Population Division
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Secretariat

The World at Six Billion

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NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of 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, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The designations "developed" and "developing" countries and "more developed" and "less developed" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

The term "country" as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate to territories or areas.

PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance to the United Nations General Assembly, Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development on population and development issues and undertakes regular studies on population levels and trends, population estimates and projections, population policies and population and development interrelationships.

In particular, the Population Division is concerned with the following substantive areas: patterns of mortality, fertility and international and internal migration, including levels and trends, their causes and consequences, and socio-economic, geographic and gender differentials; spatial distribution of population between urban and rural areas and among cities; estimates and projections of population size, age and sex structure, spatial distribution and demographic indicators for all countries of the world; population and development policies at the national and international levels; and the relationship between socio-economic development and population change.

The work of the Population Division is published in a variety of formats, including electronically, in order to meet the needs of diverse audiences. These publications and materials used by Governments, national and international organisations, research institutions and individuals engaged in social and economic planning, research and training, and by the general public.

According to United Nations estimates, world population reaches the six billion mark on 12 October 1999. *The World at Six Billion* was prepared in response to the widespread global attention to this historic milestone. *The World at Six Billion* provides in tabular and graphic form salient characteristics of past, current and future world population growth. The publication is based largely on the publications and databases of the Population Division, including the official United Nations world population estimates and projections, prepared and biennially updated by the Population Division for the United Nations system. These publications are greatly facilitated by the cooperation that the Population Division receives from the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system. The Population Division is particularly grateful to the Statistical Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The set of references used when compiling this publication is given in the Bibliography section at the end of the volume.

The World at Six Billion, as well as other population information, may also be accessed on the Population Division POPIN World Wide Web site at *www.popin.org*. To discuss this publication, or population issues in general, please contact Mr. Joseph Chamie, Director, Population Division, United Nations, New York 10017, USA, at telephone (212) 963-3179, fax (212) 963-2147, or e-mail to *population@un.org*.

CONTENTS

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.

INTRODUCTION

According to the latest United Nations population estimates, world population reaches the six billion mark on 12 October 1999, an historic milestone in the growth of world population. The marking of a world of six billion just at the dawn of the new millennium is a convergence of events that is attracting widespread global attention. *The World at Six Billion* was prepared in response to this attention. It provides in tabular and graphic form salient characteristics of past, current and future world population growth.

The twentieth century has witnessed extraordinary population growth. During this century, world population increased from 1.65 billion to 6 billion, and experienced both the highest rate of population growth (averaging 2.04 per cent per year) during the late 1960s, and the largest annual increment to world population (86 million persons each year) in the late 1980s.

The world population growth rate has fallen from its peak of 2 per cent per year to around 1.3 per cent today. Nonetheless, world population will continue to increase substantially during the twenty-first century. United Nations projections (medium fertility scenario) indicate that world population will nearly stabilize at just above 10 billion persons after 2200. However, the twenty-first century is expected to be one of comparatively slower population growth than the previous century, and be characterized by declining fertility and the ageing of populations.

At the same time that the world population growth rate has declined from its peak, the average number of children per couple has fallen from 4.9 to 2.7 and life expectancy at birth has risen from 56 years to 65 years. The share of the world's population living in urban areas has increased from 36 per cent to 47 per cent and the number of megacities of 10 million persons or more has grown from 5 to 18. The number of persons who have moved to another country has risen to over 125 million today.

In the less developed regions, couples are currently having about two children less than couples did three decades ago. Even though fertility has declined to relatively moderate levels in many developing countries, and to below replacement level in some, a large and growing number of births are occurring annually, due to the continued growth in the number of women of childbearing age; a legacy of past high fertility levels. In the more developed regions, fertility declined from 2.4 births per woman during the late 1960s to an historic low of 1.6 for the current period. In Europe, Northern America and Japan, the current fertility rate is 1.5 births per woman or below.

In spite of the impressive gains in health and life expectancy that the world has exhibited during the past decades, much remains to be done. Recent years has shown a devastating toll from AIDS in a number of countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, in some countries of Eastern Europe, the health situation has been deteriorating and adult mortality, especially among males, has increased.

The twentieth century has witnessed the growth of urban centres and the concentration of population in urban areas. Half of the world population is expected to be urban by 2006. Giant urban agglomerations are becoming both more numerous and larger in size.

Another major transformation of the twentieth century has been population ageing. In 1999 there were 593 million persons aged 60 years or over in the world, comprising 10 per cent of the world population. By 2050, this figure will triple to nearly 2 billion older persons, comprising 22 per cent of the world population. This changing age structure will have wide-ranging economic and social consequences, affecting such factors as

economic growth, savings and investment, labour supply and employment, pension schemes, and health and long-term care. While once limited to developed countries, concern for the consequences of ageing has spread to developing countries.

This publication provides a set of boxes, figures and tables that provides country and regional and world-level data on population and demographic trends and corresponding population policies. The population and demographic data are taken largely from the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared biennially by the Population Division for the United Nations system and are the consistent set of population numbers utilized by the United Nations system. Projections are from the medium-fertility scenario. Other scenarios, in particular the high and low, appear in other publications of the United Nations Population Division. Policy information is from the Population Policy Data Bank maintained by the Population Division for the United Nations. The full set of references used when compiling this publication is given in the Bibliography section at the end of the volume.

These boxes, figures and tables are intended to provide readers with an overview of the startling changes in the population and demography of the world during the twentieth century and earlier, and insight into how the world's demographics will change during the twenty-first century.

BOX 1. THE WORLD AT SIX BILLION: HIGHLIGHTS

1. World population is estimated to cross the six billion threshold on October 12, 1999.

2. World population is projected to cross the 7 billion mark in 2013; the 8 billion mark in 2028; the 9 billion mark in 2054. World population nearly stabilizes at just above 10 billion after 2200.

3. It has taken just 12 years for the world to add this most recent billion people. This is the shortest period of time in world history for a billion people to be added.

4. World population did not reach one billion until 1804. It took 123 years to reach 2 billion in 1927, 33 years to reach 3 billion in 1960, 14 years to reach 4 billion in 1974 and 13 years to reach 5 billion in 1987.

5. The highest rate of world population growth (2.04 per cent) occurred in the late 1960s. The current rate (1995-2000) is 1.31 per cent.

6. The largest annual increase to world population (86 million) took place in the late 1980s; the current annual increase is 78 million.

7. Of the 78 million people currently added to the world each year, 95 per cent live in the less developed regions.

8. Eighty per cent of the world currently reside in the less developed regions. At the beginning of the century, 70 per cent did so. By 2050, the share of the world population living in the currently less developed regions will have risen to 90 per cent.

9. The population of the world is ageing. The median age increased from 23.5 years in 1950 to 26.4 years in 1999. By 2050, the median age is projected to reach 37.8 years. The number of people in the world aged 60 or older will also rise from the current one-of-ten persons to be two-of-nine by 2050. Currently around one-of-five persons in the developed countries are aged 60 or older; in 2050 nearly one-of-every three persons will be aged 60 or older.

10. World life expectancy at birth is now at 65 years, having increased by a remarkable 20 years since 1950; by 2050 life expectancy is expected to exceed 76 years. However, in spite of these impressive gains, recent years have shown a devastating toll from AIDS in a number of countries. In addition, in some Eastern European countries, health has been deteriorating and mortality, particularly among adult males, has been rising.

11. Couples in developing countries today have on average 3 children each; thirty years ago they had six. More than half of all couples in developing countries now use contraception.

12. The number of persons who have moved to another country has risen to over 125 million migrants today from 75 million in 1965.

13. The world has become increasingly urban. Currently, around 46 per cent of the world population lives in urban areas; the majority of the world's population will be urban by 2006.

Source: United Nations Population Division.

BOX 2. WORLD POPULATION GROWTH

The rapid growth of the world population is a recent phenomenon in the history of the world. It is estimated that 2000 years ago the population of the world was about 300 million. For a very long time the world population did not grow significantly, with periods of growth followed by periods of decline. It took more than 1600 years for the world population to double to 600 million.

The world population was estimated at 791 million in 1750, with 64 per cent in Asia, 21 per cent in Europe and 13 per cent in Africa. By 1900, 150 years later, the world population had only slightly more than doubled, to 1.7 billion. The major growth had been in Europe, whose share had increased to 25 per cent, and in Northern America and in Latin America, whose share had increased to 5 per cent each. Meanwhile the share of Asia had decreased to 57 per cent and that of Africa to 8 per cent. The growth of the world population accelerated after 1900, with 2.5 billion in 1950, a 53 per cent increase in 50 years.

The rapid growth of the world population started in 1950, with reductions in mortality in the less developed regions, resulting in an estimated population of 6.1 billion in the year 2000, nearly two-and-a-half times the population in 1950. With the declines in fertility in most of the world, the global growth rate of population has been decreasing since its peak of 2.0 per cent in 1965-1970. In 1999, the world's population stands at 6 billion and is growing at 1.3 per cent per year, or an annual net addition of 78 million people.

According to the medium variant of the *1998 Revision* of the official United Nations estimates and projections, by 2050 the world is expected to have 8.9 billion people, an increase of nearly half over the 2000 population. By 2050, the share of Asia will be at nearly 60 per cent, that of Africa will have more than doubled, to 20 per cent, and that of Latin America nearly doubled, to 9 per cent. Meanwhile the share of Europe will decline to 7 per cent, less than one third its peak level achieved at the beginning of the twentieth century. While in 1900 the population of Europe was three times that of Africa, in 2050 the population of Africa will be nearly three times that of Europe.

The world population will continue to grow after 2050. The medium-fertility scenario from the United Nations latest long-range population projections indicates that the world would reach 9.7 billion by 2150 and nearly stabilize at just above 10 billion after 2200.

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 1. WORLD POPULATION, YEAR 0 TO NEAR STABILIZATION

Year	*Population (in billions)*
0	0.30
1000	0.31
1250	0.40
1500	0.50
1750	0.79
1800	0.98
1850	1.26
1900	1.65
1910	1.75
1920	1.86
1930	2.07
1940	2.30
1950	2.52
1960	3.02
1970	3.70
1980	4.44
1990	5.27
1999	**5.98**
2000	6.06
2010	6.79
2020	7.50
2030	8.11
2040	8.58
2050	8.91
2100	9.46
2150	9.75
Near stabilization (after 2200)	Just above 10 billion

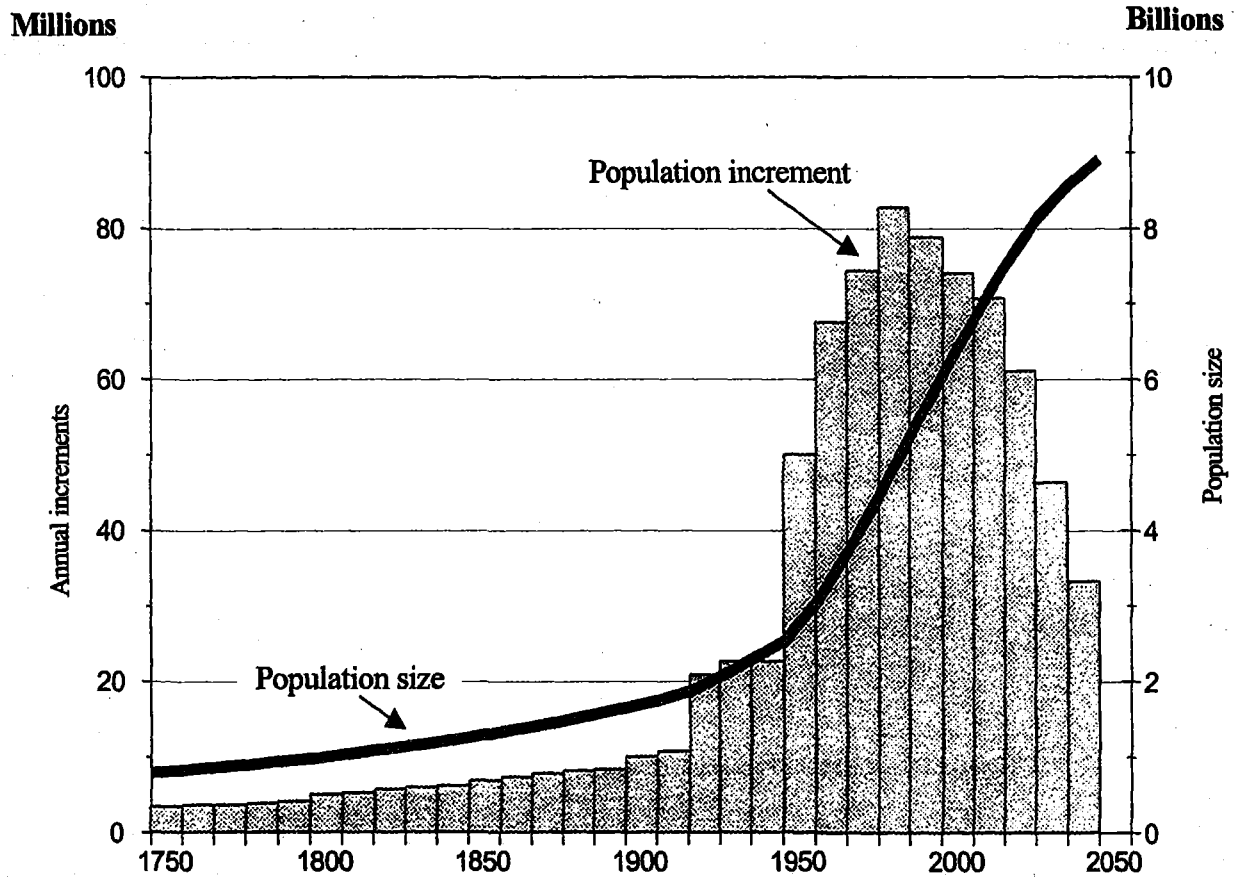
Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 2. POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND ITS MAJOR AREAS, 1750-2150

Major area	*1750*	*1800*	*1850*	*1900*	*1950*	*1999*	*2050*	*2150*
			A. Population size (millions)					
World	791	978	1 262	1 650	2 521	5 978	8 909	9 746
Africa	106	107	111	133	221	767	1 766	2 308
Asia	502	635	809	947	1 402	3 634	5 268	5 561
Europe	163	203	276	408	547	729	628	517
Latin America and the Caribbean	16	24	38	74	167	511	809	912
Northern America	2	7	26	82	172	307	392	398
Oceania	2	2	2	6	13	30	46	51
			B. Percentage distribution					
World	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Africa	13.4	10.9	8.8	8.1	8.8	12.8	19.8	23.7
Asia	63.5	64.9	64.1	57.4	55.6	60.8	59.1	57.1
Europe	20.6	20.8	21.9	24.7	21.7	12.2	7.0	5.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0	2.5	3.0	4.5	6.6	8.5	9.1	9.4
Northern America	0.3	0.7	2.1	5.0	6.8	5.1	4.4	4.1
Oceania	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: United Nations Population Division.

Figure 1. Long-term world population growth, 1750 to 2050



Source: United Nations Population Division.

BOX 3. WORLD POPULATION MILESTONES

World Population reached:

1 billion in	1804	
2 billion in	1927	(123 years later)
3 billion in	1960	(33 years later)
4 billion in	1974	(14 years later)
5 billion in	1987	(13 years later)
6 billion in	1999	(12 years later)

World Population may reach:

7 billion in	2013	(14 years later)
8 billion in	2028	(15 years later)
9 billion in	2054	(26 years later)
10 billion in	2183	(129 years later)

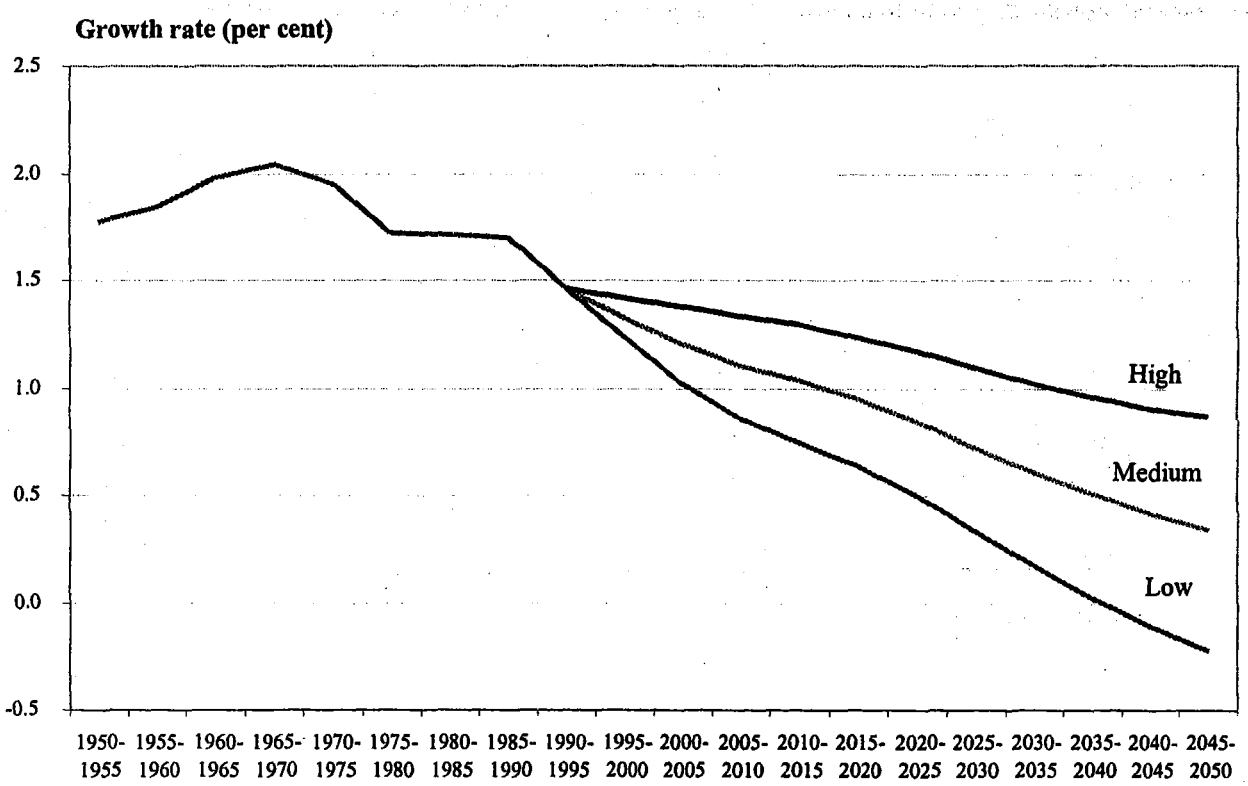
Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 3. POPULATION SIZE AND COMPONENTS OF GROWTH BY MAJOR AREA, 1995-2000

Major area	*Population 1999 (thousands)*	*Births*	*Deaths*	*Net migration*	*Total growth*
		(annual average, in thousands)			
World total	5 978 401	129 810	52 072	0	77 738
More developed regions	1 185 174	13 224	11 951	1 971	3 243
Less developed regions	4 793 227	116 586	40 121	-1 971	74 494
Africa	766 623	28 115	10 331	-287	17 496
Asia	3 634 279	77 953	27 492	-1 207	49 254
Europe	728 934	7 493	8 248	950	195
Latin America and the Caribbean	511 345	11 554	3 245	-471	7 838
Northern America	307 202	4 172	2 528	930	2 574
Oceania	30 018	527	227	81	381

Source: United Nations Population Division.

Figure 2. World population growth rates: past estimates and medium-, high- and low-fertility variants, 1950-2050



Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 4. CURRENT LEVELS OF POPULATION GROWTH, MORTALITY, FERTILITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE, BY MAJOR AREAS

Major area	*Population size, 1999 (millions)*	*Population growth rate, 1995-2000 (per cent)*	*Life expectancy at birth, 1995-2000 (years)*	*Total fertility rate, 1995-2000 (average number of children per woman)*	*Contraceptive use, 1990s (per cent of currently married women)*
World	5 978	1.3	65	2.7	58
More developed regions	1 185	0.3	75	1.6	70
Less developed regions	4 793	1.6	63	3.0	55
Africa	767	2.4	51	5.1	20
Asia	3 634	1.4	66	2.6	60
Europe	729	0.0	73	1.4	72
Latin America and the Caribbean	511	1.6	69	2.7	66
Northern America	307	0.8	77	1.9	71
Oceania	30	1.3	74	2.4	64

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR RANKING BY SIZE, 1999 AND 2050

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
World	**5 978 401**	**8 909 095**		
Afghanistan	21 923	61 004	45	25
Albania	3 113	4 322	129	132
Algeria	30 774	57 731	34	29
American Samoa	66	201	202	191
Andorra	75	165	198	194
Angola	12 479	36 901	61	50
Anguilla	8	13	221	220
Antigua and Barbuda	67	79	201	205
Argentina	36 577	54 522	31	32
Armenia	3 525	3 996	125	135
Aruba	98	347	191	182
Australia[1]	18 705	25 761	51	63
Austria	8 177	7 094	85	112
Azerbaijan	7 697	9 981	88	95
Bahamas	301	485	173	173
Bahrain	606	992	161	160
Bangladesh	126 947	212 495	8	8
Barbados	269	288	177	186
Belarus	10 274	8 330	73	102
Belgium	10 152	8 918	75	99
Belize	235	477	178	174
Benin	5 937	15 620	100	77
Bermuda	64	82	203	203
Bhutan	2 064	5 687	140	116
Bolivia	8 142	16 967	86	72
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 839	3 767	118	137
Botswana	1 597	2 798	145	143
Brazil	167 988	244 230	5	7
British Virgin Islands	21	46	213	207
Brunei Darussalam	322	528	172	171
Bulgaria	8 279	5 673	84	117
Burkina Faso	11 616	35 491	63	52
Burundi	6 565	15 571	94	78

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
Cambodia	10 945	20 700	68	68
Cameroon	14 693	37 290	59	48
Canada	30 857	42 311	33	41
Cape Verde	418	869	168	164
Cayman Islands	37	102	208	201
Central African Republic	3 550	7 689	124	108
Chad	7 458	19 693	89	69
Channel Islands	152	173	186	193
Chile	15 019	22 215	58	65
China	1 266 838	1 477 730	1	2
China Hong Kong SAR[2]	6 801	6 664	93	114
Colombia	41 564	71 550	27	22
Comoros	676	1 577	159	150
Congo	2 864	8 597	131	101
Cook Islands	19	28	214	215
Costa Rica	3 933	7 195	117	111
Côte d'Ivoire	14 526	30 470	60	58
Croatia	4 477	3 673	113	138
Cuba	11 160	11 095	65	90
Cyprus	778	913	157	163
Czech Republic	10 262	7 829	74	106
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	23 702	30 770	41	57
Dem. Republic of the Congo	50 335	160 360	24	10
Denmark	5 282	4 793	105	123
Djibouti	629	1 346	160	155
Dominica	71	79	200	204
Dominican Republic	8 364	12 265	83	85
East Timor	871	1 387	154	154
Ecuador	12 411	21 190	62	67
Egypt	67 226	114 844	15	16
El Salvador	6 154	11 237	97	89
Equatorial Guinea	442	1 122	165	159
Eritrea	3 719	9 085	121	98
Estonia	1 412	927	146	162
Ethiopia	61 095	169 446	18	9

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
Faeroe Islands	43	34	206	213
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	3	224	224
Fiji	806	1 310	156	156
Finland	5 165	4 898	106	121
France	58 886	59 883	20	26
French Guiana	174	581	184	170
French Polynesia	231	388	179	180
Gabon	1 197	2 682	149	146
Gambia	1 268	2 773	148	144
Gaza Strip	1 077	4 772	152	124
Georgia	5 006	5 180	107	119
Germany	82 178	73 303	12	21
Ghana	19 678	51 802	49	35
Gibraltar	25	18	212	219
Greece	10 626	8 233	71	104
Greenland	56	63	205	206
Grenada	93	115	194	197
Guadeloupe	450	601	164	167
Guam	164	266	185	188
Guatemala	11 090	27 165	66	61
Guinea	7 360	16 348	90	75
Guinea-Bissau	1 187	2 685	150	145
Guyana	855	1 166	155	157
Haiti	8 087	15 174	87	79
Holy See[3]	—	1	227	227
Honduras	6 316	13 920	96	82
Hungary	10 076	7 488	76	109
Iceland	279	341	175	183
India	998 056	1 528 853	2	1
Indonesia	209 255	311 857	4	5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	66 796	114 947	16	15
Iraq	22 450	54 916	43	31
Ireland	3 705	4 710	122	128
Isle of Man	78	104	196	200
Israel	6 101	9 440	99	97
Italy	57 343	41 197	22	44

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
Jamaica	2 560	3 801	135	136
Japan	126 505	104 921	9	17
Jordan	6 482	16 547	95	73
Kazakstan	16 269	18 665	54	70
Kenya	29 549	51 034	35	37
Kiribati	82	155	195	195
Kuwait	1 897	3 527	143	140
Kyrgyzstan	4 669	7 375	111	110
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5 297	13 344	104	83
Latvia	2 389	1 628	138	149
Lebanon	3 236	5 169	128	120
Lesotho	2 108	4 766	139	125
Liberia	2 930	10 010	130	94
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 471	11 005	101	91
Liechtenstein	32	42	210	210
Lithuania	3 682	2 967	123	142
Luxembourg	426	430	167	176
Macau	467	488	163	172
Madagascar	15 497	40 438	57	46
Malawi	10 640	29 008	69	60
Malaysia	21 830	36 989	46	49
Maldives	278	680	176	166
Mali	10 960	31 353	67	56
Malta	386	421	171	178
Marshall Islands	62	182	204	192
Martinique	392	457	170	175
Mauritania	2 598	6 585	134	115
Mauritius[4]	1 150	1 440	151	153
Mexico	97 365	146 645	11	11
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	116	254	189	189
Monaco	33	41	209	211
Mongolia	2 621	4 398	133	130
Montserrat	11	11	218	221
Morocco	27 867	45 434	37	39
Mozambique	19 286	42 923	50	40
Myanmar	45 059	64 890	26	23

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
Namibia	1 695	3 023	144	141
Nauru	11	24	219	217
Nepal	23 385	49 320	42	38
Netherlands	15 735	14 156	55	81
Netherlands Antilles	215	267	180	187
New Caledonia	210	332	181	184
New Zealand	3 828	5 248	120	118
Nicaragua	4 938	11 600	108	87
Niger	10 400	32 029	72	54
Nigeria	108 945	244 311	10	6
Niue	2	2	225	225
Northern Mariana Islands	74	402	199	179
Norway	4 442	4 758	114	126
Oman	2 460	8 310	136	103
Pakistan	152 331	345 484	6	4
Palau	19	45	215	208
Panama	2 812	4 263	132	133
Papua New Guinea	4 702	9 515	110	96
Paraguay	5 358	12 565	103	84
Peru	25 230	42 292	38	42
Philippines	74 454	130 893	14	12
Pitcairn[5]	—	—	228	228
Poland	38 740	36 256	30	51
Portugal	9 873	8 137	77	105
Puerto Rico	3 839	4 710	119	127
Qatar	589	844	162	165
Republic of Korea	46 480	51 275	25	36
Republic of Moldova	4 380	4 506	116	129
Reunion	691	959	158	161
Romania	22 402	16 419	44	74
Russian Federation	147 196	121 256	7	14
Rwanda	7 235	16 008	92	76
Saint Helena[6]	6	10	223	222
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	36	207	212
Saint Lucia	152	242	187	190

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7	8	222	223
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	113	140	190	196
Samoa	177	351	183	181
San Marino	26	30	211	214
Sao Tome and Principe	144	297	188	185
Saudi Arabia	20 899	54 461	48	33
Senegal	9 240	23 135	80	64
Seychelles	77	115	197	198
Sierra Leone	4 717	10 994	109	92
Singapore	3 522	4 015	126	134
Slovakia	5 382	4 836	102	122
Slovenia	1 989	1 487	142	152
Solomon Islands	430	1 130	166	158
Somalia	9 672	31 835	78	55
South Africa	39 900	52 514	28	34
Spain	39 634	30 226	29	59
Sri Lanka	18 639	25 923	52	62
Sudan	28 883	59 176	36	27
Suriname	415	588	169	169
Swaziland	980	2 436	153	147
Sweden	8 892	8 661	82	100
Switzerland	7 344	6 745	91	113
Syrian Arab Republic	15 725	34 490	56	53
Tajikistan	6 104	11 293	98	88
TFYR Macedonia[7]	2 011	2 302	141	148
Thailand	60 856	74 188	19	20
Togo	4 512	12 104	112	86
Tokelau	1	2	226	226
Tonga	98	110	192	199
Trinidad and Tobago	1 289	1 543	147	151
Tunisia	9 460	14 983	79	80
Turkey	65 546	100 664	17	18
Turkmenistan	4 384	7 715	115	107
Turks and Caicos Islands	16	44	216	209
Tuvalu	11	28	220	216
Uganda	21 143	64 850	47	24
Ukraine	50 658	39 302	23	47
United Arab Emirates	2 398	3 615	137	139

TABLE 5 (*continued*)

Country or area	Population (thousands) 1999	Population (thousands) 2050	Ranking 1999	Ranking 2050
United Kingdom	58 744	56 667	21	30
United Rep. of Tanzania	32 793	80 584	32	19
United States of America	276 218	349 318	3	3
United States Virgin Islands	94	86	193	202
Uruguay	3 313	4 362	127	131
Uzbekistan	23 942	40 565	39	45
Vanuatu	186	428	182	177
Venezuela	23 706	42 152	40	43
Viet Nam	78 705	126 793	13	13
Wallis and Futuna Islands	14	21	217	218
Western Sahara	284	591	174	168
Yemen	17 488	58 801	53	28
Yugoslavia	10 637	10 548	70	93
Zambia	8 976	21 204	81	66
Zimbabwe	11 529	18 139	64	71

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
[2]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Adminisrative Region (SAR) of China.
[3]For Vatican City State. The population of the Vatican City State is under 500 persons in 1999.
[4]Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.
[5]The population of Pitcairn is 47 persons in 1999 and 2050.
[6]Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
[7]The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

TABLE 6. COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF 100 MILLION OR MORE 1950, 1999 AND 2050

Country	*Total population (thousands)*	*Percent of world population*
1950		
1. China	554 760	22.0
2. India	357 561	14.2
3. United States of America	157 813	6.3
4. Russian Federation	102 192	4.1
1999		
1. China	1 266 838	21.2
2. India	998 056	16.7
3. United States of America	276 218	4.6
4. Indonesia	209 255	3.5
5. Brazil	167 988	2.8
6. Pakistan	152 331	2.5
7. Russian Federation	147 196	2.5
8. Bangladesh	126 947	2.1
9. Japan	126 505	2.1
10. Nigeria	108 945	1.8
2050		
1. India	1 528 853	17.2
2. China	1 477 730	16.6
3. United States of America	349 318	3.9
4. Pakistan	345 484	3.9
5. Indonesia	311 857	3.5
6. Nigeria	244 311	2.7
7. Brazil	244 230	2.7
8. Bangladesh	212 495	2.4
9. Ethiopia	169 446	1.9
10. Dem. Rep. of the Congo	160 360	1.8
11. Mexico	146 645	1.6
12. Philippines	130 893	1.5
13. Viet Nam	126 793	1.4
14. Russian Federation	121 256	1.4
15. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	114 947	1.3
16. Egypt	114 844	1.3
17. Japan	104 921	1.2
18. Turkey	100 664	1.1

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 7. COUNTRIES OR AREAS WHOSE POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO AT LEAST DOUBLE BETWEEN 1999 AND 2050

*Country or area**	*Population (thousands)* 1999	2050	*Ratio of 2050 population to 1999 population*
Gaza Strip	1 077	4 772	4.4
Liberia	2930	10 010	3.4
Oman	2 460	8 310	3.4
Yemen	17 488	58 801	3.4
Somalia	9 672	31 835	3.3
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	50 335	160 360	3.2
Niger	10 400	32 029	3.1
Uganda	21 143	64 850	3.1
Burkina Faso	11 616	35 491	3.1
Congo	2 864	8 597	3.0
Angola	12 479	36 901	3.0
Mali	10 960	31 353	2.9
Afghanistan	21 923	61 004	2.8
Ethiopia	61 095	169 446	2.8
Bhutan	2 064	5 687	2.8
Malawi	10 640	29 008	2.7
Togo	4 512	12 104	2.7
Chad	7 458	19 693	2.6
Ghana	19 678	51 802	2.6
Benin	5 937	15 620	2.6
Solomon Islands	430	1 130	2.6
Madagascar	15 497	40 438	2.6
Saudi Arabia	20 899	54 461	2.6
Jordan	6 482	16 547	2.6
Equatorial Guinea	442	1 122	2.5
Cameroon	14 693	37 290	2.5
Mauritania	2 598	6 585	2.5
Lao People's Dem. Republic	5 297	13 344	2.5
Senegal	9 240	23 135	2.5
Swaziland	980	2 436	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	32 793	80 584	2.5
Guatemala	11 090	27 165	2.4
Iraq	22 450	54 916	2.4
Maldives	278	680	2.4
Eritrea	3 719	9 085	2.4
Burundi	6 565	15 571	2.4
Zambia	8 976	21 204	2.4
Nicaragua	4 938	11 600	2.3
Paraguay	5 358	12 565	2.3

TABLE 7 (*continued*)

*Country or area**	*Population (thousands)* 1999	2050	*Ratio of 2050 population to 1999 population*
Comoros	676	1 577	2.3
Sierra Leone	4 717	10 994	2.3
Vanuatu	186	428	2.3
Pakistan	152 331	345 484	2.3
Guinea-Bissau	1 187	2 685	2.3
Lesotho	2 108	4 766	2.3
Nigeria	108 945	244 311	2.2
Gabon	1 197	2 682	2.2
Mozambique	19 286	42 923	2.2
Guinea	7 360	16 348	2.2
Rwanda	7 235	16 008	2.2
Honduras	6 316	13 920	2.2
Syrian Arab Republic	15 725	34 490	2.2
Gambia	1 268	2 773	2.2
Central African Republic	3 550	7 689	2.2
Djibouti	629	1 346	2.1
Nepal	23 385	49 320	2.1
Côte d'Ivoire	14 526	30 470	2.1
Bolivia	8 142	16 967	2.1
Western Sahara	284	591	2.1
Cape Verde	418	869	2.1
Sudan	28 883	59 176	2.0
Belize	235	477	2.0
Papua New Guinea	4 702	9 515	2.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5 471	11 005	2.0

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 8. COUNTRIES WHOSE POPULATION IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE BETWEEN 1999 AND 2050

*Country or area**	*Population (thousands)* 1999	2050	*Population change (thousands)*
Russian Federation	147 196	121 256	-25 940
Japan	126 505	104 921	-21 585
Italy	57 343	41 197	-16 146
Ukraine	50 658	39 302	-11 356
Spain	39 634	30 226	-9 408
Germany	82 178	73 303	-8 874
Romania	22 402	16 419	-5 983
Bulgaria	8 279	5 673	-2 606
Hungary	10 076	7 488	-2 588
Poland	38 740	36 256	-2 485
Czech Republic	10 262	7 829	-2 433
Greece	10 626	8 233	-2 393
United Kingdom	58 744	56 667	-2 077
Belarus	10 274	8 330	-1 945
Portugal	9 873	8 137	-1 736
Netherlands	15 735	14 156	-1 579
Belgium	10 152	8 918	-1 234
Austria	8 177	7 094	-1 083
Croatia	4 477	3 673	-804
Latvia	2 389	1 628	-761
Lithuania	3 682	2 967	-716
Switzerland	7 344	6 745	-600
Slovakia	5 382	4 836	-545
Slovenia	1 989	1 487	-502
Denmark	5 282	4 793	-489
Estonia	1 412	927	-485
Finland	5 165	4 898	-267
Sweden	8 892	8 661	-231
China Hong Kong SAR[1]	6 801	6 664	-138
Yugoslavia	10 637	10 548	-89
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 839	3 767	-71
Cuba	11 160	11 095	-64

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 9. POPULATION DENSITY OF COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1999 AND 2050

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	2050
World	**44**	**66**
Afghanistan	34	94
Albania	108	150
Algeria	13	24
American Samoa	330	1 008
Andorra	166	365
Angola	10	30
Anguilla	85	132
Antigua and Barbuda	153	180
Argentina	13	20
Armenia	118	134
Aruba	509	1 799
Australia[1]	2	3
Austria	98	85
Azerbaijan	89	115
Bahamas	22	35
Bahrain	894	1 462
Bangladesh	882	1 476
Barbados	626	669
Belarus	49	40
Belgium	333	292
Belize	10	21
Benin	53	139
Bermuda	1 209	1 546
Bhutan	44	121
Bolivia	7	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	74
Botswana	3	5
Brazil	20	29
British Virgin Islands	136	299
Brunei Darussalam	56	92
Bulgaria	75	51
Burkina Faso	42	129
Burundi	236	559

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	Persons per km² 2050
Cambodia	60	114
Cameroon	31	78
Canada	3	4
Cape Verde	104	215
Cayman Islands	143	395
Central African Republic	6	12
Chad	6	15
Channel Islands	779	886
Chile	20	29
China	132	154
China, Hong Kong SAR[2]	6 508	6 377
Colombia	36	63
Comoros	302	705
Congo	8	25
Cook Islands	82	120
Costa Rica	77	141
Côte d'Ivoire	45	94
Croatia	79	65
Cuba	101	100
Cyprus	84	99
Czech Republic	130	99
Dem. Peoples's Rep. of Korea	197	255
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	21	68
Denmark	123	111
Djibouti	27	58
Dominica	94	105
Dominican Republic	172	252
East Timor	59	93
Ecuador	44	75
Egypt	67	115
El Salvador	292	534
Equatorial Guinea	16	40
Eritrea	32	77
Estonia	31	21
Ethiopia	55	153

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	Persons per km² 2050
Faeroe Islands	31	24
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0
Fiji	44	72
Finland	15	14
France	107	109
French Guiana	2	6
French Polynesia	58	97
Gabon	4	10
Gambia	112	246
Gaza Strip	2 850	12 623
Georgia	72	74
Germany	230	205
Ghana	82	217
Gibraltar	4 210	2 968
Greece	81	62
Greenland	0	0
Grenada	271	334
Guadeloupe	264	353
Guam	304	492
Guatemala	102	249
Guinea	30	66
Guinea-Bissau	33	74
Guyana	4	5
Haiti	291	547
Holy See[3]	1 116	1 136
Honduras	56	124
Hungary	108	80
Iceland	3	3
India	304	465
Indonesia	110	164
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	41	70
Iraq	51	125
Ireland	53	67
Isle of Man	133	177
Israel	290	448
Italy	190	137

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	2050
Jamaica	233	346
Japan	335	278
Jordan	66	169
Kazakhstan	6	7
Kenya	51	88
Kiribati	113	213
Kuwait	106	198
Kyrgyzstan	24	37
Lao People's Dem. Republic	22	56
Latvia	37	25
Lebanon	311	497
Lesotho	69	157
Liberia	26	90
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3	6
Liechtenstein	203	260
Lithuania	56	45
Luxembourg	165	166
Macau	25 942	27 136
Madagascar	26	69
Malawi	90	245
Malaysia	66	112
Maldives	934	2,283
Mali	9	25
Malta	1 222	1 331
Marshall Islands	344	1,004
Martinique	356	414
Mauritania	3	6
Mauritius[4]	564	706
Mexico	50	75
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	166	362
Monaco	22 313	27 214
Mongolia	2	3
Montserrat	104	111
Morocco	62	102
Mozambique	24	54
Myanmar	67	96

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	2050
Namibia	2	4
Nauru	539	1,126
Nepal	166	350
Netherlands	385	347
Netherlands Antilles	268	333
New Caledonia	11	18
New Zealand	14	19
Nicaragua	38	89
Niger	8	25
Nigeria	118	264
Niue	7	6
Northern Mariana Islands	160	866
Norway	14	15
Oman	12	39
Pakistan	191	434
Palau	41	99
Panama	37	56
Papua New Guinea	10	21
Paraguay	13	31
Peru	20	33
Philippines	248	436
Pitcairn[5]	9	9
Poland	120	112
Portugal	107	88
Puerto Rico	431	529
Qatar	54	77
Republic of Korea	469	518
Republic of Moldova	130	134
Reunion	275	382
Romania	94	69
Russian Federation	9	7
Rwanda	275	608
Saint Helena[6]	51	78
Saint Kitts and Nevis	148	139
Saint Lucia	245	388

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	2050
Saint Pierre and Miqueleon	27	32
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	292	362
Samoa	63	124
San Marino	429	492
Sao Tome and Principe	149	308
Saudi Arabia	10	25
Senegal	47	118
Seychelles	168	252
Sierra Leone	66	153
Singapore	5 699	6 497
Slovakia	110	99
Slovenia	98	73
Solomon Islands	15	39
Somalia	15	50
South Africa	33	43
Spain	79	60
Sri Lanka	284	395
Sudan	12	24
Suriname	3	4
Swaziland	56	140
Sweden	20	19
Switzerland	178	163
Syrian Arab Republic	85	186
Tajikistan	43	79
TFYR Macedonia[7]	78	90
Thailand	119	145
Togo	79	213
Tokelau	125	125
Tonga	132	147
Trinidad and Tobago	251	301
Tunisia	58	92
Turkey	84	129
Turkmenistan	9	16
Turks and Caicos Islands	38	103
Tuvalu	439	1 061
Uganda	90	275
Ukraine	84	65
United Arab Emirates	29	43

TABLE 9 (*continued*)

Country or area	Persons per km² 1999	2050
United Kingdom	241	232
United Republic of Tanzania	35	85
United States of America	29	37
United States Virgin Islands	270	248
Uruguay	19	25
Uzbekistan	54	91
Vanuatu	15	35
Venezuela	26	46
Viet Nam	237	382
Wallis and Futuna Islands	72	104
Western Sahara	1	2
Yemen	33	111
Yugoslavia	104	103
Zambia	12	28
Zimbabwe	30	46

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]Including Christmas Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
[2]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
[3]For Vatican City State. The population of the Vatican City State is under 500 persons in 1999.
[4]Including Agalega, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.
[5]The population of Pitcairn is 47 persons in 1999 and 2050.
[6]Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
[7]The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

BOX 4. AN OLDER WORLD

With the continuation of fertility decline and increase in life expectancy, the population of the world will age much faster in the next half-century than previously. The median age increased from 23.5 years in 1950 to 26.4 years in 1999. By 2050, the median age is projected to reach 37.8 years.

The proportion of children, less than 15 years old, declined from 34 per cent in 1950 to 30 per cent in 1999 while the proportion of older persons, aged 60 or over, increased from 8 to 10 per cent over the same period. By 2050, it is expected, according to the medium variant projection, that the proportion of children will have declined by one-third of its 1999 level, to 20 per cent, and that the proportion of older persons will have more than doubled, to 22 per cent, exceeding the proportion of children for the first time in human history.

The majority of older persons are women. Among those aged 60 years or older, 55 per cent are women. In addition, among the odest old (80 years or older), 65 per cent are women. The reason is that women generally have lower death rates at every age. The percentage of women in older age groups is higher in the more developed regions than in the less developed regions due to larger differences in life expectancy between the sexes in the more developed regions.

Older men are much more likely than older women to be married. While 70 per cent of older men are currently married, the corresponding figure for older women is 43 per cent. Most older persons without a spouse have been widowed. Women are more likely to outlive their spouses because they have lower death rates than men at every age and, on average, are younger than their husbands.

The number of working age persons per older person is declining rapidly. The potential support ratio (the number of persons aged 15-64 years per older person aged 65 years or older) indicates the dependency burden on potential workers. The impact of demographic ageing is visible in the potential support ratio, which is falling in both more and less developed regions. Between 1999 and 2050, the potential support ratio will decline from 5 working age persons per older person to 2 working age persons per older person in more developed regions, and in less developed regions from 12 to 4 working age persons per older person.

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 10. MEDIAN AGE AND PER CENT AGED 60 OR OLDER BY MAJOR AREA, 1950, 1999 AND 2050

	Median age (years)			*Per cent aged 60 or older*		
Major area	*1950*	*1999*	*2050*	*1950*	*1999*	*2050*
World total	23.5	26.4	37.8	8.1	9.9	22.1
More developed regions	28.6	37.2	45.6	11.7	19.3	32.5
Less developed regions	21.3	24.2	36.7	6.4	7.6	20.6
Africa	18.7	18.3	30.7	5.1	5.0	12.0
Asia	21.9	26.0	39.3	6.7	8.7	23.5
Europe	29.2	37.4	47.4	12.1	20.1	34.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.1	24.2	37.8	5.9	7.8	22.3
Northern America	29.8	35.6	42.1	12.4	16.4	28.0
Oceania	27.9	30.9	39.3	11.2	13.4	24.2

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 11. PERCENTAGE OF OLDER PERSONS WHO ARE WOMEN BY MAJOR AREA, 1999

Major area	*Percentage women among those aged*	
	60 or older	*80 or older*
World	55	65
More developed regions	59	69
Less developed regions	53	61
Africa	55	59
Asia	53	62
Europe	60	71
Latin America and the Caribbean	55	61
Northern America	57	67
Oceania	54	65

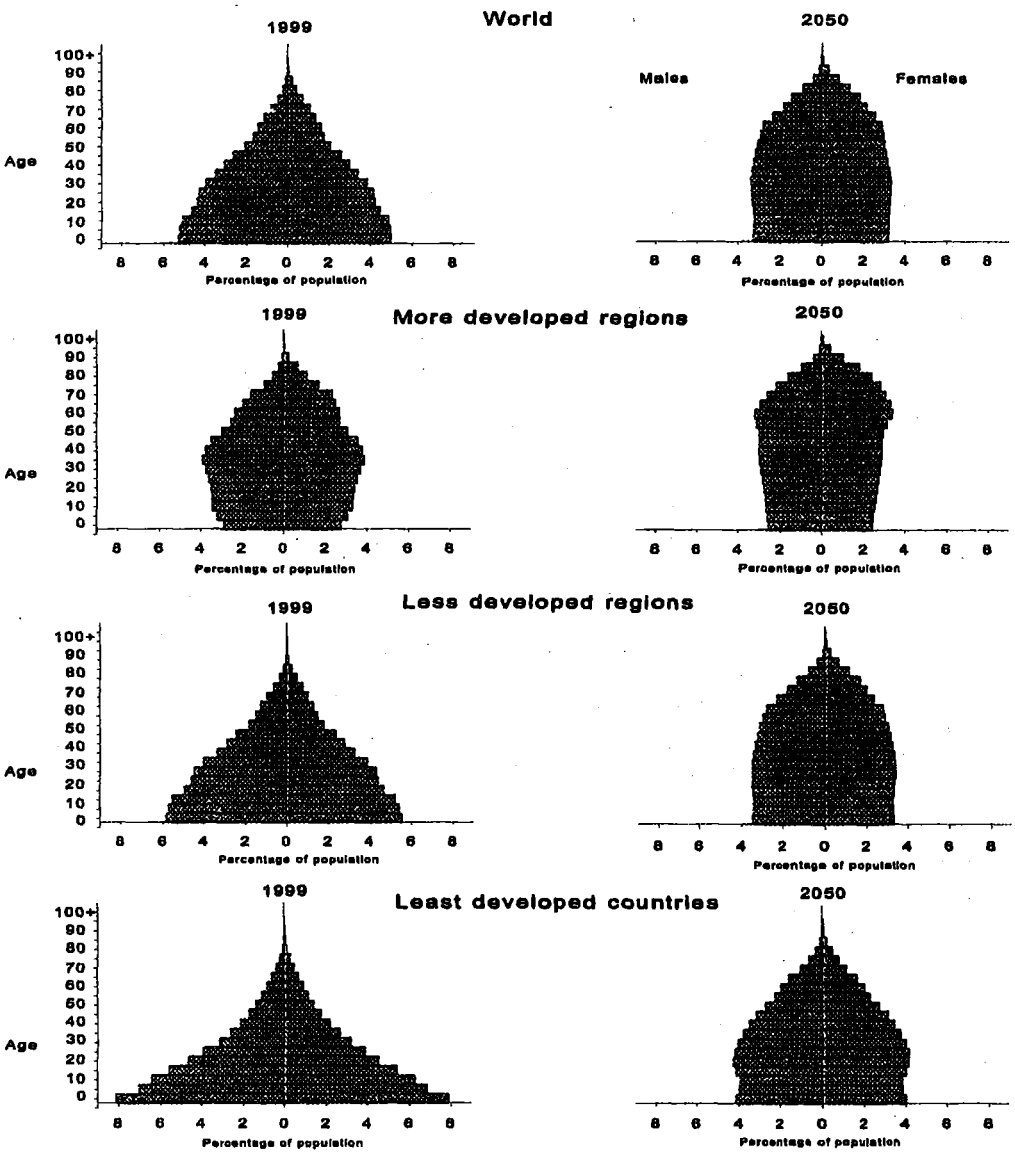
Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 12. PERCENTAGE CURRENTLY MARRIED AMONG THOSE AGED 60 OR OLDER, BY MAJOR AREA, 1990S

Major area	*Per cent married*	
	Males	*Females*
World	79	43
More developed regions	80	43
Less developed regions	78	43
Africa	84	38
Asia	78	44
Europe	80	41
Latin America and the Caribbean	76	42
Northern America	76	45
Oceania	75	50

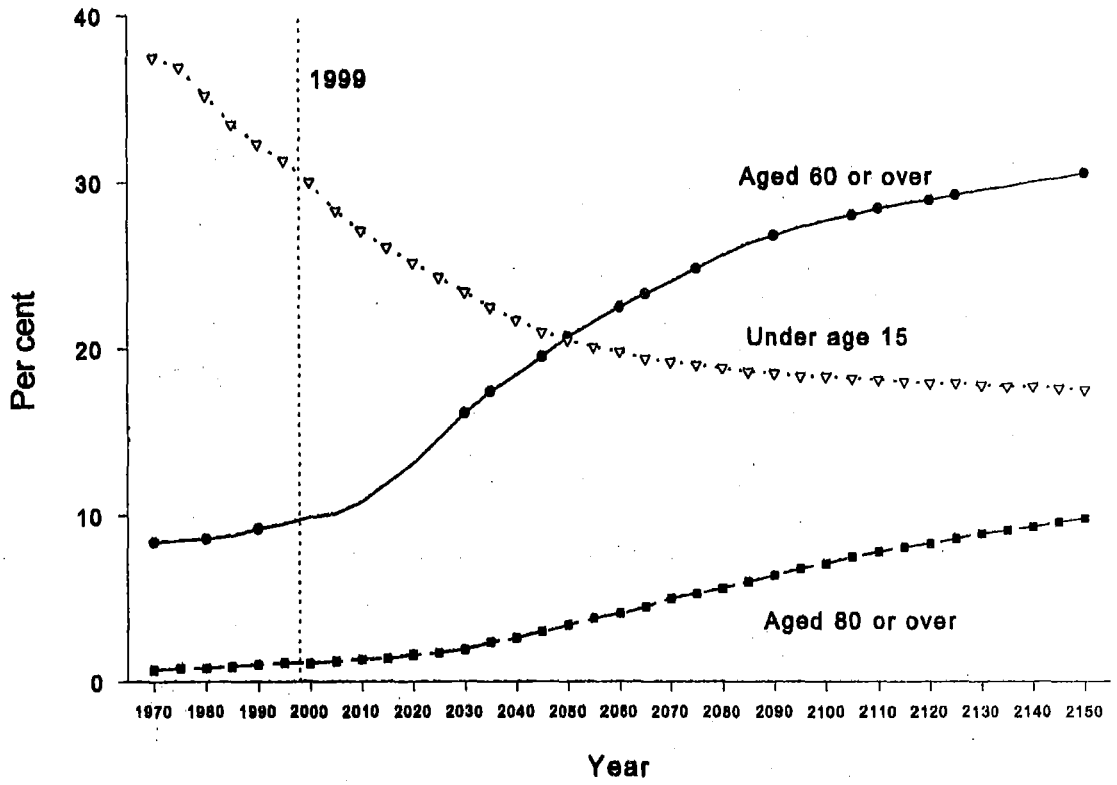
Source: United Nations Population Division.

Figure 3. Population pyramids, 1999 and 2050



Source: United Nations Population Division.

Figure 4. Percentage of the world population under 15, aged 60 or older and aged 80 or older, 1970-2150



Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 13. POTENTIAL SUPPORT RATIO BY MAJOR AREA, 1999 AND 2050

Major area	*Potential support ratio**	
	1999	*2050*
World	9	4
More developed regions	5	2
Less developed regions	12	4
Africa	17	8
Asia	11	4
Europe	5	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	4
Northern America	5	3
Oceania	7	3

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Average number of persons aged 15-64 for each person aged 65 or older.

TABLE 14. COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST LEVEL OF HIV PREVALENCE, 1997

*Country**	*Adults** living with HIV*	*As a per cent of total adult** population*
1. Botswana	190 000	22.1
2. Zimbabwe	1 400 000	21.5
3. Zambia	730 000	16.6
4. Namibia	150 000	16.1
5. Malawi	670 000	12.5
6. Mozambique	1 200 000	11.9
7. South Africa	2 800 000	11.8
8. Rwanda	350 000	11.2
9. Kenya	1 600 000	10.4
10. Central African Republic	170 000	8.6
11. Côte d'Ivoire	670 000	8.5
12. United Republic of Tanzania	1 400 000	8.2
13. Uganda	870 000	8.1
14. Ethiopia	2 500 000	7.7
15. Burundi	240 000	7.0
16. Togo	160 000	6.9
17. Lesotho	82 000	6.7
18. Congo	95 000	6.4
19. Burkina Faso	350 000	6.0
20. Haiti	180 000	4.1
21. Cameroon	310 000	4.0
22. Democratic Republic of the Congo	900 000	3.5
23. Nigeria	2 200 000	3.4
24. Gabon	22 000	3.1
25. Liberia	42 000	3.0
26. Sierra Leone	64 000	2.6
27. Eritrea	49 000	2.6
28. Chad	83 000	2.2
29. Cambodia	120 000	2.0
30. Thailand	770 000	1.8
31. Benin	52 000	1.8
32. Guinea-Bissau	11 000	1.7

Source: UNAIDS.

* Countries with adult HIV prevalence of 1.7 per cent or greater.
** Refers to population aged 15 years or older.

TABLE 15. YEARS OF LIFE EXPECTANCY LOST DUE TO AIDS, 1995-2000 AND 2010-2015

Country*	1995-2000 Life expectancy at birth (years) Actual (with AIDS)	1995-2000 Life expectancy at birth (years) Hypothetical (without AIDS)	1995-2000 Years of life expectancy lost	2010-2015 Life expectancy at birth (years) Actual (with AIDS)	2010-2015 Life expectancy at birth (years) Hypothetical (without AIDS)	2010-2015 Years of life expectancy lost
1. Namibia	52.4	61.3	- 8.9	41.5	67.7	-26.3
2. Botswana	47.4	67.5	-20.1	48.9	73.0	-24.1
3. South Africa	54.7	61.9	- 7.1	47.2	67.4	-20.1
4. Zimbabwe	44.1	63.5	-19.4	50.4	69.8	-19.4
5. Kenya	52.0	63.6	-11.5	51.0	69.8	-18.8
6. Mozambique	45.2	50.7	- 5.4	39.6	56.7	-17.1
7. Zambia	40.1	57.6	-17.5	51.5	63.7	-12.3
8. Cameroon	54.7	58.6	- 3.9	55.3	66.2	-10.9
9. United Republic of Tanzania	47.9	57.1	- 9.2	52.4	63.2	-10.8
10. Malawi	39.3	51.1	-11.8	48.1	57.3	- 9.2
11. Lesotho	56.0	61.6	- 5.5	59.2	68.3	- 9.1
12. Central African Republic	44.9	52.9	- 8.0	51.1	59.3	- 8.2
13. Côte d'Ivoire	46.7	56.5	- 9.8	54.8	62.8	- 8.0
14. Rwanda	40.5	48.8	- 8.3	47.1	54.8	- 7.7
15. Gabon	52.4	55.5	- 3.1	54.0	61.5	- 7.5
16. Uganda	39.6	51.9	-12.3	51.2	58.3	- 7.1
17. Guinea-Bissau	45.0	45.7	- 0.7	44.8	51.8	- 7.0
18. Togo	48.8	57.1	- 8.2	56.5	63.3	- 6.7
19. Congo	48.6	56.9	- 8.3	57.2	63.0	- 5.8
20. Ethiopia	43.3	50.0	- 6.6	52.3	57.5	- 5.2
21. Burundi	42.4	49.4	- 7.0	50.2	55.5	- 5.2
22. Nigeria	50.1	52.4	- 2.3	53.6	58.4	- 4.7
23. Benin	53.4	54.9	- 1.5	56.9	60.9	- 4.0
24. Haiti	53.7	57.2	- 3.5	59.2	63.2	- 3.9
25. Burkina Faso	44.4	50.9	- 6.5	53.3	57.0	- 3.8
26. Dem. Republic of the Congo	50.8	55.0	- 4.3	58.6	62.1	- 3.5
27. Eritrea	50.8	53.2	- 2.4	58.0	60.7	- 2.7
28. Thailand	68.8	71.7	- 2.9	72.8	75.5	- 2.7
29. Cambodia	53.4	54.1	- 0.8	59.4	61.6	- 2.2
30. Chad	47.2	49.5	- 2.3	53.4	55.5	- 2.1
31. Liberia	47.3	51.5	- 4.2	61.5	63.5	- 1.9
32. Sierra Leone	37.2	39.0	- 1.8	45.3	47.0	- 1.7

Source: United Nations Population Division.

* Countries with adult HIV prevalence of 1.7 per cent or greater. Countries are listed according to expected years of life expectancy lost by 2010-2015.

TABLE 16. EXPECTED POPULATION LOSS DUE TO AIDS, 2000 AND 2015

	2000				2015			
	Population (thousands)		Population loss		Population (thousands)		Population loss	
Country *	Actual (with AIDS)	Hypothetical (without AIDS)	Number (thousands)	Per cent	Actual (with AIDS)	Hypothetical (without AIDS)	Number (thousands)	Per cent
1. Namibia	1 726	1 766	-40	2.3	2 031	2 542	-511	20.1
2. Botswana	1 622	1 712	-89	5.2	1 967	2 452	-485	19.8
3. Zimbabwe	11 669	12 533	-864	6.9	13 572	16 750	-3 178	19.0
4. South Africa	40 377	41 212	-836	2.0	43 387	51 810	-8 424	16.3
5. Mozambique	19 680	20 082	-401	2.0	25 212	29 737	-4 525	15.2
6. Zambia	9 169	9 964	-795	8.0	12 817	14 919	-2 102	14.1
7. Kenya	30 080	31 077	-997	3.2	37 611	43 014	-5 403	12.6
8. Malawi	10 925	11 632	-707	6.1	15 770	17 880	-2 109	11.8
9. Uganda	21 778	23 980	-2 202	9.2	34 475	38 862	-4 387	11.3
10. United Rep.of Tanzania	33 517	34 919	-1 402	4.0	47 221	52 185	-4 964	9.5
11. Central African Republic	3 615	3 749	-134	3.6	4 764	5 232	-468	8.9
12. Côte d'Ivoire	14 786	15 442	-656	4.2	20 047	22 000	-1 953	8.9
13. Rwanda	7 733	7 989	-256	3.2	10 537	11 540	-1 003	8.7
14. Burundi	6 695	7 000	-305	4.4	9 492	10 311	-819	7.9
15. Lesotho	2 153	2 186	-34	1.6	2 893	3 138	-245	7.8
16. Togo	4 629	4 807	-177	3.7	6 749	7 290	-542	7.4
17. Burkina Faso	11 937	12 404	-467	3.8	18 096	19 471	-1 375	7.1
18. Congo	2 943	3 067	-123	4.0	4 415	4 746	-331	7.0
19. Ethiopia	62 565	64 344	-1 779	2.8	90 947	97 467	-6 520	6.7
20. Cameroon	15 085	15 293	-208	1.4	21 503	22 964	-1 461	6.4
21. Gabon	1 226	1 242	-16	1.3	1 656	1 750	-94	5.4
22. Guinea-Bissau	1 213	1 220	-7	0.6	1 622	1 705	83	4.9
23. Dem. Republic of the Congo	51 654	52 596	-942	1.8	80 261	83 497	-3 236	3.9
24. Nigeria	111 506	112 621	-1 115	1.0	153 307	159 468	-6 161	3.9
25. Haiti	8 222	8 357	-135	1.6	10 440	10 848	-408	3.8
26. Sierra Leone	4 854	4 929	-74	1.5	6 677	6 891	-214	3.1
27. Eritrea	3 850	3 890	-40	1.0	5 498	5 664	-166	2.9
28. Chad	7 651	7 770	-119	1.5	11 185	11 518	-333	2.9
29. Liberia	3 154	3 201	-47	1.5	5 131	5 277	-146	2.8
30. Cambodia	11 168	11 240	-72	0.6	14 403	14 778	-375	2.5
31. Benin	6 097	6 123	-27	0.4	8 940	9 172	-232	2.5
32. Thailand	61 399	61 849	-450	0.7	68 872	70 551	-1 678	2.4

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries with adult HIV prevalence of 1.7 per cent or greater. Countries are listed according to expected percentage of population lost due to AIDS by 2015.

TABLE 17. EXPECTED EFFECT OF THE AIDS EPIDEMIC ON POPULATION GROWTH RATES, 2000-2015

Country *	*Average annual population growth rate (per cent), 2000-2015*		*Reduction in growth rate due to AIDS (percentage points)*
	Actual (with AIDS)	*Hypothetical (without AIDS)*	
1. Namibia	1.08	2.43	-1.35
2. Botswana	1.29	2.39	-1.10
3. South Africa	0.48	1.53	-1.05
4. Mozambique	1.65	2.62	-0.97
5. Zimbabwe	1.01	1.93	-0.92
6. Kenya	1.49	2.17	-0.68
7. Zambia	2.23	2.69	-0.46
8. Lesotho	1.97	2.41	-0.44
9. Malawi	2.45	2.87	-0.42
10. Rwanda	2.06	2.45	-0.39
11. United Rep.of Tanzania	2.29	2.68	-0.39
12. Central African Republic	1.84	2.22	-0.38
13. Cameroon	2.36	2.71	-0.35
14. Côte d'Ivoire	2.03	2.36	-0.33
15. Guinea-Bissau	1.94	2.23	-0.29
16. Gabon	2.00	2.29	-0.29
17. Ethiopia	2.49	2.77	-0.28
18. Togo	2.51	2.78	-0.27
19. Burundi	2.33	2.58	-0.25
20. Burkina Faso	2.77	3.01	-0.24
21. Congo	2.70	2.91	-0.21
22. Nigeria	2.12	2.32	-0.20
23. Uganda	3.06	3.22	-0.16
24. Haiti	1.59	1.74	-0.15
25. Benin	2.55	2.69	-0.14
26. Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.94	3.08	-0.14
27. Cambodia	1.70	1.82	-0.12
28. Eritrea	2.38	2.50	-0.12
29. Thailand	0.77	0.88	-0.11
30. Sierra Leone	2.13	2.23	-0.10
31. Chad	2.53	2.62	-0.09
32. Liberia	3.24	3.33	-0.09

Source: United Nations Population Division

*Countries with adult HIV prevalence of 1.7 per cent or greater. Countries are listed according to effect of AIDs on the population growth rate.

TABLE 18. TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES, 1999 AND 2050

Country	*Population (thousands)*	*Percentage of world population*
	1999	
WORLD	**5 978 401**	**100.0**
1. China	1 266 838	21.2
2. India	998 056	16.7
3. United States of America	276 218	4.6
4. Indonesia	209 255	3.5
5. Brazil	167 988	2.8
6. Pakistan	152 331	2.5
7. Russian Federation	147 196	2.5
8. Bangladesh	126 947	2.1
9. Japan	126 505	2.1
10. Nigeria	108 945	1.8
	2050	
WORLD	**8 909 095**	**100.0**
1. India	1 528 853	17.2
2. China	1 477 730	16.6
3. United States of America	349 318	3.9
4. Pakistan	345 484	3.9
5. Indonesia	311 857	3.5
6. Nigeria	244 311	2.7
7. Brazil	244 230	2.7
8. Bangladesh	212 495	2.4
9. Ethiopia	169 446	1.9
10. Dem. Rep. of the Congo	160 360	1.8

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 19. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH LARGEST LAND AREA, 1999

Country	*Land area (km²)*	*Percentage of world land area*
WORLD	**135 641 310**	**100.0**
1. Russian Federation	17 075 400	12.6
2. Canada	9 970 610	7.4
3. China	9 596 961	7.1
4. United States of America	9 363 520	6.9
5. Brazil	8 547 403	6.3
6. Australia	7 741 220	5.7
7. India	3 287 263	2.4
8. Argentina	2 780 400	2.0
9. Kazakhstan	2 724 900	2.0
10. Sudan	2 505 813	1.8

Source: United Nations Statistical Division.

TABLE 20. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY, 1999

*Country or area**	*Population per km²*
A. Highest population density	
1. Macau	25 942
2. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	6 508
3. Singapore	5 699
4. Gaza Strip	2 850
5. Malta	1 222
6. Maldives	934
7. Bahrain	894
8. Bangladesh	882
9. Barbados	626
10. Mauritius	564
B. Lowest population density	
1. Western Sahara	1.1
2. Mongolia	1.7
3. Namibia	2.1
4. Australia	2.4
5. Mauritania	2.5
6. Suriname	2.5
7. Iceland	2.7
8. Botswana	2.7
9. Canada	3.1
10. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3.1
WORLD	**44**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 21. TEN TOP CONTRIBUTORS TO WORLD POPULATION GROWTH, 1995-2000

Country or area	*Net addition (thousands)*	*Percentage contribution to world population growth*
1. India	15 999	20.6
2. China	11 408	14.7
3. Pakistan	4 048	5.2
4. Indonesia	2 929	3.8
5. Nigeria	2 511	3.2
6. United States of America	2 267	2.9
7. Brazil	2 154	2.8
8. Bangladesh	2 108	2.7
9. Mexico	1 547	2.0
10. Philippines	1 522	2.0
WORLD	77 738	

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 22. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH FASTEST AND SLOWEST RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1995-2000

*Country or area**	*Rate of natural increase (per cent)*
A. Fastest rate of natural increase	
1. Gaza Strip	4.25
2. Yemen	3.73
3. Somalia	3.38
4. Niger	3.18
5. Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3.15
6. Solomon Islands	3.14
7. Oman	3.12
8. Mali	3.10
9. Afghanistan	3.07
10. Nicaragua	3.03
B. Slowest rate of natural increase	
1. Latvia	-0.52
2. Bulgaria	-0.47
3. Estonia	-0.47
4. Ukraine	-0.43
5. Russian Federation	-0.42
6. Hungary	-0.38
7. Belarus	-0.34
8. Romania	-0.23
9. Czech Republic	-0.22
10. Lithuania	-0.16
WORLD	**1.33**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 23. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST POPULATION SEX RATIO, 1999

*Country or area**	*Males per 100 females*
A. Highest sex ratio	
1. Qatar	189
2. United Arab Emirates	174
3. Bahrain	133
4. Saudi Arabia	124
5. Oman	113
6. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	112
7. Guam	111
8. Brunei Darussalam	110
9. Samoa	109
10. Kuwait	109
B. Lowest sex ratio	
1. Latvia	83
2. Ukraine	87
3. Cape Verde	87
4. Russian Federation	88
5. Belarus	89
6. Estonia	89
7. Lithuania	89
8. Georgia	92
9. Hungary	92
10. Republic of Moldova	92
WORLD	**101**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 24. TEN OLDEST AND TEN YOUNGEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, 1999 AND 2050

1999		*2050*	
*Country or area**	*Median age*	*Country or area**	*Median age*
	A. Oldest countries or areas		
1. Italy	40.2	1. Spain	54.3
2. Japan	40.2	2. Czech Republic	53.3
3. Germany	39.7	3. Italy	53.2
4. Sweden	39.7	4. Greece	52.5
5. Greece	39.1	5. China, Hong Kong SAR [1]	52.2
6. Finland	39.1	6. Romania	52.2
7. Belgium	39.0	7. Slovenia	51.5
8. Denmark	38.8	8. Bulgaria	51.2
9. Croatia	38.5	9. Austria	50.2
10. Bulgaria	38.5	10. Portugal	50.0
	B. Youngest countries or areas		
1. Gaza Strip	14.4	1. Gaza Strip	26.9
2. Uganda	15.0	2. Burkina Faso	27.6
3. Niger	15.8	3. Mozambique	27.7
4. Yemen	15.9	4. Somalia	27.8
5. Dem. Republic of the Congo	15.9	5. Ethiopia	28.1
6. Somalia	16.0	6. Dem. Republic of the Congo	28.1
7. Zambia	16.1	7. Angola	28.3
8. Angola	16.2	8. Guinea-Bissau	28.3
9. Burkina Faso	16.2	9. Niger	28.3
10. Malawi	16.3	10. Congo	28.3
WORLD	**26.4**	**WORLD**	**37.8**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 25. TEN COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST POTENTIAL SUPPORT RATIO, 1999 AND 2050

1999		*2050*	
*Country or area**	*Potential support ratio ***	*Country or area**	*Potential support ratio ***
	A. Highest potential support ratio		
1. Qatar	35.9	1. Mozambique	16.0
2. Kuwait	32.6	2. Uganda	13.8
3. United Arab Emirates	29.6	3. Burkina Faso	13.4
4. East Timor	23.5	4. Somalia	13.1
5. Bahrain	23.0	5. Ethiopia	12.6
6. Zambia	22.8	6. Gaza Strip	12.4
7. Uganda	22.7	7. Dem. Republic of the Congo	12.3
8. Botswana	22.5	8. Namibia	12.3
9. Rwanda	21.7	9. Malawi	12.3
10. Oman	21.4	10. Niger	12.2
	B. Lowest potential support ratio		
1. Spain	3.8	1. Spain	1.4
2. Italy	3.8	2. Italy	1.5
3. Greece	3.8	3. Greece	1.6
4. Belgium	4.0	4. China, Hong Kong (SAR)[1]	1.6
5. United Kingdom	4.1	5. Czech Republic	1.6
6. Spain	4.1	6. Japan	1.7
7. Japan	4.1	7. Slovenia	1.7
8. France	4.1	8. Portugal	1.8
9. Norway	4.2	9. Romania	1.9
10. Germany	4.2	10. Austria	1.9
WORLD	**9.2**	**WORLD**	**3.9**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1] As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.
**Average number of persons aged 15-64 for each person aged 65 or older.

TABLE 26. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST FERTILITY, 1995-2000

*Country or area**	*Average number of children per woman*
A Highest fertility	
1. Yemen	7.60
2. Gaza Strip	7.30
3. Somalia	7.25
4. Uganda	7.10
5. Afghanistan	6.90
6. Niger	6.84
7. Angola	6.80
8. Malawi	6.75
9. Mali	6.60
10. Burkina Faso	6.57
B. Lowest fertility	
1. Spain	1.15
2. Romania	1.17
3. Czech Republic	1.19
4. Italy	1.20
5. Bulgaria	1.23
6. Latvia	1.25
7. Slovenia	1.26
8. Greece	1.28
9. Estonia	1.29
10. Germany	1.30
WORLD	**2.71**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 27. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1995-2000

Country or area*	Males (years)	Country or area*	Females (years)	Country or area*	Both sexes combined (years)
		A. Highest life expectancy at birth			
1. Japan	76.8	1. Japan	82.9	1. Japan	80.0
2. Iceland	76.8	2. France	82.0	2. Iceland	79.0
3. Sweden	76.3	3. Martinique	82.0	3. Canada	79.0
4. Canada	76.1	4. Canada	81.8	4. Martinique	78.8
5. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	75.8	5. Switzerland	81.8	5. Switzerland	78.6
6. Israel.	75.7	6. Spain.	81.5	6. Sweden	78.5
7. Greece	75.6	7. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	81.4	7. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	78.5
8. Cyprus	75.5	8. Iceland	81.3	8. Australia	78.2
9. Martinique	75.5	9. Italy	81.2	9. Italy	78.2
10. Australia	75.5	10. Australia	81.1	10. Norway	78.1
		B. Lowest life expectancy at birth			
1. Sierra Leone	35.8	1. Sierra Leone	38.7	1. Sierra Leone	37.2
2. Uganda	38.9	2. Malawi	39.6	2. Malawi	39.3
3. Malawi	38.9	3. Uganda	40.4	3. Uganda	39.6
4. Rwanda	39.4	4. Zambia	40.6	4. Zambia	40.1
5. Zambia	39.5	5. Rwanda	41.7	5. Rwanda	40.5
6. Burundi	41.0	6. Burundi	43.8	6. Burundi	42.4
7. Ethiopia	42.4	7. Ethiopia	44.3	7. Ethiopia	43.3
8. Central African Republic	42.9	8. Zimbabwe	44.7	8. Zimbabwe	44.1
9. Guinea-Bissau	43.5	9. Burkina Faso	45.2	9. Burkina Faso	44.4
10. Burkina Faso	43.6	10. Afghanistan	46.0	10. Central African Republic	44.9
WORLD	**63.2**		**67.6**		**65.4**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 28. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY, 1995-2000

*Country or area**	*Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
A. Highest infant mortality	
1. Sierra Leone	170
2. Afghanistan	151
3. Malawi	138
4. East Timor	135
5. Guinea-Bissau	130
6. Angola	125
7. Guinea	124
8. Rwanda	124
9. Somalia	122
10. Gambia	122
B. Lowest infant mortality	
1. Japan	4
2. Singapore	5
3. Norway	5
4. Germany	5
5. Iceland	5
6. Sweden	5
7. Finland	6
8. Australia	6
9. Switzerland	6
10. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	6
WORLD	**57**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 29. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE GREATEST IN-MIGRATION AND GREATEST OUT-MIGRATION, 1970-1995

Country or area	*Net number of migrants (millions)*
A. Greatest in-migration	
1. United States of America	16.7
2. Russian Federation	4.1
3. Saudi Arabia	3.4
4. India	3.3
5. Canada	3.3
6. Germany	2.7
7. France	1.4
8. Australia	1.4
9. Turkey	1.3
10. United Arab Emirates	1.3
B. Greatest out-migration	
1. Mexico	-6.0
2. Bangladesh	-4.1
3. Afghanistan	-4.1
4. Philippines	-2.9
5. Kazakhstan	-2.6
6. Viet Nam	-2.0
7. Rwanda	-1.7
8. Sri Lanka	-1.5
9. Columbia	-1.3
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina	-1.2

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 30. TEN MOST AND LEAST URBANIZED COUNTRIES OR AREAS IN THE WORLD, 1999

*Country or area**	*Percentage urban*
A. Most urbanized	
1. Singapore	100.0
2. Guadeloupe	99.7
3. Macau	98.8
4. Kuwait	97.5
5. Belgium	97.3
6. China, Hong Kong SAR[1]	95.5
7. Western Sahara	94.9
8. Martinique	94.6
9. Gaza Strip	94.5
10. Qatar	92.3
B. Least urbanized	
1. Rwanda	6.1
2. Bhutan	6.9
3. East Timor	7.5
4. Burundi	8.7
5. Nepal	11.6
6. Uganda	13.8
7. Malawi	15.0
8. Papua New Guinea	17.1
9. Ethiopia	17.2
10. Burkina Faso	17.9
WORLD	**47.2**

Source: United Nations Population Division.

[1]As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

TABLE 31. TEN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE WORLD, 1999

Agglomeration	*Population (millions)*
1. Tokyo (Japan)	28.8
2. Mexico City (Mexico)	17.8
3. Sao Paulo (Brazil)	17.5
4. Bombay (India)	17.4
5. New York (United States)	16.5
6. Shanghai (China)	14.0
7. Los Angeles (United States)	13.0
8. Lagos (Nigeria)	12.8
9. Calcutta (India)	12.7
10. Buenos Aires (Argentina)	12.3

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 32. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

	Rate of population growth					
	Per cent of Governments with policy to					
Major area	*Raise*	*Maintain*	*Lower*	*No intervention*	*Total*	*Number of countries*
World	11	8	38	44	100	179
More developed regions	18	11	2	68	100	44
Less developed regions	8	7	50	36	100	135
Africa	4	4	58	35	100	52
Asia	17	10	43	30	100	40
Europe	21	13	3	64	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	6	39	52	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	8	8	54	31	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 33. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

Major area	Level of fertility: Per cent of Governments with policy to: Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Number of countries
World	13	9	45	34	100	179
More developed regions	32	7	2	59	100	44
Less developed regions	7	10	59	25	100	135
Africa	4	6	67	23	100	52
Asia	15	17	45	23	100	40
Europe	36	8	3	54	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	55	39	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	15	62	23	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 34. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON PROVIDING ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

	Access to contraceptive methods					
	Per cent of Governments with policy of					
Major area	*Limits*	*No support*	*Indirect support*	*Direct support*	*Total*	*Number of countries*
World	1	12	7	79	100	179
More developed regions	2	20	9	68	100	44
Less developed regions	1	8	7	83	100	135
Africa	0	8	10	83	100	52
Asia	3	20	3	75	100	40
Europe	3	23	8	67	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	3	9	88	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	0	8	92	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 35. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF MORTALITY LEVEL BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

Major area	*Per cent of Governments which view mortality level as*		*Total*	*Number of countries*
	Acceptable	*Unacceptable*		
World	40	60	100	179
More developed regions	70	30	100	44
Less developed regions	31	69	100	135
Africa	13	87	100	52
Asia	45	55	100	40
Europe	69	31	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	48	100	33
Northern America	50	50	100	2
Oceania	15	85	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 36. GROUNDS ON WHICH ABORTION IS PERMITTED, BY MAJOR AREA, 1999

	Per cent of countries permitting on grounds of						
Major area	*To save the woman's life*	*To preserve physical health*	*To preserve mental health*	*Rape or incest*	*Foetal impairment*	*Economic or social reasons*	*On request*
World	98	63	62	43	39	33	27
More developed regions	96	88	85	81	81	75	65
Less developed regions	99	55	54	30	26	19	14
Africa	100	53	51	23	21	8	6
Asia	100	63	59	48	46	39	35
Europe	95	86	86	79	81	74	65
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	52	55	33	15	15	6
Northern America	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oceania	100	56	56	13	13	13	6

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 37. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF IMMIGRATION (PERMANENT SETTLEMENT) BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

	Level of immigration (permanent settlement)						
	Per cent of Governments with policy to						
Major area	*Raise*	*Maintain*	*Lower*	*No intervention*	*Not available*	*Total*	*Number of countries*
World	4	26	35	24	10	100	179
More developed regions	2	30	59	5	5	100	44
Less developed regions	5	25	27	30	12	100	135
Africa	4	13	19	46	17	100	52
Asia	5	33	47	15	0	100	40
Europe	0	26	64	5	5	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	24	18	33	15	100	33
Northern America	0	50	50	0	0	100	2
Oceania	8	62	15	0	15	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 38. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF EMIGRATION BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

	Level of emigration					
	Per cent of Governments with policy to					
Major area	*Raise*	*Maintain*	*Lower*	*No intervention*	*Total*	*Number of countries*
World	3	21	22	54	100	179
More developed regions	2	18	20	59	100	44
Less developed regions	4	21	22	53	100	135
Africa	4	15	17	63	100	52
Asia	7	27	23	43	100	40
Europe	3	21	26	51	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	9	30	61	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	54	8	38	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 39. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1996

Major area	Trends in internal migration: Per cent of Governments with policy to: Accelerate trend	Decelerate trend	Reverse trend	Maintain trend	No intervention	Total	Number of countries
World	2	44	12	6	37	100	179
More developed regions	0	27	11	9	52	100	44
Less developed regions	2	49	13	4	32	100	135
Africa	0	62	8	4	25	100	52
Asia	7	46	13	4	17	100	40
Europe	0	26	12	9	44	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	36	15	3	45	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	6	13	6	56	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.

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