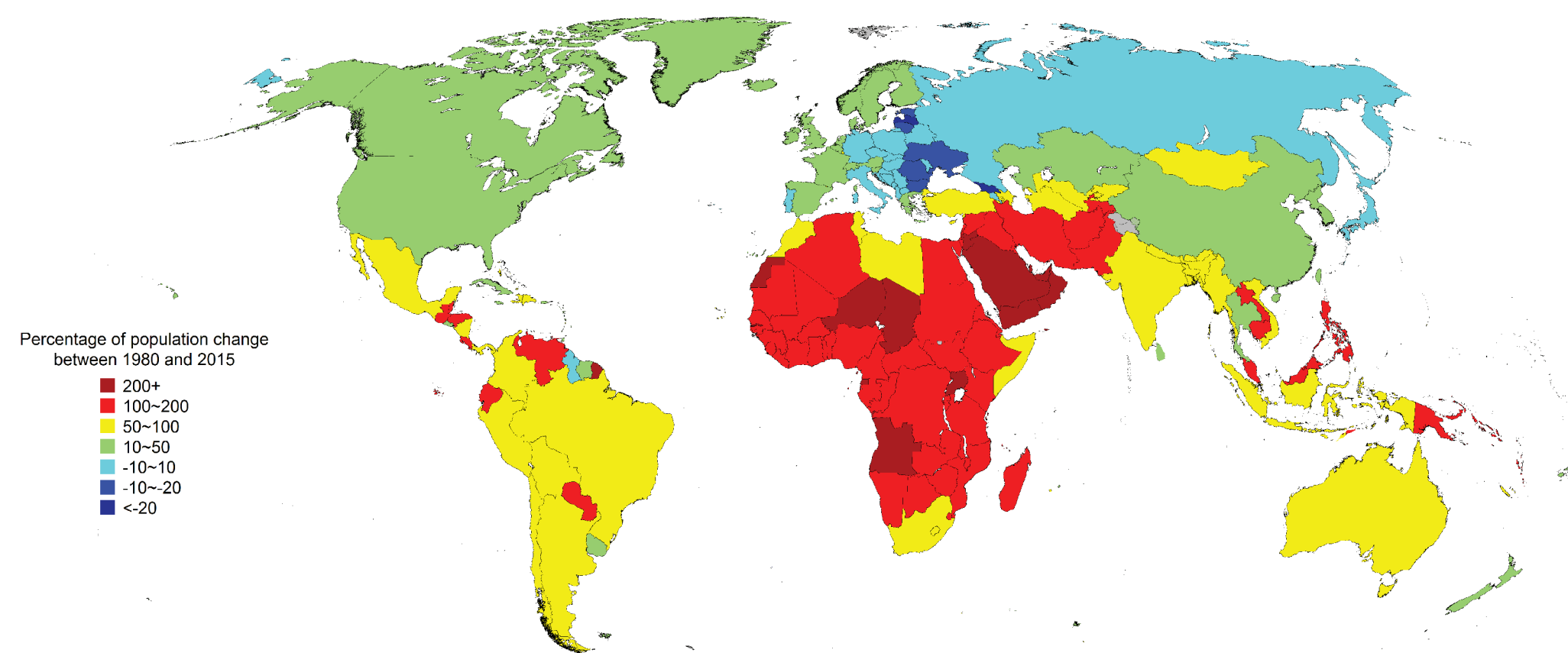




World Population 2015

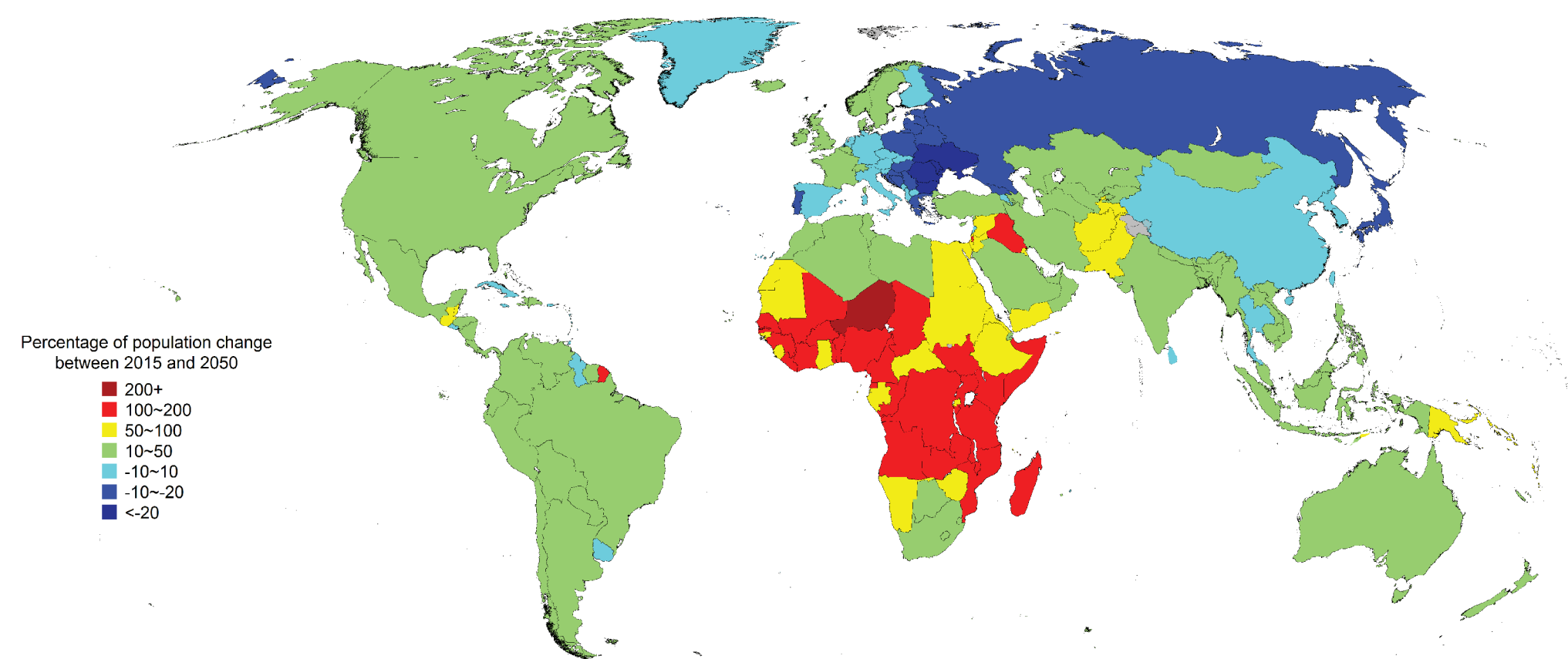
Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change (percentage)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	Percentage of births to women under age 20	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of population aged 15-64	Percentage of population aged 65 or over
	2015	2050	2100	Mid-2015										
World	7 349 472	9 725 148	11 213 317	56	54	1.2	20	8	2.5	10	70	50	26	12
More developed regions^a	1 251 351	1 286 422	1 277 379	25	78	0.3	11	10	1.7	5	78	6	16	24
Less developed regions^b	6 098 121	8 438 726	9 935 938	75	49	1.4	21	7	2.6	10	69	54	28	10
Least developed countries^c	954 158	1 896 921	3 167 116	47	31	2.4	33	9	4.3	15	62	86	40	5
Other less developed countries^d	5 143 963	6 541 805	6 768 822	85	52	1.2	19	7	2.4	8	70	45	26	11
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 690 815	7 060 907	8 192 082	66	47	1.6	24	7	3.0	11	67	61	31	8
High-income countries^e	1 401 479	1 512 496	1 512 091	25	80	0.5	12	9	1.7	6	79	48	17	22
Middle-income countries^e	5 306 283	6 822 476	7 224 894	87	51	1.2	20	7	2.4	9	70	7	26	11
Upper-middle-income countries^e	2 390 125	2 621 635	2 308 174	58	63	0.8	15	7	1.9	7	74	23	21	13
Lower-middle-income countries^e	2 916 158	4 200 842	4 916 720	148	40	1.5	24	8	2.9	10	66	60	31	8
Low-income countries^e	638 735	1 386 201	2 471 875	46	31	2.7	37	9	4.9	15	60	91	43	5
Sub-Saharan Africa^f	962 287	2 123 232	3 934 828	44	38	2.7	38	11	5.1	15	57	99	43	5
Africa	1 186 178	2 477 536	4 386 591	40	40	2.6	36	10	4.7	14	60	90	41	5
Eastern Africa	394 477	878 236	1 576 955	59	26	2.8	37	9	4.9	14	61	79	43	5
Burundi	11 179	28 668	62 662	435	12	3.3	44	12	6.1	4	56	123	45	4
Comoros	788	1 502	2 307	424	28	2.4	35	8	4.6	11	63	78	40	5
Djibouti	888	1 186	1 126	38	77	1.3	26	9	3.3	5	62	83	33	6
Eritrea	5 228	10 421	15 616	52	23	2.2	35	7	4.4	9	63	60	43	4
Ethiopia	99 391	188 455	242 644	59	19	2.5	33	8	4.6	12	63	74	41	5
Kenya	46 050	95 505	156 856	81	26	2.7	35	9	4.4	14	61	78	42	5
Madagascar	24 235	55 294	105 499	42	35	2.8	35	7	4.5	20	65	55	42	5
Malawi	17 215	43 155	87 056	183	16	3.1	40	9	5.3	20	61	77	45	5
Mauritius ¹	1 273	1 249	952	627	40	0.4	11	7	1.5	10	74	14	19	15
Mayotte	240	497	752	640	47	2.8	32	2	4.1	10	79	5	42	6
Mozambique	27 978	65 544	127 648	36	32	2.8	40	12	5.5	21	55	99	45	5
Réunion	861	989	870	344	95	0.7	16	5	2.2	10	80	5	24	15
Rwanda	11 610	21 187	25 692	471	29	2.4	33	8	4.1	5	63	73	41	5
Seychelles	96	100	91	210	54	0.7	18	8	2.3	12	73	13	23	11
Somalia	10 787	27 030	58 311	17	40	2.4	44	12	6.6	14	55	131	47	4
South Sudan	12 340	25 855	41 752	20	19	4.1	37	12	5.2	11	55	122	42	5
Uganda	39 032	101 873	202 868	195	16	3.3	44	10	5.9	16	57	93	48	4
United Republic of Tanzania ²	53 470	137 136	299 133	60	32	3.2	40	10	5.2	16	64	51	45	5
Zambia	16 212	42 375	104 869	22	41	3.1	41	10	5.5	14	59	83	46	4
Zimbabwe	15 603	29 215	40 263	40	40	2.2	36	11	4.0	18	55	72	42	4
Middle Africa	151 952	369 990	721 296	23	44	3.0	42	12	5.8	17	56	126	45	5
Angola	25 022	65 473	138 738	20	44	3.3	46	14	6.2	20	52	156	48	4
Cameroun	23 344	48 362	82 382	49	54	2.5	37	12	4.8	17	55	115	43	5
Central African Republic	4 900	8 782	12 515	8	40	2.0	34	15	4.4	16	50	151	39	6
Chad	14 037	35 131	68 927	11	22	3.3	46	14	6.3	18	51	155	48	4
Congo	4 620	10 732	22 015	14	65	2.6	37	9	5.0	17	61	75	43	6
Dem. Republic of the Congo	77 267	195 277	388 733	34	42	3.2	43	11	6.2	15	58	115	46	5
Equatorial Guinea	845	1 816	2 984	30	40	3.0	36	11	5.0	16	57	109	39	5
Gabon	1 725	3 164	4 466	7	87	2.2	31	9	4.0	19	64	62	37	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	190	353	538	198	65	2.2	35	7	4.7	13	66	63	43	4
Northern Africa	223 892	354 304	451 763	29	52	1.9	27	6	3.3	8	70	40	32	8
Algeria	39 667	56 461	61 060	17	71	1.9	25	5	2.9	2	74	36	29	9
Egypt	91 508	151 111	200 802	92	43	2.2	29	6	3.4	9	71	24	33	8
Libya	6 278	8 375	8 144	4	79	0.0	22	5	2.5	1	71	29	30	7
Morocco	34 378	43 696	40 888	77	60	1.4	21	6	2.6	7	74	32	27	10
Sudan	40 235	80 284	127 328	23	34	2.4	34	8	4.5	13	63	82	41	5
Tunisia	11 254	13 476	12 944	72	67	1.1	18	7	2.2	1	75	20	23	12
Western Sahara	573	901	1 047	2	81	2.2	19	6	2.2	5	68	46	26	5
Southern Africa	62 634	78 029	80 373	24	62	1.2	22	12	2.5	12	57	52	30	7
Botswana	2 262	3 389	3 681	4	57	2.0	26	8	2.9	8	64	40	32	6
Lesotho	2 135	2 987	3 548	70	27	1.2	29	15	3.3	18	50	82	36	6
Namibia	2 459	4 322	5 730	3	47	2.3	30	7	3.6	15	64	42	37	5
South Africa	54 490	65 540	65 696	45	65	1.1	21	12	2.4	11	57	51	29	8
Swaziland	1 287	1 792	2 082	75	21	1.5	30	14	3.4	17	49	92	37	6
Asia	4 393 296	5 266 848	6 088 653	142	48	1.0	18	7	2.2	7	72	39	24	12
Eastern Asia	1 612 287	1 566 759	1 176 865	139	60	0.5	12	7	1.6	2	77	13	17	17
China ⁴	1 376 049	1 348 056	1 004 392	147	56	0.5	12	7	1.6	2	75	14	17	15
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 208	8 148	7 924	6 941	100	0.8	10	6	1.2	1	84	3	12	22
China, Macao SAR ⁶	588	838	1 023	19 652	100	1.9	11	5	1.2	1	80	5	13	15
China, Taiwan Province of China	23 381	20 778	12 518	660	77	0.2	8	7	1.1	2	79	5	14	19
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	25 155	26 907	24 842	209	61	0.5	14	9	2.0	0	70	28	21	13
Japan	126 573	107 411	83 175	347	93	-0.1	8	10	1.4	1	83	3	13	33
Mongolia	2 959	4 028	4 487	2	72	1.7	25	6	2.7	3	69	32	28	6
Republic of Korea	50 293	50 593	38 504	517	82	0.5	9	6	1.3	1	81	4	14	19
South-Central Asia⁷	1 890 288	2 512 459	2 456 649	183	35	1.4	22	7	2.6	8	68	55	30	8
Central Asia	67 314	88 664	90 000	17	40	1.6	24	7	2.7	5	68	42	29	8
Kazakhstan	17 625	22 447	24 712	7	53	1.6	22	9	2.6	5	69	17	27	11
Kyrgyzstan	5 940	8 248	9 046	31	36	1.7	27	6	3.1	7	70	23	31	7
Tajikistan	8 482	14 288	18 559	61	27	2.2	31	6	3.6	7	69	51	35	5
Turkmenistan	5 374	6 555	5 606	11	50	1.3	21	8	2.3	4	65	60	28	7
Uzbekistan	29 893	37 126	32 077	70	36	1.5	23	7	2.5	4	68	53	29	7
Southern Asia	1 822 974	2 423 795	2 366 649	285	35	1.4	21	7	2.6	8	68	56	30	8
Afghanistan	32 527	55 955	57 638	50	27	3.0	36	9	5.1	13	60	99	44	4
Bangladesh	160 996	202 209	169 541	1 237	34	1.2	20	6	2.2	21	71	41	29	7
Bhutan	775	950	793	20	39	1.5	18	6	2.1	8	69	37	27	7
India	1 311 051	1 705 333	1 659 786	441	33	1.3	20	7	2.5	7	67	53	29	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79 109	92 219	69 637	49	73	1.3	18	5	1.7	6	75	17	24	8
Maldives	364	494	438	1 212	46	1.8	22	4	2.2	2	76	11	27	7
Nepal	28 514	36 159	29 677	159	29	2.1	21	6	2.3	20	67	43	33	9
Pakistan	188 925													

Estimated population growth, 1980-2015



Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Projected population growth, 2015-2050



Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision

KEY FINDINGS

- In July 2015, world population reached 7.3 billion.** The world has added one billion people since 2003 and two billion since 1990. In 2015, 50.4 per cent of the world was male and 49.6 per cent was female. In 2015, 9.1 per cent of the world's population was under age 5, 26.1 per cent was under age 15, 12.3 per cent was 60 or over and 1.7 per cent was 80 or over.
- In 2016, it is projected that 83 million people will be added to the world's population.** Even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline, the global population is still expected to reach 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100, according to the medium projection variant.
- Continued population growth until 2050 is almost inevitable, even if the decline of fertility accelerates.** There is an estimated 80 per cent probability that the population of world will be between 8.4 and 8.6 billion in 2030, between 9.4 and 10 billion in 2050 and between 10 and 12.5 billion in 2100.
- Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility will take, as relatively small changes in fertility behaviour, when projected over several decades, can generate large differences in total population.** In the medium-variant projection, it is assumed that global fertility will decline from 2.5 children per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.25 children per woman in 2045-2050 and 2.0 children per woman in 2095-2100. If fertility were to be consistently half a child above those levels, world population would reach 10.8 billion by 2050 and 16.6 billion by 2100. Fertility levels consistently half a child below the medium variant would lead to a population of 8.7 billion by mid-century and 7.3 billion by 2100.
- In recent years, fertility has declined in virtually all major areas of the world.** In Africa, where fertility levels are the highest of any major area, total fertility has fallen from 4.9 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 4.7 children per woman in 2010-2015. Fertility levels have also fallen in Asia and Oceania over the same period, from 2.3 to 2.2 children per woman in Asia and from 2.5 to 2.4 children per woman in Oceania. Recent fertility declines have been slightly larger in Latin America and the Caribbean where fertility has fallen from 2.3 to 2.15 and in Northern America where fertility has fallen from 2.0 in 2005-2010 to 1.86 in 2010-2015. Europe is the only major area that was an exception to this trend. In recent years, total fertility in Europe has increased slightly from 1.55 children per woman in 2005-2010 to 1.6 children per woman in 2010-2015.
- The 48 least developed countries (LDCs) as a whole still have high total fertility (4.3 children per woman in 2010-2015) and fast-growing populations, at 2.4 per cent per year.** Although this rate of increase is expected to slow significantly over the next decades, the population of the LDCs, 954 million in 2015, is projected to increase 39 per cent between 2015 and 2030, and to double to 1.9 billion persons by mid-century.
- The slowdown in population growth brought about by a reduction in fertility is associated with population ageing; that is, as the population growth rate falls over time, the proportion of older persons increases while that of younger persons decreases.** In 2015, there were more than twice as many children under the age of 15 in the world as there are older persons aged 60 or above. By 2050, however, there will be almost complete global parity between the number of older persons aged 60 or above and the number of children under the age of 15.
- In Europe, 24 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over and that proportion is projected to reach 34 per cent in 2050 and 35 per cent in 2100.** Other major areas of the world are also projected to experience significant population ageing over the next several decades. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the population will be transformed from having just 11 per cent of the total aged 60 or over in 2015 to having 26 per cent aged 60 or over by 2050. Similarly, Asia is expected to shift from 12 per cent aged 60 or over to 25 per cent by 2050, Northern America from 21 per cent to 28 per cent by 2050, and Oceania from 16 per cent to 23 per cent by 2050. Africa has the youngest age distribution of any major area. Nevertheless, it is also projected to age rapidly over the next 35 years, with the percentage of its population aged 60 or over rising from 5 per cent in 2015 to 9 per cent by 2050.
- Globally, the number of persons aged 60 or above is expected to more than double by 2050 and more than triple by 2100, increasing from 909 million in 2015 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.2 billion in 2100.** Sixty-six per cent of the increase between 2015 and 2050 will occur in Asia, 13 per cent in Africa, 11 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining 10 per cent in other areas.
- The number of persons aged 80 or over is projected to more than triple by 2050 and to increase more than seven-fold by 2100.** Globally, the number of persons aged 80 or over is projected to increase from 125 million in 2015

to 434 million in 2050 and 944 million in 2100. In 2015, 28 per cent of all persons aged 80 and over lived in Europe, but that share is expected to decline to 16 per cent by 2050 and 9 per cent by 2100 as the populations of other major areas continue to increase in size and to grow older themselves.

- Although the populations of all countries are expected to age over the foreseeable future, the population will remain relatively young, at least in the short-term, in countries where fertility is still high.**
- The median age, that is, the age that divides the population into two halves of equal size, is an indicator of population ageing.** Globally, the median age is projected to increase from 30 to 36 years between 2015 and 2050 and to 42 years in 2100. The median age is higher in countries or regions that have been experiencing low fertility for a long time. Europe today has the oldest population, with a median age of 42 years in 2015, which is expected to reach 46 years in 2050 and then 47 years in 2100. By comparison, the median age for the least developed countries as a whole is 20 years in 2015 and is projected to reach 26 years in 2050 and 36 years in 2100.
- Africa continues to experience very high rates of population growth.** Between 2015 and 2050, the populations of 28 African countries are projected to more than double. By 2100, ten African countries are projected to increase by at least five-fold: Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- Forty-eight countries or areas are projected to experience population decline between 2015 and 2050.** Eleven countries are expected to see their populations decline by more than 15 per cent by 2050: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine.
- Nine countries are expected to account for more than half of the world's projected population increase over the period 2015-2050:** India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Indonesia, and Uganda, listed according to the size of their contribution to global population growth.
- The 2015 Revision confirms that fertility has continued to fall in the vast majority of countries, particularly those where it was recently at high levels.** Among countries or areas with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2015, the number with high fertility (5 children or more per woman) has roughly halved from 40 countries in 2000-2005 to 21 in 2010-2015. Afghanistan and Timor-Leste were the only two countries outside of Africa where total fertility was above 5 children per woman during 2010-2015. Among 126 countries where total fertility was above the replacement level (2.1 children per woman) in 2005-2010, fertility has fallen in 108 of them between 2005-2010 and 2010-2015.
- More and more countries or areas now have fertility below the replacement level and in many cases have had below-replacement fertility for several decades.** Eighty-three countries had below-replacement fertility during 2010-2015, and in 25 of those countries, fertility was below 1.5 children per woman. In a number of countries, fertility rates have fluctuated slightly in the recent past. Fifty-four countries with below-replacement fertility in 2010-2015 recorded a slight increase in fertility at some point between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, although 21 of these countries subsequently experienced slight downturns in 2010-2015. Only four European countries have experienced above-replacement fertility during any 5-year period since 1990-1995.
- The 83 countries or areas with below-replacement fertility in 2010-2015 accounted for 46 per cent of the world's population in mid-2015.** The most populous countries with below-replacement fertility are China, the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Viet Nam, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Thailand, in order of population size.
- Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.5 children per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.25 in 2045-2050 and to 2.0 in 2095-2100 according to the medium-variant projection.** However, in Europe and Northern America, total fertility is projected to increase between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050, from 1.6 to 1.8 children per woman in Europe and from 1.86 to 1.9 children per woman in Northern America. In Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania, fertility is expected to fall between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050, with the largest reductions projected to occur in Africa. Thus, in all major areas of the world, fertility levels are projected to converge to a level at or just below the replacement level by 2095-2100.
- Adolescent childbearing, which can have important health and social consequences both for adolescent girls and for the children they bear, has fallen in most countries.** Nevertheless, high adolescent fertility remains a concern in certain parts of the world. Among major areas, the adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) in 2010-2015 was highest in Africa, at 98 per 1,000 women, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 67 per 1,000.

- The 2015 Revision confirms that substantial improvements in life expectancy have occurred in recent years.** Globally, life expectancy at birth has risen from 65 years for men and 69 years for women in 2000-2005 to 68 years for men and 73 years for women in 2010-2015. The highest levels of life expectancy at birth in 2010-2015 were found in China, Hong Kong SAR (84 years, both sexes combined) followed by Japan, Italy, Switzerland, Singapore, Iceland, Spain, Australia, and Israel, in descending order. Globally, life expectancy is projected to rise from 70 years in 2010-2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050 and eventually to 83 years in 2095-2100.
- Life expectancy at birth has increased significantly in the least developed countries in recent years.** The six-year average gain in life expectancy among the poorest countries, from 56 years in 2000-2005 to 62 years in 2010-2015, is roughly double the increase recorded in the rest of the world. While significant differences in life expectancy across major areas and income groups are projected to continue, they are expected to diminish significantly by 2045-2050.
- The under-five mortality rate, expressed as the probability of dying between birth and age 5, is an important indicator of development and the well-being of children.** Target 4.a of the Millennium Development Goals was to reduce the under-five mortality rate by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. While the MDG Target will not be achieved globally by the end of 2015, progress in reducing under-five mortality has been very significant and wide-reaching in recent years. Between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, under-five mortality decreased by more than 20 per cent in 156 countries or areas, with widespread reductions of 20 per cent or more recorded in Africa (42 out of 57 countries or areas), Asia (43 out of 51), Europe (39 out of 40), Latin America and the Caribbean (24 out of 38), and Oceania (8 out of 13). Between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, under-five mortality fell by more than 30 per cent in 86 countries or areas, of which 13 saw a decline of more than 50 per cent.
- Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major global health concern, HIV/AIDS-related adult mortality appears to have reached a peak over the past decade in most countries highly affected by the epidemic due to the widespread availability of antiretroviral treatment.** Nevertheless, in countries where HIV prevalence has been high, the impact of the epidemic in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident. Thus, in Southern Africa, the region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy fell from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 52 years in 2000-2005, then increased to 57 years in 2010-2015. Life expectancy in Southern Africa is not expected to return to the level where it was in the early 1990s until around 2030.
- A number of Eastern European countries experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth in the late 1980s and 1990s.** By 2010-2015 life expectancy in the region had recovered substantially, but at 72 years, life expectancy in Eastern Europe lags far behind the level in the rest of Europe. Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have the lowest levels of life expectancy at birth in Europe (around 70-71 years).
- Since 1990, 58 countries or areas have experienced declining life expectancy at least once between two consecutive five-year periods.** These included countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, countries in conflict, and countries experiencing increased mortality after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The number of countries experiencing decreases in life expectancy in any given five-year period has fallen dramatically, from a high of 38 in 1990-1995, to 17 in 2000-2005, to 2 in 2010-2015.
- From 2000 to 2015, annual net migration to Europe, Northern America and Oceania averaged 2.8 million persons per year.** When countries are grouped by income rather than geography, the attraction of high-income countries is even more evident: from 2000 to 2015, high-income countries received an average of 4.1 million net migrants annually from lower- and middle-income countries. Economic and demographic asymmetries across countries are likely to remain powerful generators of international migration within the medium-term future. Large-scale refugee movements have also had a profound influence on the level of net migration experienced by some countries, including those affected recently by the Syrian crisis.
- In countries or areas where fertility is already below the replacement level, the total population is expected to contract unless the excess of deaths over births is counterbalanced by a gain due to net migration.** However, international migration at, or around, current levels will be unable to compensate fully for the expected loss of population due to low levels of fertility. Between 2015 and 2050, the excess of deaths over births in Europe is projected to be 63 million, whereas the net number of international migrants to Europe is projected to be approximately 31 million, implying an overall shrinking of Europe's population by about 32 million.

For the results of World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, visit www.unpopulation.org or contact the Office of the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 10017, USA, by fax: +1-212-963-2147 or by e-mail at population@un.org



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