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List of countries by future population (United Nations, medium fertility variant)





























This is a **list of countries by future population using the medium variant** (which is the *recommended* one), ranging from 2020 to 2100 in decades or ten-year periods, as estimated by the 2015 revision of the World Population Prospects database by the United Nations Population Division. All figures are rounded and given in thousands.





























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Rank	N°	Country/dependent territory	Population (in thousands)								
			2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
1		World	7,734,581	8,477,475	9,134,735	9,704,191	10,165,231	10,530,831	10,821,289	11,041,445	11,200,627
2		Afghanistan	36,443	43,852	50,602	55,955	59,619	61,507	61,518	60,007	57,638
3		Albania	2,935	2,954	2,855	2,710	2,554	2,370	2,161	1,940	1,755
4		Algeria	43,008	48,274	52,496	56,461	59,183	60,454	61,115	61,422	61,060
5		American Samoa	56	57	58	57	55	53	49	45	40
6		Andorra	70	71	73	72	69	66	63	62	60
7		Angola	29,245	39,351	51,581	65,473	80,565	96,196	111,604	126,014	138,738
8		Anguilla (UK)	15	16	16	15	14	14	13	12	11
9		Antigua and Barbuda	96	105	111	114	116	117	117	115	114
10		Argentina	45,517	49,365	52,699	55,445	57,470	58,646	59,100	59,042	58,572
11		Armenia	3,038	2,993	2,879	2,729	2,542	2,335	2,124	1,942	1,793
12		Aruba (Netherlands)	105	107	106	102	98	95	92	88	84
13		Australia	25,598	28,482	31,032	33,496	35,780	37,788	39,556	41,078	42,389
14		Austria	8,656	8,844	8,894	8,846	8,716	8,578	8,464	8,377	8,335
15		Azerbaijan	10,241	10,727	10,961	10,963	10,749	10,457	10,142	9,883	9,636
16		Bahamas	410	446	471	489	500	505	505	502	498
17		Bahrain	1,486	1,642	1,759	1,822	1,834	1,805	1,746	1,674	1,602
18		Bangladesh	170,467	186,460	197,134	202,209	201,942	197,165	189,317	179,711	169,541
19		Barbados	288	290	288	282	275	271	267	263	259
20		Belarus	9,365	8,977	8,513	8,125	7,757	7,416	7,183	7,046	6,916
21		Belgium	11,634	12,019	12,315	12,527	12,652	12,772	12,923	13,076	13,210
22		Belize	398	472	535	588	629	656	670	676	677
23		Benin	12,361	15,593	19,050	22,549	25,946	29,070	31,756	33,915	35,544
24		Bermuda (UK)	61	59	57	54	50	48	46	44	42
25		Bhutan	817	886	929	950	948	922	881	836	793
26		Bolivia	11,548	13,177	14,679	15,963	16,978	17,676	18,066	18,199	18,118
27		Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,758	3,584	3,340	3,069	2,793	2,521	2,271	2,071	1,919
28		Botswana	2,460	2,817	3,126	3,389	3,573	3,674	3,719	3,720	3,681
29		Brazil	215,997	228,663	236,015	238,270	236,014	229,664	220,413	210,255	200,305
30		British Virgin Islands (UK)	33	35	37	38	38	38	37	37	36
31		Brunei	450	496	528	546	549	538	522	505	489
32		Bulgaria	6,884	6,300	5,691	5,154	4,645	4,186	3,846	3,611	3,406
33		Burkina Faso	20,861	27,244	34,695	42,789	51,221	59,648	67,641	74,818	80,990
34		Burundi	13,126	17,357	22,505	28,668	35,235	42,249	49,450	56,315	62,662
35		Cambodia	16,809	18,991	20,939	22,545	23,656	24,315	24,485	24,316	23,928
36		Cameroon	26,333	32,947	40,398	48,362	56,430	64,222	71,320	77,448	82,382
37		Canada	37,600	40,390	42,479	44,136	45,534	46,841	47,955	48,865	49,668
38		Cape Verde	553	614	667	707	730	735	724	704	680









	Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
42										
43										
44	 Caribbean Netherlands	26	28	29	30	30	31	31	31	32
45	 Cayman Islands (UK)	64	71	77	82	85	90	94	97	99
47	 Central African Republic	5,409	6,490	7,623	8,782	9,874	10,815	11,572	12,142	12,515
48	 Chad	16,431	21,946	28,247	35,131	42,355	49,642	56,664	63,137	68,927
49	 Chile	18,842	20,250	21,142	21,601	21,662	21,412	20,956	20,348	19,744
50	 China ^[1]	1,402,848	1,415,545	1,394,715	1,348,056	1,276,757	1,197,533	1,122,569	1,055,073	1,004,392
51	 Colombia	50,229	53,175	54,723	54,927	54,073	52,451	50,245	47,765	45,321
52	 Comoros	883	1,081	1,290	1,502	1,705	1,892	2,058	2,197	2,307
53	 Cook Islands (NZ)	21	23	23	24	24	23	23	22	21
54	 Costa Rica	5,044	5,413	5,650	5,759	5,746	5,635	5,446	5,214	4,993
55	 Croatia	4,162	3,977	3,771	3,554	3,333	3,118	2,923	2,757	2,615
56	 Cuba	11,366	11,237	10,909	10,339	9,573	8,795	8,162	7,591	7,103
57	 Curaçao (Netherlands)	164	175	183	189	194	199	204	206	208
58	 Cyprus	1,218	1,300	1,359	1,402	1,425	1,425	1,410	1,395	1,386
59	 Czech Republic	10,573	10,461	10,194	9,965	9,672	9,286	9,007	8,876	8,774
60	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	90,169	120,304	155,794	195,277	237,217	279,644	320,393	357,191	388,733
61	 Denmark	5,776	6,003	6,173	6,299	6,430	6,568	6,690	6,773	6,838
62	 Djibouti	947	1,054	1,133	1,186	1,212	1,210	1,189	1,161	1,126
63	 Dominica	74	76	76	74	71	67	62	57	52
64	 Dominican Republic	11,107	12,087	12,819	13,238	13,377	13,288	13,005	12,567	12,027
65	 Timor-Leste	1,315	1,577	1,856	2,162	2,448	2,709	2,940	3,117	3,234
66	 Ecuador	17,338	19,563	21,484	23,013	24,108	24,767	25,006	24,881	24,499
67	 Egypt	100,518	117,102	134,428	151,111	165,322	177,557	187,609	195,518	200,802
68	 El Salvador	6,231	6,408	6,476	6,390	6,183	5,855	5,417	4,911	4,420
69	 Equatorial Guinea	971	1,238	1,521	1,816	2,113	2,390	2,634	2,834	2,984
70	 Eritrea	5,892	7,311	8,870	10,421	11,845	13,122	14,190	15,020	15,616
71	 Estonia	1,295	1,243	1,183	1,129	1,072	1,014	966	932	904
72	 Ethiopia	111,971	138,297	164,270	188,455	209,459	225,774	236,555	241,853	242,644
73	Falkland Islands (UK)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
74	Faroe Islands (Denmark)	49	50	52	52	52	53	53	53	52
75	Federated States of Micronesia	108	118	125	129	132	131	127	121	116
76	Fiji	915	940	943	924	890	847	799	749	696
77	Finland	5,585	5,706	5,739	5,752	5,783	5,821	5,844	5,853	5,857
78	France ^[2]	65,720	68,007	69,931	71,137	72,061	73,109	74,259	75,245	75,998
79										
80										
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86	Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
87	 French Guiana (France)	304	381	463	546	626	703	775	838	891
88	 French Polynesia (France)	296	313	325	330	331	326	317	307	297
89	 Gabon	1,917	2,321	2,743	3,164	3,551	3,882	4,148	4,343	4,466
90	 Georgia	3,977	3,868	3,680	3,483	3,247	2,992	2,772	2,593	2,438
91	 Germany	80,392	79,294	77,300	74,513	71,391	68,843	66,634	64,690	63,244
92	 Ghana	30,530	36,865	43,454	50,071	56,175	61,686	66,462	70,222	73,033
93	 Gibraltar (UK)	33	33	33	32	31	30	30	29	28
94	 Greece	10,825	10,480	10,124	9,705	9,135	8,540	8,063	7,706	7,393
95	 Greenland (Denmark)	56	57	55	52	50	48	46	43	41
96	 Grenada	109	112	112	110	105	98	89	80	72
97	 Guadeloupe (France)	478	491	500	498	485	473	463	452	437
98	 Guam (USA)	180	200	216	228	236	242	245	244	242
99	 Guatemala	18,015	21,424	24,730	27,754	30,337	32,344	33,742	34,539	34,812
100	 Guinea	14,355	18,276	22,700	27,486	32,411	37,242	41,723	45,702	49,049
101	 Guinea-Bissau	2,068	2,541	3,045	3,564	4,061	4,518	4,919	5,246	5,489
102	 Guyana	787	821	824	806	783	749	699	645	595
103	 Haiti	11,378	12,578	13,534	14,189	14,523	14,552	14,338	13,981	13,544
104	 Honduras	8,651	9,737	10,607	11,217	11,576	11,662	11,481	11,106	10,646
105	 Hong Kong	7,557	7,951	8,107	8,148	8,109	7,991	7,887	7,883	7,924
106	 Hungary	9,685	9,275	8,784	8,318	7,865	7,400	7,021	6,742	6,506
107	 Iceland	342	364	380	389	393	394	393	389	384
108	 India	1,388,859	1,527,658	1,633,728	1,705,333	1,745,182	1,753,604	1,737,150	1,704,073	1,659,786
109	 Indonesia	271,857	274,482	281,439	288,237	286,038	280,116	271,864	260,316	242,648
110	 Iran	83,424	88,559	91,205	92,219	89,617	84,217	78,601	73,941	69,637
111	 Iraq	41,972	54,071	68,127	83,652	99,958	116,776	133,507	149,428	163,905
112	 Ireland	4,874	5,204	5,519	5,789	5,943	6,050	6,170	6,293	6,372
113	 Isle of Man (UK)	91	96	101	104	107	109	111	113	114
114	 Israel	8,718	9,998	11,301	12,610	13,808	14,873	15,833	16,655	17,285
115	Italy	59,741	59,100	58,078	56,513	54,387	52,346	51,067	50,316	49,647
116	Ivory Coast	25,566	32,143	39,882	48,797	58,717	69,342	80,285	91,065	101,154
117	Jamaica	2,840	2,867	2,811	2,710	2,558	2,362	2,139	1,910	1,704
118	Japan	125,039	120,127	113,788	107,411	101,440	95,135	89,871	86,108	83,175
119	Jordan	8,167	9,109	10,492	11,717	12,644	13,335	13,835	14,105	14,147
120	Kazakhstan	18,616	20,072	21,265	22,447	23,282	23,814	24,325	24,693	24,712
121	Kenya	52,187	65,412	80,091	95,505	110,757	125,137	137,988	148,681	156,856
122	Kiribati	122	142	159	178	195	210	224	235	244
123	Kuwait	4,317	4,987	5,499	5,924	6,193	6,314	6,394	6,462	6,484
124	Kyrgyzstan	6,384	7,097	7,713	8,248	8,618	8,854	9,009	9,085	9,046

	Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
130										
131										
132	Laos	7,398	8,489	9,421	10,172	10,673	10,914	10,910	10,717	10,411
133	Latvia	1,919	1,806	1,692	1,593	1,504	1,423	1,358	1,315	1,278
134	Lebanon	5,891	5,292	5,517	5,610	5,629	5,517	5,273	4,988	4,741
135	Lesotho	2,258	2,486	2,728	2,987	3,210	3,368	3,472	3,531	3,548
136	Liberia	5,091	6,414	7,892	9,436	10,992	12,495	13,863	15,032	15,977
137	Liechtenstein	39	41	42	43	44	44	45	46	47
138	Lithuania	2,795	2,655	2,505	2,375	2,272	2,181	2,107	2,056	2,013
139	Luxembourg	605	678	743	803	858	907	952	993	1,030
140	Libya	6,700	7,418	7,980	8,375	8,516	8,515	8,476	8,360	8,144
141	Macau	634	720	784	838	886	923	952	984	1,023
142	Macedonia	2,088	2,078	2,021	1,938	1,846	1,742	1,641	1,556	1,487
143	Madagascar	27,799	35,960	45,177	55,294	65,972	76,740	87,187	96,877	105,499
144	Malawi	20,022	26,584	34,360	43,155	52,546	62,024	71,182	79,657	87,056
145	Malaysia	32,374	36,107	38,853	40,725	41,995	42,418	42,059	41,437	40,778
146	Maldives	393	437	469	494	503	497	481	459	438
147	Mali	20,457	27,370	35,854	45,404	55,560	65,910	75,944	85,085	92,981
148	Malta	423	428	423	411	400	387	372	358	348
149	Marshall Islands	53	56	62	67	69	73	76	76	75
150	Martinique (France)	395	391	380	358	336	321	312	302	289
151	Mauritania	4,573	5,666	6,844	8,049	9,242	10,386	11,428	12,323	13,059
152	Mauritius	1,291	1,310	1,295	1,249	1,194	1,136	1,071	1,007	952
153	Mayotte (France)	273	344	421	497	567	629	682	724	752
154	Mexico	134,837	148,133	157,762	163,754	166,111	164,969	161,119	155,266	148,404
155	Moldova ^[3]	4,021	3,839	3,557	3,243	2,909	2,555	2,246	2,024	1,856
156	Monaco	38	40	42	44	46	48	51	53	55
157	Mongolia	3,179	3,519	3,785	4,028	4,218	4,330	4,409	4,455	4,487
158	Montenegro	626	618	600	574	547	518	489	462	437
159	Montserrat (UK)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
160	Morocco	36,444	39,787	42,148	43,696	44,364	44,184	43,414	42,298	40,888
161	Mozambique	31,993	41,437	52,777	65,544	79,139	92,783	105,777	117,539	127,648
162	Myanmar	56,242	60,242	62,804	63,575	63,171	61,990	60,122	57,956	56,026
163	Namibia	2,731	3,272	3,805	4,322	4,780	5,156	5,440	5,631	5,730
164	Nauru	10	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9
165	Nepal	30,184	33,104	35,027	36,159	36,439	35,797	34,283	32,110	29,677
166	Netherlands	17,185	17,605	17,738	17,602	17,435	17,371	17,358	17,302	17,220
167	New Caledonia (France)	280	311	339	363	383	399	409	416	419
168	New Zealand	4,730	5,103	5,395	5,607	5,762	5,899	6,016	6,079	6,094
169	Nicaragua	6,418	7,033	7,537	7,863	8,006	7,958	7,730	7,386	6,996
170	Niger	24,315	35,966	51,878	72,238	96,461	123,628	152,492	181,549	209,334
171	Nigeria	206,831	262,599	327,406	398,508	473,123	548,863	622,731	691,183	752,247
172										
173										

	Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
174										
175										
176	Niue (NZ)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
177	North Korea	25,763	26,701	27,030	26,907	26,582	26,205	25,783	25,333	24,842
178	Northern Mariana Islands (USA)	56	56	55	51	45	40	36	32	29
179	Norway	5,494	5,945	6,321	6,658	6,961	7,222	7,462	7,667	7,845
180	Oman	4,816	5,238	5,507	5,844	6,070	6,092	6,023	5,909	5,751
181	Pakistan	208,437	244,916	278,987	309,640	332,978	349,490	359,782	364,284	364,283
182	Palau	22	25	27	28	29	29	30	30	29
183	Palestine ^[4]	5,333	6,765	8,259	9,791	11,273	12,628	13,804	14,776	15,516
184	Panama	4,231	4,781	5,238	5,599	5,854	6,006	6,074	6,073	6,012
185	Papua New Guinea	8,413	10,057	11,699	13,240	14,634	15,831	16,780	17,475	17,951
186										
187	Paraguay	7,067	7,845	8,458	8,895	9,162	9,234	9,126	8,915	8,665
188	Peru	33,317	36,855	39,754	41,899	43,196	43,672	43,432	42,665	41,557
189	Philippines	108,436	123,575	137,020	148,260	157,074	163,318	167,016	168,609	168,618
190	Poland	38,407	37,207	35,286	33,136	30,827	28,245	25,732	23,783	22,289
191	Portugal	10,161	9,845	9,576	9,216	8,752	8,295	7,934	7,661	7,407
192	Puerto Rico (USA)	3,675	3,638	3,536	3,367	3,155	2,916	2,667	2,425	2,212
193										
194	Qatar	2,452	2,781	3,013	3,205	3,332	3,381	3,352	3,262	3,170
195	Republic of the Congo	5,263	6,790	8,647	10,732	12,979	15,339	17,702	19,964	22,015
196										
197	Romania	18,848	17,639	16,449	15,207	13,932	12,815	11,983	11,309	10,700
198	Russia	142,898	138,652	132,892	128,599	124,604	120,728	118,741	118,281	117,445
199	Rwanda	12,997	15,785	18,644	21,187	23,222	24,714	25,576	25,873	25,692
200	Réunion (France)	892	947	981	989	976	956	935	906	870
201	Saint Helena (UK)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
202	Saint Kitts and Nevis	58	63	66	68	68	67	66	65	63
203	Saint Lucia	192	202	207	207	203	197	188	178	168
204	Saint Pierre and Miquelon (France)	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
205										
206	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	111	112	112	109	104	98	91	84	77
207										
208	Samoa	199	210	228	241	249	258	264	265	262
209	San Marino	32	33	33	33	32	31	31	30	30
210	São Tomé and Príncipe	211	256	305	353	399	442	480	512	538
211										
212	Saudi Arabia	34,366	39,132	43,136	46,059	47,686	48,453	48,722	48,427	47,586
213	Senegal	17,487	22,802	29,086	36,223	43,835	51,782	59,886	67,762	75,042
214	Serbia ^[5]	8,674	8,281	7,817	7,331	6,870	6,423	6,007	5,641	5,334
215	Seychelles	99	101	101	100	96	92	88	84	81
216	Sierra Leone	7,160	8,598	10,041	11,392	12,562	13,484	14,105	14,422	14,489
217	Singapore	6,007	6,418	6,647	6,681	6,561	6,360	6,116	5,859	5,593

	Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
218										
219										
220	Sint Maarten (Netherlands)	41	46	49	52	55	57	59	61	63
221	Slovakia	5,435	5,353	5,136	4,892	4,628	4,322	4,056	3,876	3,732
222	Slovenia	2,075	2,054	2,003	1,942	1,865	1,786	1,733	1,709	1,693
223	Solomon Islands	640	757	878	992	1,095	1,187	1,262	1,316	1,354
224	Somalia ^[6]	12,423	16,493	21,388	27,030	33,285	39,835	46,412	52,670	58,311
225	South Africa	56,669	60,034	63,001	65,540	67,183	67,865	67,703	66,920	65,696
226	South Korea	51,251	52,519	52,398	50,593	47,926	45,101	42,359	40,101	38,504
227	South Sudan	14,122	17,810	21,744	25,855	29,941	33,726	37,029	39,729	41,752
228	Spain	46,194	45,920	45,647	44,840	43,114	41,102	39,730	39,044	38,337
229	Sri Lanka	21,157	21,536	21,446	20,836	19,824	18,672	17,450	16,158	14,857
230	Sudan	45,308	56,443	68,311	80,284	92,015	102,980	112,636	120,777	127,328
231	Suriname	565	599	619	624	620	608	591	570	548
	Swaziland	1,366	1,507	1,648	1,792	1,915	2,005	2,059	2,082	2,082
	Sweden	10,120	10,766	11,290	11,881	12,463	12,990	13,525	14,015	14,470
	Switzerland	8,654	9,223	9,660	10,019	10,304	10,543	10,775	11,011	11,245
	Syria	20,994	28,647	32,070	34,902	36,958	38,167	38,703	38,667	38,098
	Tajikistan	9,419	11,102	12,685	14,288	15,577	16,657	17,546	18,157	18,559
	Tanzania	62,267	82,927	108,174	137,136	168,831	202,342	236,225	268,963	299,133
	Thailand	68,581	68,250	66,190	62,452	57,698	52,956	48,674	44,882	41,604
	Gambia	2,326	3,105	4,010	4,981	5,954	6,878	7,705	8,385	8,896
	Togo	8,294	10,489	12,991	15,681	18,434	21,163	23,728	25,993	27,873
	Tokelau (NZ)	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Tonga	111	121	132	140	146	153	157	159	159
	Trinidad and Tobago	1,378	1,372	1,341	1,291	1,223	1,150	1,087	1,033	984
	Tunisia	11,835	12,686	13,166	13,476	13,530	13,333	13,072	12,820	12,494
	Turkey	82,256	87,717	92,744	95,819	96,856	96,043	93,973	91,197	87,983
	Turkmenistan	5,685	6,160	6,432	6,555	6,514	6,337	6,104	5,857	5,606
	Turks and Caicos Islands (UK)	37	42	45	48	49	51	51	52	52
	Tuvalu	10	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	11
	Uganda	45,856	61,929	80,904	101,873	124,029	146,276	167,483	186,650	202,868
	Ukraine	43,679	40,892	37,818	35,117	32,542	30,149	28,492	27,415	26,857
	United Arab Emirates	9,822	10,977	11,995	12,789	13,283	13,567	13,619	13,480	13,389
	United Kingdom	66,700	70,113	72,840	75,361	77,255	78,775	80,255	81,434	82,370
	United States	333,546	355,765	373,767	388,865	403,504	418,014	430,628	441,154	450,385
	United States Virgin Islands (USA)	107	106	103	97	91	85	80	75	69
	Uruguay	3,495	3,596	3,653	3,667	3,642	3,579	3,486	3,374	3,258
	Uzbekistan	31,767	34,397	36,168	37,126	36,953	36,111	34,924	33,522	32,077
	Vanuatu	294	354	416	476	531	580	621	654	677

Country/dependent territory	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
 Vatican City	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
 Venezuela	33,116	36,673	39,513	41,562	42,847	43,442	43,401	42,841	41,927
 Vietnam	98,157	105,220	109,925	112,783	113,233	111,875	109,677	107,215	105,076
 Wallis and Futuna (France)	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12
 Western Sahara ⁽⁷⁾	631	738	828	901	955	992	1,020	1,039	1,047
 Yemen	30,030	36,335	42,211	47,170	50,657	52,443	52,851	52,244	50,826
 Zambia	18,882	25,313	33,371	42,975	53,885	65,870	78,652	91,808	104,869
 Zimbabwe	17,471	21,353	25,510	29,615	33,146	35,969	38,113	39,547	40,263

See also

- List of countries by future population (United Nations, constant fertility variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, constant mortality variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, high fertility variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, instant replacement variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, low fertility variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, no change variant)
- List of countries by future population (United Nations, zero-migration variant)
- List of countries by past and current population (United Nations, estimates)
- List of countries by past, current and future population
- List of countries by population

References

- Census figure refers to mainland China, excluding its Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macau, The first one returned to Chinese sovereignty in mid-1997 and the second one did so on December 20, 1999,
- Estimate not only refers to metropolitan France, but also includes its separately listed overseas departments (*Départements d'outre-mer*, DOM) of French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte (from March 31, 2011) and Réunion and its overseas collectivities (*Collectivités d'outre-mer*, COM) of French Polynesia, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and Wallis and Futuna, The population of metropolitan France alone stood at 63,730,000 in November 2012, according to a monthly [www.insee.fr/fr/bases-de-donnees/bsweb/serie.asp?idbank=000436387 official estimate],
- Excludes (statistica.md,2010,pdf (http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/populatia/Populatia_Republicii_Moldova_2010,pdf) Transnistria (555,347, census 2005),
- It comprises the Gaza Strip and the West Bank,
- Excludes the Kosovo (1,733,872, 2011 (<http://esk,rks-gov.net/rekos2011/repository/docs/REKOS%20LEAFLET%20ALB%20FINAL,pdf>)),
- Includes Puntland (with a population of about 3,900,000 inhabitants) and Somaliland (some 3,500,000 inhabitants),
- Administration is split between Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, both of which claim the entire territory.

External links

- United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population Division - World Population Prospects, the 2015 Revision* (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD>)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_countries_by_future_population_(United_Nations,_medium_fertility_variant)&oldid=840996864"

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The number of cars worldwide is set to double by 2040



This research looks at the development growth of transport, including automotive and aviation.
Image: REUTERS/Toby Melville TM/MD

This article is published in collaboration with
Business Insider

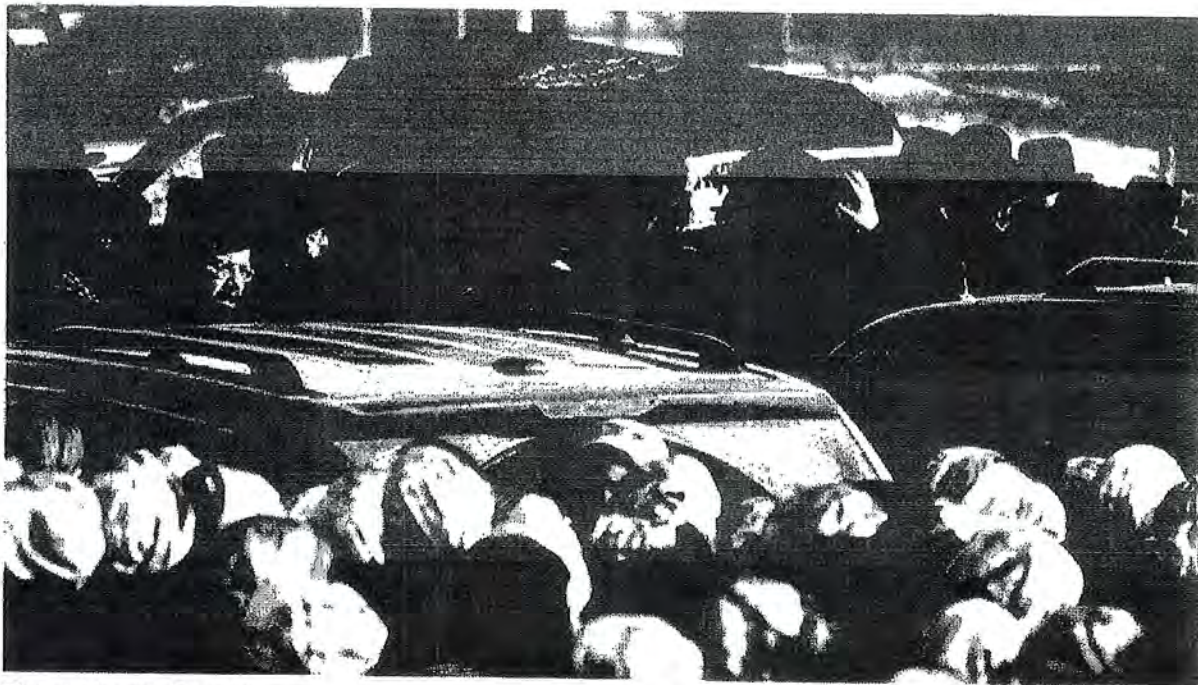
22 Apr 2016

Matthew Nitch Smith
Finance Writer, Business Insider

The global number of cars on the road and kilometers flown in planes will nearly double by 2040, according to a report released on Monday by research house Bernstein.

Cars are projected to reach the two billion mark by 2040, while air travel kilometers are set to hit 20 trillion in the same period.

Bernstein said it expects most of this transport growth to happen in emerging markets like



C
Exhibit

C

Times Herald-Record

Matriarch The casket of Yitta Schwartz after her death last month in Kiryas Joel, N.Y. She left perhaps 2,000 descendants.

By **JOSEPH BERGER**

Published: February 18, 2010

WHEN Yitta Schwartz died last month at 93, she left behind 15 children, more than 200 grandchildren and so many great- and great-great-grandchildren that, by her family's count, she could claim perhaps 2,000 living descendants.



Yitta Schwartz, shown in the late 1980s.

Mrs. Schwartz was a member of the Satmar Hasidic sect, whose couples have nine children on average and whose ranks of descendants can multiply exponentially. But even among Satmars, the size of Mrs. Schwartz's family is astonishing. A round-faced woman with a high-voltage smile, she may have generated one of the largest clans of any survivor of the Holocaust — a thumb in the eye of the Nazis.

Her descendants range in age from a 75-year-old daughter named Shaindel to a great-great-granddaughter born Feb. 10 named Yitta in honor of Mrs. Schwartz and a great-great-grandson born Feb. 15 who will be named at a bris on Monday. Their numbers include rabbis, teachers, merchants, plumbers and truck drivers. But these many apples have not fallen far from the tree: With a few exceptions, like one grandson who lives in England, they mostly live in local Satmar communities, like Williamsburg in Brooklyn and Kiryas Joel, near Monroe, N.Y., where Mrs. Schwartz lived for the last 30 years of her life.



D

Exhibit D

Current Population is Three Times the Sustainable Level

Global Footprint Network data shows that humanity uses the equivalent of 1.7 planet Earths to provide the renewable resources we use and absorb our waste.¹ If all 7+ billion of us were to enjoy a European standard of living - which is about half the consumption of the average American - the Earth could sustainably support only about 2 billion people.

The longer we continue consuming more resources than the Earth can sustainably provide, the less able the Earth can meet humanity's resource needs in the future - and the fewer people the planet can support - long-term.

Evidence of unsustainable resource use is all around us. Global aquifers are being pumped 3.5 times faster than rainfall can naturally recharge them.² Eventually they will run dry and hundreds of millions will suffer. Topsoil is being lost 10-40 times faster than it is formed.³ Feeding all 7+ billion of us will become increasingly difficult. Oceans are being overfished, and a primary protein source for over 2 billion people is in jeopardy.⁴ Worldwide, we have lost over half the vertebrate species in the air, water, and land since 1970.⁵ How many more species can we lose and how many more ecosystems can we destroy before humanity's own existence is threatened?

It is important to note that the depletion of non-renewable resources such as fossil fuels, metals, and minerals that make a higher standard of living possible are **not** included in Global Footprint Network data. This includes all the tons of oil, coal, iron ore, copper, and hundreds of other minerals and metals that make modern life possible. Taking these non-renewable resources into account suggests 2 billion people living at a European standard of living may be the **upper** limit of a sustainable global population.

Climate change will only add to the strain on the planet's ability to support all 7+ billion of us. Climate scientists are warning us to expect lower crop yields of major grains such as wheat, rice, and maize.⁶ Rising sea levels could create hundreds of millions of climate refugees. And climate disruption is likely to create increasing levels of resource conflict and civil unrest.

Adaptation to climate disruption will be much easier with a much smaller global population. We can achieve a smaller global population tomorrow by

World Scientists' Warning to Humanity: A Second Notice

Exhibit E

WILLIAM J. RIPPLE, CHRISTOPHER WOLF, THOMAS M. NEWSOME, MAURO GALETTI, MOHAMMED ALAMGIR, EILEEN CRIST, MAHMOUD I. MAHMOUD, WILLIAM F. LAURANCE, and 15,364 scientist signatories from 184 countries

Twenty-five years ago, the Union of Concerned Scientists and more than 1700 independent scientists, including the majority of living Nobel laureates in the sciences, penned the 1992 "World Scientists' Warning to Humanity" (see supplemental file S1). These concerned professionals called on humankind to curtail environmental destruction and cautioned that "a great change in our stewardship of the Earth and the life on it is required, if vast human misery is to be avoided." In their manifesto, they showed that humans were on a collision course with the natural world. They expressed concern about current, impending, or potential damage on planet Earth involving ozone depletion, freshwater availability, marine life depletion, ocean dead zones, forest loss, biodiversity destruction, climate change, and continued human population growth. They proclaimed that fundamental changes were urgently needed to avoid the consequences our present course would bring.

The authors of the 1992 declaration feared that humanity was pushing Earth's ecosystems beyond their capacities to support the web of life. They described how we are fast approaching many of the limits of what the biosphere can tolerate without substantial and irreversible harm. The scientists pleaded that we stabilize the human population, describing how our large numbers—swelled by another 2 billion people since 1992, a 35 percent increase—exert stresses on Earth that can overwhelm other efforts to realize a sustainable future (Crist et al. 2017). They implored that we cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and phase out fossil fuels, reduce

deforestation, and reverse the trend of collapsing biodiversity.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of their call, we look back at their warning and evaluate the human response by exploring available time-series data. Since 1992, with the exception of stabilizing the stratospheric ozone layer, humanity has failed to make sufficient progress in generally solving these foreseen environmental challenges, and alarmingly, most of them are getting far worse (figure 1, file S1). Especially troubling is the current trajectory of potentially catastrophic climate change due to rising GHGs from burning fossil fuels (Hansen et al. 2013), deforestation (Keenan et al. 2015), and agricultural production—particularly from farming ruminants for meat consumption (Ripple et al. 2014). Moreover, we have unleashed a mass extinction event, the sixth in roughly 540 million years, wherein many current life forms could be annihilated or at least committed to extinction by the end of this century.

Humanity is now being given a second notice, as illustrated by these alarming trends (figure 1). We are jeopardizing our future by not reining in our intense but geographically and demographically uneven material consumption and by not perceiving continued rapid population growth as a primary driver behind many ecological and even societal threats (Crist et al. 2017). By failing to adequately limit population growth, reassess the role of an economy rooted in growth, reduce greenhouse gases, incentivize renewable energy, protect habitat, restore ecosystems, curb pollution, halt defaunation, and constrain invasive alien species, humanity is not taking

the urgent steps needed to safeguard our imperilled biosphere.

As most political leaders respond to pressure, scientists, media influencers, and lay citizens must insist that their governments take immediate action as a moral imperative to current and future generations of human and other life. With a groundswell of organized grassroots efforts, dogged opposition can be overcome and political leaders compelled to do the right thing. It is also time to re-examine and change our individual behaviors, including limiting our own reproduction (ideally to replacement level at most) and drastically diminishing our *per capita* consumption of fossil fuels, meat, and other resources.

The rapid global decline in ozone-depleting substances shows that we can make positive change when we act decisively. We have also made advancements in reducing extreme poverty and hunger (www.worldbank.org). Other notable progress (which does not yet show up in the global data sets in figure 1) include the rapid decline in fertility rates in many regions attributable to investments in girls' and women's education (www.un.org/esa/population), the promising decline in the rate of deforestation in some regions, and the rapid growth in the renewable-energy sector. We have learned much since 1992, but the advancement of urgently needed changes in environmental policy, human behavior, and global inequities is still far from sufficient.

Sustainability transitions come about in diverse ways, and all require civil-society pressure and evidence-based advocacy, political leadership, and a solid understanding of policy



Pew Research Center

Religion & Public Life

Exhibit 6

MENU

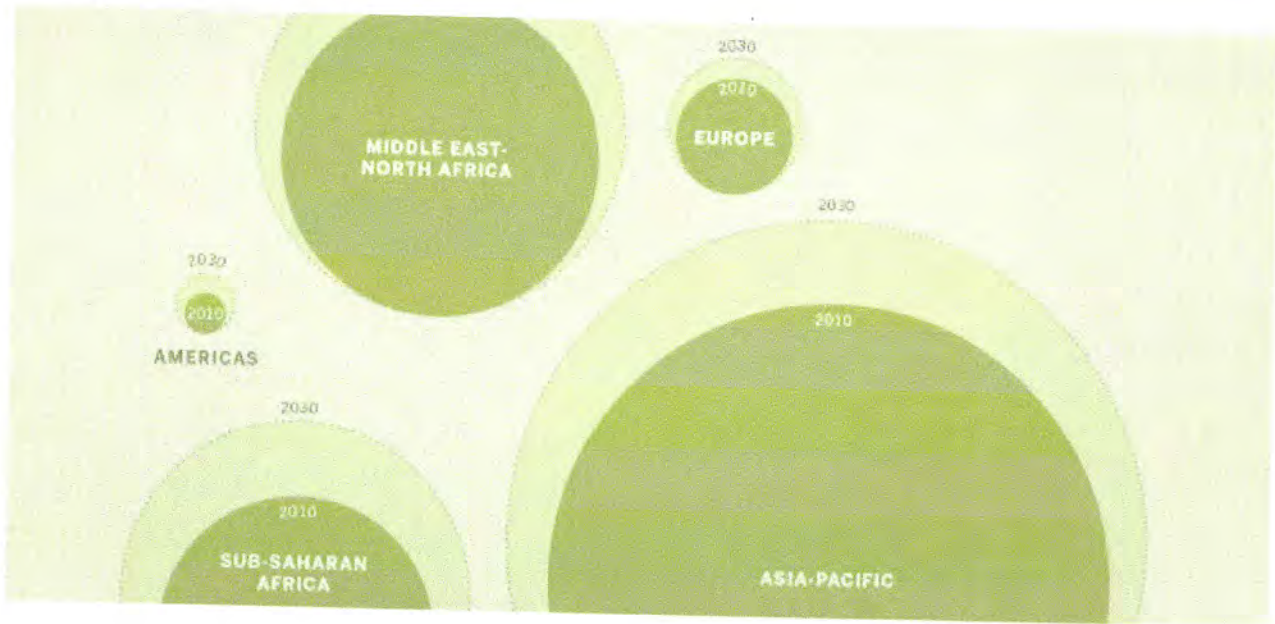
RESEARCH AREAS

SEARCH

JANUARY 27, 2011



The Future of the Global Muslim Population



The world's Muslim population is expected to increase by about 35% in the next 20 years, rising from 1.6 billion in 2010 to 2.2 billion by 2030, according to new population projections by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life.

Globally, the Muslim population is forecast to grow at about twice the rate of the non-Muslim population over the next two decades – an average annual growth rate of 1.5% for Muslims, compared with 0.7% for non-Muslims. If current trends continue (#), Muslims will make up 26.4% of the world's total projected population of 8.3 billion in 2030, up from 23.4% of the estimated 2010 world population of 6.9 billion.

While the global Muslim population is expected to grow at a faster rate than the non-Muslim population, the Muslim population nevertheless is expected to grow at a slower pace in the next two decades than it did in the previous two decades. From 1990 to 2010, the global Muslim population increased at an average annual rate of 2.2%, compared with the projected rate of 1.5% for the period from 2010 to 2030.

Muslims as a Share of World Population, 1990-2030

feedback

7/19/18
 LAS
 Vegas
 Review
 Journal
 6 Children
 33 Grand
 79 Great-Grand

DR. HAROLD MILLER



Dr. Harold Lewis Miller, age 83, of Henderson, passed away July 17, 2018. He was born October 13, 1924, in Scipio, Utah. Harold served his country in the U.S. Army during World War II in Japan. He married Laura Jean Chambers June

13, 1951, in the Salt Lake Temple. Harold moved to Henderson in 1953 from Michigan and began his medical career. He worked at the Henderson Clinic until he started his own practice in 1974. He retired in 1990. Harold was always engaged in learning and improving himself as a doctor. Family was the most important thing to him and he also enjoyed hunting and fishing with them by their cabin in Kokob. Harold leaves behind a great legacy including his family, which he is survived by his wife, Laura Jean Miller; six children, Leslie (Jerry) Martin, Barbara (Verl) Farnsworth, H. Craig (Tracey) Miller, Arnell Miller, Lorenzo Miller and Ronald (Kelly) Miller; brother, David Miller; 33 grandchildren; and 79 great-grandchildren. Visitation will be 9:30-10:30 a.m. Saturday, July 21, with service following at 11 a.m., both at the Arrowhead LDS Chapel, 801 Arrowhead Trail, Henderson, NV 89015. Burial following at Palm Memorial Park-Henderson, 800 S. Boulder Highway. Family and friends can sign an online memorial guestbook at www.bouldercityfamilymortuary.com

Sign guestbook at www.reviewjournal.com/obituaries



1.72 billion abortions worldwide in the last 40 years

FRONT ROYAL, VA, April 1, 2013 (HLI Worldwatch) - Simon Rabinovitch in his article, "Data Reveal Scale of China Abortions," reports that there have been 336 million abortions, 196 million sterilizations and 403 million intrauterine devices used in China since 1971. He notes that Chinese doctors every year abort roughly 7 million babies, sterilize nearly 2 million men and women and insert 7 million IUDs, though precise numbers are hard to come by. My first reaction to this news was horror and disgust. Remember that these numbers represent the actions of only one country, and its corrosive behavior against life.

After reading the article, I asked Dr. Brian Clowes, director of education and research at Human Life International, to investigate the number of worldwide abortions since 1973. The results were staggering! He estimates that there have been more than 1.72 billion abortions over the last 40 years, a trend that is not lessening but growing exponentially as more and more countries embrace and legalize contraception and abortion as methods of population control, which is always sold as "family planning" and "reproductive health."

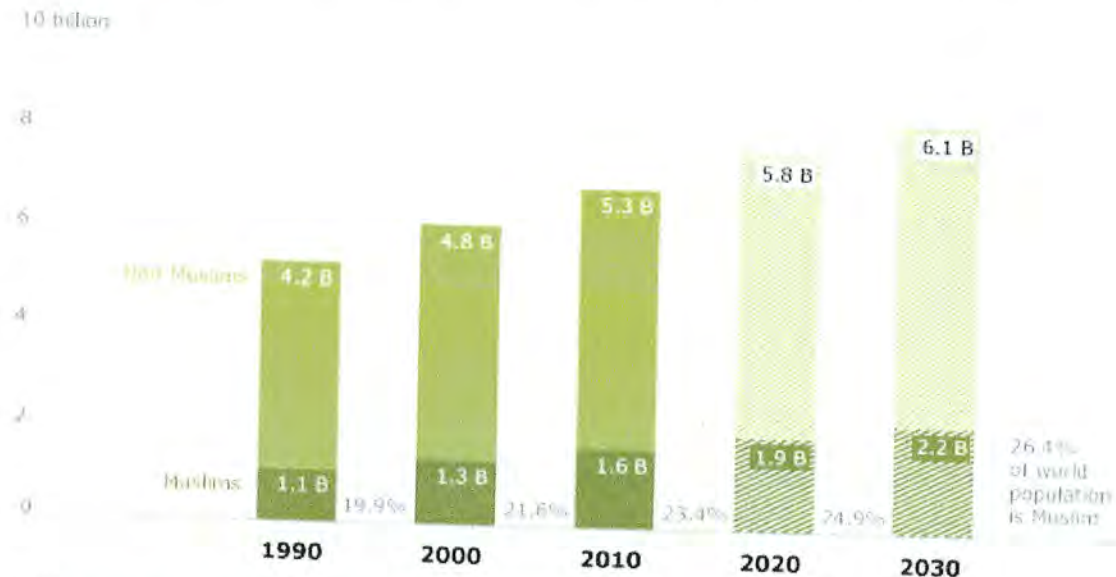
Honestly, Dr. Clowes' research left me numb. It is almost unimaginable to believe that humanity has sunk — and continues to sink — to such a level of disregard for human life. One would think we would have learned from history and the consequences of intrinsically evil decisions. As there was with the concentration camps of the Second World War, there should be outrage and outcry for the 1.72 billion children murdered in the last 40 years. Sadly their cries and those of our other most vulnerable brothers and sisters, the poor, the aged and handicapped, are drowned out amidst the growing waves of relativism, economic development and "rights" without responsibilities.

What will be the saturation point? How many more will die to satisfy man's appetite for destruction?

Click "like" if you want to end abortion!

Saint Paul in his letter to the Ephesians points toward the only resolution to our dilemma:





Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Cross hatching denotes projected figures.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • *The Future of the Global Muslim Population*, January 2011

These are among the key findings of a comprehensive report on the size, distribution and growth of the global Muslim population. The report by the Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life seeks to provide up-to-date estimates of the number of Muslims around the world in 2010 and to project the growth of the Muslim population from 2010 to 2030. The projections are based both on past demographic trends and on assumptions about how these trends will play out in future years. Making these projections inevitably entails a host of uncertainties, including political ones. Changes in the political climate in the United States or European nations, for example, could dramatically affect the patterns of Muslim migration.

Muslim Population by Region

	2010		2030	
	ESTIMATED MUSLIM POPULATION	ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF GLOBAL MUSLIM POPULATION	PROJECTED MUSLIM POPULATION	PROJECTED PERCENTAGE OF GLOBAL MUSLIM POPULATION
World	1,619,314,000	100.0%	2,190,154,000	100.0%
Asia-Pacific	1,005,507,000	62.1	1,295,625,000	59.2
Middle East-North Africa	321,869,000	19.9	439,453,000	20.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	242,544,000	15.0	385,939,000	17.6
Europe	44,138,000	2.7	58,209,000	2.7
Americas	5,256,000	0.3	10,927,000	0.5

Population estimates are rounded to thousands. Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • *The Future of the Global Muslim Population*, January 2011

If current trends continue, however, 79 countries will have a million or more Muslim inhabitants in 2030, up from 72 countries today.¹ A majority of the world's Muslims (about 60%) will continue to live in the Asia-Pacific region, while about 20% will live in the Middle East and North Africa, as is the case today. But Pakistan

feedback

expected to surpass Indonesia as the country with the single largest Muslim population. The portion of the world's Muslims living in sub-Saharan Africa is projected to rise; in 20 years, for example, more Muslims are likely to live in Nigeria than in Egypt. Muslims will remain relatively small minorities in Europe and the Americas, but they are expected to constitute a growing share of the total population in these regions.

In the United States, for example, the population projections show the number of Muslims more than doubling over the next two decades, rising from 2.6 million in 2010 to 6.2 million in 2030, in large part because of immigration and higher-than-average fertility among Muslims. The Muslim share of the U.S. population (adults and children) is projected to grow from 0.8% in 2010 to 1.7% in 2030, making Muslims roughly as numerous as Jews or Episcopalians are in the United States today. Although several European countries will have substantially higher percentages of Muslims, the United States is projected to have a larger number of Muslims by 2030 than any European countries other than Russia and France. (See the Americas section (</future-of-the-global-muslim-population-regional-americas.aspx>) for more details.)

In Europe as a whole, the Muslim share of the population is expected to grow by nearly one-third over the next 20 years, rising from 6% of the region's inhabitants in 2010 to 8% in 2030. In absolute numbers, Europe's Muslim population is projected to grow from 44.1 million in 2010 to 58.2 million in 2030. The greatest increases – driven primarily by continued migration – are likely to occur in Western and Northern Europe, where Muslims will be approaching double-digit percentages of the population in several countries. In the United Kingdom, for example, Muslims are expected to comprise 8.2% of the population in 2030, up from an estimated 4.6% today. In Austria, Muslims are projected to reach 9.3% of the population in 2030, up from 5.7% today; in Sweden, 9.9% (up from 4.9% today); in Belgium, 10.2% (up from 6% today); and in France, 10.3% (up from 7.5% today). (See the Europe section (</future-of-the-global-muslim-population-regional-europe.aspx>).

Several factors account for the faster projected growth among Muslims than non-Muslims worldwide. Generally, Muslim populations tend to have higher fertility rates (more children per woman) than non-Muslim populations. In addition, a larger share of the Muslim population is in, or soon will enter, the prime reproductive years (ages 15-29). Also, improved health and economic conditions in Muslim-majority countries have led to greater-than-average declines in infant and child mortality rates, and life expectancy is rising even faster in Muslim-majority countries than in other less-developed countries. (See the section on Main Factors Driving Population Growth (</future-of-the-global-muslim-population-main-factors.aspx>) for more details. For a list of Muslim-majority countries and definitions for the terms less- and more-developed, see the section on Muslim- Majority Countries (</future-of-the-global-muslim-population-muslim-majority.aspx>).

10 Countries with the Largest Number of Muslims in 2010

Country	ESTIMATED MUSLIM POPULATION
Indonesia	204,847,000
Pakistan	178,097,000
India	177,286,000
Bangladesh	148,607,000
Egypt	90,024,000
Nigeria	75,728,000
Iran	74,819,000
Turkey	74,660,000
Algeria	34,780,000
Morocco	32,381,000

10 Countries with the Largest Projected Number of Muslims in 2030

Country	PROJECTED MUSLIM POPULATION
Pakistan	256,117,000
Indonesia	238,833,000
India	236,182,000
Bangladesh	187,506,000
Nigeria	116,832,000
Egypt	105,065,000
Iran	89,626,000
Turkey	89,127,000
Afghanistan	50,527,000
Iraq	48,350,000

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life
 The Future of the Global Muslim Population
 January 2011

feedback

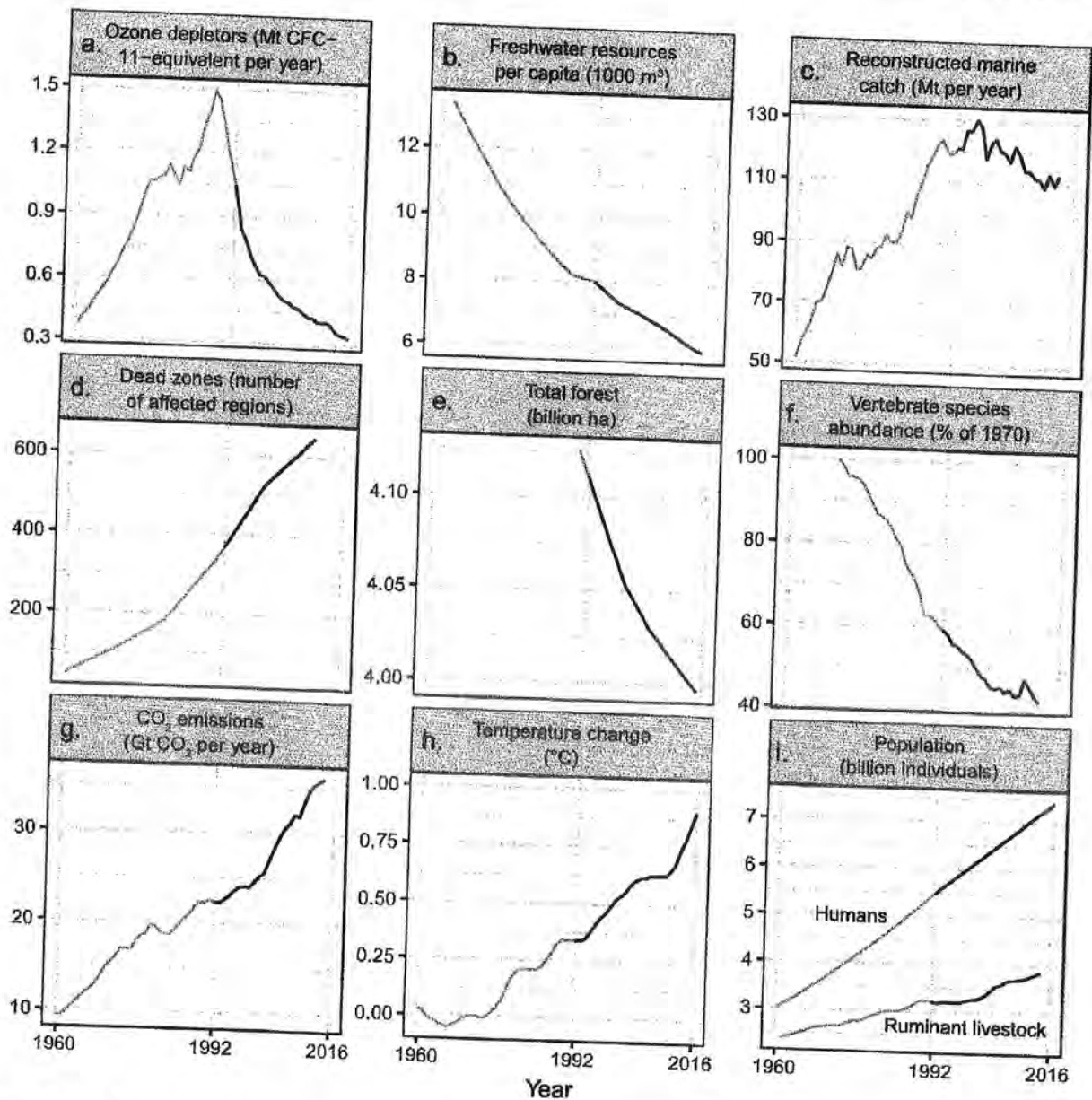


Figure 1. Trends over time for environmental issues identified in the 1992 scientists' warning to humanity. The years before and after the 1992 scientists' warning are shown as gray and black lines, respectively. Panel (a) shows emissions of halogen source gases, which deplete stratospheric ozone, assuming a constant natural emission rate of 0.11 Mt CFC-11-equivalent per year. In panel (c), marine catch has been going down since the mid-1990s, but at the same time, fishing effort has been going up (supplemental file S1). The vertebrate abundance index in panel (f) has been adjusted for taxonomic and geographic bias but incorporates relatively little data from developing countries, where there are the fewest studies; between 1970 and 2012, vertebrates declined by 58 percent, with freshwater, marine, and terrestrial populations declining by 81, 36, and 35 percent, respectively (file S1). Five-year means are shown in panel (h). In panel (i), ruminant livestock consist of domestic cattle, sheep, goats, and buffaloes. Note that y-axes do not start at zero, and it is important to inspect the data range when interpreting each graph. Percentage change, since 1992, for the variables in each panel are as follows: (a) -68.1%; (b) -26.1%; (c) -6.4%; (d) +75.3%; (e) -2.8%; (f) -28.9%; (g) +62.1%; (h) +167.6%; and (i) humans: +35.5%, ruminant livestock: +20.5%. Additional descriptions of the variables and trends, as well as sources for figure 1, are included in file S1.

instruments, markets, and other drivers. Examples of diverse and effective steps humanity can take to transition to sustainability include the following (not in order of importance or urgency): (a) prioritizing the enactment of connected well-funded and well-managed reserves for a significant proportion of the world's terrestrial, marine, freshwater, and aerial habitats; (b) maintaining nature's ecosystem services by halting the conversion of forests, grasslands, and other native habitats; (c) restoring native plant communities at large scales, particularly forest landscapes; (d) rewilding regions with native species, especially apex predators, to restore ecological processes and dynamics; (e) developing and adopting adequate policy instruments to remedy defaunation, the poaching crisis, and the exploitation and trade of threatened species; (f) reducing food waste through education and better infrastructure; (g) promoting dietary shifts towards mostly plant-based foods; (h) further reducing fertility rates by ensuring that women and men have access to education and voluntary family-planning services, especially where such resources are still lacking; (i) increasing outdoor nature education for children, as well as the overall engagement of society in the appreciation of nature; (j) divesting of monetary investments and purchases to encourage positive environmental change; (k) devising and promoting new green technologies and massively adopting renewable energy sources while phasing out subsidies to energy production through fossil fuels; (l) revising our economy to reduce wealth inequality and ensure that prices, taxation, and incentive systems take into account the real costs which consumption patterns impose on our environment; and (m) estimating a scientifically defensible, sustainable human population size for the long term while rallying nations and leaders to support that vital goal.

To prevent widespread misery and catastrophic biodiversity

loss, humanity must practice a more environmentally sustainable alternative to business as usual. This prescription was well articulated by the world's leading scientists 25 years ago, but in most respects, we have not heeded their warning. Soon it will be too late to shift course away from our failing trajectory, and time is running out. We must recognize, in our day-to-day lives and in our governing institutions, that Earth with all its life is our only home.

Epilogue

We have been overwhelmed with the support for our article and thank the more than 15,000 signatories from all ends of the Earth (see supplemental file S2 for list of signatories). As far as we know, this is the most scientists to ever co-sign and formally support a published journal article. In this paper, we have captured the environmental trends over the last 25 years, showed realistic concern, and suggested a few examples of possible remedies. Now, as an Alliance of World Scientists (scientists.forestry.oregonstate.edu) and with the public at large, it is important to continue this work to document challenges, as well as improved situations, and to develop clear, trackable, and practical solutions while communicating trends and needs to world leaders. Working together while respecting the diversity of people and opinions and the need for social justice around the world, we can make great progress for the sake of humanity and the planet on which we depend.

Spanish, Portuguese, and French versions of this article can be found in file S1.

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Peter Frumhoff and Doug Boucher of the Union of Concerned Scientists, as well as the following individuals, provided thoughtful discussions, comments, or data for this paper: Stuart Pimm, David Johns, David Pengelley, Guillaume Chapron, Steve Montzka, Robert Diaz, Drik Zeller, Gary Gibson, Leslie Green, Nick Houtman,

Peter Stoel, Karen Josephson, Robin Comforto, Terralyn Vandetta, Luke Painter, Rodolfo Dirzo, Guy Peer, Peter Haswell, and Robert Johnson.

Supplemental material

Supplementary data are available at BIOSCI online including supplemental file 1 and supplemental file 2 (full list of all 15,364 signatories).

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All of us want a viable, *sustainable* global home. If we allow overpopulation and overconsumption to continue, the evidence is mounting that billions will suffer and that we will leave future generations a much harder, bleaker life.

Reducing birth rates now can save us from the likely increase in death rates that awaits us if we do nothing. Solving overpopulation is essential in building a sustainable future.

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From: Norman York <10409york@gmail.com>
To: Jason Brent <jbrent6179@aol.com>
Subject: Turkey's Erdogan Calls on Muslims to Reject Birth Control in Order to 'Multiply'
Date: Tue, May 31, 2016 1:58 pm

http://www.newsweek.com/turkeys-erdogan-calls-muslims-reject-birth-control-order-multiply-464876?utm_medium=email&utm_source=The-Secretive-World-of-Selling-Data-About-You&utm_campaign=newsweek_email_newsletter

TURKEY'S ERDOGAN CALLS ON MUSLIMS TO REJECT BIRTH CONTROL IN ORDER TO 'MULTIPLY'

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Monday called for Muslims to reject contraception and family planning in order to "multiply" the country's population.

"We will multiply our descendants," he said in a televised speech in Istanbul. "People talk about birth control, about family planning. No Muslim family can understand and accept that!

"As God and as the great prophet said, we will go this way. And in this respect the first duty belongs to mothers."

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Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan speaks during a rally in Istanbul on May 29. In a speech on Monday, the Turkish leader called on Muslim families to reject birth control. Ozan Kose/AFP/Getty Images

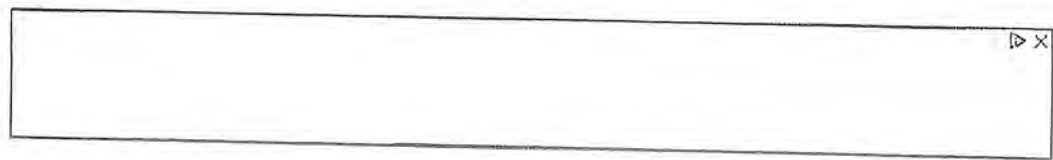
The conservative leader, who became the country's president in August 2014, has promoted population growth and his ruling AK Party is a right-wing Islamist party. Erdogan himself has two sons and two daughters with his wife, Emine.

On Twitter, the women's rights group Platform to Stop Violence Against Women [criticized Erdogan's stance](#).

"You cannot usurp our right to contraception, nor our other rights with your declarations that come out of the Middle Ages. We will protect our rights," the group wrote.

The Turkish leader [has made vocal](#) his views on reproduction many times in recent years: he called birth control an act of "treason" as it stymied growth, said that a "woman is above all else a mother" and said that women should have four children because "one means loneliness, two means rivalry, three means balance and four means abundance."

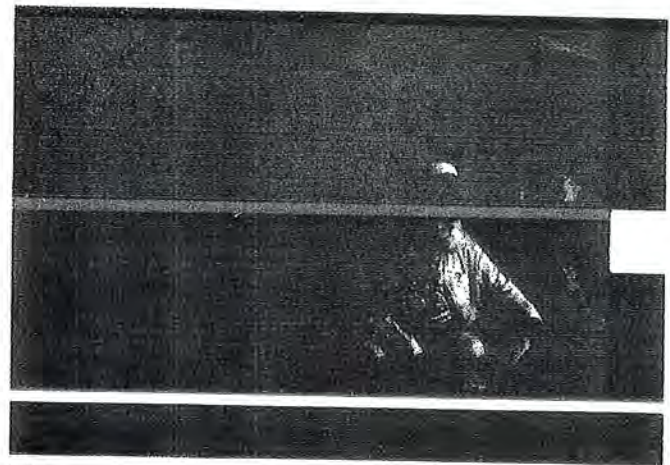
According to the [Turkish Statistical Institute](#), the total fertility rate in Turkey during 2015 was 2.14 children per woman, a decline on 2.18 children per woman the year prior and exceeding the replacement level by just 0.4. It represents half the 1980 fertility rate in Turkey, the BBC [reported](#).



Three men, 96 children: Pakistan's population booms



Maaz KHAN with Sajjad TARAKZAI in Islamabad , AFP • June 9, 2017



1 / 4

Pakistani father Gulzar Khan, 57, who has 36 children from his three wives, sits with his children

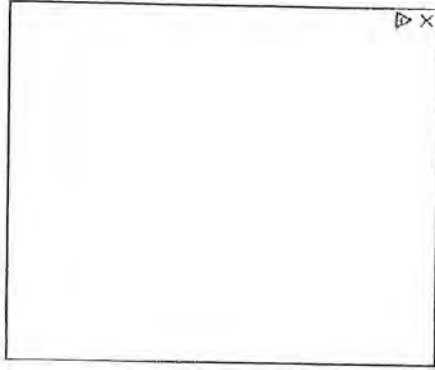
Pakistani father Gulzar Khan, 57, who has 36 children from his three wives, sits with his children (AFP Photo/ABDUL MAJEED)

Three men who have fathered nearly 100 children among them are doing their bit for Pakistan's skyrocketing population, which is being counted for the first time in 10 years.

But in a country where experts warn the surging populace is gouging into hard-won economic gains and social ... say, will provide.

Pakistan has the highest birth rate in South Asia at around three children per woman, according to the World Bank and government figures, and the census is expected to show that growth remains high.

"God has created the entire universe and all human beings, so why should I stop the natural process of a baby's birth?"



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Yacouba Sawadogo, 2007

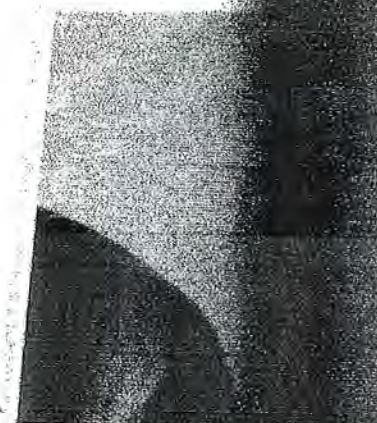
water further. Shrubs and then trees replace grasses, enriching the soil with falling leaves. In a few years, a minimal line of rocks can restore an entire field. As a rule, poor farmers are wary of new techniques—the penalty for failure is too high. But these people in Burkina were desperate and rocks were everywhere and cost nothing but labor. Hundreds of farmers put in *cordons*, bringing back thousands of acres of desertified land.

One of the farmers was Yacouba Sawadogo. Innovative and independent-minded, Sawadogo wanted to stay on his farm with his three wives and thirty-one children. "From my grandfather's grandfather's grandfather, we were always here," he told me. Sawadogo laid *cordons pierreux* across his fields. He also hacked thousands of foot-deep holes in his fields—*zaï*, as they are called—a technique he had heard about from his parents. Sawadogo salted each pit with manure, which attracted termites. The insects dug channels in the soil. When rain came, water trickled through the termite holes into the ground, rather than wash away. In each hole Sawadogo planted trees. "Without trees, no soil," he said. The trees thrived in the looser, wetter soil in each *zaï*. Stone by stone, hole by hole, Sawadogo turned fifty acres of desert waste into the biggest private forest for hundreds of miles.

To my untrained eye, his forest looked anything but miraculous:

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1/2018

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Subject: Ahmadinejad urges young girls to marry at 16 in latest rejection of family planning
Date: Fri, Dec 10, 2010 6:00 am

Thanks to Earl Babbie for this article. See <http://www.newser.com/article/d9jkdul80/ahmadinejad-urges-young-girls-to-marry-at-16-in-latest-rejection-of-family-planning.html>

Ahmadinejad urges young girls to marry at 16 in latest rejection of family planning

ASSOCIATED PRESS | Nov 21, 2010 2:59 AM CST in World

Following record birth rates in the wake of the 1979 Islamic revolution, Iran implemented an internationally praised family planning program in the 1990s that dramatically reduced the growth rate. Ahmadinejad has criticized the program as an ungodly and a Western import.

"We should take the age of marriage for boys to 20 and for girls to about 16 and 17," he said, according to the state-owned Jam-e Jam daily. "The marriage age for boys has reached 26 and for girls to 24, and there is no reason for this."

Since coming to power in 2005, the Iranian president has sought to increase of the country's population, which is already at 75 million, with a third between the ages of 15 and 30.

In July, he inaugurated a new policy to encourage population growth with financial incentives for every new child born, having previously said the country could feed a population of 150 million.

Critics said the policy will only exacerbate unemployment, currently set 9 percent officially. There are an estimated 3 million unemployed people of working age in the country.

Best wishes,
Bill

—
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