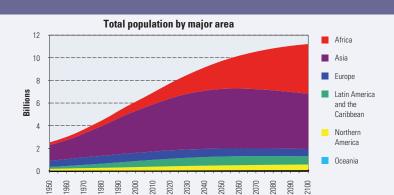
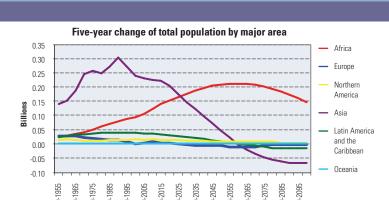


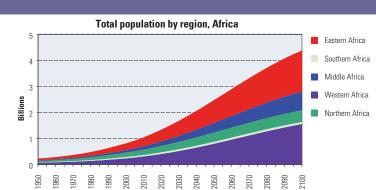
World Population 2015

Country or area	2015 (1)	Mid-year population (thousands) 2050 (2)	2100 (3)	Population density (population per sq km) Mid- (4)	Percentage urban 2015	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 (children per woman) 2010-2015	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among births to women aged 15-49	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	Percentage of population Under 60 age 15 or ove Mid-2015 (13) (14)	er
World More developed regions a Less developed regions b	7 349 472 1 251 351 6 098 121	9 725 148 1 286 422 8 438 726	11 213 317 1 277 379 9 935 938	56 25 75	54 78 49	1.2 0.3 1.4	20 11 21	8 10 7	2.5 1.7 2.6	10 5 10	70 78	50 6 54	26 1 16 2	2
Least developed countries ^c Other less developed countries ^d Less developed regions, excluding China	954 158 5 143 963 4 690 815	1 896 921 6 541 805 7 060 907	3 167 116 6 768 822 8 910 082	47 85 66	31 52 47	2.4 1.2 1.6	33 19 24	9 7 7	4.3 2.4 3.0	15 8 11	70	86 45 61	26 1	5 1 8
High-income countries e Middle-income countries e Upper-middle-income countries e	1 401 479 5 306 283 2 390 125	1 512 496 6 822 476 2 621 635	1 512 091 7 224 894 2 308 174	25 87 58	80 51 63	0.5 1.2 0.8	12 20 15	9 7 7	1.7 2.4 1.9	6 9 7	70	48 7 23		1 3
Lower-middle-income countries e Low-income countries e Sub-Saharan Africa f	2 916 158 638 735 962 287	4 200 842 1 386 201 2 123 232	4 916 720 2 471 875 3 934 828	148 46 44	40 31 38	1.5 2.7 2.7	24 37 38	8 9 11	2.9 4.9 5.1	10 15 15	60	91 99	43	8 5 5
Africa Eastern Africa Burundi	1 186 178 394 477 11 179	2 477 536 878 236 28 668	4 386 591 1 576 955 62 662	40 59 435	40 26 12	2.6 2.8 3.3	36 37 44	10 9 12	4.7 4.9 6.1	14 14 4	61	90 79 123	43	5 5 4
Comoros Djibouti Eritrea	788 888 5 228	1 502 1 186 10 421	2 307 1 126 15 616	424 38 52	28 77 23	2.4 1.3 2.2	35 26 35	8 9 7	4.6 3.3 4.4	11 5 9	63 62	78 83 60	40 33	5 6 4
Ethiopia Kenya	99 391 46 050	188 455 95 505	242 644 156 856	99 81	19 26	2.5 2.7	33 35	8 9	4.6 4.4	12 14	63 61	74 78	41 42	5 5
Madagascar Malawi Mauritius ¹	24 235 17 215 1 273	55 294 43 155 1 249	105 499 87 056 952	42 183 627	35 16 40	2.8 3.1 0.4	35 40 11	7 9 7	4.5 5.3 1.5	20 20 10	61 74	55 77 14	45 19 1	5 5 5
Mayotte Mozambique Réunion	240 27 978 861	497 65 544 989	752 127 648 870	640 36 344	47 32 95	2.8 2.8 0.7	32 40 16	2 12 5	4.1 5.5 2.2	10 21 10	55 80	5 99 5	45 24 1	6 5 5
Rwanda Seychelles Somalia	11 610 96 10 787	21 187 100 27 030	25 692 81 58 311	471 210 17	29 54 40	2.4 0.7 2.4	33 18 44	8 8 12	4.1 2.3 6.6	5 12 14	73	73 13 131	23 1	5 1 4
South Sudan Uganda United Republic of Tanzania ²	12 340 39 032 53 470	25 855 101 873 137 136	41 752 202 868 299 133	20 195 60	19 16 32	4.1 3.3 3.2	37 44 40	12 10 7	5.2 5.9 5.2	11 16 16	57	122 93 51	48	5 4 5
Zambia Zimbabwe Middle Africa	16 212 15 603 151 952	42 975 29 615 369 090	104 869 40 263 721 296	22 40 23	41 32 44	3.1 2.2 3.0	41 36 42	10 11 12	5.5 4.0 5.8	14 18 17	55	83 72 126	42	4 4 5
Angola Cameroon Central African Republic	25 022 23 344 4 900	65 473 48 362 8 782	138 738 82 382 12 515	20 49 8	44 54 40	3.3 2.5 2.0	46 37 34	14 12 15	6.2 4.8 4.4	20 17 16	52 55	156 115 151	48 43	4 5 6
Chad Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo	14 037 4 620 77 267	35 131 10 732 195 277	68 927 22 015 388 733	11 14 34	22 65 42	3.3 2.6 3.2	46 37 43	14 9 11	6.3 5.0 6.2	18 17 15	51 61	155 75 115	48 43	4 6 5
Equatorial Guinea Gabon São Tomé and Príncipe	77 267 845 1 725 190	1 816 3 164 353	2 984 4 466 538	34 30 7 198	42 40 87 65	3.2 3.0 2.2 2.2	36 31 35	11 11 9 7	5.0 4.0 4.7	16 19 13	57 64	109 62 63	39 37	5 7 4
Northern Africa Algeria	223 892 39 667	354 304 56 461	451 763 61 060	29 17	52 71	1.9 1.9	27 25	6 5	3.3 2.9	8 2	70 74	40 36	32 29	8 9
Egypt Libya Morocco	91 508 6 278 34 378	151 111 8 375 43 696	200 802 8 144 40 888	92 4 77	43 79 60	2.2 0.0 1.4	29 22 21	6 5 6	3.4 2.5 2.6	9 1 7	71	24 29 32	30 27 1	8 7 0
Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara	40 235 11 254 573	80 284 13 476 901	127 328 12 494 1 047	23 72 2	34 67 81	2.2 1.1 2.2	34 18 19	8 7 6	4.5 2.2 2.2	13 1 5	75	82 20 46	23 1	5 2 5
Southern Africa Botswana Lesotho	62 634 2 262 2 135	78 029 3 389 2 987	80 737 3 681 3 548	24 4 70	62 57 27	1.2 2.0 1.2	22 26 29	12 8 15	2.5 2.9 3.3	12 8 18	64	52 40 82	32	7 6 6
Namibia South Africa Swaziland	2 459 54 490 1 287	4 322 65 540 1 792	5 730 65 696 2 082	3 45 75	47 65 21	2.3 1.1 1.5	30 21 30	7 12 14	3.6 2.4 3.4	15 11 17	64 57	42 51 92	37 29	5 8 6
Western Africa Benin	353 224 10 880	797 877 22 549	1 555 840 35 544	58 96	45 44	2.7 2.7	40 37	12 10	5.5 4.9	16 13	55 59	111 108	44 42	5 5
Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire	18 106 521 22 702	42 789 707 48 797	80 990 680 101 154	66 129 71	30 66 54	2.9 1.2 2.4	41 22 37	10 6 14	5.6 2.4 5.1	15 19 19	73 51	108 24 105	30 42	4 7 5
Gambia Ghana Guinea	1 991 27 410 12 609	4 981 50 071 27 486	8 896 73 033 49 049	197 120 51	60 54 37	3.2 2.4 2.7	43 33 38	9 9 10	5.8 4.2 5.1	14 11 21	61	83 78 101	39	4 5 5
Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	1 844 4 503 17 600	3 564 9 436 45 404	5 489 15 977 92 981	66 47 14	49 50 40	2.4 2.6 3.0	38 36 44	12 9 11	5.0 4.8 6.4	14 17 21	60	152 85 122	42	5 5 4
Mauritania Niger Nigeria	4 068 19 899 182 202	8 049 72 238 398 508	13 059 209 334 752 247	4 16 200	60 19 48	2.5 4.0 2.7	34 50 40	8 10 13	4.7 7.6 5.7	12 21 15	61	90 104 122	50	5 4 4
Saint Helena ³ Senegal Sierra Leone	4 15 129 6 453	4 36 223 11 392	3 75 042 14 489	10 79 89	39 44 40	-1.0 3.1 2.2	 39 37	 7 14	 5.2 4.8	 12 18	66	 54 134	44	5 4
Togo Asia	7 305 4 393 296	15 681 5 266 848	27 873 4 888 653	134 142 139	40 48 60	2.7 1.0	36 18 12	9 7 7	4.7 2.2 1.6	13 7 2	72	86 39 13	42 24 1	4 2
China ⁴ China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	1 612 287 1 376 049 7 288	1 566 759 1 348 056 8 148	1 176 865 1 004 392 7 924	147 6 941	56 100	0.5 0.5 0.8	12 10	7 6	1.6 1.2	2 1	75 84	14 3	17 1 12 2	5
China, Macao SAR ⁶ China, Taiwan Province of China Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	588 23 381 25 155	838 20 778 26 907	1 023 12 518 24 842	19 652 660 209	100 77 61	1.9 0.2 0.5	11 8 14	5 7 9	1.2 1.1 2.0	1 2 0	79 70	5 5 28	14 1 21 1	
Japan Mongolia Republic of Korea	126 573 2 959 50 293	107 411 4 028 50 593	83 175 4 487 38 504	347 2 517	93 72 82	-0.1 1.7 0.5	8 25 9	10 6 6	1.4 2.7 1.3	1 3 1	69 81	3 32 4	14 1	6 9
South-Central Asia ⁷ Central Asia Kazakhstan	1 890 288 67 314 17 625	2 512 459 88 664 22 447	2 456 649 90 000 24 712	183 17 7	35 40 53	1.4 1.6 1.6	22 24 22	7 7 9	2.6 2.7 2.6	8 5 5	68 69	55 42 17	29 27 1	8 8 1
Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Turkmenistan	5 940 8 482 5 374	8 248 14 288 6 555	9 046 18 559 5 606	31 61 11	36 27 50	1.7 2.2 1.3	27 31 21	6 6 8	3.1 3.6 2.3	7 7 4	69	23 51 60	35	7 5 7
Uzbekistan Southern Asia Afghanistan	29 893 1 822 974 32 527	37 126 2 423 795 55 955	32 077 2 366 649 57 638	70 285 50	36 35 27	1.5 1.4 3.0	23 21 36	7 7 9	2.5 2.6 5.1	4 8 13	68	53 56 99	30	7 8 4
Bangladesh Bhutan India	160 996 775 1 311 051	202 209 950 1 705 333	169 541 793 1 659 786	1 237 20 441	34 39 33	1.2 1.5 1.3	20 18 20	6 6 7	2.2 2.1 2.5	21 8 7	71 69	41 37 53	29 27	7 7 9
Iran (Islamic Republic of) Maldives Nepal	79 109 364 28 514	92 219 494 36 159	69 637 438 29 677	49 1 212 199	73 46 19	1.3 1.8 1.2	18 22 21	5 4 6	1.7 2.2 2.3	6 2 20	75 76	17 11 40	24 27	8 7 9
Pakistan Sri Lanka South-eastern Asia	188 925 20 715 633 490	309 640 20 836 792 139	364 283 14 857 769 404	245 330 146	39 18 48	2.1 0.5 1.2	30 16 19	8 7 7	3.7 2.1 2.4	7 4 10	75	87 10 30	25 1	7 4 9
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia	423 15 578 257 564	546 22 545 322 237	489 23 928 313 648	80 88 142	77 21 54	1.5 1.6 1.3	17 25 21	3 6 7	1.9 2.7 2.5	5 11 11	78 68	5 35 30	23 32	8 7 8
Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia ⁸	6 802 30 331	10 172 40 725	10 411 40 778	29 92	39 75	1.7 1.5	27 17	7 5	3.1 2.0	14 4	66 74	60 8	35 25	6 9
Myanmar Philippines Singapore	53 897 100 699 5 604	63 575 148 260 6 681	56 026 168 618 5 593	83 338 8 005	34 44 100	0.8 1.6 2.0	18 24 9	8 7 5	2.3 3.0 1.2	12 1	68 83	60 30 2	32 16 1	9 7 8
Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	67 959 1 185 93 448	62 452 2 162 112 783	41 604 3 234 105 076	133 80 301	50 33 34	0.4 2.3 1.1	11 39 17	8 7 6	1.5 5.9 2.0	13 7 9	68	13 56 24	42 23 1	6 7 0
Western Asia Armenia Azerbaijan ⁹	257 231 3 018 9 754	395 491 2 729 10 963	485 736 1 793 9 636	54 106 118	70 63 55	2.0 0.4 1.4	23 13 21	5 9 7	2.9 1.6 2.3	8 7 10	74	31 16 47	18 1	8 6 0
Bahrain Cyprus ¹⁰ Georgia ¹¹	1 377 1 165 4 000	1 822 1 402 3 483	1 602 1 386 2 438	1 812 126 58	89 67 54	1.8 1.1 -1.2	15 12 14	2 7 11	2.1 1.5 1.8	3 2 12	76 80	9 5 16	21 17 1	4 8 9
Iraq Israel Jordan	36 423 8 064 7 595	83 652 12 610 11 717	163 905 17 285 14 147	84 373 86	69 92 84	3.3 1.7 3.1	35 21 28	5 5 4	4.6 3.1 3.5	12 2 5	69 82	38 4 20	41 28 1	5 6 5
Kuwait Lebanon Oman	3 892 5 851 4 491	5 924 5 610 5 844	6 484 4 741 5 751	218 572 15	98 88 78	4.8 6.0 8.4	21 15 21	3 5 3	2.2 1.7 2.9	2 5 2	74 79	11 11 9	22 24 1	3
Qatar Saudi Arabia State of Palestine 12	2 235 31 540 4 668	3 205 46 059 9 791	3 170 47 586 15 516	193 15 775	99 83 75	4.7 2.3 2.8	12 21 33	1 3 4	2.9 2.1 2.9 4.3	2 2 11	78 74	8 17 24	16 29	2 5 5
State of Palestine 12 Syrian Arab Republic Turkey United Arab Emirates	18 502 78 666 9 157	34 902 95 819 12 789	38 098 87 983 13 389	101 102 110	75 58 73 86	-2.3 1.7 1.9	24 17 11	6 6 2	4.3 3.0 2.1 1.8	9 8 5	70 75	24 21 19 7	37 26 1	6 1
Yemen Europe	26 832 738 442	47 170 706 793	50 826 645 577	51 33	35 74	2.6 0.1	33 11	7 11	4.4 1.6	11 4	64 77	73 6	40 16 2	
Eastern Europe Belarus Bulgaria	292 943 9 496 7 150	251 756 8 125 5 154	208 024 6 916 3 406	16 47 66	69 77 74	-0.1 0.0 -0.7	12 12 9	13 14 15	1.6 1.6 1.5	6 5 10	71	9 5 11		22 20 27
		3.51	2 .00		year change (5.7		.5	,,,,		, ,	- 1		

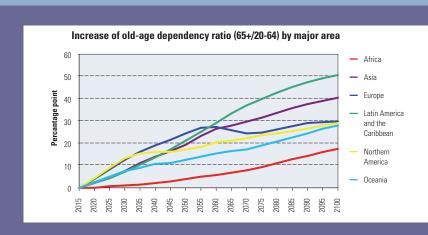
Country or area	2015	Mid-year population (thousands) 2050	2100	Population density (population per sq km) Mid-	Percentage urban 2015	Average annual rate of population change (percent- age)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility (children per woman) 2010-2015	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among births to women aged 15-49	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)	Percent of popula Under age 15	60 or over
Eastern Europe (continued) Czech Republic	10 543	(2) 9 965	(3)	136	73	0.1	10	10	1.5	(10)	(11) 78	(12)	(13)	(14)
Hungary Poland Republic of Moldova ¹³	9 855 38 612 4 069	8 318 33 136 3 243	6 506 22 289 1 856	109 126 124	71 61 45	-0.3 0.0	9 10 11	13 10 11	1.3 1.4 1.3	6 4 8	75 77 71	6 5 13	15 15 16	25 23 17
Romania Russian Federation	19 511 143 457	15 207 128 599	10 700 117 445	85 9	55 74	-0.1 -0.8 0.0	9	13 14	1.5	8 11 5	71 74 70	13	16 16 17	24 20
Slovakia Ukraine ¹⁴	5 426 44 824	4 892 35 117	3 732 26 400	113 77	54 70	0.1 -0.4	11 11	10 15	1.4 1.5	6 7	76 71	6 11	15 15	21 23
Northern Europe Channel Islands ¹⁵	102 358 164	117 563 181	128 679 182	60 862	81 31	0.5 0.5	12 10	9	1.9 1.5	4 2	80 80	5 9	18 15	23 24
Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands	5 669 1 313 48	6 299 1 129 52	6 838 904 52	134 31 35	88 68 42	0.4 -0.3 -0.2	10 11	10 12	1.7 1.6	1	80 77	4	17 16	25 25
Finland ¹⁶ Iceland	5 503 329	5 752 389	5 857 384	18	84 94	0.5	 11 14	 10 6	1.7 2.0	 2 2	81 82	 3 3	16 20	27 19
Ireland Isle of Man	4 688 88	5 789 104	6 372 114	68 154	63 52	0.3	15 	6	2.0	2	81 	4	22	18
Latvia Lithuania	1 971 2 878	1 593 2 375	1 278 2 013	32 46	67 67	-1.2 -1.6	10 10	15 15	1.5	4	74 73	5	15 15	26 25
Norway ¹⁷ Sweden United Kingdom	5 211 9 779 64 716	6 658 11 881 75 361	7 845 14 470 82 370	14 24 267	80 86 83	1.3 0.8 0.6	12 12 13	8 9 9	1.8 1.9 1.9	1 4	81 82 80	3 3 5	18 17 18	22 26 23
Southern Europe Albania	152 348 2 897	141 941 2 710	118 491 1 755	118 106	70 57	-0.1 0.0	9	10	1.4	3 7	81 77	4	15 19	26 18
Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina	70 3 810	72 3 069	60 1 919	150 75	85 40	-3.6 -0.1	 9	 10	 1.3		 76	 9	 13	 22
Croatia Gibraltar	4 240 32	3 554 32	2 615 28	76 3 222	59 100	-0.4 0.9	10 	12 	1.5	3	77 	5 	15 	26
Greece Holy See ¹⁸	10 955	9 705 1 56 513	7 393	85 1 818 203	78 100 69	-0.4 0.0 0.1	9	10 10	1.3	2	81 		15 	
Italy Malta Montenegro	59 798 419 626	411	49 647 348 437	1 308	95 64	0.1	9 9 12	9	1.4 1.4 1.7	2 7 4	83 80 76	3 6 8	14 14 19	29 26 20
Portugal San Marino	10 350 32	9 216	7 407 30	113 530	63 94	-0.4 0.7	8	10	1.3	4	81	4	14	27
Serbia ¹⁹ Slovenia	8 851 2 068	7 331 1 942	5 334 1 693	101 103	56 50	-0.5 0.1	10 10	13 9	1.6 1.6	6 1	75 80	12 3	16 15	24 25
Spain ²⁰ TFYR Macedonia ²¹	46 122 2 078	44 840 1 938	38 337 1 487	92 82	80 57	-0.2 0.2	9	9	1.3 1.5	6	82 75	4 11	15 17	24 19
Western Europe Austria	190 794 8 545		190 384 8 335	176 104	79 66	0.3	10	10	1.7	3	81 81	4	15 14	26 24
Belgium France Germany	11 299 64 395 80 689	12 527 71 137 74 513	13 210 75 998 63 244	373 118 231	98 80 75	0.7 0.5 0.1	12 12 8	10 9 11	1.8 2.0 1.4	2 2 2	81 82 81	4 4	17 18 13	24 25 28
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	38	43 803	47	235 219	14 90	0.7		 7	1.6	2	81	2		
Monaco Netherlands	38 16 925		55 17 220	25 323 502	100 90	0.5 0.4	 11		1.8		 81	4	 17	 25
Switzerland Latin America and the Caribbean	8 299 634 387	10 019 784 247	11 245 721 22 4	210 31	74 80	1.2 1.1	10 18	8 6	1.5 2.2	1 17	83 75	4 26	15 26	24 11
Caribbean Anguilla	43 199 15	48 100 15	40 262 11	191 162	70 100	0.7 1.2	18 	8	2.3	14 	72 	39	25 	13
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	92 104	114 102	114 84	209 577	24 42	1.0	17 10	6 8	2.1 1.7	13	76 75	11 17	24 18	11 18
Bahamas Barbados British Virgin Islands	388 284 30	489 282 38	498 259 36	39 661 201	83 31 46	1.5 0.3 2.0	15 12	6 10	1.9 1.8	9 13	75 75	13 11	21 19	13 20
Caribbean Netherlands ²² Cayman Islands	25 60		32 99	76 250	75 100	3.4 1.5								
Cuba Curaçao	11 390 157	10 339 189	7 103 208	107 354	77 89	0.1 1.3	11 13	8	1.6 2.1	14 9	79 78	7 12	16 19	19 21
Dominica Dominican Republic	73 10 528	74 13 238	52 12 027	97 218	70 79	1.2	21	 6	2.5	22	 73	28	30	10
Grenada Guadeloupe ²³ Haiti	107 468 10 711	110 498 14 189	72 437 13 544	314 277 389	36 98 59	0.4 0.5 1.4	19 14 26	7 7 9	2.2 2.2 3.1	9 4 9	73 81 62	13 6 77	26 22 34	10 20 7
Jamaica Martinique	2 793 396	2 710	1 704	258 374	55 89	0.4	18 12	7	2.1	18	75 81	18 7	24 17	13 26
Montserrat Puerto Rico	5 3 683	5 3 367	5 2 212	51 415	9	0.7 -0.1	 12		1.6		 79	 7	 19	
Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia	56 185	207	63 168	214 303	32 19	1.2 0.8	16	 7	1.9	 16	 75	 15	23	13
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Sint Maarten (Dutch part) Trinidad and Tobago	109 39 1 360	109 52 1 291	77 63 984	281 1 140 265	51 100 8	0.0 3.1 0.5	16 15	7 9	2.0	15 8	73 70	21 31	25 21	11 14
Turks and Caicos Islands United States Virgin Islands	34 106	48 97	52 69	36 304	92 95	2.1 0.0		 7	2.3		80		20	
Central America Belize	172 740 359	228 925 588	216 959 677	70 16	74 44	1.4 2.2	20 23	5	2.4 2.6	17 16	76 70	25 17	29 32	9
Costa Rica El Salvador	4 808 6 127	5 759 6 390	4 993 4 420	94 296	77 67	1.1 0.3	15 18	5 7	1.9 2.0	17 20	79 73	11 20	22 27	13 11
Guatemala Honduras	16 343 8 075	27 754 11 217	34 812 10 646	153 72	52 55	1.5	28 22	5	3.3 2.5	17 18	71 73	32 40	37 32	7
Mexico Nicaragua Panama	127 017 6 082 3 929	163 754 7 863 5 599	148 404 6 996 6 012	65 51 53	79 59 67	1.4 1.2 1.6	19 21 20	5 5 5	2.3 2.3 2.5	16 22 17	76 74 77	23 24 20	28 30 27	10 8 11
South America Argentina	418 447	507 223 55 445	464 003 58 572	24	83 92	1.0	17 18	6	2.0	17 17 14	74 76		25 25	12 15
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil	10 725 207 848	15 963 238 270	18 118 200 305	10 10 25	69 86	1.6 0.9	24 15	8	3.0 1.8	15 19	68 74	72 24	32 23	9
Chile Colombia	17 948 48 229	21 601 54 927	19 744 45 321	24 43	90 76	1.1 1.0	13 16	5 6	1.8 1.9	14 15	81 74	12 25	20 24	16 11
Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	16 144	23 013	24 499	65 0	64 76	1.6 0.3	21	5	2.6		76 	25	29	10
French Guiana Guyana Paraguay	269 767 6 639	546 806 8 895	891 595 8 665	3 4 17	84 29 60	2.8 0.4 1.3	26 19 22	3 8 6	3.5 2.6 2.6	14 27 14	79 66 73	11 41 35	34 29 30	8 8 9
Peru Suriname	31 377 543	41 899 624	41 557 548	25	79 66	1.3	20 19	6 7	2.5 2.4	12	73 74 71	29 23	28 27	10 10
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 432 31 108	3 667 41 562	3 258 41 927	20 35	95 89	0.3 1.4	14 20	9 5	2.0 2.4	15 18	77 74	15 16	21 28	19 9
Northern America Bermuda	357 838 62		500 143 42	19 1 240	82 100	0.8 -0.6	12 	8	1.9	7	79 	7	19 	21
Canada Greenland	35 940 56		49 668 41	4 0	82 86	1.0 -0.1	11 	7 	1.6	3 	82 	5 	16 	22
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	321 774	7 388 865	7 450 385	27 35	90 82	0.0	 13	 8	 1.9		 79	 7	 19	 21
Oceania Australia/New Zealand	39 331 28 497	56 609 39 104	71 129 48 483	5 4	71 89	1.5 1.4	17 14	7	2.4 1.9	6 4	77 82	26 5	23 19	16 20
Australia ²⁴ New Zealand	23 969 4 529	33 496 5 607	42 389 6 094	3 17	89 86	1.6 0.7	13 14	7	1.9 2.1	6	82 82	5	19 20	20
Melanesia Fiji	9 623 892		21 096 696	18 49	19 54	0.7	28 21	7	3.7 2.6	10 9	64 70	56 20	36 29	6 9
New Caledonia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	263 7 619 584	363 13 240 992	419 17 951 1 354	14 17 21	70 13 22	1.3 2.1 2.1	16 29 31	7 8 6	2.1 3.8 4.1	5 10 9	76 62 68	15 62 47	22 37 39	14 5 5
Vanuatu Micronesia	265 526	476	677	22	26 67	2.3	27	5	3.4	8 7	71 73	28	37 30	6
Guam Kiribati	170 112	228	242 244	315 139	95 44	1.3 1.8	17 29	5	2.4 3.8	12 4	79 66	11 60	25 35	13
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	53 104	67 129	75 116	294 149	73 22	0.2 0.2	24	6	3.3	5	 69	40		
Nauru Northern Mariana Islands	10 55		9 29	511 120	100 89	0.4								
Palau Polynesia ²⁵	684		29 805	46 85	87 42	0.8	21	6	3.0	 7	 74	18	30	10
American Samoa Cook Islands French Polynesia	56 21	24	40 21	278 87	87 75	0.0 0.5	 17		 2.1		 76			
French Polynesia Niue Samoa	283 2 193	2	297 2 262	77 6 68	56 43 19	1.1 -0.1 0.8	17 26	5 5	2.1 4.2	10 5	76 73		22 37	12 8
Tokelau Tonga	1 106	2	2 2 159	125 147	— 24	1.9 0.4	26	6	3.8	3	73 73			
Tuvalu	10		11		60	0.2								







Wallis and Futuna Islands



Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

²⁰ Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

21 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

22 Refers to Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius.

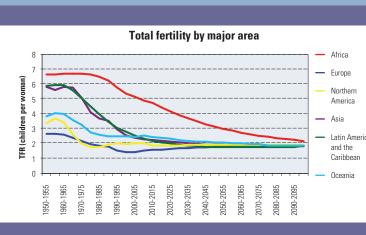
(French part).

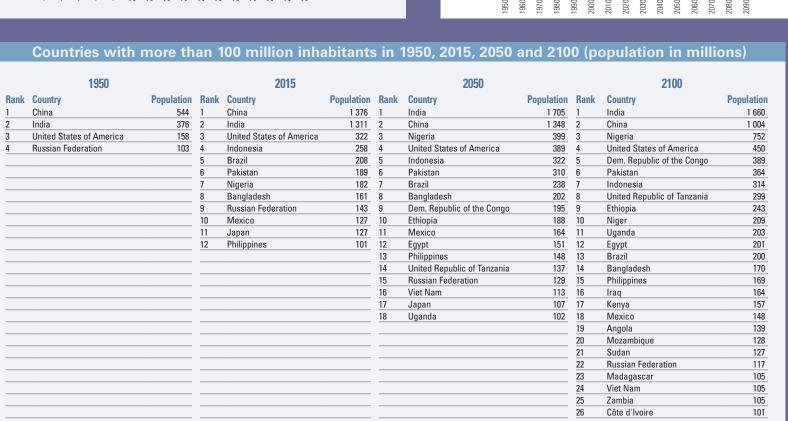
25 Including Pitcairn.

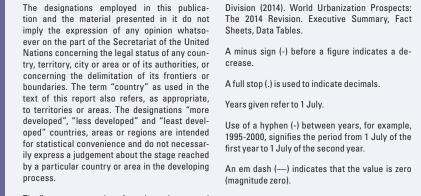
Islands and Norfolk Island.

23 Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin

²⁴ Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling)







ever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any coun- A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a detry, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or crease. concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term "country" as used in the text of this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The designations "more developed", "less developed" and "least developed" countries, areas or regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached

(magnitude zero). The figures presented are from the estimates and $$\rm A\,0\,or\,0.0$ indicates that the magnitude is not zero, medium projection variant of the World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Data, including the complete results of the 2015 Revision, are also available in digital form and can be consulted at the Population Division's web site at www.unpopulation.org.

tion and the material presented in it do not
The 2014 Revision. Executive Summary, Fact A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the period from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year. by a particular country or area in the developing An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero f The term "sub-Saharan Africa" is used to design but less than half of the unit employed.

Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. ^a More developed regions comprise Europe, North America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. ^b Less developed regions comprise all regions of The wall chart also contains data from the World Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and Urbanization Prospects; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and

^c The group of least developed countries, as de- ⁵ As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special fined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (most recently, 68/18) included 48 countries in 2015: 34 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 4 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Carib-

Province of China.

cial Administrative Region (SAR) of China. ⁷ The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are d Other less developed countries comprise the combined into South-Central Asia. less developed regions excluding the least de-⁸ Including Sabah and Sarawak. ^e The country classification by income level is

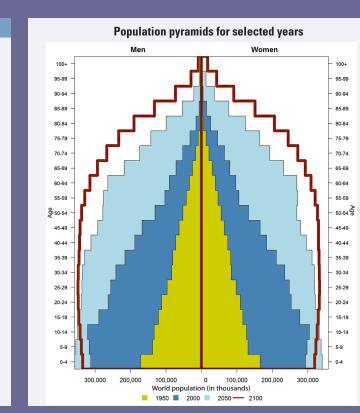
⁹ Including Nagorno-Karabakh. based on 2014 GNI per capita from the World 10 Refers to the whole country nate the countries of Africa excluding those of 12 Including East Jerusalem. ¹ Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint

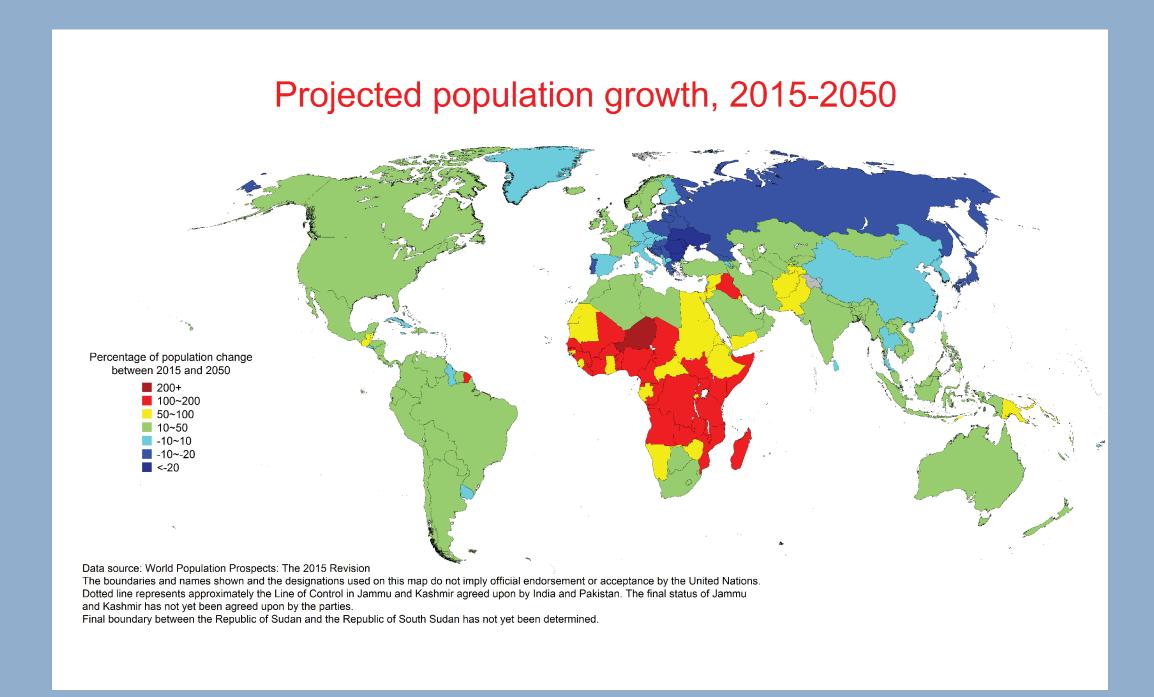
not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan

18 Refers to the Vatican City State.

11 Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia. ¹³ Including Transnistria. 14 Including Crimea ¹⁵ Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey. ³ Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. ¹⁶ Including Åland Islands. ⁴ For statistical purposes, the data for China do ¹⁷ Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

19 Including Kosovo.





World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision

KEY FINDINGS

- 1. 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
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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.
- 4. 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 women in 2010-2015 to 2.25 children per women in 2045-2050 and 2.0 children per women 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.
- 5. 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.
- 6. 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.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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 to 2.0 in 2095-2100 according to the medium-variant projection. However, in Europe and Northern America, total 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, and from 1.86 to 1.9 children per woman in Northern America. In Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and with the percentage of its population aged 60 or over rising from 5 per cent in 2015 to 9 per cent by 2050.
- 9. 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 901 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 20. Adolescent childbearing, which can have important health and social consequences both for adolescent girls Caribbean, and the remaining 10 per cent in other areas.
- 10. 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

areas continue to increase in size and to grow older themselves.

- 11. Although the populations of all countries are expected to age over the foreseeable future, the population will Spain, Australia, and Israel, in descending order. Globally, life expectancy is projected to rise from 70 years in 2010remain relatively young, at least in the short-term, in countries where fertility is still high.
- population ageing. Globally, the median age is projected to increase from 30 to 36 years between 2015 and 2050 and year average gain in life expectancy among the poorest countries, from 56 years in 2000-2005 to 62 years in 2010to 42 years in 2100. The median age is higher in countries or regions that have been experiencing low fertility for a 2015, is roughly double the increase recorded in the rest of the world. While significant differences in life expectancy long time. Europe today has the oldest population, with a median age of 42 years in 2015, which is expected to reach across major areas and income groups are projected to continue, they are expected to diminish significantly by 2045-46 years in 2050 and then 47 years in 2100. By comparison, the median age for the least developed countries as a 2050. whole is 20 years in 2015 and is projected to reach 26 years in 2050 and 36 years in 2100.
- 13. Africa continues to experience very high rates of population growth. Between 2015 and 2050, the populations Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- 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 25. A number of Eastern European countries experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth in the late 1980s (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, fertilrecorded a slight increase in fertility at some point between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, although 21 of these countries experiencing decreases in life expectancy in any given five-year period has fallen dramatically, from a high of 38 in subsequently experienced slight downturns in 2010-2015. Only four European countries have experienced abovereplacement 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 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 fertility is projected to increase between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050, from 1.6 to 1.8 children per woman in Europe Oceania, fertility is expected to fall between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050, with the largest reductions projected to occur replacement level by 2095-2100.
- 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.

- 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, 21. The 2015 Revision confirms that substantial improvements in life expectancy have occurred in recent years. but that share is expected to decline to 16 per cent by 2050 and 9 p 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, 2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050 and eventually to 83 years in 2095-2100.
- 12. The median age, that is, the age that divides the population into two halves of equal size, is an indicator of 22. Life expectancy at birth has increased significantly in the least developed countries in recent years. The six-
- 23. 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 of 28 African countries are projected to more than double. By 2100, ten African countries are projected to increase reduce the under-five mortality rate by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. While the MDG Target will not be achieved by at least five-fold: Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Uganda, United 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 Forty-eight countries or areas are projected to experience population decline between 2015 and 2050. Eleven 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.
- 5 children per woman during 2010-2015. Among 126 countries where total fertility was above the replacement level 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 conity rates have fluctuated slightly in the recent past. Fifty-four countries with below-replacement fertility in 2010-2015 flict, and countries experiencing increased mortality after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The number of countries 1990-1995, to 17 in 2000-2005, to 2 in 2010-2015.
- 27. 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 States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Viet Nam, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and 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.
- 28. 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 in Africa. Thus, in all major areas of the world, fertility levels are projected to converge to a level at or just below the 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

