

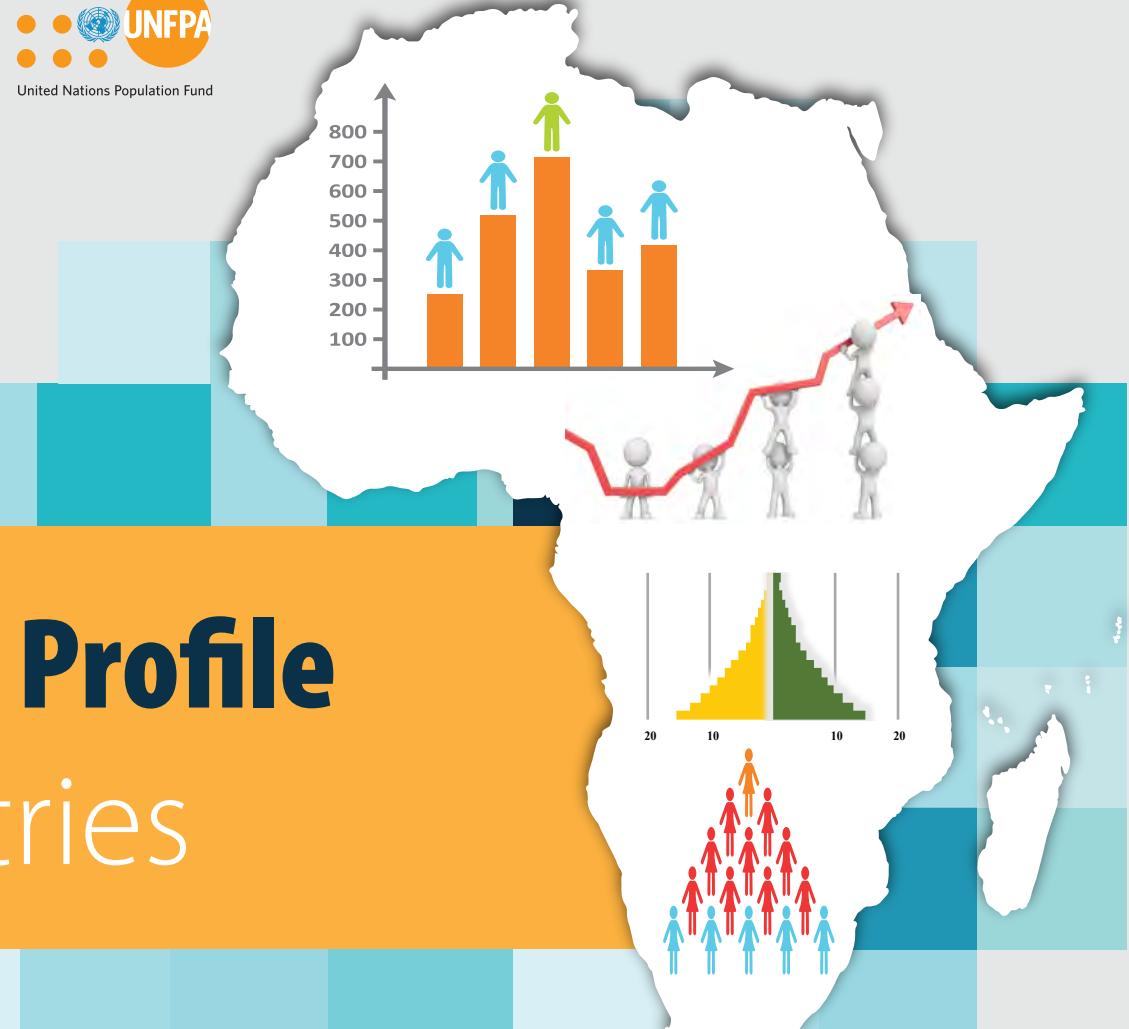


United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa



United Nations Population Fund

The Demographic Profile of African Countries





United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

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March 2016

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Publications Section
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Tel: +251 11 544-9900
Fax: +251 11 551-4416
E-mail: ecainfo@unecea.org
Web: www.unecea.org

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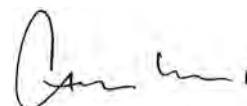
Foreword

Africa is experiencing significant changes and development transformations that will affect its future population and development prospects. These include maintaining the pace of economic growth and deepening the structural transformation of economies, ensuring inclusiveness, continuing high population growth, increasing urban growth, and migration. In particular, Africa's rapid population growth at a time when many other regions are experiencing population decline presents an unprecedented opportunity as well as a challenge to accelerate the region's transformation to meet the needs of the large and growing youthful as well as the increasingly ageing populations. If properly harnessed through the provision of appropriate skills, training and quality educational and employment opportunities, Africa's youthful age structure will be the driving force in its industrialization drive and structural transformation. On the other hand, the consequences of inaction will be dire, and will exacerbate existing inequalities as well as undermine the stability and future growth of economies and societies.

However, population dynamics in Africa are more than challenges, as they also provide opportunities for the realization of the vision of the "Future we want for Africa". While population dynamics remain a determinant and consequence of socioeconomic development, understanding the demographic profile of the

continent will help realize and strengthen the shift toward more sustainable development pathways, in line with existing global and continental policy frameworks, such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The provision and analysis of sound disaggregated demographic data is needed to inform the formulation of national development strategies, policies and programmes to aid social and development transformation on the continent. Understanding the demographic profile of member States will reveal trends, patterns and drivers and help policymakers address their many associated challenges in a more proactive manner, to shape progress towards realizing commitments to achieving inclusive and sustainable growth, social protection, environmental protection and gender equality made in national, regional and global agendas.



Carlos Lopes
Executive Secretary,
Economic Commission for Africa

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Executive summary

Africa's demographic dynamics are shaping its present and future development agenda. Perhaps the greatest and most fundamental challenge is to address the economic and social development issues of a continent that will be home to 1.5 billion people in the next 10 years.

The data used in the report are taken from World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp>). Estimates of fertility, mortality and migration estimates are calculated and updated biennially by the United Nations Population Division. These demographic estimates are based on the most recently available data sources. Original data are collected from countries' national sources such as vital registration statistics records, sample registration systems, surveillance systems, censuses and demographic surveys. The report highlights the current demographic scenario on the continent and goes on to suggest broader social and development policy implications.

Population growth

Global population has increased by 2.9 billion over the past 35 years, from 4.4 billion in 1980 to 7.3 billion in 2015. Although population growth rates have slowed, the world's population

is still growing by 81 million people each year, and Africa is contributing significantly to this phenomenon.

Africa's population has nearly trebled from its estimated 478 million in 1980 to the current estimate of close to 1.2 billion, and is projected to increase to 1.5 billion by 2025 and 2.4 billion by 2050.

The top 10 countries that are contributing to the increase are Nigeria, Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, the United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, the Sudan, South Africa and Algeria. Together, those 10 countries accounted for 61 per cent of Africa's overall population increase during the period 1980-2015.

Annual population growth rate on the continent is very high, at 2.5 per cent over the period 1980-2015, and is projected to remain as high as 1.5 per cent for the next 10 years.

Population distribution

Urban population is currently estimated at 40 per cent, compared with 27 per cent in 1980. Despite that rapid increase

and the fact that it is the fastest urbanizing region globally, Africa remains the least urbanized continent in the world.

The most urbanized countries on the continent are Gabon, Libya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Algeria, Cabo Verde, Tunisia, the Congo and South Africa.

The average growth rate in the urban population stands at 3.7 per cent and is projected to remain as high as 2.6 per cent during the period 2025-2050.

Africa's urban population is expected to increase by an additional 867 million over the next 35 years. By 2050, Africa will be majority urban, with nearly 56 per cent of its population living in urban areas.

The island States of Mauritius, the Comoros, Seychelles, and Sao Tome and Principe are among the most densely populated countries of the continent. On the mainland, however, Rwanda, Burundi, Nigeria, the Gambia, Uganda and Malawi have the highest population densities.

Total fertility rate

Over the past 30 years, the average total fertility rate in all regions of Africa has decreased by about two, a trend that is projected to continue. The current rate is estimated to be 4.7 children per woman.

The pace and magnitude of the decrease in fertility rate vary considerably across the continent. While some countries, including Mauritius, Seychelles, Tunisia, South Africa and

Algeria, have rates, others, such as the Niger, Mali, Somalia, Chad, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, the Gambia and Nigeria, continue to have relatively high rates.

Teenage pregnancy

Children having children continues to be a sad reality in Africa. The percentage of girls aged 15-19 years who become pregnant or have their first child is highest in the Niger (40.4 per cent), followed by Mozambique (37.5 per cent). Other countries with very high teenage pregnancy rates include Chad, the Central African Republic, Guinea, the Congo, Madagascar and Nigeria. Teenage pregnancy is lowest in the Northern Africa subregion, especially in Tunisia (2.9 per cent).

Infant and child mortality

Africa has made substantial gains in reducing the infant mortality rate although much remains to be achieved. During the period 1980-1985, more than half of all African countries recorded a rate of more than 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. However, by the period 2010-2015, that rate had fallen to below 100 in all African countries. Angola (96), Chad (96) and Sierra Leone (94) currently have the highest infant mortality rates on the continent. The countries with the highest overall highest under-five mortality rate are South Sudan, Mali, Sierra Leone, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Chad, Somalia, Nigeria, Burundi and the Central African Republic.

Maternal mortality

Although no region in the world achieved Goal 5A of the Millennium Development Goals, to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by 75 per cent, Africa succeeded in reducing its maternal mortality ratio by half between 1990 and 2015. Despite that progress, only a few countries achieved Goal 5A. They include Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia, Liberia, Burundi, the Gambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth on the continent has generally improved significantly, from 50 years during the period 1980-1985 to close to 60 years during the period 2010-2015, an improvement that is expected to continue and reach 70 years by 2050. The countries with the highest gains during the period 1980-2015 were Eritrea, Ethiopia, Algeria, Morocco and Niger. Those with the highest net decrease in life expectancy over the same period were Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa, largely as a result of HIV and AIDS.

Population age structure

Africa has a young age structure, with about two fifths of its population in the 0-14 age bracket and nearly one fifth (19 per cent) in the 15-24 age bracket.

Children aged 0-14 years made up nearly 45 per cent of Africa's population in 1980. Although that figure fell to 41 per cent by

2015, there has been an increase in absolute numbers from 213.5 million in 1980 to 473.7 million in 2015.

The active working age population (25-64 years) has grown more rapidly than any other age group, from 123.7 million (33.3 per cent) in 1980 to 425.7 million (36.2 per cent) in 2015.

The population of older persons (65 years and above) has also increased from nearly 15 million in 1980 to over 40 million in 2015. While that population still forms the smallest proportion of the total population (3.1 per cent in 1980 and 3.5 per cent in 2015), it is expected to reach 6 per cent by 2050.

International migration and internally displaced persons

The stock of migrants in Africa is relatively small compared to other regions of the world. Net migration on the continent reflected a loss of 2.1 million people in 1980, a figure that increased to 2.9 million persons in 2015 but is expected to slow down to 2.3 million persons by 2050.

African countries are concurrently countries of origin, transit and destination.

The most prominent form of migration in the region is labour migration, followed by forced migration, in addition to irregular and transit migration.

In 2015, there were about 14 million persons of concern (refugees and internally displaced persons who needed assistance), the majority of whom were situated in Eastern and the Horn of Africa

(7.3 million), followed by the Central Africa region (4.7 million). Most internally displaced persons and people with concern were in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, followed by the Sudan and South Sudan, respectively.

Challenges and implications

The population of Africa is currently young. Lower fertility rates will lead to reductions in the overall dependency ratio, mainly as a result of major declines in child dependency. That will create a demographic window of opportunity in several countries by enhancing the possibility for increased savings and investment in economic and social development by reducing the pressure to support young dependents and older persons.

Adequate economic and social policies will have to be developed and underlined to harness the demographic dividend. The youth bulge in Africa's population has far-reaching implications for the socioeconomic development of the continent.

Population increase in urban areas is expected to continue in the near future with significant implications for national development planning.

Urban population concentrations allow for the mobilization of resources, economic agglomeration and technological innovation and specialization across a range of areas, including

transportation, education and health. Urban-related industry clusters can enhance domestic productivity and raise export competences, thereby enabling growth and transformation. However, Governments need to adequately plan for increased urbanization, especially in the supply of housing, infrastructure — notably power, water and sanitation — and services, including controlling pollution and crime.

The bulk of migratory movements on the continent is intra-African. Migration, both internally and internationally is expected to surge in the future due to improved regional integration, transportation, infrastructure, trade, communications and social networks.

Regional coordination on international migration issues is of particular importance in order to enhance regional complementarities, harness the positive development implications of international migration and reduce negative impacts. The situation can be addressed by increasing support for a regional platform aimed at facilitating dialogue, coordination and cooperation between source and destination countries in the region on pertinent migration issues to maximize the benefits for all parties involved. It is also important in that regard to build the capacity of African countries to mainstream migration issues into the national development plans and strategies.

Introduction

Demographic trends vary greatly between the countries of Africa, the population of which is estimated to have reached 1.2 billion in 2015. While some countries are highly populated, including Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, others have very small populations, especially the small island developing States, including Seychelles, and Sao Tome and Principe. Variations in population size and growth rates are a direct consequence of the interplay between mortality, fertility and migration. Mortality and fertility levels vary immensely between the countries of Africa, where population continues to grow and is above replacement level in most countries except Mauritius and Tunisia. By 2060-2065, only 19 out of the 54 countries of Africa will have fertility rates below replacement levels, while the population will continue to grow elsewhere.

Despite being the fastest urbanizing global region and expected to be predominantly urban by 2050, Africa remains the least urbanized continent, with only 40.4 per cent of its population residing in urban areas by 2015. The majority of the population in most African countries still lives in rural areas, except for Gabon, Libya, Djibouti, Algeria, Cabo Verde, Tunisia, the Congo and South Africa. Urbanization is thus an important asset for development

but can only be realized by mainstreaming the issue in national development planning to drive growth and transformation.

The population age structure differs between the countries of the region, although most still find themselves in the early stages of the demographic transition, with large proportions of their population still in the 0-14 age category. The proportion of persons aged 65 years and above is still very low but increasing. As at 2015, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tunisia, Egypt, South Africa, Cabo Verde, Morocco and Gabon were the only countries where persons aged 65 years and above made up at least 5 per cent of the total population. The population of older persons is expected to continue to increase in the coming decades; dealing with issues of older persons may present a challenge in the near future.

The report examines the trends and levels of key demographic indicators for African countries, including population size, growth rate, distribution, fertility and mortality levels, age structure and international migration. In doing so, it builds on data from the 2015 revision of World Population Prospects, as well as other United Nations databases as relevant sources of data. The main purpose of the report is to present policymakers and researchers with a regional reference for selected demographic indicators and their key implications for development. The future population

dynamics in Africa will themselves be influenced by the successes, challenges and shortcomings in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In that respect, greater attention will need to be given to providing higher levels of investment in improving the skills of the population through education and the provision of adequate health care, and to policies that are sensitive towards and supportive of the family and households.

I: Data sources

The data in the report is from the 2015 revision of World Population Prospects. Fertility, mortality and migration estimates are calculated and updated biennially by the United Nations Population Division. Demographic estimates are based on the most recently available data sources. Original data is collected from national sources such as vital statistics records, sample registration systems, surveillance systems, censuses and demographic surveys. The data used undergoes the four-stage analytical process described below.

The first step involves reviewing and using the data to estimate populations in terms of age and gender, fertility, mortality and net international migration components. In cases where demographic data is deficient, models and indirect measurements of fertility and mortality are used to derive estimates. This step involves comparing estimates from various sources, and appropriate techniques are used to identify the most likely time-series of fertility, mortality and international migration data.

The second step involves further evaluation and adjustments. After the initial compilation and trend line determination, the data is evaluated for geographical completeness and demographic plausibility. Post-enumeration surveys are used if available to evaluate the quality of census data. If necessary, adjusted data

is obtained from national statistical offices or adjustments are applied by analysts of the United Nations Population Division using standard demographic techniques, for example, for the under-enumeration of young children or age-heaping using data smoothing.

The third step involves consistency checking and cross-validation. These are done when the separate estimates for fertility, mortality and migration are integrated into a cohort-component projection framework, where such demographic rates are simultaneously applied to a base population in order to compute subsequent populations by age and gender. The demographic balancing equation is used for this purpose.

The last step involves consistency checks across countries. The results from the previous step are aggregated by geographical region and a final round of consistency checking takes place, which involves comparing the preliminary estimates against those from other countries in the same region or at similar levels of fertility or mortality. "Outliers" and "crossovers" are identified and, if deemed necessary, further checks are applied to validate the preliminary estimates. An important component of the work at this stage is ensuring the consistency of information on net international migration, which, for each 5-year period, must be zero-sum at the world level.

II: Population size

The world's population has increased by 2.9 billion over the past 35 years, from 4.4 billion in 1980 to 7.3 billion in 2015. Although population growth rates have slowed, the world's population is still growing by 81 million people each year, and Africa is contributing significantly to that growth. The size of Africa's population was estimated at 478 million in 1980. The continent's population has nearly trebled and is currently estimated at close to 1.2 billion persons (see table 1). During the same period, Africa's share of the world population increased from 10.8 per cent in 1980 to the current estimate of 15.9 per cent in 2015, and is projected to reach nearly 30 per cent (2.92 billion) in 2063.¹

Population size varies greatly between the countries of the region, with that of Nigeria (182.2 million) alone making up 15.3 per cent of the population of Africa in 2015, followed by Ethiopia (99.4 million, 8.3 per cent), Egypt (91.5 million, 7.7 per cent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (71.2 million, 6.5 per cent), South Africa (53.5 million, 4.6 per cent), the United Republic of Tanzania (53.4 million, 4.5 per cent), Kenya (46.0 million, 3.9 per cent), Algeria (39.7 million, 3.3 per cent), Uganda (39 million, 3.2 per cent) and the Sudan (40.2 million, 3.4 per cent). Those

10 countries together make up nearly 61 per cent of Africa's population. The remaining 44 countries constitute only 39 per cent of the population of Africa, the least populous country being Seychelles (96,000 persons) followed by Sao Tome and Principe (190,000 persons). Africa's population projections suggest that the continent's population will more than double between 2015 and 2050.²

¹ Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) calculations, based on data provided in the 2015 revision of World Population Prospects.

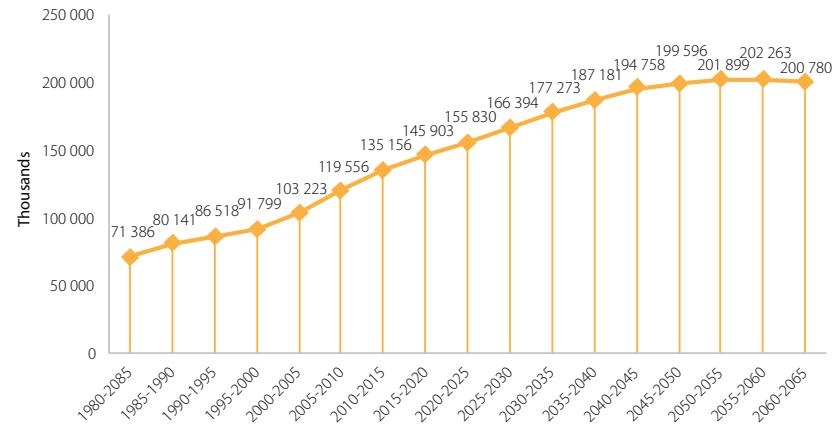
² See 2015 revision of World Population Prospects (DVD edition).

III: Population growth

Over the past three decades, the population of African countries grew at an average annual rate of 2.6 per cent, compared with the global average rate of 1.5 per cent (see table 1). However, that growth rate is expected to slow to 1.6 per cent in the period 2015-2025, largely owing to declining fertility levels, yet still remain above the global average, which is expected to be 1.0 per cent for that period. Despite slowing population growth rates, Africa's population has built a momentum that will enable it to continue to grow for some time (see figure 1). The annual population growth rate for the African continent masks vast regional variations. In the period 1980-2015, the average annual growth rate was most pronounced in Equatorial Guinea (3.7 per cent), the Gambia and the Niger (3.4 per cent) and Uganda, Chad and Angola (3.2 per cent). The high population growth rate in most African countries is due to natural increase. The average annual growth rate was lowest in the small island developing States of Mauritius (0.8 per cent), Seychelles (1.1 per cent), and in Lesotho (1.4 per cent), Morocco and Cabo Verde (1.5 per cent), Tunisia (1.6 per cent) and Somalia (1.7 per cent). Whereas the low growth rates in those States may be attributed to demographic transition as a result of low fertility, in Somalia, the low rates of growth is majorly a result of the forced migration from the country owing to insecurity in the country in the recent past. From 1980 to 2015, the population of Africa increased by a total

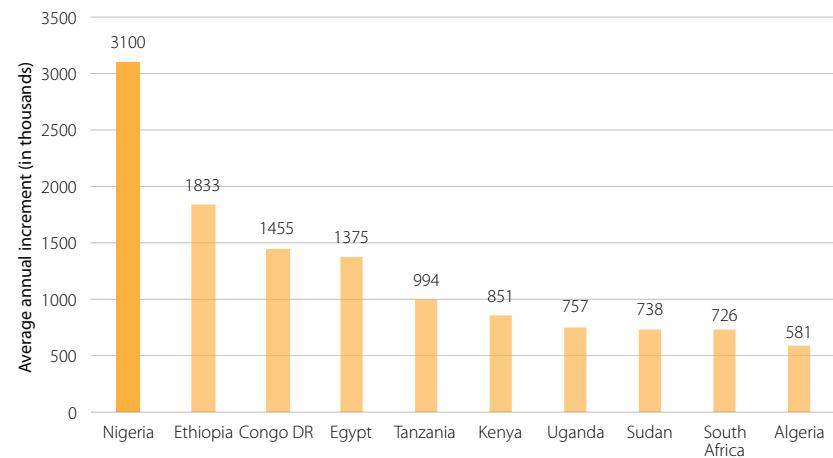
of 708 million, equivalent to an additional 20 million persons per year, with Nigeria alone contributing 3.1 million persons (or 16 per cent) to that annual increment. Figure 2 presents the countries that made the biggest contribution to Africa's population growth in the period 1980-2015.

Figure 1 : Population growth in Africa for the period 1980-2065



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

**Figure 2 : Top 10 contributors to population increase in Africa
(1980-2015)**



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

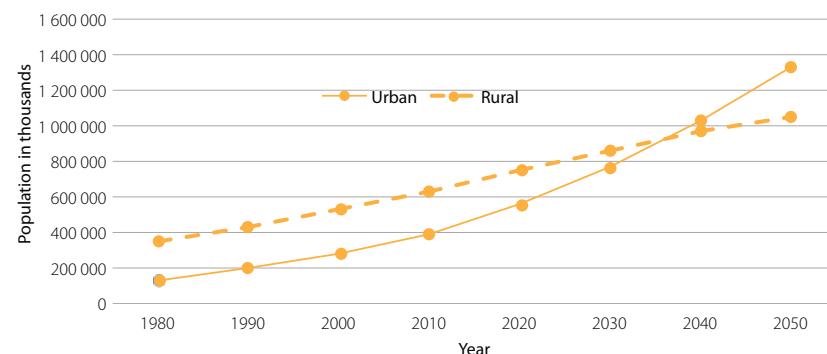
IV: Population distribution

In 2015, 40.4 per cent of the African continent population was estimated to live in urban areas, compared with 26.7 per cent in 1980, which ranks Africa as the least urbanized continent in the world (see table 2). However, the number of urban dwellers in Africa nearly quadrupled over the past three decades, rising from 127.8 million in 1980 to 471.6 million in 2015. Moreover, Africa is the world's fastest urbanizing region. The average growth rate for the period stood at 3.7 per cent per year, with a projected decline to 3.6 per cent and 2.6 per cent for the periods 2010-2025 and 2025-2050, respectively. In addition, in absolute numbers, the urban population is expected to increase by 867 million persons over the next 35 years, rising from 471.6 million to 1.34 billion (see figure 3). By 2050, about 56 per cent of Africa's population is projected to be urban.

The most urbanized countries in Africa include Gabon (87.2 per cent), Libya (78.6 per cent), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (77.3 per cent), Djibouti (77.3 per cent), Algeria (70.7 per cent), Cabo Verde (65.5 per cent), Tunisia (66.8 per cent), the Congo (65.4 per cent) and South Africa (64.8 per cent). On the contrary, the least urbanized are Burundi (12.1 per cent), Uganda (16.1 per cent), Malawi (16.3 per cent), the Niger (18.7 per cent), South Sudan (18.8 per cent), Ethiopia (19.5 per cent), Swaziland

(21.3 per cent), Chad (22.5 per cent), Kenya (25.6 per cent) and Lesotho (27.3 per cent).

Figure 3: Urban and rural population of African Countries (1980-2050)

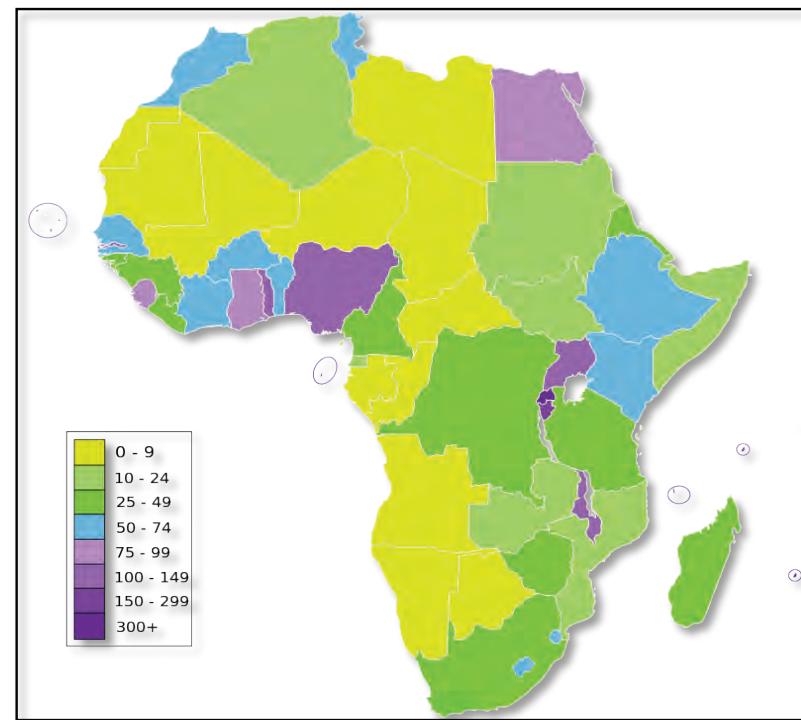


Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2014).

The map in figure 4 shows how the population of Africa was distributed in 2015. The highest population density on the continent was registered in the small island State of Mauritius, with 627 persons per square kilometre. On the mainland, the most populated countries included Rwanda (471 persons/sq. km), Burundi (435 persons/ sq. km) and Nigeria (200 persons /

sq. km). Another island State, the Comoros, also exhibited a very high population density of 423.7 persons per square kilometre. The least densely populated countries of the continent included those with less than 10 persons per square kilometre, such as Libya, Mali, the Niger, Mauritania, Chad, Angola, the Central African Republic, Botswana and Namibia.

Figure 4: Population density in Africa (persons/sq. km)

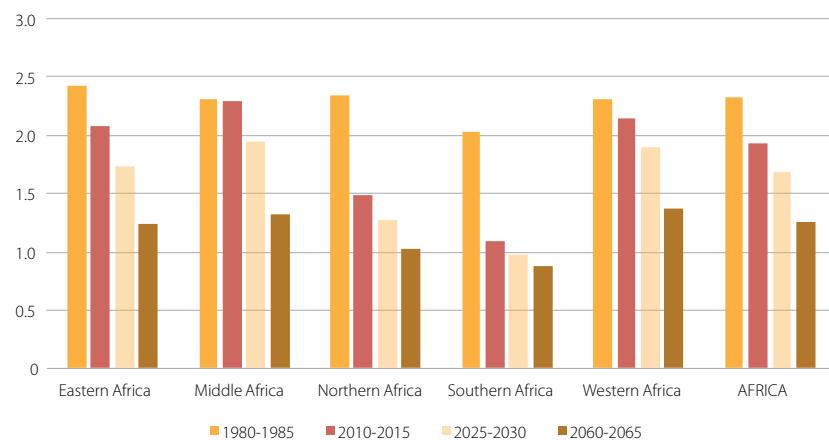


Source: World Population Prospects (2015 revision).

V: Total fertility rate and teenage fertility

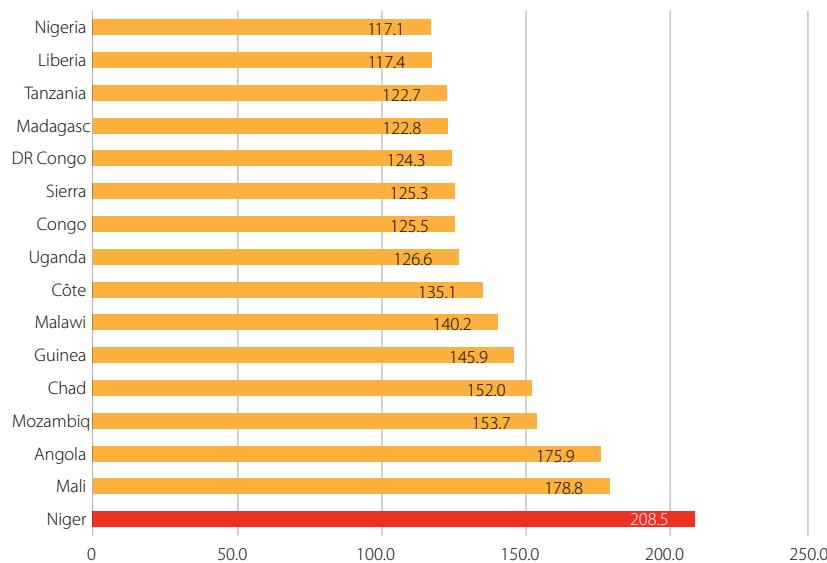
Over the past 35 years, the total fertility rate in all countries has decreased considerably (see table 3A). In the Eastern, Northern and Southern Africa regions, women had about two children fewer in the period 2010-2015 than they did in 1980-1985, whereas, in Central and Western Africa, the reduction in fertility was about one child fewer over the same period. The decline in fertility is projected to continue in all regions, with some countries, including Mauritius, Libya and Cabo Verde, attaining below replacement level fertility by 2025-2030 (see table 3B). In spite of the general decline in fertility, there are wide variations in the pace and magnitude of decline. While countries such as Mauritius continue to have low fertility rates — at below replacement level in 2015 — others, such as Zambia, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria, will continue to have relatively high levels of fertility, with a projected total fertility rate of three children per woman in 2060-2065. Overall, the population of the African continent is projected to continue to grow beyond 2065. Only the Southern and Northern Africa regions will have attained replacement level fertility by 2065 (see figure 4).

Figure 5: Trends in net reproduction rate by region of Africa



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

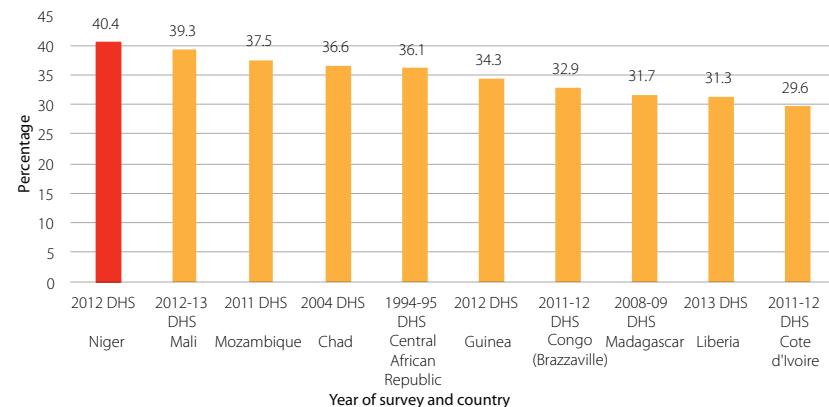
Figure 6: Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years in selected African countries



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

Figure 6 shows teenage fertility by selected countries. The data shows that fertility among teenagers was highest in the Niger (208.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years) followed by Mali (179), Angola (175) and Mozambique (154). Figure 7 emphasizes what is depicted in figure 6 and shows some selected countries with the highest and lowest teenage pregnancy and childbearing as indicated by the most recent demographic and health survey data of the respective countries.

Figure 7: Percentage of women 15-19 years who are mothers or pregnant with their first child (top 10 selected countries and by year of survey)

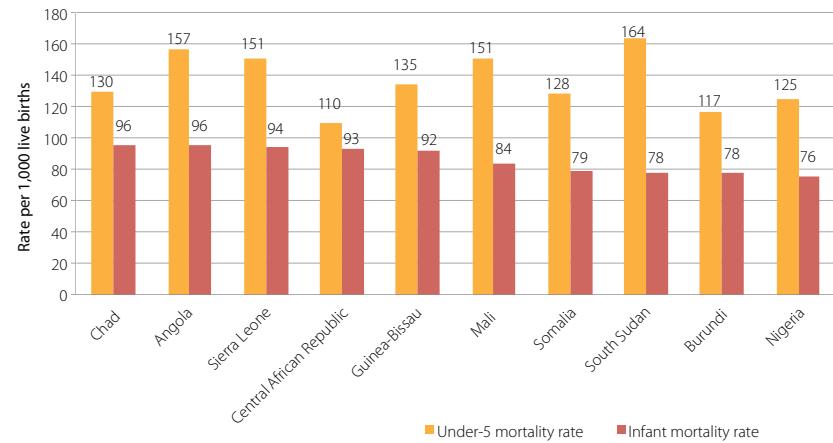


Source: Demographic and Health Surveys Programme, –available from www.statcompiler.com.

VI: Infant and child mortality rate

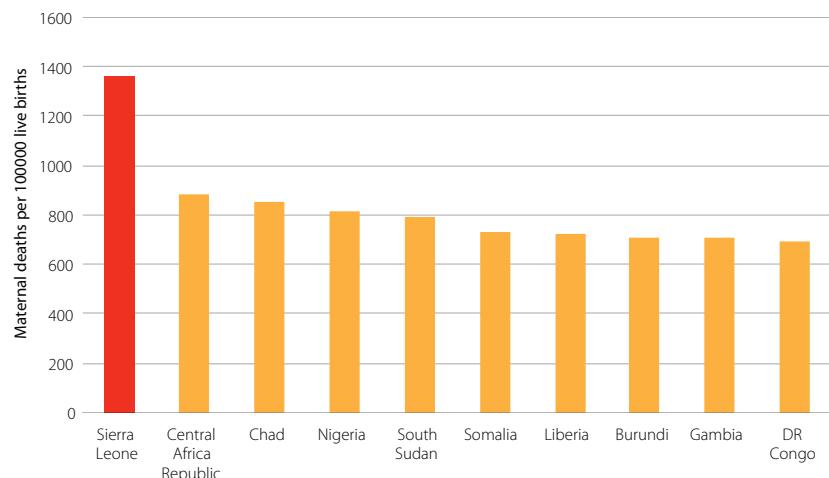
Africa has made substantial gains in reducing infant mortality, although much remains to be achieved (see table 4a and figure 8). In the period 1980-1985, more than half of the countries in Africa recorded more than 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; by 2010-2015, infant mortality in all of those countries was lower than 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Currently, infant mortality rates are highest in Angola and Chad, at 96 deaths per 1,000 live births, followed by Sierra Leone (94 deaths), the Central African Republic (93 deaths) and Guinea-Bissau (92 deaths). Seychelles, Egypt and Tunisia, on the other hand, are among the countries with the lowest infant mortality rates on the continent. Egypt recorded the largest absolute reduction in infant mortality rate, from 107 infant deaths in 1980-1985 to 19 infant deaths in 2010-2015.

Figure 8: Top 10 countries with the highest infant and under-five mortality rates in Africa (2010-2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

Figure 9: Maternal mortality ratio (2015 estimate) for the 10 African countries with the worst indicator



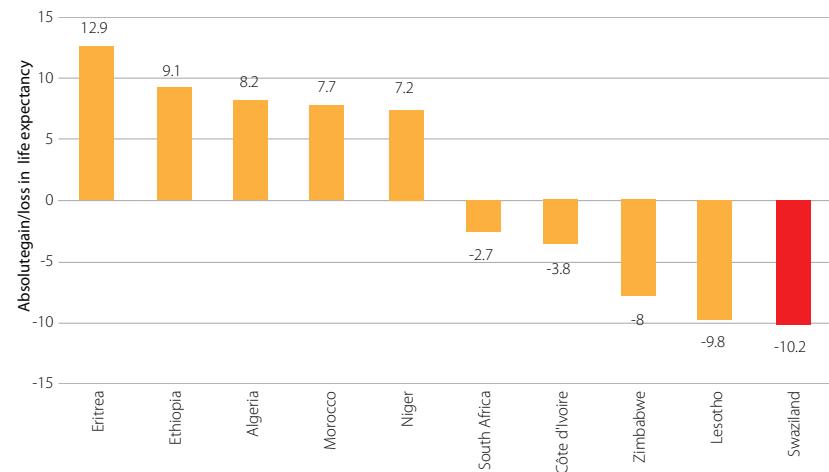
Source: World Health Organization et al (2015 data).

Further reductions in infant mortality is projected to occur on the continent over next 10 years, but rates are expected to remain high in Angola (71 deaths), Chad (70 deaths), Guinea (69 deaths), the Central African Republic (66 deaths) and Sierra Leone (62 deaths).

VII: Maternal mortality ratio

Figure 9 and table 4b present maternal mortality ratio estimates for a select few countries that are still grappling with very high maternal deaths. According to a 2015 report by the World Health Organization (WHO), in association with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank Group and the United Nations Population Division,³ the maternal mortality ratio was highest in Sierra Leone (1,350 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). Other African countries with exceptionally high rates include the Central Africa Republic (882 deaths), Chad (856 deaths), Nigeria (818 deaths) and South Sudan (789 deaths). The majority of countries presented in table 4b had made insufficient progress or no progress in meeting the Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals.

Figure 10: Gains and losses in life expectancy at age 15 in selected African countries (1980-1985 to 2010-2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

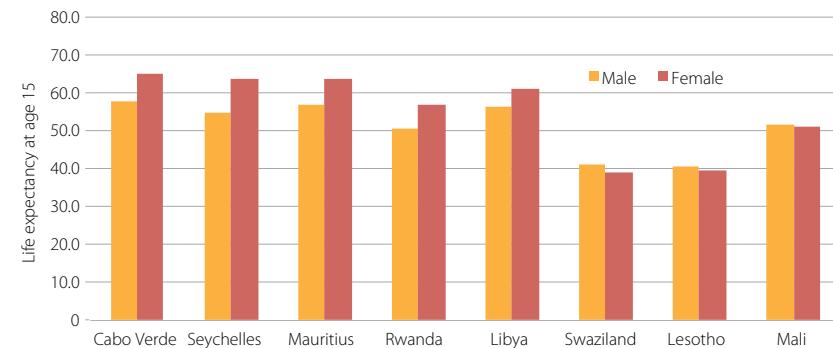
³ World Health Organization, Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2015 (Geneva, 2015), available from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/194254/1/9789241565141_eng.pdf.

Overall life expectancy at birth (table 4c) has improved in Africa by nine years since 1980 from 50.5 during the period 1980-1985 to 59.5 for the period 2010-2015. The countries that have experienced greatest gains in life expectancy at birth over the period 1980–2015 include Ethiopia (20 years), Eritrea (19 years), Mali (15.7 years), South Sudan (15.6 years) and Equatorial Guinea (15 years). During the same period, some countries, mainly located in Southern Africa, experienced a net reduction in life expectancy at birth, particularly Swaziland (-7 years), Zimbabwe (-6 years), Lesotho (-5.8 years) and South Africa (-1.3 years). Côte d'Ivoire was the only country outside the Southern Africa region that experienced a reduction in life expectancy of about 0.6 years during the latter period.

Life expectancy at age 15 also generally improved on the continent by about three years, but some countries, particularly those that experienced a reduction in life expectancy at birth, also saw declines in life expectancy at age 15. Those declines notwithstanding, some countries have made substantial gains in life expectancy at age 15 over the past 35 years. In Eritrea, people aged 15 years live about 13 years longer in 2010-2015 than they did in 1980-1985. Other countries that had the highest gains during the period include Ethiopia, Algeria, Morocco and Niger(see figure 10). It is projected that, in all regions and all countries in Africa, life expectancy at age 15 will see a sustained increase between 2015 and 2065.

VIII: Life expectancy

Figure 11: Gender differences in life expectancy at age 15 for selected African countries (2010-2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

Typically, females live longer than males, with a wide variation in the age difference between the two genders. In Cabo verde, Seychelles and Mauritius, the difference in life expectancy at age 15 between males and females in the period 1980-2015 was about 7 years, with females living longer than their male counterparts. Other countries with relatively higher male/female differences included Rwanda and Libya. In 2010-2015, life expectancy at age 15 in some countries, including Swaziland, Lesotho and Mali, was in favour of males compared to females.

IX: Disability

According to United Nations statistics, there are currently over 600 million persons with disabilities throughout the world, 400 million of whom live in developing countries and 80 million in Africa. The number of people with disabilities continues to increase in Africa. WHO reports that there are 81,200,000 disabled persons in Africa, constituting about 10 per cent of the total population.⁴ The figures indicate that about one in 10 Africans lives with some form of disability.

The most common forms of disability in Africa are physical, sensory and mental disabilities. Different sections of the population are also affected by disability to varying degrees. Women, children, older persons and adults who are poor are disproportionately affected by disability.⁵ For example, about 10-15 per cent of children of school age are reported to be disabled. Data from the WHO World Health Survey involving developing countries, including seven African countries, also shows that, among working age individuals, disability prevalence ranges from about 6 per cent in Zambia to 13 per cent in Malawi (see

table 1).⁶ Disability was also found to be more common among women than men and more common in rural than urban areas.

Table 1: Disability prevalence among working age individuals in seven African countries

Country	Disability prevalence			
	Total	Gender distribution		Spatial distribution
	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Burkina Faso	7.95	6.78	9.00	8.12
Ghana	8.41	6.17	10.55	8.21
Kenya	5.30	3.72	6.80	6.91
Malawi	12.97	12.43	13.49	14.05
Mauritius	11.43	9.05	13.85	12.31
Zambia	5.78	3.98	7.49	6.58
Zimbabwe	10.98	8.98	12.87	12.92
				7.52

Source: S. Mitra, A. Posarac and B. Vick, "Disability and Poverty in Developing Countries: A Snapshot from the World Health Survey", page 34 (2011).

4 WHO Regional Office for Africa "Disability and Rehabilitation" (2015).

5 WHO Regional Office for Africa, "Disabilities" (2015).

6 S. Mitra, A. Posarac and B. Vick, "Disability and Poverty in Developing Countries: A Snapshot from the World Health Survey", pp. 33-34 (2011).

Disability is caused by many factors, including malnutrition and disease, environmental hazards, traffic and industrial accidents, civil conflict and war. The vast majority of Africans with disabilities are excluded from school and opportunities for work, virtually guaranteeing that they live as the poorest of the poor. For example, school enrolment for the disabled is estimated at no more than 5-10 per cent, and as many as 70-80 per cent of working age people with disabilities are unemployed. Disabled persons in Africa are often marginalized and face problems as a result of their disability, often leading to begging as the sole means of survival. Disparities in education, employment and relationships are more pronounced in young people with disabilities. Like adults with disabilities, young people with disabilities do not enjoy the same human rights or equal access to goods and services as peers without disabilities.⁷

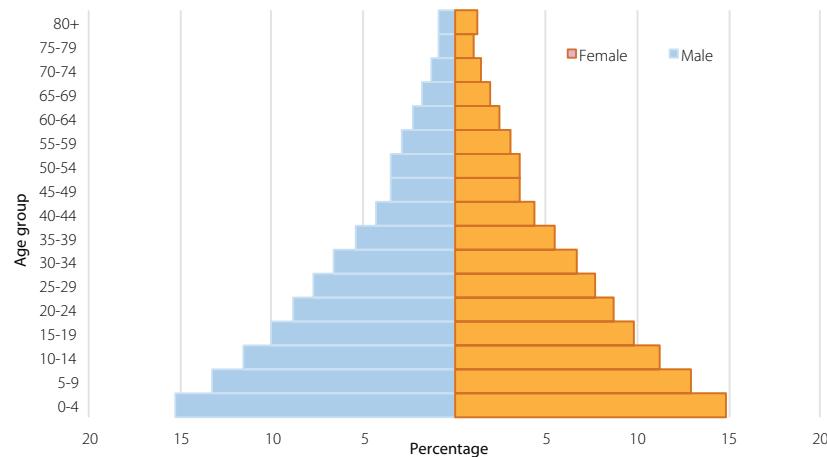
Steps have been taken to address the disability problem in Africa. In 1988, the African Rehabilitation Institute was established in Harare. This specialized agency on disability issues coordinates all matters relating to disability in Africa. The African Decade of Disabled Persons (2000-2009) was put in place by Heads of State in 2000. The aim of the decade is to promote awareness and commitment to full participation, equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities in Africa. In 2006, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure that persons with disabilities, including the youngest ones, enjoy the same human rights as everyone else.

⁷ Fact sheet on youth with disabilities, available from <http://social.un.org/youthyear/docs/Fact%20sheet%20youth%20with%20disabilities.pdf>.

X: Population age structure

Africa has a young age structure, with about 40 per cent of its population in the 0-14 age bracket and nearly one fifth (19 per cent) in the 15-24 age bracket (see table 5 and figure 12). The population pyramid for the continent for 2015 reveals the effects of high fertility manifesting itself in a population pyramid with a broad base. Every successive bar of the population pyramid is narrower, suggesting fertility levels above replacement. A higher proportion of females in the 65 and above age group is a result of the higher life expectancy at birth for women.

Figure 12: Population pyramid of Africa (2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

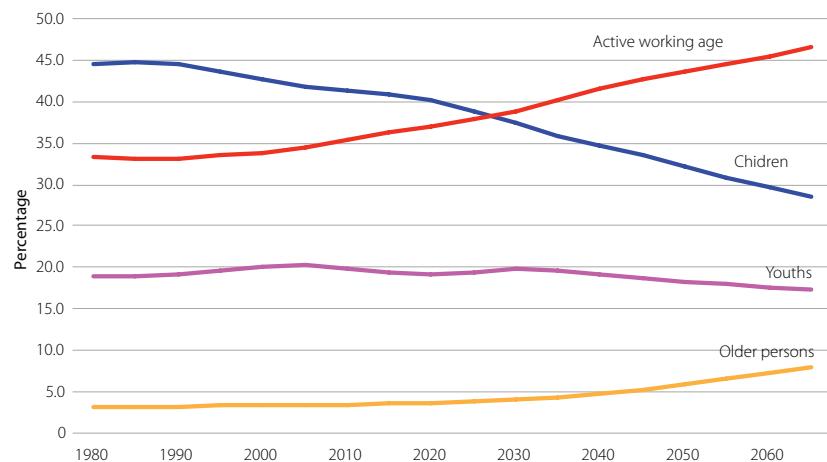
The population of children aged 0-14 years on the African continent has increased in absolute numbers from 214 million in 1980 to 486 million in 2015. However, that proportion declined from 45 per cent in 1980 to 41 per cent in 2015 (see table 5 and figures 12, 13 and 14). The declining trend is expected to continue into the future, although the absolute number of children aged 0-14 years will continue to increase, reaching 585 million in 2025 and 885 million in 2050, when they will make up only 39 per cent and 28 per cent of the overall African population, respectively.

Country variations are apparent, as shown in table 5, and are mainly due to differences in the interplay of mortality and fertility. The proportion of children aged 0-14 years in the total population decreased for all African countries in the region by 2015, except for Somalia, Burundi, Mozambique, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Chad, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, the Niger and Sierra Leone. The countries with the slowest decline in the number of children were mainly those with the highest total fertility rate. Countries with low total fertility rates exhibited a faster decline in the proportion of children aged 0-14 years.

The number of young people in the age group 15-24 years increased from 90.8 million in 1980 to 230 million in 2015 and is

projected to reach 293 million in 2025 and 535 million in 2065. In terms of proportions, young people formed 19.0 per cent of the total African population in 1980, a figure that increased slightly to 19.4 in 2015 (see table 5 and figures 13 and 14). The number of young people as a proportion of the total population is projected to increase to 19.5 per cent in 2015 before declining to 17.2 per cent by 2065. The proportion of young people is projected to decline at varying rates in all countries of Africa by 2065, except in the Niger, Chad and Somalia.

Figure 13: Population of Africa by broader age group (1980-2065)

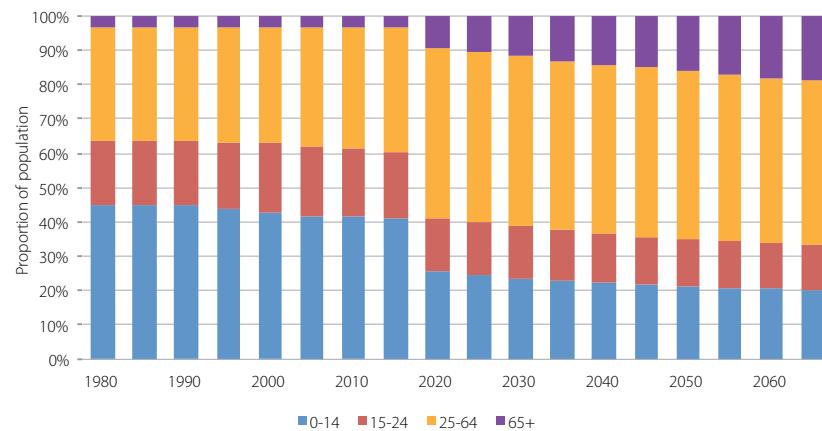


Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

The active working age population (25-64 years) is growing more rapidly than any other age group, from 123.7 million (33.3 per cent) in 1980 to 425.7 million (36.5 per cent) in 2015 (see table 5 and figures 12 and 13). Projections show that the active working age population will continue to increase, reaching 559.2 million in 2025 and 1.045 billion in 2050, or 38.1 per cent and 43.7 per

cent of the total African population. Examining the country-specific situations reveals the existence of variations between African countries.

Figure 14: Trends in age structure of the population of Africa (1980-2060)



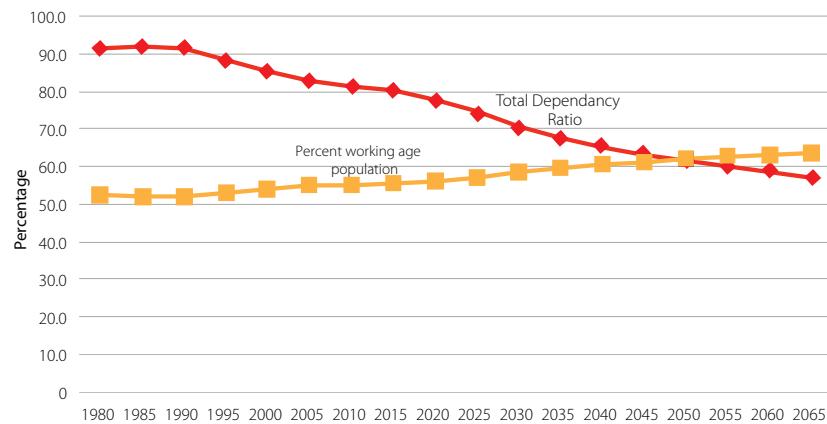
Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

The percentage of the adult working age group increased between 1980 and 2015 for all countries of the region, except Malawi, Mozambique, Somalia, Zambia, Uganda, Angola, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria. Likewise, countries where high fertility levels prevail are those that experienced reduced and stagnating proportions of working age population in the period 1980-2015.

The population of persons aged 65 years and above increased from nearly 15 million in 1980 to 41 million in 2015. While the population of older persons still forms the smallest proportion of

the total population, corresponding to 3.1 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, for 1980 and 2015 (see table 5 and figures 13 and 14), the absolute numbers of older persons are projected to increase to 58 million by 2025 and to 186 million by 2065.

Figure 15: Demographic window of opportunity in Africa



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

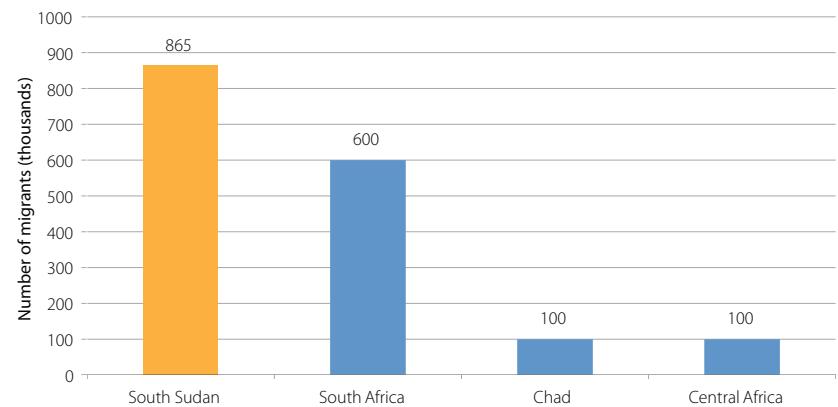
Population ageing is a consequence of the transition from high to low levels of fertility and the continuing increase in life expectancy. The pace of ageing depends largely on the extent of decline in fertility levels, with countries that have experienced sharp declines in fertility rates ageing rapidly and those that have maintained high fertility rates ageing slowly, hence the large variations between countries.

XI: International migration

The stock of migrants in Africa, though small compared with other regions of the world, is increasing. African countries are concurrently countries of origin, transit and destination. The most prominent form of migration in the region is labour migration, followed by forced migration, besides irregular and transit migration. In the period 1980-1985, the continent experienced a net migration rate of -0.8, which translates into -2.1 million persons. In the period 2010-2015, however, the net migration rate changed only slightly to -0.5, an equivalent of 2.9 million persons. Some of the countries that have attracted a large stock of migrants (figure 16a) during the period 2010-2015 include South Sudan (865,000), South Africa (600,000), the Central African Republic and Chad, each absorbing 100,000 people. The countries that have experienced the most emigration during the same period (see figure 16b) were the Sudan (800,000), Libya (502,000), Somalia (400,000), the Niger (300,000), Mali (302,000) and Morocco (311,000). Although the majority of African countries had a net loss of persons due to migration, it is clear that countries with a history of insecurity and political instability have contributed significantly to the negative net migration rates in those areas of the continent. The countries with positive net migration rates largely reflect those areas of the continent that attract large labour flows or serve as refugee and transit destinations. On the

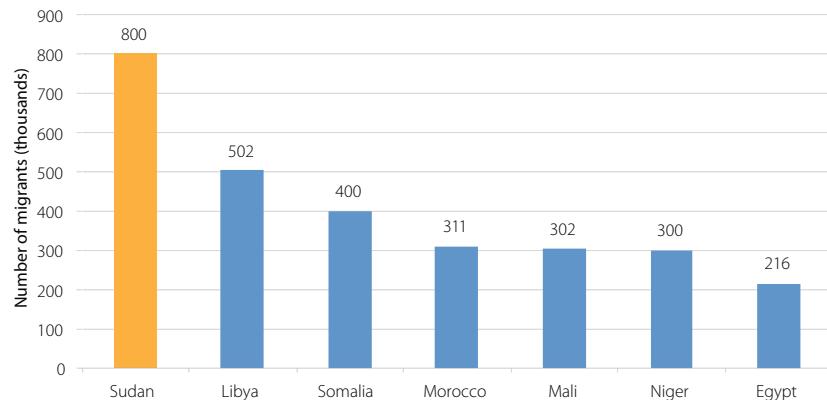
whole, the majority of the countries of Africa had a negative net migration rate, indicating outflows of migrants.

Figure 16 a: Selected countries with a net gain in migrants (2010-2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

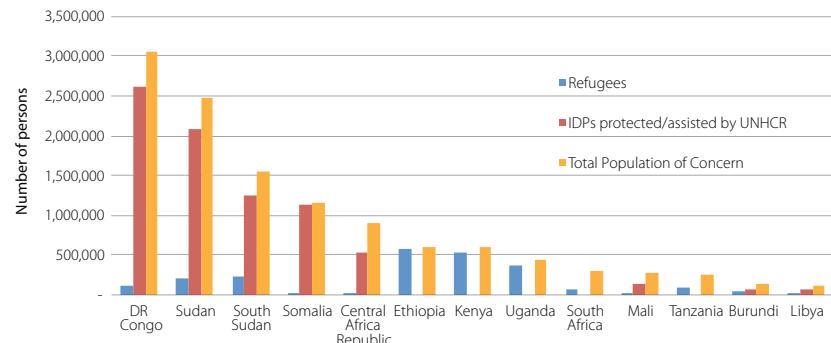
Figure 16b: Selected countries with a net loss in migrant (2010-2015)



Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs data (2015).

According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2015 data), the continent had 3.4 million refugees by mid-2014. At the same time, UNHCR was looking after 7.9 million internally displaced persons. Overall, there were approximately 14 million persons of concern that needed assistance. Table 7c shows that the majority of the population of concern were situated in Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (7.3 million), followed by the Central Africa region (4.7 million).

Figure 17: Refugees, internally displaced persons and total population of concern, by mid-2014 for Selected African countries.



Source: UNHCR (2015).

Figure 17 shows that the Democratic Republic of the Congo had the most internally displaced persons and population of concern, followed by the Sudan and South Sudan, respectively. Ethiopia and Kenya hosted the highest refugee population. Somalia has the highest refugee population in Africa (1.1 million) and is the third largest globally after Syria and Afghanistan (UNHCR, 2015).

XII: Implications for development and conclusions

The demographic profile report provides a general overview of the present and projected demographic trends and patterns of the African population, using the most recent data available from the United Nations. The African continent is characterized by a young and growing population. There are limited migration flows, mainly in pursuit of better employment opportunities. Although the continent remains the least urbanized, with only two fifths of its population residing in urban areas, it is the fastest urbanizing region in the world and is expected to be predominantly urban by 2050. The continent has seen substantial improvements in the infant mortality rate and actual gains in life expectancy at birth have been achieved in all African countries over the past three decades, except for some few countries in Southern Africa, whose stalling mortality rate is attributed to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Population growth will continue in all countries of the region, despite slowing growth rates and declines in fertility owing to population momentum. The large proportion of young people in their reproductive years will drive that growth. The interplay between these demographic processes will have an impact on the age structure of the population in the region.

Social development

Currently, the African population is young. Reductions in fertility will lead to reductions in the overall dependency ratio, mainly as a result of major declines in child dependency. This will create a demographic window of opportunity in several countries by enhancing the possibility for increased savings and investment in economic and social development by reducing the pressure to support young dependents and older persons. Nonetheless, adequate economic and social policies will have to be developed and implemented by national Governments to reap the demographic dividend. The youth bulge in the African population has far-reaching implications for the socioeconomic development of the continent.

Population dynamics

Migration, both internally and internationally, is expected to surge in the future owing to improved regional integration, transportation, infrastructure, trade, communications and social networks. Largely ignored is the aspect of intra-African migration, which comprises the bulk of migratory movements on the continent. Population increase in urban areas is expected to

continue in the near future. Urban industry clusters can enhance domestic productivity and raise export competences, thereby enabling growth and transformation. However, Governments need to adequately plan for increased urbanization, especially in the supply of housing, infrastructure — notably power, water and sanitation — and services, including by controlling pollution and crime. Strategies are urgently needed in the context of national and local development planning to harness the benefits of urbanization while mitigating negative effects.

Integrating population factors in development planning

Although various African countries have committed themselves to tackling poverty and inequality, providing productive employment and decent jobs for young Africans and empowering women, there is the need for prioritizing the welfare of African children and to ensure a robust and vibrant 2063 generation. Achievement of “the future we want” (as laid out in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in Africa will require the implementation of policies to stimulate urban and rural productive activities for men and women so as to enable Africa to reap the benefits of its demographic dividend, including scaling up investments in the areas of education and health. This will be in tandem with commitments already made by member States to prioritize investments in the well-being of young people through access to high-quality education and the full support for a post-2015 development agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals. The latter should take into account the key goals set out in the Common African Position on the post-2015 development agenda and Agenda 2063.

Migration

Regional coordination on issues of international migration is of particular importance to enhance regional complementarities, harness the positive development implications of international migration and reduce negative impacts. The situation can be addressed by increasing support for a regional platform aimed at facilitating dialogue, coordination and cooperation between countries of origin and destination in the region on pertinent migration issues to maximize the benefits for all parties involved. Furthermore, it is important in this regard to build the capacity of African countries to mainstream migration issues into development objectives. Supporting the work of the Joint Labour Migration Programme for Africa, which was launched in 2015 by the African Union Commission, ECA, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration, would strengthen institutional capacities and the regulation of migration and labour mobility within Africa. Conflicts have continued to result in the displacement of millions of people in Africa, causing significant changes in the trends and number of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and others of concern. In that context, the management of humanitarian crises is increasingly complex, including with regard to the production of timely and comprehensive statistics and the establishment of strategies and policies to tackle such situations.

Conclusion

The aspiration of “the future we want” and the Agenda 2063 for a just, prosperous and responsive world where everyone can enjoy their rights and live with dignity and hope can only be realized if African countries make conscious efforts to integrate population

issues into development planning processes. There is a need for a fundamental change in the structure of the economies of the continent and the attendant drivers of growth and development. Pan African institutions and African countries should actively pursue the data revolution, especially population data and comprehensive empirical research to support evidence-based policymaking and development in the areas of population dynamics and distribution and their integration in policies and programmes related to economic growth, development transformation, regional integration, ageing, employment, gender equity and social protection, urbanization and migration. It is also critical to improve maternal health and rights to stimulate economic productivity and growth and contribute positively to stable, peaceful and productive societies. The implementation of such relevant policies and programmes in partnership with civil

society organizations should follow a participatory approach. Such programmes should be evaluated frequently to inform the planning process and allocation of adequate resources, and there should be a high level of political commitment to population and social development issues. The future population dynamics in Africa will themselves be influenced by the successes, challenges and shortcomings in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. In that respect, greater attention will need to be given to providing higher levels of investment in improving the skills of the population through quality and relevant education and training, and the provision of adequate health care, and to formulating and implementing policies that are sensitive towards and supportive of the family and households.

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Annexes

Table 1: Population size and growth in African countries

Country	Mid-year population (thousands)				Annual population increment (thousands)*		Annual growth rate*	
	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-2015	2015-2025	1980-2015	2015-2025
Eastern Africa								
Burundi	4 127	11 179	15 177	28 668	201	267	2.8	2.0
Comoros	309	788	981	1 502	14	13	2.7	1.5
Djibouti	359	888	1 003	1 186	15	8	2.6	0.8
Eritrea	2 384	5 228	6 585	10 421	81	91	2.2	1.5
Ethiopia	35 240	99 391	125 044	188 455	1833	1710	3.0	1.5
Kenya	16 268	46 050	58 610	95 505	851	837	3.0	1.6
Madagascar	8 747	24 235	31 728	55 294	443	499	2.9	1.8
Mauritius	966	1 273	1 304	1 249	9	2	0.8	0.2
Rwanda	5 141	11 610	14 377	21 187	185	185	2.3	1.4
Seychelles	66	96	100	100	1	0	1.1	0.3
Somalia	6 090	10 787	14 344	27 030	134	237	1.6	1.9
South Sudan	4 701	12 340	15 951	25 855	218	241	2.8	1.7
Uganda	12 548	39 032	53 497	101 873	757	964	3.2	2.1
United Republic of Tanzania	18 685	53 470	72 033	137 136	994	1237	3.0	2.0
Central Africa								
Cameroon	8 932	23 344	29 530	48 362	412	412	2.7	1.6
Central African Republic	2 274	4 900	5 942	8 782	75	69	2.2	1.3
Chad	4 513	14 037	19 075	35 131	272	336	3.2	2.0
Congo	1 802	4 620	5 983	10 732	81	91	2.7	1.7

Country	Mid-year population (thousands)				Annual population increment (thousands)*		Annual growth rate*	
	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-2015	2015-2025	1980-2015	2015-2025
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26 357	77 267	104 536	195 277	1455	1818	3.1	2.0
Equatorial Guinea	221	845	1 102	1 816	18	17	3.8	1.8
Gabon	729	1 725	2 116	3 164	28	26	2.5	1.4
Sao Tome and Principe	95	190	233	353	3	3	2.0	1.3
Northern Africa								
Algeria	19 338	39 667	45 865	56 461	581	413	2.1	1.0
Egypt	43 370	91 508	108 939	151 111	1375	1162	2.1	1.2
Libya	3 191	6 278	7 086	8 375	88	54	1.9	0.8
Morocco	20 072	34 378	38 255	43 696	409	258	1.5	0.7
Niger	5 963	19 899	29 645	72 238	398	650	3.4	2.7
Sudan	14 418	40 235	50 740	80 284	738	700	2.9	1.5
Tunisia	6 368	11 254	12 320	13 476	140	71	1.6	0.6
Southern Africa								
Angola	8 212	25 022	34 016	65 473	480	600	3.2	2.0
Botswana	996	2 262	2 646	3 389	36	26	2.3	1.0
Lesotho	1 307	2 135	2 373	2 987	24	16	1.4	0.7
Malawi	6 163	17 215	23 134	43 155	316	395	2.9	2.0
Mozambique	11 936	27 978	36 462	65 544	458	566	2.4	1.8
Namibia	1 013	2 459	3 002	4 322	41	36	2.5	1.3
South Africa	29 077	54 490	58 436	65 540	726	263	1.8	0.5
Swaziland	603	1 287	1 438	1 792	20	10	2.2	0.7
Zambia	5 929	16 212	21 892	42 975	294	379	2.9	2.0
Zimbabwe	7 289	15 603	19 370	29 615	238	251	2.2	1.4
Western Africa								
Benin	3 718	10 880	13 937	22 549	205	204	3.1	1.7

Country	Mid-year population (thousands)				Annual population increment (thousands)*		Annual growth rate*	
	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-2015	2015-2025	1980-2015	2015-2025
Burkina Faso	6 823	18 106	23 903	42 789	322	387	2.8	1.9
Cabo Verde	286	521	585	707	7	4	1.7	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire	8 266	22 702	28 717	48 797	412	401	2.9	1.6
Gambia	604	1 991	2 698	4 981	40	47	3.4	2.0
Ghana	10 802	27 410	33 678	50 071	475	418	2.7	1.4
Guinea	4 507	12 609	16 246	27 486	231	243	2.9	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	850	1 844	2 301	3 564	28	30	2.2	1.5
Liberia	1 893	4 503	5 728	9 436	75	82	2.5	1.6
Mali	7 090	17 600	23 702	45 404	300	407	2.6	2.0
Mauritania	1 534	4 068	5 107	8 049	72	69	2.8	1.5
Nigeria	73 698	182 202	233 558	398 508	3100	3424	2.6	1.7
Senegal	5 569	15 129	20 037	36 223	273	327	2.9	1.9
Sierra Leone	3 086	6 453	7 874	11 392	96	95	2.1	1.3
Togo	2 721	7 305	9 352	15 681	131	136	2.8	1.6
AFRICA	477 965	1 186 178	1 504 213	2 477 536	20235	21202	2.6	1.6

Source: UN DESA 2015;

Note: * Calculated by ECA.

Table 2: Urban populations and urban growth rates for African countries

Country	Urban population (thousands)				Urban population (percentage)			Urban growth rate			
	1980	2015	2025	2 050	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-1985	2010-2015	2045-2050
Eastern Africa											
Burundi	179	1 304	2 217	7 025	4.3	12.1	15.4	26.3	6.62	5.66	4.28
Comoros	73	218	287	576	23.2	28.3	30.1	38.2	4.78	2.67	2.48
Djibouti	259	696	803	1 028	72.1	77.3	78.5	82.7	4.10	1.60	0.76
Eritrea	347	1 525	2 404	6 029	14.4	22.6	27.5	42.1	4.36	5.11	3.17
Ethiopia	3 669	19 266	30 190	70 522	10.4	19.5	24.2	37.6	4.83	4.89	2.85
Kenya	2 535	11 978	17 973	42 636	15.6	25.6	30.3	43.9	4.41	4.34	3.06
Madagascar	1 620	8 508	13 131	30 518	18.5	35.1	41.4	55.0	5.09	4.69	2.96
Rwanda	243	3 581	6 024	13 349	4.7	28.8	37.9	52.6	4.84	6.43	2.59
Seychelles	32	51	56	65	49.4	53.9	57.1	65.0	0.95	1.14	0.40
Somalia	1 630	4 399	6 576	15 664	26.8	39.6	44.6	57.9	0.88	4.06	3.07
South Sudan	401	2 285	3 371	8 403	8.5	18.8	21.6	33.9	5.83	5.05	3.34
Uganda	945	6 463	10 889	33 367	7.5	16.1	19.9	32.1	7.00	5.43	3.99
United Republic of Tanzania	2 720	16 528	26 761	68 569	14.6	31.6	38.6	53.0	5.96	5.36	3.26
Central Africa											
Angola	1 510	10 052	15 605	34 676	19.8	44.1	51.3	63.8	6.05	4.97	2.67
Cameroon	2 851	12 721	17 670	34 003	31.9	54.4	59.6	70.0	5.54	3.60	2.29
Central African Republic	770	1 923	2 538	4 831	33.9	40.0	43.8	56.9	3.81	2.59	2.27
Chad	848	3 057	4 498	12 442	18.8	22.5	24.7	37.1	3.44	3.42	3.72
Congo	860	3 054	4 140	8 168	47.9	65.4	69.4	77.2	4.67	3.22	2.43
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7 136	30 275	44 000	93 864	27.1	42.5	47.8	60.4	3.65	3.96	2.64
Equatorial Guinea	61	319	433	827	27.9	39.9	42.3	50.9	8.42	3.12	2.27
Gabon	397	1 526	1 916	3 004	54.7	87.2	88.5	91.0	5.21	2.70	1.54

Country	Urban population (thousands)				Urban population (percentage)				Urban growth rate		
	1980	2015	2025	2 050	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-1985	2010-2015	2045-2050
Sao Tome and Principe	32	132	175	293	33.5	65.1	69.5	75.5	4.45	3.58	1.69
Northern Africa											
Algeria	8 480	28 739	35 145	44 787	43.5	70.7	75.6	82.1	5.13	2.77	0.74
Egypt	19 706	36 538	43 610	68 864	43.9	43.1	45.0	56.5	2.31	1.68	1.61
Libya	2 158	4 962	5 769	7 155	70.1	78.6	80.7	85.7	5.36	1.13	0.60
Mali	1 245	6 490	10 522	27 233	18.5	39.9	47.1	60.3	4.46	5.08	3.32
Morocco	8 159	20 439	24 473	31 721	41.2	60.2	64.9	74.0	4.02	2.26	0.74
Sudan	2 878	13 391	18 220	38 388	20.0	33.8	36.7	49.8	6.19	2.54	2.62
Tunisia	3 190	7 510	8 464	10 108	50.6	66.8	69.2	76.6	3.87	1.38	0.51
Southern Africa											
Botswana	164	1 181	1 357	1 942	16.5	57.4	60.5	69.9	13.11	1.29	1.32
Lesotho	150	579	762	1 316	11.5	27.3	32.8	46.7	2.84	3.05	1.98
Malawi	564	2 816	4 255	12 437	9.1	16.3	18.7	30.2	5.37	3.77	3.99
Mauritius	409	497	505	570	42.4	39.7	39.4	46.3	0.99	-0.08	0.41
Mozambique	1 594	8 737	12 336	29 440	13.1	32.2	35.8	49.1	8.55	3.27	3.17
Namibia	254	1 116	1 567	2 538	25.1	46.7	55.4	67.8	3.54	4.16	1.44
South Africa	14 081	34 663	39 313	49 103	48.4	64.8	69.4	77.4	2.91	1.59	0.73
Zambia	2 328	6 351	9 774	25 759	39.8	40.9	45.7	58.3	3.05	4.32	3.57
Zimbabwe	1 631	4 871	6 115	11 479	22.4	32.4	32.6	43.7	6.46	2.30	2.46
Mozambique	1 594	8 737	12 336	29 440	13.1	32.2	35.8	49.1	8.55	3.27	3.17
Namibia	254	1 116	1 567	2 538	25.1	46.7	55.4	67.8	3.54	4.16	1.44
South Africa	14 081	34 663	39 313	49 103	48.4	64.8	69.4	77.4	2.91	1.59	0.73
Zambia	2 328	6 351	9 774	25 759	39.8	40.9	45.7	58.3	3.05	4.32	3.57
Zimbabwe	1 631	4 871	6 115	11 479	22.4	32.4	32.6	43.7	6.46	2.30	2.46
Western Africa											

Country	Urban population (thousands)				Urban population (percentage)				Urban growth rate		
	1980	2015	2025	2 050	1980	2015	2025	2050	1980-1985	2010-2015	2045-2050
Benin	1 016	4 782	6 768	13 574	27.3	44.0	48.7	61.3	5.23	3.67	2.35
Burkina Faso	601	5 349	8 833	21 299	8.8	29.9	37.7	52.0	9.23	5.87	3.03
Cabo Verde	71	333	394	493	23.5	65.5	71.0	77.6	7.70	1.99	0.58
Côte d'Ivoire	3 044	11 538	15 968	29 997	36.8	54.2	60.5	70.9	4.70	3.69	2.26
Gambia	172	1 175	1 714	3 468	28.4	59.6	64.4	71.3	6.84	4.33	2.39
Ghana	3 366	14 583	19 506	32 192	31.2	54.0	60.0	70.5	4.35	3.40	1.60
Guinea	1 062	4 589	6 608	13 764	23.6	37.2	42.4	56.3	4.79	3.82	2.51
Guinea-Bissau	144	882	1 249	2 268	17.6	49.3	56.0	64.7	6.98	4.13	2.01
Liberia	666	2 238	3 083	6 122	35.2	49.7	53.9	65.2	6.72	3.36	2.39
Mauritania	420	2 442	3 311	5 867	27.4	59.9	65.0	74.1	7.74	3.54	1.96
Niger	784	3 609	6 332	24 562	13.4	18.7	22.2	35.4	4.35	5.14	4.96
Nigeria	16 191	87 681	132 547	295 480	22.0	47.8	55.3	67.1	5.68	4.66	2.82
Senegal	1 992	6 544	9 283	19 910	35.8	43.7	47.8	60.5	3.87	3.59	2.67
Sierra Leone	948	2 524	3 304	5 893	29.8	39.9	44.2	57.2	3.80	2.75	1.98
Swaziland	108	274	318	523	17.8	21.3	22.1	28.8	7.13	1.32	1.94
Togo	671	2 866	4 067	8 404	24.7	40.0	45.1	57.9	5.06	3.83	2.56
TOTAL	127 772	471 602	658 814	1 338 566	26.7	40.4	44.9	55.9	4.36	3.55	2.56

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2014 data).

Table 2 a: Population density distribution by major region and country (1980-2015)

Region/country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Percentage increase 1980-2015
Eastern Africa	22.1	25.6	29.7	33.8	38.9	44.6	51.4	59.2	167.4
Burundi	160.7	185.9	218.6	243.0	263.5	309.0	368.4	435.3	170.9
Comoros	165.8	192.2	223.1	257.7	294.3	332.4	375.4	423.7	155.6
Djibouti	15.5	18.3	25.4	28.5	31.2	33.6	35.8	38.3	147.3
Eritrea	23.6	27.3	31.1	31.3	35.0	41.5	46.4	51.8	119.3
Ethiopia	35.2	40.8	48.1	57.2	66.4	76.6	87.6	99.4	182.0
Kenya	28.6	34.5	41.2	48.1	54.6	62.1	70.9	80.9	183.1
Mauritius	475.9	500.4	520.1	556.0	583.8	602.0	614.8	627.2	31.8
Mozambique	15.2	16.7	17.0	20.2	23.2	26.9	30.9	35.6	134.4
Rwanda	208.4	248.0	294.3	239.7	325.2	365.1	417.3	470.6	125.8
Seychelles	144.1	151.8	153.5	166.7	176.4	192.9	202.4	209.7	45.5
Somalia	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	11.8	13.5	15.3	17.2	77.1
South Sudan	7.7	8.9	9.4	8.9	11.0	13.3	16.5	20.2	162.5
Uganda	62.8	73.2	87.0	102.2	118.9	140.3	165.9	195.3	211.1
United Republic of Tanzania	21.1	24.7	28.7	33.8	38.4	44.1	51.5	60.4	186.2
Central Africa	8.2	9.4	10.9	12.9	14.8	17.2	20.1	23.4	186.0
Angola	6.6	7.8	8.9	10.5	12.1	14.4	17.0	20.1	204.7
Cameroon	18.9	22.0	25.5	29.5	33.7	38.3	43.6	49.4	161.4
Central African Republic	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.5	7.1	7.9	115.5
Chad	3.6	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.6	8.0	9.4	11.1	211.1
Congo	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.0	9.1	10.3	11.9	13.5	156.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11.6	13.2	15.4	18.6	21.2	24.7	29.1	34.1	193.2
Equatorial Guinea	7.9	11.2	13.5	16.0	18.9	22.3	26.0	30.1	283.1
Gabon	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.7	136.6
Sao Tome and Principe	98.9	107.9	118.3	130.9	142.9	159.5	178.0	198.3	100.5

Region/country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Percentage increase 1980-2015
Northern Africa	13.8	15.8	18.0	20.3	22.1	24.1	26.2	28.8	109.4
Algeria	8.1	9.5	10.9	12.1	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.7	105.1
Egypt	43.6	49.6	56.7	62.7	68.6	75.3	82.4	91.9	111.0
Libya	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.6	96.7
Morocco	45.0	50.6	55.9	60.9	64.9	68.1	71.9	77.0	71.3
Sudan	8.2	9.7	11.3	14.0	15.9	18.1	20.5	22.8	179.1
Tunisia	41.0	47.1	53.0	58.7	62.4	65.0	68.5	72.4	76.7
Southern Africa	12.4	14.1	15.9	17.9	19.4	20.9	22.3	23.6	89.8
Madagascar	15.0	17.2	19.8	23.1	27.1	31.4	36.2	41.7	177.1
Malawi	65.4	76.4	99.8	104.2	118.7	135.2	156.7	182.6	179.3
Zambia	8.0	9.4	11.0	12.4	14.2	16.2	18.7	21.8	173.4
Zimbabwe	18.8	22.9	27.1	30.2	32.3	33.6	36.1	40.3	114.1
Botswana	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	127.1
Lesotho	43.1	48.3	52.6	57.8	61.1	63.4	66.2	70.3	63.3
Namibia	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	142.8
South Africa	24.0	27.2	30.3	34.1	37.0	39.9	42.6	44.9	87.4
Swaziland	35.1	41.0	50.2	56.0	61.8	64.2	69.4	74.8	113.3
Western Africa	22.7	26.0	29.7	34.0	38.8	44.3	50.8	58.2	157.1
Benin	33.0	38.0	44.4	53.1	61.6	72.6	84.3	96.5	192.6
Burkina Faso	24.9	28.2	32.2	36.9	42.4	49.1	57.1	66.2	165.4
Cabo Verde	70.9	77.9	84.7	96.6	108.9	117.7	121.7	129.2	82.2
Côte d'Ivoire	26.0	31.9	38.3	45.3	51.9	57.0	63.3	71.4	174.7
Gambia	59.7	72.3	90.6	105.3	121.4	142.3	167.3	196.7	229.4
Ghana	47.5	55.9	64.3	73.7	82.7	94.0	106.9	120.5	153.7
Guinea	18.3	20.7	24.6	32.0	35.8	39.3	44.8	51.3	179.8

Region/country	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Percentage increase 1980-2015
Guinea-Bissau	30.2	33.6	37.6	42.0	46.8	52.0	58.1	65.6	117.0
Liberia	19.6	22.8	21.8	21.6	30.0	33.9	41.1	46.8	138.0
Mali	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.9	9.1	10.6	12.4	14.4	148.2
Mauritania	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.9	165.1
Niger	4.7	5.4	6.2	7.4	8.9	10.6	12.9	15.7	233.7
Nigeria	80.9	92.1	105.0	119.0	134.9	153.3	175.0	200.1	147.2
Senegal	28.9	33.4	39.0	45.2	51.2	58.5	67.3	78.6	171.7
Sierra Leone	42.8	48.0	54.5	53.2	56.3	70.3	80.0	89.4	109.1
Togo	50.0	59.8	69.6	78.8	89.6	102.6	117.5	134.3	168.5
AFRICA	16.1	18.6	21.3	24.3	27.5	31.0	35.2	40.0	148.2
WORLD	34.1	37.3	40.8	44.1	47.1	50.1	53.3	56.5	65.5

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 3a: Total fertility trends in African countries

Region/country	Total fertility (children per woman)			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Eastern Africa				
Burundi	7.43	6.08	4.89	3.10
Comoros	7.05	4.60	3.63	2.50
Djibouti	6.26	3.30	2.55	1.91
Eritrea	6.70	4.40	3.41	2.34
Ethiopia	7.42	4.59	3.11	1.99
Kenya	7.22	4.44	3.56	2.49
Madagascar	6.10	4.50	3.71	2.68
Rwanda	8.38	4.05	2.98	1.88
Seychelles	3.51	2.33	2.03	1.84
Somalia	7.07	6.61	5.22	3.12
South Sudan	6.78	5.15	4.00	2.58
Uganda	7.10	5.91	4.62	2.81
United Republic of Tanzania	6.55	5.24	4.33	2.97
Central Africa				
Angola	7.30	6.20	4.98	2.98
Cameroon	6.70	4.81	3.84	2.62
Central African Republic	5.95	4.41	3.35	2.24
Chad	7.04	6.31	4.85	2.86
Congo	6.00	4.95	4.10	2.89
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.72	6.15	4.77	2.85
Equatorial Guinea	5.79	4.97	3.72	2.32
Gabon	5.72	4.00	3.16	2.26
Sao Tome and Principe	6.24	4.67	3.81	2.68

Region/country	Total fertility (children per woman)			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Northern Africa				
Algeria	6.32	2.93	2.26	1.89
Egypt	5.49	3.38	2.82	2.15
Libya	6.68	2.53	2.01	1.76
Mauritania	6.28	4.69	3.86	2.73
Morocco	5.40	2.56	2.13	1.82
Sudan	6.63	4.46	3.57	2.51
Tunisia	4.82	2.16	1.93	1.82
Southern Africa				
Botswana	5.97	2.90	2.35	1.84
Lesotho	5.46	3.26	2.64	2.02
Malawi	7.60	5.25	4.23	2.88
Mauritius	2.30	1.50	1.47	1.69
Mozambique	6.44	5.45	4.47	2.85
Namibia	6.20	3.60	2.88	2.09
South Africa	4.56	2.40	2.09	1.80
Swaziland	6.54	3.36	2.63	1.92
Zambia	7.00	5.45	4.59	3.27
Zimbabwe	6.74	4.02	3.10	2.12
Western Africa				
Benin	7.01	4.89	3.84	2.57
Burkina Faso	7.17	5.65	4.48	2.82
Cabo Verde	6.10	2.37	1.94	1.73
Côte d'Ivoire	7.31	5.10	4.20	2.97
Gambia	6.29	5.78	4.87	2.76

Region/country	Total fertility (children per woman)			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Ghana	6.35	4.25	3.47	2.51
Guinea	6.59	5.13	4.02	2.62
Guinea-Bissau	6.70	4.95	3.89	2.60
Liberia	6.96	4.83	3.86	2.64
Mali	7.15	6.35	5.03	2.88
Niger	7.59	7.63	6.68	3.80
Nigeria	6.76	5.74	4.74	3.01
Senegal	7.25	5.18	4.22	2.93
Sierra Leone	6.46	4.79	3.44	2.19
Togo	7.06	4.69	3.77	2.63
AFRICA	6.48	4.71	3.89	2.71

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 3b: Net reproduction rate (surviving daughters per woman)

Country	No. of surviving daughters per woman			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Eastern Africa				
Burundi	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.5
Comoros	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.2
Djibouti	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.9
Eritrea	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.1
Ethiopia	2.3	2.0	1.4	0.9
Kenya	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.2
Madagascar	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3
Rwanda	3.0	1.8	1.4	0.9
Seychelles	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9
Somalia	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.5
South Sudan	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2
Uganda	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.3
United Republic of Tanzania	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.4
Central Africa				
Angola	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.4
Cameroon	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.2
Central African Republic	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1
Chad	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3
Congo	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.3
Equatorial Guinea	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.1
Gabon	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sao Tome and Principe	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.3

Country	No. of surviving daughters per woman			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Northern Africa				
Algeria	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.0
Egypt	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.9
Libya	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
Mauritania	3.0	1.2	0.9	0.8
Morocco	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3
Sudan	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Tunisia	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2
Southern Africa				
Botswana	2.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Lesotho	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.9
Malawi	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
Mauritius	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
Mozambique	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
Namibia	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3
South Africa	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.0
Swaziland	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Zambia	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.9
Zimbabwe	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.6
Western Africa				
Benin	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.4
Burkina Faso	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2
Cabo Verde	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.8
Gambia	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.4
	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.3

Country	No. of surviving daughters per woman			
	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Ghana	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2
Guinea	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.3
Guinea-Bissau	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2
Liberia	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.2
Mali	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.4
Niger	2.2	3.1	3.0	1.8
Nigeria	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.3
Senegal	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.4
Sierra Leone	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0
Togo	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.3
AFRICA	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.3

Source: ECA, based on Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 4a: Infant mortality rates for African countries

Country	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Eastern Africa	117	53	37	19
Burundi	117	78	59	27
Comoros	109	58	42	20
Djibouti	87	55	43	22
Eritrea	116	46	23	8
Ethiopia	140	50	32	15
Kenya	70	52	39	19
Madagascar	109	37	19	6
Mauritius	26	12	8	4
Rwanda	109	49	32	15
Seychelles	18	10	6	3
Somalia	128	79	59	29
South Sudan	164	78	54	28
Uganda	113	61	48	23
United Republic of Tanzania	105	37	26	16
Central Africa	123	79	58	27
Angola	157	96	71	32
Cameroon	98	74	52	24
Central African Republic	110	93	66	24
Chad	130	96	70	32
Congo	79	51	35	19
Democratic Republic of the Congo	122	73	53	25
Equatorial Guinea	130	70	48	20
Gabon	78	43	30	17
Sao Tome and Principe	64	44	37	26

Country	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Northern Africa				
Algeria	90	30	21	11
Egypt	75	30	17	6
Libya	107	19	12	6
Morocco	51	24	16	8
Sudan	84	26	14	6
Tunisia	87	53	40	20
	66	19	12	7
Southern Africa	64	40	28	15
Botswana	64	32	23	12
Lesotho	94	60	37	17
Malawi	153	60	43	28
Mozambique	152	64	45	22
Namibia	76	34	22	12
South Africa	61	38	27	15
Swaziland	90	65	45	19
Zambia	103	55	36	19
Zimbabwe	63	48	32	18
Western Africa	123	71	48	20
Benin	122	69	54	31
Burkina Faso	119	67	45	19
Cabo Verde	61	20	13	6
Côte d'Ivoire	113	73	47	13
Gambia	90	47	36	22
Ghana	93	51	40	23
Guinea	157	59	36	8
Guinea-Bissau	135	92	69	37

Country	1980-1985	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Liberia	154	61	39	15
Mali	151	84	46	11
Mauritania	89	67	54	33
Niger	133	60	34	14
Nigeria	125	76	55	25
Senegal	85	44	19	5
Sierra Leone	151	94	62	29
Togo	92	50	31	10
TOTAL AFRICA	111	59	42	20

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 4b: Trends in maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) by selected country, 1990-2015

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Change (percentage) 1990-2015
Sierra Leone	2630	2900	2650	1990	1630	1360	48.3
Central Africa Republic	1290	1300	1200	1060	909	882	31.6
Chad	1450	1430	1370	1170	1040	856	41.0
Nigeria	1350	1250	1170	946	867	814	39.7
South Sudan	1730	1530	1310	1090	876	789	54.4
Somalia	1210	1190	1080	939	820	732	39.5
Liberia	1500	1800	1270	1020	811	725	51.7
Burundi	1220	1210	954	863	808	712	41.6
Gambia	1030	977	887	807	753	706	31.5
Democratic Republic of the Congo	879	914	874	787	794	693	21.2
Guinea	1040	964.0	976	831	720	679	34.7
Côte d'Ivoire	745	711	671	742	717	645	13.4
Malawi	957	953	890	648	629	634	33.8
Mauritania	859	824	813	750	723	602	29.9
Cameroon	728	749	750	729	676	596	18.1
Mali	1010	911	834	714	630	587	41.9
Niger	873	828	794	723	657	553	36.7
Guinea-Bissau	907	780	800	714	570	549	39.5
Kenya	687	698	759	728	605	510	25.8
Eritrea	1590	1100	733	619	579	501	68.5
Mozambique	1390	1150	915	762	619	489	64.8
Lesotho	629	525	649	746	587	487	22.6
Angola	1160	1150	924	705	561	477	58.9
Zimbabwe	440	449	590	629	446	443	-0.7

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	Change (percentage) 1990-2015
Congo	603	634	653	596	509	442	26.7
Benin	576	550	572	502	446	405	29.7
United Republic of Tanzania	997	961	842	687	514	398	60.1
Swaziland	635	537	586	595	436	389	38.7
Burkina Faso	727	636	547	468	417	371	49.0
Ethiopia	1250	1080	879	743	523	353	71.8

Table 4c: Life expectancy at birth in Africa by gender

Country	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030			Number of years gained in life expectancy 1980-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Eastern Africa	46.6	49.7	48.1	58.9	62.2	60.5	64.9	68.8	66.8	12.3	12.4	12.4
Burundi	46.3	49.8	48.0	54.2	58.0	56.1	59.3	63.9	61.6	7.9	8.3	8.0
Comoros	50.7	53.9	52.3	61.2	64.5	62.8	64.8	68.5	66.6	10.5	10.6	10.5
Djibouti	53.2	56.2	54.7	60.0	63.2	61.6	63.0	66.6	64.7	6.9	7.0	6.9
Eritrea	42.0	46.0	44.0	60.9	65.2	63.1	66.1	70.7	68.5	18.9	19.2	19.1
Ethiopia	42.1	45.0	43.5	61.3	65.0	63.1	67.5	71.7	69.6	19.2	20.0	19.6
Kenya	57.2	60.9	59.0	59.1	62.2	60.6	63.7	68.2	66.0	1.9	1.2	1.6
Madagascar	48.7	50.7	49.7	63.0	66.0	64.5	68.0	71.5	69.7	14.4	15.3	14.8
Rwanda	47.9	51.3	49.6	59.7	66.3	63.1	67.0	71.9	69.6	11.7	15.0	13.5
Seychelles	66.6	74.5	70.3	68.7	77.9	72.9	71.4	79.9	75.5	2.1	3.5	2.6
Somalia	44.0	47.1	45.5	53.3	56.5	54.9	58.1	61.5	59.8	9.3	9.4	9.4
South Sudan	38.1	40.9	39.5	54.1	56.0	55.1	59.6	61.9	60.8	16.0	15.1	15.6
Uganda	47.0	50.6	48.7	55.7	58.8	57.2	61.7	66.3	63.9	8.7	8.3	8.5
United Republic of Tanzania	49.1	52.4	50.7	62.6	65.6	64.0	68.3	71.3	69.8	13.4	13.2	13.3
Central Africa	45.6	48.6	47.1	54.3	57.0	55.6	59.7	62.9	61.2	8.6	8.4	8.5
Angola	39.0	41.9	40.4	50.2	53.2	51.7	55.8	59.2	57.5	11.2	11.3	11.3
Cameroon	50.7	53.7	52.2	53.7	56.0	54.9	59.9	62.9	61.4	3.1	2.3	2.7
Central African Republic	47.3	52.0	49.6	47.8	51.3	49.5	56.2	61.2	58.6	0.6	-0.8	-0.0
Chad	44.3	46.5	45.4	50.1	52.2	51.1	54.3	56.7	55.5	5.8	5.7	5.7
Congo	55.1	57.9	56.5	60.0	62.9	61.4	66.1	69.6	67.8	4.9	5.0	4.9
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.7	48.5	47.1	56.7	59.5	58.1	61.7	65.0	63.4	11.0	11.0	11.0
Equatorial Guinea	43.9	47.2	45.6	55.9	58.6	57.1	60.7	63.9	62.2	11.9	11.4	11.6
Gabon	55.4	58.6	57.0	63.2	64.1	63.7	68.0	70.7	69.3	7.8	5.5	6.6

Country	Number of years gained in life expectancy 1980-2015											
	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sao Tome and Principe	58.8	62.4	60.6	64.2	68.2	66.2	65.9	70.4	68.2	5.5	5.8	5.6
Northern Africa	57.9	61.7	59.8	68.6	72.4	70.5	71.4	75.5	73.4	10.7	10.8	10.7
Algeria	60.1	63.0	61.6	72.1	76.8	74.4	75.7	79.9	77.7	12.0	13.8	12.8
Egypt	57.7	62.2	59.9	68.7	73.1	70.8	71.2	75.9	73.5	11.0	10.9	10.9
Libya	63.9	67.5	65.6	68.8	74.4	71.5	71.0	76.7	73.8	4.9	6.9	5.9
Mauritania	54.4	57.1	55.8	61.3	64.3	62.8	63.3	66.8	65.0	6.9	7.2	7.0
Morocco	58.1	61.1	59.6	72.6	74.6	73.6	75.8	78.2	77.0	14.6	13.5	14.0
Sudan	53.0	56.0	54.5	61.6	64.6	63.1	64.6	68.2	66.4	8.6	8.6	8.6
Tunisia	62.8	65.9	64.3	72.3	77.0	74.6	74.9	79.2	77.1	9.5	11.1	10.3
Southern Africa	55.1	61.7	58.3	55.0	59.0	57.1	59.3	62.3	61.0	-0.1	-2.6	-1.2
Botswana	59.6	63.7	61.7	61.8	66.5	64.1	65.5	69.6	67.5	2.2	2.8	2.4
Lesotho	53.9	56.5	55.3	49.2	49.6	49.5	54.4	54.8	54.7	-4.7	-6.9	-5.8
Malawi	44.3	46.4	45.4	59.9	62.0	61.0	68.1	71.5	69.8	15.6	15.6	15.6
Mauritius	64.5	71.8	68.1	70.7	77.7	74.1	73.4	79.9	76.6	6.2	5.9	6.0
Mozambique	40.0	43.0	41.5	52.9	56.2	54.6	59.1	62.0	60.6	12.9	13.2	13.1
Namibia	56.6	61.1	58.9	61.6	67.0	64.3	65.2	69.6	67.5	5.0	5.8	5.5
South Africa	55.1	62.0	58.4	54.9	59.1	57.1	59.2	62.2	60.9	-0.3	-2.9	-1.3
Swaziland	54.0	57.9	56.0	49.7	48.5	49.2	53.2	52.1	52.7	-4.3	-9.3	-6.8
Zambia	48.7	52.6	50.6	57.2	60.3	58.8	63.2	69.0	66.0	8.5	7.7	8.1
Zimbabwe	58.9	62.6	60.8	53.6	56.0	54.8	64.2	67.5	65.9	-5.3	-6.7	-6.0
Western Africa	45.8	48.0	46.9	54.4	55.6	55.0	59.0	60.7	59.8	8.6	7.6	8.1
Benin	45.2	51.6	48.4	57.8	60.6	59.2	60.7	63.9	62.3	12.6	9.0	10.8
Burkina Faso	47.2	49.5	48.4	56.7	59.3	58.1	61.5	64.5	63.0	9.6	9.8	9.7
Cape Verde	60.7	63.9	62.4	71.1	74.7	73.0	74.3	78.1	76.4	10.4	10.8	10.6

Country	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030			Number of years gained in life expectancy 1980-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Côte d'Ivoire	49.8	53.8	51.6	50.2	51.9	51.0	56.0	57.9	56.9	0.5	-1.9	-0.6
Gambia	47.0	49.6	48.2	58.5	61.2	59.8	61.8	64.7	63.3	11.5	11.6	11.6
Ghana	51.9	54.3	53.0	60.1	62.0	61.0	62.5	65.0	63.8	8.2	7.7	8.0
Guinea	41.9	44.3	43.1	57.6	58.5	58.0	63.4	64.9	64.1	15.7	14.2	15.0
Guinea-Bissau	44.7	48.5	46.6	53.0	56.5	54.7	57.0	60.7	58.8	8.3	8.0	8.2
Liberia	45.2	48.9	47.0	59.3	61.2	60.3	64.0	66.4	65.2	14.1	12.3	13.3
Mali	40.7	42.4	41.6	57.4	57.0	57.2	64.2	64.5	64.4	16.8	14.6	15.7
Niger	40.7	40.9	40.8	59.9	61.6	60.7	65.3	67.5	66.4	19.2	20.7	19.9
Nigeria	45.2	47.3	46.2	52.0	52.6	52.3	56.1	57.2	56.7	6.8	5.3	6.0
Senegal	49.9	52.7	51.3	63.9	67.6	65.8	68.9	73.1	71.1	13.9	15.0	14.5
Sierra Leone	40.7	41.1	40.9	49.7	50.7	50.2	55.1	56.5	55.8	9.0	9.7	9.3
Togo	51.8	55.4	53.6	58.3	59.7	59.0	63.6	65.7	64.7	6.5	4.3	5.4
AFRICA	48.9	52.1	50.5	58.2	60.9	59.5	62.9	66.1	64.5	9.3	8.8	9.0

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 4 d: Life expectancy at age 15 in Africa by gender

Country	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030			2060-2065		
	Male	Female	Total									
Eastern Africa												
Burundi	46.2	48.9	47.6	49.4	52.3	50.9	52.4	55.7	54.0	57.6	61.6	59.6
Comoros	47.3	49.8	48.5	52.5	55.2	53.9	54.4	57.4	55.9	57.8	61.9	59.9
Djibouti	49.4	52.0	50.7	52.3	54.8	53.5	53.8	56.6	55.2	56.5	60.5	58.4
Eritrea	38.5	41.3	39.9	50.5	54.5	52.6	53.6	58.1	55.8	58.7	63.6	61.1
Ethiopia	44.1	46.6	45.3	53.0	55.9	54.4	56.6	59.9	58.3	61.7	66.2	64.0
Kenya	51.4	54.3	52.8	51.2	53.3	52.3	53.9	57.2	55.5	59.6	63.8	61.7
Madagascar	47.1	49.2	48.1	53.1	55.5	54.3	55.7	58.8	57.3	60.7	64.4	62.6
Mauritius	52.1	59.2	55.6	56.9	63.9	60.3	59.2	65.7	62.4	65.8	69.7	67.8
Rwanda	46.6	49.6	48.2	50.8	57.1	54.1	56.0	60.2	58.3	61.5	66.2	63.9
Seychelles	53.8	61.2	57.3	54.9	63.8	59.0	57.2	65.5	61.2	63.6	69.3	66.5
Somalia	45.1	47.6	46.4	48.8	51.6	50.2	51.0	53.8	52.4	55.2	58.7	57.0
South Sudan	42.1	44.4	43.2	48.8	50.3	49.5	51.8	53.4	52.6	55.6	58.3	56.9
Uganda	45.8	49.1	47.4	48.4	51.1	49.7	52.8	56.7	54.7	57.6	61.7	59.7
United Republic of Tanzania	47.4	50.0	48.7	52.3	54.9	53.6	56.3	58.9	57.6	61.4	64.9	63.2
Central Africa												
Angola	42.7	45.1	43.9	47.5	49.8	48.7	50.2	52.7	51.5	56.0	59.3	57.6
Cameroon	48.2	50.8	49.5	48.0	49.5	48.7	51.6	53.7	52.6	58.1	61.7	59.9
Central African Republic	46.6	50.0	48.3	44.8	46.5	45.7	50.2	53.5	51.9	58.0	62.6	60.3
Chad	45.2	47.3	46.3	46.9	48.8	47.8	48.5	50.9	49.7	54.3	57.1	55.7
Congo	50.2	52.7	51.4	51.6	53.8	52.7	55.6	58.2	56.9	60.3	64.2	62.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45.9	48.3	47.2	51.1	53.6	52.4	53.7	56.4	55.0	58.2	62.0	60.1
Equatorial Guinea	45.1	47.7	46.4	49.9	52.0	50.9	52.0	54.3	53.1	58.8	63.2	60.9
Gabon	50.5	53.1	51.9	53.8	53.9	53.9	56.7	58.9	57.8	61.1	64.7	62.9

Country	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030			2060-2065		
	Male	Female	Total									
Sao Tome and Principe	52.2	55.1	53.6	55.0	58.0	56.5	55.8	59.2	57.6	57.7	62.2	59.9
Northern Africa												
Algeria	53.1	55.8	54.4	61.0	64.3	62.6	63.0	66.4	64.6	68.8	70.5	69.7
Egypt	53.5	58.4	55.9	55.8	60.0	57.9	57.6	62.1	59.8	62.9	66.6	64.8
Libya	54.1	57.2	55.5	56.4	61.5	58.8	57.9	63.1	60.4	62.9	66.9	64.9
Mauritania	50.5	52.6	51.6	53.7	55.8	54.8	54.6	57.0	55.8	56.1	59.5	57.8
Morocco	52.0	54.8	53.4	60.3	62.0	61.2	62.3	64.5	63.4	68.1	69.0	68.6
Sudan	49.4	51.9	50.6	53.4	56.3	54.9	54.9	58.0	56.4	57.3	61.6	59.4
Tunisia	53.9	56.5	55.1	59.0	63.8	61.3	61.2	65.4	63.3	66.6	68.7	67.7
Southern Africa												
Botswana	51.7	54.8	53.4	50.1	54.2	52.2	52.7	56.4	54.6	58.6	62.1	60.3
Lesotho	48.8	51.1	50.1	40.4	39.8	40.2	43.4	42.9	43.3	54.2	56.7	55.4
Namibia	50.1	53.5	51.9	50.5	54.8	52.8	52.7	56.3	54.6	59.0	63.0	61.1
South Africa	46.5	52.4	49.4	44.7	48.2	46.6	46.9	49.6	48.5	55.6	60.3	57.9
Swaziland	49.0	51.9	50.5	41.4	39.1	40.3	42.7	40.5	41.7	52.9	55.2	54.0
Zambia	46.2	49.8	48.0	49.7	52.1	50.9	52.8	57.8	55.2	58.7	64.0	61.4
Zimbabwe	52.2	55.2	53.7	45.0	46.4	45.7	53.2	55.7	54.5	59.0	62.2	60.7
Western Africa												
Benin	45.5	49.9	47.8	51.5	53.5	52.5	52.9	55.2	54.0	55.3	58.3	56.8
Burkina Faso	48.1	50.4	49.3	50.9	51.9	51.5	53.1	54.7	53.9	56.3	59.4	57.9
Cabo Verde	52.3	54.9	53.7	58.2	61.5	60.0	60.6	64.4	62.7	67.1	69.3	68.2
Côte d'Ivoire	47.8	50.8	49.1	44.7	46.1	45.3	47.7	49.4	48.6	55.5	58.7	57.1
Gambia	46.2	48.3	47.2	50.5	52.7	51.6	52.3	54.7	53.5	54.9	58.1	56.5
Ghana	48.2	50.2	49.2	51.6	53.1	52.4	52.9	54.9	53.9	55.3	58.5	56.9
Guinea	44.8	46.8	45.8	50.6	51.3	51.0	53.5	54.8	54.2	59.0	61.9	60.4

Country	1980-1985			2010-2015			2025-2030			2060-2065		
	Male	Female	Total									
Guinea-Bissau	45.9	48.7	47.3	49.8	51.9	50.9	51.4	53.7	52.6	54.8	57.8	56.3
Liberia	46.6	49.3	47.9	51.3	52.9	52.1	53.8	55.8	54.8	57.1	60.5	58.7
Mali	45.1	46.7	45.9	51.9	51.2	51.6	54.9	54.9	54.9	59.9	61.8	60.8
Niger	46.0	46.5	46.3	52.9	54.4	53.6	55.1	57.3	56.2	58.3	61.6	59.9
Nigeria	45.1	46.8	46.0	46.3	47.1	46.7	48.3	49.6	49.0	53.8	55.9	54.8
Senegal	48.4	50.7	49.5	53.6	56.8	55.3	56.0	60.2	58.2	62.7	66.3	64.6
Sierra Leone	43.2	42.0	42.6	45.0	45.3	45.1	47.6	48.4	48.0	53.3	55.0	54.1
Togo	49.2	52.1	50.7	50.4	51.5	51.0	53.2	55.0	54.1	57.8	61.1	59.5
AFRICA	47.5	50.3	48.9	50.8	53.1	52.0	53.4	56.2	54.9	58.7	62.3	60.5

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data)

Table 5: Distribution of the population of Africa by broad age groups

Region/country	1980				2015				2025				2065			
	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
Eastern Africa																
Burundi	44.4	20.6	31.8	3.3	44.8	19.2	33.5	2.5	44.3	18.9	33.9	3.0	32.1	18.7	43.4	5.8
Comoros	45.4	19.6	31.8	3.1	40.3	19.8	37.1	2.8	37.5	19.5	39.6	3.4	26.4	16.7	48.8	8.2
Djibouti	46.5	20.4	30.8	2.4	32.7	20.1	43.0	4.2	29.7	18.0	47.2	5.1	19.8	13.8	52.1	14.3
Eritrea	46.1	19.5	32.9	1.6	42.8	19.1	35.4	2.6	38.1	21.2	37.9	2.9	25.2	16.4	49.9	8.4
Ethiopia	45.1	17.6	34.1	3.2	41.4	21.6	33.5	3.5	36.4	20.9	38.9	3.8	21.5	14.8	52.0	11.7
Kenya	50.0	19.2	27.8	3.0	41.9	19.5	35.8	2.8	38.3	20.2	38.1	3.4	26.9	16.8	47.6	8.8
Madagascar	46.3	19.2	31.1	3.4	41.7	20.5	34.9	2.8	39.4	19.7	37.5	3.4	28.9	17.2	46.1	7.8
Mauritius	35.6	21.3	39.5	3.6	19.3	15.9	55.2	9.6	15.9	13.4	56.2	14.5	13.7	9.5	47.4	29.4
Rwanda	48.0	19.8	29.9	2.4	41.1	19.3	36.9	2.8	35.5	20.9	39.9	3.7	20.8	14.8	52.3	12.2
Seychelles	38.3	21.3	33.8	6.6	23.4	14.5	55.2	6.9	22.5	13.7	53.3	10.6	16.8	12.4	48.0	22.8
Somalia	43.7	18.9	34.1	3.3	46.7	19.9	30.6	2.8	45.2	20.1	31.9	2.8	33.4	18.9	43.2	4.5
South Sudan	44.5	18.4	34.5	2.6	42.1	20.4	34.1	3.5	39.7	20.0	36.8	3.4	28.0	17.3	47.9	6.7
Uganda	47.4	19.0	30.9	2.6	48.1	20.3	29.1	2.5	44.9	20.8	31.9	2.4	31.0	18.3	44.9	5.8
United Republic of Tanzania	46.6	19.0	31.8	2.6	45.2	19.2	32.4	3.2	43.1	20.0	33.5	3.3	31.5	18.1	43.9	6.5
Central Africa																
Angola	46.9	19.0	31.4	2.6	47.7	19.5	30.6	2.3	45.3	20.4	31.7	2.6	32.6	18.8	43.6	4.9
Cameroon	44.7	17.8	33.9	3.7	42.5	20.3	34.0	3.2	39.6	20.4	36.8	3.2	27.8	17.0	47.5	7.7
Central African Republic	42.2	18.3	35.4	4.1	39.1	20.5	36.6	3.9	36.4	19.6	40.1	4.0	24.3	15.8	49.9	9.9
Chad	45.1	18.2	33.2	3.5	47.7	20.2	29.6	2.5	45.2	20.7	31.6	2.5	31.4	18.6	45.1	4.9
Congo	44.9	18.4	32.9	3.7	42.6	18.6	35.2	3.7	40.5	19.8	35.9	3.9	30.5	17.7	44.8	7.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44.6	18.7	33.8	2.9	46.0	19.5	31.6	3.0	43.6	20.2	33.1	3.0	30.7	18.2	45.2	5.9
Equatorial Guinea	43.8	23.0	27.3	6.0	39.3	19.0	38.9	2.9	37.5	18.5	39.5	4.5	25.4	16.3	49.5	8.8
Gabon	39.3	15.6	39.0	6.1	37.1	19.6	38.1	5.1	34.8	18.7	41.5	5.0	23.5	15.3	49.7	11.4

Region/country	1980				2015				2025				2065			
	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
Sao Tome and Principe	47.2	18.7	29.2	4.8	42.6	19.4	34.9	3.1	38.7	20.9	37.2	3.2	27.4	17.0	47.4	8.2
Northern Africa																
Algeria	46.3	20.2	30.0	3.4	28.5	16.6	48.9	5.9	27.9	14.6	49.6	8.0	17.5	12.6	48.6	21.2
Egypt	40.0	19.2	36.2	4.6	33.2	17.3	44.3	5.2	32.4	16.5	45.0	6.1	22.1	15.0	49.6	13.2
Libya	47.8	17.5	31.9	2.8	29.8	15.9	49.7	4.5	25.2	17.2	51.6	6.0	16.4	12.3	52.6	18.7
Morocco	43.4	21.8	31.5	3.3	27.2	17.7	48.9	6.2	25.5	15.0	50.6	8.9	16.7	11.8	48.7	22.7
Sudan	47.0	18.8	31.3	2.9	40.5	19.9	36.2	3.3	37.1	20.0	39.2	3.8	26.7	16.6	48.6	8.1
Tunisia	41.7	20.9	33.5	3.9	23.4	15.6	53.4	7.6	23.0	13.2	53.3	10.4	16.2	11.7	48.5	23.6
Mauritania	45.3	19.8	32.0	2.9	40.0	19.5	37.3	3.2	37.2	19.7	39.4	3.7	27.9	17.0	47.6	7.5
Southern Africa																
Botswana	46.5	20.1	30.9	2.5	32.0	19.5	44.9	3.6	29.8	17.3	48.2	4.7	19.2	13.7	52.3	14.9
Lesotho	44.3	19.9	31.7	4.1	36.1	22.8	37.0	4.1	35.0	19.9	41.0	4.1	23.2	16.0	51.0	9.8
Namibia	46.6	18.5	31.5	3.5	36.7	21.1	38.7	3.5	34.9	18.6	42.4	4.1	23.0	15.5	50.5	11.0
South Africa	41.5	19.6	35.7	3.1	29.2	19.3	46.4	5.0	26.8	17.7	49.3	6.2	19.0	13.6	52.7	14.7
Swaziland	48.8	19.1	29.4	2.7	37.4	23.1	36.0	3.6	35.6	20.6	39.7	4.1	23.1	16.3	51.7	9.0
Malawi	47.2	18.7	31.7	2.4	45.2	20.6	30.8	3.4	42.4	20.4	34.0	3.3	29.6	17.5	45.4	7.6
Mozambique	44.0	18.8	34.1	3.0	45.3	20.0	31.3	3.3	42.8	21.1	32.7	3.5	30.5	18.2	45.4	5.9
Zambia	48.2	18.6	30.6	2.7	45.9	20.0	31.1	2.9	43.6	20.4	33.4	2.7	33.6	18.4	42.1	5.9
Zimbabwe	48.9	19.5	28.6	3.0	41.6	20.9	34.5	3.0	38.7	19.9	38.4	3.0	23.7	16.1	50.0	10.2
Western Africa																
Benin	44.9	18.5	32.7	3.9	42.2	20.0	35.0	2.9	39.0	20.2	37.7	3.1	27.6	17.1	48.4	6.9
Burkina Faso	45.6	19.2	32.1	3.2	45.6	19.9	32.1	2.4	42.6	20.7	34.2	2.5	30.5	18.1	45.9	5.5
Cabo Verde	47.2	22.6	25.3	5.0	29.7	21.5	44.3	4.6	26.7	16.8	51.2	5.3	15.7	11.4	50.3	22.6
Côte d'Ivoire	45.5	17.0	35.0	2.5	42.5	20.3	34.2	3.0	40.9	19.8	36.2	3.1	31.5	18.0	44.8	5.7
Gambia	45.0	19.1	32.9	3.0	46.2	19.6	31.9	2.3	44.2	20.2	33.1	2.5	30.1	18.5	46.3	5.0

Region/country	1980				2015				2025				2065			
	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
Ghana	45.7	19.1	32.6	2.6	38.8	19.5	38.3	3.4	36.6	19.1	40.7	3.7	26.3	16.7	49.0	8.0
Guinea	41.8	18.9	36.1	3.2	42.5	19.9	34.5	3.1	40.1	19.9	36.6	3.4	28.1	17.2	47.5	7.1
Guinea-Bissau	41.9	18.2	36.2	3.8	40.8	19.8	36.2	3.2	38.6	19.4	38.4	3.5	27.6	17.1	48.3	7.1
Liberia	44.9	18.6	33.9	2.6	42.3	19.3	35.4	3.0	38.9	20.4	37.4	3.3	28.3	17.2	47.7	6.9
Mali	44.1	18.7	34.0	3.2	47.5	19.2	30.7	2.5	45.0	20.8	31.7	2.4	31.2	18.6	45.0	5.2
Niger	47.5	17.1	33.4	1.9	50.5	17.9	29.1	2.6	50.2	19.0	28.1	2.7	38.0	20.0	38.6	3.3
Nigeria	44.0	18.5	34.7	2.8	44.0	19.0	34.2	2.7	42.0	20.1	35.1	2.8	31.0	18.3	45.6	5.0
Senegal	46.7	18.2	32.4	2.7	43.8	19.6	33.7	2.9	41.8	19.7	35.5	3.0	29.9	17.6	44.9	7.5
Sierra Leone	41.8	17.6	37.4	3.2	42.4	20.0	34.9	2.7	38.6	20.9	37.7	2.8	25.0	16.6	51.6	6.9
Togo	46.4	18.4	32.3	2.9	42.2	19.5	35.5	2.8	39.2	20.1	37.7	3.0	28.6	17.3	47.1	7.0
AFRICA	44.6	19.0	33.3	3.1	41.0	19.4	36.2	3.5	38.9	19.5	37.8	3.9	28.4	17.2	46.5	7.9

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 6: Trends in dependency ratio in African countries (population aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 population 15-64)

Country	Total dependency ratio				Child dependency ratio				Old-age dependency ratio			
	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065
Eastern Africa	97.1	87.1	77.3	56.6	91.3	81.3	71.3	44.1	5.8	5.9	6.0	12.5
Burundi	90.9	89.7	89.7	61.1	84.7	85.0	83.9	51.7	6.2	4.7	5.7	9.3
Comoros	94.4	75.6	69.3	52.8	88.2	70.7	63.6	40.4	6.1	4.9	5.8	12.5
Djibouti	95.4	58.5	53.4	51.8	90.8	51.9	45.5	30.1	4.6	6.6	7.8	21.7
Eritrea	91.1	83.2	69.3	50.7	88.0	78.4	64.4	38.0	3.1	4.8	4.8	12.7
Ethiopia	93.3	81.6	67.2	49.8	87.2	75.2	60.8	32.3	6.2	6.3	6.4	17.6
Kenya	112.8	80.9	71.5	55.4	106.3	75.8	65.6	41.7	6.5	5.1	5.9	13.7
Madagascar	98.8	80.3	74.8	58.0	92.1	75.2	68.9	45.6	6.7	5.1	5.9	12.4
Rwanda	101.5	78.1	64.4	49.1	96.7	73.1	58.4	31.0	4.7	5.0	6.0	18.1
Seychelles	81.5	43.5	49.4	65.6	69.6	33.6	33.6	27.9	11.9	9.9	15.8	37.8
Somalia	88.7	98.1	92.3	61.1	82.5	92.5	86.8	53.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	7.2
South Sudan	89.2	83.7	75.8	53.2	84.2	77.3	69.8	43.0	4.9	6.4	6.0	10.3
Uganda	100.2	102.3	89.6	58.3	94.9	97.3	85.1	49.2	5.3	5.0	4.5	9.2
United Republic of Tanzania	96.8	93.8	86.7	61.4	91.6	87.6	80.6	50.9	5.1	6.2	6.2	10.5
Central Africa	92.4	93.6	85.4	57.7	86.3	87.9	79.8	48.2	6.1	5.7	5.6	9.5
Angola	98.4	99.9	91.8	60.1	93.1	95.2	86.9	52.2	5.3	4.6	4.9	7.9
Cameroon	93.6	84.3	74.9	55.0	86.5	78.4	69.2	43.1	7.1	5.9	5.7	11.9
Central African Republic	86.5	75.2	67.7	52.1	78.8	68.4	61.0	37.0	7.7	6.8	6.7	15.1
Chad	94.4	100.7	91.2	57.1	87.6	95.8	86.4	49.4	6.8	4.9	4.8	7.7
Congo	94.8	86.2	79.8	60.0	87.6	79.4	72.8	48.8	7.3	6.8	6.9	11.2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	90.5	95.9	87.5	57.8	84.9	90.1	81.8	48.5	5.5	5.8	5.7	9.3
Equatorial Guinea	98.9	72.9	72.4	52.0	87.0	67.9	64.6	38.6	11.9	5.0	7.7	13.4
Gabon	83.2	73.1	66.1	53.7	72.0	64.3	57.7	36.1	11.3	8.8	8.3	17.5
Sao Tome and Principe	108.5	84.2	72.1	55.3	98.4	78.5	66.6	42.5	10.1	5.7	5.4	12.7

Country	Total dependency ratio				Child dependency ratio				Old-age dependency ratio			
	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065
Northern Africa	88.2	59.7	59.8	57.1	81.0	51.3	49.3	34.0	7.2	8.4	10.5	23.1
Algeria	98.9	52.6	55.9	63.2	92.0	43.6	43.5	28.6	6.8	9.1	12.4	34.6
Egypt	80.6	62.3	62.5	54.7	72.2	53.8	52.7	34.2	8.3	8.5	9.8	20.5
Libya	102.6	52.4	45.3	54.1	96.9	45.5	36.6	25.3	5.6	6.9	8.7	28.8
Mauritania	93.1	76.1	69.4	54.8	87.6	70.5	63.1	43.2	5.5	5.7	6.3	11.6
Morocco	87.4	50.1	52.4	65.1	81.2	40.9	38.9	27.6	6.1	9.3	13.5	37.5
Sudan	99.6	78.0	69.1	53.5	93.8	72.1	62.7	41.0	5.9	5.9	6.4	12.5
Tunisia	83.9	44.8	50.2	66.1	76.8	33.8	34.5	27.0	7.2	11.0	15.7	39.1
Southern Africa	82.6	53.6	50.7	50.6	76.8	46.1	41.8	29.4	5.7	7.5	8.9	21.3
Botswana	96.0	55.3	52.7	51.7	91.2	49.7	45.5	29.1	4.8	5.6	7.2	22.5
Lesotho	93.8	67.3	64.4	49.3	85.9	60.3	57.6	34.7	7.9	6.9	6.8	14.6
Malawi	98.5	94.5	84.0	59.1	93.8	87.9	78.0	47.0	4.7	6.7	6.0	12.1
Mauritius	64.6	40.6	43.6	75.8	58.6	27.2	22.8	24.2	6.0	13.4	20.8	51.6
Mozambique	88.8	94.8	86.0	57.3	83.1	88.2	79.6	47.9	5.7	6.5	6.5	9.3
Namibia	100.3	67.3	64.0	51.5	93.3	61.4	57.3	34.8	6.9	5.9	6.8	16.7
South Africa	80.7	52.1	49.2	50.7	75.1	44.5	39.9	28.6	5.6	7.7	9.2	22.1
Swaziland	106.3	69.3	65.8	47.2	100.6	63.2	59.0	33.9	5.6	6.1	6.8	13.2
Zambia	103.3	95.4	86.0	65.1	97.9	89.7	81.0	55.4	5.4	5.7	5.0	9.7
Zimbabwe	107.9	80.4	71.5	51.3	101.7	75.0	66.4	35.8	6.2	5.3	5.1	15.5
Western Africa	89.9	87.4	81.1	57.5	84.6	82.2	75.8	48.9	5.4	5.3	5.3	8.6
Benin	95.5	82.0	72.8	52.7	87.8	76.7	67.4	42.1	7.6	5.3	5.4	10.6
Burkina Faso	95.2	92.2	82.0	56.3	89.0	87.6	77.5	47.7	6.2	4.6	4.5	8.7
Cape Verde	109.1	52.0	47.0	62.2	98.7	45.1	39.2	25.5	10.4	7.0	7.8	36.6
Côte d'Ivoire	92.2	83.5	78.6	59.3	87.4	77.9	73.1	50.2	4.9	5.6	5.5	9.1
Gambia	92.5	94.2	87.6	54.3	86.7	89.7	82.9	46.5	5.8	4.5	4.7	7.8

Country	Total dependency ratio				Child dependency ratio				Old-age dependency ratio			
	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065	1980	2015	2025	2065
Ghana	93.5	73.0	67.4	52.2	88.5	67.2	61.3	40.1	5.0	5.9	6.1	12.1
Guinea	81.8	83.8	77.0	54.5	76.0	78.2	71.0	43.5	5.8	5.6	6.1	11.0
Guinea-Bissau	84.0	78.4	72.9	53.0	77.0	72.8	66.8	42.1	7.0	5.7	6.1	10.8
Liberia	90.7	82.9	73.0	54.1	85.7	77.4	67.4	43.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	10.6
Mali	89.8	100.2	90.3	57.3	83.6	95.1	85.7	49.1	6.2	5.0	4.6	8.1
Niger	97.7	113.0	112.3	70.5	93.9	107.5	106.6	64.9	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.7
Nigeria	87.8	87.7	81.2	56.4	82.6	82.6	76.2	48.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	7.9
Senegal	97.6	87.6	81.1	59.8	92.3	82.1	75.7	47.7	5.3	5.5	5.5	12.0
Sierra Leone	81.7	81.9	70.5	46.8	75.9	77.1	65.8	36.7	5.8	4.9	4.7	10.1
Togo	97.3	81.8	73.1	55.3	91.6	76.8	67.9	44.4	5.8	5.0	5.2	10.9
TOTAL AFRICA	91.4	80.1	74.7	57.0	85.4	73.8	67.9	44.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	12.3

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 7a: Net number of migrants (both sexes combined) by country, 1980-2065 (thousands)

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Eastern Africa	- 855	- 2 063	- 516	- 546	- 864	- 734
Burundi	- 86	- 250	113	40	10	8
Comoros	- 5	- 3	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 9
Djibouti	10	- 15	- 18	- 16	- 9	- 8
Eritrea	10	- 400	110	- 160	- 35	- 30
Ethiopia	250	1 445	- 83	- 60	- 60	- 51
Kenya	4	222	25	- 50	- 50	- 43
Madagascar	- 8	- 7	- 5	- 5	- 5	- 4
Rwanda	- 50	- 1 348	- 73	- 75	- 45	- 38
Seychelles	- 3	1	3	- 2	- 2	- 1
Somalia	- 832	- 893	- 200	- 400	- 150	- 128
South Sudan	150	- 1 076	432	865	- 25	- 21
Uganda	- 115	120	- 5	- 150	- 150	- 128
United Republic of Tanzania	37	591	- 296	- 200	- 200	- 170
Central Africa	- 293	1 322	31	16	- 36	- 57
Angola	234	143	173	102	- 5	- 4
Cameroon	- 55	- 80	- 90	- 60	- 40	- 34
Central African Republic	40	37	- 45	10	9	6
Chad	- 131	- 10	219	100	60	26
Congo	2	16	- 13	- 60	- 5	- 4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	- 447	1 202	- 242	- 96	- 75	- 64
Equatorial Guinea	65	15	25	20	20	17
Gabon	5	5	10	5	5	4
Sao Tome and Principe	- 6	- 6	- 6	- 6	- 5	- 4

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Northern Africa	- 362	457	- 1 458	- 1 980	- 587	- 499
Algeria	- 81	- 129	- 205	- 143	- 50	- 42
Egypt	- 390	- 453	- 68	- 216	- 216	- 183
Libya	113	4	- 12	- 502	20	17
Mauritania	- 16	- 15	30	- 20	- 20	- 17
Morocco	- 321	- 467	- 695	- 311	- 300	- 255
Sudan	220	1 350	- 430	- 800	- 45	- 38
Tunisia	86	140	- 139	- 33	- 20	- 17
Southern Africa	106	761	963	593	85	72
Botswana	1	18	21	20	15	13
Lesotho	- 26	- 46	- 34	- 20	- 20	- 17
Malawi	- 29	- 900	- 37	- 30	- 30	- 26
Mauritius	- 22	- 6	- 19	0	0	0
Mozambique	- 373	650	38	- 25	- 25	- 21
Namibia	- 29	23	- 50	- 1	0	0
South Africa	175	805	1 072	600	100	85
Swaziland	- 14	- 38	- 46	- 6	- 10	- 9
Zambia	58	- 23	- 93	- 34	- 25	- 21
Zimbabwe	142	- 192	- 396	- 220	- 50	- 42
Western Africa	- 695	- 140	- 600	- 982	- 936	- 810
Benin	- 11	105	99	- 10	- 10	- 8
Burkina Faso	- 217	- 150	- 125	- 125	- 125	- 106
Cabo Verde	- 20	- 6	- 10	- 11	- 5	- 1
Côte d'Ivoire	430	375	- 370	50	30	26
Gambia	19	- 15	- 14	- 13	- 13	- 11
Ghana	206	- 16	166	- 50	- 100	- 85

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Guinea	- 38	800	- 368	- 10	- 10	- 9
Guinea-Bissau	- 30	- 30	- 30	- 10	- 10	- 9
Liberia	0	- 300	- 50	- 20	- 25	- 21
Mali	- 218	- 173	- 67	- 302	- 200	- 170
Niger	- 93	- 3	- 28	- 28	- 28	- 24
Nigeria	- 672	- 96	- 170	- 300	- 280	- 255
Senegal	- 85	- 70	- 151	- 100	- 100	- 85
Sierra Leone	0	- 450	500	- 21	- 30	- 26
Togo	50	- 95	- 10	- 10	- 10	- 9
AFRICA	- 2 099	337	- 1 581	- 2 900	- 2 338	- 2 028

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 7b: Net migration rate by country, 1980-2065 (per 1,000 population)

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Eastern Africa	-1.1	-1.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Burundi	-3.9	-8.4	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.0
Comoros	-2.7	-1.3	-3.4	-2.7	-1.9	-1.0
Djibouti	5.1	-4.8	-4.8	-3.7	-1.8	-1.3
Eritrea	0.8	-25.4	5.7	-6.5	-1.0	-0.5
Ethiopia	1.3	5.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Kenya	0.0	1.7	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Madagascar	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Rwanda	-1.8	-40.9	-1.7	-1.4	-0.6	-0.3
Seychelles	-9.1	1.7	5.9	-3.3	-3.1	-2.8
Somalia	-27.4	-28.2	-5.0	-7.9	-1.9	-0.7
South Sudan	5.9	-38.4	11.7	15.4	-0.3	-0.1
Uganda	-1.7	1.3	-0.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2
United Republic of Tanzania	0.4	4.3	-1.6	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2
Central Africa	-1.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Angola	5.2	2.4	2.1	0.9	-0.0	-0.0
Cameroon	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Central African Republic	3.3	2.4	-2.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Chad	-5.5	-0.3	4.8	1.5	0.6	0.1
Congo	0.2	1.2	-0.8	-2.8	-0.2	-0.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-3.2	6.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Equatorial Guinea	48.6	7.3	8.6	5.1	3.4	1.6
Gabon	1.3	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.2
Sao Tome and Principe	-12.1	-9.4	-7.7	-6.2	-3.7	-1.9

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Northern Africa	-0.6	0.6	-1.6	-1.9	-0.4	-0.3
Algeria	-0.8	-0.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1
Egypt	-1.7	-1.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2
Libya	6.4	0.2	-0.4	-16.0	0.6	0.4
Mauritania	-2.0	-1.3	2.0	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4
Morocco	-3.0	-3.6	-4.7	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2
Sudan	2.8	12.1	-2.9	-4.2	-0.2	-0.1
Tunisia	2.5	3.2	-2.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3
Southern Africa	0.6	3.4	3.6	1.9	0.2	0.2
Botswana	0.1	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.7
Lesotho	-3.7	-5.5	-3.6	-1.9	-1.6	-1.0
Malawi	-0.9	-18.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Mauritius	-4.4	-1.0	-3.2	0	0	0
Mozambique	-6.0	8.9	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Namibia	-5.4	3.1	-5.1	-0.1	0	0
South Africa	1.1	4.1	4.6	2.3	0.3	0.3
Swaziland	-4.4	-8.4	-8.5	-1.0	-1.4	-0.9
Zambia	1.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Zimbabwe	3.5	-3.5	-6.2	-3.0	-0.5	-0.3
Western Africa	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Benin	-0.5	3.8	2.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Burkina Faso	-6.0	-3.2	-2.0	-1.5	-1.0	-0.4
Cabo Verde	-13.6	-3.5	-4.3	-4.4	-1.6	-0.3
Côte d'Ivoire	9.3	5.6	-4.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Gambia	5.8	-3.0	-2.1	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4
Ghana	3.5	-0.2	1.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3

Region/country	1980-1985	1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2025-2030	2060-2065
Guinea	-1.6	23.0	-8.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Guinea-Bissau	-6.7	-5.4	-4.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.4
Liberia	0	-28.7	-3.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.4
Mali	-5.8	-3.8	-1.1	-3.7	-1.6	-0.6
Niger	-2.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0
Nigeria	-1.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Senegal	-2.8	-1.7	-2.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.4
Sierra Leone	0	-23.2	21.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.4
Togo	3.3	-4.7	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1
AFRICA	-0.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Table 7c: Refugees asylum seekers and internally displaced persons and others of concern to UNHCR

County	Mid-2014 or latest available estimate		
	Refugees	IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR	Total population of concern
Democratic Republic of the Congo	117,907.00	2,611,558.00	3,045,232.00
Sudan	205,174.00	2,089,100.00	2,479,885.00
South Sudan	240,673.00	1,251,050.00	1,556,351.00
Somalia	2,502.00	1,133,000.00	1,165,505.00
Central Africa Republic	7,753.00	535,000.00	911,706.00
Ethiopia	587,708.00	-	590,071.00
Kenya	537,021.00		589,772.00
Uganda	358,453.00	-	440,464.00
South Africa	65,668.00	-	309,616.00
Mali	14,525.00	128,866.00	287,166.00
United Republic of Tanzania	90,650.00	-	253,190.00
Burundi	47,805.00	78,948.00	138,545.00
Libya	25,561.00	63,985.00	108,594.00
Broader region			
Central Africa-Great Lakes	602,134.00	3,225,506.00	4,721,057.00
East and Horn of Africa	2,410,283.00	4,473,150.00	7,326,300.00
Southern Africa	134,705.00	60,139.00	518,686.00
West Africa	237,610.00	152,866.00	1,292,293.00
AFRICA	3,384,732.00	7,911,667.00	13,858,336.00

Source: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015 data).

Africa's demographic dynamics are shaping its present and future development agenda. Perhaps the greatest and most fundamental challenge is to address the economic and social development issues of a continent that will be home to 1.5 billion people in the next 10 years.

The report examines the trends and levels of key demographic indicators for African countries, including population size, growth rate, distribution, fertility and mortality levels, age structure and international migration. In doing so, it builds on data from the 2015 revision of World Population Prospects, as well as other United Nations databases as relevant sources of data. The main purpose of the report is to present policymakers and researchers with a regional reference for selected demographic indicators and their key implications for development.

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