

World Population to reach 10 billion by 2100

On May 3, 2011 the UN released the bi-annual update to its *Population Prospects* report. This report provides population statistics from 1950 through 2100 for over 200 countries. The key findings from the UN are that world population will be around 10 billion people by 2100 and most growth will come from high fertility developing countries. The report also predicts that world life expectancy will increase from its current 68 years to 81 years by 2100. Most of these gains are expected to come from high fertility countries where disease prevention and treatments for HIV will contribute to declining mortality rates.

Population Changes in USAID Assisted countries

The UN's *2010 Revision* illustrates possible population outcomes for many countries receiving USAID assistance. These countries already represent a large percentage of overall world population and that trend is expected to continue through the end of the century. USAID countries are some of the fastest growing countries, but this trend is not universal and many will actually lose population over the next 90 years. China is expected to see its population decline by 45 million people in 2050 and by 400 million in 2100. Eastern Europe is expected to see a population decline largely as a result of lower fertility rates. By the end of this century Brazil and South Korea are expected to see population declines; however Brazil is also predicted to see continued population increases through 2050.

Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to gain population through 2100, with some countries more than doubling their current population. Three of the top five population gainers in 2050 are from that region and by 2100 four of the top five countries will come from sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria (current population 158 million) is expected to add more than 200 million people by 2050 and over 500 million by 2090. These population changes are the result of continued high fertility and improvements in health.

USAID Assisted Countries 2010-2050	
Country	Population Change (thousands)
Largest Gain	
India	467,393
Nigeria	231,191
Pakistan	101,282
Tanzania	93,471
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	82,557
Largest Decline	
China	-45,731
Russia	-16,770
Ukraine	-9,374
Romania	-2,951
Bulgaria	-2,035

USAID Assisted Countries 2010-2100	
Country	Population Change (thousands)
Largest Gain	
Nigeria	571,462
India	326,285
Tanzania	271,497
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	146,147
Uganda	137,765
Largest Decline	
China	-400,293
Russia	-31,901
Brazil	-17,598
Ukraine	-15,194
South Korea	-10,962



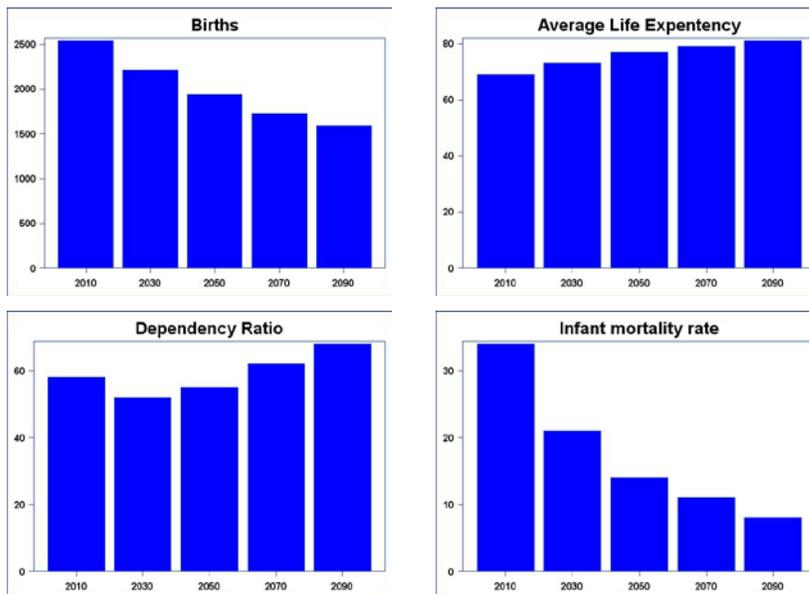
Regional Trends

The *2010 Revision* provides data on a variety of demographic topics. For the regional trend analysis, births, life expectancy, dependency ratio and infant mortality rates were averaged for countries in the five regions and then bar charts were created to examine trends at the years 2010, 2030, 2050, 2070 and 2090. For more information on the series used and their units, please see page 4.

Asia

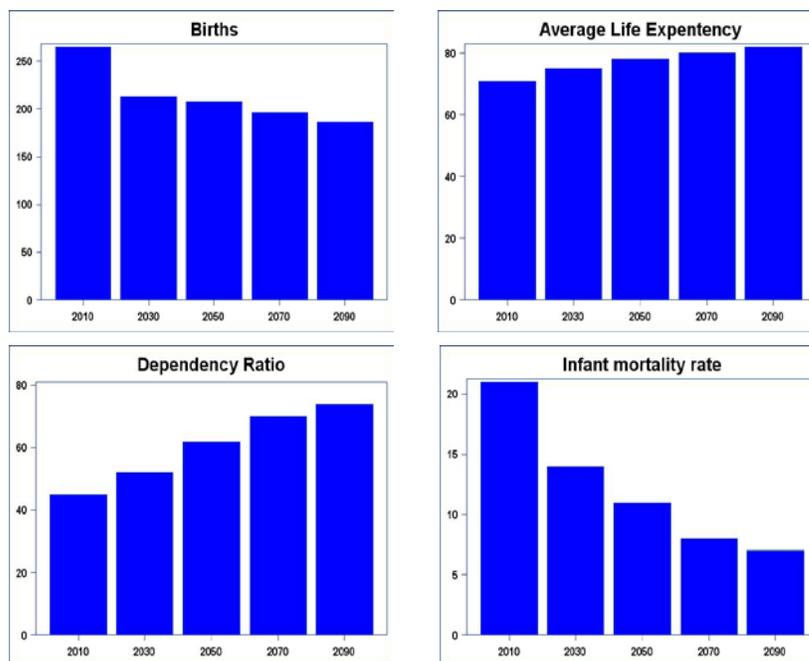
Asia is a region that shows many of the common trends found in the *2010 Revision*. This result mostly likely comes from the inclusion of China and India in the region's analysis. Births in Asia are expected to decline throughout the century from the current average of 2.5 million a year to roughly 1.5 million in 2090. The region also is expected to see a rise in average life expectancy, from 69 years in 2010 to almost 82 years by 2090. Infant mortality in the region is predicted to sharply decline.

Currently, Asian countries have an average of 34.1 infant deaths per 1000 live births. By 2090, that number is expected to fall nearly 75 percent to 8.9 infant deaths. The dependency ratio is expected to initially decline from roughly 58 dependents per 100 working age people in 2010 to 53 in 2030 before climbing up to 68 by 2090.



Eastern Europe

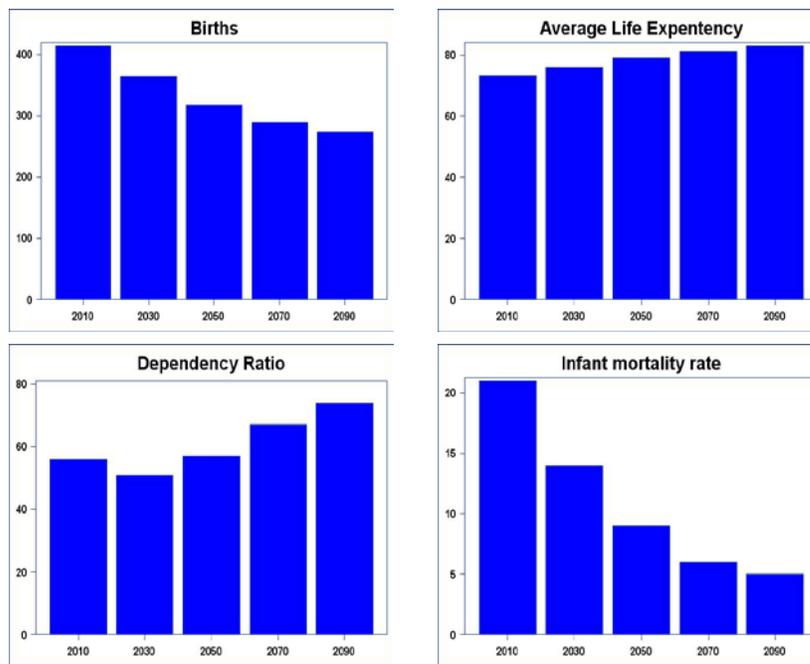
Eastern Europe presents a similar scenario through the end of the century as Asia. Births in Eastern Europe are expected to decline throughout the century, but the decline is relatively moderate. About 265 thousands births were expected in 2010 and by 2090 that number will decline to roughly 186 thousand. Life expectancy in Eastern Europe is already high compared to most other regions and will remain so throughout the century, starting at nearly 72 years in 2010 and rising to 82.6 years by



2090. Eastern Europe's low infant mortality rate will decline from 21 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to only 7.3 in 2090. Eastern Europe's dependency ratio starts lower than most regions at 45.7 elderly and children per 100 working age people in 2010, but by 2090 it climbs to 74. This shift means that by 2090, over 40 percent of the total population would be dependent on the working population.

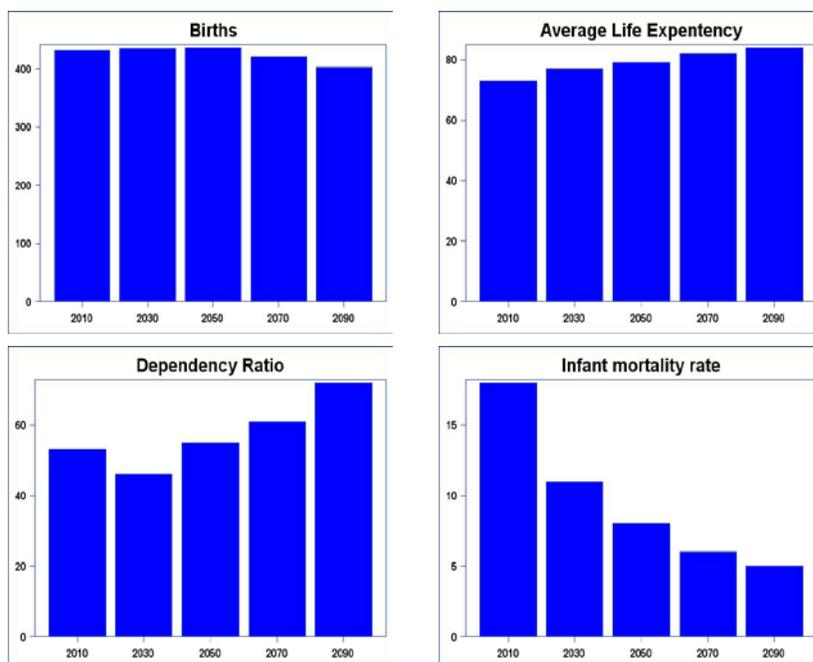
Latin America and the Caribbean

Except for the scale on some of its graphs, through the rest of the century, Latin America has population estimates that mirror much of what is expected in Asia. Births in Latin America are expected to decline through the end of the century, starting at about 415 thousand births in 2010 and ending around 270 thousand births in 2090. This gradual decline in births is matched by a gradual increase in life expectancy. Latin America has the second highest life expectancy in 2010 at 73.4 years and by 2090 average life expectancy is projected to increase to 83.5 years. Latin America's infant mortality rate is expected to decline from 21.8 infant deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to only 5.1 by 2090, making Latin America the region with the lowest average infant mortality in 2090. Latin America's dependency ratio actually starts lower than Asia's and finishes higher than Eastern Europe's. In 2010, Latin America's dependency ratio was 56.6 dependents per 100 working age people and by 2090 it is expected to be 74.7 dependents.



Middle East

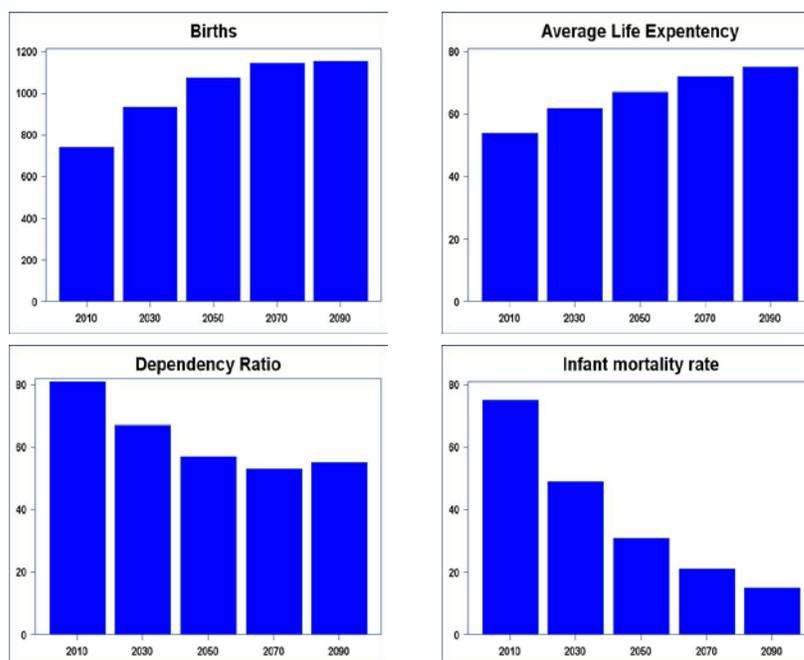
The Middle East represents the region with the smallest number of countries and does not record much of a decline in births through the end of the century. In 2010, there were 431 thousand births in the Middle East, this rate actually increases until its high of nearly 437 thousand in 2050 and then declines slightly to 403 thousand by 2090. The Middle East starts and ends with the highest average life expectancy of any region. Average life expectancy in the Middle East in 2010 was 73.6 years and by 2090 it is expected to rise to 84 years.



The Middle East has the lowest starting and ending infant mortality rate of all regions. Infant mortality is 19 per 1000 live births in 2010 and falls to 5.1 by 2090. Like many regions, the Middle East's dependency ratio is expected to decline initially before increasing toward the end of the century. The ratio was 53.8 dependents per 100 working age people in 2010 and is expected to decline to 46.1 in 2030 before rising to 72.1 by 2090.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region in the analysis that sees a decline in its dependency ratio and an increase in the number of births by the end of the century. Births in Africa were 743 thousand in 2010 and are expected to pass 1 million by 2050 and be 1.15 million by 2090. This growth in births is matched by an increase in life expectancy from 55 years in 2010 to 75.8 years in 2090, an increase of over 35 percent. Infant mortality is also expected to fall from an average 34.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to only 8.9 by 2090, or a drop of almost 75 percent. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region that is expected to see a lasting decline in its dependency ratio through the end of the century. The ratio was 81.3 dependents per 100 working age people in 2010 and it is expected to decline to 55.8 dependents by 2090.



Series Used in Bar Charts

Each region is broken out according to USAID regions and the series are averaged for each year. Only those countries receiving \$2 million or more in assistance in fiscal year 2009 were included in the analysis. Below are the four series used in the creation of the bar charts.

Series	Definition and Unit
Births, thousands	Number of live births, in thousands
Life expectancy at birth, both sexes	Life expectancy of both sexes, in years
Dependency Ratio	Ratio of those 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population aged 15-64
Infant mortality rate	Number of infant deaths per 1000 live births

How Can I Get the UN Population Prospects Data?

To access the UN Population Prospects dataset, visit the Economic and Social Database (ESDB) on the USAID Intranet at <http://esdb.eads.usaidallnet.gov/>. The ESDB website also offers related datasets from the World Bank and other sources. Use the Analytic Tools (<http://esdb.eads.usaidallnet.gov/analysis/>) on the site to create population pyramids or to generate customized tables and graphs.