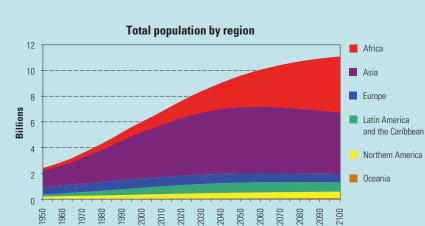


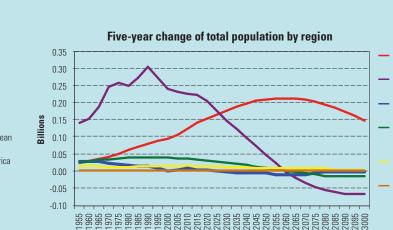
World Population 2017

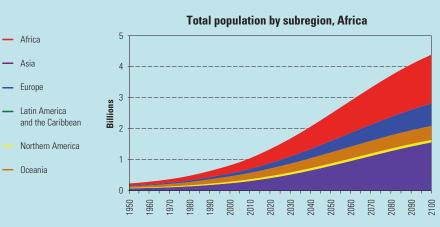
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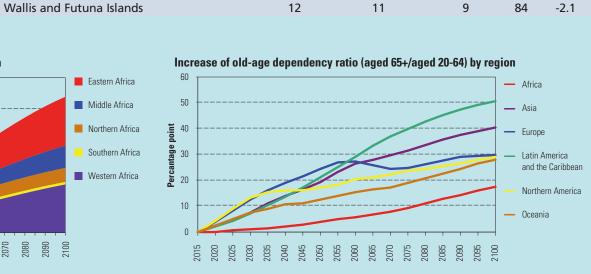
									Percentage						
				Population	Average annual rate of	Crude birth	Crude death rate	Total fertility (live births	of births to women under age 20 among	Life	Under-five mortality (deaths under		centage pulation	Potential support ratio	
		Mid-year population (thousands)		density (population per sq km)	population change (per cent)	(births per 1,000 population)	(deaths per 1,000 population)	per woman aged 15-49)	births to women aged 15-49	expectancy at birth (years)	age 5 per 1,000 live births)	Under age 15	Aged 60 or over	(Aged 20-64 / Aged 65+)	
egion, subregion, country or area	2017 (1)	2050 (2)	2100 (3)	Mid-2017 (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	2010-2015	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Mid-20 (13)	(14)	
Vorld	7 550 262	9 771 823	11 184 368	58	1.2	20	8	2.5	10	71	48	26	13	7	
Nore developed regions ^a	1 259 922 6 290 340	1 298 069 8 473 754	1 284 957 9 899 411	26 78	0.3 1.4	11 21	10 7	1.7 2.7	5 10	78 69	6 53	16 28	25 10	3 8	
Least developed countries ^c	1 002 486	1 916 742	3 198 860	50	2.4	33	8	4.3	16	63	83	40	6	13	
Other less developed countries descriptions developed regions, excluding China	5 287 854 4 849 208	6 557 013 7 077 398	6 700 551 8 852 508	87 68	1.2 1.6	19 24	7 7	2.4 3.0	8 12	70 67	43 59	26 31	11 9	8 10	
ligh-income countries ^e	1 191 584	1 287 798	1 288 172	34	0.5	11	8	1.7	4	80	6	17	24	3	
Aiddle-income countries e Upper-middle-income countries e	5 678 780 2 623 856	7 067 079 2 790 496	7 375 603 2 397 021	70 45	1.2 0.8	19 15	7 7	2.4 1.8	9 7	70 74	44 18	26 21	11 15	8 6	
Lower-middle-income countries e	3 054 924	4 276 584	4 978 582	136	1.5	24	8	2.9	10	67	59	31	8	10	
ow-income countries e	677 007	1 413 034	2 516 036	48	2.7	37	9	5.0	15	61	90	42	5	13	
ub-Saharan Africa ^f frica	1 022 664 1 256 268	2 167 652 2 527 557	4 001 756 4 467 588	47	2.6	36	9	5.1 4.7	15	58 60	95 87	43	5	13	
astern Africa Burundi	422 036 10 864	888 129 25 762	1 578 463 54 514	63 423	3.0	37 43	12	6.0	15 4	61 56	77 123	43 45	5 4	14 17	
Comoros Djibouti	814 957 5 069	1 463 1 308	2 161 1 264	437 41 50	1.7	34 24	8 8 8	4.6 3.1	11 5	63 62 63	78 83	40 31	5 6 5	16 13	
Eritrea Ethiopia	104 957	9 607 190 870	14 781 249 530	105 87	2.0	34 34 33	8 6	4.4 4.6	9 13 14	64 65	57 68 55	42 41	5 5 4	12 13 17	
Madagascar	49 700 25 571	95 467 53 803	142 124 98 002	44	2.7	34	7	4.1	19	65	54	40 41	5	15	
Malawi Mauritius ¹	18 622 1 265	41 705 1 221	75 711 932	198 623	0.2	38 11	8 7	4.9 1.5	21 10	61 74	85 14	18	4 17	14	
Mayotte Mozambique	253 29 669	495 67 775	744 135 046	675 38	2.8	32 40	11	4.1 5.5	10 20	79 56	5 103	41 45	5	11	
Réunion Rwanda	877 12 208	1 014 21 886	938 28 185	351 495	0.8 2.5	17 34	6 7	2.4 4.2	11 5	80 65	5 64	24 40	16 5	5 16	
Seychelles Somalia	95 14 743	97 35 852	80 78 972	206 24	0.5 2.9	18 44	8 12	2.4 6.6	12 13	73 55	13 131	22 46	13 4	7 15	
South Sudan Uganda	12 576 42 863	25 366 105 698	42 794 213 758	21 215	3.3 3.4	37 44	12 9	5.2 5.9	11 16	55 59	122 92	42 48	5 3	13 18	
United Republic of Tanzania ² Zambia	57 310 17 094	138 082 41 001	303 832 94 410	65 23	3.1	40 39	8	5.2 5.2	16 14	63 60	63 80	45 45	5	13 17	
Zimbabwe ddle Africa	16 530 163 495	29 659 384 005	40 687 753 144	43 25	2.3 3.1	36 42	10	4.0 5.9	18 17	58 57	67 113	41	5	16 14	
Angola Cameroon	29 784 24 054	76 046 49 817	172 861 91 641	24 51	3.5 2.7	44 38	9	6.0 5.0	20 17	60 56	101 105	47 43	4 5	17 14	
Central African Republic Chad	4 659 14 900	8 851 33 636	14 055 61 691	7 12	0.4 3.3	37 45	15 14	5.1 6.3	17 22	49 52	150 147	43 47	5 4	11 16	
Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo	5 261 81 340	11 510 197 404	23 577 378 975	15 36	2.6 3.3	37 44	8 11	4.9 6.4	16 15	63 58	67 115	42 46	5 5	13 13	
Equatorial Guinea Gabon	1 268 2 025	2 845 3 516	4 741 4 996	45 8	4.2 3.3	36 31	11 8	5.0 4.0	19 17	57 64	109 58	37 36	4 6	18 11	
Sao Tome and Principe orthern Africa	204 233 604	380 359 905	607 465 833	213 30	2.2 1.9	36 27	7 6	4.7 3.3	15 8	66 71	63 37	43 32	4 8	15 10	
Algeria Egypt	41 318 97 553	57 437 153 433	62 556 198 748	17 98	2.0 2.2	25 28	5 6	3.0 3.4	2 9	75 71	32 24	29 33	9 8	9 10	
Libya Morocco	6 375 35 740	8 124 45 660	7 431 43 840	4 80	0.2 1.4	21 21	5 5	2.4 2.6	1 7	71 75	29 33	28 27	7 11	13 9	
Sudan Tunisia	40 533 11 532	80 386 13 884	138 648 13 321	23 74	2.3 1.2	34 19	8 6	4.8 2.3	12 2	64 75	74 20	41 24	5 12	13 8	
Western Sahara uthern Africa	553 65 143	982 85 800	1 287 92 458	2 25	1.8 1.4	22 23	5 11	2.6 2.6	6 12	68 59	42 49	28 30	5 8	22 11	
Botswana Lesotho	2 292 2 233	3 421 3 203	3 774 3 905	4 74	1.8 1.3	25 29	8 14	2.9 3.3	8 18	63 53	45 80	31 35	6 7	14 11	
Namibia South Africa	2 534 56 717	4 339 72 755	5 835 76 488	3 47	2.2 1.4	30 22	8 11	3.6 2.6	15 11	62 59	45 47	37 29	5 8	14 11	
Swaziland estern Africa	1 367 371 990	2 081 809 719	2 457 1 577 690	79 61	1.8 2.7	30 40	11 12	3.3 5.5	17 16	55 55	75 111	37 44	5 5	15 15	
Benin Burkina Faso	11 176 19 193	23 930 43 207	44 325 81 723	99 70	2.8 3.0	38 41	10 10	5.2 5.6	13 15	60 59	106 100	43 45	5 4	13 17	
Cabo Verde Côte d'Ivoire	546 24 295	734 51 375	714 103 563	136 76	1.2 2.5	22 38	6 13	2.5 5.1	20 19	72 52	27 101	30 42	7 5	12 15	
Gambia Ghana	2 101 28 834	4 562 51 270	7 180 76 755	208 127	3.1 2.4	41 33	9 9	5.6 4.2	12 11	60 62	75 68	45 39	4 5	18 14	
Guinea-Bissau	12 717 1 861	26 852 3 603	48 327 5 901	52 66	2.3 2.6	37 38	10 11	5.1 4.9	21 14	58 56	102 134	42 41	5 5	14 15	
Liberia Mali	4 732 18 542	9 804 44 020	17 801 83 207	49 15	2.6 2.9	36 45	9 12	4.8 6.4	19 21	61 56	80 125	42 48	5 4	15 16	
Mauritania Niger	4 420 21 477	8 965 68 454	15 519 192 187	4 17	2.9 3.8	36 49	8 11	4.9 7.4	12 21	63 59	93 119	40 50	5 4	15 14	
Nigeria Saint Helena ³	190 886 4	410 638 4	793 942 4	210 10	2.7 -0.7	41 	14 	5.7 	15 	52 	122 	44	4	16 	
Senegal Sierra Leone	15 851 7 557	34 031 12 972	64 806 16 491	82 105	3.0 2.3	38 37	7 14	5.0 4.8	12 19	66 50	55 134	43 42	5 4	15 17	
Togo ia	7 798 4 504 428	15 298 5 256 927	25 247 4 780 485	143 145	2.6 1.0	36 18	9 7	4.7 2.2	13 7	59 72	84 38	42 24	5 12	16 7	
stern Asia China ⁴	1 648 165 1 409 517	1 586 491 1 364 457	1 198 265 1 020 665	143 150	0.5 0.5	12 13	7 7	1.6 1.6	2 2	77 76	13 14	17 18	18 16	5 6	
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵ China, Macao SAR ⁶	7 365 623	8 253 876	8 299 1 052	7 014 20 822	0.6 2.3	10 11	6 4	1.2 1.2	1	83 83	3 4	11 13	23 16	4 7	
China, Taiwan Province of China Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	23 626 25 491	22 771 26 809	16 887 23 581	667	0.3 0.5	9	7	1.1	2	79 71	5 24	13 21	20	5 7	
Japan Mongolia	127 484 3 076	108 794 4 075	84 532 4 541	350 2	-0.1 1.9	8 26	10 6	1.4	1 4	83 68	3 28	13 30	33 7	2 15	
Republic of Korea uth-Central Asia ⁷	50 982 1 939 824	50 457 2 476 228	38 707 2 330 653	524 188	0.4	9	5	1.2 2.5	1 8	81 68	4 54	13 29	20	5	
Central Asia Kazakhstan	70 840 18 204	94 431 22 959	99 984 25 738	18 7	1.7 1.6	24 23	7 9	2.7 2.7	5	70 69	34 17	29 28	8 11	12 8	
Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan	6 045 8 921	8 113 14 521	8 852 18 928	32 64	1.6	27 30	6	3.1 3.5	7	70 70	23 49	32 35	8	12 15	
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	5 758 31 911	7 888 40 950	8 324 38 142	12 75	1.8 1.6	27 22	7 6	3.0 2.4	5 4	67 71	56 36	31 28	7 8	13 13	
Southern Asia Afghanistan	1 868 985 35 530	2 381 797 61 928	2 230 669 70 410	292 54	1.3 3.2	21 36	7 7	2.5 5.3	8 13	68 62	55 81	29 43	9	10 16	
Bangladesh Bhutan	164 670 808	201 927 994	173 549 858	1 265 21	1.2	20 19	5	2.2	22	71 69	41 37	28 27	7	11 12	
India Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1 339 180 81 163	1 658 978 93 553	1 516 597 72 462	450 50	1.2	20	7 5	2.4	7	68 75	52 17	28 24	9	10	
Maldives Nepal	436 29 305	576 36 107	496 29 318	1 454 204	2.8	20	3	2.2	2	76 69	10 40	23	6	16	
Pakistan Sri Lanka	197 016 20 877	306 940 20 792	351 943 15 036	256 333	2.1	30 16	8	3.7 2.1	7	66 75	87 10	35 24	7 15	11	
buth-Eastern Asia Brunei Darussalam	648 780 429	797 649 537	771 528 487	149 81	1.2 1.4	19 17	7	2.3 1.9	11	70 77	30	26 23	10	9	
Cambodia Indonesia	16 005 263 991	22 019 321 551	22 753 306 026	91 146	1.6 1.3	25 20	6 7	2.7	11 11	68 69	35 30	31 27	7	12 11	
Lao People's Democratic Republic Malaysia ⁸	6 858 31 624	9 163 41 729	8 200 41 799	30 96	1.3 1.8	25 17	7	2.9	15 4	65 75	61 8	33 24	6 10	13 10	
Myanmar Philippines	53 371 104 918	62 359 151 293	54 743 173 060	82 352	0.9	19 24	8	2.3	8	66 69	57 29	27 32	9	10 11	
Singapore Thailand	5 709 69 038	6 575 65 372	5 432 47 536	8 155 135	1.7	9	5 7	1.2 1.5	1	82 75	3 13	15 17	20 17	5	
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	1 296 95 541	2 421 114 630	3 848 107 646	87 308	2.2	37 17	6 6	5.9 2.0	8	68 76	56 24	44 23	5 11	11	
estern Asia Armenia	267 660 2 930	396 560 2 700	480 040 1 849	56 103	2.1	23 15	5 10	2.9 1.7	8 7	73 74	29 16	29 20	8	10	
Azerbaijan ⁹ Bahrain	9 828 1 493	11 039 2 327	9 559 2 246	119 1 964	1.3 2.0	19 16	7	2.1	11 2	72 76	36 9	23 20	10	11	
Cyprus ¹⁰ Georgia ¹¹	1 180 3 912	1 383 3 394	1 323 2 540	128	0.9 -1.4	11 14	7	1.4	2	80 73	5 13	17 19	18 21	5	
Iraq Israel	38 275 8 322	81 490 12 577	155 556 17 124	88 385	3.2 1.7	35 21	5	4.6 3.0	12	69 82	38	40	5	14	
Jordan Kuwait	9 702 4 137	14 188 5 644	17 124 17 319 6 231	109 232	4.9 5.4	28 18	4	3.6 2.1	5	74 74	20 11	36 21	6	13	
Lebanon	6 082	5 412	4 350	595	6.0	15	5	1.7	5	79	11	23	12	7	
Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia	4 636 2 639	6 757 3 773	6 572 3 971	15 227	6.5 6.6	22 11	3 1	2.9	2 2	76 78	11 9	22 14	3	30 61	
State of Palestine 12	32 938 4 921	45 056 9 704	44 029 15 115	15 817	2.8	21 33	4	2.7 4.3	11	74 73	15 23	25 40	6 5	20 15	
Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	18 270 80 745	34 021 95 627	38 167 85 776	99 105	-2.3 1.6	24 17	5 6	3.1 2.1	9 8	70 75	21 19	37 25	7 12	11 7	
United Arab Emirates Yemen	9 400 28 250	13 164 48 304	14 776 53 536	112 54	2.0 2.6	11 34	1 7	1.8 4.4	5 12	77 64	7 62	14 40	2 5	71 16	

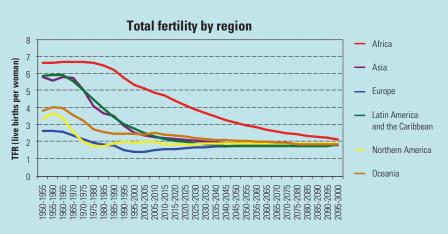
				Population	Average annual rate of	Crude birth	Crude death rate	Total fertility (live births	Percentage of births to women under age 20 among	Life	Under-five mortality (deaths under	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio	
Pagion subragion country or area	0047	Mid-year population (thousands)	0400	density (population per sq km)	population change (per cent)	(births per 1,000 population)	(deaths per 1,000 population)	per woman aged 15-49)	births to women aged 15-49	expectancy at birth (years)	age 5 per 1,000 live births)			(Aged 20-64 / Aged 65+)	
Region, subregion, country or area Europe	2017 (1) 742 074	2050 (2) 715 721	2100 (3) 653 261	(4)	(5) 0.1	(6) 11	(7) 11	2010-2015 (8) 1.6	(9) 4	(10) 77	(11) 6	(12) 16	Mid-201 (13) 25	7 (14) 3	
Eastern Europe Belarus	292 454 9 468	258 519 8 571	218 045 7 605	16 47	-0.1 0.0	12 12	13 13	1.6 1.6	6	72 72	9 5	16 17	22 21	4	
Bulgaria Czechia Hungary	7 085 10 618 9 722	5 424 10 054 8 279	3 850 8 892 6 388	65 137 107	-0.6 0.1 -0.3	9 10 9	15 10 13	1.5 1.5 1.3	11 3 6	74 78 75	10 3 6	14 15 14	28 26 26	3 3 3	
Poland Republic of Moldova ¹³	38 171 4 051	32 390 3 293	21 242 1 953	125 123	0.0	10 11	10 11	1.3	4	77 71	5 17	15 16	24 18	4	
Romania Russian Federation Slovakia	19 679 143 990 5 448	16 397 132 731 4 965	12 082 124 013 3 834	85 9 113	-0.6 0.1 0.1	10 13 11	12 13 10	1.5 1.7 1.4	10 5 6	75 70 76	10 10 7	15 18 15	25 21 22	3 5 4	
Ukraine ¹⁴ Northern Europe	44 223 104 200	36 416 117 583	28 186 126 514	76 61	-0.5 0.5	11	15	1.5	7	71 81	10	15 15 18	23	4 4 3	
Channel Islands ¹⁵ Denmark Estonia	165 5 734 1 310	181 6 314 1 145	180 6 815 891	870 135 31	0.5 0.5 -0.3	10 10 11	9 9 12	1.5 1.7 1.6	2 1 4	81 80 77	9 4 4	15 16 16	25 25 26	3 3 3	
Faeroe Islands Finland ¹⁶	49 5 523	55 5 866	57 6 139	35 18	0.2			1.8	2	 81			28	 3	
Iceland Ireland Isle of Man	335 4 762 84	390 5 801 97	383 6 389 105	3 69 148	0.6 0.3 0.8	14 15	6 6	2.0 2.0	2	82 81	2 4	20 22	20 19	4	
Latvia Lithuania	1 950 2 890	1 517 2 407	1 149 1 904	31 46	-1.2 -1.3	10 10	14 13	1.5 1.6	4 4	74 74	 8 5	15 15	26 25	3 3	
Norway ¹⁷ Sweden United Kingdom	5 305 9 911	6 802 11 626 75 381	8 112 13 416 80 975	15 24 274	1.2 0.8	12 12	8 9	1.8 1.9 1.9	1	82 82	3 3 5	18 18	22 25 24	4 3 3	
Southern Europe Albania	66 182 151 989 2 930	140 123 2 664	114 144 1 657	117 107	0.7 -0.2 -0.1	12 9 12	9 10 7	1.4	3 8	81 81 78	5 16	18 14 17	27 19	3 5	
Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina	77 3 507	77 3 058	63 2 217	164 69 75	-1.6 -1.0 -0.4	 9 10	 10 12	 1.3 1.5	 4 3	 76	 9	 14	 23 27	 4	
Croatia Gibraltar Greece	4 189 35 11 160	3 461 37 9 982	2 518 37 7 423	3 457 87	-0.4 0.6 -0.4	 9		1.3	 2	77 81	5 4	15 14	26	3 3	
Holy See ¹⁸ Italy	1 59 360	1 55 093	1 47 819	1 800 202	0.0	 9	 10	1.4	2	 82		 14	 29		
Malta Montenegro Portugal	431 629 10 330	419 588 8 995	352 449 6 604	1 346 47 113	0.5 0.1 -0.4	10 12 8	9 10 10	1.4 1.7 1.3	5 4 4	80 76 81	6 7 4	14 18 14	26 21 28	3 4 3	
San Marino Serbia ¹⁹	33 8 791	35 7 447	32 5 464	557 101	1.2 -0.4	 11	 12	 1.6	 6	 75	 12	 16	 24		
Slovenia Spain ²⁰ TFYR Macedonia ²¹	2 080 46 354 2 083	1 942 44 395 1 931	1 662 36 378 1 467	103 93 83	0.3 -0.2 0.1	10 9 11	9 9 10	1.6 1.3 1.5	1 2 5	80 83 75	3 3 10	15 15 17	26 25 19	3 3 5	
Western Europe Austria	193 431 8 735	199 496 8 878	194 559 8 189	178 106	0.4 0.6	10 9	10 9	1.7	2	81 81	4	15 14	26 25	3	
Belgium France Germany	11 429 64 980 82 114	12 488 70 609 79 238	13 022 74 242 71 033	377 119 236	0.6 0.4 0.2	11 12 9	10 9 11	1.8 2.0 1.4	1 2 2	81 82 80	4 4 4	17 18 13	25 26 28	3 3 3	
Liechtenstein Luxembourg	38 583	43 796	46 1 005	237 225	0.8		 7	1.5	2	 81			20	 4	
Monaco Netherlands Switzerland	39 17 036 8 476	46 17 518 9 880	60 16 480 10 482	25 970 505 214	0.6 0.3 1.2	 11 10	 8 8	 1.7 1.5	 1 1	 81 83	 4	 16 15	 25 24	 3 3	
Latin America and the Caribbean Caribbean	645 593 43 883	779 841 48 258	712 013 40 022	32 194	1.1 0.7	18 18	6	2.1 2.3	17 14	75 72	4 24 39	25 25	12 14	7	
Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	15 102 105	16 125 107	13 123 96	166 232 585	1.2 1.1 0.5	 17 11	 6	2.1	 13	 76	 11	 24	 11 20	 9	
Bahamas Barbados	395 286	475 280	468 255	39 664	1.4 0.3	15 12	8 6 10	1.8 1.8 1.8	9 9 13	75 75 75	17 13 11	18 20 19	14 21	5 7 4	
British Virgin Islands Caribbean Netherlands ²²	31 25	38 30	35 32	208 77	2.0 3.2										
Cayman Islands Cuba Curaçao	62 11 485 161	81 10 823 181	99 8 119 188	256 108 362	1.5 0.2 1.4	 11 13	 8 8	1.7 2.1	 14 9	 79 78	 7 12	 16 19	 20 23	 4 4	
Dominica Dominican Republic	74 10 767	77 13 265	57 12 114	99 223	0.5	 21	 6	2.5	 22	 73	28	 29	10	 8	
Grenada Guadeloupe ²³ Haiti	108 450 10 981	110 425 14 041	70 341 12 840	317 266 398	0.4 0.0 1.4	19 12 26	7 8 9	2.2 2.0 3.1	9 5 9	73 81 62	13 6 77	26 19 33	11 24 7	8 3 11	
Jamaica Martinique	2 890 385	2 704 355	1 436 282	267 363	0.4 -0.5	17 12	7	2.1 2.0	17 6	75 81	18 7	23 18	14 26	6 3	
Montserrat Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	5 3 663 55	5 3 282 63	5 2 035 55	52 413 213	0.7 -0.2 1.1	 11 	 8 	 1.5 	 15 	 79 	 7 	 18 	 20 	 4 	
Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	179 110	182 109	128 77	293 282	0.5 0.0	13 16	7 7	1.5	16 15	75 73	15 21	19 24	14 12	6	
Sint Maarten (Dutch part) Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	40 1 369 35	52 1 295 48	63 983 52	1 180 267 37	3.1 0.5 2.1	 15	 9	1.8	 8	 70	 31	 21	 15	6	
United States Virgin Islands Central America	105 177 316	89 231 563	56 221 657	300 72	-0.2 1.5	14 20	8 5	2.3 2.4	11 17	79 76	11 25	20	25 10	3	
Belize Costa Rica El Salvador	375 4 906 6 378	592 5 774 6 997	688 5 028 5 404	16 96 308	2.2 1.1 0.5	23 15 19	6 5 7	2.6 1.9 2.2	16 17 21	70 79 73	17 11 20	31 22 27	6 14 12	14 6 7	
Guatemala Honduras	16 914 9 265	26 968 13 249	32 020 13 437	158 83	2.1 1.8	27 23	5 5	3.2 2.7	16 18	72 73	33 40	35 32	7	10 11	
Mexico Nicaragua	129 163 6 218	164 279 7 876	151 491 7 049	66 52	1.4	19 21	5 5	2.3	16 22	76 74	23 24	27 29	10 8	8 10	
Panama South America Argentina	4 099 424 394 44 271	5 827 500 020 55 229	6 540 450 333 57 747	55 24 16	1.7 1.0 1.0	21 17 18	5 6 8	2.6 2.0 2.3	18 17 14	77 75 76	20 22 16	27 24 25	11 12 15	7 7 5	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil	11 052 209 288	15 903 232 688	17 946 190 423	10 25	1.6 0.9	24 15	8	3.0 1.8	15 19	68 75	72 18	32 22	9 13	8 7	
Chile Colombia Ecuador	18 055 49 066 16 625	20 718 54 733 22 968	18 757 44 826 24 321	24 44 67	0.9 1.0 1.6	14 16 21	6 6 5	1.8 1.9 2.6	14 15 17	79 74 76	9 25 25	20 23 28	16 12 10	6 8 8	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) ²⁴ French Guiana	3 283	3 542	3 874	0	0.3 2.8	 26		3.5	 12	 79		33		10	
Guyana Paraguay Peru	778 6 811 32 165	822 8 897 41 620	588 8 617 40 783	4 17 25	0.6 1.3 1.3	21 22 20	8 6 6	2.6 2.6 2.5	23 14 12	66 73 74	41 35 29	29 29 27	9 9 10	10 9 8	
Suriname Uruguay	563 3 457	648 3 662	576 3 229	4 20	1.0	19 14	7 9	2.5	12 15	71 77	23 15	26 21	10 20	8	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) Northern America Bermuda	31 977 361 208 61	41 585 434 655 53	41 642 499 198 41	36 19 1 227	1.4 0.7 -0.6	20 12	5 8	2.4 1.9	20 7	74 79	16 7	28 19	10 22	9 4	
Canada Greenland	36 624 56	44 949 54	51 622 44	4 0	1.0 -0.1	 11 	 7 	1.6 	3	82 	 5 	16 	23	4	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America Oceania	6 324 459 40 691	7 389 592 57 121	7 447 483 71 823	27 35 5	0.0 0.7 1.5	 13 17	 8 7	 1.9 2.4	 8 6	 79 78	 7 26	 19 23	 22 17	 4 5	
Australia/New Zealand Australia ²⁵	29 156 24 451	38 898 33 187	71 823 47 965 41 835	4 3	1.4 1.5	17 13 13	7 7 7	1.9 1.9	4 3	82 82	5 5	19 19	17 21 21	4	
New Zealand Melanesia	4 706 10 321 906	5 711 16 754	6 131 22 377	18 19	1.1 2.0	14 28	7 7 7	2.0 3.7	6 10 9	81 66	5 5 7	20 35	21 7	4 12	
Fiji New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	906 276 8 251	998 378 13 871	846 439 18 959	50 15 18	0.7 1.4 2.2	21 16 29	7 7 7	2.6 2.2 3.8	5 10	70 76 65	20 15 63	28 23 36	10 14 6	9 6 13	
Solomon Islands Vanuatu	611 276	1 033 475	1 458 675	22 23	2.1 2.3	31 27	5 5	4.1 3.4	9 8	70 71	36 29	39 36	5 7	13 11	
Micronesia Guam Kiribati	528 164 116	656 193 178	676 177 243	166 304 144	0.6 0.3 1.8	21 17 29	6 5 7	3.0 2.4 3.8	6 9 4	73 79 66	35 11 60	29 25 35	10 14 6	6 13	
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of)	53 106	66 128	72 111	295 151	0.2 0.2		 6	3.3	5	 69	 41	33		10	
Nauru Northern Mariana Islands Palau	11 55 22	11 52 28	9 36 29	568 120 47	2.3 0.1 0.8										
Polynesia ²⁶ American Samoa	686 56	813 57	804 40	85 278	0.5	21	5	3.0	7	75	18 	30	10	8	
Cook Islands French Polynesia Niue	17 283 2	18 326 2	16 292 2	72 77 6	-1.2 0.7 -0.1	 16	 5	2.1	10	 76	 8	23	12	8	
Samoa Tokelau	196 1	2 243 2	268 1	6 69 130	-0.1 0.8 1.9	 26 	 5 	4.2 	 5 	 74 	 21 	37 	 8 	 8 	
Tonga Tuvalu	108 11	140 15	158 18	150 373	0.4 0.9	26 	6 	3.8	3	73 	25 	36 	8	8	













tion and the material presented in it do not decrease. imply the expression of any opinion what-A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals. soever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal sta-or of its authorities, or concerning the ample, 1995-2000, signifies the full period delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term "country" as used in the text of 1 July of the second year. this report also refers, as appropriate, Three dots (...) indicate that data are not 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

ing process. The figures presented are from the medium variant of the World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations

Population Division. Data are also avail-

able in digital form and can be consulted

at the Population Division's web site at

www.unpopulation.org.

The designations employed in this publica- A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a Years given refer to 1 July. involved, from 1 July of the first year to available or are not reported separately.

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit a judgement about the stage reached by a Numbers and percentages in this table do particular country or area in the develop- not necessarily add to totals because of

a More developed regions comprise Eu- 1 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and rope, Northern America, Australia/ New Zealand and Japan. b Less developed regions comprise all 3 Including Ascension and Tristan regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus 4 For statistical purposes, the data Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. ^C The group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55, 67/L.43, 64/295 and 68/18) included

47 countries in June 2017: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 4 in Oceania and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean. d Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries. e The country classification by income level is based on 2016 GNI per capita

f Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of

Africa except Northern Africa.

from the World Bank.

2 Including Zanzibar. for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China; and Taiwan, Province of China. of China.

5 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) 6 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

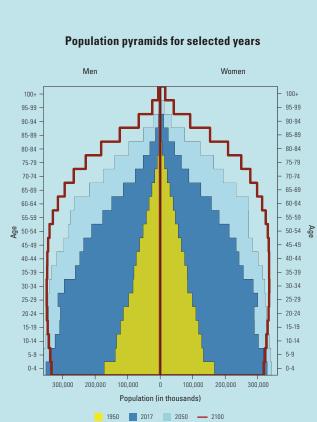
13 Including Transnistria.

7 The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central 8 Including Sabah and Sarawak. 9 Including Nagorno-Karabakh. Ireland concerning sovereignty over 10 Refers to the whole country. the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). 11 Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia. ²⁵ Including Christmas Island, Cocos 12 Including East Jerusalem. (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

¹⁴ Including Crimea. ¹⁵ Refers to Guernsey and Jersey. 16 Including Åland Islands. 17 Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen 18 Refers to the Vatican City State. 19 Including Kosovo. 20 Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

21 The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. 22 Refers to Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius. 23 Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part). 24 A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

²⁶ Including Pitcairn.

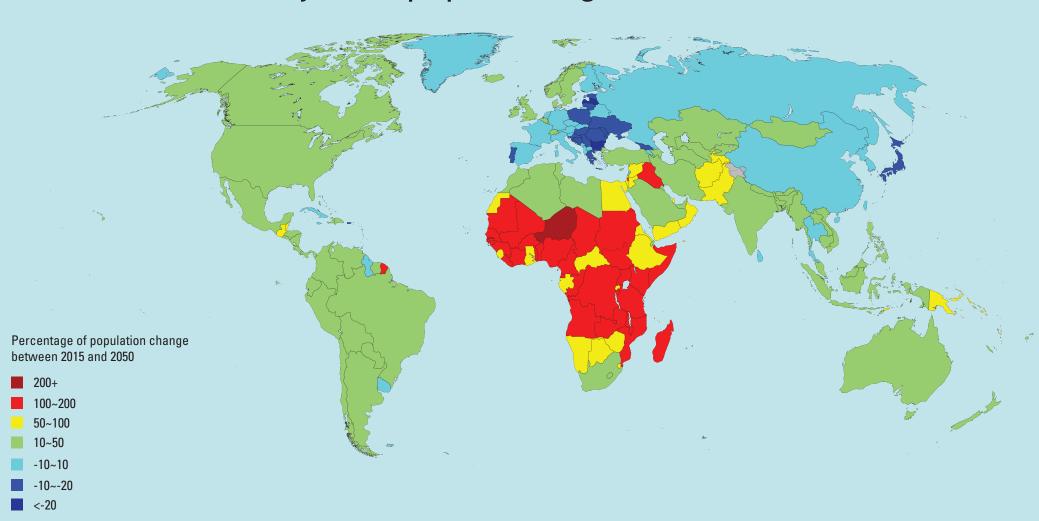


Percentage of population change between 1980 and 2015 200+ 10-50 10-10 10-20

Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers of boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammy 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. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

Projected population growth, 2015-2050



Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers of boundaries. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammy 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. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Viscolar Pritain and Northern Ireland agreed upon by India and Pakistan.

World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

KEY FINDINGS

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- 1. According to the results of the *2017 Revision*, the world's population reached nearly 7.6 billion in mid-2017. The world has added one billion people since 2005 and two billion since 1993. In 2017, an estimated 50.4 per cent of the world's population was male and 49.6 per cent female. In 2017, 9 per cent of the global population was under age 5, 26 per cent was under age 15, 13 per ent was aged 60 or over, and 2 per cent was aged 80 or over.
- 2. Current estimates indicate that roughly 83 million people are being added to the world's population every year. Even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline, the global population is expected to reach 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100, according to the medium-variant projection.
- 3. In fact, continued growth of the world's population is expected at least until 2050, even if the decline of fertility accelerates. The projections of the *2017 Revision* indicate that there is a 95 per cent probability that the global population will be between 8.4 and 8.7 billion in 2030, between 9.4 and 10.2 billion in 2050 and between 9.6 and 13.2 billion in 2100.
- 4. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility will take, as relatively small changes in the frequency of childbearing, when projected over several decades, can generate large differences in total population. In the medium-variant projection, it is assumed that the global fertility level will decline from 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.2 in 2045-2050, and then fall to 2.0 by 2095-2100. In an illustrative example where the future fertility level of each country is consistently half a child above the levels assumed for the medium-variant projection, the global population would reach 10.8 billion in 2050 and 16.5 billion in 2100. Conversely, fertility levels consistently half a child below the assumption used for the medium variant would lead to a global population of 8.8 billion at mid-century, declining to 7.3 billion in 2100 (data not shown in tables).
- 5. Future growth will be influenced not only by future levels of fertility, mortality, and migration but also by the current age distribution of the world's population. Thanks to "population momentum", a relatively youthful age distribution promotes a more rapid pace of population growth, whereas a relatively older age distribution contributes to a slower rate of growth or even population decline. The magnitude of population growth or decline attributable to this momentum can be found by projecting the population forward assuming that: (a) mortality remains constant, (b) fertility instantly reaches the replacement level, and (c) the population is closed to migration. To illustrate the importance of population momentum, a new "Momentum" variant was included in projections of the 2017 Revision.
- 6. In recent years, fertility has declined in virtually all regions of the world. In Africa, where fertility levels are the highest of any region, total fertility has fallen from 5.1 births per woman in 2000-2005 to 4.7 in 2010-2015. Over the same period, fertility levels also fell in Asia (from 2.4 to 2.2), Latin America and the Caribbean (from 2.5 to 2.1), and Northern America (from 2.0 to 1.85). Europe has been an exception to this trend in recent years, with total fertility increasing from 1.4 births per woman in 2000-2005 to 1.6 in 2010-2015. Total fertility in Oceania has changed little since 2000, at roughly 2.4 births per woman in both 2000-2005 and 2010-2015.
- 7. The 47 least developed countries (LDCs) as a group continue to have a relatively high level of fertility, at 4.3 births per woman in 2010-2015, and rapid population growth, at 2.4 per cent per year. Although this rate of increase is expected to slow significantly over the next decades, the combined population of the LDCs, roughly one billion in 2017, is projected to increase by 33 per cent between 2017 and 2030, and then to reach 1.9 billion persons in 2050.
- 8. A reduction in the fertility level results not only in a slower pace of population growth but also in a more aged population; for the population of the world and of many countries and regions, as the population growth rate has fallen over time, the proportion of older persons has increased while that of younger persons has decreased. In 2017, there are more than twice as many children under the age of 15 in the world as there are older persons aged 60 or above. In 2050, however, the number of persons aged 60 or above will be roughly equal to the number of children under the age of 15, with about 2.1 billion in each group.
- 9. In Europe, 25 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over, and that proportion is projected to reach 35 per cent in 2050 and 36 per cent in 2100. Populations in other regions are also projected to age significantly over the next several decades. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the population will go from having just 12 per cent of the total at ages 60 and above in 2017 to having 25 per cent at these ages in 2050. Similarly, the population aged 60 or over in Asia is expected to shift from being 12 per cent of the total in 2017 to 24 per cent in 2050, while in Northern America it will move from 22 to 28 per cent, and in Oceania, from 17 to 23 per cent over the same period. Africa, which has the youngest age distribution of any region, is also projected to experience a rapid ageing of its population over the coming decades, with the percentage of its population aged 60 or over rising from 5 per cent in 2017 to around 9 per cent in 2050.
- 10. Compared to 2017, the number of persons aged 60 or above is expected to more than double by 2050 and more than triple by 2100, rising from 962 million in 2017 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.1 billion in 2100. For this age range, 65 per cent of the global increase between 2017 and 2050 will occur in Asia, 14 per cent in Africa, 11 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining 10 per cent in other areas.
- 11. The number of persons aged 80 or over is projected to triple by 2050, and by 2100 to increase to nearly seven times more in 2017. Globally, the number of persons aged 80 or over

is projected to increase from 137 million in 2017 to 425 million in 2050, and further to 909 million in 2100. In 2017, 27 per cent of all persons aged 80 or over reside in Europe, but that share is expected to decline to 17 per cent in 2050 and to 10 per cent in 2100 as the populations of other regions continue to increase in size and to grow older themselves.

- 12. Although the populations of all countries are expected to grow older within the foresee-able future, populations will remain relatively young, at least for the short-term, in regions where fertility is still high. In Africa, for example, 60 per cent of the population is below age 25 in 2017. This percentage will fall slightly to 57 per cent in 2030 and will decline further to around 50 per cent in 2050, but that remains a higher percentage of young people than observed in the other world regions in 2017.
- 13. Africa continues to experience very high rates of population growth. Between 2017 and 2050, the populations of 26 African countries are projected to reach at least double their current size. For six African countries, the populations are projected to increase by 2100 to more than five times their current size: Angola, Burundi, Niger, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- 14. Fifty-one countries or areas are projected to undergo a reduction in population size between 2017 and 2050. For ten countries or areas, populations are expected to decrease by more than 15 per cent by 2050: Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine and the United States Virgin Islands.
- 15. Ten countries are expected to account collectively for more than half of the world's projected population increase over the period 2017-2050: India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, Indonesia and Egypt (ordered by their expected contribution to global growth).
- 16. The 2017 Revision confirms that fertility has continued to fall in almost all countries where it was recently at high levels. Among 201 countries or areas with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2017, the number with high levels of fertility (5 children or more per woman) has been reduced roughly by half, from 41 countries in 2000-2005 to 22 in 2010 2015. Afghanistan and Timor-Leste were the only two countries outside of Africa where total fertility was above 5 births per woman during 2010-2015. Among 125 countries where total fertility was above the replacement level (2.1 births per woman) in 2005-2010, fertility fell in 117 of them between 2005-2010 and 2010-2015.
- 17. More and more countries now have fertility rates that lie below the replacement level, and several have been in this situation for several decades. Eighty-three countries had below-replacement-level fertility during 2010 2015, and for 26 of them, fertility was below 1.5 births per woman. In several countries, fertility rates have fluctuated slightly in the recent past. Fifty-nine countries with below-replacement-level fertility in 2010-2015 recorded a slight increase in fertility at some point between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, although for 21 of these countries an increase from 2000-2005 to 2005-2010 was followed by a downturn from 2005-2010 to 2010-2015. Only four European countries have had fertility rates above the replacement
- level during any 5-year period since 1990-1995.

 18. In 2010-2015, the 83 countries with below-replacement-level fertility accounted for 46 per cent of the world's population. The ten 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, Thailand and the United Kingdom (in order of population size).
- 19. Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.2 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 1.60 to 1.78 in Europe and from 1.85 to 1.89 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. In all regions of the world, fertility levels are projected to converge to levels around or below the replacement level by 2095-2100.
- 20. Levels of adolescent childbearing, which can have adverse health and social consequences both for the young mothers and for the children they bear, has fallen in most countries. Nevertheless, high adolescent fertility remains a concern in some parts of the world. Among regions, the adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) in 2010-2015 was highest in Africa, at 99 per 1,000 women, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 67 per 1,000. The ratio of adolescent to total fertility was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the birth rate at ages 15-19 years contributed 16 per cent of total fertility.
- 21. The 2017 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 69 years for men and 73 years for women in 2010-2015. However, large disparities between countries remain. At one extreme, countries or areas with a life expectancy of 82 years or more for both sexes combined include Australia, Hong Kong SAR (China), Iceland, Italy, Japan, Macao SAR (China), Singapore, Spain and Switzerland. At the other extreme, countries with a life expectancy below 55 years include the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Swaziland. Globally, life expectancy for both sexes combined is projected to rise from 71 years in 2010-2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050 and eventually to 83 years in 2095-2100.
- 22. Life expectancy at birth has increased significantly in the least developed countries in recent years. The gain in life expectancy made by these countries, around 6 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, is roughly double the increase achieved by the rest of the world.

Nonetheless, the least developed countries still lag behind other developing countries, where

the average level of life expectancy was 70 years in 2010-2015. The gap in life expectancy at birth between the least developed countries and other developing countries narrowed from 11 years in 2000-2005 to 8 years in 2010-2015. Although differences in life expectancy across regions and income groups are projected to persist in future years, such differences are expected to diminish significantly by 2045-2050.

- 23. The under-five mortality rate, equal to the probability of dying between birth and age 5, is an important indicator of development and children's well-being. Progress in reducing underfive mortality has been substantial and far-reaching in recent years. Between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, under-five mortality decreased by more than 20 per cent in 163 countries, including countries in Africa (47 out of 57 countries), Asia (46 out of 51 countries), Europe (38 out of 40 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (24 out of 38 countries), and Oceania (8 out of 13 countries). Over this period, under-five mortality fell by more than 30 per cent in 89 countries, with 10 countries seeing a decline of more than 50 per cent.
- 24. Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major public health concern, HIV/AIDS-related mortality among adults appears to have reached a peak over the past decade in most countries that have been highly affected by the epidemic, thanks mostly to the increasing availability of antiretroviral treatments. 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 sub-region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy at birth fell from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 53 years in 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, and then increased to 59 years in 2010-2015. While life expectancy in Southern Africa is expected to return to the level where it was in the early 1990s by 2015-2020, this represents a loss of two decades of potential improvements in survival rates.
- 25. Several Eastern European countries experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth in the late 1980s and 1990s. By 2010-2015 life expectancy in the sub-region had recovered substantially. Nevertheless, with an average level of 72 years, life expectancy in Eastern European countries lags far behind the levels found in Western Europe. At about 70 or 71 years, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have the lowest levels of life expectancy at birth in Europe.
- 26. Since 1990, 61 countries have experienced a decline in life expectancy at birth between consecutive five-year periods at least once. These included countries heavily affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, countries in conflict, and countries experiencing increased mortality following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The number of countries experiencing a decrease in life expectancy compared to the previous five-year period has fallen dramatically, from a high of 39 in 1990-1995, to 15 in 2000-2005 and just 2 in 2010-2015.
- 27. There continue to be large movements of migrants between regions, often from low-and middle-income countries toward high-income countries. The volume of the net inflow of migrants to high-income countries in 2010-2015 (3.2 million per year) represented a decline from a peak attained in 2005-2010 (4.5 million per year). High-income countries with a net inflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015 included the United States of America, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar (ordered by size of the net inflow). Among upper-middle-income countries, excluding those experiencing a large influx of refugees, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Malaysia also had a net inflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015. The countries with a net outflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015, excluding those dominated by refugee movements, were India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, the Philippines and Spain.
- 28. The Syrian refugee crisis has had a major impact on levels and patterns of international migration in recent years, affecting several countries. The estimated net outflow from the Syrian Arab Republic was 4.2 million persons in 2010-2015. Most of these refugees went to Syria's neighbouring countries, contributing to an unusually large influx of migrants to Turkey (net inflow of 1.6 million over five years), Lebanon (1.25 million) and Jordan (975 thousand).
- 29. In countries or areas where fertility is already below the replacement level, the population is expected to decline in size unless the loss due to the excess of deaths over births is counterbalanced by a gain due to positive net migration. However, international migration at or around current levels will be unable to compensate fully for the expected loss of population tied to low levels of fertility, especially in the European region. Between 2015 and 2050, the excess of deaths over births in Europe is projected to total 57 million, whereas the net inflow of international migrants is expected to be around 32 million, implying an overall reduction of Europe's population by about 25 million.
- For the results of *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*, visit www.unpopulation.org or contact the Office of Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA, by fax: 1 212 963 2147 or by email at population@un.org.

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