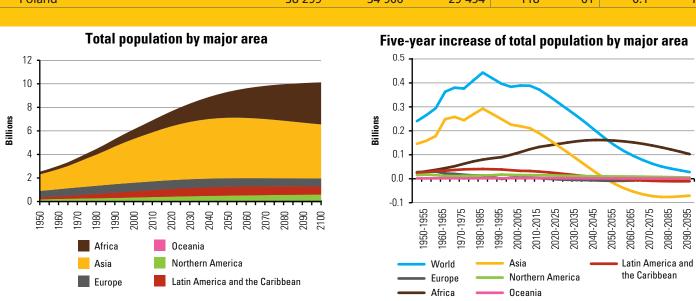
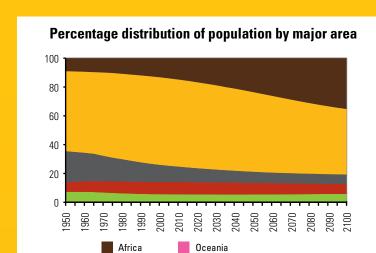


World Population 2010

Part			Aid-year population		Population density (population	Percentage	Average annual rate of population change (percent-	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000	Total fertility (children per	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among births to women	Life expectancy at birth	Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000	Percenta of popula Under	•
	 ea	2011	(thousands)		per sq km) Mid	urban -2011	age)	population)	population)	woman) 2005-2010	aged 15-49	(years)	live births)		or olde
. September (1967) (1968) (1968) (1968) (1969) (196	oped regions ^a	6 974 036	9 306 128	10 124 926	51	51	1.2	20	8	2.5	12	68	66	27 17	1
Personal process	eloped countries ^c	851 103	1 726 468	2 690 518	41	30	2.2	34	11	4.4	16	57	125	29 40	1
Personal	ped regions, excluding China	4 355 151	6 668 507	7 825 179	59	45	1.6	25	8	3.0	15	64	80	27 32 42	
Column	ica													40 43	
Teal	s	754	1 700	3 047	405	28	2.7	39	9	5.1	7	60	100	38 43	
Supple March 1989 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 1999 199		5 415	11 568	15 496	46	22	3.2	38	8	4.7	10	60	72	35 42 41	
Marging	scar	41 610	96 887	160 009	72	23	2.6	38	11	4.8	15	55	101	42	
Manifeld 1938		1 307	1 367	1 157	640	42	0.7	13	7	1.7	11	73	15	46 21	1
Personal 1986 198		23 930	50 192	77 347	30	39	2.4	39	15	5.1	20	49	141	47 44 25	1
Densemble Control Co	es	87	91	73	191	56	0.7							43	
Section 1949	Consublic of Tanzania 2	34 509	94 259	171 190	143	13	3.2	46	13	6.4	18	52	126	45 48 45	
Mapper 1988		13 475	45 037	140 348	18	36	2.7	45	17	6.2	18	47	156	47	
Cannal Anne-Shapellike 440 840	са													45 46	
Company 1.00		4 487	8 392	10 954	7	39	1.8	36	18	4.8	17	46	173	41 40 45	
Calcar 194	public of the Congo	4 140	8 801	14 224	12	63	2.7	36	12	4.6	17	56	114	41 46	
		1 534	2 784	3 776	6	86	1.9	27	9	3.4	18	61	77	39 35	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	212 988	322 458	343 712	25	52	1.7	24	6	3.0	7	69	50	40 31 27	
Monte	rab Jamahiriya	82 537	123 452	123 227	82	44	1.8	24	5	2.9	10	72	30	31 31	
Montemonathone 1948	-	32 273 44 632	39 200 90 962	33 068 127 621	18	59 41	1.0 2.5	20 34	6 9	2.4 4.6	9	71 60	38 98	28 40	
Beloward 7 cell 7 stall 7 stall 3 stall 3 stall 1 st		548	901	848	2	82	3.7	23	6	2.7	4	66	56	23 28 31	1
Separate 19		2 031	2 503	2 476	3	62	1.4	24	13	2.9	12	53	58	32 37	
March March 19		50 460	56 757	54 477	41	62	1.0	22	15	2.6	14	51	79	36 30	
Marcian 19.68		312 205	743 850	1 353 906	51	45	2.6	40	14	5.5	16	52	148	38 43	
Contention		16 968	46 721	96 367	62	27	3.0	44	13	5.9	15	54	167	44 45 31	
Commendem 1922 2200		20 153 1 776	40 674 4 036	56 412 6 084	62 157	51 59	1.8 2.8	39		4.6 5.1	20 11		122 105	41 44	
	Diecou.	10 222	23 006	36 664	42	36	2.0	40	14	5.5	21	52	150	38 43 41	
Ngers	oissau	4 129	9 660	16 535	37	48	4.5	41	12	5.4	18	54	126	43	
Seminary 1	nia	16 069	55 435	139 209	13	17	3.5	49	14	7.2	22	53	164	40 49	
Series S	lena ⁴	4	4	3	33	40	-2.2							43 44	
Inform Asia' 1,996 (66 1,911,963 1,122,89 134 51	one	5 997	11 088	14 154	84	39	2.6		17	5.2			174	43 39	
China, Marco SAR* 556 824 835 937 938 938 938 938 94	a ⁵	1 580 646	1 511 963	1 122 895	134	51	0.5	12		1.6		74	24	26 19	1
Dem. People's Reyn Officers 24851 24852 24852 238 309 30 30 30 30 30 30 3		7 122	9 305	10 355	6 481	100	0.7	8	6	1.0	1	82	3	19 11 13	1 1
Pemblik Central Asis		24 451	26 382	24 552	203	60	0.5	15	10	2.1	0	68	35	22	1
Central Aska	of Korea	48 391	47 050	37 221	486	83	0.5	10	5	1.3	1	80	5	28 16	1
Marcial	Asia	61 442	81 799	80 783	15	42	1.1	23	8	2.6	5	66	53	32 29 25	1
Subschiams 17,847 233 885 2208 198 225 32 15 24 67 79 79 79 79 78 78 78 7	an	5 393	7 768	9 258	27	35	1.1	24	8	2.7	8	67	46	30 37	
Arghanitant	iistan an	27 760	35 438	29 254	62	36	1.1	22	7	2.5	4	67	59	29 29	
Britan 178	stan	32 358	76 250	110 879	50	23	2.6	45	17	6.6	14	47	202	31 46 31	
Maldrive 320		738 1 241 492	962 1 692 008	782 1 550 899	16 378	35 30	1.9 1.4	22 23	7 8	2.6 2.7	13 18	66 64	63 72	29 30	
Pakistan		320	405	300	1 074	41	1.4	17	4	1.9	4	76	15	23 26 35	
Brunei Darusslamm 406 602 667 70 76 70 70 70 70 7	3	176 745	274 875	261 271	222	36	1.8	28	8	3.7	6	65	94	35 35 25	1
Indonesia 243 256 258 3456 254 178 177 455 111 198 77 2.2 11 68 36	arussalam	406	602	667	70	76	1.9	20	3	2.1	5	78	6	27 26	
Malaysia	a	242 326	293 456	254 178	127	45	1.1	19	7	2.2	11	68	36	31 27 34	
Philippines 94 852 154 939 177 803 316 49 1.7 26 6 3.3 11 68 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	10	28 859	43 455	46 946	87 71	73	1.7	21	5	2.7 2.1	3	73	10	30 25	
Timor-Leste	re	94 852 5 188	154 939 6 106	177 803 5 659	316 7 596	49 100	1.7 3.5	9	5	3.3 1.3	2	81	30 2	35 17	1
Sestern Asia Sas	este	1 154	3 006	4 742	78	29	2.1	39	9	6.5	9	61	92	20 46 23	1
Azerbaijan 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ia	236 858	395 367	483 025	49	67	2.4	24	5	3.0	9	72	35	31	1
Georgia 13	an ¹¹	9 306 1 324	11 578 1 801	11 976 1 580	107 1 907	52 89	1.4 11.1	20 21	7	2.2 2.6	9	70 75	48 9	21 20	
Israel 7 562 12 029 15 312 341 92 2.3 21 6 2.9 3 81 5 Jordan 6 330 9 882 9 495 71 79 2.9 26 4 3.3 5 73 25 Kuwait 2 818 5 164 6 371 158 98 3.8 19 3 2.3 2 74 11 Lebanon 4 259 4 678 3 612 410 87 0.8 16 7 1.9 5 72 27 Occupied Palestinian Territory 14 4 152 9 727 14 868 690 74 2.6 34 4 4.6 9 72 26 Oman 2 846 3 740 2 839 9 73 2.7 19 4 2.5 2 73 11 Saudi Arabia 1 870 2 612 2 162 170 96 15.2 14 2 2.4 2 78 11 Syrian Arab Republic 20 766 33 051 32 623 112 56 2.0 24 4 3.1 10 75 17 Turkey 73 640 91 617 79 200 94 70 1.3 19 5 2.2 9 73 28 United Arab Emirates 7 891 12 152 10 357 94 84 12.3 14 1 1.9 5 76 8 Yemen 24 800 61 577 99 032 47 32 3.1 39 7 5.5 12 64 71 Belarus 9 559 8 001 6 760 46 75 -0.5 11 14 1.4 7 69 9		4 329	3 186	2 367	62	53	-0.6	12	11	1.6	15	73	31	17 17 43	1
Lebanon 4 259 4 678 3 612 410 87 0.8 16 7 1.9 5 72 27 Occupied Palestinian Territory 14 4 152 9 727 14 868 690 74 2.6 34 4 4.6 9 72 26 Oman 2 846 3 740 2 839 9 73 2.7 19 4 2.5 2 73 11 Qatar 1 870 2 612 2 162 170 96 15.2 14 2 2.4 2 78 11 Saudi Arabia 2 8 083 44 938 42 427 13 82 2.7 22 4 3.0 2 73 21 Syrian Arab Republic 20 766 33 051 32 623 112 56 2.0 24 4 3.1 10 75 17 Turkey 73 640 91 617 79 200 94 70 1.3 19 5 2.2		7 562 6 330	12 029 9 882	15 312 9 495	341 71	92 79	2.3 2.9	21 26	6	2.9 3.3	3 5	81 73	5 25	27 37	1
Oman 2 846 3 740 2 839 9 73 2.7 19 4 2.5 2 73 11 Qatar 1 870 2 612 2 162 170 96 15.2 14 2 2.4 2 78 11 Saudi Arabia 28 083 44 938 42 427 13 82 2.7 22 4 3.0 2 73 21 Syrian Arab Republic 20 766 33 051 32 623 112 56 2.0 24 4 3.1 10 75 17 Turkey 73 640 91 617 79 200 94 70 1.3 19 5 2.2 9 73 28 United Arab Emirates 7 891 12 152 10 357 94 84 12.3 14 1 1.9 5 76 8 Yemen 24 800 61 577 99 032 47 32 3.1 39 7 5.5 12		4 259	4 678	3 612	410	87	0.8	16	7	1.9	5	72	27	27 24	1
Saudi Arabia 28 083 44 938 42 427 13 82 2.7 22 4 3.0 2 73 21 Syrian Arab Republic 20 766 33 051 32 623 112 56 2.0 24 4 3.1 10 75 17 Turkey 73 640 91 617 79 200 94 70 1.3 19 5 2.2 9 73 28 United Arab Emirates 7 891 12 152 10 357 94 84 12.3 14 1 1.9 5 76 8 Yemen 24 800 61 577 99 032 47 32 3.1 39 7 5.5 12 64 71 urope 739 299 719 257 674 796 32 73 0.2 11 11 1.5 6 75 9 estern Europe 294 284 256 946 221 966 16 69 -0.2 11 14 1.4	u raiestinian Territory ¹⁴	2 846	3 740	2 839	9	73	2.7	19	4	2.5	2	73	11	42 27 14	
United Arab Emirates 7 891 12 152 10 357 94 84 12.3 14 1 1.9 5 76 8 Yemen 24 800 61 577 99 032 47 32 3.1 39 7 5.5 12 64 71 urope 739 299 719 257 674 796 32 73 0.2 11 11 1.5 6 75 9 astern Europe 294 284 256 946 221 966 16 69 -0.2 11 14 1.4 9 70 14 Belarus 9 559 8 001 6 760 46 75 -0.5 11 14 1.4 7 69 9		28 083 20 766	44 938 33 051	42 427 32 623	13 112	82 56	2.7 2.0	22 24	4	3.0 3.1	2 10	73 75	21 17	30 36	
urope 739 299 719 257 674 796 32 73 0.2 11 11 1.5 6 75 9 astern Europe 294 284 256 946 221 966 16 69 -0.2 11 14 1.4 9 70 14 Belarus 9 559 8 001 6 760 46 75 -0.5 11 14 1.4 7 69 9	Arab Emirates	7 891	12 152	10 357	94	84	12.3	14		1.9	5	76	8	26 16 44	
Belarus 9 559 8 001 6 760 46 75 -0.5 11 14 1.4 7 69 9	one	739 299	719 257	674 796	32	73	0.2	11		1.5	6	75	9	44 15 15	2
		9 559	8 001	6 760	46	75	-0.5	11	14	1.4	7	69	9	15 15 14	1 2
Czech Republic 10 534 10 638 10 324 134 74 0.5 11 10 1.4 3 77 4 Hungary 9 966 9 243 8 672 107 68 -0.2 10 13 1.3 5 74 7	epublic	10 534 9 966	10 638 9 243	10 324 8 672	134 107	74 68	0.5 -0.2	11 10	10 13	1.4 1.3	3 5	77 74	4 7	14 15	2 2

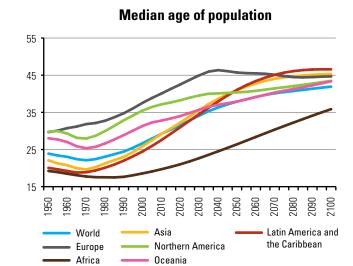
						Average annual rate of	Crude birth	Crude	Total	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among	Life	Under-five mortality	Percent		
		Mid-year population (thousands)		Population density (population per sq km)	Percentage urban	population change (percent- age)	rate (births per 1,000 population)	death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	fertility (children per woman)	births to women aged 15-49	expectancy at birth (years)	(deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	of popular Under age 15	60 or older	
Country or area Eastern Europe (continued)	2011 (1)	2050 (2)	2100 (3)	Mid - (4)	-2011 (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	2005-2010 (9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Mid-2 (13)	(14)	
Republic of Moldova ¹⁵ Romania Russian Federation	3 545 21 436 142 836	2 661 18 535 126 188	1 958 14 839 111 057	105 90 8	48 58 73	-1.1 -0.3 -0.1	12 10 11	13 12 14	1.5 1.3 1.4	13 10 9	73	19 17 17	17 15 15	16 21 18	
Slovakia Ukraine	5 472 45 190	5 241 36 074	4 516 30 254	112 75	55 69	0.2	10	10	1.3	7	75	8	15 15 14	18 21	
Northern Europe Channel Islands ¹⁶ Denmark	99 768 154 5 573	114 036 152 5 920	119 439 156 6 032	789 129	79 32 87	0.6 0.6 0.5	12 9 12	10 9 10	1.8 1.4 1.9	6 3 1	80	5 10 5	17 15 18	23 24 24	
Estonia Faeroe Islands	1 341 49	1 233 55	1 145 55	30 35	70 40	-0.1 0.2	12 	12 	1.6	6	74 	8	16 	23	
Finland ¹⁷ Iceland Ireland	5 385 324 4 526	5 611 431 6 038	5 842 480 7 046	16 3 64	85 94 62	0.5 1.5 1.4	11 15 16	9 6 7	1.8 2.1 2.1	3 4 3	81	3 3 5	16 21 21	25 17 17	
Isle of Man Latvia Lithuania	83 2 243 3 307	85 1 902	81 1 650 2 453	146 35 51	51 68 67	0.7 -0.5 -0.5	 10 10	 14 13	 1.4 1.4	 6 7	 72	 9 10	 14 15	 23 21	
Norway ¹⁸ Sweden	4 925 9 441	2 813 6 063 10 916	6 964 11 859	13 21	80 85	1.1 0.8	13 12	9	1.9 1.9	2	80 81	4	19 17	21 25	
United Kingdom Southern Europe Albania	62 417 155 838 3 216	72 817 155 227 2 990	75 676 136 856 1 863	257 118 112	80 68 53	0.6 0.6 0.4	12 10 13	10 10 6	1.8 1.4 1.6	8 3 6	80	6 6 21	17 15 22	23 24 13	
Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina	86 3 752	137 2 952	162 1 877	184 73	88 49	1.7 -0.1	 9	 9	 1.2		 75	16		 20	
Croatia Gibraltar Greece	4 396 29 11 390	3 859 28 11 647	3 317 25 11 109	78 4 876 86	58 100 62	-0.2 0.1 0.3	10 10	12 10	1.4	3		7 5	15 15	24 25	
Holy See ¹⁹ Italy	0 60 789	0 59 158	0 55 619	1 043 202	100 69	-1.4 0.6	 9		 1.4	 2	 81	 4	 14	 27	
Malta Montenegro Portugal	418 632 10 690	415 604 9 379	394 499 6 754	1 322 46 116	95 61 61	0.4 0.2 0.2	9 13 10	10 10	1.3 1.7 1.4	6 5 5	74	8 10 6	15 19 15	22 18 24	
San Marino Serbia ²⁰ Slovenia	32 9 854 2 035	34 8 797 1 994	32 6 956 1 846	520 112 100	94 56 49	0.8 0.0 0.3	 12 10	 12 9	1.6 1.4	 6 1	74	 14 4	 17 14	20 23	
Spain ²¹ TFYR Macedonia ²²	46 455 2 064	51 354 1 881	45 011 1 391	92 80	78 59	1.2	11	9	1.4	3	80	5	15 17	22 17	
Western Europe Austria	189 410 8 413 10 754	193 048 8 427 11 587	196 536 7 805 12 588	171 100 352	80 68 97	0.3 0.4 0.6	10 9 12	9 9 10	1.6 1.4 1.8	2 4 4	80	5 5 5	16 15 17	25 23 24	
Belgium France Germany	63 126 82 163	72 442 74 781	80 288 70 392	114 230	86 74	0.6	13	9	2.0	2	81	4 5	18 13	23 26	
Luxembourg Monaco	36 516 35	45 708 36	50 740 40	227 200 23 777	14 85 100	0.8 2.1 0.1	 11		1.6		79		 18	 19	
Netherlands Switzerland	16 665 7 702	17 151 7 870	17 381 7 252	401	83 74	0.4	11 10	8 8	1.7 1.5	1 1	80	5 5	17 15	22	
Latin America and the Caribbean Caribbean	596 629 41 930	750 956 47 314	687 517 42 464	29 179	80 67	1.2 0.7	19 19	6 7	2.3 2.4	18 15		28 44	27 26	10 12	
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	16 90 108	18 112 104	16 108 88	172 203 601	100 30 47	2.5 1.1 1.2		7	1.7						
Bahamas Barbados	347 274	445 264	449 223	25 637	84 45	1.4 0.2	16 11	5 9	1.9 1.5	9 14		20 16	22 17	11 17	
British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands Cuba	23 57 11 254	28 62 9 898	59 7 022	155 215 102	41 100 75	1.1 1.5 0.0		 7	1.5			7			
Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada	68 10 056 105	65 12 942 95	53 12 231 75	90 207 305	67 70 40	-0.3 1.4 0.3	 23 19	 6 6	2.7 2.3	 24 13	73	 33 17	 31 27	 9 10	
Guadeloupe ²³ Haiti	463 10 124	476 14 178	424 14 566	272 365	98 54	0.7 1.3	15 28	7 9	2.1 3.5	5 9	79 61	8 83	22 36	18 7	
Jamaica Martinique Montserrat	2 751 407 6	2 569 382 7	2 166 301 7	250 369 59	52 89 14	0.4 0.4 1.2	19 13 	7 7	1.9	19 7 	80	29 9 	29 19 	20	
Netherlands Antilles ²⁴ Puerto Rico	203 3 746	198 3 657	147 3 024	254 422	93 99	1.5 -0.2	14 14	7 8	2.0 1.8	7 16	76	15 9	20 21	16 18	
Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	53 176 109	68 205 113	64 169 96	203 327 282	33 28 50	1.3 1.1 0.1	 18 18	 6 7	2.0	 17 16	74	 17 28	26 26	10 10	
Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands United States Virgin Islands	1 346 39 109	1 288 46 92	1 031 38 80	262 91 314	14 94 95	0.4 4.6 -0.1	15 13	8 7	1.6 2.1	11 9		34 12	21 20	11 22	
Central America Belize	158 018 318	215 569 529	211 695 555	64	72 53	1.4	22	5	2.6	18 18	75	24	30 34	9	
Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala	4 727 6 227 14 757	6 001 7 607 31 595	5 019 6 783 46 036	92 296 136	65 65 50	1.6 0.5 2.5	16 21 33	4 7 6	1.9 2.3 4.2	19 23 18	71	11 26 39	24 31 41	10 10 6	
Honduras Mexico	7 755 114 793	12 939 143 925	13 789 127 081	69 59	52 78	2.0	28 21	5	3.3	19 17	72 76	39 20	36 29	6	
Nicaragua Panama South America	5 870 3 571 396 681	7 846 5 128 488 073	7 261 5 170 433 359	45 47 22	58 75 84	1.3 1.7 1.1	25 21 18	5 5 6	2.8 2.6 2.2	26 18 18	76	26 24 28	34 29 26	6 10 11	
Argentina Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	40 765 10 088	50 560 16 769	49 201 20 021	15 9	93 67	0.9	17 27	8 7	2.3	14 15	75 66	16 61	25 36	15 7	
Chile Colombia	196 655 17 270 46 927	222 843 20 059 61 764	177 349 17 185 58 137	23 23 41	87 89 75	0.9 1.0 1.5	16 15 21	5 5	1.9 1.9 2.5	20 17 17	72 79 73	29 9 26	25 22 28	11 13 9	
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	14 666 3	19 549 3	18 319 3	52 0	68 74	1.5 0.4	22 	5	2.6	19 	75 	26 	30	9	
French Guiana Guyana Paraguay	237 756 6 568	506 766 10 323	721 693 11 364	3 4 16	77 29 62	2.7 0.2 1.8	25 19 25	6	3.3 2.3 3.1	15 17 15	69	16 53 38	33 32 33	7 7 8	
Peru Suriname	29 400 529 3 380	38 832 614 3 663	35 911 551	23	77 70	1.1	21 19	5 7	2.6	13 9	70	33 30	30 28	9	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Northern America	29 437 347 563	41 821 446 862	3 396 40 507 526 428	19 32 16	93 94 82	0.3 1.7 0.9	15 21 14	9 5 8	2.1 2.5 2.0	16 20 10	74	16 22 8	22 29 20	18 9 19	
Bermuda Canada	65 34 350	65 43 642	65 48 290	1 228	100 81	0.3 1.0	 11	 7	1.6	 4		6	 16	 20	
Greenland Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	57 6 313 085	50 6 403 101	41 6 478 026	0 25 33	91 83	-0.3 0.9			2.1						
Oceania Australia/New Zealand	37 175 27 020	55 233 37 063	65 819 42 232	4 3	70 89	1.7 1.6	18 14	7 7	2.5 2.0	7 5	81	28 6	24 19	15 19	
Australia ²⁵ New Zealand Melanesia	22 606 4 415 8 935	31 385 5 678 16 585	35 908 6 323 21 832	16 17	89 86 18	1.7 1.1 2.2	14 15 30	7 7 8	1.9 2.1 3.9	4 7 10	80	5 6 60	19 20 37	19 19 5	
Fiji New Caledonia	868 255	1 017 344	1 005 334	48	52 57	0.9	22 17	7 6	2.8	9	69	22	29 25	8 12	
Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands Vanuatu	7 014 552 246	13 549 1 163 513	18 113 1 630 751	15 19 20	13 19 26	2.4 2.7 2.5	31 33 30	8 6 5	4.1 4.4 4.0	10 11 9	66	66 54 35	39 40 38	5 5 6	
Micronesia Guam	542 182	726 245	755 252	175 332	68 93	0.6 1.3	21 18	5 5	2.7 2.5	8	72	31 10	30 27	8	
Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	101 55 112	156 75 139	164 88 161	139 303 159	44 72 23	1.6 0.8 0.3			 3.6						
Nauru Northern Mariana Islands	10 61	11 73	10 50	491 132	100 91	0.3 -2.0			3.6						
Palau Polynesia ²⁶ American Samoa	21 678 70	28 859 120	28 1 001 158	45 81 349	84 43 93	0.6 0.8 1.7	 22	 5	3.0	 8	73	 21	 31	9	
Cook Islands French Polynesia	20 274	120 24 330	158 21 281	87 68	76 51	0.9 1.2		 5	2.2	 14					
Niue Samoa Tokelau	1 184 1	1 219 1	1 313 2	5 65 95	38 20 0	-2.8 0.3 -1.3	 26	5	4.0	 5	72	27	37	7	
Tonga Tuvalu	105 10	138 13	193 20	161 379	24 51	0.6 0.3	28 	6	4.0	4	72		37	8	
Wallis and Futuna Islands	13	13	11	67	0	-1.0									

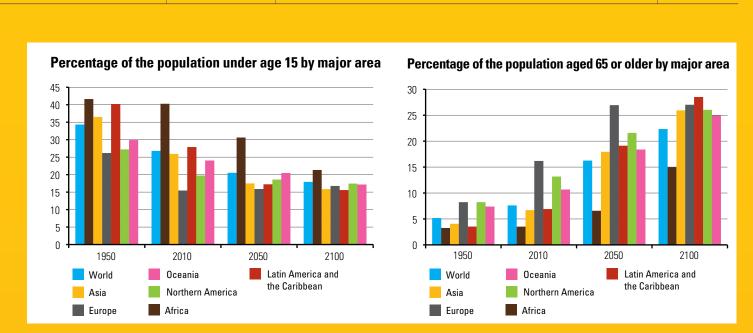


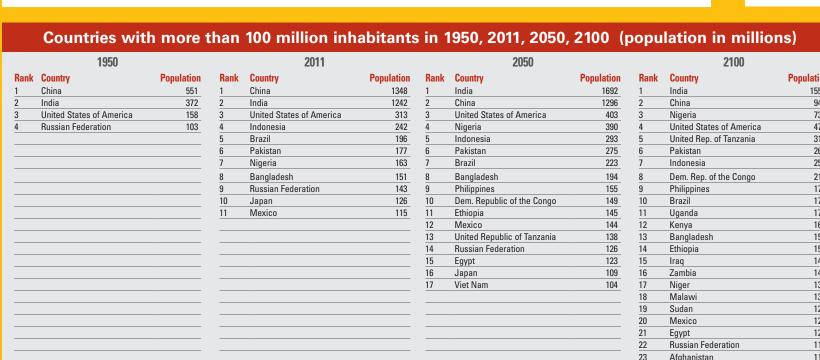


Northern America

Latin America and the Caribbean







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area in the developing process. The figures presented are from the medium variant of the World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Data are also available in digital form and can be consulted at the Population Division's web site 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 web site of the Population Division.

The wall chart also contains data from World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision, Executive Summary, Fact Sheets and Data Tables, Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.200, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, 2010. A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals. Use of a hyphen (-) between years, as in 1995-2000, signifies

the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 30 June An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (magnitude A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed.

to totals because of rounding.

² Including Zanzibar. Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add

^a More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. b Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Mela-

Notes

nesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. ^C The least developed countries are 48 countries, 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania plus one in Latin America and the Car-

d Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.

^e Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Northern Africa, with the Sudan included in sub-Saharan Africa. ¹ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

⁴ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

³ Including Southern Sudan which was not a State Member of the United Nations in May 2011. ¹⁴ Including East Jerusalem.

⁵ Includes other non-specified areas. ⁶ For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include

Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. ⁷ As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administra-

tive Region (SAR) of China. ⁸ As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

 9 The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

10 Including Sabah and Sarawak.

11 Including Nagorno-Karabakh. 12 Including Northern-Cyprus. 13 Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

19 Refers to the Vatican City State. ²⁰ Including Kosovo. 21 Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. 22 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ²³ Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part). 24 Refers to Curação, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Bonaire,

¹⁵ Including Transnistria.

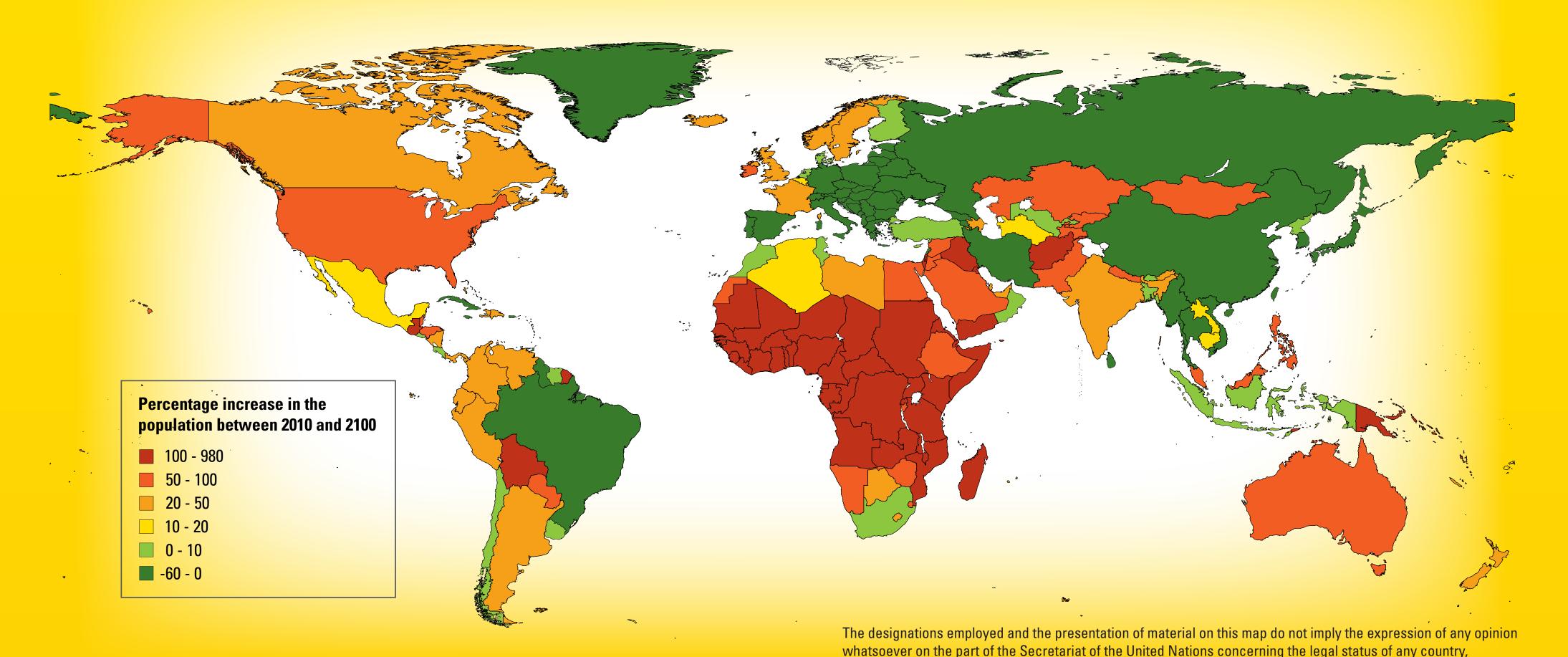
¹⁷ Including Åland Islands.

16 Refers to Guernsey and Jersey.

¹⁸ Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

Saba and Sint Eustatius. ²⁵ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island. 26 Including Pitcairn.

World Map: Population growth by country



World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision

WORLD POPULATION TO REACH 10 BILLION BY 2100 PROVIDED 72 PER CENT
OF THE POPULATION LIVES IN COUNTRIES WITH BELOW-REPLACEMENT FERTILITY BY 2050

The current world population of 7 billion is projected to reach 9.3 billion in 2050 and 10.1 billion in 2100 according to the medium variant of the *2010 Revision of World Population Prospects,* the official United Nations population projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Much of this increase is projected to come from the 58 high-fertility countries.

Small variations in fertility can produce major differences in the size of populations over the long run. The high projection variant, whose fertility remains just half a child above that in the medium variant, produces a world population of 10.6 billion in 2050 and 15.8 billion in 2100. The low variant, whose fertility remains half a child below that of the medium, produces a population that reaches 8.1 billion in 2050 and declines towards the second half of this century to reach 6.2 billion in 2100. The population projections to 2050 vary over a narrower range than those to 2100 because people who will be 40 years or older in 2050 have already been born.

The world population still has a high potential to grow by large amounts. According to the medium variant, the eighth billion will be added in just 13 years, the ninth in 18 years and the tenth in 40 years. According to the high variant, an additional billion would be added every 10 or 11 years during most of this century.

Current fertility levels vary markedly among countries. Today, 42 per cent of the world population lives in low-fertility countries, that is, countries where women are not having enough children to ensure that, on average, each woman is replaced by a daughter who survives to the age of procreation. Another 40 per cent lives in intermediate-fertility countries where each woman is having, on average, between 1.0 and 1.5 daughters who will survive to the age of procreation, and the remaining 18 per cent lives in high-fertility countries where women have on average more than 1.5 daughters who will survive to the age of procreation.

High-fertility countries are mostly concentrated in Africa (39 out of the 55 countries in the continent have high fertility), but there are also nine in Asia, six in Oceania and four in Latin America. Low-fertility countries include all countries in Europe except Iceland and Ireland, 19 out of the 51 in Asia, 14 out of the 39 in the Americas, two in Africa (Mauritius and Tunisia) and one in Oceania (Australia). The rest are intermediate-fertility countries.

Countries as varied as China, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Viet Nam, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Thailand and France, in order of population size, account for 75 per cent of the population living in low-fertility countries. Three-quarters of the population living in the intermediate-fertility countries is located in India, the United States of America, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Mexico and Egypt, in order of population size; and Pakistan, Nigeria, the Philippines, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Iraq, Afghanistan, Ghana, Yemen, Mozambique and Madagascar, in order of population size, account for 75 per cent of the population of high-fertility countries.

The highest potential for future population growth is in high-fertility countries. Between 2011 and 2100, according to the medium variant, the population of the high-fertility countries would more than triple, passing from 1.2 billion to 4.2 billion. During the same period, the population of the intermediate-fertility countries would increase by just 26 per cent, from 2.8 billion to 3.5 billion, while that of the low-fertility countries would decline by about 20 per cent, from 2.9 billion to 2.4 billion.

Whereas the populations of both the low-fertility countries and the intermediate-fertility countries are projected to peak before the end of the century, that of the high-fertility countries would

continue to increase during the whole period. According to the medium variant, the population of the low-fertility countries would reach a maximum around 2030 at 3.1 billion and that of the intermediate-fertility countries would peak around 2065 at 3.8 billion. Among the low-fertility countries, China is expected to see its population reach a maximum around 2030 at 1.4 billion and that of Europe is projected to peak around 2020 at 0.74 billion. Among the intermediate-fertility countries, India's population would peak around 2060 at 1.7 billion.

By the turn of the century, only the population of high-fertility countries would still be increasing. According to the medium variant, in 2095-2100, the populations of both the low-fertility countries and the intermediate-fertility countries would be declining at a rate of approximately 0.3 per cent per year. In sharp contrast, the population of the high-fertility countries would still be increasing at a rate of 0.5 per cent per year.

The realization of these projections hinges on meeting the assumptions made about the future evolution of fertility. In the 2010 Revision, a probabilistic model was used to derive the future path of fertility in the medium variant. The model assumes an initial distribution of its stochastic component, which is modified later on the basis of information on past fertility trends. In this process, account is taken of past fertility trends in the country whose fertility is being projected plus the past experience of all other countries in the world. The model was used to generate 100,000 trajectories for future fertility for each country and the median values of those trajectories determined the fertility path used in preparing the medium–variant projection. The model incorporated the additional assumption that, over the very long run, fertility levels would converge to 2.1 children per woman, a level which produces on average one daughter who survives to the age of procreation per woman when mortality is low. At the global level, world fertility reaches replacement level in 2035-2040 in the medium variant and remains below replacement level for the rest of the century.

The future fertility paths in the medium variant differ markedly among the groups of countries classified by fertility level. For high-fertility countries, future fertility in the medium variant drops from 4.9 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.8 in 2045-2050 and reaches 2.1 children per woman in 2095-2100, implying that fertility remains above replacement level until 2095. For intermediate-fertility countries, average fertility drops from 2.6 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 1.8 in 2045-2050, reaches a minimum around 2060 and then recuperates slowly to reach 1.9 children per woman in 2095-2100. For low-fertility countries, fertility increases over the projection period rising from 1.6 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 1.8 in 2045-2050 and to 2.0 in 2095-2100. Despite this increase, average fertility in the low-fertility countries remains below replacement level over the whole projection period.

Small differences in fertility levels sustained over long periods have a major impact on the future size of the population. The low and high variants differ from the medium variant in that their fertility remains half a child below and half a child above that of the medium variant, respectively, during 2010-2100. As a result, they produce smaller and larger populations than the medium variant and the difference between the two increases over time. In 2050, for instance, the difference between the population projected by the high and low variants for the high-fertility countries amounts to 0.6 billion (2.96 billion vs. 2.32 billion), but by 2100 that difference expands to 3.3 billion (6.1 billion vs. 2.8 billion). Consequently, if the high-fertility countries of today fail to achieve the reductions of fertility projected in the medium variant, they may well see their overall population increase four or five-fold by the turn of the century instead of just tripling. Even with the reductions of fertility projected in the medium variant, the population of 34 of the 58 high-fertility countries would triple by 2100.

For the intermediate-fertility countries, the difference between the population produced by the high and low variants is also large, amounting to 1.1 billion in 2050 (4.3 billion in the high variant vs. 3.2 billion in the low variant) and grows to 3.8 billion in 2100 (5.8 billion vs. 2.0 billion).

Although the fertility of the intermediate-fertility countries has dropped markedly since the late 1960s (from 5.3 to 2.6 children per woman in 2005-2010), there is considerable uncertainty about whether all of them will continue to reduce their fertility to below-replacement level, as projected in the medium variant. If fertility for the intermediate-fertility countries remains above replacement level, they might still experience a doubling of their population by 2100, as projected in the high variant. The reduction of population projected by the low variant would result from very deep reductions of fertility, to well below 1.5 children per woman.

territory, city or any area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

For the low-fertility countries, fertility in the medium variant is projected to increase very slowly. This trend is consistent with the upward trend observed in many low-fertility countries in recent years. The future population of low-fertility countries is projected to range between 2.6 billion and 3.3 billion in 2050 and between 1.3 billion and 3.9 billion in 2100. The high values would be reached if the future fertility of low-fertility countries would rise above replacement level while still remaining generally below 2.5 children per woman. The low values would result from maintaining fertility well below 1.6 children per woman from 2010 to 2100. The persistence of very low fertility levels in the low-fertility countries would speed up population ageing and reductions of their populations.

Life expectancy is projected to increase in the three groups of countries considered. In 2005-2010, average life expectancy at birth was lowest among the high-fertility countries, at 56 years, mainly because many of them have generalized HIV/AIDS epidemics. Nevertheless, given the advances made in reducing the spread of the disease and in expanding the coverage of antiretroviral treatment, the projections assume a continued decline in mortality rates from HIV/AIDS as well as from other major causes of death. Therefore, the expectation of life among high-fertility countries rises to 69 years in 2045-2050 and to 77 in 2095-2100.

Among the intermediate-fertility countries, average life expectancy was 68 years in 2005-2010 and is projected to rise to 77 years in 2045-2050 and to 82 in 2095-2010. Low-fertility countries tend to have, as a group, the highest average life expectancy. It was estimated at 74 years in 2005-2010 and is projected to rise to 80 years in 2045-2050 and to 86 years in 2095-2100. Globally, life expectancy is projected to increase from 68 years in 2005-2010 to 81 in 2095-2100.

Because declining fertility and increasing longevity lead to population ageing, population ageing is fastest in the low-fertility countries. Today, 11 per cent of the population of low-fertility countries is aged 65 years or over and just 34 per cent is under age 25. By 2050, according to the medium variant, 26 per cent of their population will be aged 65 or over and just 24 per cent will be below age 25. However, because fertility is projected to increase over the projection period, by 2100 the proportion under 25 increases to 27 per cent and the proportion aged 65 or over rises by barely 2 percentage points to reach 28 per cent.

Population ageing is slower among the intermediate-fertility countries, but it results in a similar age structure of the population in 2100 as that of the low-fertility countries. The proportion of the population under age 25 passes from 47 per cent in 2010 to 26 per cent in 2100 and the proportion aged 65 or over rises from 6 per cent in 2010 to 26 per cent in 2100.

Population ageing is slowest among the high-fertility countries, which still have a very young population. In 2010, 62 per cent of their population was under age 25 and that proportion is projected to decline markedly to reach 48 per cent in 2050 and 35 per cent in 2100. At the same time, the proportion aged 65 or over is projected to rise from just over 3 per cent in 2010 to 6 per cent in 2050 and to 16 per cent in 2100.

For the full results of World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision, visit www.unpopulation.org

