths.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex and age in rows.	CSV & DAT	1	2,431,935
WPP2010_DB05_Deaths_By_Sex.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in column and age in row.	CSV & DAT	3	810,645
WPP2010_DB05_Deaths_By_Age.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 100+ in column.	CSV & DAT	22	143,055

TABLE 3. DATA FILES IN DATABASE FORMAT INCLUDED IN THE EXTENDED DVD EDITION
(similar structure for Special Agreggates DVD but different set of records and only for medium fertility variant)

Topic / Data file	Description	Data file format[1]	Number of indicators[2]	Number of records
	Life Table (by sex and both sexes combined) by major area, region and country, 1995-2100 (estimates, medium variant with AIDS mortality and No-AIDS mortality scenarios). Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
WPP2010_DB05_Life_Table.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Life table survivors, l(x), and life expectancy at exact age, e(x), by sex and both sexes combined. Database format with sex and age in rows.	CSV & DAT	2	474,012
WPP2010_DB05_Life_Table_lx_By_Age.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Life table survivors, l(x), at exact age (x) by sex and both sexes combined. Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 85 in column.	CSV & DAT	18	21,546
WPP2010_DB05_Life_Table_ex_By_Age.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Life expectancy at exact age, e(x), by sex and both sexes combined. Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 100 in column.	CSV & DAT	21	21,546
DB06. Fertility indicators by age	Births by age group of mother and age-specific fertility rates, by major area, region and country, for estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios, 1995-2100. Data only for 1980-2100 for AIDS scenarios.			
WPP2010_DB06_Fertility_Indicators.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with indicators in column and age groups in row.	CSV & DAT	2	294,987
WPP2010_DB06_Fertility_Indicators_By_Age.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with indicators by age group in column.	CSV & DAT	14	42,141
INT. Interpolated annual indicators and populations by single age				
WPP2010_INT_F1_Annual_Demographic_Indicators.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Interpolated demographic indicators by major area, region and country, annually for 1950-2100 (estimates and all 9 projection variants or scenarios).	CSV & DAT	21	34,800
WPP2010_INT_F2A_Annual_Population_Indicators.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Interpolated total population by broad age group and by sex, and urban population, by major area, region and country, annually for 1950-2100 (medium fertility and AIDS mortality variants)	CSV & DAT	175	35,032

TABLE 3. DATA FILES IN DATABASE FORMAT INCLUDED IN THE EXTENDED DVD EDITION
(similar structure for Special Agreggates DVD but different set of records and only for medium fertility variant)

Topic / Data file	Description	Data file format[1]	Number of indicators[2]	Number of records
WPP2010_INT_F2B_Annual Population Indicators_Percentage.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Percentage of total population by broad age group by sex, dependency ratios (total, child, old-age) for different age groups and by sex, percentage urban and population density, by major area, region and country, annually for 1950-2100 (medium fertility and AIDS mortality variants)	CSV & DAT	176	50,036
WPP2010_INT_F2C_Annual_Population_Indicators_DependencyRatios.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Dependency ratios (total, child, old-age) for different age groups and by sex, and by major area, region and country, annually interpolated for 1950-2100 (medium fertility and AIDS mortality variants)	CSV & DAT	60	35,032
	Population (by sex and both sexes combined) interpolated by single years of age and single calendar years, by major area, region and country, annually for 1950-2100 (estimates and medium variant).			
WPP2010_INT_F3_Population_Annual_Single_Medium.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex and age in rows.	CSV & DAT	1	10,148,814
WPP2010_INT_F3_Population_By_Sex_Annual_Single_Medium.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in column and age in row.	CSV & DAT	3	3,382,938
WPP2010_INT_F3_Population_By_Age_Annual_Single_Medium.csv and .dat file with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary	Database format with sex in row and age from 0 to 100+ in column.	CSV & DAT	102	106,002

(1) File format is: CSV for ASCII comma delimited data files (.csv) with field names in header. An ASCII version in fixed-format (.DAT) is also included with Stata/SPSS/SAS dictionary.

(2) Number of indicators does not include descriptive fields like codes and names for location, projection variant/scenario, calendar year or period, age groups and/or sex

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VII. LIST OF PREVIOUS REVISIONS OF THE WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS

"The past and future growth of world population—a long-range view", *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, No. 1—December 1951 (United Nations publication, Sales No. 52.XIII.2), pp. 1-12.

"The past and future population of the world and its continents" and "Framework for the future population estimates, 1950-1980, by world regions", *Proceedings of the World Population Conference, 1954*, vol. III (United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XIII.8), pp. 265-282 and 283-328.

The Future Growth of World Population (United Nations publication, Sales No. 66.XIII.2).

World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1973 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.XIII.4 and corrigenda).

World Population Trends and Prospects by Country, 1950-2000: Summary Report of the 1978 Assessment (ST/ESA/SER.R/33).

Selected Demographic Indicators by Country, 1950-2000: Demographic Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1978 (ST/ESA/SER.R/38).

World Population Prospects as Assessed in 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.XIII.8).

Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.XIII.5 and corrigendum).

World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.5).

World Population Prospects: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3).

World Population Prospects 1988 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIII.7).

The Sex and Age Distributions of Population: The 1990 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XIII.33).

World Population Prospects: The 1990 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XIII.4).

The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1992 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XIII.3).

World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XIII.7).

The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1994 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.2).

World Population Prospects: The 1994 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.16).

The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1996 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XIII.2).

World Population Prospects: The 1996 Revision (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.XIII.5).

World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.9).

World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.8).

World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.XIII.10).

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8 and corrigendum).

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.9 and corrigendum).

World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XIII.20).

World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.6).

World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.7).

World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.10).

World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.5).

World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.6).

World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, vol. III, *Analytical Report* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XIII.7).

World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. I, *Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2).

World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. II, *Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.3).

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publication, Sales No. 10.XIII.2).

World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, vol. II, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population (United Nations publication, Sales No. 10.XIII.3).

TABLE S.1. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX IN 2011 AND SEX RATIO BY COUNTRY IN 2011 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Country or area	*Population (thousands)*			*Sex ratio (males per 100 females)*
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	
World	**6 974 036**	**3 517 256**	**3 456 781**	**102**
Afghanistan	32 358	16 740	15 618	107
Albania	3 216	1 610	1 606	100
Algeria	35 980	18 159	17 822	102
American Samoa	70	35	34	104
Andorra	86	45	41	109
Angola	19 618	9 718	9 900	98
Anguilla	16	8	8	99
Antigua and Barbuda	90	43	47	92
Argentina	40 765	19 941	20 823	96
Armenia	3 100	1 443	1 657	87
Aruba	108	51	57	90
Australia	22 606	11 267	11 339	99
Austria	8 413	4 108	4 305	95
Azerbaijan	9 306	4 607	4 699	98
Bahamas	347	170	177	96
Bahrain	1 324	828	495	167
Bangladesh	150 494	76 155	74 338	102
Barbados	274	136	138	98
Belarus	9 559	4 444	5 116	87
Belgium	10 754	5 273	5 482	96
Belize	318	157	161	97
Benin	9 100	4 490	4 610	97
Bermuda	65	32	33	95
Bhutan	738	391	347	113
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10 088	5 033	5 055	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 752	1 803	1 949	93
Botswana	2 031	1 025	1 006	102
Brazil	196 655	96 745	99 910	97
British Virgin Islands	23	12	12	103
Brunei Darussalam	406	205	201	102
Bulgaria	7 446	3 597	3 849	93
Burkina Faso	16 968	8 425	8 543	99
Burundi	8 575	4 211	4 364	96
Cambodia	14 305	7 003	7 303	96
Cameroon	20 030	10 000	10 030	100
Canada	34 350	17 042	17 308	98
Cape Verde	501	248	252	98
Cayman Islands	57	28	29	98
Central African Republic	4 487	2 210	2 276	97
Chad	11 525	5 732	5 794	99
Channel Islands	154	75	79	96
Chile	17 270	8 538	8 731	98

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Population (thousands)*			*Sex ratio (males per 100 females)*
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	
China	1 347 565	699 631	647 934	108
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 122	3 372	3 750	90
China, Macao SAR	556	267	289	92
Colombia	46 927	23 080	23 847	97
Comoros	754	380	374	101
Congo	4 140	2 072	2 068	100
Cook Islands	20	10	10	104
Costa Rica	4 727	2 399	2 327	103
Côte d'Ivoire	20 153	10 259	9 894	104
Croatia	4 396	2 116	2 279	93
Cuba	11 254	5 660	5 594	101
Cyprus	1 117	570	546	104
Czech Republic	10 534	5 171	5 363	96
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	24 451	11 999	12 453	96
Dem. Republic of the Congo	67 758	33 701	34 057	99
Denmark	5 573	2 764	2 809	98
Djibouti	906	453	453	100
Dominica	68	34	34	100
Dominican Republic	10 056	5 043	5 013	101
Ecuador	14 666	7 344	7 322	100
Egypt	82 537	41 442	41 095	101
El Salvador	6 227	2 955	3 272	90
Equatorial Guinea	720	369	351	105
Eritrea	5 415	2 669	2 746	97
Estonia	1 341	618	722	86
Ethiopia	84 734	42 172	42 562	99
Faeroe Islands	49	25	23	108
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	1	2	97
Fiji	868	443	425	104
Finland	5 385	2 644	2 741	96
France	63 126	30 725	32 401	95
French Guiana	237	119	118	100
French Polynesia	274	140	134	105
Gabon	1 534	770	765	101
Gambia	1 776	877	899	98
Georgia	4 329	2 039	2 290	89
Germany	82 163	40 293	41 870	96
Ghana	24 966	12 701	12 264	104
Gibraltar	29	15	15	101
Greece	11 390	5 637	5 753	98
Greenland	57	30	27	112
Grenada	105	52	52	100
Guadeloupe	463	218	245	89
Guam	182	93	90	103
Guatemala	14 757	7 193	7 564	95

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)			Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Total	Male	Female	
Guinea	10 222	5 166	5 056	102
Guinea-Bissau	1 547	767	780	98
Guyana	756	380	376	101
Haiti	10 124	5 022	5 102	98
Holy See	0	0	0	88
Honduras	7 755	3 877	3 878	100
Hungary	9 966	4 732	5 234	90
Iceland	324	163	161	102
India	1 241 492	641 015	600 477	107
Indonesia	242 326	120 819	121 507	99
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	74 799	37 933	36 866	103
Iraq	32 665	16 393	16 272	101
Ireland	4 526	2 265	2 261	100
Isle of Man	83	41	42	99
Israel	7 562	3 733	3 829	97
Italy	60 789	29 764	31 024	96
Jamaica	2 751	1 354	1 397	97
Japan	126 497	61 609	64 888	95
Jordan	6 330	3 255	3 075	106
Kazakhstan	16 207	7 785	8 422	92
Kenya	41 610	20 783	20 827	100
Kiribati	101	50	51	97
Kuwait	2 818	1 680	1 138	148
Kyrgyzstan	5 393	2 660	2 733	97
Lao People's Dem. Republic	6 288	3 139	3 149	100
Latvia	2 243	1 032	1 211	85
Lebanon	4 259	2 079	2 180	95
Lesotho	2 194	1 080	1 113	97
Liberia	4 129	2 075	2 053	101
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6 423	3 235	3 188	101
Liechtenstein	36	18	18	98
Lithuania	3 307	1 536	1 771	87
Luxembourg	516	257	259	99
Madagascar	21 315	10 626	10 689	99
Malawi	15 381	7 700	7 681	100
Malaysia	28 859	14 634	14 225	103
Maldives	320	161	159	102
Mali	15 840	7 918	7 921	100
Malta	418	207	211	98
Marshall Islands	55	28	27	102
Martinique	407	190	217	88
Mauritania	3 542	1 780	1 762	101
Mauritius	1 307	645	662	98
Mayotte	211	105	106	99
Mexico	114 793	56 612	58 181	97

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Population (thousands)*			*Sex ratio (males per 100 females)*
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	112	57	55	104
Monaco	35	17	18	95
Mongolia	2 800	1 382	1 418	97
Montenegro	632	310	322	96
Montserrat	6	3	3	98
Morocco	32 273	15 812	16 461	96
Mozambique	23 930	11 657	12 273	95
Myanmar	48 337	23 819	24 517	97
Namibia	2 324	1 155	1 169	99
Nauru	10	5	5	98
Nepal	30 486	15 121	15 365	98
Netherlands	16 665	8 274	8 391	99
Netherlands Antilles	203	94	109	86
New Caledonia	255	127	127	100
New Zealand	4 415	2 169	2 246	97
Nicaragua	5 870	2 903	2 967	98
Niger	16 069	8 085	7 984	101
Nigeria	162 471	82 271	80 199	103
Niue	1	1	1	103
Northern Mariana Islands	61	30	31	95
Norway	4 925	2 466	2 459	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 152	2 108	2 045	103
Oman	2 846	1 679	1 167	144
Pakistan	176 745	89 808	86 937	103
Palau	21	11	9	118
Panama	3 571	1 799	1 772	102
Papua New Guinea	7 014	3 578	3 436	104
Paraguay	6 568	3 312	3 256	102
Peru	29 400	14 733	14 667	100
Philippines	94 852	47 567	47 285	101
Poland	38 299	18 471	19 828	93
Portugal	10 690	5 180	5 510	94
Puerto Rico	3 746	1 802	1 944	93
Qatar	1 870	1 419	451	315
Republic of Korea	48 391	24 121	24 270	99
Republic of Moldova	3 545	1 682	1 863	90
Réunion	856	419	437	96
Romania	21 436	10 399	11 037	94
Russian Federation	142 836	66 063	76 773	86
Rwanda	10 943	5 374	5 569	96
Saint Helena	4	2	2	98
Saint Kitts and Nevis	53	26	27	98
Saint Lucia	176	86	90	95
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	3	3	98
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	109	55	54	102

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Population (thousands)*			*Sex ratio (males per 100 females)*
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	
Samoa	184	95	89	107
San Marino	32	16	16	97
Sao Tome and Principe	169	83	85	98
Saudi Arabia	28 083	15 507	12 576	123
Senegal	12 768	6 332	6 435	98
Serbia	9 854	4 878	4 976	98
Seychelles	87	44	42	105
Sierra Leone	5 997	2 931	3 066	96
Singapore	5 188	2 615	2 573	102
Slovakia	5 472	2 661	2 811	95
Slovenia	2 035	996	1 039	96
Solomon Islands	552	286	267	107
Somalia	9 557	4 740	4 817	98
South Africa	50 460	25 002	25 458	98
Spain	46 455	22 947	23 507	98
Sri Lanka	21 045	10 383	10 662	97
Sudan	44 632	22 487	22 145	102
Suriname	529	265	264	101
Swaziland	1 203	592	611	97
Sweden	9 441	4 705	4 736	99
Switzerland	7 702	3 788	3 914	97
Syrian Arab Republic	20 766	10 505	10 261	102
Tajikistan	6 977	3 429	3 547	97
TFYR Macedonia	2 064	1 034	1 030	100
Thailand	69 519	34 157	35 361	97
Timor-Leste	1 154	588	566	104
Togo	6 155	3 048	3 107	98
Tokelau	1	1	1	91
Tonga	105	52	52	100
Trinidad and Tobago	1 346	652	694	94
Tunisia	10 594	5 295	5 299	100
Turkey	73 640	36 724	36 916	99
Turkmenistan	5 105	2 513	2 592	97
Turks and Caicos Islands	39	20	20	101
Tuvalu	10	5	5	90
Uganda	34 509	17 253	17 257	100
Ukraine	45 190	20 787	24 403	85
United Arab Emirates	7 891	5 482	2 409	228
United Kingdom	62 417	30 734	31 683	97
United Republic of Tanzania	46 218	23 094	23 125	100
United States of America	313 085	154 562	158 524	98
United States Virgin Islands	109	52	57	90
Uruguay	3 380	1 632	1 748	93
Uzbekistan	27 760	13 799	13 962	99
Vanuatu	246	125	121	104

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Population (thousands)*			*Sex ratio (males per 100 females)*
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29 437	14 766	14 671	101
Viet Nam	88 792	43 906	44 886	98
Wallis and Futuna Islands	13	7	7	100
Western Sahara	548	290	259	112
Yemen	24 800	12 481	12 319	101
Zambia	13 475	6 755	6 720	101
Zimbabwe	12 754	6 291	6 463	97

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE S.2. TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 2011, 2025, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	Population (thousands)				
Country or area	*1950*	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
World	**2 532 229**	**6 974 036**	**8 002 978**	**9 306 128**	**10 124 926**
Afghanistan	8 151	32 358	47 602	76 250	110 879
Albania	1 215	3 216	3 305	2 990	1 863
Algeria	8 753	35 980	42 043	46 522	39 983
American Samoa	19	70	88	120	158
Andorra	6	86	105	137	162
Angola	4 148	19 618	27 767	42 334	56 052
Anguilla	5	16	18	18	16
Antigua and Barbuda	46	90	101	112	108
Argentina	17 150	40 765	45 391	50 560	49 201
Armenia	1 354	3 100	3 133	2 931	2 335
Aruba	38	108	111	104	88
Australia	8 177	22 606	26 575	31 385	35 908
Austria	6 936	8 413	8 562	8 427	7 805
Azerbaijan	2 896	9 306	10 563	11 578	11 976
Bahamas	79	347	400	445	449
Bahrain	116	1 324	1 588	1 801	1 580
Bangladesh	37 895	150 494	175 195	194 353	157 134
Barbados	211	274	281	264	223
Belarus	7 745	9 559	9 097	8 001	6 760
Belgium	8 628	10 754	11 126	11 587	12 588
Belize	69	318	409	529	555
Benin	2 255	9 100	13 025	21 734	36 752
Bermuda	37	65	66	65	65
Bhutan	168	738	867	962	782
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2 714	10 088	12 478	16 769	20 021
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 661	3 752	3 566	2 952	1 877
Botswana	413	2 031	2 283	2 503	2 476
Brazil	53 975	196 655	216 238	222 843	177 349
British Virgin Islands	7	23	26	28	27
Brunei Darussalam	48	406	495	602	667
Bulgaria	7 251	7 446	6 733	5 459	4 131
Burkina Faso	4 284	16 968	25 475	46 721	96 367
Burundi	2 456	8 575	10 791	13 703	14 587
Cambodia	4 346	14 305	16 687	18 965	16 661
Cameroon	4 466	20 030	26 440	38 472	53 693
Canada	13 737	34 350	38 585	43 642	48 290
Cape Verde	178	501	568	632	520
Cayman Islands	6	57	62	62	59
Central African Republic	1 327	4 487	5 850	8 392	10 954
Chad	2 429	11 525	16 387	27 252	43 648
Channel Islands	102	154	157	152	156
Chile	6 082	17 270	19 102	20 059	17 185

TABLE S.2. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
China	550 771	1 347 565	1 395 256	1 295 604	941 042
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 974	7 122	8 160	9 305	10 355
China, Macao SAR	196	556	702	824	810
Colombia	12 000	46 927	54 693	61 764	58 137
Comoros	156	754	1 041	1 700	3 047
Congo	808	4 140	5 568	8 801	14 224
Cook Islands	15	20	22	24	21
Costa Rica	966	4 727	5 508	6 001	5 019
Côte d'Ivoire	2 630	20 153	27 122	40 674	56 412
Croatia	3 850	4 396	4 253	3 859	3 317
Cuba	5 920	11 254	11 100	9 898	7 022
Cyprus	494	1 117	1 263	1 347	1 192
Czech Republic	8 876	10 534	10 800	10 638	10 324
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	9 737	24 451	25 825	26 382	24 552
Dem. Republic of the Congo	12 184	67 758	95 366	148 523	212 113
Denmark	4 268	5 573	5 819	5 920	6 032
Djibouti	62	906	1 166	1 620	1 923
Dominica	51	68	69	65	53
Dominican Republic	2 380	10 056	11 626	12 942	12 231
Ecuador	3 387	14 666	17 175	19 549	18 319
Egypt	21 514	82 537	100 909	123 452	123 227
El Salvador	2 200	6 227	6 849	7 607	6 783
Equatorial Guinea	226	720	1 003	1 493	2 054
Eritrea	1 141	5 415	7 613	11 568	15 496
Estonia	1 101	1 341	1 316	1 233	1 145
Ethiopia	18 434	84 734	109 969	145 187	150 140
Faeroe Islands	32	49	52	55	55
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	3	3	3	3
Fiji	289	868	941	1 017	1 005
Finland	4 009	5 385	5 585	5 611	5 842
France	41 832	63 126	67 210	72 442	80 288
French Guiana	25	237	330	506	721
French Polynesia	61	274	309	330	281
Gabon	469	1 534	1 982	2 784	3 776
Gambia	271	1 776	2 524	4 036	6 084
Georgia	3 527	4 329	3 922	3 186	2 367
Germany	68 376	82 163	80 332	74 781	70 392
Ghana	4 981	24 966	33 399	49 107	67 230
Gibraltar	20	29	29	28	25
Greece	7 566	11 390	11 603	11 647	11 109
Greenland	23	57	56	50	41
Grenada	77	105	109	95	75
Guadeloupe	210	463	486	476	424
Guam	60	182	212	245	252
Guatemala	3 146	14 757	20 527	31 595	46 036

TABLE S.2. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
Guinea	3 094	10 222	14 312	23 006	36 664
Guinea-Bissau	518	1 547	2 057	3 185	5 518
Guyana	407	756	785	766	693
Haiti	3 221	10 124	11 947	14 178	14 566
Holy See	1	0	0	0	0
Honduras	1 487	7 755	9 939	12 939	13 789
Hungary	9 338	9 966	9 741	9 243	8 672
Iceland	143	324	375	431	480
India	371 857	1 241 492	1 458 958	1 692 008	1 550 899
Indonesia	74 837	242 326	271 851	293 456	254 178
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 414	74 799	83 142	85 344	62 059
Iraq	5 719	32 665	48 885	83 357	145 276
Ireland	2 913	4 526	5 173	6 038	7 046
Isle of Man	55	83	87	85	81
Israel	1 258	7 562	9 247	12 029	15 312
Italy	46 367	60 789	61 114	59 158	55 619
Jamaica	1 403	2 751	2 848	2 569	2 166
Japan	82 199	126 497	122 771	108 549	91 330
Jordan	449	6 330	7 906	9 882	9 495
Kazakhstan	6 703	16 207	18 335	21 210	24 876
Kenya	6 077	41 610	59 054	96 887	160 009
Kiribati	26	101	124	156	164
Kuwait	152	2 818	3 700	5 164	6 371
Kyrgyzstan	1 740	5 393	6 355	7 768	9 258
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1 683	6 288	7 429	8 384	6 956
Latvia	1 949	2 243	2 121	1 902	1 650
Lebanon	1 443	4 259	4 624	4 678	3 612
Lesotho	734	2 194	2 487	2 788	2 874
Liberia	911	4 129	5 824	9 660	16 535
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1 029	6 423	7 465	8 773	8 073
Liechtenstein	14	36	40	45	50
Lithuania	2 567	3 307	3 131	2 813	2 453
Luxembourg	296	516	608	708	740
Madagascar	4 084	21 315	31 218	53 561	94 222
Malawi	2 881	15 381	24 213	49 719	129 502
Malaysia	6 110	28 859	35 186	43 455	46 946
Maldives	74	320	372	405	300
Mali	4 638	15 840	23 519	42 130	80 506
Malta	312	418	430	415	394
Marshall Islands	13	55	65	75	88
Martinique	222	407	415	382	301
Mauritania	657	3 542	4 742	7 085	10 434
Mauritius	493	1 307	1 382	1 367	1 157
Mayotte	15	211	305	493	688
Mexico	27 866	114 793	131 035	143 925	127 081

TABLE S.2. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	32	112	124	139	161
Monaco	20	35	35	36	40
Mongolia	780	2 800	3 370	4 093	4 831
Montenegro	399	632	635	604	499
Montserrat	14	6	7	7	7
Morocco	8 953	32 273	36 406	39 200	33 068
Mozambique	6 442	23 930	32 439	50 192	77 347
Myanmar	17 158	48 337	53 194	55 296	46 941
Namibia	485	2 324	2 862	3 599	3 728
Nauru	3	10	11	11	10
Nepal	8 231	30 486	37 653	46 495	44 987
Netherlands	10 027	16 665	17 196	17 151	17 381
Netherlands Antilles	112	203	214	198	147
New Caledonia	65	255	302	344	334
New Zealand	1 908	4 415	5 032	5 678	6 323
Nicaragua	1 295	5 870	6 947	7 846	7 261
Niger	2 462	16 069	26 171	55 435	139 209
Nigeria	37 860	162 471	229 796	389 615	729 885
Niue	5	1	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands	7	61	74	73	50
Norway	3 265	4 925	5 408	6 063	6 964
Occupied Palestinian Territory	932	4 152	6 027	9 727	14 868
Oman	456	2 846	3 470	3 740	2 839
Pakistan	37 542	176 745	220 609	274 875	261 271
Palau	7	21	24	28	28
Panama	860	3 571	4 279	5 128	5 170
Papua New Guinea	1 708	7 014	9 314	13 549	18 113
Paraguay	1 473	6 568	8 153	10 323	11 364
Peru	7 632	29 400	34 057	38 832	35 911
Philippines	18 397	94 852	118 088	154 939	177 803
Poland	24 824	38 299	38 229	34 906	29 454
Portugal	8 417	10 690	10 476	9 379	6 754
Puerto Rico	2 218	3 746	3 753	3 657	3 024
Qatar	25	1 870	2 289	2 612	2 162
Republic of Korea	19 211	48 391	50 229	47 050	37 221
Republic of Moldova	2 341	3 545	3 262	2 661	1 958
Réunion	248	856	973	1 083	1 086
Romania	16 311	21 436	20 661	18 535	14 839
Russian Federation	102 702	142 836	139 034	126 188	111 057
Rwanda	2 072	10 943	15 784	26 003	42 316
Saint Helena	5	4	4	4	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	46	53	61	68	64
Saint Lucia	83	176	196	205	169
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	6	6	6	6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	67	109	110	113	96

TABLE S.2. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
Samoa	82	184	196	219	313
San Marino	13	32	34	34	32
Sao Tome and Principe	60	169	217	299	356
Saudi Arabia	3 121	28 083	36 226	44 938	42 427
Senegal	2 416	12 768	17 931	28 607	44 075
Serbia	6 732	9 854	9 605	8 797	6 956
Seychelles	36	87	91	91	73
Sierra Leone	1 895	5 997	7 849	11 088	14 154
Singapore	1 022	5 188	5 801	6 106	5 659
Slovakia	3 437	5 472	5 564	5 241	4 516
Slovenia	1 473	2 035	2 067	1 994	1 846
Solomon Islands	90	552	761	1 163	1 630
Somalia	2 264	9 557	14 152	28 217	72 976
South Africa	13 683	50 460	53 751	56 757	54 477
Spain	28 070	46 455	49 501	51 354	45 011
Sri Lanka	8 241	21 045	22 784	23 193	19 888
Sudan	9 190	44 632	60 811	90 962	127 621
Suriname	215	529	587	614	551
Swaziland	273	1 203	1 404	1 679	1 813
Sweden	7 014	9 441	10 180	10 916	11 859
Switzerland	4 668	7 702	8 040	7 870	7 252
Syrian Arab Republic	3 413	20 766	26 009	33 051	32 623
Tajikistan	1 532	6 977	8 510	10 745	11 687
TFYR Macedonia	1 230	2 064	2 063	1 881	1 391
Thailand	20 607	69 519	72 884	71 037	58 166
Timor-Leste	433	1 154	1 744	3 006	4 742
Togo	1 395	6 155	8 016	11 130	13 558
Tokelau	2	1	1	1	2
Tonga	47	105	115	138	193
Trinidad and Tobago	636	1 346	1 369	1 288	1 031
Tunisia	3 530	10 594	11 921	12 649	10 891
Turkey	21 238	73 640	83 984	91 617	79 200
Turkmenistan	1 211	5 105	5 946	6 639	5 708
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	39	44	46	38
Tuvalu	5	10	11	13	20
Uganda	5 158	34 509	52 330	94 259	171 190
Ukraine	37 298	45 190	41 819	36 074	30 254
United Arab Emirates	70	7 891	9 867	12 152	10 357
United Kingdom	50 616	62 417	67 606	72 817	75 676
United Republic of Tanzania	7 650	46 218	70 879	138 312	316 338
United States of America	157 813	313 085	349 758	403 101	478 026
United States Virgin Islands	27	109	104	92	80
Uruguay	2 239	3 380	3 553	3 663	3 396
Uzbekistan	6 314	27 760	32 237	35 438	29 254
Vanuatu	48	246	337	513	751

TABLE S.2. *(continued)*

Country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2011*	*2025*	*2050*	*2100*
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 094	29 437	35 285	41 821	40 507
Viet Nam	28 264	88 792	99 335	103 962	82 604
Wallis and Futuna Islands	7	13	13	13	11
Western Sahara	14	548	765	901	848
Yemen	4 316	24 800	36 698	61 577	99 032
Zambia	2 340	13 475	20 972	45 037	140 348
Zimbabwe	2 747	12 754	16 662	20 614	21 838

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations

TABLE S.3. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION ORDERED BY POPULATION SIZE, ESTIMATES AND MEDIUM VARIANT, 1950, 2011, 2050 AND 2100

Rank	*Country*	*Population in 1950 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	Rank	*Country*	*Population in 2011 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	China	551	21.8	1.	China	1 348	19.3
2.	India	372	36.4	2.	India	1 241	37.1
3.	United States of America	158	42.7	3.	United States of America	313	41.6
4.	Russian Federation	103	46.7	4.	Indonesia	242	45.1
5.	Japan	82	50.0	5.	Brazil	197	47.9
6.	Indonesia	75	52.9	6.	Pakistan	177	50.4
7.	Germany	68	55.6	7.	Nigeria	162	52.8
8.	Brazil	54	57.8	8.	Bangladesh	150	54.9
9.	United Kingdom	51	59.8	9.	Russian Federation	143	57.0
10.	Italy	46	61.6	10.	Japan	126	58.8
11.	France	42	63.2	11.	Mexico	115	60.4
12.	Bangladesh	38	64.7	12.	Philippines	95	61.8
13.	Nigeria	38	66.2	13.	Viet Nam	89	63.1
14.	Pakistan	38	67.7	14.	Ethiopia	85	64.3
15.	Ukraine	37	69.2	15.	Egypt	83	65.5
16.	Viet Nam	28	70.3	16.	Germany	82	66.6
17.	Spain	28	71.4	17.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75	67.7
18.	Mexico	28	72.5	18.	Turkey	74	68.8
19.	Poland	25	73.5	19.	Thailand	70	69.8
20.	Egypt	22	74.3	20.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	68	70.7
				21.	France	63	71.6
				22.	United Kingdom	62	72.5
				23.	Italy	61	73.4
				24.	South Africa	50	74.1
				25.	Republic of Korea	48	74.8

TABLE S.3. *(continued)*

Rank	*Country*	*Population in 2050 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country*	*Population in 2100 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	India	1 692	18.2	1.	India	1 551	15.3
2.	China	1 296	32.1	2.	China	941	24.6
3.	United States of America	403	36.4	3.	Nigeria	730	31.8
4.	Nigeria	390	40.6	4.	United States of America	478	36.5
5.	Indonesia	293	43.8	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	316	39.7
6.	Pakistan	275	46.7	6.	Pakistan	261	42.2
7.	Brazil	223	49.1	7.	Indonesia	254	44.8
8.	Bangladesh	194	51.2	8.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	212	46.9
9.	Philippines	155	52.9	9.	Philippines	178	48.6
10.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	149	54.5	10.	Brazil	177	50.4
11.	Ethiopia	145	56.0	11.	Uganda	171	52.1
12.	Mexico	144	57.6	12.	Kenya	160	53.6
13.	United Republic of Tanzania	138	59.1	13.	Bangladesh	157	55.2
14.	Russian Federation	126	60.4	14.	Ethiopia	150	56.7
15.	Egypt	123	61.7	15.	Iraq	145	58.1
16.	Japan	109	62.9	16.	Zambia	140	59.5
17.	Viet Nam	104	64.0	17.	Niger	139	60.9
18.	Kenya	97	65.1	18.	Malawi	130	62.1
19.	Uganda	94	66.1	19.	Sudan	128	63.4
20.	Turkey	92	67.1	20.	Mexico	127	64.7
21.	Sudan	91	68.0	21.	Egypt	123	65.9
22.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	85	69.0	22.	Russian Federation	111	67.0
23.	Iraq	83	69.9	23.	Afghanistan	111	68.1
24.	Afghanistan	76	70.7	24.	Yemen	99	69.0
25.	Germany	75	71.5	25.	Burkina Faso	96	70.0
26.	United Kingdom	73	72.3	26.	Madagascar	94	70.9
27.	France	72	73.0	27.	Japan	91	71.8
28.	Thailand	71	73.8	28.	Viet Nam	83	72.6
29.	Colombia	62	74.5	29.	Mali	81	73.4
				30.	France	80	74.2
				31.	Turkey	79	75.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011*). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations

TABLE S.4. THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	2005-2010			*2045-2050*			*2095-2100*	
Rank	*Country or area*	*Annual average rate of change (percentage)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual average rate of change (percentage)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual average rate of change (percentage)*
				A. Highest rate of change				
1.	Qatar	15.24	1.	Zambia	2.95	1.	Zambia	1.74
2.	United Arab Emirates	12.26	2.	Niger	2.71	2.	Malawi	1.37
3.	Bahrain	11.09	3.	Malawi	2.66	3.	Somalia	1.31
4.	Liberia	4.54	4.	Somalia	2.60	4.	Niger	1.19
5.	Kuwait	3.79	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	2.42	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.08
6.	Western Sahara	3.72	6.	Burkina Faso	2.16	6.	Burkina Faso	0.91
7.	Niger	3.54	7.	Mali	2.04	7.	Nigeria	0.77
8.	Singapore	3.52	8.	Uganda	2.01	8.	Mali	0.74
9.	Uganda	3.24	9.	Nigeria	1.90	9.	Guinea-Bissau	0.72
10.	Eritrea	3.16	10.	Madagascar	1.87	10.	Comoros	0.66
				B. Lowest rate of change				
1.	Republic of Moldova	-1.06	1.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.96	1.	Oman	-0.72
2.	Bulgaria	-0.64	2.	Republic of Moldova	-0.92	2.	Albania	-0.65
3.	Ukraine	-0.64	3.	Grenada	-0.91	3.	Maldives	-0.64
4.	Georgia	-0.57	4.	Bulgaria	-0.85	4.	Bangladesh	-0.56
5.	Lithuania	-0.55	5.	Georgia	-0.80	5.	Bhutan	-0.54
6.	Belarus	-0.47	6.	Jamaica	-0.77	6.	Qatar	-0.53
7.	Latvia	-0.47	7.	Cuba	-0.70	7.	Cape Verde	-0.52
8.	Romania	-0.26	8.	Albania	-0.67	8.	Lao People's Dem. Republic	-0.50
9.	Hungary	-0.21	9.	Portugal	-0.61	9.	Brazil	-0.49
10.	Croatia	-0.18	10.	Martinique	-0.59	10.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-0.49
	WORLD	1.16		WORLD	0.44		WORLD	0.06

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.5. 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 or area*	*Annual population increase 1950-1955 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual population increase 2005-2010 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual population increase 2045-2050 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	China	11.518	23.9	1.	India	16.914	21.7	1.	Nigeria	7.049	17.6
2.	India	6.904	38.3	2.	China	6.748	30.4	2.	India	5.498	31.4
3.	United States of America	2.668	43.8	3.	Nigeria	3.720	35.2	3.	United Republic of Tanzania	3.156	39.2
4.	Brazil	1.781	47.5	4.	Pakistan	2.990	39.0	4.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.085	44.4
5.	Russian Federation	1.740	51.1	5.	United States of America	2.713	42.5	5.	United States of America	1.929	49.3
6.	Indonesia	1.413	54.1	6.	Indonesia	2.514	45.7	6.	Uganda	1.802	53.8
7.	Japan	1.238	56.6	7.	Brazil	1.792	48.0	7.	Kenya	1.596	57.8
8.	Bangladesh	1.110	58.9	8.	Ethiopia	1.737	50.3	8.	Pakistan	1.527	61.6
9.	Mexico	0.923	60.9	9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.709	52.5	9.	Iraq	1.451	65.2
10.	Nigeria	0.728	62.4	10.	Bangladesh	1.621	54.5	10.	Niger	1.402	68.7
11.	Pakistan	0.713	63.9	11.	Philippines	1.543	56.5	11.	Philippines	1.269	71.9
12.	Philippines	0.712	65.3	12.	Mexico	1.388	58.3	12.	Malawi	1.240	75.0
13.	Turkey	0.669	66.7	13.	Egypt	1.384	60.1				
14.	Viet Nam	0.613	68.0	14.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.202	61.6				
15.	Thailand	0.596	69.2	15.	Sudan	1.028	62.9				
16.	Egypt	0.583	70.5	16.	Uganda	0.999	64.2				
17.	Ukraine	0.560	71.6	17.	Kenya	0.980	65.5				
18.	Poland	0.491	72.6	18.	Viet Nam	0.937	66.7				
19.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.404	73.5	19.	Turkey	0.922	67.9				
20.	Canada	0.400	74.3	20.	Iraq	0.862	69.0				
21.	Republic of Korea	0.391	75.1	21.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.848	70.1				
				22.	Afghanistan	0.759	71.0				
				23.	United Arab Emirates	0.688	71.9				
				24.	Saudi Arabia	0.681	72.8				
				25.	Yemen	0.681	73.7				
				26.	Colombia	0.651	74.5				
				27.	Madagascar	0.566	75.2				
	WORLD	48.130	100.0		WORLD	77.848	100.0		WORLD	40.021	100.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011*). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: In the period of 1995-2100, populations in 91 countries or areas are projected to increase, while populations in 139 countries or areas are projected to decline. The world's population is projected to increase by 0.554 million in 2095-2100, which is equal to the population increase in Nigeria in 2095-2100.

TABLE S.6. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100, MEDIUM VARIANT (PERCENTAGE)

	2005-2010			*2045-2050*			*2095-2100*	
Rank	*Country or area*	*Rate of natural increase (percentage)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Rate of natural increase (percentage)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Rate of natural increase (percentage)*
				A. Highest rate of natural increase				
1.	Niger	3.57	1.	Zambia	2.95	1.	Zambia	1.74
2.	Uganda	3.32	2.	Niger	2.71	2.	Malawi	1.37
3.	Mali	3.21	3.	Malawi	2.67	3.	Somalia	1.31
4.	Yemen	3.17	4.	Somalia	2.61	4.	Niger	1.19
5.	Mayotte	3.14	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	2.44	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.08
6.	Burkina Faso	3.12	6.	Burkina Faso	2.22	6.	Burkina Faso	0.91
7.	Timor-Leste	3.07	7.	Mali	2.13	7.	Nigeria	0.77
8.	Malawi	3.03	8.	Uganda	2.04	8.	Mali	0.74
9.	Iraq	3.02	9.	Nigeria	1.91	9.	Guinea-Bissau	0.72
10.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.02	10.	Madagascar	1.87	10.	Comoros	0.66
				B. Lowest rate of natural increase				
1.	Ukraine	-0.62	1.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	-0.93	1.	Oman	-0.72
2.	Bulgaria	-0.51	2.	Portugal	-0.71	2.	Albania	-0.65
3.	Latvia	-0.38	3.	Georgia	-0.71	3.	Maldives	-0.64
4.	Belarus	-0.37	4.	Cuba	-0.69	4.	Bangladesh	-0.56
5.	Hungary	-0.36	5.	Bulgaria	-0.67	5.	Bhutan	-0.54
6.	Lithuania	-0.34	6.	Republic of Moldova	-0.63	6.	Qatar	-0.53
7.	Russian Federation	-0.28	7.	Japan	-0.56	7.	Cape Verde	-0.52
8.	Croatia	-0.22	8.	TFYR Macedonia	-0.54	8.	Lao People's Dem. Republic	-0.50
9.	Germany	-0.19	9.	China	-0.52	9.	Brazil	-0.49
10.	Romania	-0.17	10.	Belarus	-0.52	10.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-0.49
	WORLD	1.18		WORLD	0.34		WORLD	0.34

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.7. AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS, MEDIUM VARIANT (*percentage*)

	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**1.22**	**1.16**	**1.10**	**1.00**	**0.89**	**0.52**	**0.06**
Afghanistan	3.78	2.58	3.13	2.75	2.44	1.71	0.20
Albania	0.45	0.39	0.33	0.22	0.07	-0.56	-0.65
Algeria	1.49	1.51	1.35	1.14	0.91	0.29	-0.37
American Samoa	1.77	1.66	1.62	1.66	1.74	1.11	0.20
Andorra	3.73	1.72	1.54	1.42	1.31	0.95	-0.00
Angola	3.38	2.92	2.70	2.52	2.28	1.49	0.06
Anguilla	4.08	2.47	1.56	1.03	0.54	-0.07	-0.29
Antigua and Barbuda	1.55	1.11	0.98	0.89	0.78	0.25	-0.15
Argentina	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.78	0.69	0.35	-0.17
Armenia	-0.07	0.17	0.26	0.09	-0.09	-0.31	-0.26
Aruba	2.25	1.25	0.34	0.24	0.15	-0.45	-0.20
Australia	1.25	1.75	1.32	1.18	1.03	0.57	0.16
Austria	0.56	0.39	0.16	0.12	0.11	-0.13	-0.08
Azerbaijan	1.14	1.35	1.19	0.96	0.64	0.33	0.09
Bahamas	1.41	1.42	1.14	1.05	0.90	0.29	0.04
Bahrain	2.55	11.09	2.13	1.43	1.04	0.36	-0.33
Bangladesh	1.63	1.12	1.25	1.10	0.93	0.25	-0.56
Barbados	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.12	-0.37	-0.11
Belarus	-0.47	-0.47	-0.32	-0.34	-0.40	-0.52	-0.09
Belgium	0.46	0.56	0.29	0.25	0.23	0.14	0.15
Belize	2.29	2.07	1.96	1.84	1.64	0.85	-0.24
Benin	3.16	2.96	2.70	2.58	2.45	1.91	0.53
Bermuda	0.41	0.25	0.19	0.16	0.11	-0.19	0.10
Bhutan	2.87	1.93	1.55	1.10	0.91	0.27	-0.54
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.93	1.64	1.57	1.53	1.47	1.07	-0.02
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.47	-0.11	-0.24	-0.37	-0.45	-0.88	-0.49
Botswana	1.30	1.35	1.05	0.84	0.68	0.30	-0.12
Brazil	1.28	0.94	0.84	0.69	0.54	-0.01	-0.49
British Virgin Islands	1.40	1.11	0.94	0.82	0.71	0.05	-0.12
Brunei Darussalam	2.09	1.88	1.65	1.43	1.23	0.64	0.16
Bulgaria	-0.68	-0.64	-0.66	-0.71	-0.78	-0.82	-0.13
Burkina Faso	2.88	2.97	2.98	2.94	2.80	2.31	0.91
Burundi	2.58	2.90	1.93	1.71	1.41	0.87	-0.17
Cambodia	1.41	1.14	1.20	1.14	0.97	0.38	-0.43
Cameroon	2.26	2.20	2.14	2.01	1.84	1.39	0.26
Canada	1.03	1.05	0.92	0.85	0.75	0.42	0.06
Cape Verde	1.57	0.95	0.95	0.92	0.84	0.29	-0.52
Cayman Islands	5.25	1.46	0.82	0.63	0.49	-0.17	0.17
Central African Republic	1.64	1.82	1.96	1.92	1.81	1.33	0.11
Chad	3.48	2.75	2.59	2.48	2.49	1.87	0.41
Channel Islands	0.47	0.61	0.19	0.15	0.10	-0.21	0.29
Chile	1.11	0.97	0.86	0.74	0.60	0.07	-0.32

TABLE S.7 *(continued)*

	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
China	0.60	0.51	0.42	0.26	0.11	-0.43	-0.41
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.08	0.70	1.04	0.98	0.90	0.40	0.25
China, Macao SAR	2.17	2.43	2.01	1.70	1.41	0.41	0.11
Colombia	1.58	1.46	1.28	1.11	0.94	0.34	-0.27
Comoros	2.68	2.67	2.50	2.29	2.19	1.83	0.66
Congo	2.39	2.70	2.18	2.08	2.14	1.72	0.49
Cook Islands	1.69	0.89	0.54	0.48	0.34	0.29	-0.35
Costa Rica	1.90	1.56	1.36	1.11	0.87	0.19	-0.43
Côte d'Ivoire	1.66	1.82	2.18	2.14	2.03	1.48	0.21
Croatia	-0.28	-0.17	-0.19	-0.23	-0.27	-0.42	-0.12
Cuba	0.27	0.01	-0.05	-0.10	-0.13	-0.58	-0.43
Cyprus	1.81	1.33	1.08	0.89	0.72	0.10	-0.12
Czech Republic	-0.04	0.53	0.27	0.20	0.11	-0.06	0.01
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.73	0.50	0.41	0.40	0.37	-0.01	-0.14
Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.92	2.77	2.62	2.47	2.29	1.61	0.22
Denmark	0.30	0.48	0.35	0.31	0.29	-0.02	0.08
Djibouti	1.99	1.90	1.86	1.78	1.79	1.18	-0.01
Dominica	-0.22	-0.34	0.01	0.03	0.23	-0.35	-0.28
Dominican Republic	1.51	1.38	1.22	1.05	0.89	0.28	-0.31
Ecuador	1.68	1.49	1.31	1.14	0.98	0.37	-0.33
Egypt	1.85	1.78	1.67	1.45	1.25	0.67	-0.26
El Salvador	0.37	0.47	0.61	0.69	0.71	0.29	-0.44
Equatorial Guinea	3.10	2.84	2.72	2.40	2.06	1.45	0.20
Eritrea	4.03	3.16	2.91	2.39	2.12	1.53	0.12
Estonia	-0.37	-0.07	-0.07	-0.11	-0.20	-0.21	-0.01
Ethiopia	2.49	2.21	2.07	1.88	1.69	0.92	-0.32
Faeroe Islands	1.07	0.19	0.46	0.44	0.47	0.07	-0.06
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0.53	0.39	0.28	0.16	0.06	-0.09	0.13
Fiji	0.27	0.90	0.81	0.59	0.39	0.28	-0.19
Finland	0.27	0.45	0.32	0.28	0.21	-0.03	0.10
France	0.65	0.58	0.51	0.45	0.40	0.26	0.17
French Guiana	4.05	2.70	2.52	2.38	2.22	1.54	0.34
French Polynesia	1.40	1.21	1.04	0.90	0.73	0.12	-0.39
Gabon	2.08	1.88	1.91	1.86	1.73	1.26	0.27
Gambia	2.96	2.79	2.68	2.53	2.37	1.71	0.32
Georgia	-1.17	-0.57	-0.59	-0.70	-0.79	-0.83	-0.34
Germany	0.05	-0.06	-0.20	-0.12	-0.16	-0.32	0.04
Ghana	2.43	2.39	2.26	2.09	1.93	1.41	0.19
Gibraltar	1.22	0.12	0.08	0.04	-0.03	-0.29	-0.02
Greece	0.35	0.31	0.23	0.13	0.06	0.01	-0.06
Greenland	0.35	0.04	-0.01	-0.12	-0.31	-0.52	-0.19
Grenada	0.24	0.34	0.39	0.30	0.07	-0.69	-0.30
Guadeloupe	0.85	0.66	0.45	0.35	0.27	-0.22	-0.14
Guam	1.66	1.30	1.20	1.11	1.00	0.44	-0.13
Guatemala	2.47	2.47	2.52	2.37	2.21	1.57	0.28

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Guinea	1.60	1.98	2.51	2.41	2.29	1.77	0.43
Guinea-Bissau	1.95	2.05	2.08	2.05	1.98	1.67	0.72
Guyana	0.36	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.31	-0.28	-0.28
Haiti	1.56	1.34	1.28	1.20	1.09	0.55	-0.21
Holy See	-9.39	-1.43	0.09	-0.22	-0.13	0.27	0.29
Honduras	2.02	1.99	1.98	1.79	1.59	0.89	-0.23
Hungary	-0.24	-0.21	-0.16	-0.16	-0.17	-0.20	-0.03
Iceland	1.08	1.52	1.16	1.06	0.93	0.45	0.18
India	1.57	1.43	1.32	1.17	1.01	0.46	-0.42
Indonesia	1.26	1.08	0.98	0.83	0.69	0.17	-0.35
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.30	1.18	1.04	0.79	0.51	0.02	-0.49
Iraq	2.74	2.93	3.10	2.87	2.71	1.97	0.60
Ireland	1.78	1.45	1.14	0.97	0.81	0.60	0.24
Isle of Man	0.81	0.71	0.45	0.30	0.19	-0.17	0.04
Israel	1.87	2.32	1.66	1.45	1.30	0.98	0.20
Italy	0.58	0.63	0.23	0.02	-0.06	-0.15	0.12
Jamaica	0.76	0.44	0.35	0.27	0.14	-0.59	-0.27
Japan	0.11	0.02	-0.07	-0.20	-0.33	-0.53	-0.09
Jordan	2.03	2.94	1.88	1.61	1.42	0.71	-0.36
Kazakhstan	0.29	1.10	1.05	0.92	0.73	0.61	0.23
Kenya	2.61	2.58	2.68	2.52	2.33	1.87	0.49
Kiribati	1.81	1.58	1.53	1.50	1.40	0.73	-0.22
Kuwait	3.08	3.79	2.41	1.90	1.72	1.17	0.15
Kyrgyzstan	0.35	1.13	1.07	1.33	1.11	0.73	0.28
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1.58	1.50	1.33	1.22	1.06	0.30	-0.50
Latvia	-0.68	-0.47	-0.38	-0.38	-0.44	-0.39	-0.08
Lebanon	1.59	0.85	0.73	0.59	0.47	-0.09	-0.44
Lesotho	1.01	1.00	1.03	0.93	0.76	0.39	0.05
Liberia	2.23	4.54	2.64	2.50	2.40	1.88	0.58
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.96	1.93	0.77	1.39	1.05	0.57	-0.40
Liechtenstein	1.09	0.76	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.34	0.09
Lithuania	-0.49	-0.55	-0.44	-0.38	-0.37	-0.43	-0.07
Luxembourg	0.97	2.09	1.35	1.20	1.07	0.43	0.04
Madagascar	3.04	2.94	2.82	2.75	2.63	2.00	0.60
Malawi	2.65	3.00	3.24	3.31	3.16	2.82	1.37
Malaysia	2.17	1.69	1.57	1.43	1.29	0.68	-0.08
Maldives	1.55	1.35	1.29	1.11	0.86	0.24	-0.64
Mali	3.08	3.08	2.96	2.84	2.71	2.19	0.74
Malta	0.59	0.35	0.31	0.22	0.13	-0.23	0.17
Marshall Islands	-0.04	0.75	1.61	1.20	0.86	0.45	0.06
Martinique	0.61	0.42	0.26	0.14	0.04	-0.47	-0.29
Mauritania	2.85	2.54	2.24	2.10	1.96	1.48	0.35
Mauritius	0.99	0.66	0.53	0.41	0.30	-0.16	-0.22
Mayotte	3.21	3.11	3.02	2.62	2.39	1.71	0.12
Mexico	1.26	1.26	1.14	0.95	0.80	0.23	-0.36

TABLE S.7 *(continued)*

Country or area	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	0.43	0.30	0.55	0.77	0.88	0.29	-0.03
Monaco	0.08	0.08	0.04	-0.00	0.01	0.05	0.31
Mongolia	1.10	1.57	1.53	1.37	1.12	0.76	0.27
Montenegro	-0.19	0.15	0.08	0.06	-0.02	-0.27	-0.29
Montserrat	2.54	1.16	0.88	0.64	0.52	0.11	-0.11
Morocco	1.08	1.00	0.99	0.88	0.74	0.15	-0.40
Mozambique	2.64	2.38	2.24	2.18	2.12	1.60	0.42
Myanmar	0.60	0.70	0.79	0.70	0.57	0.02	-0.32
Namibia	1.85	1.87	1.68	1.47	1.37	0.77	-0.24
Nauru	0.14	0.28	0.59	0.42	0.29	-0.20	-0.16
Nepal	2.23	1.87	1.68	1.53	1.37	0.68	-0.34
Netherlands	0.55	0.37	0.28	0.22	0.18	-0.10	0.09
Netherlands Antilles	0.68	1.52	0.72	0.37	0.15	-0.40	-0.24
New Caledonia	1.73	1.64	1.48	1.21	1.00	0.37	-0.16
New Zealand	1.38	1.10	1.04	0.95	0.84	0.38	0.17
Nicaragua	1.34	1.30	1.42	1.22	1.01	0.32	-0.38
Niger	3.47	3.54	3.52	3.53	3.41	2.86	1.19
Nigeria	2.45	2.50	2.53	2.51	2.39	2.02	0.77
Niue	-2.39	-2.77	-2.80	-2.08	-1.59	0.11	-0.27
Northern Mariana Islands	-0.31	-2.02	1.75	1.21	0.85	-0.34	-0.47
Norway	0.58	1.09	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.38	0.19
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2.12	2.55	2.81	2.69	2.51	1.74	0.36
Oman	1.41	2.71	1.89	1.46	1.07	0.07	-0.72
Pakistan	1.86	1.80	1.77	1.59	1.43	0.72	-0.41
Palau	0.75	0.56	0.79	1.05	1.03	0.45	-0.01
Panama	1.82	1.65	1.46	1.30	1.16	0.58	-0.19
Papua New Guinea	2.50	2.36	2.17	2.03	1.91	1.35	0.15
Paraguay	1.97	1.80	1.71	1.56	1.40	0.80	-0.11
Peru	1.27	1.07	1.13	1.06	0.98	0.37	-0.35
Philippines	2.02	1.73	1.68	1.58	1.47	0.95	-0.06
Poland	-0.07	0.06	0.04	0.01	-0.08	-0.43	-0.12
Portugal	0.40	0.25	0.05	-0.15	-0.28	-0.51	-0.39
Puerto Rico	-0.17	-0.18	-0.04	0.03	0.03	-0.16	-0.38
Qatar	6.58	15.24	2.90	1.57	0.80	0.44	-0.53
Republic of Korea	0.45	0.48	0.38	0.28	0.17	-0.42	-0.18
Republic of Moldova	-1.73	-1.06	-0.68	-0.56	-0.58	-0.84	-0.31
Réunion	1.46	1.25	1.09	0.93	0.79	0.31	-0.09
Romania	-0.38	-0.26	-0.23	-0.26	-0.30	-0.46	-0.16
Russian Federation	-0.40	-0.12	-0.10	-0.17	-0.28	-0.38	-0.05
Rwanda	2.55	2.87	2.92	2.66	2.34	1.94	0.44
Saint Helena	-1.91	-2.21	-0.88	0.51	0.37	-0.14	-0.23
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.30	1.27	1.18	1.03	0.86	0.30	-0.21
Saint Lucia	1.01	1.06	0.96	0.81	0.63	0.04	-0.44
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-0.43	-0.30	-0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.09
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.05	0.09	0.06	-0.41

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Samoa	0.41	0.31	0.48	0.40	0.45	0.35	0.43
San Marino	2.33	0.80	0.62	0.36	0.26	0.02	-0.03
Sao Tome and Principe	1.58	1.61	1.97	1.81	1.66	1.13	-0.05
Saudi Arabia	3.64	2.65	2.13	1.87	1.54	0.71	-0.39
Senegal	2.69	2.68	2.60	2.44	2.28	1.72	0.37
Serbia	-0.56	0.00	-0.10	-0.18	-0.23	-0.40	-0.32
Seychelles	1.19	0.71	0.33	0.42	0.32	-0.14	-0.41
Sierra Leone	4.36	2.60	2.09	1.94	1.79	1.23	0.09
Singapore	1.70	3.52	1.10	0.81	0.72	-0.02	-0.02
Slovakia	0.04	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.07	-0.31	-0.10
Slovenia	0.17	0.27	0.23	0.13	0.01	-0.17	-0.06
Solomon Islands	2.79	2.72	2.50	2.30	2.14	1.54	0.21
Somalia	2.44	2.20	2.56	2.86	2.91	2.69	1.31
South Africa	1.31	0.96	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.15	-0.21
Spain	1.49	1.20	0.62	0.47	0.34	0.13	-0.11
Sri Lanka	1.14	1.00	0.80	0.58	0.39	-0.03	-0.27
Sudan	2.33	2.51	2.39	2.25	2.04	1.47	0.22
Suriname	1.34	0.99	0.87	0.74	0.63	0.01	-0.30
Swaziland	0.76	1.42	1.36	1.10	0.92	0.69	-0.10
Sweden	0.38	0.76	0.56	0.56	0.51	0.24	0.14
Switzerland	0.68	0.66	0.39	0.32	0.25	-0.19	-0.01
Syrian Arab Republic	2.90	1.98	1.67	1.64	1.54	0.74	-0.36
Tajikistan	0.89	1.28	1.46	1.46	1.33	0.84	-0.12
TFYR Macedonia	0.29	0.22	0.12	0.00	-0.10	-0.46	-0.39
Thailand	1.09	0.71	0.50	0.34	0.22	-0.22	-0.30
Timor-Leste	3.93	2.14	2.92	2.98	2.88	1.96	0.32
Togo	2.41	2.17	2.04	1.91	1.75	1.17	0.01
Tokelau	-4.98	-1.28	0.30	0.67	0.97	0.19	0.50
Tonga	0.60	0.61	0.43	0.84	0.81	0.62	0.38
Trinidad and Tobago	0.36	0.39	0.32	0.15	-0.05	-0.26	-0.30
Tunisia	0.94	1.12	1.01	0.87	0.69	0.14	-0.29
Turkey	1.37	1.31	1.14	0.95	0.78	0.21	-0.37
Turkmenistan	1.07	1.20	1.24	1.13	0.93	0.31	-0.48
Turks and Caicos Islands	9.62	4.56	1.23	0.84	0.62	0.01	-0.37
Tuvalu	0.58	0.27	0.23	0.46	0.72	0.81	0.51
Uganda	3.21	3.24	3.14	2.99	2.83	2.18	0.61
Ukraine	-0.82	-0.64	-0.55	-0.54	-0.58	-0.55	-0.09
United Arab Emirates	5.88	12.26	2.17	1.82	1.46	0.65	-0.48
United Kingdom	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.58	0.54	0.21	0.08
United Republic of Tanzania	2.63	2.88	3.08	3.10	2.98	2.57	1.08
United States of America	0.99	0.89	0.85	0.80	0.74	0.51	0.21
United States Virgin Islands	0.16	-0.06	-0.25	-0.31	-0.36	-0.50	-0.32
Uruguay	0.02	0.28	0.35	0.39	0.33	0.05	-0.19
Uzbekistan	0.92	1.12	1.14	1.15	0.93	0.24	-0.47
Vanuatu	2.64	2.53	2.41	2.27	2.12	1.54	0.33

TABLE S.7 *(continued)*

	Average annual rate of change (percentage)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.82	1.67	1.49	1.31	1.13	0.53	-0.29
Viet Nam	1.09	1.10	1.02	0.83	0.61	0.07	-0.39
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-0.35	-0.98	-0.65	-0.16	0.10	-0.22	-0.39
Western Sahara	6.68	3.72	3.24	2.81	1.28	0.50	-0.31
Yemen	3.06	3.05	3.02	2.83	2.60	1.92	0.45
Zambia	2.33	2.65	3.05	3.23	3.15	3.06	1.74
Zimbabwe	0.10	0.00	2.15	2.09	1.39	0.74	-0.08

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

TABLE S.8. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO DECREASE BETWEEN 2011 AND 2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	Country or area	Population (thousands)		Difference	
		2011	2050	Absolute	Percentage
	More developed regions				
1.	Bulgaria	7 446	5 459	- 1 987	-26.7
2.	Republic of Moldova	3 545	2 661	- 884	-24.9
3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 752	2 952	- 800	-21.3
4.	Ukraine	45 190	36 074	- 9 116	-20.2
5.	Belarus	9 559	8 001	- 1 558	-16.3
6.	Latvia	2 243	1 902	- 341	-15.2
7.	Lithuania	3 307	2 813	- 495	-15.0
7.	Japan	126 497	108 549	- 17 949	-14.2
8.	Romania	21 436	18 535	- 2 902	-13.5
9.	Portugal	10 690	9 379	- 1 311	-12.3
10.	Croatia	4 396	3 859	- 537	-12.2
11.	Russian Federation	142 836	126 188	- 16 647	-11.7
12.	Serbia	9 854	8 797	- 1 057	-10.7
13.	Germany	82 163	74 781	- 7 381	-9.0
14.	Poland	38 299	34 906	- 3 393	-8.9
15.	TFYR Macedonia	2 064	1 881	- 183	-8.9
16.	Estonia	1 341	1 233	- 108	-8.0
17.	Hungary	9 966	9 243	- 723	-7.3
18.	Albania	3 216	2 990	- 226	-7.0
19.	Montenegro	632	604	- 29	-4.5
20.	Slovakia	5 472	5 241	- 230	-4.2
21.	Italy	60 789	59 158	- 1 631	-2.7
22.	Slovenia	2 035	1 994	- 41	-2.0
23.	Channel Islands	154	152	- 2	-1.3
24.	Malta	418	415	- 3	-0.7
	Less developed regions				
1.	Georgia	4 329	3 186	- 1 143	-26.4
2.	United States Virgin Islands	109	92	- 17	-15.3
3.	Cuba	11 254	9 898	- 1 355	-12.0
4.	Grenada	105	95	- 10	-9.5
5.	Jamaica	2 751	2 569	- 182	-6.6
6.	Martinique	407	382	- 25	-6.2
7.	Armenia	3 100	2 931	- 169	-5.5
8.	Trinidad and Tobago	1 346	1 288	- 58	-4.3
9.	Aruba	108	104	- 4	-4.1
10.	China	1 347 565	1 295 604	- 51 962	-3.9
11.	Barbados	274	264	- 9	-3.4
12.	Republic of Korea	48 391	47 050	- 1 342	-2.8
13.	Netherlands Antilles	203	198	- 5	-2.4
14.	Puerto Rico	3 746	3 657	- 88	-2.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2011 are considered.

TABLE S.9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN SELECTED AGE GROUPS BY COUNTRY, 2011, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	2011				2050				2100			
Country or area	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*
World	**26.6**	**62.2**	**11.2**	**1.6**	**20.5**	**57.7**	**21.8**	**4.3**	**17.9**	**54.1**	**28.0**	**7.8**
Afghanistan	46.2	50.1	3.8	0.2	30.6	62.7	6.7	0.4	18.1	59.8	22.1	3.5
Albania	22.1	64.4	13.5	1.7	13.0	53.3	33.8	7.3	14.8	47.7	37.4	14.0
Algeria	26.8	66.2	7.0	0.7	16.2	57.6	26.2	3.7	15.7	50.5	33.9	11.2
Angola	46.2	49.8	3.9	0.3	28.9	63.2	7.9	0.7	17.7	58.2	24.1	4.2
Argentina	24.7	60.5	14.8	2.6	17.8	57.2	25.0	5.2	15.9	50.6	33.5	11.4
Armenia	20.1	65.1	14.8	2.8	16.1	53.7	30.2	6.6	16.3	51.0	32.7	11.5
Aruba	18.8	66.4	14.8	1.5	15.0	55.0	30.0	8.6	16.5	50.8	32.7	10.0
Australia	19.0	61.7	19.3	3.8	17.9	53.2	28.9	8.5	16.8	49.8	33.4	13.0
Austria	14.5	62.1	23.4	4.9	13.7	49.8	36.5	12.2	15.9	48.7	35.4	13.5
Azerbaijan	21.1	70.0	8.9	1.2	19.5	55.6	24.9	4.2	18.2	53.6	28.2	8.2
Bahamas	22.2	67.1	10.7	1.2	16.0	56.0	28.1	6.2	15.9	50.6	33.5	11.3
Bahrain	20.3	76.1	3.6	0.3	15.6	52.3	32.2	4.2	14.7	50.3	35.1	11.1
Bangladesh	30.6	62.7	6.7	0.7	15.8	61.8	22.4	3.0	14.8	49.6	35.6	10.7
Barbados	17.1	66.1	16.8	3.0	14.7	51.6	33.7	8.8	16.7	50.6	32.7	10.8
Belarus	15.1	66.2	18.7	3.3	16.1	51.7	32.2	6.4	17.3	53.3	29.4	9.1
Belgium	16.9	59.4	23.7	5.2	17.3	51.8	30.9	9.6	17.2	50.8	32.0	11.4
Belize	34.4	59.9	5.7	0.9	20.0	61.5	18.5	3.2	15.2	51.4	33.4	9.6
Benin	43.6	51.8	4.6	0.4	32.2	59.7	8.1	0.8	20.5	59.3	20.2	3.5
Bhutan	28.8	64.1	7.1	0.7	15.6	60.4	24.1	2.9	14.9	49.2	36.0	11.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	35.6	57.2	7.2	0.7	23.7	61.5	14.8	2.1	16.5	54.2	29.4	7.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.8	65.5	19.7	2.8	11.5	48.1	40.4	9.7	15.5	49.1	35.4	12.0
Botswana	32.3	61.3	6.4	0.5	22.2	64.8	13.0	1.3	17.0	55.5	27.5	6.2
Brazil	24.9	64.5	10.6	1.5	14.7	56.2	29.0	6.8	15.3	48.9	35.8	13.3
Brunei Darussalam	25.9	68.1	6.1	0.7	16.3	60.6	23.1	4.8	16.2	53.4	30.4	10.7
Bulgaria	13.9	61.4	24.7	4.0	15.3	48.4	36.3	7.7	17.1	52.2	30.7	9.9
Burkina Faso	45.3	51.0	3.7	0.2	35.9	57.4	6.7	0.5	23.4	60.0	16.6	2.5
Burundi	37.7	57.7	4.6	0.4	24.3	63.3	12.5	0.9	16.6	56.2	27.2	5.8
Cambodia	31.2	62.4	6.4	0.4	17.5	63.5	19.0	2.0	15.5	51.6	32.9	8.9
Cameroon	40.5	54.1	5.4	0.5	29.2	61.3	9.5	0.8	19.2	58.9	21.9	3.9
Canada	16.4	63.3	20.4	4.0	16.2	52.8	31.0	9.7	16.3	49.7	34.0	12.7
Cape Verde	31.0	61.9	7.1	1.3	15.8	60.9	23.3	3.6	14.7	48.8	36.5	11.8
Central African Republic	40.1	53.9	6.0	0.5	28.1	62.1	9.8	0.7	18.5	58.4	23.1	4.1
Chad	45.4	50.1	4.5	0.3	32.7	60.4	6.9	0.5	19.8	60.1	20.1	3.0
Channel Islands	14.7	61.7	23.6	4.1	14.6	49.8	35.6	11.9	16.8	50.6	32.6	11.6
Chile	21.7	64.8	13.5	2.2	15.2	54.5	30.3	8.4	15.5	49.0	35.5	13.1
China	19.1	68.1	12.8	1.4	13.5	52.6	33.9	7.6	15.9	49.9	34.1	11.4
China, Hong Kong SAR	11.3	69.9	18.8	3.7	12.9	49.8	37.4	12.9	15.9	49.0	35.1	13.9
China, Macao SAR	12.9	75.1	12.0	1.9	12.9	49.0	38.1	9.7	15.7	48.8	35.4	13.5
Colombia	28.4	62.7	8.9	1.1	17.7	58.5	23.7	5.1	15.7	50.1	34.2	11.5
Comoros	42.7	53.1	4.2	0.3	32.1	59.2	8.7	0.7	21.5	59.4	19.1	3.0
Congo	40.6	53.9	5.5	0.5	31.1	59.7	9.2	0.9	20.5	59.0	20.5	3.8
Costa Rica	24.4	65.8	9.8	1.5	14.5	55.7	29.8	7.1	14.7	47.2	38.1	15.3

TABLE S.9 *(continued)*

Country or area	2011				2050				2100			
	0-14	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*
Côte d'Ivoire	40.6	53.4	5.9	0.4	28.5	61.6	9.9	0.9	18.4	58.3	23.3	4.5
Croatia	14.9	61.4	23.7	4.0	14.8	50.7	34.5	8.8	16.5	50.7	32.9	11.2
Cuba	16.9	65.7	17.4	3.0	12.3	48.5	39.2	13.2	15.4	48.2	36.4	14.0
Cyprus	17.5	65.9	16.6	2.6	14.3	53.2	32.5	7.1	15.8	49.7	34.5	12.5
Czech Republic	14.1	63.5	22.4	3.7	15.5	50.3	34.2	7.8	16.7	51.0	32.3	11.5
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	22.5	63.8	13.7	1.1	17.5	59.3	23.2	4.1	17.1	53.7	29.3	7.3
Dem. Republic of the Congo	46.0	49.7	4.2	0.3	30.9	61.9	7.3	0.5	18.9	59.5	21.6	3.4
Denmark	17.9	58.5	23.6	4.2	17.1	53.3	29.7	9.2	17.1	50.3	32.6	11.5
Djibouti	35.4	59.1	5.5	0.3	24.8	62.7	12.5	1.0	17.4	57.6	25.1	4.5
Dominican Republic	30.7	60.3	9.0	1.5	18.8	59.0	22.2	4.9	15.1	50.1	34.8	12.1
Ecuador	29.9	60.9	9.2	1.3	17.8	58.5	23.7	5.0	14.9	49.2	35.9	12.5
Egypt	31.3	60.5	8.2	0.7	19.7	60.1	20.2	2.8	15.2	51.4	33.4	9.7
El Salvador	31.3	59.0	9.6	1.7	17.5	61.3	21.2	4.4	15.1	49.0	35.8	13.3
Equatorial Guinea	39.2	56.4	4.4	0.4	29.3	61.6	9.1	1.2	18.5	58.9	22.6	4.0
Eritrea	41.6	54.3	4.1	0.3	27.6	62.1	10.4	0.7	17.8	57.8	24.4	5.0
Estonia	15.6	61.4	23.0	4.4	17.1	50.6	32.4	7.6	17.1	52.7	30.2	10.3
Ethiopia	40.8	53.9	5.3	0.4	22.1	65.7	12.2	1.2	15.8	53.8	30.4	7.0
Fiji	28.9	62.9	8.2	0.5	20.2	59.6	20.2	3.5	16.2	52.6	31.1	9.3
Finland	16.5	58.2	25.3	4.8	16.9	51.7	31.5	10.2	16.9	50.1	33.0	12.4
France	18.4	58.3	23.3	5.5	17.6	51.9	30.5	10.0	16.9	49.9	33.1	12.6
French Guiana	33.0	59.8	7.2	0.7	24.7	59.5	15.8	3.1	18.1	54.4	27.5	7.7
French Polynesia	24.8	65.5	9.7	1.0	15.7	57.7	26.5	5.6	15.0	49.4	35.6	12.2
Gabon	35.0	58.4	6.5	0.8	26.1	60.8	13.0	1.6	18.8	56.8	24.5	5.5
Gambia	43.7	52.8	3.5	0.1	30.0	61.9	8.1	0.5	19.1	58.9	22.0	3.7
Georgia	16.5	64.1	19.4	3.3	14.0	50.6	35.4	8.1	15.9	50.7	33.4	10.9
Germany	13.4	60.3	26.3	5.2	14.5	48.0	37.5	13.5	16.6	49.6	33.7	12.6
Ghana	38.4	55.6	6.0	0.5	27.2	60.8	11.9	1.4	18.0	57.0	25.0	5.5
Greece	14.7	60.8	24.5	5.1	15.1	49.0	36.0	10.2	16.2	50.0	33.8	12.4
Grenada	27.3	63.1	9.6	1.9	16.6	54.3	29.1	4.8	15.0	50.2	34.7	11.5
Guadeloupe	22.2	60.3	17.5	3.5	16.3	51.2	32.5	11.5	16.2	49.5	34.3	13.8
Guam	26.9	61.8	11.2	1.2	18.9	59.0	22.2	5.0	15.9	51.2	33.0	10.1
Guatemala	41.1	52.5	6.4	0.8	27.7	60.6	11.7	1.7	17.8	55.4	26.8	7.2
Guinea	42.8	52.1	5.1	0.4	31.3	60.3	8.4	0.7	19.9	59.3	20.8	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	41.2	53.5	5.4	0.4	32.3	59.4	8.3	0.6	22.9	59.6	17.5	2.7
Guyana	32.4	60.9	6.7	0.7	16.4	61.2	22.4	4.6	16.1	50.8	33.2	9.4
Haiti	35.6	57.8	6.6	0.5	22.1	62.7	15.3	1.5	16.4	54.7	28.8	6.5
Honduras	36.2	57.5	6.3	0.9	21.1	61.9	17.0	2.7	15.0	51.2	33.8	10.7
Hungary	14.7	62.4	22.9	4.1	15.6	52.2	32.2	7.0	17.0	51.8	31.2	10.1
Iceland	20.8	62.1	17.2	3.4	18.3	52.9	28.8	8.3	17.0	50.0	33.0	12.7
India	30.2	62.0	7.8	0.7	19.0	61.9	19.1	2.6	15.2	52.9	31.9	8.4
Indonesia	26.7	65.0	8.3	0.8	16.5	58.0	25.5	4.5	15.8	50.3	33.9	11.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22.8	69.6	7.6	1.0	13.8	53.2	33.1	4.5	15.5	49.7	34.7	12.6
Iraq	42.9	52.4	4.7	0.4	30.6	59.3	10.0	1.0	20.1	57.6	22.3	4.6
Ireland	21.4	61.8	16.8	2.9	18.8	52.5	28.7	7.4	17.1	51.0	32.0	12.0
Israel	27.3	57.5	15.1	2.9	21.9	55.5	22.5	5.8	16.1	51.0	32.9	12.2

TABLE S.9 *(continued)*

Country or area	2011				2050				2100			
	0-14	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*
Italy	14.1	59.2	26.8	6.0	14.3	47.3	38.4	12.9	16.0	49.0	35.0	13.9
Jamaica	28.6	60.6	10.7	2.0	17.2	56.8	25.9	6.8	15.9	50.8	33.3	10.8
Japan	13.3	55.6	31.1	6.6	13.4	45.2	41.5	14.6	15.6	47.5	37.0	15.9
Jordan	36.8	57.3	5.8	0.5	19.4	62.4	18.2	2.2	14.8	50.5	34.7	10.1
Kazakhstan	25.0	65.0	10.1	1.2	22.9	57.4	19.6	2.9	19.2	56.2	24.6	6.2
Kenya	42.4	53.4	4.2	0.4	32.3	59.0	8.7	0.7	20.5	59.5	20.1	3.8
Kuwait	26.7	69.2	4.1	0.3	18.8	59.0	22.3	2.2	17.8	53.0	29.2	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	30.0	63.6	6.4	1.0	23.5	59.2	17.3	2.5	19.5	55.7	24.8	6.4
Lao People's Dem. Republic	33.7	60.3	6.0	0.6	17.1	64.0	18.9	2.1	15.2	50.3	34.6	9.9
Latvia	14.0	63.0	23.0	4.3	15.9	49.9	34.2	7.7	16.9	52.6	30.4	10.2
Lebanon	24.3	65.2	10.5	1.2	14.8	57.3	28.0	4.6	15.5	50.0	34.5	10.9
Lesotho	37.0	56.7	6.3	0.7	25.9	65.0	9.1	0.7	18.5	58.9	22.6	4.2
Liberia	43.5	52.1	4.4	0.3	32.4	59.8	7.8	0.6	21.0	60.0	18.9	2.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30.7	62.7	6.7	0.6	17.5	59.5	23.0	3.3	15.2	50.0	34.8	12.3
Lithuania	14.8	64.0	21.1	3.9	15.7	52.2	32.2	7.6	17.2	52.7	30.1	9.5
Luxembourg	17.6	63.4	19.0	3.8	16.6	53.8	29.6	8.3	16.6	49.6	33.8	12.6
Madagascar	42.8	52.5	4.8	0.5	31.6	59.3	9.1	1.1	20.5	58.2	21.3	4.4
Malawi	45.9	49.2	4.9	0.4	40.2	54.6	5.1	0.4	26.8	59.7	13.6	2.0
Malaysia	29.9	62.1	8.0	0.6	19.8	59.8	20.4	3.4	16.1	52.1	31.8	8.8
Maldives	25.8	67.3	6.9	0.7	12.8	56.0	31.2	5.0	14.0	46.0	40.0	16.9
Mali	47.2	49.3	3.5	0.2	35.8	58.3	6.0	0.3	22.2	60.6	17.2	2.4
Malta	14.7	63.3	22.0	3.2	13.0	50.4	36.7	9.3	15.9	49.9	34.2	12.6
Martinique	19.1	60.6	20.3	4.1	14.0	49.5	36.5	13.1	15.9	48.5	35.6	14.1
Mauritania	39.7	55.8	4.5	0.2	29.0	60.9	10.1	0.7	19.5	58.8	21.8	3.8
Mauritius	21.3	67.3	11.4	1.4	15.3	55.4	29.3	7.0	16.7	51.0	32.3	10.9
Mayotte	46.8	50.1	3.1	0.5	27.4	60.8	11.8	2.0	16.1	54.2	29.8	9.1
Mexico	28.7	62.1	9.2	1.4	16.4	57.8	25.8	5.7	15.1	48.6	36.3	13.4
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	36.1	57.7	6.2	0.7	22.6	62.9	14.5	1.7	16.3	53.8	29.9	6.7
Mongolia	27.8	66.2	6.0	0.7	22.4	57.2	20.5	2.9	19.0	55.0	26.1	7.2
Montenegro	19.1	62.8	18.1	2.5	15.1	54.1	30.8	6.4	16.0	50.7	33.3	10.9
Morocco	27.7	63.9	8.4	0.8	16.7	59.0	24.2	3.7	15.5	50.3	34.2	10.7
Mozambique	43.9	51.0	5.1	0.4	31.9	60.9	7.2	0.8	19.9	59.6	20.5	3.6
Myanmar	25.2	66.6	8.2	0.8	16.2	59.3	24.5	3.2	16.4	51.9	31.7	8.8
Namibia	36.0	58.3	5.8	0.5	22.8	63.8	13.4	1.6	16.8	54.7	28.5	6.9
Nepal	35.5	58.2	6.4	0.5	19.1	64.0	16.9	1.9	15.3	51.5	33.3	9.1
Netherlands	17.5	60.2	22.3	4.0	16.4	51.7	31.9	10.7	16.9	49.9	33.2	11.9
Netherlands Antilles	20.3	63.9	15.8	2.4	14.2	46.4	39.4	9.8	16.4	51.5	32.1	12.3
New Caledonia	24.9	63.0	12.1	1.7	17.1	57.0	25.9	6.2	15.9	49.8	34.3	12.6
New Zealand	20.4	60.9	18.6	3.5	18.3	53.1	28.6	8.8	17.1	50.3	32.6	12.2
Nicaragua	33.9	59.7	6.4	1.0	18.4	60.4	21.2	3.9	14.7	49.4	35.9	12.8
Niger	49.0	47.2	3.9	0.1	40.1	55.0	4.9	0.3	25.5	60.4	14.1	1.9
Nigeria	42.8	51.9	5.3	0.4	34.5	58.1	7.4	0.6	22.6	59.9	17.4	2.8
Norway	18.6	59.9	21.5	4.6	17.8	53.2	29.0	9.0	17.1	50.3	32.6	11.9
Occupied Palestinian Territory	41.9	53.6	4.4	0.3	28.4	61.1	10.5	1.2	18.0	56.4	25.6	6.0
Oman	27.1	68.6	4.3	0.5	13.6	57.6	28.9	3.6	14.5	48.0	37.4	12.9

TABLE S.9 *(continued)*

Country or area	2011				2050				2100			
	0-14	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*
Pakistan	35.0	58.6	6.4	0.6	20.6	63.6	15.8	1.7	15.4	54.0	30.6	7.1
Panama	28.6	61.5	9.9	1.3	18.4	58.3	23.2	5.0	15.5	50.0	34.5	11.5
Papua New Guinea	38.8	56.5	4.7	0.3	26.6	62.4	11.1	1.1	18.1	57.8	24.2	4.9
Paraguay	33.1	59.1	7.8	1.0	21.7	60.8	17.5	2.9	15.9	52.7	31.3	9.2
Peru	29.6	61.5	9.0	1.2	17.7	59.6	22.7	4.4	15.2	50.0	34.7	11.5
Philippines	35.0	59.1	5.9	0.5	23.2	61.6	15.3	2.2	16.3	53.8	29.9	8.0
Poland	14.8	65.4	19.8	3.6	14.7	50.0	35.3	7.7	16.7	51.3	32.0	11.0
Portugal	15.0	61.0	24.0	4.8	12.5	47.0	40.4	11.5	15.4	48.2	36.4	14.0
Puerto Rico	20.8	61.0	18.2	3.4	14.5	54.0	31.5	8.7	15.0	48.0	37.0	14.5
Qatar	14.0	84.0	2.0	0.1	10.6	61.5	27.9	3.5	11.4	49.3	39.3	12.8
Republic of Korea	16.1	67.7	16.2	2.1	13.2	47.9	38.9	12.3	15.9	48.2	35.9	13.8
Republic of Moldova	16.6	67.0	16.3	2.3	14.3	51.9	33.8	6.2	16.3	51.7	32.0	10.7
Réunion	25.4	62.6	11.9	2.0	17.9	56.6	25.5	7.4	16.6	50.6	32.8	11.9
Romania	15.2	64.2	20.6	3.3	14.6	49.3	36.0	7.5	16.7	51.5	31.8	10.3
Russian Federation	15.3	66.5	18.2	3.0	16.9	51.9	31.2	6.0	17.6	53.7	28.7	8.8
Rwanda	42.9	52.8	4.4	0.4	32.8	58.6	8.6	0.7	19.8	60.0	20.2	3.7
Saint Lucia	25.5	65.0	9.5	1.7	15.2	57.2	27.7	5.6	15.1	48.8	36.1	13.3
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	26.1	64.1	9.7	1.4	16.2	59.7	24.0	4.2	15.9	51.3	32.8	9.4
Samoa	37.4	55.2	7.4	1.0	27.0	60.5	12.6	3.1	18.7	55.8	25.5	5.9
Sao Tome and Principe	39.9	54.9	5.2	0.6	24.6	62.8	12.6	1.1	16.7	55.5	27.8	6.2
Saudi Arabia	30.1	65.2	4.7	0.6	17.1	61.1	21.8	2.2	14.4	49.6	36.0	11.1
Senegal	43.5	52.6	3.9	0.1	30.6	61.2	8.2	0.4	19.4	59.1	21.5	3.6
Serbia	17.5	62.5	20.1	3.3	14.6	53.2	32.2	6.5	16.0	50.7	33.3	10.7
Sierra Leone	42.9	53.5	3.6	0.1	28.3	64.2	7.5	0.3	18.5	59.2	22.3	3.2
Singapore	16.8	68.5	14.7	1.9	13.0	49.2	37.8	12.9	16.0	47.6	36.4	14.1
Slovakia	15.0	67.2	17.8	2.8	14.6	50.5	34.9	7.1	16.9	51.4	31.7	10.4
Slovenia	14.0	63.1	22.9	4.3	14.7	48.6	36.7	10.4	16.1	49.8	34.1	12.8
Solomon Islands	39.5	55.4	5.1	0.4	26.9	61.1	12.0	1.2	17.4	56.3	26.3	6.0
Somalia	45.0	50.7	4.4	0.3	40.0	54.2	5.8	0.5	26.9	60.2	12.9	1.7
South Africa	29.9	62.5	7.6	0.6	21.1	64.1	14.8	2.1	17.0	55.3	27.7	6.6
Spain	15.1	62.4	22.5	5.1	14.6	47.0	38.3	11.6	15.6	48.2	36.1	15.3
Sri Lanka	24.9	62.5	12.6	1.5	17.5	55.0	27.4	6.1	16.0	50.1	33.9	11.5
Sudan	39.8	54.5	5.7	0.4	27.6	61.3	11.0	1.1	18.0	57.0	25.0	5.3
Suriname	28.1	62.4	9.4	1.1	17.2	59.0	23.8	4.6	16.0	51.4	32.6	10.0
Swaziland	37.9	56.8	5.3	0.4	25.4	66.3	8.3	0.7	17.3	57.2	25.5	5.0
Sweden	16.6	58.3	25.2	5.3	17.3	52.1	30.6	9.5	16.7	49.9	33.4	12.9
Switzerland	15.1	61.8	23.1	4.9	14.3	48.6	37.1	12.8	16.1	48.4	35.5	13.9
Syrian Arab Republic	36.2	57.7	6.1	0.7	18.7	63.2	18.1	2.9	14.6	49.3	36.1	11.0
Tajikistan	36.5	58.6	4.9	0.7	23.6	62.4	14.0	2.1	16.1	54.7	29.2	7.6
TFYR Macedonia	17.3	65.6	17.1	2.2	13.3	52.7	34.0	6.7	15.7	50.2	34.0	11.0
Thailand	20.2	66.6	13.3	1.8	14.4	53.8	31.8	7.6	16.1	50.6	33.3	10.9
Timor-Leste	45.8	49.4	4.8	0.3	30.9	62.1	7.0	0.6	18.1	57.7	24.3	4.7
Togo	39.3	55.4	5.3	0.4	25.7	62.6	11.7	1.1	17.2	56.6	26.2	5.5
Tonga	37.4	54.6	8.0	1.3	27.3	60.0	12.7	2.4	18.9	56.7	24.4	5.3
Trinidad and Tobago	20.5	68.5	10.9	1.3	15.5	52.9	31.6	6.0	16.6	51.8	31.7	10.3

TABLE S.9 *(continued)*

	2011				2050				2100			
Country or area	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*	*0-14*	*15-59*	*60+*	*80+*
Tunisia	23.3	66.6	10.1	1.2	15.8	55.3	28.9	4.6	16.0	50.8	33.1	11.0
Turkey	26.0	64.7	9.3	0.9	16.1	58.0	26.0	4.3	15.4	50.1	34.5	10.8
Turkmenistan	28.8	65.0	6.2	0.8	18.2	61.7	20.1	2.7	15.7	52.8	31.4	8.7
Uganda	48.4	47.8	3.9	0.3	35.6	58.6	5.7	0.5	21.0	60.4	18.5	3.0
Ukraine	14.4	64.7	20.9	3.5	16.3	51.7	32.1	6.1	17.4	53.5	29.1	8.9
United Arab Emirates	16.9	81.9	1.2	0.1	11.3	52.4	36.3	4.2	14.0	48.3	37.8	12.9
United Kingdom	17.4	59.8	22.8	4.7	17.2	53.2	29.6	9.0	16.9	50.0	33.1	12.3
United Republic of Tanzania	44.8	50.3	4.9	0.4	38.0	55.6	6.4	0.6	24.6	59.7	15.7	2.7
United States of America	20.1	61.2	18.8	3.8	18.8	54.6	26.6	7.9	17.5	51.3	31.2	10.9
United States Virgin Islands	19.9	58.2	21.9	2.8	14.8	55.3	29.9	11.1	15.2	48.3	36.6	13.5
Uruguay	22.3	59.3	18.4	3.7	16.7	55.9	27.4	6.7	15.9	50.2	33.9	11.7
Uzbekistan	28.9	64.8	6.3	0.9	17.3	61.2	21.5	3.3	15.3	51.5	33.1	10.1
Vanuatu	37.9	56.6	5.5	0.5	26.9	60.3	12.7	1.6	18.2	56.1	25.7	6.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29.1	62.0	8.9	1.0	18.4	59.3	22.3	4.4	15.2	50.2	34.6	11.4
Viet Nam	23.2	68.2	8.6	1.3	14.7	54.4	30.8	6.2	15.5	49.0	35.5	13.3
Western Sahara	28.2	67.6	4.2	0.3	17.6	59.4	23.0	2.6	15.6	52.0	32.4	9.0
Yemen	44.0	51.9	4.1	0.3	30.1	61.0	8.9	0.7	19.1	57.4	23.6	5.0
Zambia	46.5	48.8	4.7	0.4	43.7	52.1	4.2	0.3	30.2	59.3	10.5	1.4
Zimbabwe	38.2	55.8	6.0	0.7	23.6	64.0	12.4	0.9	16.4	54.4	29.2	7.5

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.10. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE OLDEST AND TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST POPULATIONS, 1950, 2011, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1950			2011			2050			2100		
Rank	*Country or area*	*Median age*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Median age*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Median age*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Median age*
				A. Oldest population							
1.	Channel Islands	35.7	1.	Japan	45.0	1.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	53.2	1.	Qatar	52.5
2.	Austria	35.7	2.	Germany	44.7	2.	Japan	52.3	2.	Maldives	51.1
3.	Belgium	35.5	3.	Italy	43.5	3.	Portugal	52.1	3.	United Arab Emirates	50.2
4.	Germany	35.4	4.	Channel Islands	43.0	4.	Cuba	52.0	4.	Costa Rica	49.3
5.	Luxembourg	35.0	5.	China, Hong Kong SAR	42.2	5.	Republic of Korea	51.8	5.	Oman	49.2
6.	United Kingdom	34.9	6.	Austria	42.2	6.	China, Macao SAR	51.6	6.	Saudi Arabia	48.7
7.	France	34.5	7.	Finland	42.1	7.	Singapore	51.4	7.	Albania	48.6
8.	Sweden	34.3	8.	Slovenia	42.0	8.	Netherlands Antilles	51.3	8.	Cape Verde	48.6
9.	Switzerland	33.2	9.	Bulgaria	41.8	9.	China, Hong Kong SAR	50.7	9.	Puerto Rico	48.4
10.	Norway	32.7	10.	Switzerland	41.8	10.	Malta	50.6	10.	Syrian Arab Republic	48.2
				B. Youngest population							
1.	Niger	15.2	1.	Niger	15.5	1.	Zambia	17.9	1.	Zambia	26.4
2.	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15.4	2.	Uganda	15.8	2.	Malawi	19.6	2.	Somalia	29.2
3.	Tonga	15.5	3.	Mali	16.4	3.	Niger	19.6	3.	Malawi	29.4
4.	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	15.9	4.	Zambia	16.6	4.	Somalia	19.7	4.	Niger	30.5
5.	Grenada	16.3	5.	Afghanistan	16.7	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	20.9	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	31.6
6.	Paraguay	16.5	6.	Angola	16.7	6.	Uganda	22.0	6.	Burkina Faso	32.9
7.	Djibouti	16.5	7.	Timor-Leste	16.8	7.	Mali	22.1	7.	Guinea-Bissau	33.6
8.	Samoa	16.6	8.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	16.8	8.	Burkina Faso	22.2	8.	Nigeria	33.7
9.	Fiji	16.6	9.	Malawi	16.9	9.	Nigeria	23.1	9.	Mali	34.0
10.	Vanuatu	16.8	10.	Burkina Faso	17.2	10.	Chad	23.9	10.	Comoros	35.2
	WORLD	23.9		WORLD	29.4		WORLD	37.9		WORLD	41.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.11. MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTRY, 1950, 1980, 2011, 2050 AND 2100
(MEDIUM VARIANT)

	Median age				
Country or area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*2050*	*2100*
World	**23.9**	**23.1**	**29.4**	**37.9**	**41.9**
Afghanistan	18.6	17.2	16.7	25.3	39.2
Albania	20.6	21.3	30.5	49.4	48.6
Algeria	19.9	16.9	26.6	42.0	46.5
Angola	19.4	16.7	16.7	26.5	40.3
Argentina	25.7	27.3	30.6	40.2	45.8
Armenia	22.4	23.5	32.3	43.7	45.2
Aruba	18.5	26.0	38.6	45.8	45.0
Australia	30.4	29.4	37.1	41.7	45.0
Austria	35.7	34.7	42.2	49.3	46.8
Azerbaijan	22.8	21.1	29.8	38.8	41.5
Bahamas	20.7	20.2	31.3	43.3	46.0
Bahrain	18.9	22.3	30.7	43.1	48.2
Bangladesh	19.3	17.2	24.6	41.3	47.9
Barbados	24.6	24.5	37.8	47.9	44.8
Belarus	27.2	31.3	38.4	44.5	42.9
Belgium	35.5	34.1	41.4	43.2	44.0
Belize	20.8	16.4	22.1	35.9	46.5
Benin	24.2	17.4	18.0	24.5	36.3
Bhutan	18.0	19.2	25.0	41.6	48.1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	19.2	18.7	21.9	32.1	43.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20.0	25.9	39.8	53.2	47.1
Botswana	19.2	16.6	23.1	32.2	42.3
Brazil	19.2	20.4	29.5	44.9	47.5
Brunei Darussalam	22.4	20.7	29.2	40.2	43.1
Bulgaria	27.3	34.2	41.8	47.4	43.6
Burkina Faso	19.5	16.7	17.2	22.2	32.9
Burundi	19.5	17.3	20.4	31.1	42.6
Cambodia	18.7	19.5	23.3	38.5	46.2
Cameroon	20.3	17.8	19.4	26.7	38.0
Canada	27.7	29.2	40.0	44.0	45.8
Cape Verde	23.0	16.4	23.3	41.9	48.6
Central African Republic	22.5	18.9	19.6	27.6	39.1
Chad	21.5	18.1	17.2	23.9	36.9
Channel Islands	35.7	35.3	43.0	48.2	44.5
Chile	22.2	22.6	32.5	45.1	47.2
China	23.8	22.4	34.9	48.7	46.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	23.7	25.1	42.2	50.7	46.5
China, Macao SAR	26.5	25.5	38.0	51.6	47.1
Colombia	18.7	18.9	27.1	39.8	46.4
Comoros	21.2	16.7	18.9	24.7	35.2
Congo	20.0	17.6	19.6	25.5	36.4
Costa Rica	21.6	20.0	28.9	45.5	49.3

TABLE S.11. *(continued)*

	Median age				
Country or area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*2050*	*2100*
Côte d'Ivoire	18.3	17.2	19.3	27.3	39.2
Croatia	27.9	33.6	41.7	47.6	45.1
Cuba	22.3	23.9	39.0	52.0	47.7
Cyprus	23.7	28.3	34.5	47.2	46.3
Czech Republic	32.7	32.9	39.6	45.8	44.9
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	15.9	22.9	33.1	40.4	43.1
Dem. Republic of the Congo	18.1	17.3	16.8	25.2	38.2
Denmark	31.7	34.3	40.7	43.3	44.2
Djibouti	16.5	17.2	21.7	30.7	41.1
Dominican Republic	17.0	18.3	25.4	38.2	47.2
Ecuador	20.6	18.4	25.9	39.4	48.0
Egypt	20.4	18.5	24.7	36.9	46.5
El Salvador	18.5	17.3	23.5	39.3	47.7
Equatorial Guinea	23.8	17.3	20.4	26.5	38.9
Eritrea	17.3	16.8	19.1	28.3	40.2
Estonia	29.9	33.9	39.8	43.4	43.5
Ethiopia	17.9	17.7	19.0	32.5	44.7
Fiji	16.6	19.5	26.7	36.4	44.5
Finland	27.7	32.8	42.1	43.9	44.7
France	34.5	32.4	40.1	42.7	44.7
French Guiana	26.6	23.1	24.5	31.7	41.1
French Polynesia	17.8	19.4	29.4	42.6	47.8
Gabon	28.4	22.1	21.9	29.9	39.3
Gambia	19.5	17.8	17.9	25.9	38.3
Georgia	27.3	29.1	37.6	48.3	46.0
Germany	35.4	36.4	44.7	49.2	45.3
Ghana	17.4	17.0	20.6	28.7	40.2
Greece	26.0	34.2	41.7	47.4	45.8
Grenada	16.3	18.8	25.4	42.5	47.5
Guadeloupe	20.9	22.4	37.0	46.3	45.9
Guam	22.8	22.3	29.4	38.4	45.6
Guatemala	17.5	17.3	19.0	28.2	40.9
Guinea	21.9	18.4	18.4	25.1	37.0
Guinea-Bissau	20.9	19.3	19.2	24.7	33.6
Guyana	20.4	18.0	24.1	42.1	45.3
Haiti	20.2	19.1	21.8	33.5	43.4
Honduras	18.8	16.4	21.3	34.6	46.7
Hungary	30.1	34.3	40.1	45.3	43.9
Iceland	26.5	26.9	35.0	41.4	44.6
India	21.3	20.1	25.4	37.2	45.8
Indonesia	20.0	19.1	28.1	41.6	46.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22.0	18.2	27.7	47.2	47.1
Iraq	22.0	16.6	18.4	25.9	37.3
Ireland	30.0	26.6	35.0	40.9	44.1
Israel	25.5	25.0	30.2	35.8	45.1

TABLE S.11. *(continued)*

	Median age				
Country or area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*2050*	*2100*
Italy	28.6	34.2	43.5	49.6	46.4
Jamaica	22.2	19.2	27.3	41.7	45.8
Japan	22.3	32.6	45.0	52.3	47.8
Jordan	17.2	15.5	21.2	36.4	47.4
Kazakhstan	23.2	23.5	29.2	34.7	39.1
Kenya	20.0	15.0	18.6	24.6	36.1
Kuwait	21.5	20.8	28.6	38.8	42.6
Kyrgyzstan	25.3	20.8	24.1	33.3	39.0
Lao People's Dem. Republic	19.8	17.9	21.9	38.9	47.1
Latvia	30.5	34.9	40.3	45.2	43.8
Lebanon	23.2	19.8	29.5	44.7	46.8
Lesotho	19.8	17.6	20.5	28.4	38.8
Liberia	19.3	17.2	18.2	24.4	35.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.0	16.5	26.0	39.9	47.4
Lithuania	27.8	32.0	39.5	45.0	43.4
Luxembourg	35.0	35.0	39.0	43.8	45.3
Madagascar	20.9	17.0	18.3	25.1	36.6
Malawi	17.1	16.4	16.9	19.6	29.4
Malaysia	19.8	19.6	26.3	36.9	44.8
Maldives	18.6	17.4	25.2	48.3	51.1
Mali	20.8	17.6	16.4	22.1	34.0
Malta	23.7	29.1	39.7	50.6	46.0
Martinique	21.9	23.5	39.8	49.9	46.8
Mauritania	17.9	17.0	19.9	27.1	37.8
Mauritius	17.3	20.9	32.8	45.5	44.5
Mayotte	30.3	15.3	17.3	28.4	43.6
Mexico	18.7	17.5	27.0	41.8	47.9
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	19.8	16.3	21.0	32.3	43.6
Mongolia	25.0	17.8	25.8	35.2	39.9
Montenegro	21.3	26.8	36.2	45.3	45.7
Morocco	17.7	18.5	26.7	40.8	46.6
Mozambique	19.1	18.0	17.9	24.3	36.8
Myanmar	22.9	19.6	28.6	41.8	44.8
Namibia	20.9	16.7	21.4	32.0	42.5
Nepal	19.3	18.8	21.8	36.6	46.3
Netherlands	28.0	31.2	41.1	44.8	44.7
Netherlands Antilles	23.3	24.2	38.3	51.3	45.2
New Caledonia	22.5	21.7	30.6	41.3	46.2
New Zealand	29.4	27.9	36.7	41.3	44.3
Nicaragua	18.2	16.4	22.4	38.5	48.1
Niger	15.2	16.1	15.5	19.6	30.5
Nigeria	19.1	18.0	18.5	23.1	33.7
Norway	32.7	33.3	39.0	42.0	44.2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	17.3	15.1	18.4	27.6	40.4
Oman	18.8	17.4	26.5	43.7	49.2

TABLE S.11. *(continued)*

Country or area	Median age				
	1950	*1980*	*2011*	*2050*	*2100*
Pakistan	19.8	18.3	22.0	34.7	45.1
Panama	20.2	19.3	27.6	38.9	46.7
Papua New Guinea	20.3	17.3	20.6	29.1	39.9
Paraguay	16.5	18.4	23.3	34.2	44.7
Peru	19.1	18.8	25.9	39.5	47.0
Philippines	18.2	18.0	22.4	32.5	43.8
Poland	25.8	29.5	38.3	47.4	44.7
Portugal	26.1	30.6	41.4	52.1	47.7
Puerto Rico	18.4	24.6	34.7	46.1	48.4
Qatar	18.9	23.5	32.1	43.2	52.5
Republic of Korea	19.0	22.2	38.4	51.8	46.9
Republic of Moldova	26.6	27.7	35.4	47.9	45.0
Réunion	20.3	19.8	30.2	40.3	44.8
Romania	26.1	30.7	38.8	48.0	44.5
Russian Federation	25.0	31.3	38.1	43.1	42.3
Rwanda	17.2	15.9	18.6	24.5	36.7
Saint Lucia	20.7	17.3	27.8	43.6	47.9
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15.4	17.4	28.2	41.3	45.6
Samoa	16.6	18.2	21.0	28.2	39.5
Sao Tome and Principe	24.5	16.6	19.5	30.7	42.5
Saudi Arabia	19.0	17.8	26.2	38.9	48.7
Senegal	19.2	16.4	18.0	25.7	37.7
Serbia	25.8	31.5	37.8	46.5	45.7
Sierra Leone	20.4	19.5	18.4	27.0	39.1
Singapore	20.0	24.5	38.1	51.4	47.0
Slovakia	27.0	28.7	37.3	47.6	44.4
Slovenia	27.7	31.7	42.0	48.2	46.1
Solomon Islands	18.3	16.3	20.1	29.0	41.2
Somalia	19.5	16.8	17.5	19.7	29.2
South Africa	20.9	19.1	25.1	33.5	42.2
Spain	27.5	30.7	40.5	48.9	47.5
Sri Lanka	21.6	21.9	31.0	41.5	46.0
Sudan	18.1	17.6	19.9	28.2	40.2
Suriname	20.1	18.8	27.9	40.6	45.3
Swaziland	18.4	15.6	19.7	29.0	41.1
Sweden	34.3	36.2	40.8	43.0	45.1
Switzerland	33.2	34.6	41.8	49.3	46.6
Syrian Arab Republic	20.3	15.6	21.5	37.1	48.2
Tajikistan	22.3	18.0	20.6	31.8	43.7
TFYR Macedonia	22.3	26.4	36.3	49.0	46.3
Thailand	18.6	19.7	34.6	46.8	45.5
Timor-Leste	19.6	19.2	16.8	25.0	40.1
Togo	19.4	16.7	19.9	29.7	41.5
Tonga	15.5	18.3	21.3	28.6	38.9
Trinidad and Tobago	20.7	21.6	31.2	44.4	44.5

TABLE S.11. *(continued)*

	Median age				
Country or area	*1950*	*1980*	*2011*	*2050*	*2100*
Tunisia	20.9	18.5	29.4	43.3	45.8
Turkey	19.7	19.5	28.7	42.3	46.9
Turkmenistan	23.5	18.7	24.9	38.1	45.2
Uganda	18.2	16.1	15.8	22.0	35.2
Ukraine	27.6	33.8	39.4	44.2	42.7
United Arab Emirates	18.9	26.0	30.8	49.5	50.2
United Kingdom	34.9	34.4	39.9	42.9	44.7
United Republic of Tanzania	16.9	16.7	17.5	20.9	31.6
United States of America	30.0	30.0	37.0	40.0	43.2
United States Virgin Islands	22.0	22.0	39.1	44.9	47.9
Uruguay	27.8	30.2	33.9	42.5	46.0
Uzbekistan	24.1	18.8	24.6	39.2	46.3
Vanuatu	16.8	17.5	20.8	29.2	40.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.3	19.1	26.4	38.5	47.0
Viet Nam	24.5	19.1	28.7	45.8	47.4
Western Sahara	18.7	21.3	26.9	39.1	45.9
Yemen	18.9	15.3	17.6	26.2	38.8
Zambia	17.5	16.3	16.6	17.9	26.4
Zimbabwe	19.0	15.5	19.7	30.9	43.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.12. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST TOTAL FERTILITY, 1975-1980, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

1975-1980			*2005-2010*			*2045-2050*			*2095-2100*		
Rank	*Country or area*	*Total fertility (average number of children per woman)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Total fertility (average number of children per woman)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Total fertility (average number of children per woman)*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Total fertility (average number of children per woman)*
					A. Highest fertility						
1.	Yemen	8.58	1.	Niger	7.19	1.	Zambia	4.53	1.	Zambia	2.82
2.	Rwanda	8.25	2.	Afghanistan	6.62	2.	Somalia	4.39	2.	Malawi	2.55
3.	Oman	8.10	3.	Timor-Leste	6.53	3.	Niger	4.22	3.	Somalia	2.52
4.	Mayotte		4.	Mali	6.46	4.	Malawi	4.04	4.	Niger	2.43
5.	Côte d'Ivoire	7.81	5.	Somalia	6.40	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	3.61	5.	United Republic of Tanzania	2.31
6.	Afghanistan	7.70	6.	Uganda	6.38	6.	Burkina Faso	3.59	6.	Burkina Faso	2.26
7.	Kenya	7.64	7.	Zambia	6.20	7.	Mali	3.48	7.	Guinea-Bissau	2.22
8.	Niger	7.63	8.	Chad	6.20	8.	Nigeria	3.41	8.	Nigeria	2.20
9.	Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.50	9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.07	9.	Uganda	3.19	9.	Kyrgyzstan	2.14
10.	Malawi	7.50	10.	Malawi	6.00	10.	Guinea-Bissau	3.17	10.	Mali	2.13
					B. Lowest fertility						
1.	China, Macao SAR	1.41	1.	China, Hong Kong SAR	0.99	1.	Oman	1.49	1.	Mayotte	1.77
2.	Luxembourg	1.49	2.	China, Macao SAR	1.02	2.	Maldives	1.50	2.	Togo	1.83
3.	Germany	1.52	3.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.18	3.	Bhutan	1.56	3.	Burundi	1.83
4.	Channel Islands	1.52	4.	Singapore	1.25	4.	Bangladesh	1.58	4.	Angola	1.83
5.	Switzerland	1.54	5.	Slovakia	1.27	5.	United Arab Emirates	1.59	5.	Ethiopia	1.84
6.	Netherlands	1.60	6.	Republic of Korea	1.29	6.	Lao People's Dem. Republic	1.60	6.	Honduras	1.84
7.	Austria	1.65	7.	Poland	1.32	7.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.61	7.	Swaziland	1.84
8.	Sweden	1.66	8.	Japan	1.32	8.	Saint Lucia	1.61	8.	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1.84
9.	Finland	1.66	9.	Malta	1.33	9.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1.61	9.	Djibouti	1.85
10.	Denmark	1.68	10.	Romania	1.33	10.	Cambodia	1.62	10.	Pakistan	1.85
	WORLD	3.84		WORLD	2.52		WORLD	2.17		WORLD	2.03

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011*). World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.13. THE FIFTEENTH COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LARGEST AND THE FIFTEENTH COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE SMALLEST TOTAL FERTILITY CHANGE BETWEEN 1975-1980 AND 2005-2010 AMONG COUNTRIES WITH TOTAL FERTILITY IN 1975-1980 GREATER OR EQUAL TO 4 CHILDREN PER WOMAN

		Total fertility (average number of children per woman)		*Change from 1975-1980 to 2005-2010*	
Rank	*Country or area*	*1975-1980*	*2005-2010*	*Difference*	*Percentage*
	A. Largest fertility change				
1.	Maldives	6.85	1.90	-4.95	-72.3
2.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.27	1.77	-4.51	-71.9
3.	Oman	8.10	2.52	-5.58	-68.9
4.	Viet Nam	5.89	1.89	-4.00	-68.0
5.	United Arab Emirates	5.66	1.86	-3.80	-67.2
6.	Algeria	7.18	2.38	-4.79	-66.8
7.	Bangladesh	6.65	2.38	-4.26	-64.2
8.	Tunisia	5.69	2.04	-3.65	-64.1
9.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.38	2.72	-4.66	-63.1
10.	Mongolia	6.65	2.50	-4.15	-62.4
11.	Albania	4.20	1.60	-2.60	-61.9
12.	Bhutan	6.67	2.61	-4.06	-60.9
13.	Qatar	6.11	2.40	-3.70	-60.6
14.	Cape Verde	6.62	2.60	-4.01	-60.6
15.	Saint Lucia	5.20	2.05	-3.15	-60.6
	B. Smallest fertility change				
1.	Equatorial Guinea	5.68	5.36	-0.32	-5.6
2.	Niger	7.63	7.19	-0.44	-5.7
3.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.46	6.07	-0.39	-6.0
4.	Sierra Leone	5.63	5.22	-0.42	-7.4
5.	Mali	7.01	6.46	-0.55	-7.8
6.	Chad	6.74	6.20	-0.54	-8.0
7.	Somalia	7.00	6.40	-0.60	-8.6
8.	Uganda	7.10	6.38	-0.72	-10.1
9.	Guinea-Bissau	6.11	5.27	-0.84	-13.8
10.	Afghanistan	7.70	6.62	-1.08	-14.0
11.	Burkina Faso	7.02	5.94	-1.07	-15.3
12.	Zambia	7.38	6.20	-1.18	-15.9
13.	Nigeria	6.76	5.61	-1.15	-17.0
14.	United Republic of Tanzania	6.73	5.58	-1.15	-17.1
15.	Samoa	4.89	3.99	-0.90	-18.4

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: *Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.*

TABLE S.14. TOTAL FERTILITY BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS (MEDIUM VARIANT)

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)							
Country or area	*1975-1980*	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**3.84**	**2.62**	**2.52**	**2.45**	**2.39**	**2.33**	**2.17**	**2.03**
Afghanistan	7.70	7.35	6.62	5.97	5.35	4.77	2.88	1.88
Albania	4.20	1.99	1.60	1.52	1.47	1.45	1.63	1.97
Algeria	7.18	2.53	2.38	2.14	1.96	1.82	1.66	1.97
Angola	7.20	6.63	5.79	5.14	4.54	4.00	2.45	1.83
Argentina	3.44	2.35	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.03	1.85	1.94
Armenia	2.50	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.82	2.00
Aruba	2.45	1.82	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.64	1.80	2.01
Australia	1.99	1.75	1.93	1.95	1.97	1.99	2.05	2.09
Austria	1.65	1.39	1.38	1.35	1.36	1.43	1.74	2.01
Azerbaijan	3.62	2.00	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.14	2.12	2.10
Bahamas	2.95	1.87	1.91	1.88	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.97
Bahrain	5.23	2.62	2.63	2.43	2.27	2.13	1.76	1.91
Bangladesh	6.65	2.87	2.38	2.16	1.98	1.84	1.58	1.92
Barbados	2.16	1.50	1.53	1.58	1.62	1.66	1.84	2.02
Belarus	2.09	1.24	1.39	1.48	1.56	1.63	1.87	2.04
Belgium	1.71	1.69	1.79	1.83	1.87	1.90	2.01	2.08
Belize	6.20	3.35	2.94	2.68	2.48	2.31	1.84	1.86
Benin	7.00	5.79	5.48	5.08	4.69	4.33	3.01	2.02
Bhutan	6.67	3.29	2.61	2.26	2.03	1.86	1.56	1.92
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5.80	3.96	3.50	3.23	3.00	2.80	2.18	1.86
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.24	1.28	1.18	1.13	1.14	1.25	1.66	1.99
Botswana	6.37	3.18	2.90	2.62	2.40	2.23	1.77	1.88
Brazil	4.31	2.25	1.90	1.80	1.72	1.66	1.66	1.96
Brunei Darussalam	4.71	2.28	2.11	1.98	1.88	1.79	1.66	1.93
Bulgaria	2.17	1.25	1.46	1.55	1.62	1.69	1.90	2.05
Burkina Faso	7.02	6.14	5.94	5.75	5.53	5.15	3.59	2.26
Burundi	6.80	5.41	4.66	4.05	3.53	3.10	2.07	1.83
Cambodia	4.70	3.41	2.80	2.42	2.17	1.99	1.62	1.91
Cameroon	6.40	4.92	4.67	4.29	3.93	3.62	2.59	1.91
Canada	1.73	1.52	1.65	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.90	2.03
Cape Verde	6.62	3.28	2.60	2.28	2.07	1.92	1.63	1.92
Central African Republic	5.95	5.30	4.85	4.42	4.02	3.65	2.46	1.88
Chad	6.74	6.54	6.20	5.74	5.25	4.77	2.98	1.93
Channel Islands	1.52	1.41	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.89	2.05
Chile	2.80	2.00	1.90	1.83	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.96
China	2.93	1.70	1.64	1.56	1.51	1.53	1.77	2.01
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.31	0.81	0.99	1.14	1.27	1.38	1.75	2.02
China, Macao SAR	1.41	0.83	1.02	1.16	1.29	1.40	1.76	2.02
Colombia	4.34	2.55	2.45	2.29	2.16	2.04	1.77	1.94
Comoros	7.05	5.30	5.08	4.74	4.43	4.13	3.06	2.11
Congo	6.29	4.85	4.64	4.44	4.19	3.89	2.82	2.01
Costa Rica	3.78	2.25	1.92	1.81	1.72	1.65	1.67	1.96

TABLE S.14. *(continued)*

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)							
Country or area	*1975-1980*	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Côte d'Ivoire	7.81	5.05	4.65	4.22	3.86	3.55	2.56	1.86
Croatia	2.02	1.36	1.42	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.86	2.04
Cuba	2.15	1.63	1.50	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.74	2.00
Cyprus	2.29	1.59	1.51	1.46	1.44	1.48	1.74	2.00
Czech Republic	2.32	1.19	1.41	1.50	1.58	1.65	1.89	2.05
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2.58	2.05	2.05	1.99	1.94	1.90	1.88	1.99
Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.46	6.70	6.07	5.49	4.93	4.42	2.73	1.88
Denmark	1.68	1.76	1.85	1.88	1.91	1.94	2.02	2.08
Djibouti	6.80	4.52	3.95	3.59	3.28	3.02	2.23	1.85
Dominican Republic	4.76	2.83	2.67	2.49	2.33	2.20	1.79	1.90
Ecuador	5.40	2.82	2.58	2.39	2.24	2.11	1.76	1.90
Egypt	5.50	3.15	2.85	2.64	2.46	2.32	1.88	1.86
El Salvador	5.46	2.60	2.35	2.17	2.03	1.92	1.67	1.91
Equatorial Guinea	5.68	5.64	5.36	4.98	4.51	4.04	2.56	1.87
Eritrea	6.50	5.19	4.68	4.24	3.84	3.49	2.42	1.86
Estonia	2.06	1.39	1.64	1.70	1.76	1.80	1.96	2.07
Ethiopia	6.76	5.60	4.60	3.85	3.24	2.81	1.87	1.84
Fiji	4.00	2.98	2.75	2.60	2.47	2.35	1.96	1.91
Finland	1.66	1.75	1.84	1.87	1.91	1.93	2.02	2.08
France	1.86	1.88	1.97	1.99	2.00	2.02	2.06	2.09
French Guiana	3.30	3.68	3.27	3.14	3.02	2.91	2.46	2.02
French Polynesia	4.23	2.35	2.16	2.03	1.92	1.83	1.68	1.93
Gabon	5.10	3.78	3.35	3.20	3.06	2.93	2.44	1.97
Gambia	6.34	5.46	5.10	4.69	4.30	3.93	2.67	1.91
Georgia	2.39	1.58	1.58	1.53	1.51	1.53	1.75	2.00
Germany	1.52	1.35	1.36	1.46	1.55	1.62	1.87	2.05
Ghana	6.69	4.55	4.34	3.99	3.68	3.41	2.53	1.91
Greece	2.32	1.28	1.46	1.54	1.61	1.67	1.88	2.04
Grenada	4.30	2.43	2.30	2.17	2.06	1.96	1.73	1.91
Guadeloupe	3.06	2.06	2.14	2.06	1.99	1.94	1.89	2.02
Guam	3.52	2.74	2.54	2.41	2.30	2.21	1.92	1.95
Guatemala	6.20	4.60	4.15	3.84	3.56	3.31	2.48	1.92
Guinea	6.91	5.80	5.45	5.03	4.63	4.27	2.94	1.99
Guinea-Bissau	6.11	5.66	5.27	4.88	4.59	4.30	3.17	2.22
Guyana	3.94	2.43	2.33	2.19	2.07	1.97	1.79	1.96
Haiti	5.80	4.00	3.55	3.16	2.85	2.61	1.96	1.85
Honduras	6.60	3.72	3.31	3.00	2.75	2.55	1.95	1.84
Hungary	2.12	1.30	1.34	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.84	2.03
Iceland	2.29	1.99	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
India	4.89	2.96	2.73	2.54	2.38	2.26	1.87	1.88
Indonesia	4.73	2.38	2.19	2.06	1.94	1.85	1.71	1.95
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.27	1.96	1.77	1.59	1.45	1.36	1.61	1.98
Iraq	6.80	5.12	4.86	4.53	4.23	3.96	2.96	2.07
Ireland	3.25	1.97	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Israel	3.47	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.84	2.72	2.27	1.93

TABLE S.14. *(continued)*

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)							
Country or area	*1975-1980*	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Italy	1.94	1.25	1.38	1.48	1.56	1.63	1.88	2.05
Jamaica	4.00	2.54	2.40	2.26	2.14	2.05	1.82	1.95
Japan	1.83	1.30	1.32	1.42	1.51	1.58	1.84	2.04
Jordan	7.38	3.60	3.27	2.89	2.60	2.38	1.76	1.86
Kazakhstan	3.06	2.01	2.54	2.48	2.43	2.38	2.24	2.13
Kenya	7.64	5.00	4.80	4.62	4.34	4.01	2.89	1.97
Kuwait	5.89	2.24	2.32	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.09	2.09
Kyrgyzstan	4.05	2.50	2.70	2.62	2.55	2.49	2.29	2.14
Lao People's Dem. Republic	6.15	3.70	3.02	2.54	2.24	2.04	1.60	1.91
Latvia	2.00	1.25	1.41	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.89	2.05
Lebanon	4.31	2.09	1.86	1.76	1.68	1.63	1.64	1.95
Lesotho	5.69	3.79	3.37	3.05	2.79	2.58	1.99	1.86
Liberia	6.93	5.69	5.42	5.04	4.67	4.33	3.06	2.05
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.38	3.00	2.72	2.41	2.17	1.98	1.61	1.94
Lithuania	2.12	1.28	1.41	1.50	1.57	1.64	1.87	2.04
Luxembourg	1.49	1.65	1.62	1.68	1.74	1.79	1.95	2.07
Madagascar	7.00	5.28	4.83	4.49	4.19	3.90	2.91	2.04
Malawi	7.50	6.03	6.00	5.97	5.87	5.52	4.04	2.55
Malaysia	3.93	2.96	2.72	2.57	2.45	2.34	1.97	1.90
Maldives	6.85	2.49	1.90	1.67	1.49	1.36	1.50	1.95
Mali	7.01	6.71	6.46	6.12	5.78	5.31	3.48	2.13
Malta	2.12	1.41	1.33	1.28	1.29	1.36	1.71	2.00
Martinique	2.65	1.98	1.91	1.82	1.75	1.73	1.83	2.02
Mauritania	6.57	5.04	4.71	4.36	4.04	3.74	2.73	1.97
Mauritius	3.11	1.93	1.66	1.59	1.55	1.56	1.78	2.01
Mayotte	7.91	4.45	4.30	4.18	3.84	3.47	2.39	1.77
Mexico	5.25	2.55	2.41	2.23	2.07	1.94	1.70	1.95
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	6.40	4.05	3.62	3.31	3.04	2.82	2.15	1.84
Mongolia	6.65	2.10	2.50	2.45	2.40	2.36	2.22	2.13
Montenegro	2.37	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.59	1.60	1.76	1.99
Morocco	5.90	2.52	2.38	2.18	2.03	1.90	1.65	1.93
Mozambique	6.53	5.52	5.11	4.71	4.33	3.98	2.74	1.94
Myanmar	4.90	2.25	2.08	1.94	1.83	1.74	1.64	1.94
Namibia	6.60	3.81	3.40	3.06	2.78	2.57	1.95	1.85
Nepal	5.92	3.74	2.95	2.59	2.33	2.14	1.73	1.89
Netherlands	1.60	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.84	1.87	1.99	2.08
Netherlands Antilles	2.45	2.09	1.98	1.90	1.84	1.81	1.86	2.02
New Caledonia	3.91	2.26	2.19	2.09	2.00	1.93	1.75	1.91
New Zealand	2.18	1.95	2.14	2.14	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.10
Nicaragua	6.35	3.00	2.76	2.50	2.30	2.15	1.74	1.88
Niger	7.63	7.40	7.19	6.92	6.69	6.23	4.22	2.43
Nigeria	6.76	5.79	5.61	5.43	5.22	4.86	3.41	2.20
Norway	1.81	1.81	1.92	1.95	1.97	1.99	2.05	2.09
Occupied Palestinian Territory	7.50	5.05	4.65	4.27	3.93	3.63	2.65	1.91
Oman	8.10	3.01	2.52	2.15	1.89	1.71	1.49	1.94

TABLE S.14. *(continued)*

Country or area	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)							
	1975-1980	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Pakistan	6.60	4.00	3.65	3.20	2.86	2.60	1.90	1.85
Panama	4.05	2.70	2.56	2.41	2.28	2.17	1.87	1.94
Papua New Guinea	5.87	4.35	4.10	3.80	3.53	3.29	2.50	1.93
Paraguay	5.20	3.48	3.08	2.86	2.67	2.51	2.02	1.86
Peru	5.38	2.80	2.60	2.41	2.26	2.12	1.76	1.89
Philippines	5.46	3.70	3.27	3.05	2.86	2.70	2.14	1.85
Poland	2.26	1.27	1.32	1.42	1.50	1.58	1.84	2.03
Portugal	2.55	1.45	1.36	1.31	1.30	1.36	1.69	1.99
Puerto Rico	2.76	1.84	1.83	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.72	1.97
Qatar	6.11	3.01	2.40	2.20	2.04	1.92	1.62	1.90
Republic of Korea	2.92	1.22	1.29	1.39	1.48	1.56	1.83	2.03
Republic of Moldova	2.44	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.73	2.00
Réunion	3.12	2.45	2.40	2.25	2.13	2.02	1.83	1.98
Romania	2.52	1.28	1.33	1.43	1.51	1.59	1.84	2.04
Russian Federation	1.94	1.30	1.44	1.53	1.61	1.67	1.89	2.05
Rwanda	8.25	5.60	5.43	5.28	4.91	4.44	2.98	1.88
Saint Lucia	5.20	2.10	2.05	1.91	1.79	1.70	1.61	1.94
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4.42	2.24	2.13	2.00	1.88	1.78	1.66	1.95
Samoa	4.89	4.42	3.99	3.76	3.56	3.37	2.70	2.03
Sao Tome and Principe	6.50	4.34	3.85	3.49	3.18	2.92	2.17	1.85
Saudi Arabia	7.28	3.54	3.03	2.64	2.37	2.17	1.67	1.89
Senegal	7.50	5.36	5.03	4.61	4.22	3.88	2.74	1.93
Serbia	2.37	1.72	1.62	1.56	1.54	1.55	1.76	2.00
Sierra Leone	5.63	5.56	5.22	4.73	4.25	3.81	2.42	1.86
Singapore	1.84	1.33	1.25	1.37	1.47	1.55	1.84	2.04
Slovakia	2.46	1.22	1.27	1.37	1.47	1.55	1.82	2.03
Slovenia	2.20	1.23	1.39	1.48	1.56	1.63	1.86	2.04
Solomon Islands	7.04	4.60	4.40	4.04	3.73	3.45	2.56	1.90
Somalia	7.00	6.50	6.40	6.28	6.23	5.95	4.39	2.52
South Africa	5.00	2.80	2.55	2.38	2.24	2.13	1.79	1.89
Spain	2.55	1.29	1.41	1.50	1.59	1.66	1.89	2.05
Sri Lanka	3.61	2.27	2.36	2.24	2.13	2.04	1.84	1.97
Sudan	6.52	5.13	4.60	4.22	3.88	3.56	2.54	1.90
Suriname	4.20	2.60	2.42	2.27	2.14	2.03	1.80	1.96
Swaziland	6.73	4.01	3.57	3.17	2.86	2.62	1.94	1.84
Sweden	1.66	1.67	1.90	1.93	1.95	1.97	2.04	2.09
Switzerland	1.54	1.41	1.46	1.54	1.61	1.67	1.88	2.04
Syrian Arab Republic	7.32	3.39	3.10	2.77	2.52	2.31	1.74	1.87
Tajikistan	5.90	3.81	3.45	3.16	2.92	2.72	2.11	1.85
TFYR Macedonia	2.55	1.56	1.46	1.40	1.37	1.40	1.70	1.99
Thailand	3.92	1.68	1.63	1.53	1.46	1.44	1.70	1.99
Timor-Leste	4.31	6.96	6.53	5.92	5.31	4.73	2.77	1.89
Togo	7.28	4.83	4.30	3.86	3.48	3.17	2.26	1.83
Tonga	5.50	4.23	4.03	3.78	3.56	3.36	2.65	1.99
Trinidad and Tobago	3.40	1.61	1.64	1.63	1.62	1.62	1.75	1.99

TABLE S.14. *(continued)*

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman)							
Country or area	*1975-1980*	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Tunisia	5.69	2.04	2.04	1.91	1.80	1.72	1.72	1.99
Turkey	4.72	2.23	2.15	2.02	1.91	1.82	1.69	1.94
Turkmenistan	5.32	2.76	2.50	2.32	2.17	2.05	1.74	1.90
Uganda	7.10	6.75	6.38	5.90	5.42	4.97	3.19	1.99
Ukraine	2.00	1.15	1.39	1.48	1.57	1.64	1.87	2.05
United Arab Emirates	5.66	2.38	1.86	1.71	1.60	1.53	1.59	1.96
United Kingdom	1.73	1.66	1.83	1.87	1.90	1.93	2.02	2.08
United Republic of Tanzania	6.73	5.66	5.58	5.50	5.36	5.02	3.61	2.31
United States of America	1.79	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.08	2.08	2.09	2.10
United States Virgin Islands	4.34	2.15	2.05	1.94	1.85	1.78	1.70	1.95
Uruguay	2.89	2.20	2.12	2.04	1.98	1.93	1.84	1.97
Uzbekistan	5.58	2.55	2.46	2.26	2.11	1.99	1.70	1.91
Vanuatu	5.75	4.30	4.00	3.75	3.52	3.33	2.62	1.97
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.47	2.72	2.55	2.39	2.26	2.14	1.81	1.90
Viet Nam	5.89	1.93	1.89	1.75	1.65	1.58	1.71	1.99
Western Sahara	6.10	3.01	2.70	2.45	2.27	2.12	1.73	1.89
Yemen	8.58	6.10	5.48	4.94	4.39	3.97	2.75	2.01
Zambia	7.38	6.10	6.20	6.30	6.30	5.98	4.53	2.82
Zimbabwe	7.30	3.74	3.47	3.11	2.83	2.60	1.91	1.86

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.15. THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND THE TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 2005-2010, 2045-2050 AND 2095-2100

2005-2010			*2045-2050*			*2095-2100*		
Rank	*Country or area*	*Life expectancy*	Rank	*Country or area*	*Life expectancy*	Rank	*Country or area*	*Life expectancy*
				A. Highest life expectancy at birth				
1.	Japan	82.7	1.	Japan	87.4	1.	Japan	92.3
2.	Switzerland	81.8	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	87.2	2.	China, Hong Kong SAR	91.8
3.	China, Hong Kong SAR	81.6	3.	Switzerland	86.4	3.	Switzerland	91.4
4.	Australia	81.4	4.	Israel	86.3	4.	Israel	91.2
5.	Italy	81.4	5.	Australia	86.0	5.	Australia	91.0
6.	Iceland	81.3	6.	Iceland	85.8	6.	Iceland	90.8
7.	France	81.0	7.	France	85.8	7.	Spain	90.8
8.	Sweden	80.9	8.	Spain	85.8	8.	France	90.8
9.	Israel	80.7	9.	Italy	85.7	9.	Sweden	90.7
10.	Singapore	80.6	10.	Sweden	85.7	10.	Italy	90.6
				B. Lowest life expectancy at birth				
1.	Central African Republic	45.9	1.	Lesotho	58.0	1.	Sierra Leone	74.1
2.	Lesotho	46.0	2.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	61.5	2.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	74.1
3.	Sierra Leone	46.3	3.	Sierra Leone	61.7	3.	Lesotho	74.2
4.	Zimbabwe	46.6	4.	Zambia	62.1	4.	Central African Republic	74.4
5.	Guinea-Bissau	46.8	5.	Swaziland	62.3	5.	Afghanistan	74.5
6.	Zambia	46.9	6.	Guinea-Bissau	62.5	6.	Guinea-Bissau	74.7
7.	Afghanistan	47.3	7.	Afghanistan	62.8	7.	Chad	75.0
8.	Swaziland	47.4	8.	Botswana	63.0	8.	Cameroon	75.3
9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	47.4	9.	Mozambique	63.2	9.	Somalia	75.3
10.	Chad	48.5	10.	Chad	63.2	10.	Angola	75.4
	WORLD	67.9		WORLD	75.6		WORLD	81.1

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.

TABLE S.16. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BOTH SEXES COMBINED, BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**66.4**	**67.9**	**69.3**	**70.4**	**71.4**	**75.6**	**81.1**
Afghanistan	46.0	47.3	49.3	51.2	53.1	62.8	74.5
Albania	75.3	76.4	77.1	77.9	78.6	81.6	86.1
Algeria	71.0	72.3	73.5	74.5	75.4	79.0	84.2
Angola	47.2	49.6	51.7	53.7	55.6	64.7	75.4
Argentina	74.3	75.3	76.1	77.0	77.7	80.9	85.6
Armenia	72.4	73.7	74.4	75.2	75.9	79.2	84.1
Aruba	74.0	74.8	75.4	76.1	76.7	79.9	84.8
Australia	80.3	81.4	82.1	82.7	83.4	86.0	91.0
Austria	78.8	80.2	81.0	81.8	82.5	85.2	90.2
Azerbaijan	67.8	70.1	70.9	71.9	72.8	77.0	82.6
Bahamas	72.6	74.8	75.9	77.5	78.3	81.1	86.7
Bahrain	74.0	74.6	75.3	75.8	76.5	79.6	84.8
Bangladesh	65.9	67.8	69.4	70.9	72.2	77.0	82.7
Barbados	75.7	76.2	77.1	77.8	78.5	81.3	86.0
Belarus	68.5	69.4	70.8	71.8	72.8	76.4	82.3
Belgium	78.2	79.8	80.0	80.6	81.2	84.0	89.1
Belize	73.8	75.3	76.3	77.6	78.1	80.1	84.3
Benin	53.3	54.6	56.8	58.8	60.7	68.7	77.1
Bhutan	63.5	65.8	67.7	69.4	70.9	76.1	82.3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	63.9	65.6	67.1	68.8	70.5	76.1	82.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.5	77.1	80.2	85.0
Botswana	48.7	53.3	52.7	53.6	55.3	63.0	77.9
Brazil	70.9	72.2	74.0	75.1	76.0	79.4	84.0
Brunei Darussalam	76.7	77.5	78.2	78.8	79.4	81.7	85.3
Bulgaria	72.1	72.7	73.7	74.4	75.1	78.6	83.8
Burkina Faso	51.2	53.9	56.0	58.0	60.0	68.2	76.7
Burundi	47.0	48.8	51.1	53.1	54.7	64.4	76.3
Cambodia	58.8	61.5	63.7	65.8	67.8	74.3	81.3
Cameroon	49.5	50.0	52.5	54.5	55.8	64.3	75.3
Canada	79.7	80.5	81.2	81.8	82.3	85.0	90.1
Cape Verde	71.0	73.5	74.2	75.2	76.0	79.3	84.4
Central African Republic	43.6	45.9	49.5	52.3	54.4	64.2	74.4
Chad	48.1	48.5	50.1	51.7	53.5	63.2	75.0
Channel Islands	78.3	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.5	84.3	89.3
Chile	77.9	78.6	79.3	80.0	80.6	82.9	86.4
China	71.6	72.7	73.8	74.7	75.6	79.1	84.2
China, Hong Kong SAR	80.5	81.6	83.2	83.8	84.4	87.2	91.8
China, Macao SAR	79.1	80.0	81.3	81.9	82.5	85.4	90.2
Colombia	71.7	72.9	74.0	74.9	75.6	79.2	84.3
Comoros	58.5	59.7	61.7	63.5	65.2	71.5	78.3
Congo	54.5	56.0	58.0	59.7	60.9	68.1	76.7
Costa Rica	78.2	78.9	79.5	80.1	80.6	83.3	88.1

TABLE S.16. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Life expectancy at birth (years)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Côte d'Ivoire	50.5	53.0	56.4	59.1	61.2	68.2	77.1
Croatia	74.9	76.0	76.9	77.7	78.5	81.5	86.4
Cuba	76.9	78.5	79.3	80.1	80.7	83.1	87.0
Cyprus	78.3	78.9	79.9	80.5	81.0	83.4	87.8
Czech Republic	75.5	77.0	77.9	78.6	79.3	82.4	87.6
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	68.0	68.4	69.1	70.0	70.9	75.5	81.3
Dem. Republic of the Congo	46.6	47.4	48.9	50.4	51.9	61.5	74.1
Denmark	77.2	78.3	79.0	79.7	80.4	83.3	88.4
Djibouti	54.6	56.6	58.5	60.6	62.4	69.6	77.6
Dominican Republic	71.5	72.5	73.8	74.7	75.5	78.7	83.9
Ecuador	74.2	75.0	75.9	76.7	77.5	80.6	85.4
Egypt	70.5	72.3	73.5	74.5	75.5	79.1	84.2
El Salvador	70.4	71.4	72.5	73.5	74.4	77.9	82.8
Equatorial Guinea	48.8	50.1	51.5	53.1	54.5	63.5	75.7
Eritrea	57.5	60.0	62.2	64.1	65.8	71.8	78.4
Estonia	71.3	73.9	75.0	76.0	76.8	80.0	84.9
Ethiopia	53.2	57.2	60.0	61.8	63.7	70.6	78.0
Fiji	68.0	68.8	69.4	70.3	71.1	76.0	82.1
Finland	78.3	79.3	80.2	81.0	81.7	84.5	89.5
France	79.6	81.0	81.7	82.4	83.1	85.8	90.8
French Guiana	75.1	75.9	76.7	77.4	78.1	81.2	85.8
French Polynesia	73.2	74.5	75.4	76.3	77.1	80.3	85.2
Gabon	59.3	61.3	63.3	64.9	66.3	71.7	79.3
Gambia	55.9	57.3	59.0	60.5	61.9	69.3	77.3
Georgia	72.5	73.0	74.1	74.8	75.5	78.9	83.9
Germany	78.7	79.8	80.6	81.4	82.1	84.9	90.0
Ghana	59.4	62.7	64.7	66.1	67.4	72.7	79.3
Greece	79.0	79.5	80.1	80.6	81.2	83.6	87.9
Grenada	74.3	75.3	76.2	77.0	77.7	80.6	85.4
Guadeloupe	77.9	79.4	79.9	80.6	81.1	83.9	88.5
Guam	74.6	75.5	76.4	77.2	77.9	80.9	85.6
Guatemala	69.0	70.3	71.5	72.6	73.6	77.6	83.2
Guinea	49.7	52.4	54.7	56.8	58.7	67.2	76.4
Guinea-Bissau	45.6	46.8	48.8	50.8	52.7	62.5	74.7
Guyana	65.7	68.7	70.3	71.8	73.2	77.3	83.0
Haiti	58.9	61.0	62.5	63.9	65.3	71.6	78.6
Honduras	70.8	72.1	73.6	74.5	75.4	78.9	84.0
Hungary	72.6	73.6	74.7	75.6	76.5	79.9	85.3
Iceland	80.5	81.3	82.0	82.6	83.2	85.8	90.8
India	62.5	64.2	66.0	67.4	68.7	73.7	79.5
Indonesia	66.4	67.9	70.0	71.7	73.2	77.6	83.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	70.5	72.1	73.3	74.3	75.3	78.9	84.2
Iraq	70.1	67.3	70.2	71.0	72.0	76.8	82.6
Ireland	77.6	79.7	80.8	81.4	82.0	84.7	89.7
Israel	79.6	80.7	82.0	83.0	83.7	86.3	91.2

TABLE S.16. *(continued)*

Country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Italy	80.2	81.4	82.0	82.5	83.1	85.7	90.6
Jamaica	70.9	72.2	73.4	74.1	74.8	78.0	83.9
Japan	81.8	82.7	83.7	84.4	84.9	87.4	92.3
Jordan	72.3	72.9	73.6	74.2	74.8	78.4	83.8
Kazakhstan	64.6	65.8	67.6	68.9	70.1	74.6	80.0
Kenya	51.9	55.0	58.0	59.7	61.3	68.1	76.3
Kuwait	73.7	74.2	74.8	75.3	75.8	79.0	84.3
Kyrgyzstan	66.6	66.7	68.3	69.5	70.7	75.0	80.2
Lao People's Dem. Republic	62.8	66.1	67.9	69.6	71.1	76.3	82.3
Latvia	71.3	72.3	73.8	74.8	75.8	79.2	84.3
Lebanon	71.0	72.0	72.9	73.9	74.9	78.7	83.9
Lesotho	44.3	46.0	49.1	50.5	51.4	58.0	74.2
Liberia	49.2	54.4	57.5	59.9	61.9	68.5	77.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72.8	74.0	75.1	76.0	76.9	80.3	85.0
Lithuania	71.9	71.3	72.8	73.7	74.5	78.4	83.7
Luxembourg	78.1	79.4	80.2	80.9	81.7	84.6	89.6
Madagascar	62.0	65.8	66.9	68.7	70.3	74.8	80.2
Malawi	46.8	51.6	55.1	56.9	58.6	66.0	77.0
Malaysia	72.5	73.4	74.6	75.5	76.3	79.7	84.7
Maldives	72.6	75.5	77.3	78.6	79.9	83.3	88.5
Mali	48.1	50.0	52.1	54.0	56.0	65.3	75.5
Malta	77.9	78.8	80.0	80.6	81.2	84.0	89.1
Martinique	78.9	80.1	80.6	81.2	81.7	84.1	88.2
Mauritania	57.2	57.5	59.2	60.6	62.0	69.3	77.3
Mauritius	72.1	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.1	78.7	83.9
Mayotte	75.8	77.1	77.5	78.3	79.0	81.5	85.1
Mexico	74.9	76.2	77.2	78.1	78.8	81.8	86.4
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	67.6	68.3	69.3	70.1	70.9	76.0	82.1
Mongolia	64.5	67.3	68.9	70.2	71.5	76.5	82.4
Montenegro	74.4	74.0	74.9	75.8	76.6	79.9	84.8
Morocco	69.6	71.2	72.5	73.7	74.7	78.6	83.8
Mozambique	47.6	48.8	51.0	53.3	55.1	63.2	75.6
Myanmar	62.4	63.5	66.0	67.9	69.6	75.5	81.8
Namibia	56.8	61.1	62.7	62.5	64.2	69.6	75.9
Nepal	63.5	67.4	69.1	70.7	72.1	76.9	82.7
Netherlands	78.7	80.2	80.9	81.4	81.9	84.7	89.7
Netherlands Antilles	75.0	76.1	76.8	77.4	78.1	80.7	84.4
New Caledonia	73.8	75.3	77.0	77.8	78.6	81.6	86.2
New Zealand	78.9	80.1	80.8	81.6	82.2	85.0	90.0
Nicaragua	70.9	73.0	74.4	75.4	76.2	79.6	84.6
Niger	50.0	53.1	55.3	57.2	59.2	67.7	76.5
Nigeria	47.8	50.3	52.5	54.7	56.5	65.2	75.8
Norway	79.2	80.5	81.3	82.0	82.5	85.2	90.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	71.3	72.2	73.1	73.9	74.7	78.4	83.7
Oman	74.3	72.6	73.4	74.2	75.0	78.7	84.3

TABLE S.16. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Life expectancy at birth (years)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Pakistan	63.6	64.6	65.8	66.9	67.9	72.0	77.4
Panama	74.7	75.5	76.4	77.2	77.9	81.0	86.2
Papua New Guinea	59.6	61.5	63.3	65.0	66.6	72.4	78.7
Paraguay	70.7	71.7	72.8	73.6	74.4	77.6	83.1
Peru	71.6	73.2	74.3	75.2	76.1	79.4	84.0
Philippines	67.1	67.8	69.2	70.4	71.4	76.3	82.3
Poland	74.5	75.5	76.4	77.1	77.9	80.9	85.6
Portugal	77.3	78.6	79.8	80.4	80.9	83.4	87.7
Puerto Rico	77.8	78.7	79.3	80.0	80.5	83.1	87.4
Qatar	76.9	77.9	78.5	79.2	79.5	82.4	86.8
Republic of Korea	77.4	80.0	80.7	81.3	81.8	84.5	89.6
Republic of Moldova	67.6	68.2	69.8	70.9	71.9	76.5	82.4
Réunion	76.0	77.3	77.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	85.1
Romania	71.5	73.2	74.3	75.2	76.1	79.5	84.5
Russian Federation	64.9	67.7	69.2	70.4	71.4	75.5	81.8
Rwanda	49.6	53.9	55.8	57.3	59.2	67.2	76.5
Saint Lucia	72.2	73.9	74.9	75.7	76.4	79.8	84.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	70.6	71.6	72.5	73.4	74.1	77.3	81.9
Samoa	70.1	71.5	72.8	73.9	74.9	78.6	83.8
Sao Tome and Principe	62.8	63.8	65.0	66.2	67.2	72.6	78.9
Saudi Arabia	71.9	73.1	74.2	75.1	75.9	79.3	84.6
Senegal	56.6	58.2	59.8	61.2	62.6	69.8	77.5
Serbia	73.2	74.0	74.7	75.4	76.0	79.4	84.4
Sierra Leone	42.0	46.3	48.2	50.0	51.9	61.7	74.1
Singapore	79.4	80.6	81.3	81.9	82.5	85.2	90.1
Slovakia	73.8	74.7	75.8	76.6	77.4	80.5	85.3
Slovenia	76.7	78.6	79.5	80.2	80.8	83.6	88.7
Solomon Islands	64.3	66.4	68.4	70.1	71.5	76.5	82.4
Somalia	49.4	50.2	51.7	53.5	55.4	64.8	75.3
South Africa	52.3	51.2	53.8	55.9	57.0	64.2	76.8
Spain	79.6	80.5	81.8	82.5	83.2	85.8	90.8
Sri Lanka	73.2	74.2	75.2	76.1	76.9	80.1	85.0
Sudan	58.6	60.3	62.0	63.7	65.4	72.1	79.4
Suriname	68.1	69.6	70.9	71.9	72.9	76.3	82.2
Swaziland	45.8	47.4	49.2	48.7	50.4	62.3	75.7
Sweden	80.0	80.9	81.7	82.4	83.0	85.7	90.7
Switzerland	80.7	81.8	82.5	83.2	83.8	86.4	91.4
Syrian Arab Republic	74.5	75.3	76.1	76.8	77.6	80.7	85.4
Tajikistan	64.4	66.4	67.9	69.3	70.5	75.0	80.2
TFYR Macedonia	73.4	74.2	75.1	75.8	76.4	79.6	84.6
Thailand	72.9	73.6	74.4	75.2	76.1	79.5	84.5
Timor-Leste	58.2	60.8	63.2	65.4	67.3	74.2	81.1
Togo	55.2	55.7	57.8	60.0	61.8	69.2	77.7
Tonga	71.2	71.8	72.5	73.2	73.8	77.1	81.6
Trinidad and Tobago	68.3	69.4	70.4	71.6	72.6	76.2	81.2

TABLE S.16. *(continued)*

	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Tunisia	73.0	73.9	74.8	75.6	76.5	79.8	84.7
Turkey	70.9	73.0	74.3	75.1	76.0	79.4	84.5
Turkmenistan	64.2	64.6	65.2	66.8	68.2	73.4	79.3
Uganda	48.0	52.2	54.7	56.1	57.3	65.0	75.8
Ukraine	67.6	67.5	69.0	70.3	71.3	75.7	81.9
United Arab Emirates	74.9	75.9	76.8	77.4	78.0	80.7	85.7
United Kingdom	78.4	79.6	80.4	81.0	81.5	84.3	89.4
United Republic of Tanzania	51.7	55.4	59.3	62.1	63.9	69.8	77.8
United States of America	77.2	78.0	78.8	79.4	80.1	83.0	88.2
United States Virgin Islands	78.1	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.8	83.5	87.6
Uruguay	75.3	76.4	77.3	78.1	78.8	81.8	86.4
Uzbekistan	67.2	67.4	68.8	70.0	71.0	75.2	80.4
Vanuatu	68.4	70.0	71.4	72.7	73.8	77.9	83.3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	72.7	73.7	74.7	75.5	76.3	79.5	84.6
Viet Nam	73.1	74.3	75.5	76.5	77.3	80.4	85.2
Western Sahara	63.9	65.9	67.8	69.5	71.0	76.2	82.3
Yemen	61.3	63.9	66.1	68.0	69.7	75.5	81.8
Zambia	42.4	46.9	49.6	51.0	53.0	62.1	76.2
Zimbabwe	43.2	46.6	53.5	57.4	59.1	65.1	79.0

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: *Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.*

TABLE S.17. INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Country or area	Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)						
	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2045-2050	2095-2100
World	**50.7**	**45.6**	**41.8**	**38.8**	**35.9**	**23.4**	**11.5**
Afghanistan	143.7	136.0	124.5	115.2	106.0	66.6	33.5
Albania	20.9	18.3	16.6	15.0	13.8	9.7	5.3
Algeria	29.6	25.0	21.5	18.6	16.5	10.5	5.7
Angola	116.0	104.3	96.2	87.7	79.4	45.1	17.8
Argentina	15.0	13.4	12.3	11.1	10.1	6.6	3.3
Armenia	29.9	26.2	24.3	22.4	20.8	14.3	8.0
Aruba	17.9	16.1	14.7	13.6	12.6	8.5	4.9
Australia	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.3	2.0
Austria	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	1.6
Azerbaijan	52.0	41.1	37.6	33.1	29.3	16.5	7.8
Bahamas	18.1	16.0	14.1	12.5	11.2	8.0	4.5
Bahrain	9.1	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.8	4.3	2.8
Bangladesh	59.3	49.0	41.8	35.0	29.8	16.1	8.0
Barbados	14.5	13.7	12.3	11.2	10.2	7.3	4.2
Belarus	9.4	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	4.7	3.2
Belgium	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	2.8	1.7
Belize	20.1	17.2	16.2	15.2	14.3	10.6	5.8
Benin	90.6	85.1	76.7	68.4	61.1	34.2	15.5
Bhutan	52.8	44.4	38.0	32.6	28.4	17.0	9.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	55.6	45.6	40.7	33.9	27.8	12.4	3.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.0	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.7	9.2	6.0
Botswana	58.8	40.7	35.1	31.5	28.6	17.1	8.3
Brazil	27.3	23.5	19.0	16.6	14.8	9.0	3.5
Brunei Darussalam	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.4	2.5
Bulgaria	13.2	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.0	5.7	3.3
Burkina Faso	85.9	78.9	71.0	64.0	57.3	31.7	13.8
Burundi	107.1	101.1	94.1	87.2	80.6	43.4	15.9
Cambodia	72.9	62.4	52.8	44.0	36.3	16.1	7.2
Cameroon	96.7	94.1	84.9	77.4	71.4	41.0	17.0
Canada	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.4	3.4	1.9
Cape Verde	28.0	20.6	18.5	16.3	14.3	9.2	5.1
Central African Republic	113.7	105.4	95.8	88.3	81.7	47.3	18.6
Chad	133.4	131.2	123.9	114.8	105.0	59.0	21.6
Channel Islands	10.3	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.1	5.2	2.7
Chile	8.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1	4.9	3.4
China	24.6	22.0	19.6	17.7	16.0	10.4	5.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
China, Macao SAR	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.3
Colombia	20.5	19.1	16.7	14.9	13.5	8.1	3.3
Comoros	77.8	72.2	62.8	55.0	48.0	24.0	10.1
Congo	75.3	72.4	66.7	61.1	56.1	32.3	15.3
Costa Rica	10.5	9.9	9.2	8.5	8.0	5.6	2.3
Côte d'Ivoire	84.7	77.2	68.8	61.1	54.3	31.2	14.7
Croatia	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.7	3.6	2.3
Cuba	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.1
Cyprus	5.9	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.1
Czech Republic	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.6
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	28.5	27.4	25.1	22.3	20.0	11.1	5.7

TABLE S.17. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Dem. Republic of the Congo	119.9	115.8	109.5	102.4	95.7	57.4	20.5
Denmark	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.2
Djibouti	91.1	82.1	75.0	66.5	58.2	29.0	11.0
Dominican Republic	35.1	29.6	21.6	19.5	17.9	11.2	4.5
Ecuador	24.9	21.1	19.1	17.1	15.3	9.3	3.6
Egypt	33.1	25.9	22.0	19.0	16.8	10.5	5.5
El Salvador	26.4	21.5	19.0	16.9	15.1	9.3	4.3
Equatorial Guinea	110.7	102.5	93.3	84.7	76.3	43.1	17.3
Eritrea	61.8	53.9	47.5	42.1	37.3	21.9	11.2
Estonia	7.4	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.2
Ethiopia	87.1	72.5	62.9	56.1	49.9	28.6	14.2
Fiji	19.0	17.9	17.2	16.3	15.4	10.8	6.7
Finland	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.8
France	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.5
French Guiana	15.4	14.0	12.7	11.6	10.6	7.5	4.3
French Polynesia	8.6	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.2	4.9	3.3
Gabon	57.7	51.1	43.8	38.6	34.5	21.8	12.2
Gambia	80.0	73.8	66.4	60.1	54.4	28.0	13.0
Georgia	31.5	29.3	25.6	23.1	21.0	13.2	6.6
Germany	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.6
Ghana	61.9	49.6	43.9	39.9	35.6	22.0	12.3
Greece	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.6	2.5
Grenada	16.6	14.6	13.0	11.9	10.9	7.8	4.5
Guadeloupe	8.7	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.9	3.1
Guam	9.9	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.9	5.0	3.1
Guatemala	38.6	30.1	26.3	23.2	20.7	12.3	4.5
Guinea	104.2	93.2	84.2	75.8	68.1	38.1	16.4
Guinea-Bissau	125.6	118.7	109.8	100.8	92.3	53.9	19.6
Guyana	48.6	41.7	36.8	32.9	29.6	19.6	11.1
Haiti	69.5	63.1	58.3	51.8	45.5	22.7	8.0
Honduras	31.6	28.1	23.5	20.6	18.3	10.8	4.2
Hungary	7.4	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.6	3.5	2.3
Iceland	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5
India	60.7	52.9	47.9	43.8	40.1	27.1	15.7
Indonesia	34.5	28.8	24.9	22.2	20.0	14.2	8.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	32.5	27.2	23.4	20.7	18.4	11.9	6.4
Iraq	35.9	34.6	33.3	30.5	26.9	14.3	7.0
Ireland	5.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.6
Israel	5.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.0
Italy	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.3
Jamaica	26.8	24.4	22.0	20.2	18.7	12.1	5.3
Japan	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9
Jordan	23.6	21.0	19.1	17.8	16.6	10.7	5.9
Kazakhstan	32.0	27.0	23.7	21.4	19.4	12.7	7.3
Kenya	69.5	64.7	58.1	52.9	48.5	28.8	14.6
Kuwait	9.7	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6	4.8	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	40.3	36.4	32.8	29.9	27.5	19.1	11.9
Lao People's Dem. Republic	58.2	44.5	36.8	30.4	25.3	13.0	6.5
Latvia	9.6	7.5	6.7	6.2	5.7	4.2	2.7
Lebanon	25.6	22.7	20.2	17.9	15.6	9.9	5.4
Lesotho	86.2	76.9	62.1	54.2	49.1	27.0	10.4

TABLE S.17 *(continued)*

Country or area	*Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Liberia	115.7	88.6	76.9	68.2	60.0	30.4	11.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17.7	15.0	13.2	12.0	10.9	7.6	4.5
Lithuania	7.7	6.5	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.0	2.6
Luxembourg	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7
Madagascar	58.3	44.8	41.0	35.1	30.3	19.3	11.5
Malawi	107.4	95.2	86.1	78.2	71.5	48.0	25.1
Malaysia	9.8	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.8	4.1	2.2
Maldives	26.5	9.8	8.1	7.0	6.1	4.4	2.5
Mali	110.5	101.4	92.2	83.9	75.8	42.0	16.1
Malta	7.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.1	2.9
Martinique	8.5	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	4.9	2.8
Mauritania	76.5	77.3	69.9	63.7	57.9	30.8	14.1
Mauritius	13.4	12.8	12.1	11.5	11.0	8.5	5.7
Mayotte	8.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.9
Mexico	20.5	16.7	14.1	12.4	10.9	6.3	2.4
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	37.9	34.9	31.4	28.4	25.7	13.3	6.6
Mongolia	43.5	36.0	30.7	26.5	22.9	12.6	6.3
Montenegro	11.6	8.7	7.7	7.1	6.5	4.7	3.0
Morocco	41.3	34.1	28.5	24.6	21.4	12.8	6.7
Mozambique	99.1	88.0	77.9	67.9	58.8	33.4	15.2
Myanmar	59.8	55.0	44.8	36.9	30.4	14.5	6.9
Namibia	48.2	37.8	29.8	25.6	22.6	15.2	9.3
Nepal	54.9	38.7	32.0	26.5	22.3	12.0	6.2
Netherlands	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.0	1.7
Netherlands Antilles	15.0	13.3	12.3	11.4	10.6	7.7	4.6
New Caledonia	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2
New Zealand	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.2
Nicaragua	26.4	21.5	18.3	16.4	14.8	9.5	4.4
Niger	112.7	95.9	85.8	77.0	68.6	36.8	15.5
Nigeria	107.2	96.1	87.6	79.1	71.1	40.1	16.7
Norway	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.8
Occupied Palestinian Territory	24.6	22.2	19.5	17.5	15.9	10.1	5.5
Oman	15.3	9.4	8.4	7.1	6.5	4.5	2.9
Pakistan	76.8	70.9	65.7	61.4	57.4	41.7	24.7
Panama	20.6	18.2	16.2	14.6	13.2	8.0	2.7
Papua New Guinea	56.2	50.1	44.5	39.5	35.1	20.8	10.8
Paraguay	35.5	32.0	27.4	24.0	21.3	12.3	3.5
Peru	30.3	21.2	18.3	16.2	14.5	8.9	3.7
Philippines	26.3	23.0	20.9	19.3	17.9	12.2	7.1
Poland	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.7	2.4
Portugal	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.6
Puerto Rico	8.1	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.6	5.3	3.5
Qatar	11.3	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.3	5.6	3.4
Republic of Korea	5.3	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.4
Republic of Moldova	18.9	15.5	14.3	13.5	12.7	9.5	6.4
Réunion	8.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.9
Romania	16.9	13.9	12.2	10.9	9.8	6.7	3.9
Russian Federation	17.1	11.3	10.5	9.9	9.3	6.9	4.2
Rwanda	107.9	100.1	92.9	85.2	77.1	43.7	17.7
Saint Lucia	14.6	13.1	12.3	11.6	10.9	8.3	5.2
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	26.8	23.7	21.0	18.8	16.9	11.3	6.8

TABLE S.17. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Samoa	25.7	22.4	19.8	17.8	16.0	10.9	6.3
Sao Tome and Principe	55.3	51.7	47.5	43.7	40.2	24.2	13.1
Saudi Arabia	19.4	18.5	16.2	14.5	13.0	8.8	5.0
Senegal	60.2	55.2	49.8	45.2	41.0	21.6	10.6
Serbia	13.0	11.8	10.6	9.8	9.2	6.3	3.8
Sierra Leone	133.3	113.7	103.5	94.5	85.7	47.3	16.0
Singapore	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Slovakia	7.3	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.4
Slovenia	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.4	1.6
Solomon Islands	51.4	42.9	34.6	28.6	24.0	12.6	6.4
Somalia	110.6	106.7	100.0	92.4	84.0	48.1	18.4
South Africa	59.2	54.8	45.9	40.2	35.7	21.8	10.6
Spain	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.3
Sri Lanka	15.9	12.4	11.2	10.2	9.4	6.7	4.0
Sudan	70.2	63.8	57.3	50.9	45.1	24.8	12.2
Suriname	24.0	21.6	19.8	18.1	16.7	11.8	6.0
Swaziland	86.6	75.9	64.6	57.9	51.7	26.5	10.6
Sweden	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.6
Switzerland	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.4
Syrian Arab Republic	17.4	15.0	13.8	12.5	11.5	8.1	4.7
Tajikistan	63.0	56.0	50.9	46.5	42.6	29.2	17.3
TFYR Macedonia	16.8	14.7	13.1	12.0	11.0	7.4	4.2
Thailand	15.1	12.4	11.4	10.5	9.5	6.7	3.9
Timor-Leste	78.9	66.8	56.5	47.2	39.1	16.8	7.4
Togo	76.7	74.0	67.3	59.5	52.9	30.0	14.5
Tonga	23.5	22.1	20.6	19.3	18.2	13.0	8.1
Trinidad and Tobago	28.9	26.6	24.5	22.3	20.3	14.5	8.5
Tunisia	23.5	20.8	18.4	16.5	14.8	9.5	5.1
Turkey	31.4	24.0	19.9	17.7	15.8	10.0	5.3
Turkmenistan	51.7	50.5	48.8	44.4	40.4	26.9	15.5
Uganda	91.0	79.2	72.3	66.5	61.1	35.1	15.7
Ukraine	13.4	12.9	11.8	10.9	10.2	7.2	4.3
United Arab Emirates	8.2	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.8	4.6	2.9
United Kingdom	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.7
United Republic of Tanzania	77.3	64.5	53.7	45.6	39.1	23.5	12.9
United States of America	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	5.9	4.7	3.0
United States Virgin Islands	11.5	10.6	10.0	9.4	8.9	6.8	4.2
Uruguay	14.4	13.1	11.8	10.5	9.4	5.9	2.5
Uzbekistan	49.6	48.7	44.5	40.7	37.5	26.2	15.9
Vanuatu	34.6	28.7	24.1	20.6	17.9	10.7	5.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	18.9	17.0	15.3	13.8	12.6	8.4	4.1
Viet Nam	23.1	20.4	18.3	16.7	15.3	11.4	6.8
Western Sahara	53.0	44.1	36.4	30.0	25.2	13.0	6.4
Yemen	64.8	53.3	44.4	36.6	30.2	14.4	6.8
Zambia	102.7	94.9	81.0	71.8	64.4	36.3	15.5
Zimbabwe	68.4	59.3	47.3	41.0	37.3	24.4	10.7

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: *Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.*

TABLE S.18. UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY BY COUNTRY FOR SELECTED PERIODS

	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**73.5**	**65.7**	**60.0**	**55.4**	**51.0**	**31.5**	**14.5**
Afghanistan	214.8	202.4	184.2	169.7	155.6	93.1	43.2
Albania	24.2	20.9	18.9	16.9	15.5	10.7	5.7
Algeria	38.5	32.0	27.2	23.3	20.6	12.8	6.8
Angola	192.8	170.4	155.6	140.1	125.2	65.1	22.2
Argentina	17.4	15.5	14.2	12.8	11.6	7.7	3.8
Armenia	33.5	29.0	26.8	24.7	22.9	15.6	8.6
Aruba	20.9	18.7	17.1	15.8	14.6	9.8	5.6
Australia	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.5	3.0
Austria	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.2
Azerbaijan	61.3	47.6	43.2	37.7	33.2	18.3	8.5
Bahamas	22.5	19.8	17.7	15.3	13.8	10.2	5.4
Bahrain	11.4	9.3	8.6	8.1	7.6	5.8	3.9
Bangladesh	79.4	61.4	50.6	41.2	34.2	17.6	8.7
Barbados	16.8	15.9	14.2	12.9	11.8	8.4	4.9
Belarus	12.4	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.5	7.1	5.1
Belgium	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.4
Belize	25.6	21.9	20.6	19.4	18.6	15.0	8.4
Benin	145.6	135.7	120.8	106.1	93.3	46.4	19.3
Bhutan	78.0	63.4	52.2	43.1	36.4	21.0	11.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	72.2	60.6	54.2	45.2	37.0	16.6	5.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16.6	16.1	15.6	15.2	14.8	12.5	8.7
Botswana	88.9	58.1	46.3	40.6	36.5	21.4	9.8
Brazil	34.2	29.1	23.6	20.7	18.3	11.2	4.4
Brunei Darussalam	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.6	3.3
Bulgaria	15.8	12.3	10.7	10.4	10.1	8.4	6.0
Burkina Faso	179.0	167.0	147.3	130.1	114.0	52.9	20.2
Burundi	175.4	164.4	151.8	139.0	127.1	62.2	20.0
Cambodia	100.6	84.7	69.4	55.7	44.5	18.8	8.3
Cameroon	157.0	152.2	135.6	122.0	111.4	58.1	21.5
Canada	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.1	2.4
Cape Verde	34.0	24.5	21.7	19.0	16.6	10.6	5.9
Central African Republic	188.3	172.8	155.1	141.1	129.0	68.7	23.4
Chad	213.2	208.6	195.5	179.9	162.4	82.6	25.4
Channel Islands	11.9	10.2	9.5	8.9	8.3	6.0	3.1
Chile	9.7	8.8	8.3	7.8	7.4	5.9	4.2
China	29.5	26.4	23.6	21.2	19.2	12.5	6.0
China, Hong Kong SAR	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
China, Macao SAR	7.4	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.0
Colombia	28.3	26.0	22.8	20.4	18.4	11.1	4.5
Comoros	109.0	100.3	85.5	73.2	62.2	28.6	11.7
Congo	118.8	113.6	103.6	93.5	84.7	43.3	19.3
Costa Rica	12.2	11.4	10.6	9.8	9.2	6.5	2.8
Côte d'Ivoire	136.2	122.3	107.2	93.3	81.5	41.7	18.5

TABLE S.18. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Croatia	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.2	5.9	4.7	3.2
Cuba	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.0	3.9
Cyprus	6.7	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.5
Czech Republic	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.5
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	36.3	34.7	31.8	28.1	25.1	13.6	7.1
Dem. Republic of the Congo	200.2	191.8	180.2	166.9	154.4	86.5	25.6
Denmark	5.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.6
Djibouti	129.0	115.1	104.3	91.0	78.1	35.5	12.6
Dominican Republic	39.8	33.1	27.7	23.9	21.7	12.7	5.1
Ecuador	29.9	25.7	23.1	20.7	18.6	11.3	4.3
Egypt	38.5	29.8	25.2	21.7	19.1	11.9	6.3
El Salvador	30.3	25.9	22.9	20.3	18.2	11.3	5.3
Equatorial Guinea	182.2	167.3	150.6	135.0	120.2	61.7	21.7
Eritrea	83.7	71.6	62.0	54.0	47.1	26.2	12.9
Estonia	9.4	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.4	5.1	3.6
Ethiopia	139.0	112.9	96.3	84.3	73.4	37.2	17.7
Fiji	23.8	22.5	21.6	20.4	19.4	13.6	8.3
Finland	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
France	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.0
French Guiana	18.0	16.3	14.7	13.4	12.2	8.6	5.0
French Polynesia	11.3	10.1	9.5	9.0	8.4	6.8	4.7
Gabon	87.6	76.6	63.7	54.3	47.3	28.0	15.4
Gambia	119.9	104.7	93.1	83.4	74.5	34.0	15.5
Georgia	33.1	30.8	26.9	24.3	22.1	13.9	7.0
Germany	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.2
Ghana	95.3	73.8	63.4	56.3	48.9	27.9	15.5
Greece	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.0
Grenada	19.3	16.9	15.1	13.7	12.7	9.0	5.2
Guadeloupe	10.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.9	5.5	3.5
Guam	11.5	10.5	9.5	8.7	8.2	6.2	4.0
Guatemala	48.5	39.3	34.3	30.3	27.0	16.0	6.0
Guinea	170.6	150.3	134.0	119.1	105.5	53.0	20.4
Guinea-Bissau	210.5	197.7	180.9	164.2	148.5	80.7	24.5
Guyana	63.7	53.4	46.4	41.0	36.5	23.7	13.4
Haiti	93.1	83.3	76.4	68.2	59.9	29.9	10.5
Honduras	43.9	39.5	33.1	29.1	25.8	15.2	6.0
Hungary	8.7	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	4.9	3.4
Iceland	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0
India	84.0	72.4	65.4	59.7	54.5	36.6	21.1
Indonesia	44.3	36.4	31.4	28.0	25.3	17.9	10.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	43.1	36.6	30.9	26.9	23.7	14.7	7.5
Iraq	44.2	42.4	40.7	36.9	32.1	16.3	7.8
Ireland	6.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.0
Israel	6.2	4.8	4.2	3.8	3.5	2.6	1.3
Italy	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.4	2.7
Jamaica	32.2	28.9	25.8	23.7	21.9	14.3	6.2

TABLE S.18. *(continued)*

Country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Japan	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.6
Jordan	28.1	24.8	22.5	20.8	19.4	12.4	6.7
Kazakhstan	38.5	32.8	29.0	26.3	23.9	15.5	9.0
Kenya	110.2	101.2	88.9	79.3	71.4	38.2	18.7
Kuwait	11.9	10.5	9.9	9.3	8.6	6.4	4.2
Kyrgyzstan	48.5	45.7	41.8	38.6	35.2	24.2	15.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic	78.2	56.8	45.7	36.9	30.2	15.1	7.5
Latvia	11.8	9.2	8.4	7.9	7.4	5.7	3.9
Lebanon	30.7	26.9	23.8	21.0	18.2	11.4	6.3
Lesotho	128.3	114.7	89.0	74.2	65.6	35.0	12.6
Liberia	169.4	125.9	107.5	93.5	80.8	37.4	13.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	19.9	16.9	14.9	13.6	12.3	8.8	5.2
Lithuania	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.0	6.0	4.1
Luxembourg	5.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3
Madagascar	87.7	64.1	57.5	47.4	39.4	23.9	14.4
Malawi	159.3	135.8	118.5	104.9	93.9	58.9	29.2
Malaysia	12.9	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.6	5.4	2.9
Maldives	33.5	14.5	11.9	10.2	8.9	6.3	3.4
Mali	207.3	192.8	172.6	154.9	137.7	68.3	22.0
Malta	9.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.8	5.6	3.8
Martinique	10.0	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	5.7	3.3
Mauritania	121.1	118.8	105.9	95.1	85.3	39.6	17.2
Mauritius	16.1	15.4	14.6	13.8	13.2	10.3	6.9
Mayotte	8.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.1
Mexico	24.7	20.2	17.2	15.1	13.3	7.7	2.9
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	47.6	43.2	38.4	34.4	30.7	15.4	7.6
Mongolia	55.1	44.4	37.1	31.7	27.3	14.8	7.4
Montenegro	12.7	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.8	5.9	4.0
Morocco	47.0	38.2	31.4	26.8	23.1	13.6	7.1
Mozambique	161.4	141.0	123.3	106.0	90.0	45.9	19.4
Myanmar	80.7	73.3	57.3	45.8	37.0	16.8	7.9
Namibia	66.8	52.7	39.3	33.4	29.4	19.9	12.5
Nepal	73.2	48.7	39.2	31.9	26.4	13.8	7.2
Netherlands	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	3.8	2.3
Netherlands Antilles	17.5	15.5	14.3	13.3	12.4	9.0	5.4
New Caledonia	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.7
New Zealand	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.2	3.4
Nicaragua	32.1	25.7	21.9	19.6	17.7	11.4	5.3
Niger	198.7	163.8	144.0	127.0	111.1	52.2	19.7
Nigeria	176.7	156.0	140.6	125.4	111.2	56.8	21.0
Norway	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7
Occupied Palestinian Territory	28.9	25.8	22.5	20.0	18.2	11.5	6.3
Oman	18.7	11.5	10.5	9.0	8.2	6.0	4.0
Pakistan	102.4	93.8	85.9	79.5	73.6	51.6	29.9
Panama	26.9	23.8	21.2	19.0	17.3	10.5	3.6
Papua New Guinea	75.2	65.9	57.5	50.2	44.0	24.7	12.5

TABLE S.18. *(continued)*

Country or area	*Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)*						
	2000-2005	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Paraguay	42.5	38.3	32.9	28.9	25.6	14.8	4.2
Peru	39.9	32.8	28.0	24.8	22.3	13.6	5.8
Philippines	34.9	30.2	27.5	25.4	23.5	16.0	9.3
Poland	8.4	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.8	3.4
Portugal	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.4	3.3
Puerto Rico	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.3	7.9	6.4	4.3
Qatar	13.6	11.1	10.4	9.9	9.4	7.2	4.3
Republic of Korea	6.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.1
Republic of Moldova	23.2	19.2	18.6	17.7	17.0	13.5	9.5
Réunion	8.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.1
Romania	20.5	16.7	14.7	13.1	11.9	8.2	4.9
Russian Federation	20.5	17.2	16.3	15.6	14.5	10.7	6.5
Rwanda	151.7	128.3	114.1	102.7	91.0	46.4	19.3
Saint Lucia	19.1	17.0	15.9	15.0	14.2	10.8	6.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	32.2	28.1	24.7	22.1	19.8	13.1	7.8
Samoa	31.1	26.9	23.6	21.0	18.8	12.6	7.3
Sao Tome and Principe	82.6	76.3	68.9	62.1	56.0	30.4	16.3
Saudi Arabia	22.5	21.4	18.7	16.6	14.9	10.1	5.8
Senegal	114.6	95.6	85.4	76.7	68.7	31.2	14.9
Serbia	15.2	13.9	12.6	11.7	10.9	7.7	4.8
Sierra Leone	214.7	174.0	157.5	142.7	128.6	67.0	19.9
Singapore	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Slovakia	8.9	7.7	7.0	6.6	6.1	4.9	3.5
Slovenia	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.5	2.4
Solomon Islands	67.5	54.4	42.6	34.6	28.5	14.6	7.4
Somalia	181.5	174.1	161.8	147.9	132.8	69.8	22.8
South Africa	84.2	79.1	63.5	54.3	47.6	28.0	12.6
Spain	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.8
Sri Lanka	18.9	14.4	13.1	12.1	11.2	8.0	4.9
Sudan	109.9	98.4	87.1	75.8	65.6	32.0	15.3
Suriname	32.2	29.8	27.1	24.9	23.0	16.2	8.3
Swaziland	127.6	113.5	92.0	80.5	70.4	33.7	12.9
Sweden	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.4
Switzerland	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.0
Syrian Arab Republic	20.1	17.1	15.7	14.2	13.1	9.2	5.3
Tajikistan	82.3	72.5	65.4	59.1	53.7	35.1	20.6
TFYR Macedonia	19.2	16.9	14.8	13.5	12.4	8.6	4.9
Thailand	17.5	14.0	13.0	12.1	11.1	8.0	4.9
Timor-Leste	111.0	91.9	75.6	61.1	49.0	19.6	8.6
Togo	120.9	116.1	104.4	90.5	78.8	39.6	18.1
Tonga	28.2	26.4	24.5	22.9	21.4	15.1	9.4
Trinidad and Tobago	36.5	33.5	30.9	28.1	25.6	18.3	10.8
Tunisia	29.0	25.7	22.5	20.2	18.1	11.6	6.3
Turkey	36.5	27.5	22.7	20.1	18.0	11.3	6.0
Turkmenistan	65.9	64.3	62.2	56.6	51.4	33.2	19.1
Uganda	147.8	126.3	113.7	103.4	93.8	48.4	19.9

	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
Country or area	*2000-2005*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2020-2025*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Ukraine	16.8	15.6	15.0	14.3	13.4	9.8	6.1
United Arab Emirates	10.4	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.1	5.7	3.9
United Kingdom	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.4	3.2
United Republic of Tanzania	123.5	101.0	81.3	66.7	55.1	30.3	16.4
United States of America	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.3	4.3
United States Virgin Islands	13.4	12.3	11.6	10.9	10.3	7.9	4.8
Uruguay	17.6	16.2	14.7	13.1	11.8	7.3	3.1
Uzbekistan	59.7	58.6	53.5	49.0	45.1	31.3	18.9
Vanuatu	42.6	34.6	28.7	24.2	20.9	12.3	6.6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24.2	21.8	19.6	17.7	16.1	10.7	5.2
Viet Nam	28.9	25.3	22.6	20.6	19.0	14.2	8.5
Western Sahara	70.0	56.2	45.0	36.4	30.1	15.1	7.5
Yemen	88.6	70.5	56.7	45.4	36.6	16.7	7.9
Zambia	168.8	155.6	130.3	113.1	99.9	50.7	19.5
Zimbabwe	110.7	94.5	71.2	59.2	52.7	33.5	13.9

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

NOTE: *Only countries or areas with 100,000 persons or more in 2010 are considered.*

TABLE S.19. HIV PREVALENCE IN THE COUNTRIES MOST AFFECTED BY THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2011 AND 2025

Country	Prevalence (percentage) 2011	Prevalence (percentage) 2025	Change between 2011 and 2025	Assumed coverage of child treatment in 2025 (percentage)	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2025 (percentage)
Africa					
1. Angola	2.0	1.8	-0.1	40	90
2. Benin	1.1	0.9	-0.3	83	90
3. Botswana	24.5	20.5	-4.0	95	90
4. Burkina Faso	1.2	1.4	0.2	40	90
5. Burundi	3.1	2.7	-0.4	40	73
6. Cameroon	5.2	4.8	-0.5	40	90
7. Central African Republic	4.2	1.9	-2.3	40	75
8. Chad	3.3	2.6	-0.6	40	90
9. Congo	3.2	2.8	-0.3	40	90
10. Côte d'Ivoire	3.3	2.4	-0.9	40	90
11. Dem. Republic of the Congo	1.3	1.2	-0.1	40	62
12. Djibouti	2.5	2.0	-0.5	40	55
13. Equatorial Guinea	5.6	6.0	0.4	40	77
14. Eritrea	0.7	0.4	-0.3	40	90
15. Ethiopia	1.1	0.7	-0.4	40	90
16. Gabon	5.1	4.2	-0.9	40	90
17. Gambia	2.3	2.4	0.1	40	69
18. Ghana	1.8	1.4	-0.4	40	90
19. Guinea	1.3	1.2	-0.1	40	90
20. Guinea-Bissau	2.4	2.1	-0.4	40	90
21. Kenya	5.9	4.3	-1.6	64	90
22. Lesotho	23.6	22.1	-1.6	95	90
23. Liberia	1.3	0.9	-0.3	40	51
24. Malawi	10.7	8.5	-2.2	62	90
25. Mali	1.0	0.7	-0.3	55	90
26. Mozambique	11.3	9.4	-1.9	50	83
27. Namibia	12.4	8.2	-4.2	95	90
28. Nigeria	3.6	3.2	-0.4	40	80
29. Rwanda	2.9	2.6	-0.3	95	90
30. Sierra Leone	1.6	1.2	-0.4	40	66
31. South Africa	17.6	15.3	-2.3	59	90
32. Swaziland	26.0	20.2	-5.8	95	90
33. Togo	3.0	2.4	-0.7	40	90
34. Uganda	6.3	6.0	-0.3	47	90
35. United Republic of Tanzania	5.4	4.5	-0.9	75	90
36. Zambia	13.2	10.8	-2.4	72	90
37. Zimbabwe	13.8	12.4	-1.4	60	90
Asia					
1. China	0.1	0.1	0.0	62	40
2. India	0.4	0.1	-0.2	40	40
3. Thailand	1.2	0.8	-0.5	95	90

TABLE S.19. *(continued)*

Country	Prevalence (percentage) 2011	Prevalence (percentage) 2025	Change between 2011 and 2025	Assumed coverage of child treatment in 2025 (percentage)	Assumed coverage of adult treatment in 2025 (percentage)
Europe					
1. Russian Federation	1.1	1.0	-0.1	55	90
Latin America and the Caribbean					
1. Bahamas	3.0	2.6	-0.4	40	90
2. Belize	2.3	2.1	-0.2	79	90
3. Guyana	0.9	0.6	-0.2	95	90
4. Haiti	1.8	1.1	-0.7	42	90
5. Jamaica	1.7	1.6	-0.1	95	90
6. Suriname	1.0	0.9	-0.1	95	90
Northern America					
1. United States of America	0.6	0.6	0.0	99	99

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.

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

TABLE S.20. POPULATION OF COUNTRIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE VALUE OF THE NET REPRODUCTION RATE IN 2005-2010, 1950, 2011, 2050 AND 2100 (thousands)

Country	Net reproduction rate in 2005-2010	Population (thousands)				Ratio of population in 2100 to population in 2011
		1950	2011	2050	2100	
High-fertility countries						
Afghanistan	2.23	8,151	32,358	76,250	110,879	3.43
Angola	2.10	4,148	19,618	42,334	56,052	2.86
Benin	2.12	2,255	9,100	21,734	36,752	4.04
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.54	2,714	10,088	16,769	20,021	1.98
Burkina Faso	2.25	4,284	16,968	46,721	96,367	5.68
Burundi	1.64	2,456	8,575	13,703	14,587	1.70
Cameroon	1.72	4,466	20,030	38,472	53,693	2.68
Central African Republic	1.66	1,327	4,487	8,392	10,954	2.44
Chad	2.19	2,429	11,525	27,252	43,648	3.79
Comoros	2.10	156	754	1,700	3,047	4.04
Congo	1.85	808	4,140	8,801	14,224	3.44
Côte d'Ivoire	1.81	2,630	20,153	40,674	56,412	2.80
Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.12	12,184	67,758	148,523	212,113	3.13
Djibouti	1.57	62	906	1,620	1,923	2.12
Equatorial Guinea	1.93	226	720	1,493	2,054	2.85
Eritrea	2.03	1,141	5,415	11,568	15,496	2.86
Ethiopia	1.85	18,434	84,734	145,187	150,140	1.77
French Guiana	1.57	25	237	506	721	3.04
Gambia	2.11	271	1,776	4,036	6,084	3.43
Ghana	1.82	4,981	24,966	49,107	67,230	2.69
Guatemala	1.91	3,146	14,757	31,595	46,036	3.12
Guinea	2.03	3,094	10,222	23,006	36,664	3.59
Guinea-Bissau	1.79	518	1,547	3,185	5,518	3.57
Honduras	1.52	1,487	7,755	12,939	13,789	1.78
Iraq	2.20	5,719	32,665	83,357	145,276	4.45
Jordan	1.54	449	6,330	9,882	9,495	1.50
Kenya	1.91	6,077	41,610	96,887	160,009	3.85
Liberia	2.10	911	4,129	9,660	16,535	4.00
Madagascar	2.14	4,084	21,315	53,561	94,222	4.42
Malawi	2.29	2,881	15,381	49,719	129,502	8.42
Mali	2.33	4,638	15,840	42,130	80,506	5.08
Mauritania	1.91	657	3,542	7,085	10,434	2.95
Mayotte	2.10	15	211	493	688	3.27
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1.62	32	112	139	161	1.45
Mozambique	1.86	6,442	23,930	50,192	77,347	3.23
Niger	2.70	2,462	16,069	55,435	139,209	8.66
Nigeria	2.00	37,860	162,471	389,615	729,885	4.49
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2.18	932	4,152	9,727	14,868	3.58
Pakistan	1.57	37,542	176,745	274,875	261,271	1.48
Papua New Guinea	1.76	1,708	7,014	13,549	18,113	2.58
Philippines	1.52	18,397	94,852	154,939	177,803	1.87
Rwanda	2.08	2,072	10,943	26,003	42,316	3.87
Samoa	1.85	82	184	219	313	1.70
Sao Tome and Principe	1.67	60	169	299	356	2.11
Senegal	2.11	2,416	12,768	28,607	44,075	3.45

TABLE S.20. *(continued)*

Country	Net reproduction rate in 2005-2010	Population (thousands) 1950	2011	2050	2100	Ratio of population in 2100 to population in 2011
Sierra Leone	1.90	1,895	5,997	11,088	14,154	2.36
Solomon Islands	1.93	90	552	1,163	1,630	2.95
Somalia	2.29	2,264	9,557	28,217	72,976	7.64
Sudan	1.90	9,190	44,632	90,962	127,621	2.86
Tajikistan	1.53	1,532	6,977	10,745	11,687	1.68
Timor-Leste	2.71	433	1,154	3,006	4,742	4.11
Togo	1.71	1,395	6,155	11,130	13,558	2.20
Tonga	1.89	47	105	138	193	1.85
Uganda	2.44	5,158	34,509	94,259	171,190	4.96
United Republic of Tanzania	2.23	7,650	46,218	138,312	316,338	6.84
Vanuatu	1.84	48	246	513	751	3.06
Yemen	2.38	4,316	24,800	61,577	99,032	3.99
Zambia	2.17	2,340	13,475	45,037	140,348	10.42
Intermediate-fertility countries						
Algeria	1.11	8,753	35,980	46,522	39,983	1.11
Argentina	1.08	17,150	40,765	50,560	49,201	1.21
Bahrain	1.26	116	1,324	1,801	1,580	1.19
Bangladesh	1.07	37,895	150,494	194,353	157,134	1.04
Belize	1.39	69	318	529	555	1.74
Bhutan	1.16	168	738	962	782	1.06
Botswana	1.15	413	2,031	2,503	2,476	1.22
Brunei Darussalam	1.01	48	406	602	667	1.64
Cambodia	1.19	4,346	14,305	18,965	16,661	1.16
Cape Verde	1.25	178	501	632	520	1.04
Colombia	1.15	12,000	46,927	61,764	58,137	1.24
Dominican Republic	1.24	2,380	10,056	12,942	12,231	1.22
Ecuador	1.21	3,387	14,666	19,549	18,319	1.25
Egypt	1.34	21,514	82,537	123,452	123,227	1.49
El Salvador	1.10	2,200	6,227	7,607	6,783	1.09
Fiji	1.29	289	868	1,017	1,005	1.16
French Polynesia	1.04	61	274	330	281	1.03
Gabon	1.43	469	1,534	2,784	3,776	2.46
Grenada	1.09	77	105	95	75	0.72
Guadeloupe	1.03	210	463	476	424	0.92
Guam	1.21	60	182	245	252	1.38
Guyana	1.07	407	756	766	693	0.92
Haiti	1.49	3,221	10,124	14,178	14,566	1.44
Iceland	1.02	143	324	431	480	1.48
India	1.17	371,857	1,241,492	1,692,008	1,550,899	1.25
Indonesia	1.01	74,837	242,326	293,456	254,178	1.05
Ireland	1.00	2,913	4,526	6,038	7,046	1.56
Israel	1.40	1,258	7,562	12,029	15,312	2.02
Jamaica	1.12	1,403	2,751	2,569	2,166	0.79
Kazakhstan	1.17	6,703	16,207	21,210	24,876	1.53
Kuwait	1.13	152	2,818	5,164	6,371	2.26
Kyrgyzstan	1.24	1,740	5,393	7,768	9,258	1.72
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1.34	1,683	6,288	8,384	6,956	1.11
Lesotho	1.22	734	2,194	2,788	2,874	1.31

Country	Net reproduction rate in 2005-2010	Population (thousands) 1950	2011	2050	2100	Ratio of population in 2100 to population in 2011
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.29	1,029	6,423	8,773	8,073	1.26
Malaysia	1.30	6,110	28,859	43,455	46,946	1.63
Mexico	1.15	27,866	114,793	143,925	127,081	1.11
Mongolia	1.17	780	2,800	4,093	4,831	1.73
Morocco	1.10	8,953	32,273	39,200	33,068	1.02
Namibia	1.47	485	2,324	3,599	3,728	1.60
Nepal	1.33	8,231	30,486	46,495	44,987	1.48
New Caledonia	1.05	65	255	344	334	1.31
New Zealand	1.03	1,908	4,415	5,678	6,323	1.43
Nicaragua	1.29	1,295	5,870	7,846	7,261	1.24
Oman	1.20	456	2,846	3,740	2,839	1.00
Panama	1.21	860	3,571	5,128	5,170	1.45
Paraguay	1.42	1,473	6,568	10,323	11,364	1.73
Peru	1.21	7,632	29,400	38,832	35,911	1.22
Qatar	1.16	25	1,870	2,612	2,162	1.16
Réunion	1.17	248	856	1,083	1,086	1.27
Saudi Arabia	1.44	3,121	28,083	44,938	42,427	1.51
South Africa	1.02	13,683	50,460	56,757	54,477	1.08
Sri Lanka	1.13	8,241	21,045	23,193	19,888	0.95
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1.01	67	109	113	96	0.87
Suriname	1.11	215	529	614	551	1.04
Swaziland	1.31	273	1,203	1,679	1,813	1.51
Syrian Arab Republic	1.47	3,413	20,766	33,051	32,623	1.57
Turkey	1.01	21,238	73,640	91,617	79,200	1.08
Turkmenistan	1.13	1,211	5,105	6,639	5,708	1.12
United States of America	1.00	157,813	313,085	403,101	478,026	1.53
Uruguay	1.01	2,239	3,380	3,663	3,396	1.00
Uzbekistan	1.11	6,314	27,760	35,438	29,254	1.05
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.21	5,094	29,437	41,821	40,507	1.38
Western Sahara	1.21	14	548	901	848	1.55
Zimbabwe	1.29	2,747	12,754	20,614	21,838	1.71
Low-fertility countries						
Albania	0.75	1,215	3,216	2,990	1,863	0.58
Armenia	0.78	1,354	3,100	2,931	2,335	0.75
Aruba	0.83	38	108	104	88	0.82
Australia	0.93	8,177	22,606	31,385	35,908	1.59
Austria	0.67	6,936	8,413	8,427	7,805	0.93
Azerbaijan	0.94	2,896	9,306	11,578	11,976	1.29
Bahamas	0.90	79	347	445	449	1.29
Barbados	0.74	211	274	264	223	0.82
Belarus	0.66	7,745	9,559	8,001	6,760	0.71
Belgium	0.87	8,628	10,754	11,587	12,588	1.17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.56	2,661	3,752	2,952	1,877	0.50
Brazil	0.89	53,975	196,655	222,843	177,349	0.90
Bulgaria	0.69	7,251	7,446	5,459	4,131	0.55
Canada	0.80	13,737	34,350	43,642	48,290	1.41
Channel Islands	0.68	102	154	152	156	1.02
Chile	0.92	6,082	17,270	20,059	17,185	1.00

TABLE S.20. *(continued)*

Country	Net reproduction rate in 2005-2010	Population (thousands) 1950	2011	2050	2100	Ratio of population in 2100 to population in 2011
China	0.71	550,771	1,347,565	1,295,604	941,042	0.70
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.47	1,974	7,122	9,305	10,355	1.45
China, Macao SAR	0.49	196	556	824	810	1.46
Costa Rica	0.92	966	4,727	6,001	5,019	1.06
Croatia	0.68	3,850	4,396	3,859	3,317	0.75
Cuba	0.72	5,920	11,254	9,898	7,022	0.62
Cyprus	0.72	494	1,117	1,347	1,192	1.07
Czech Republic	0.68	8,876	10,534	10,638	10,324	0.98
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.94	9,737	24,451	26,382	24,552	1.00
Denmark	0.89	4,268	5,573	5,920	6,032	1.08
Estonia	0.78	1,101	1,341	1,233	1,145	0.85
Finland	0.89	4,009	5,385	5,611	5,842	1.08
France	0.95	41,832	63,126	72,442	80,288	1.27
Georgia	0.72	3,527	4,329	3,186	2,367	0.55
Germany	0.65	68,376	82,163	74,781	70,392	0.86
Greece	0.70	7,566	11,390	11,647	11,109	0.98
Hungary	0.64	9,338	9,966	9,243	8,672	0.87
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.82	17,414	74,799	85,344	62,059	0.83
Italy	0.66	46,367	60,789	59,158	55,619	0.91
Japan	0.64	82,199	126,497	108,549	91,330	0.72
Latvia	0.68	1,949	2,243	1,902	1,650	0.74
Lebanon	0.88	1,443	4,259	4,678	3,612	0.85
Lithuania	0.68	2,567	3,307	2,813	2,453	0.74
Luxembourg	0.78	296	516	708	740	1.43
Maldives	0.90	74	320	405	300	0.94
Malta	0.64	312	418	415	394	0.94
Martinique	0.92	222	407	382	301	0.74
Mauritius	0.80	493	1,307	1,367	1,157	0.89
Montenegro	0.80	399	632	604	499	0.79
Myanmar	0.91	17,158	48,337	55,296	46,941	0.97
Netherlands	0.84	10,027	16,665	17,151	17,381	1.04
Netherlands Antilles	0.95	112	203	198	147	0.72
Norway	0.93	3,265	4,925	6,063	6,964	1.41
Poland	0.63	24,824	38,299	34,906	29,454	0.77
Portugal	0.65	8,417	10,690	9,379	6,754	0.63
Puerto Rico	0.88	2,218	3,746	3,657	3,024	0.81
Republic of Korea	0.61	19,211	48,391	47,050	37,221	0.77
Republic of Moldova	0.71	2,341	3,545	2,661	1,958	0.55
Romania	0.63	16,311	21,436	18,535	14,839	0.69
Russian Federation	0.68	102,702	142,836	126,188	111,057	0.78
Saint Lucia	0.98	83	176	205	169	0.96
Serbia	0.76	6,732	9,854	8,797	6,956	0.71
Singapore	0.60	1,022	5,188	6,106	5,659	1.09
Slovakia	0.61	3,437	5,472	5,241	4,516	0.83
Slovenia	0.67	1,473	2,035	1,994	1,846	0.91
Spain	0.68	28,070	46,455	51,354	45,011	0.97
Sweden	0.91	7,014	9,441	10,916	11,859	1.26
Switzerland	0.70	4,668	7,702	7,870	7,252	0.94
TFYR Macedonia	0.69	1,230	2,064	1,881	1,391	0.67

TABLE S.20. *(continued)*

Country	Net reproduction rate in 2005-2010	Population (thousands) 1950	2011	2050	2100	Ratio of population in 2100 to population in 2011
Thailand	0.77	20,607	69,519	71,037	58,166	0.84
Trinidad and Tobago	0.77	636	1,346	1,288	1,031	0.77
Tunisia	0.96	3,530	10,594	12,649	10,891	1.03
Ukraine	0.66	37,298	45,190	36,074	30,254	0.67
United Arab Emirates	0.89	70	7,891	12,152	10,357	1.31
United Kingdom	0.88	50,616	62,417	72,817	75,676	1.21
United States Virgin Islands	0.98	27	109	92	80	0.73
Viet Nam	0.89	28,264	88,792	103,962	82,604	0.93

Source: Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.* New York: United Nations.