## 2015 World Population Data

### Key Indicators
- **Total Population**: 7,340,065,750
- **Births**: 154,870,838
- **Deaths**: 54,990,399
- **Net Migration**: -70,784,205
- **Growth Rate**: 1.17%
- **Annual Growth**: 72.9 million

### Population Distribution by Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>1,247,361,650</td>
<td>25,521,857</td>
<td>5,184,145</td>
<td>9,337,712</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>5,669,105,750</td>
<td>114,736,897</td>
<td>28,754,192</td>
<td>85,982,685</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>739,539,437</td>
<td>12,993,257</td>
<td>4,959,565</td>
<td>8,033,692</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>614,402,046</td>
<td>11,577,490</td>
<td>2,654,677</td>
<td>8,922,813</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>34,376,985</td>
<td>443,197</td>
<td>256,588</td>
<td>186,609</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total World</td>
<td>7,340,065,750</td>
<td>154,870,838</td>
<td>54,990,399</td>
<td>-70,784,205</td>
<td>1.17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net Increase by Region

- Africa: 9,337,712
- Asia: 85,982,685
- Europe: 8,033,692
- Latin America: 8,922,813
- Oceania: 186,609
- Total World: -70,784,205

### Birth Rates by Region

- Africa: 1.38%
- Asia: 1.52%
- Europe: 1.24%
- Latin America: 1.39%
- Oceania: 1.62%
- Total World: 1.17%

### Deaths Rates by Region

- Africa: 0.86%
- Asia: 0.52%
- Europe: 0.60%
- Latin America: 0.70%
- Oceania: 0.57%
- Total World: 0.76%

### Migration Rates by Region

- Africa: 0.74%
- Asia: 1.23%
- Europe: 1.11%
- Latin America: 1.42%
- Oceania: 0.54%
- Total World: -0.98%

### Additional Notes
- The data includes populations for all countries, with the exception of some small states.
- The population figures are estimates and may not include all states.
- The net migration figure is the sum of international migration (net of return migration) and internal migration.
- The growth rate is calculated as the percentage change in population from the previous year.

### Special Considerations
- The designation "State of Palestine" refers to the territory of Palestine, including East Jerusalem.
- The "Crude birth rate per 1,000" refers to the number of births per 1,000 people in the population.
- The "Mid-2015" and "2015" figures are based on mid-year estimates.
- The "Population in 2015" figures are based on data from the United Nations Population Division.
Target 4.a of the Millennium Development Goals was to target a 25 per cent reduction in child mortality between 2015 and 2050 will occur in Asia, 13 per cent in Africa, 11 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 per cent in North America, 7 per cent in Europe and 6 per cent in Oceania. Between 2015 and 2050, the number of children under the age of 5 will decrease from 258 million in 2015 to 168 million in 2050 and 88 million in 2100.

With the percentage of its population aged 60 or over rising from 5 per cent in 2015 to 9 per cent by 2050.

Africa continues to experience very high rates of population growth. Between 2015 and 2050, the populations of Africa as a whole will increase from 1.2 billion persons in 2015 to 2.6 billion in 2050 and 4.1 billion by 2100. In the next decades, the population of the LDCs, 954 million in 2015, is projected to increase significantly over the next decades, reaching 1.9 billion by 2050 and 3.2 billion by 2100.

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.

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. In the LDCs as a whole, the number of older persons aged 60 or above is projected to increase from 92 million in 2015 to 346 million in 2050 and 944 million in 2100.

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 all persons aged 80 and over lived in Europe, whereas South Asia and Latin America were each represented by 9.7 per cent of the world population of persons aged 80. In 2015, North Africa and the Middle East had the highest proportion of people aged 80 years or over in the world (12.5 per cent) and the lowest was in South Asia (8.2 per cent).

The slowdown in population growth brought about by a reduction in fertility is associated with population aging. In 2015, the median age of the world's population was 30.5 years, compared to 15.3 years in 1950. In 2015, countries with the highest median age were Japan (46.7 years), Italy (46.5 years), Spain (46.3 years), and France (46.1 years) and the median age is projected to rise to 56.8 years in Japan, 55.0 years in Italy, 54.1 years in Spain and 53.1 years in France by 2100.

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 the rate of increase is a maximum in low-income countries, the rate of fertility is highest in the least developed countries. Between 2015 and 2050, the populations of the LDCs are expected to increase from 901 million to 2.1 billion persons by mid-century.

4. 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 all persons aged 80 and over lived in Europe, whereas South Asia and Latin America were each represented by 9.7 per cent of the world population of persons aged 80. In 2015, North Africa and the Middle East had the highest proportion of people aged 80 years or over in the world (12.5 per cent) and the lowest was in South Asia (8.2 per cent).

2. In 2015, the world's population reached 7.3 billion people. Since 2010 and continuing until 2030, the global population is expected to reach 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100. 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 all persons aged 80 and over lived in Europe, whereas South Asia and Latin America were each represented by 9.7 per cent of the world population of persons aged 80. In 2015, North Africa and the Middle East had the highest proportion of people aged 80 years or over in the world (12.5 per cent) and the lowest was in South Asia (8.2 per cent).