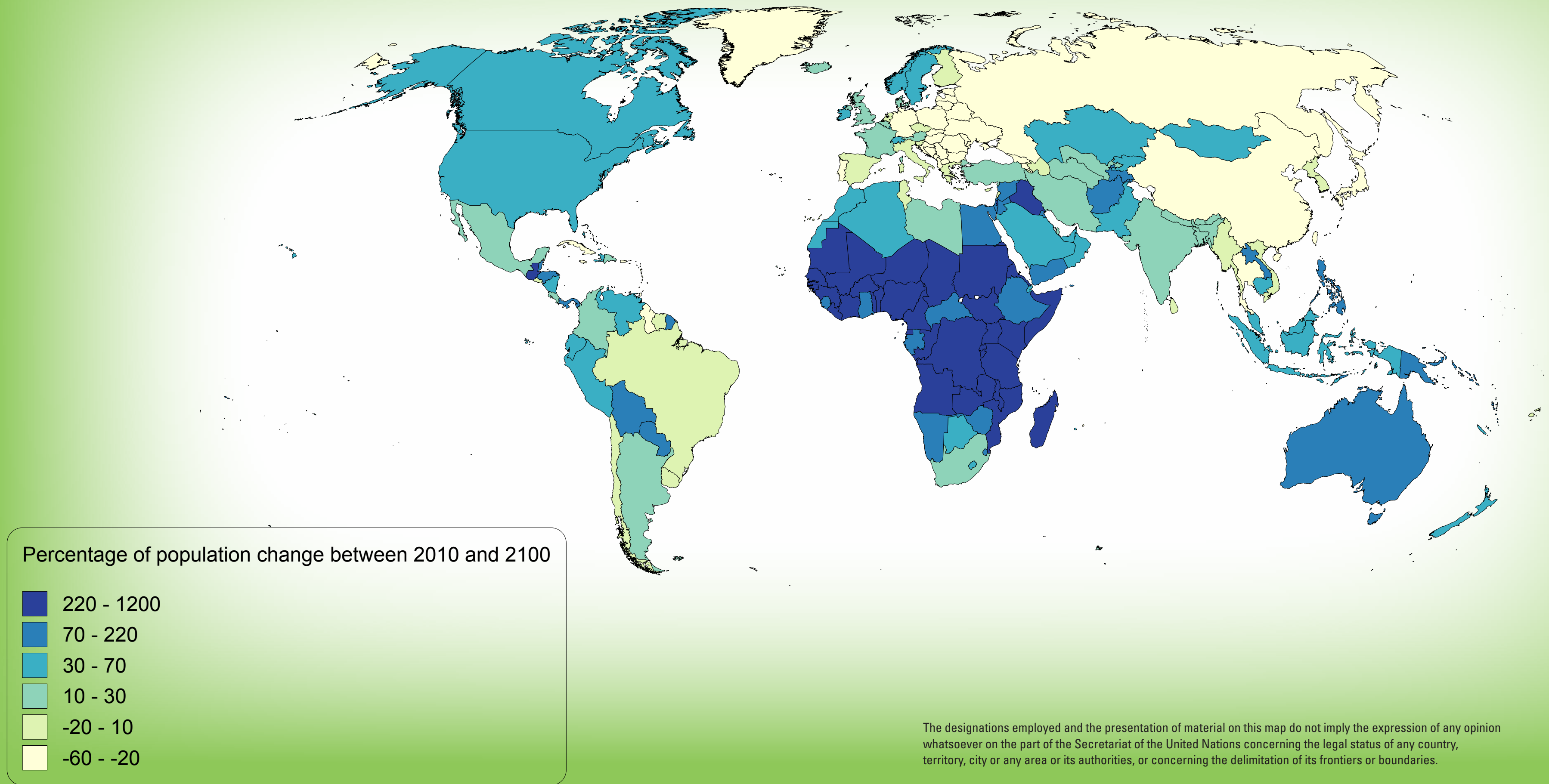




World Population 2012

	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density (population per sq km)	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change (percentage)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility (children per woman)	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among births to women aged 15-49	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of population	
Country or area	2050	2100	Mid-2013	Percentage urban										2013	2050
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
World	7 162 119	9 550 945	10 853 849	52	53	1.2	20	8	2.5	11	69	59	26	12	
More developed regions ^a	1 252 805	1 303 110	1 284 035	24	78	0.4	11	10	1.7	6	77	8	16	23	
Less developed regions ^b	5 909 315	8 247 835	9 569 814	71	48	1.4	22	8	2.7	11	67	65	28	9	
Least developed countries ^c	898 433	1 810 590	2 927 745	42	29	2.3	35	10	4.5	16	58	112	40	5	
Other less developed countries ^d	5 010 882	6 437 244	6 642 069	81	51	1.2	20	7	2.4	10	69	51	26	10	
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 492 648	6 832 686	8 462 323	61	46	1.6	25	8	3.1	13	65	73	32	8	
Sub-Saharan Africa ^e	900 633	2 074 446	3 815 646	40	38	2.7	40	13	5.4	16	53	126	43	5	
Africa	1 110 635	2 393 175	4 184 577	36	40	2.5	37	12	4.9	15	56	116	41	5	
Eastern Africa	373 202	869 221	1 557 309	53	24	2.8	39	11	5.4	15	56	102	44	5	
Burundi	10 163	26 691	56 285	365	11	3.4	45	14	6.5	4	51	151	45	4	
Comoros	735	1 508	2 538	395	28	2.6	38	10	5.1	7	60	100	42	5	
Djibouti	873	1 244	1 300	38	77	1.4	29	10	3.8	4	59	98	34	6	
Eritrea	6 333	14 314	21 761	54	22	3.4	39	8	5.2	11	60	72	43	4	
Ethiopia	94 101	187 573	243 416	85	18	2.7	36	9	5.3	13	59	92	43	5	
Kenya	44 354	97 173	160 423	76	25	2.7	38	10	4.8	15	57	90	42	4	
Madagascar	22 925	55 498	105 128	39	34	2.8	36	8	4.8	20	62	67	42	5	
Malawi	16 363	41 203	84 986	138	16	3.0	42	13	5.8	21	52	136	45	5	
Mauritius ¹	1 244	1 231	983	610	42	0.3	12	7	1.6	11	73	15	20	14	
Mayotte	222	466	656	594	50	3.1	34	2	4.3	15	78	7	45	4	
Mozambique	25 834	59 929	112 018	32	32	2.6	42	16	5.6	20	48	136	45	5	
Réunion	875	1 125	1 150	349	95	1.3	18	5	2.4	10	78	7	25	13	
Rwanda	11 777	25 378	36 217	447	20	2.8	38	9	5.1	6	60	92	43	4	
Seychelles	93	100	87	204	54	0.9	19	7	2.3	12	72	13	22	11	
Somalia	10 496	27 076	53 966	16	39	2.6	46	14	7.1	14	53	147	47	4	
South Sudan	11 296	24 760	39 267	18	18	4.2	38	14	5.4	13	52	143	42	5	
Uganda	37 579	104 078	204 596	156	16	3.4	46	11	6.4	18	55	102	48	4	
United Republic of Tanzania ²	49 253	129 417	275 624	52	28	2.9	42	11	5.6	17	57	92	45	5	
Zambia	14 539	44 206	124 302	19	40	2.8	43	14	5.9	17	51	122	47	4	
Zimbabwe	14 150	26 254	32 608	36	40	0.6	33	15	3.9	14	47	76	39	6	
Middle Africa	135 750	316 111	546 195	21	42	2.9	44	16	6.2	17	50	174	45	4	
Angola	21 472	54 324	97 337	17	61	3.3	48	16	6.5	21	50	171	48	4	
Cameroon	22 254	48 599	82 393	47	53	2.6	40	13	5.2	18	53	131	43	5	
Central African Republic	4 616	8 491	11 851	7	40	1.9	36	17	4.8	16	46	172	40	6	
Chad	12 825	33 516	63 286	10	22	3.1	49	16	6.9	20	49	172	48	4	
Congo	4 448	10 577	21 322	13	65	3.0	39	12	5.1	17	56	114	43	5	
Dem. Republic of the Congo	67 514	155 291	262 134	29	35	2.8	45	17	6.5	16	48	194	45	5	
Equatorial Guinea	757	1 623	2 419	27	40	2.9	38	15	5.4	17	50	165	39	5	
Gabon	1 672	3 302	4 884	6	87	2.4	33	10	4.3	18	61	77	38	7	
São Tomé and Príncipe	193	388	568	200	64	2.8	38	7	4.5	11	65	67	42	5	
Northern Africa	210 002	318 729	368 932	25	52	1.7	25	7	3.1	9	68	48	31	8	
Algeria	39 208	54 522	54 887	16	75	1.7	23	6	2.7	2	70	36	28	7	
Egypt	82 056	121 798	135 200	82	44	1.7	25	7	3.0	10	70	30	31	9	
Libya	6 202	8 350	7 639	4	78	1.5	23	4	2.7	1	74	19	29	7	
Morocco	33 008	42 884	42 726	74	58	1.0	20	6	2.4	8	70	39	28	8	
Sudan	37 964	77 138	116 141	15	33	2.4	36	9	4.8	15	61	93	41	5	
Tunisia	10 997	13 192	11 556	67	67	1.1	18	6	2.1	2	75	20	23	11	
Western Sahara	567	844	783	2	82	3.7	23	6	2.6	6	66	56	27	5	
Southern Africa	60 425	74 562	76 762	23	60	1.3	23	15	2.6	14	52	73	30	8	
Botswana	2 021	2 780	3 025	3	63	1.0	25	17	2.9	12	47	51	34	6	
Lesotho	2 074	2 818	3 183	68	29	0.8	28	17	3.4	19	46	105	36	6	
Namibia	2 303	3 744	4 263	3	40	1.4	28	9	3.4	15	60	56	36	5	
South Africa	52 776	63 405	64 135	43	63	1.3	22	15	2.6	14	52	72	29	9	
Swaziland	1 250	1 815	2 156	72	21	1.5	31	15	3.8	18	47	114	38	5	
Western Africa	331 255	814 552	1 635 380	54	46	2.7	41	14	5.7	16	52	137	44	5	
Benin	10 323	22 137	32 944	92	46	3.0	39	10	5.3	14	58	116	43	5	
Burkina Faso	16 935	40 932	75 274	62	28	2.9	44	13	6.1	16	54	157	46	4	
Cape Verde	499	636	552	124	64	0.4	22	5	2.6	23	73	26	30	7	
Côte d'Ivoire	20 316	42 339	76 180	63	53	1.7	36	15	4.9	18	49	123	41	5	
Gambia	1 849	4 866	8 423	164	58	3.1	44	11	5.8	14	57	109	46	4	
Ghana	25 905	45 670	57 210	109	53	2.5	33	10	4.2	11	60	84	38	5	
Guinea	11 745	24 466	35 768	48	36	2.5	39	13	5.4	21	54	139	42	5	
Guinea-Bissau	1 704	3 504	5 628	47	45	2.2	39	13	5.3	17	53	168	41	5	
Liberia	4 294	9 392	15 905	39	49	3.8	39	10	5.2	19	58	100	43	5	
Mali	15 302	45 168	100 751	12	36	3.2	48	15	6.8	19	53	187	47	4	
Mauritania	3 890	7 921	12 397	4	42	2.7	36	9	5.0	12	61	114	40	5	
Niger	17 831	69 410	203 781	14	18	3.7	50	13	7.6	21	56	149	50	4	
Nigeria	173 615	440 355	913 834	188	51	2.7	42	15	6.0	15	50	142	44	4	
Saint Helena ³	4	5	4	34	39	-2.0	
Senegal	14 133	32 933	58 180	72	43	2.8	39	8	5.1	14	62	82	44	5	
Sierra Leone	6 092	10 296	13 890	85	40	2.3	40	19	5.2	16	44	202	42	4	
Togo	6 817	14 521	24 659	120	39	2.6	38	12	4.9	13	55	116	42	4	
Asia	4 298 723	5 164 061	4 711 514	135	46	1.1	18	7	2.3	9	70	46	25	11	
Eastern Asia	1 620 807	1 605 341	1 261 446	137	58	0.6	13	7	1.6	3	76	20	18	15	
China ⁴	1 385 567	1 384 977	1 085 631	144	53	0.6	13	7	1.6	3	74	21	18	14	
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 204	8 004	6 876	6 555	100	0.4	9	6	1.0	1	82	3	12	20	
China, Macao SAR ⁶	566	797	818	21 784	100	2.7	9	5	0.9	1	79	7	12	13	
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	24 895	27 076	25 000	207	61	0.6	15	9	2.0	0	68	35	22	13	
Japan	127 144	108 329	84 471	336	93	0.1	9	9	1.3	1	83	4	13	32	
Mongolia	2 839	3 753	3 937	2	70	1.4	22	7	2.4	5	66	37	27	6	
Republic of Korea	49 263	51 034	40 548	495	84	0.6	10	5	1.2	1	80	6	15	17	
Other non-specified areas	23 330	21 371	14 166	645	74	0.4	10	6	1.3	2	78	7	15	17	
South-eastern Asia ⁷	1 813 416	2 398 180	2 291 182	168	34	1.4	23	8	2.7	11	66	64	30	8	
Central Asia	64 370	86 154	87 733	16	41	1.3									

World map: Projected population growth, 2010–2100



World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision

KEY FINDINGS

1. In July 2013, the world population will reach 7.2 billion, 648 million more than in 2005 or an average gain of 81 million persons annually. Even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline, the world population is still expected to reach 9.6 billion in 2050 and 10.9 billion in 2100, according to the medium-variant projection.

2. **Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility will take.** In the medium variant, global fertility declines from 2.53 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.24 children per woman in 2045-2050 and 1.99 children per woman in 2095-2100. If fertility were to remain, on average, half a child above the levels projected in the medium variant, world population would reach 10.9 billion by 2050 and 16.6 billion by 2100. A fertility path half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 8.3 billion by mid-century and 6.8 billion by the end of the century. Consequently, population growth until 2050 is almost inevitable even if the decline of fertility accelerates.

3. In the more developed regions, fertility has increased slightly in recent years, with an estimated level of 1.66 children per woman in 2005-2010. As a result of slightly higher projected fertility and a sustained net in-migration averaging 2.4 million annually from 2013 to 2050, the population of the more developed regions is still expected to increase slightly from 1.25 billion in 2013 to 1.3 billion in 2050 and then to fall back to about 1.28 billion by 2100.

4. The 49 least developed countries (LDCs) as a whole still have the fastest growing population in the world, at 2.3 per cent per year. Although this rate of increase is expected to slow significantly over the next decades, the population of the LDCs is projected to double by mid-century, from 898 million in 2013 to 1.8 billion in 2050, further increasing to 2.9 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 5.0 billion in 2013 to 6.4 billion 2050 and then to 6.6 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, 23 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over and that proportion is projected to reach 32 per cent in 2050 and 34 per cent 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 the number of older persons in developed countries will be nearly twice the number of children; by 2100, that ratio will be closer to 2.2.

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, 9 per cent of the population today is aged 60 years or over, but that proportion will more than double by 2050, reaching 19 per cent that year, and triple by 2100, reaching 27 per cent.

7. Globally, the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to more than triple by 2100, increasing from 841 million in 2013 to 2 billion in 2050 and close to 3 billion in 2100. Furthermore, already 66 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 population, the number of persons grows faster and faster the higher the age range considered. Thus, whereas the number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to more than triple by 2100, that of persons aged 80 or over is projected to increase almost seven-fold by 2100, increasing from 120 million in 2013 to 392 million in 2050, and 830 million in 2100. Today, just over half of all persons aged 80 and over live in developing countries, but that share is expected to reach 68 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.

10. **High population growth rates prevail in many developing countries, most of which are on the UN's list of 49 least developed countries (LDCs).** Between 2013 and 2100, the populations of 35 countries, most of them LDCs, could triple or more. Among them, the populations of Burundi, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are projected to increase at least five-fold by 2100.

11. In sharp contrast, the populations of 43 countries or areas are expected to decrease between 2013 and 2050; of these, 40 are expected to continue to decrease between 2050 and 2100. Several countries are expected to see their populations decline by more than 15 per cent by 2050, including Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cuba, Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, and Ukraine.

12. Half of all population growth is concentrated in a small number of countries. During 2013-2100, eight countries are expected to account for over half of the world's projected population increase: Nigeria, India, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger, Uganda, Ethiopia and the United States of America, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.

13. Fertility has continued to fall in the vast majority of countries in the less developed regions. Among countries with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2013, the number of developing countries with high fertility (5 children or more per woman) declined from 58 in 1990-1995 to 31 in 2005-2010, and their share of the world population dropped from 13 per cent to 9 per cent. Over the same period, the number of developing countries with fertility levels below replacement increased from 14 to 32.

14. 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 90,000 inhabitants in 2013, 41 and 43 had below-replacement fertility in 1990-1995 and 2005-2010, respectively. However, between the 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, 36 developed countries experienced slight increases in fertility. For the more developed regions as a whole, total fertility increased from 1.58 to 1.66 children per woman between those two periods. Yet, in 2005-2010, 26 developed countries, including Japan and most of the countries in Southern and Eastern Europe, still had fertility levels below 1.5 children per woman.

15. In 2005-2010, the 75 countries with below-replacement fertility accounted for 48 per cent of the world's population. The most populous countries with below replacement fertility are China, the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Viet Nam, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Thailand, in order of population size.

16. Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.53 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 2.24 in 2045-2050 and to 1.93 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 1.85 in 2045-2050 and 1.93 in 2095-2100. A major reduction of fertility is projected for the group of least developed countries (from 4.53 to 2.87 children per woman in 2045-2050 and to 2.11 in 2095-2100) and the fertility of the rest of the developing world is expected to drop from 2.40 children per woman currently to 2.09 in 2045-2050 and 1.93 in 2095-2100, thus converging to the fertility levels expected for the more developed countries by the end of the century.

17. 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 36 years between 2013 and 2050 and to 41 years in 2100. The median age is higher in countries or regions that have been experiencing low fertility for a long time. Europe today has the oldest population, with a median age of 41 years in 2013, which is expected to reach 46 years in 2050 and then 47 years in 2100.

18. Countries where fertility remains high and has declined only moderately will experience the slowest population ageing. The median age for the least developed countries as a whole is below 20 years in 2013. It is projected to reach 26 years in 2050 and 36 years in 2100.

19. Increasing longevity also contributes to population ageing. Globally, life expectancy at birth is projected to rise from 69 years in 2005-2010 to 76 years in 2045-2050 and to 82 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 89 years in 2095-2100, while in the less developed regions the increase is expected to be from 67 years in 2005-2010 to 75 years by mid-century and 81 years by the end of the century.

20. Life expectancy remains low in the least developed countries, at just 58 years in 2005-2010. Although it is projected to reach 70 years in 2045-2050 and 78 years in 2095-2100, realizing such an increase is contingent on reducing the spread of HIV and combating successfully other infectious diseases as well as non-communicable diseases. Similar challenges must be confronted if the projected increase of life expectancy in the rest of the developing countries, from under 69 years today to 76 years by mid-century and to 82 year by the end of the century, is to be achieved.

21. The 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, 21 per cent of all children born worldwide did not reach their fifth birthday. By 2005-2010, this rate had fallen to 59 deaths per 1,000 births. However, this rate in least developed regions still remains at a relatively high level, around 112 deaths per 1,000 births in 2005-2010, falling from 172 deaths per 1,000 births in 1990-95.

22. Among the more developed regions, Eastern Europe has the lowest life expectancy and has experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth since the late 1980s. In 2005–2010 life expectancy in the region increased somewhat but at 69.5 years it was almost the same as it had been in 1970–1975 (69.2 years). Despite having recorded some recovery since the late 1990s, Belarus, the 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 global health concern, adult HIV prevalence reached a peak over the past decade in most countries that are highly affected by the epidemic; 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 62 years in 1990-1995 to 52 years in 2005-2010 and is only recently beginning to increase. Nevertheless, life expectancy in the region is not expected to recover to the level where it was in the early 1990s until the year 2030.

24. Given the low fertility prevailing in developed countries, deaths are expected to exceed births for the foreseeable future. Consequently, the population of the more developed regions will decrease if the excess of deaths over births is not counterbalanced by a net migration gain. During 2010-2050, the net number of international migrants to more developed regions is projected to be about 96 million, whereas the excess of deaths over births is projected to be 33 million, implying an overall growth of about 63 million.

25. In terms of annual averages, the major net receivers of international migrants during 2010-2050 are projected to be the United States of America (1,000,000 annually), Canada (205,000), the United Kingdom (172,500), Australia (150,000), Italy (131,250), the Russian Federation (127,500), France (106,250) and Spain (102,500). The major countries of net emigration are projected to be Bangladesh (-331,000 annually), China (-300,000), India (-284,000), Mexico (-210,000), Pakistan (-170,000), Indonesia (-140,000) and the Philippines (-92,500). Economic and demographic asymmetries across countries that may persist are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration within the medium-term future.

For the results of *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, visit www.unpopulation.org or contact the office of Director, Population Division, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, tel.: +1-212-963-3179, fax: +1-212- 963-2147.

