

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE.....	iii
EXPLANATORY NOTES.....	vii
INTRODUCTION.....	1

BOXES

<i>No.</i>		
1.	The World at Six Billion: Highlights	3
2.	World population growth	4
3.	World population milestones.....	8
4.	An older world.....	30

FIGURES

<i>No.</i>		
1.	Long-term world population growth, 1750-2050	7
2.	World population growth rates: past estimates and medium-, high- and low-fertility variants, 1950-2050	10
3.	Population pyramids, 1999 and 2050	34
4.	Percentage of world population under 15, aged 60 or older, and aged 80 or older, 1970-2150	35

TABLES

<i>No.</i>		
1.	World population growth from year 0 to near stabilization.....	5
2.	Population of the world and its major areas, 1750-2150.....	6
3.	Population size and components of growth by major area, 1995-2000.....	9
4.	Current levels of population growth, mortality, fertility and contraceptive use, by major areas	11
5.	Population of the countries of the world and their ranking by size, 1999 and 2050.....	12
6.	Countries with a population of 100 million or more 1950, 1999 and 2050.....	19
7.	Countries or areas whose population is expected to at least double between 1999 and 2050	20
8.	Countries or areas whose population is expected to decline between 1999 and 2050.....	22
9.	Population density of countries of the world, 1999 and 2050	23
10.	Median age and per cent aged 60 or older by major area, 1950, 1999 and 2050	31
11.	Percentage of older persons who are women by major area, 1999	32
12.	Percentage currently married among those aged 60 or older, by major area, 1990s	33
13.	Potential support ratio by major area, 1999 and 2050.....	36

<i>No.</i>		<i>Page</i>
14.	Countries with highest level of HIV prevalence, 1997.....	37
15.	Years of life expectancy lost due to AIDS, 1995-2000 and 2010-2015.....	38
16.	Expected population loss due to AIDS, 2000 and 2015.....	39
17.	Expected effect of the AIDS epidemic on population growth rates, 2000-1025.....	40
18.	Ten most populous countries, 1999 and 2050.....	41
19.	Ten countries or areas with largest land area, 1999.....	42
20.	Ten countries or areas with the highest and lowest population density, 1999.....	43
21.	Ten top contributors to world population growth, 1995-2000.....	44
22.	Ten countries or areas with fastest and slowest rates of natural increase, 1995-2000.....	45
23.	Ten countries or areas with highest and lowest population sex ratio, 1999.....	46
24.	Ten oldest and ten youngest countries in the world, 1999 and 2050.....	47
25.	Ten countries with highest and lowest potential support ratio, 1999 and 2050.....	48
26.	Ten countries or areas with highest and lowest population fertility, 1995-2000.....	49
27.	Ten countries or areas with highest and lowest life expectancy at birth, 1995-2000.....	50
28.	Ten countries or areas with highest and lowest infant mortality, 1995-2000.....	51
29.	Ten countries or areas with the greatest in-migration and greatest out-migration 1970-1995.....	52
30.	Ten most and least urbanized countries or areas in the world, 1999.....	53
31.	Ten largest urban agglomerations in the world, 1999.....	54
32.	Government policies on the rate of population growth by major area, 1996.....	55
33.	Government policies on the level of fertility by major area, 1996.....	56
34.	Government policies on providing access to contraceptive methods by major area, 1996.....	57
35.	Government views on the acceptability of mortality level by major area, 1996.....	58
36.	Grounds on which abortion is permitted, by major area, 1999.....	59
37.	Government policies on the level of immigration (permanent settlement) by major area, 1996....	60
38.	Government policies on the level of imigraiton by major area, 1996.....	61
39.	Government policies on internal migration, 1996.....	62
	 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	 63

Explanatory notes

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Various symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report, as follows:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

An em dash (—) indicates that the population is less than 500 persons.

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 beginning year to 1 July of the end year.

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

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. Those major areas are further divided geographically into 21 regions. In addition, the regions are classified as belonging, for statistical convenience, to either of two general groups: more developed and less developed regions. The less developed regions include all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The more developed regions comprise Northern America, Japan, Europe and Australia/New Zealand.

The group of least developed countries currently comprises 48 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.