

WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2004 REVISIONWORLD POPULATION WILL GROW FROM 6.5 BILLION IN 2005 TO 9.1 BILLION IN 2050

The world's population is expected to increase by 2.6 billion over the next 45 years, from 6.5 billion today to 9.1 billion in 2050. Almost all growth will take place in the less developed regions, where today's population of 5.3 billion is expected to swell to 7.8 billion in 2050. By contrast, the population of the more developed regions will remain mostly unchanged, at 1.2 billion.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs has prepared the official United Nations estimates and projections of the world's population since 1951. The 2004 Revision of the World Population Prospects represents the nineteenth revision. The 2004 Revision is the first to incorporate the full results of the 2000 round of national population censuses. It also takes into account the results of recent specialized surveys carried out in developing countries. These surveys provide both population and other data to assess progress made in achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The comprehensive review of past demographic trends and future prospects presented in the 2004 Revision provides the relevant demographic trends for the assessment of these goals. Key findings of the 2004 Revision can be summarized as follows:

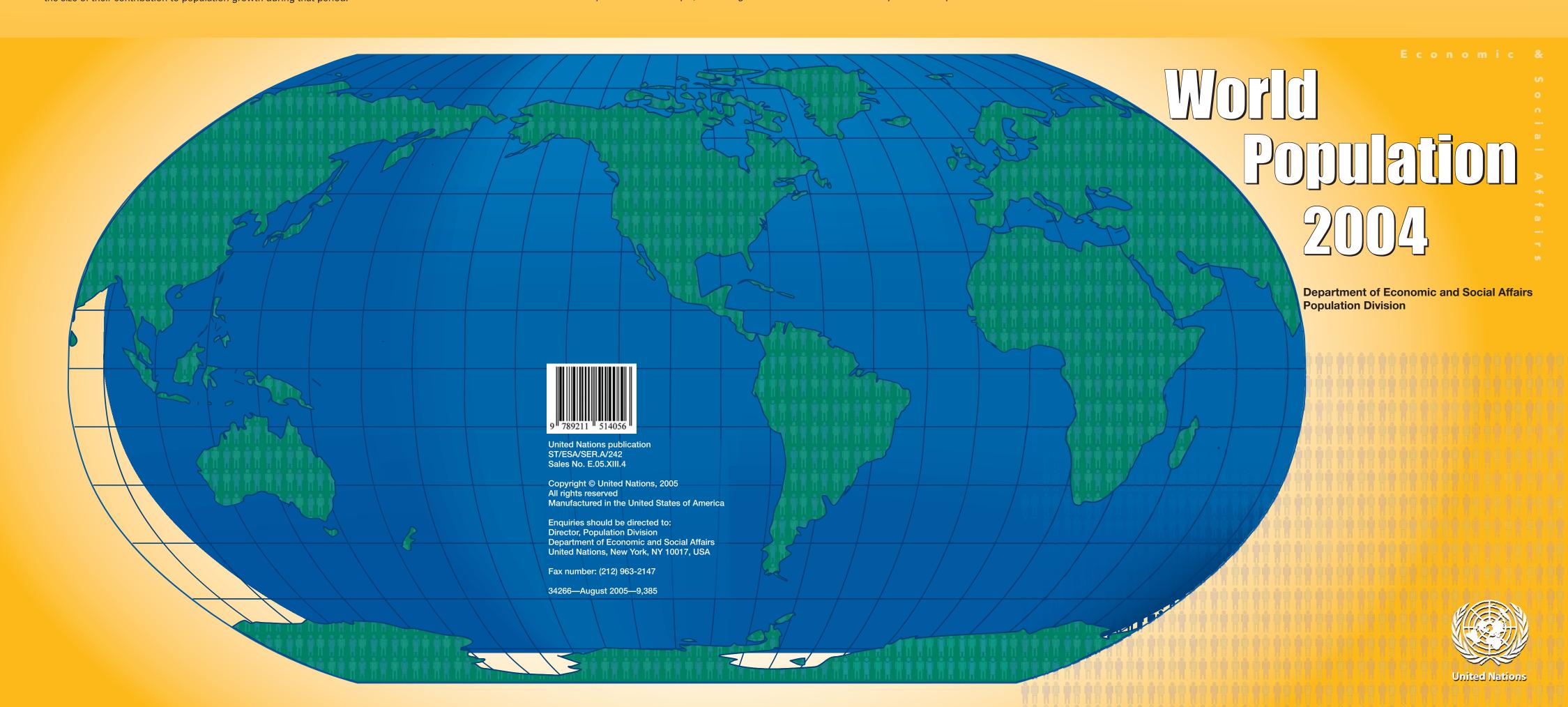
- (1) By July 2005, the world will have 6.5 billion inhabitants, 380 million more than in 2000 or a gain of 76 million annually. Despite the declining fertility levels projected over 2005-2050, world population is expected to reach 9.1 billion according to the medium variant and will still be adding 34 million persons annually by mid-century.
- (2) Today, 95 per cent of all population growth is absorbed by the developing world and 5 per cent by the developed world. By 2050, according to the medium variant, the population of the more developed countries as a whole would be declining slowly by about 1 million persons a year and that of the developing world would be adding 35 million annually, 22 million of whom would be absorbed by the least developed countries.
- (3) Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility takes. In the medium variant, fertility is projected to decline from 2.6 children per woman today to slightly over 2 children per woman in 2050. If fertility was to remain about half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.6 billion by 2050. A fertility path half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 7.6 billion by mid-century. That is, at the world level, continued population growth until 2050 is inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.
- (4) Because of its low and declining rate of growth, the population of developed countries as a whole is expected to remain virtually unchanged between 2005 and 2050, at about 1.2 billion. In contrast, the population of the 50 least developed countries is projected to more than double, passing from 0.8 billion in 2005 to 1.7 billion in 2050. Growth in the rest of the developing world is also projected to be robust, though less rapid, with its population rising from 4.5 billion to 6.1 billion between 2005 and 2050.
- (5) Very rapid population growth is expected to prevail in a number of developing countries, the majority of which are least developed. Between 2005 and 2050, population is projected to at least triple in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Timor-Leste and Uganda.
- (6) The population of 51 countries or areas, including Germany, Italy, Japan, the Baltic States and most of the successor countries of the former Soviet Union, is expected to be lower in 2050 than in 2005.
- (7) During 2005-2050, nine countries are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase: India, Pakistan, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh, Uganda, the United States of America, Ethiopia and China, listed according to the size of their contribution to population growth during that period.

- (8) In 2000-2005, fertility at the world level stood at 2.65 children per woman, about half that of 1950-1955 (5 children per woman). In the medium variant, global fertility is projected to decline further, to 2.05 children per woman by 2045-2050. Average world levels result from quite different trends by major development group. In developed countries as a whole, fertility is currently 1.56 children per woman and is projected to increase slowly to 1.84 children per woman in 2045-2050. In the least developed countries, fertility is 5 children per woman and is expected to drop by about half, to 2.57 children per woman by 2045-2050. In the rest of the developing world, fertility is already moderately low at 2.58 children per woman and is expected to decline further to 1.92 children per woman by mid-century, thus nearly converging to the fertility levels by then typical of the developed world. Realization of the fertility declines projected is contingent on access to family planning, especially in the least developed countries.
- (9) In 2000-2005, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 35 of the 148 developing countries, 30 of which are least developed countries, while the pace of decline in several countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South-central Asia has been slower than anticipated. Overall, the countries with high fertility account for 10 per cent of the world population. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement levels in 23 developing countries accounting for 25 per cent of the world population. This group includes China, where fertility during 2000-2005 is estimated at 1.7 children per woman.
- (10) Fertility levels in the 44 developed countries, which account for 19 per cent of world population, are currently very low. All except Albania have fertility below replacement level and 15, mostly located in Southern and Eastern Europe, have reached levels of fertility unprecedented in human history (below 1.3 children per woman). Since 1990-1995, fertility decline has been the rule among most developed countries. The few increases recorded, such as those in Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United States, have been small.
- (11) Global life expectancy at birth, which is estimated to have risen from 47 years in 1950-1955 to 65 years in 2000-2005, is expected to keep on rising to reach 75 years in 2045-2050. In the more developed regions, the projected increase is from 76 years today to 82 years by midcentury. Among the least developed countries, where life expectancy today is 51 years, it is expected to be 67 years in 2045-2050. Because many of these countries are highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the projected increase in life expectancy is dependent on the implementation of effective programmes to prevent and treat HIV infection. In the rest of the developing world, under similar conditions, life expectancy is projected to rise from 66 years today to 76 years by mid-century.
- (12) Mortality in Eastern Europe has been increasing since the late 1980s. In 2000-2005 life expectancy in the region, at 67.9 years, was lower than it had been in 1960-1965 (68.6 years). The Russian Federation and Ukraine are particularly affected by rises in mortality resulting partly from the spread of HIV.
- (13) Twenty-five years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the impact of the disease is evident in terms of increased morbidity and mortality and slower population growth. In Southern Africa, the region with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence, life expectancy has fallen from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 48 years in 2000-2005, and is projected to decrease further to 43 years over the next decade before a slow recovery starts. As a consequence, population growth in the region is expected to stall between 2005 and 2020. In Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the population is projected to decrease as deaths outnumber births. In most of the other developing countries affected by the epidemic, population growth will continue to be positive because their moderate or high fertility more than counterbalances the rise in mortality.
- (14) The primary consequence of fertility decline, especially if combined with increases in life expectancy, is population ageing, whereby the share of older persons in a population grows relative to that of younger persons. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 years or over is expected almost to triple, increasing from 672 million in 2005 to nearly 1.9 billion by 2050.

Whereas 6 out of every 10 of those older persons live today in developing countries, 8 out of every 10 will do so by 2050. An even more marked increase is expected in the number of the oldest-old (persons aged 80 years or over): from 86 million in 2005 to 394 million in 2050. In developing countries, the rise will be from 42 million to 278 million, implying that by 2050 most oldest-old will live in the developing world.

- (15) In developed countries, 20 per cent of today's population is aged 60 years or over, and by 2050 that proportion is projected to be 32 per cent. The elderly population in developed countries has already surpassed the number of children (persons aged 0-14), and by 2050 there will be 2 elderly persons for every child. In the developing world, the proportion of the population aged 60 or over is expected to rise from 8 per cent in 2005 to close to 20 per cent by 2050.
- (16) Increases in the median age, the age at which 50 per cent of the population is older and 50 per cent younger than that age, are indicative of population ageing. Today, just 11 developed countries have a median age above 40 years. By 2050, there will be 89 countries in that group, 45 in the developing world. Population ageing, which is becoming a pervasive reality in developed countries, is also inevitable in the developing world and will occur faster in developing countries.
- (17) Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. By 2050, about one in five countries is still projected to have a median age equal to or less than 30 years. The youngest populations will be found in least developed countries, 11 of which are projected to have median ages equal to or less than 23 years in 2050, including Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, the Niger and Uganda.
- (18) During 2005-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be 98 million, or an average of 2.2 million annually. The same number will leave the less developed regions. For the developed world, such a level of net migration will largely offset the expected excess of deaths over births during 2005-2050, which amounts to a loss of 73 million people. For the developing world, the 98 million emigrants represent scarcely less than 4 per cent of expected population growth.
- (19) In terms of annual averages for the period 2005-2050, the major net receivers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annually), Germany (202,000), Canada (200,000), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (130,000), Italy (120,000) and Australia (100,000). The major countries of net emigration are projected to be China (-327,000 annually), Mexico (-293,000), India (-241,000), the Philippines (-180,000), Indonesia (-164,000), Pakistan (-154,000) and Ukraine (-100,000).
- (20) Over the period 2000-2005, 74 countries were net receivers of migrants. In 64 of these countries, the net migration projected reinforces population growth, and in 7 countries it reverses the trend of population decline (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Slovakia and Slovenia). In three countries, the migration slows down population decline but does not reverse it (the Czech Republic, Hungary and the Russian Federation).
- In addition to this wallchart, the full results and analysis of the 2004 Revision will be issued in a series of three volumes and a set of three CD-ROMs. A population database containing the results is available on the United Nations Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org.

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World Population 2004

www.unpopulation.org

						Average annual rate of popu-	Crude birth	Crude death	Total fertility	Per- centage of all births to	Life expect-	Under- five mor- tality (deaths	Percei	ntage of	
		Aid-year populati (thousands)	on	Density (pop/km²)	Per- centage urban	lation change (per cent)	rate (per 1,000)	rate (per 1,000)	(chil- dren per woman)	women under age 20	ancy at birth (years)	per 1,000 live births)	Under age 15		
Country or area	2005 (1)	2015 (2)	2050 (3)	Mid	-2005 (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	5 (10)	(11)	(12)	Mid- (13)	-2005 (14)	
World	6 464 750	7 219 431	9 075 903	48	49	1.2	21	9	2.6	13	65	86	28	10	
More developed regions ^a	1 211 265	1 236 561	1 236 200	23	75	0.3	11	10	1.6	8	76	10	17	20	
Least developed countries ^c	5 253 484 759 389	5 982 871 951 610	7 839 702 1 735 368	63 37	43 28	1.4 2.4	24 38	9 14	2.9 5.0	13 18	63 51	94 160	31 42	5	
Africa	905 936	1 115 358	1 936 952	30	40	2.2	38	15	5.0	17	49	159	41	5	
Eastern Africa Burundi	287 707 7 548	362 790 10 617	678 716 25 812	46 271	27 11	2.4 3.0	41 44	17 19	5.6 6.8	16 7	46 43	158 187	44 45	5 4	
Comoros ¹	7 346	1 019	1 781	357	36	2.6	37	7	4.9	9	63	77	43	4	
Djibouti	793	930	1 547	34	85	2.1	36	13	5.1	8	53	140	41	5	
Eritrea	4 401	5 840	11 229	37	21	4.3	40	12	5.5	13	54	94	45	4	
Ethiopia	77 431	97 155	170 190	70	16	2.4	41	16	5.9	13	48	172	45	5	
Kenya	34 256	44 194	83 073	59	42	2.2	39	16	5.0	15	47	118	43	4	
Madagascar Malawi	18 606 12 884	23 813 15 998	43 508 29 452	32 109	27 17	2.8	40 45	12 22	5.4 6.1	17 19	55 40	131 184	44	<u>5</u>	
Mauritius ²	1 2 4 5	13 44	1 465	610	44	1.0	16	7	2.0	8	72	18	25	10	
Mozambique	19 792	23 513	37 604	25	38	2.0	40	20	5.5	14	42	182	44	5	
Réunion	785	886	1 092	313	92	1.6	20	5	2.5	8	75	10	27	10	
Rwanda	9 038	11 262	18 153	343	22	2.4	41	18	5.7	8	44	190	43	4	
Seychelles	81	88	99	177	50	0.9									
Somalia Uganda	8 228 28 816	10 970 41 918	21 329 126 950	13 120	36 12	3.2	46 50	18 16	6.4 7.1	23	46 47	211 139	44 50	4	
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	38 329	41 918	66 845	41	38	2.0	38	16	5.0	23 18	47	164	43	4 5	
Zambia	11 668	13 841	22 781	16	37	1.7	41	23	5.7	19	37	173	46	5	
Zimbabwe	13 010	13 804	15 805	33	36	0.6	30	23	3.6	21	37	117	40	5	
Middle Africa	109 641	143 346	303 349	17	38	2.6	46	20	6.2	22	43	204	46	5	
Angola	15 941	20 947	43 501	13	37	2.8	49	22	6.8	16	41	245	46	4	
Cameroon	16 322	19 040	26 891	34	53	1.9	36	17	4.6	19	46	163	41	6	
Central African Republic	4 038	4 647	6 747	6	44	1.3	38	22	5.0	20	39	176	43	6	
Chad	9 749	12 832	31 497	8	26	3.4	48	20	6.7	21	44	203	47	5	
Congo	3 999	5 441	13 721	12	54	3.0	44	13	6.3	18	52	108	47	5	
Dem. Republic of the Congo	57 549	78 016	177 271	25	33	2.8	49	20	6.7 5.9	25 23	43	212	47	4	
Equatorial Guinea Gabon	504 1 384	627 1 605	1 146 2 279	18 5	50 85	2.3	43 32	12	4.0	23	43 55	181 95	44	6	
Sao Tome and Principe	157	192	295	162	38	2.3	34	9	4.0	13	63	112	39	6	
Northern Africa	190 895	225 131	311 893	22	50	1.7	26	7	3.2	7	67	61	33	7	
Algeria	32 854	38 085	49 500	14	60	1.5	21 26	5	2.5	10	71	41	30	<u>6</u> 7	
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	74 033 5 853	88 175 7 018	125 916 9 553	74	42 87	1.9 2.0	23	6 4	3.0	2	70 73	21	30	6	
Morocco	31 478	36 152	46 397	70	59	1.5	23	6	2.8	6	70	46	31	7	
Sudan	36 233	44 035	66 705	14	41	1.9	33	11	4.4	9	56	119	39	6	
Tunisia	10 102	11 140	12 927	62	64	1.1	17	5	2.0	2	73	25	26	9	
Western Sahara	341	526	896	1	94	2.6	28	8	3.9	11	64	70	34	6	
Southern Africa	54 055	54 578	56 004	20	55	0.7	24	17	2.9	15	48	79	33	7	
Botswana	1 765	1 690	1 658	3	53	0.1	27	25	3.2	18	37	106	38	5	
Lesotho	1 795	1 744	1 601	59	18	0.1	28	24	3.6	9	37	123	39	7	
Namibia Carrella Africa	2 031	2 248	3 060	2	33	1.4	29	15	4.0	11	49	78	42	5	
South Africa Swaziland	47 432 1 032	47 902 992	48 660 1 026	39 59	58 24	0.8	24 30	16 27	2.8 4.0	15 9	49 33	74 143	33 41	<u>7</u>	
Western Africa	263 636	329 514	586 989	43	44	2.4	42	17	5.8	20	46	193	44	5	
Benin	8 439	11 217	22 123	75	44	3.2	42	13	5.9	18	54	161	44	4	
Burkina Faso	13 228	17 678	39 093	48	19	3.2	47	17	6.7	19	47	196	47	4	
Cape Verde	507	628	1 002	126	58	2.4	31	5	3.8	19	70	36	40	6	
Côte d'Ivoire	18 154	21 553	33 959	56	46	1.6	38	17	5.1	21	46	189	42	5	
Gambia	1 517	1 889	3 106	134	26	2.8	36	12	4.7	18	55	129	40	6	
Ghana	22 113	26 562	40 573	93	46	2.1	32	11	4.4	12	57	102	39	6	
Guinea Guinea-Bissau	9 402	11 890	22 987 5 312	38 44	36 36	3.0	42 50	14 20	5.9 7.1	24	54 45	166 211	44	<u>6</u> 5	
Liberia Cuinea-Bissau	1 586 3 283	2 133 4 381	10 653	29	48	1.4	50	21	6.8	25	45	211	48	4	
Mali	13 518	18 093	41 976	11	34	3.0	50	18	6.9	23	48	220	48	4	
Mauritania	3 069	3 988	7 497	3	64	3.0	42	14	5.8	13	52	156	43	5	
Niger	13 957	19 283	50 156	11	23	3.4	55	21	7.9	25	44	264	49	3	
Nigeria	131 530	160 931	258 108	142	48	2.2	42	19	5.8	20	43	200	44	5	
Saint Helena ³	5	5	6	40	36	-0.1									
Senegal Sierra Leans	11 658	14 538	23 108	59	51	2.4	37	12	5.0	13	56	133	43	5	
Sierra Leone Togo	5 525 6 145	6 897 7 847	13 786 13 544	77 108	40 36	4.1 2.7	47	24 12	6.5 5.4	21 15	41 54	290 137	43	<u>5</u> 5	
logo	0 143	7 047	13 344	100	30	2.1	40	12	5.4	13	54	137	43		
Asia	3 905 415	4 351 001	5 217 202	123	40	1.2	20	8	2.5	11	67	74	28	9	
Eastern Asia	1 524 380	1 604 611	1 586 704	130	45	0.6	13	7	1.7	1	73	38	21	12	
China Hana Kana SAP ⁵	1 315 844	1 392 980	1 392 307	137	41	0.6	14	7	1.7	1	71	41	21	11	
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 041	7 764	9 235	6 407	100	1.2	8	5	0.9	2	82	5	14	15	
China, Macao SAR ⁶ Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	460 22 488	493 23 299	520 24 192	17 699 187	99 62	0.7	7 16	11	0.8 2.0	3	80 63	8 59	16 25	11 11	
Japan	128 085	127 993	112 198	339	66	0.0	9	8	1.3		82	4	14	26	
Mongolia	2 646	2 988	3 625	2	57	1.2	23	7	2.4	14	64	85	30	6	
Republic of Korea	47 817	49 092	44 629	480	81	0.4	10	6	1.2	1	77	5	19	14	
South-central Asia	1 610 896	1 865 884	2 495 028	149	31	1.6	26	9	3.2	16	63	100	33	7	
Afghanistan	29 863	41 401	97 324	46	24	4.6	49	20	7.5	13	46	252	46	4	
Bangladesh	141 822	168 158	242 937	985	25	1.9	28	8	3.2	25	63	79	35	6	

Maldives	329	416	682	1 105	30	2.5	32	6	4.3	13	66	55	41	5
Nepal	27 133	32 747	51 172	184	16	2.1	30	9	3.7	21	61	88	39	6
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Bangladesh

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

2 163

69 515

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5 852

1 592 704

Bhutan

India

	Countries with mo	re than 100	millic	on inhabitants in 1950), 2005 and 2	2050 (p	oopulation in millions	5)		
	1950			2005		2050				
Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population	Rank	Country	Population		
1	China	555	1	China	1 316	1	India	1 593		
2	India	358	2	India	1 103	2	China	1 392		
3	United States of America	158	3	United States of America	298	3	United States of America	395		
4	Russian Federation	103	4	Indonesia	223	4	Pakistan	305		
			5	Brazil	186	5	Indonesia	285		
			6	Pakistan	158	6	Nigeria	258		
			7	Russian Federation	143	7	Brazil	253		
			8	Bangladesh	142	8	Bangladesh	243		
			9	Nigeria	132	9	Dem. Republic of the Cong	o 177		
			10	Japan	128	10	Ethiopia	170		
			11	Mexico	107	11	Mexico	139		
						12	Philippines	127		
						13	Uganda	127		
						14	Egypt	126		
						15	Viet Nam	117		
						16	Japan	112		
						17	Russian Federation	112		
						18	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	102		
						19	Turkey	101		

World More developed regions Less developed regions Least developed countries

						Average				Per-		Under- five			
						annual rate of	Crude	Crude	Total	centage of all	Life	mor-			
					Per-	popu- lation	birth	death	fertility	births to women	expect-	tality (deaths		itage of lation	
	Mi	d-year population		Density	centage	change	rate (per	rate (per	(chil- dren per	under	ancy at birth	per 1,000 live	Under	60 or	
		(thousands)		(pop/km²)	urban	(per cent)	1,000)	1,000)	woman)	age 20	(years)	births)	age 15		
Country or area	2005 (1)	2015	2050		- 2005	(6)	(7)	(8)	000-200 (9)	5 (10)	(11)	(12)	Mid- (13)	· 2005 (14)	
South-central Asia (cont.)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(0)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Pakistan	157 935	193 419	304 700	198	35	2.0	31	8	4.3	12	63	114	38	6	
Sri Lanka	20 743	22 293	23 554	316	21	0.9	16	6	2.0	6	74	20	24	11	
Tajikistan	6 507	7 605	10 423	45	24	1.1	29	8	3.8	6	64	116	39	5	
Turkmenistan	4 833	5 498	6 780	10	46	1.4	23	8	2.8	4	62	99	32	6	
Uzbekistan	26 593	30 651	38 665	59	36	1.5	24	7	2.7	9	66	70	33	6	
South-eastern Asia	555 815	623 401	752 254	124	44	1.4	21	7	2.5	10	67	53	30	8	
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	374 14 071	453 17 066	681 25 972	65 78	78 20	2.3	24 31	3 11	2.5 4.1	5 10	76 56	7 140	30	<u>5</u>	
Indonesia	222 781	246 813	284 640	117	48	1.3	21	7	2.4	13	67	54	28	8	
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5 924	7 306	11 586	25	22	2.3	36	13	4.8	14	54	141	41	5	
Malaysia	25 347	29 558	38 924	77	65	1.9	23	5	2.9	4	73	13	32	7	
Myanmar	50 519	54 970	63 657	75	31	1.1	21	10	2.5	5	60	112	29	8	
Philippines	83 054	96 840	127 068	277	63	1.8	26	5	3.2	8	70	34	35	6	
Singapore	4 326	4 815	5 213	6 333	100	1.5	10	5	1.4	2	79	4	20	12	
Thailand Timor-Leste	64 233 947	69 064 1 486	74 594 3 265	125 64	32 8	0.9 5.4	16 47	7 13	1.9 7.8	13 23	70 55	25 134	24 41	10 5	
Viet Nam	84 238	95 029	116 654	254	27	1.4	20	6	2.3	6	70	39	30	7	
Western Asia Armenia	214 323 3 016	257 105 2 970	383 216 2 506	44 101	66 64	2.1 -0.4	26	6 9	3.4 1.3	9 14	68 71	61 35	34 21	7 15	
Azerbaijan	8 411	9 083	9 631	97	50	0.6	16	7	1.9	10	67	91	26	9	
Bahrain	727	852	1 155	1 047	90	1.6	19	3	2.5	4	74	17	27	4	
Cyprus	835	927	1 174	90	69	1.2	12	7	1.6	3	79	7	20	17	
Georgia	4 474	4 183	2 985	64	51	-1.1	11	11	1.5	13	70	43	19	18	
Iraq	28 807	36 473	63 693	66	67	2.8	36	10	4.8	6	59	124	41	5	
Israel	6 725	7 838	10 403	304	92	2.0	21	6	2.9	3	80	6	28	13	
Jordan Kuwait	5 703 2 687	6 956 3 381	10 225 5 279	64 151	79 96	2.7 3.7	28 19	2	3.5 2.4	5 4	71 77	27 12	37 24	<u>5</u>	
Lebanon	3 577	3 965	4 702	344	88	1.0	19	7	2.3	7	72	26	29	10	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3 702	4 996	10 058	615	72	3.2	39	4	5.6	12	72	24	45	4	
Oman	2 567	3 173	4 958	8	79	1.0	26	3	3.8	10	74	18	34	4	
Qatar	813	972	1 330	74	92	5.9	19	3	3.0	3	73	14	22	3	
Saudi Arabia	24 573	30 828	49 464	11	88	2.7	29	4	4.1	6	72	27	37	5	
Syrian Arab Republic	19 043	23 802	35 935	103	50	2.5	29	4	3.5	8	73	21	37	5	
Turkey United Arab Emirates	73 193 4 496	82 640 5 588	101 208 9 056	93 54	67 85	1.4 6.5	21 16	7	2.5	10	69 78	49 10	29 22	2	
Yemen	20 975	28 480	59 454	40	26	3.1	41	9	6.2	14	60	95	46	4	
	20 7.0	20 .00	07.101											<u>_</u>	
Europe	728 389	721 111	653 323	32	73	_	10	12	1.4	7	74	11	16	21	
Eastern Europe	297 328	283 267	223 539	16	68	-0.5	10	14	1.3	11	68	19	15	18	
Belarus	9 755	9 218	7 017	47 70	72 70	-0.6	9	14 14	1.2	12	68 72	18	15	19 22	
Bulgaria Czech Republic	7 726 10 220	7 156 10 066	5 065 8 452	130	75	-0.7 -0.1	9	11	1.2	18	75	17 6	14 15	20	
Hungary	10 098	9 802	8 262	109	66	-0.3	9	13	1.3	7	73	11	16	21	
Poland	38 530	38 110	31 916	119	62	-0.1	9	10	1.3	6	74	10	16	17	
Republic of Moldova	4 206	4 114	3 312	124	46	-0.3	10	11	1.2	15	67	31	18	14	
Romania	21 711	20 871	16 757	91	55	-0.4	10	12	1.3	14	71	22	15	19	
Russian Federation	143 202	136 696	111 752	8	73	-0.5	10	15	1.3	12	65	22	15	17	
Slovakia Ukraine	5 401 46 481	5 385	4 612	110 77	58 67	<u>-1.1</u>	10	10 16	1.2	9	74 66	10 18	17 15	16 21	
		41 849	26 393												
Northern Europe	95 792	98 536	105 602	53	84	0.3	11	10	1.7	6	78	6	18	21	
Channel Islands ⁷ Denmark	149 5 431	155 5 560	171 5 851	766 126	31 86	0.4	10 12	10 11	1.4	2	78 77	6	16 19	19 21	
Estonia	1 330	1 292	1 119	29	70	-0.6	10	14	1.4	9	71	12	15	22	
Faeroe Islands	47	50	55	34	39	0.6									
Finland ⁸	5 249	5 359	5 329	16	61	0.3	11	10	1.7	3	78	5	17	21	
Iceland	295	319	370	3	93	0.9	14	6	2.0	5	81	4	22	16	
Ireland	4 148	4 674	5 762	59	60	1.7	15	8	1.9	4	78	7	20	15	
Isle of Man	77	76	1 470	134	52	-0.1		12	1.0		71	1.1		22	
Latvia Lithuania	2 307 3 431	2 191	1 678	36 53	66 67	-0.6 -0.4	9	13 12	1.3	8	71 72	14 12	15 17	23	
Norway ⁹	4 620	3 288 4 841	2 565 5 435	12	80	-0.4 0.5	12	10	1.3	2	79	5	20	20	
Sweden	9 041	9 315	10 054	20	83	0.3	11	10	1.6	2	80	4	17	23	
United Kingdom	59 668	61 417	67 143	246	89	0.3	11	10	1.7	8	78	6	18	21	
Southern Europe	149 389	150 881	138 716	113	66	0.4	10	10	1.3	3	78	9	15	23	
Albania	3 130	3 325	3 458	109	45	0.4	17	6	2.3	4	74	34	27	12	
Andorra	67	68	58	143	91	0.4									
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 907	3 893	3 170	76	45	0.3	10	9	13	9	74	16	17	19	



INU
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 designations "more developed" and "less developed" regions are
intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judge-
ment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the develop-
ment process. The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as
appropriate, to territories or areas.

3 907

4 551

11 120

58 093

10 495

10 503

43 064

2 034

185 879

82 689

1 967

28

28

4 454

11 233

10 827

10 416

1 942

44 372

2 055

188 427

82 513

185 467

28

60

66

0.2

1.1 10

0.2 9 10

97 0.2 11 10 1.7

77 0.4 12 9 1.9

4 654 100

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Serbia and Montenegro

TFYR Macedonia¹

Western Europe

Croatia

Gibraltar

Greece

Italy

Malta

Portugal

Slovenia

Spain

Austria

Belgium

France

Germany

San Marino

Holy See¹

appropriate, to territories or areas.

The figures presented are from the medium variant of *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Versions of the data in digital form can be purchased. For more information contact the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA; fax number: (212) 963-2147.

Three dots (...) indicate that data are not available.

An em dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or very small.

aMore developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern

bLess developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

CThe group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations

General Assembly in 2003, comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola,

Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde,

America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

0.3 10 9 1.3 9 74 16 17 19

0.3 9 10 1.3 3 78 8 14 23

0.5 10 8 1.5 6 78 8 18 19

0.5 11 11 1.5 6 77 7 16 22

9 11 1.3

9 10 1.2

1.6

1.4

88 0.1 9 10 1.3 4 79 6 14 25

10 10

5 75 8 16 22

3 79 6 14 21

4 79 6 16 23

2 79 6 17 22

4 79 5 18 21

80-84 75-79

70-74

0-4

With AIDS

²Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
 For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

 ⁵ As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
 ⁶ As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region

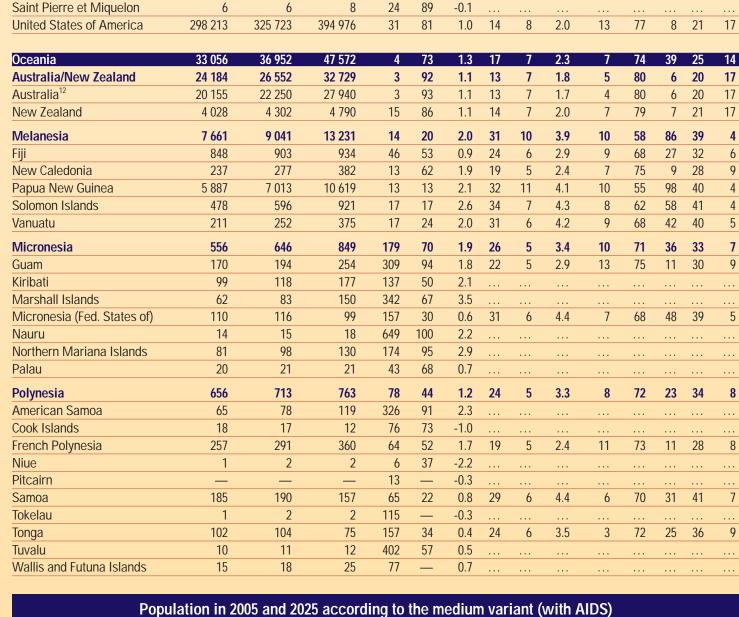
(SAR) of China.

⁷ Including the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

8 Including Åland Islands.
 9 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Island.
 10 Refers to the Vatican City State.

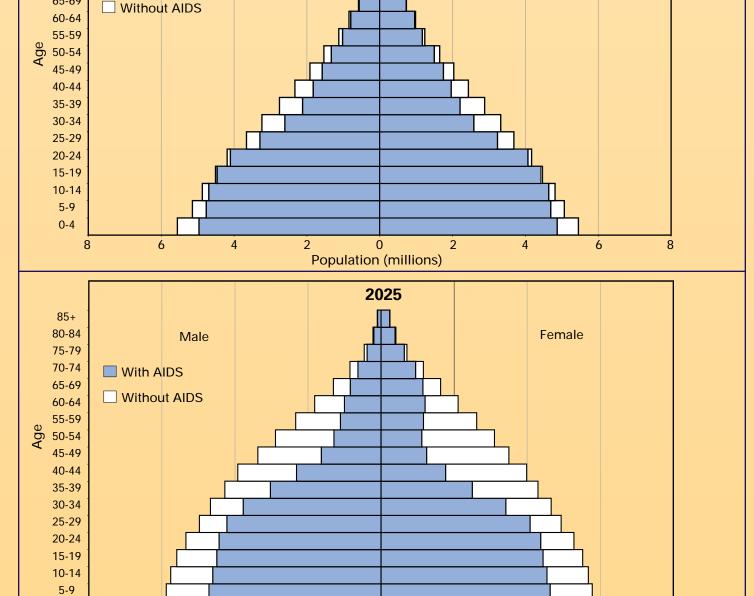
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

rate of Crude Crude Total popu-birth death fertility lation rate rate (chilof all Life tality Percentage of births to expect- (deaths population women ancy Country or area (1) Caribbean 39 129 Anguilla 81 Antigua and Barbuda Aruba 323 Bahamas 270 Barbados British Virgin Islands 22 Cayman Islands 45 Cuba 11 269 11 437 9 749 0.3 12 Dominica 79 Dominican Republic 8 895 10 124 103 Grenada Guadeloupe 448 472 Haiti 8 528 9 751 12 996 1.4 30 4.0 Jamaica 2 651 Martinique Montserrat **Netherlands Antilles** Puerto Rico 3 955 Saint Kitts and Nevis 43 Saint Lucia 161 119 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 124 1 305 Trinidad and Tobago 1 338 Turks and Caicos Islands 26 30 112 United States Virgin Islands Central America 147 029 167 528 Belize 270 321 Costa Rica 4 327 4 983 El Salvador 6 881 8 017 Guatemala 12 599 7 205 12 776 Honduras 107 029 119 146 139 015 Mexico 22 Nicaragua 5 487 3 232 Panama South America 375 187 Argentina 38 747 Bolivia 9 182 14 908 Brazil 186 405 209 401 Chile 16 295 Colombia 45 600 Ecuador 13 228 47 63 1.4 23 2.6 25 4 3.4 76 751 Guyana 38 0.2 22 Paraguay Peru Suriname 449 3 77 0.7 21 3 463 3 676 4 043 20 93 0.7 17 9 2.3 15 75 15 24 17 Uruguay 26 749 31 330 41 991 29 88 1.8 23 5 2.7 20 73 29 31 Venezuela 3 81 1.0 11 7 1.5 5 80 6 18 18 Canada 35 051 42 844 Greenland 83 0.3



and the No-AIDS scenario, by sex and age group, seven most affected countries

Female



Population (millions)