



Economic & Social Affairs

World Population Prospects



Data Booklet

2015 REVISION

World Population Prospects 2015

Understanding the demographic changes that are likely to unfold over the coming years is important for designing and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This data booklet highlights current and future trajectories of global and regional population, as well as key trends in related demographic indicators, from *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. The *2015 Revision* provides estimates and projections of population by age and sex from 1950-2100 for the world, its regions and all countries or areas with populations of 90,000 or greater in 2015. In addition, it provides estimates of trends in fertility, mortality, international migration and population ageing that both inform understanding of global population change and are important social indicators in their own right. All data from the *2015 Revision* are available at www.unpopulation.org.

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7.3 billion people on Earth in 2015

According to the results of the *2015 Revision*, the world population reached 7.3 billion as of mid-2015. The world has added approximately one billion people since 2003 and two billion since 1990.

In 2015, 50.4 per cent of the world's population was male and 49.6 per cent was female. In 2015, 9.1 per cent of the population of the world 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.

Sixty per cent of the global population lives in Asia, 16 per cent in Africa, 10 per cent in Europe, 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining 5 per cent in Northern America and Oceania.

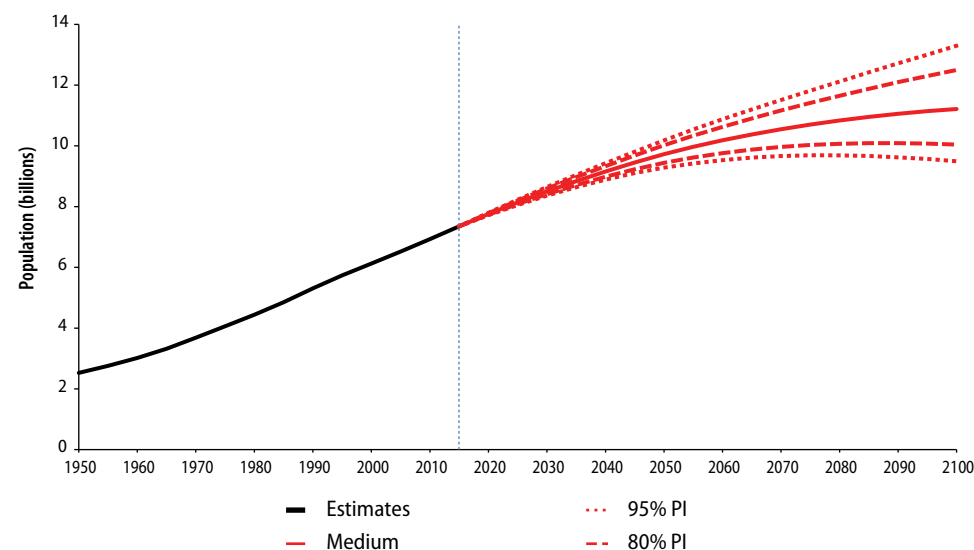
Population of the world and major areas, 2015	
Major area	Population (millions)
World	7 349
Africa	1 186
Asia	4 393
Europe	738
Latin America and the Caribbean	634
Northern America	358
Oceania	39

Global population projected to reach 9.7 billion in 2050, 11.2 billion in 2100

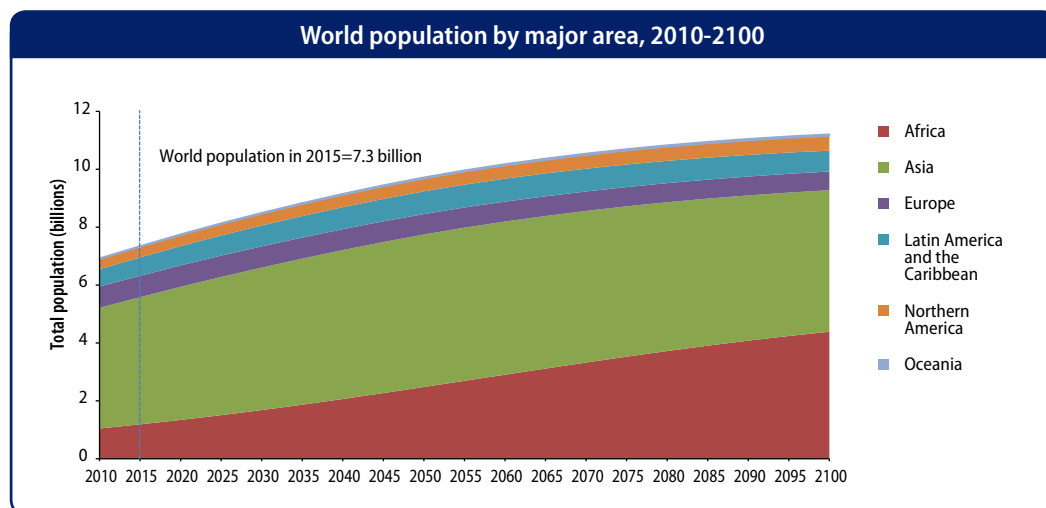
Currently, the world's population continues to grow though more slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, the global population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. Today, it is growing by 1.18 per cent per year, or approximately an additional 83 million people annually. In the time frame of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world population is projected to increase by more than one billion people, reaching 8.5 billion in 2030. Global population is projected to increase further to 9.7 billion by 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100.

As with any projection, there is a range of uncertainty associated with projected population numbers, which can be expressed with prediction intervals. In the *2015 Revision*, UN demographers project with a 95 per cent degree of certainty that the global population in 2100 will be between 9.5 and 13.3 billion.

Population of the world: estimates, 1950-2015, medium-variant projection and 80 and 95 per cent prediction intervals, 2015-2100



Majority of future population growth will occur in Africa and Asia



More than half of global population growth between now and 2050 is expected to occur in Africa. Africa has the highest rate of population growth among major areas, growing at a pace of 2.55 per cent annually in 2010-2015. Consequently, of the additional 2.4 billion people projected to be added to the global population between 2015 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa. Asia is projected to be the second largest contributor to future global population growth, adding 0.9 billion people between 2015 and 2050, followed by Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania, which are projected to have much smaller increments. In the medium variant, Europe is projected to have a smaller population in 2050 than in 2015.

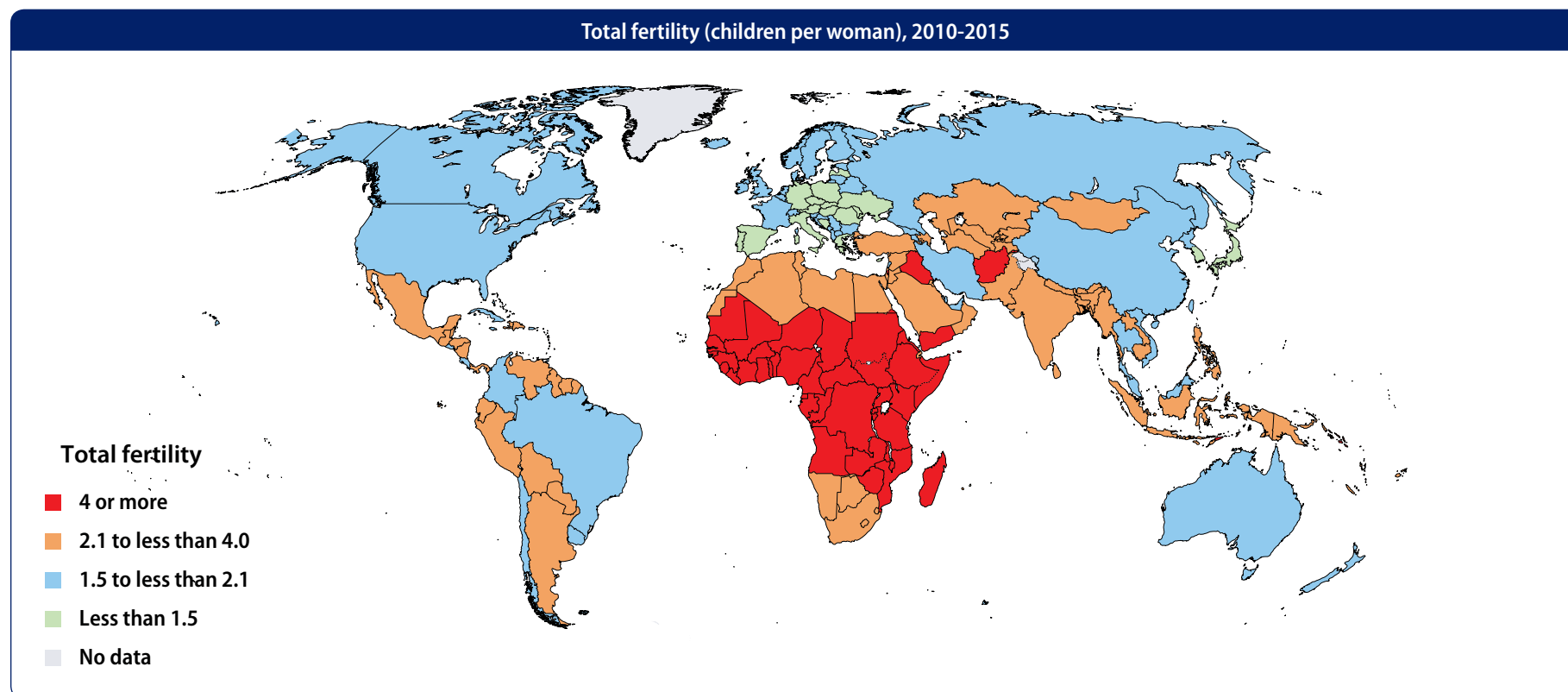
The rank order of the most populous countries will change by 2050

10 countries with the largest populations, 2015 and 2050				
Rank	Country	2015 population	Country	2050 population
1	China	1 376	India	1 705
2	India	1 311	China	1 348
3	United States of America	322	Nigeria	399
4	Indonesia	258	United States of America	389
5	Brazil	208	Indonesia	321
6	Pakistan	189	Pakistan	310
7	Nigeria	182	Brazil	238
8	Bangladesh	161	Bangladesh	202
9	Russian Federation	143	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	195
10	Mexico	127	Ethiopia	188

In 2015, the two largest countries, China and India, are home to 19 and 18 per cent of the world's population, respectively. India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country, likely in the early 2020s. By 2050, Nigeria may pass the United States in population size to become the world's third largest country. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia are also projected to experience major population growth, bringing them into the top 10 by 2050.

During 2015-2050, half of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in nine countries: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Indonesia and Uganda, listed according to the size of their contribution to the total growth.

Fertility rates, the main driver of population growth, vary around the world



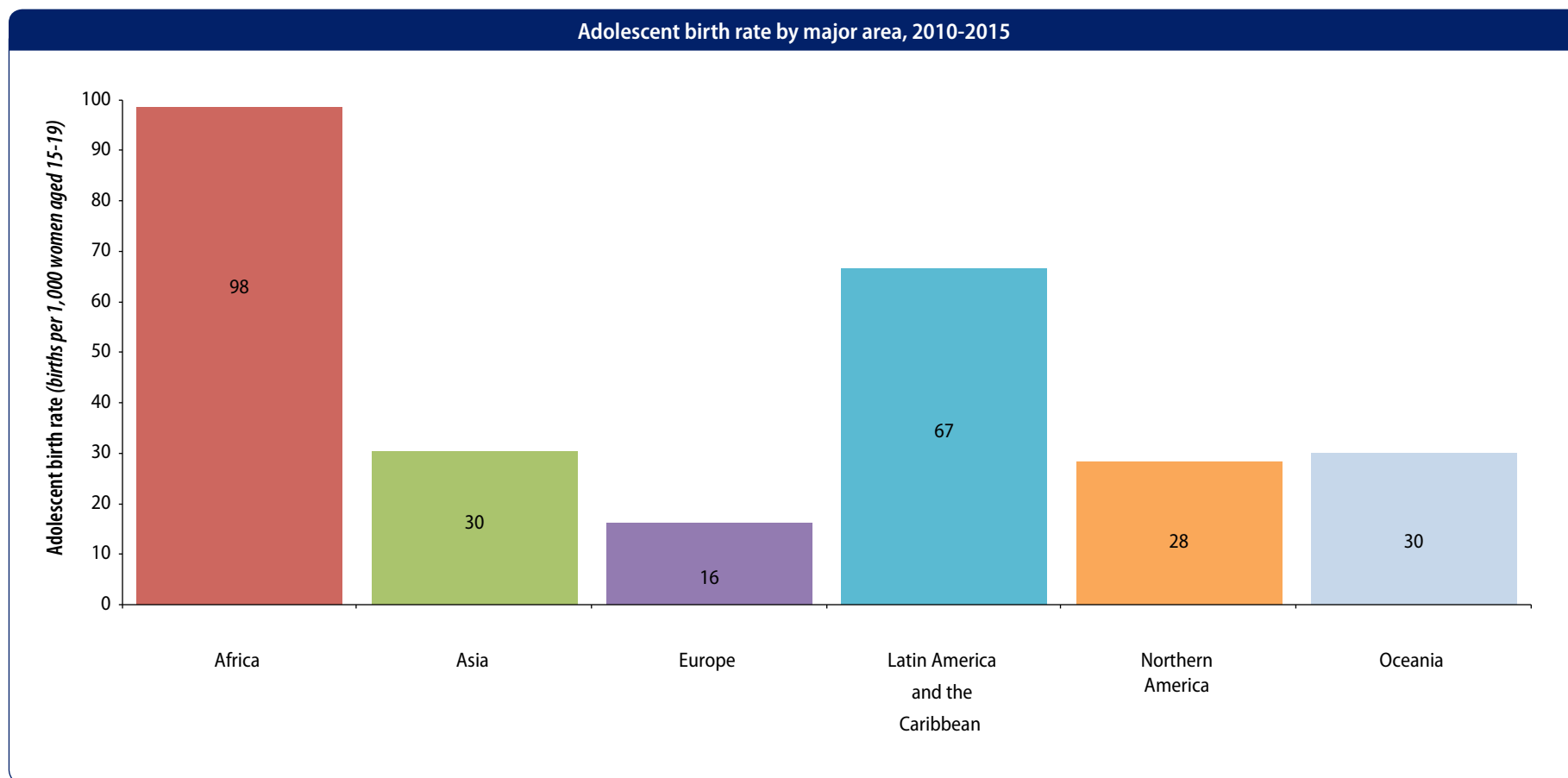
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not 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.

In recent decades many countries have experienced major reductions in average family size. It is now estimated that 46 per cent of the world's population lives in countries or areas with low levels of fertility where women have fewer than 2.1 children, on average, over their lifetimes. Low-fertility countries include all of Europe and Northern America, plus 20 countries of Asia, 17 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 in Oceania and 1 in Africa. In 25 countries, fertility is currently at very low levels below 1.5 children per woman.

Another 40 per cent of the world's population lives in countries or areas that have already experienced substantial fertility decline and where women have on average between 2.1 and 4 children.

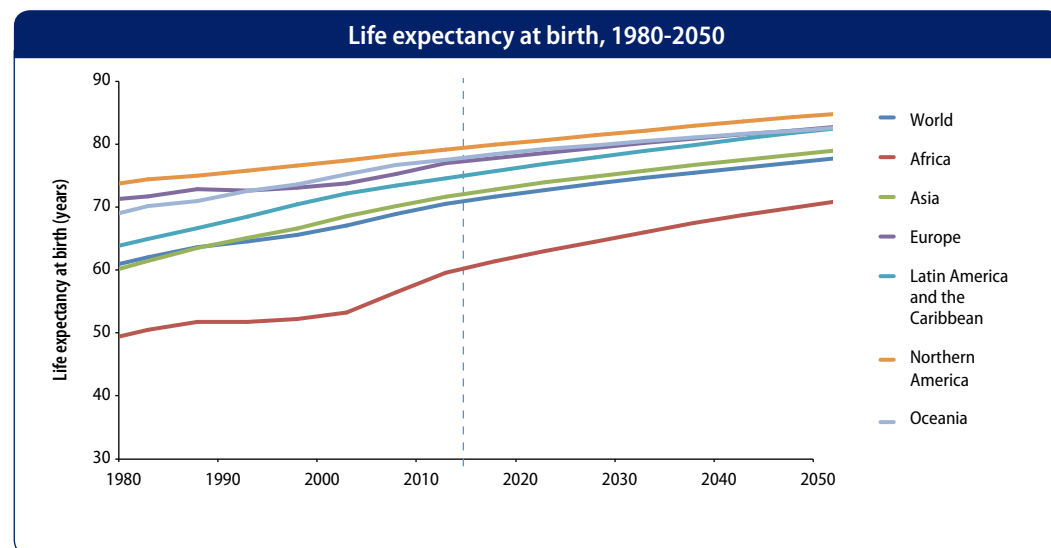
The remaining 14 per cent of the world's population lives in countries or areas that have experienced only limited fertility decline to date. In these countries the average woman has 4 or more children over her lifetime. It is essential to invest in reproductive health and family planning, particularly in the least developed countries, so that women and couples can achieve their desired family size.

Adolescent fertility has declined, but remains high in some areas of the world



Adolescent childbearing can have important health and social consequences both for adolescent girls and for the children they bear. Globally, the adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) fell from 65 in 1990-1995 to 46 in 2010-2015. Although fertility in this age range has fallen in most countries, high adolescent fertility remains a concern in some areas. Among the major areas of the world, the adolescent birth rate in 2010-2015 was highest in Africa at 98 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 67 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.

Global life expectancy increasing, but disparities in survival remain



Estimates of life expectancy at birth and other measures of mortality are important indicators of the health and well-being of populations. The *2015 Revision* confirms that significant gains in life expectancy have been achieved in recent years. Globally, life expectancy at birth rose by 3 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, or from 67 to 70 years. All major areas shared in the life expectancy gains over this period, but the greatest increases were for Africa, where life expectancy rose by 6 years over the same time period after rising by only 2 years in the previous decade.

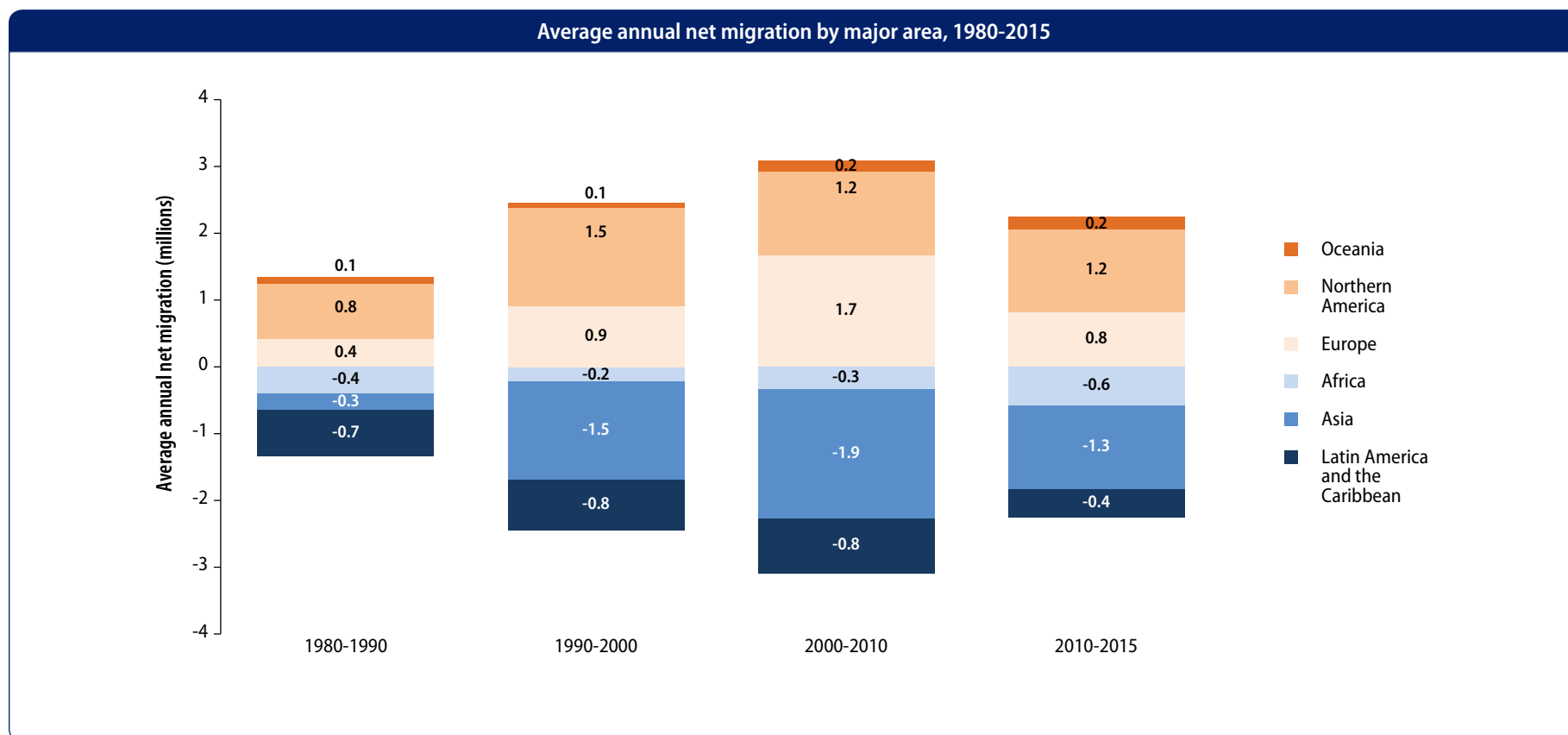
Recent increases in life expectancy in developing regions are due in part to the considerable success achieved in reducing child mortality: the under-five mortality rate fell by 30 per cent globally between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015. Excellent progress has also been achieved against HIV/AIDS, both in preventing new infections and in extending the lives of persons living with HIV through antiretroviral therapy.

10 countries or areas with the highest life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015			10 countries or areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth, 2010-2015	
Rank	Country or area	Life expectancy (years)	Country or area	Life expectancy (years)
1	China, Hong Kong SAR	83.7	Swaziland	49.2
2	Japan	83.3	Lesotho	49.5
3	Italy	82.8	Central African Republic	49.5
4	Switzerland	82.7	Sierra Leone	50.2
5	Singapore	82.6	Côte d'Ivoire	51.0
6	Iceland	82.3	Chad	51.1
7	Spain	82.3	Angola	51.7
8	Australia	82.1	Nigeria	52.3
9	Israel	82.1	Mozambique	54.6
10	Sweden	81.9	Guinea-Bissau	54.7

Countries or areas with the highest levels of life expectancy currently have life expectancy of 82 years or more. The 10 countries with the lowest life expectancy trail these levels by around 30 years.

The global gap in life expectancy has been narrowing: between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, life expectancy at birth in the least developed countries rose by 6 years, compared to just 3 years for the world as a whole. Despite this favourable trend, some very large disparities remain. For example, life expectancy at birth for Africa is lower than that of North America by 20 years (60 vs 79 years). Future increases in life expectancy will depend on further reductions in the spread of HIV, and on combating successfully other infectious as well as non-communicable diseases.

Europe, Northern America and Oceania are net receivers of international migrants; Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are net senders



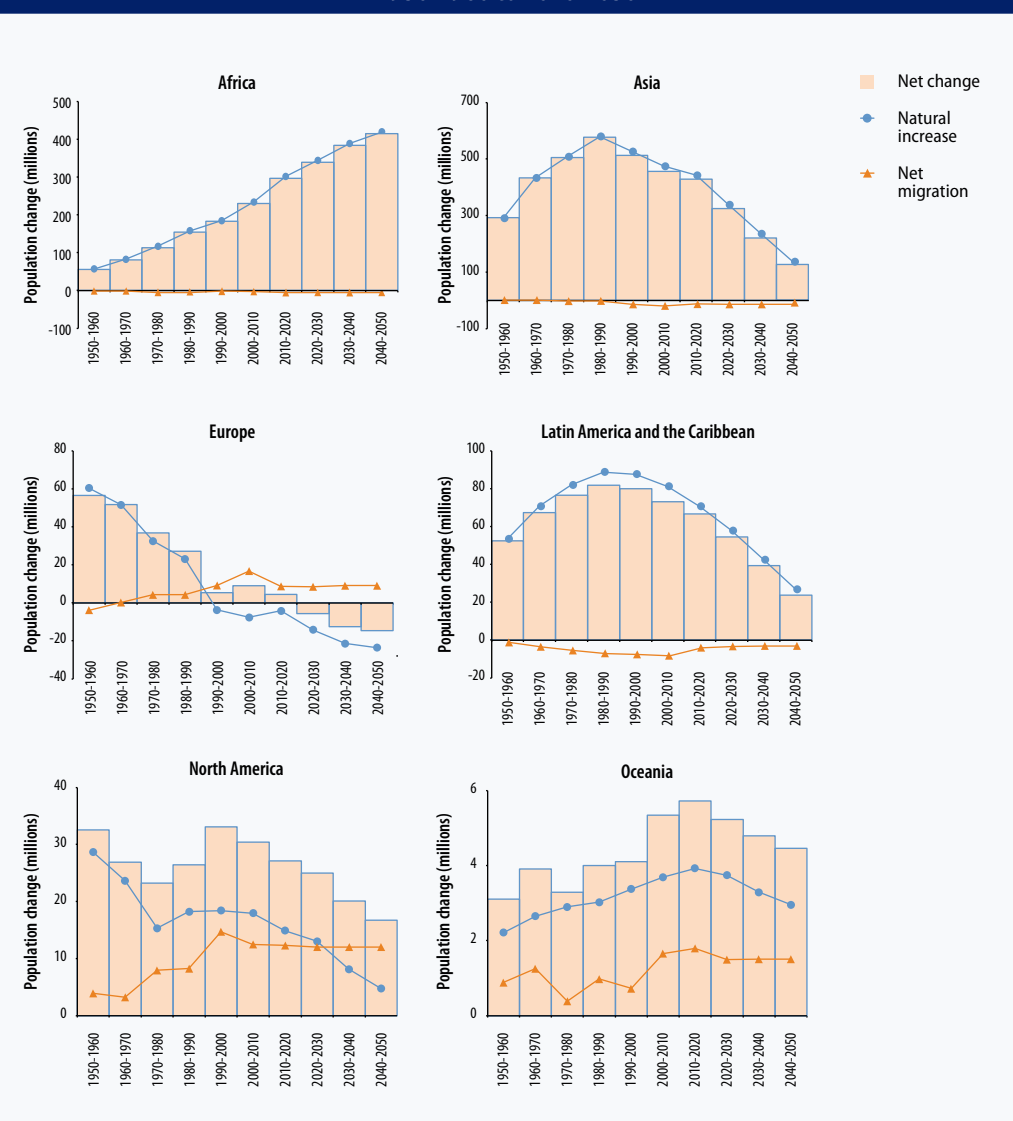
For the past several decades, Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been net receivers of international migrants. Net migration (the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants) to these major areas generally increased over time, with average annual net migration inflows to the three areas combined reaching 3.1 million per year for the decade 2000-2010. In contrast, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean have been net senders of international migrants. In 2010-2015, average annual net inflows to Europe showed signs of contraction compared to the prior decade, from 1.7 million per year to 0.8 million per year, while net outflows from Asia and from Latin America and the Caribbean also decreased in magnitude.

Net migration is contributing to population change

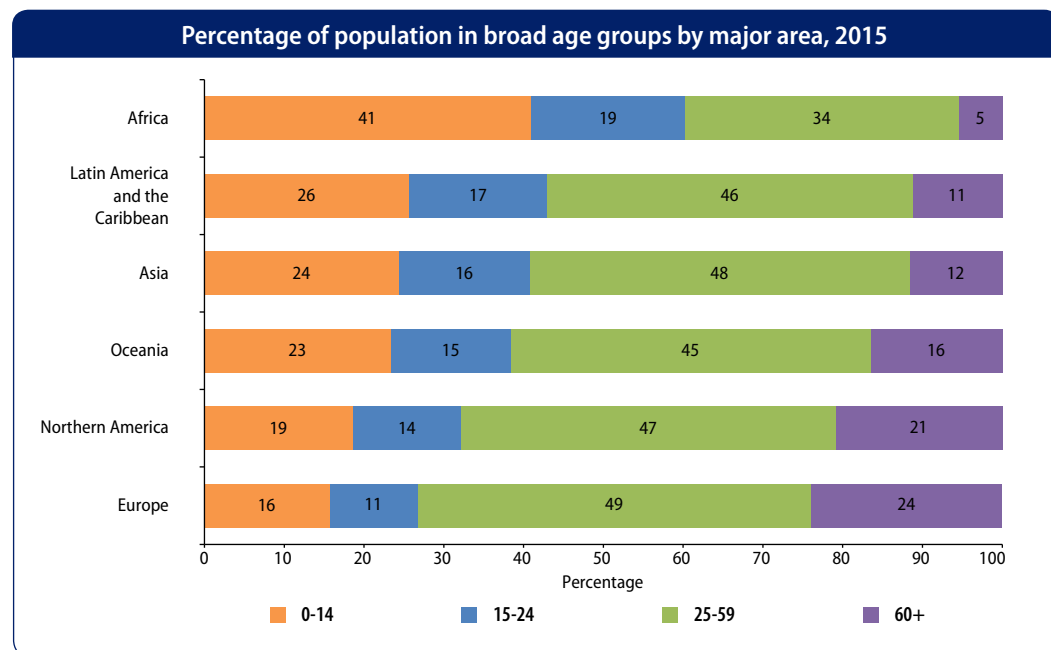
Over the period 1950-2010, the populations of Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean grew primarily due to natural increase, that is, the excess of births over deaths. Negative net migration was more than offset by natural increase, which will remain the major factor behind future population growth in these major areas. In Europe, Northern America and Oceania, positive net migration has had a generally increasing impact on population growth since 1950, while natural increase has become less important. In Europe, natural increase became negative in 1990-2000, and net migration is estimated and projected to offset population decline until 2010-2020. After 2020, however, and despite projected positive net migration, the surplus of deaths over births is projected to dominate population change, leading to population decline in Europe.

These broad regional trends mask substantial variation at the country level. However, it is expected that international migration will continue to be an important factor in population change for many countries.

Contribution of natural increase and net migration to total population change by major area, 1950-1960 to 2040-2050



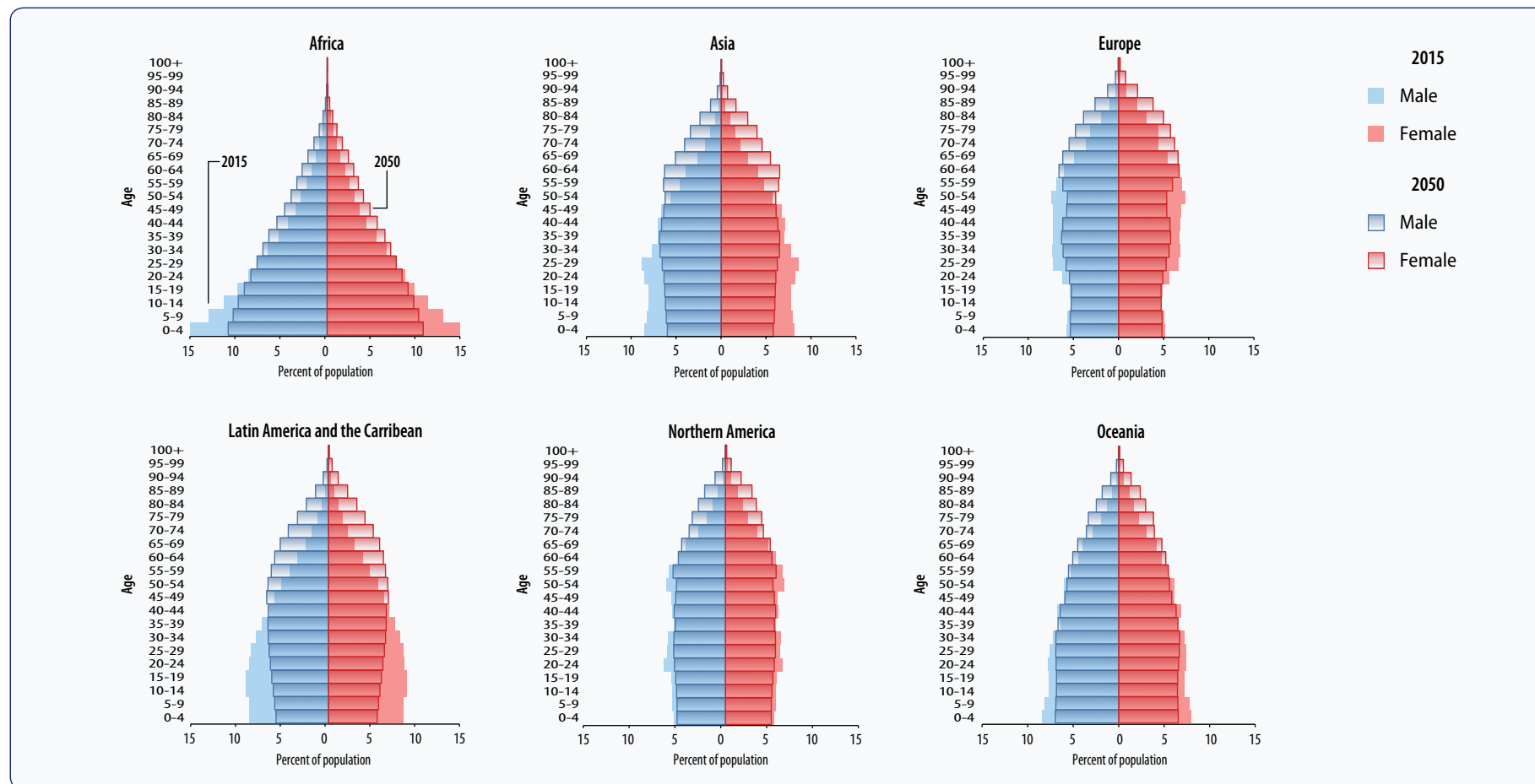
Populations in many parts of the world are still young



The number of young people (under the age of 25) has grown rapidly in recent decades. In 2015, the 3.1 billion people in this age group represented about 42 per cent of the world's total population. Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are home to 90 per cent of the world's young people: 1.7 billion children (ages 0-14) and 1.1 billion young persons (ages 15-24). In Africa, children under age 15 account for 41 per cent of the population in 2015, and young persons aged 15 to 24 comprise a further 19 per cent. Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia, which have seen greater declines in fertility than Africa, have smaller percentages of children, 26 and 24 per cent respectively, and similar percentages of youth, 17 and 16 per cent respectively. Although global fertility levels are projected to continue to decline, the youthful age structure of countries in Africa and Asia ensures that the number of young people will continue to grow and reach 3.4 billion by 2050. Providing young generations with health care, education, and employment opportunities, including in the poorest countries and groups, is a pivotal focus of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

Five countries or areas with the oldest and youngest populations, 2015			Five countries or areas with the oldest and youngest populations, 2050		
Rank	Country or area	Median age in years	Country or area	Median age in years	
Oldest populations (median age in years)					
1	Japan	46.5	China, Taiwan Province of China	56.2	
2	Germany	46.2	Republic of Korea	53.9	
3	Martinique	46.1	Japan	53.3	
4	Italy	45.9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	53.2	
5	Portugal	44.0	Singapore	53.0	
Youngest populations (median age in years)					
1	Niger	14.8	Niger	17.8	
2	Uganda	15.9	Somalia	20.8	
3	Chad	16.0	Angola	21.0	
4	Angola	16.1	Zambia	21.4	
5	Mali	16.2	Mali	21.4	

Global ageing will accelerate in coming decades



The global population is ageing as fertility declines and life expectancy increases. In 2015, 12 per cent of the global population, or 901 million people, were aged 60 or over. The number of older persons is growing at an annual rate of 3.3 per cent, faster than any other age group. Due to a projected overall reduction in fertility, population ageing will continue at high levels globally, and by 2050, 22 per cent of the total population, or 2.1 billion persons, will be aged 60 or over. Currently, Europe has the highest percentage of population aged 60 or over (24 per cent), but rapid ageing will occur in other parts of the world as well. All major areas of the world, except for Africa, will have nearly a quarter or more of their populations aged 60 or over by 2050. Countries need to anticipate and plan for population ageing and ensure the well-being of older persons with regard to the protection of their human rights, their economic security, access to appropriate health services, and formal and informal support networks.

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population	
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over
				Mid-2015	2010-2015								2005-2015	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	2 811	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	- 2 811	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	- 1 312	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	- 1 500	26	11
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 690 815	7 060 907	8 910 082	66	47	1.6	24	7	3.0	11	67	61	- 2 445	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	4 125	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	- 3 744	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	- 419	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	- 3 324	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	- 384	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	- 95	43	5
Africa	1 186 178	2 477 536	4 386 591	40	40	2.6	36	10	4.7	14	60	90	- 471	41	5
Eastern Africa	394 477	878 236	1 576 955	59	26	2.8	37	9	4.9	14	61	79	- 140	43	5
Burundi	11 179	28 668	62 662	435	12	3.3	44	12	6.1	4	56	123	20	45	4
Comoros	788	1 502	2 307	424	28	2.4	35	8	4.6	11	63	78	- 2	40	5
Djibouti	888	1 186	1 126	38	77	1.3	26	9	3.3	5	62	83	- 4	33	6
Eritrea	5 228	10 421	15 616	52	23	2.2	35	7	4.4	9	63	60	- 32	43	4
Ethiopia	99 391	188 455	242 644	99	19	2.5	33	8	4.6	12	63	74	- 11	41	5
Kenya	46 050	95 505	156 856	81	26	2.7	35	9	4.4	14	61	78	- 24	42	5
Madagascar	24 235	55 294	105 499	42	35	2.8	35	7	4.5	20	65	55	- 1	42	5
Malawi	17 215	43 155	87 056	183	16	3.1	40	9	5.3	20	61	77	- 7	45	5
Mauritius ¹	1 273	1 249	952	627	40	0.4	11	7	1.5	10	74	14	- 1	19	15
Mayotte	240	497	752	640	47	2.8	32	2	4.1	10	79	5	- 0	42	6
Mozambique	27 978	65 544	127 648	36	32	2.8	40	12	5.5	21	55	99	- 8	45	5
Réunion	861	989	870	344	95	0.7	16	5	2.2	10	80	5	- 2	24	15
Rwanda	11 610	21 187	25 692	471	29	2.4	33	8	4.1	5	63	73	- 15	41	5
Seychelles	96	100	81	210	54	0.7	18	8	2.3	12	73	13	- 0	23	11
Somalia	10 787	27 030	58 311	17	40	2.4	44	12	6.6	14	55	131	- 75	47	4
South Sudan	12 340	25 855	41 752	20	19	4.1	37	12	5.2	11	55	122	165	42	5
Uganda	39 032	101 873	202 868	195	16	3.3	44	10	5.9	16	57	93	- 29	48	4
United Republic of Tanzania ²	53 470	137 136	299 133	60	32	3.2	40	7	5.2	16	64	51	- 47	45	5
Zambia	16 212	42 975	104 869	22	41	3.1	41	10	5.5	14	59	83	- 16	46	4
Zimbabwe	15 603	29 615	40 263	40	32	2.2	36	11	4.0	18	55	72	- 53	42	4

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population	
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over
				Mid-2015	2010-2015								2005-2015	Mid-2015	
Middle Africa	151 952	369 090	721 296	23	44	3.0	42	12	5.8	17	56	126	12	45	5
Angola	25 022	65 473	138 738	20	44	3.3	46	14	6.2	20	52	156	19	48	4
Cameroon	23 344	48 362	82 382	49	54	2.5	37	12	4.8	17	55	115	- 15	43	5
Central African Republic	4 900	8 782	12 515	8	40	2.0	34	15	4.4	16	50	151	2	39	6
Chad	14 037	35 131	68 927	11	22	3.3	46	14	6.3	18	51	155	17	48	4
Congo	4 620	10 732	22 015	14	65	2.6	37	9	5.0	17	61	75	- 1	43	6
Dem. Republic of the Congo	77 267	195 277	388 733	34	42	3.2	43	11	6.2	15	58	115	- 14	46	5
Equatorial Guinea	845	1 816	2 984	30	40	3.0	36	11	5.0	16	57	109	4	39	5
Gabon	1 725	3 164	4 466	7	87	2.2	31	9	4.0	19	64	62	1	37	7
São Tomé and Príncipe	190	353	538	198	65	2.2	35	7	4.7	13	66	63	- 1	43	4
Northern Africa	223 892	354 304	451 763	29	52	1.9	27	6	3.3	8	70	40	- 376	32	8
Algeria	39 667	56 461	61 060	17	71	1.9	25	5	2.9	2	74	36	- 50	29	9
Egypt	91 508	151 111	200 802	92	43	2.2	29	6	3.4	9	71	24	- 49	33	8
Libya	6 278	8 375	8 144	4	79	0.0	22	5	2.5	1	71	29	- 58	30	7
Morocco	34 378	43 696	40 888	77	60	1.4	21	6	2.6	7	74	32	- 89	27	10
Sudan	40 235	80 284	127 328	23	34	2.2	34	8	4.5	13	63	82	- 130	41	5
Tunisia	11 254	13 476	12 494	72	67	1.1	18	7	2.2	1	75	20	- 7	23	12
Western Sahara	573	901	1 047	2	81	2.2	19	6	2.2	5	68	46	7	26	5
Southern Africa	62 634	78 029	80 737	24	62	1.2	22	12	2.5	12	57	52	193	30	7
Botswana	2 262	3 389	3 681	4	57	2.0	26	8	2.9	8	64	40	4	32	6
Lesotho	2 135	2 987	3 548	70	27	1.2	29	15	3.3	18	50	82	- 4	36	6
Namibia	2 459	4 322	5 730	3	47	2.3	30	7	3.6	15	64	42	- 5	37	5
South Africa	54 490	65 540	65 696	45	65	1.1	21	12	2.4	11	57	51	200	29	8
Swaziland	1 287	1 792	2 082	75	21	1.5	30	14	3.4	17	49	92	- 1	37	6
Western Africa	353 224	797 877	1 555 840	58	45	2.7	40	12	5.5	16	55	111	- 160	44	5
Benin	10 880	22 549	35 544	96	44	2.7	37	10	4.9	13	59	108	4	42	5
Burkina Faso	18 106	42 789	80 990	66	30	2.9	41	10	5.6	15	58	108	- 25	46	4
Cabo Verde	521	707	680	129	66	1.2	22	6	2.4	19	73	24	- 4	30	7
Côte d'Ivoire	22 702	48 797	101 154	71	54	2.4	37	14	5.1	19	51	105	- 17	42	5
Gambia	1 991	4 981	8 896	197	60	3.2	43	9	5.8	14	60	83	- 3	46	4
Ghana	27 410	50 071	73 033	120	54	2.4	33	9	4.2	11	61	78	14	39	5
Guinea	12 609	27 486	49 049	51	37	2.7	38	10	5.1	21	58	101	- 7	43	5
Guinea-Bissau	1 844	3 564	5 489	66	49	2.4	38	12	5.0	14	55	152	- 4	41	5
Liberia	4 503	9 436	15 977	47	50	2.6	36	9	4.8	17	60	85	16	42	5
Mali	17 600	45 404	92 981	14	40	3.0	44	11	6.4	21	57	122	- 40	48	4

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population	
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over
				Mid-2015		2010-2015							2005-2015	Mid-2015	
Western Africa (continued)															
Mauritania	4 068	8 049	13 059	4	60	2.5	34	8	4.7	12	63	90	- 4	40	5
Niger	19 899	72 238	209 334	16	19	4.0	50	10	7.6	21	61	104	- 6	50	4
Nigeria	182 202	398 508	752 247	200	48	2.7	40	13	5.7	15	52	122	- 60	44	4
Saint Helena ³	4	4	3	10	39	-1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	15 129	36 223	75 042	79	44	3.1	39	7	5.2	12	66	54	- 27	44	5
Sierra Leone	6 453	11 392	14 489	89	40	2.2	37	14	4.8	18	50	134	4	42	4
Togo	7 305	15 681	27 873	134	40	2.7	36	9	4.7	13	59	86	- 2	42	4
Asia	4 393 296	5 266 848	4 888 653	142	48	1.0	18	7	2.2	7	72	39	- 1 765	24	12
Eastern Asia	1 612 287	1 566 759	1 176 865	139	60	0.5	12	7	1.6	2	77	13	- 220	17	17
China ⁴	1 376 049	1 348 056	1 004 392	147	56	0.5	12	7	1.6	2	75	14	- 400	17	15
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 288	8 148	7 924	6 941	100	0.8	10	6	1.2	1	84	3	19	12	22
China, Macao SAR ⁶	588	838	1 023	19 652	100	1.9	11	5	1.2	1	80	5	9	13	15
China, Taiwan Province of China	23 381	20 778	12 518	660	77	0.2	8	7	1.1	2	79	5	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	80	13	33
Mongolia	2 959	4 028	4 487	2	72	1.7	25	6	2.7	3	69	32	- 3	28	6
Republic of Korea	50 293	50 593	38 504	517	82	0.5	9	6	1.3	1	81	4	70	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	- 1 785	30	8
Central Asia	67 314	88 664	90 000	17	40	1.6	24	7	2.7	5	68	42	- 82	29	8
Kazakhstan	17 625	22 447	24 712	7	53	1.6	22	9	2.6	5	69	17	12	27	11
Kyrgyzstan	5 940	8 248	9 046	31	36	1.7	27	6	3.1	7	70	23	- 19	31	7
Tajikistan	8 482	14 288	18 559	61	27	2.2	31	6	3.6	7	69	51	- 18	35	5
Turkmenistan	5 374	6 555	5 606	11	50	1.3	21	8	2.3	4	65	60	- 8	28	7
Uzbekistan	29 893	37 126	32 077	70	36	1.5	23	7	2.5	4	68	53	- 49	29	7
Southern Asia	1 822 974	2 423 795	2 366 649	285	35	1.4	21	7	2.6	8	68	56	- 1 703	30	8
Afghanistan	32 527	55 955	57 638	50	27	3.0	36	9	5.1	13	60	99	- 20	44	4
Bangladesh	160 996	202 209	169 541	1 237	34	1.2	20	6	2.2	21	71	41	- 580	29	7
Bhutan	775	950	793	20	39	1.5	18	6	2.1	8	69	37	3	27	7
India	1 311 051	1 705 333	1 659 786	441	33	1.3	20	7	2.5	7	67	53	- 543	29	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	79 109	92 219	69 637	49	73	1.3	18	5	1.7	6	75	17	- 85	24	8
Maldives	364	494	438	1 212	46	1.8	22	4	2.2	2	76	11	- 0	27	7
Nepal	28 514	36 159	29 677	199	19	1.2	21	6	2.3	20	69	40	- 140	33	9
Pakistan	188 925	309 640	364 283	245	39	2.1	30	8	3.7	7	66	87	- 238	35	7
Sri Lanka	20 715	20 836	14 857	330	18	0.5	16	7	2.1	4	75	10	- 100	25	14

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population	
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over
					Mid-2015	2010-2015								2005-2015	Mid-2015
South-eastern Asia	633 490	792 139	769 404	146	48	1.2	19	7	2.4	10	70	30	- 701	27	9
Brunei Darussalam	423	546	489	80	77	1.5	17	3	1.9	5	78	5	0	23	8
Cambodia	15 578	22 545	23 928	88	21	1.6	25	6	2.7	11	68	35	- 45	32	7
Indonesia	257 564	322 237	313 648	142	54	1.3	21	7	2.5	11	69	30	- 182	28	8
Lao People's Dem. Republic	6 802	10 172	10 411	29	39	1.7	27	7	3.1	14	66	60	- 24	35	6
Malaysia ⁸	30 331	40 725	40 778	92	75	1.5	17	5	2.0	4	74	8	110	25	9
Myanmar	53 897	63 575	56 026	83	34	0.8	18	8	2.3	4	66	60	- 194	28	9
Philippines	100 699	148 260	168 618	338	44	1.6	24	7	3.0	12	68	30	- 253	32	7
Singapore	5 604	6 681	5 593	8 005	100	2.0	9	5	1.2	1	83	2	85	16	18
Thailand	67 959	62 452	41 604	133	50	0.4	11	8	1.5	13	74	13	- 76	18	16
Timor-Leste	1 185	2 162	3 234	80	33	2.3	39	7	5.9	7	68	56	- 15	42	7
Viet Nam	93 448	112 783	105 076	301	34	1.1	17	6	2.0	9	76	24	- 108	23	10
Western Asia	257 231	395 491	485 736	54	70	2.0	23	5	2.9	8	73	31	940	30	8
Armenia	3 018	2 729	1 793	106	63	0.4	13	9	1.6	7	74	16	- 15	18	16
Azerbaijan ⁹	9 754	10 963	9 636	118	55	1.4	21	7	2.3	10	71	47	- 11	22	10
Bahrain	1 377	1 822	1 602	1 812	89	1.8	15	2	2.1	3	76	9	35	21	4
Cyprus ¹⁰	1 165	1 402	1 386	126	67	1.1	12	7	1.5	2	80	5	8	17	18
Georgia ¹¹	4 000	3 483	2 438	58	54	-1.2	14	11	1.8	12	75	16	- 59	17	19
Iraq	36 423	83 652	163 905	84	69	3.3	35	5	4.6	12	69	38	9	41	5
Israel	8 064	12 610	17 285	373	92	1.7	21	5	3.1	2	82	4	29	28	16
Jordan	7 595	11 717	14 147	86	84	3.1	28	4	3.5	5	74	20	68	36	5
Kuwait	3 892	5 924	6 484	218	98	4.8	21	3	2.2	2	74	11	104	22	3
Lebanon	5 851	5 610	4 741	572	88	6.0	15	5	1.7	5	79	11	143	24	11
Oman	4 491	5 844	5 751	15	78	8.4	21	3	2.9	2	76	9	140	21	4
Qatar	2 235	3 205	3 170	193	99	4.7	12	1	2.1	2	78	8	122	16	2
Saudi Arabia	31 540	46 059	47 586	15	83	2.3	21	3	2.9	2	74	17	167	29	5
State of Palestine ¹²	4 668	9 791	15 516	775	75	2.8	33	4	4.3	11	73	24	- 13	40	5
Syrian Arab Republic	18 502	34 902	38 098	101	58	-2.3	24	6	3.0	9	70	21	- 366	37	6
Turkey	78 666	95 819	87 983	102	73	1.7	17	6	2.1	8	75	19	195	26	11
United Arab Emirates	9 157	12 789	13 389	110	86	1.9	11	2	1.8	5	77	7	390	14	2
Yemen	26 832	47 170	50 826	51	35	2.6	33	7	4.4	11	64	73	- 5	40	5
Europe	738 442	706 793	645 577	33	74	0.1	11	11	1.6	4	77	6	1 262	16	24
Eastern Europe	292 943	251 756	208 024	16	69	-0.1	12	13	1.6	6	72	9	274	16	22
Belarus	9 496	8 125	6 916	47	77	0.0	12	14	1.6	5	71	5	18	16	20
Bulgaria	7 150	5 154	3 406	66	74	-0.7	9	15	1.5	10	74	11	- 13	14	27

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population	
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over
				Mid-2015		2010-2015							2005-2015	Mid-2015	
Eastern Europe (continued)															
Czech Republic	10 543	9 965	8 774	136	73	0.1	10	10	1.5	3	78	3	28	15	25
Hungary	9 855	8 318	6 506	109	71	-0.3	9	13	1.3	6	75	6	13	15	25
Poland	38 612	33 136	22 289	126	61	0.0	10	10	1.4	4	77	5	- 7	15	23
Republic of Moldova ¹³	4 069	3 243	1 856	124	45	-0.1	11	11	1.3	8	71	13	- 6	16	17
Romania	19 511	15 207	10 700	85	55	-0.8	9	13	1.5	11	74	13	- 131	16	24
Russian Federation	143 457	128 599	117 445	9	74	0.0	13	14	1.7	5	70	10	328	17	20
Slovakia	5 426	4 892	3 732	113	54	0.1	11	10	1.4	6	76	6	1	15	21
Ukraine ¹⁴	44 824	35 117	26 400	77	70	-0.4	11	15	1.5	7	71	11	43	15	23
Northern Europe	102 358	117 563	128 679	60	81	0.5	12	9	1.9	4	80	5	331	18	23
Channel Islands ¹⁵	164	181	182	862	31	0.5	10	9	1.5	2	80	9	1	15	24
Denmark	5 669	6 299	6 838	134	88	0.4	10	10	1.7	1	80	4	18	17	25
Estonia	1 313	1 129	904	31	68	-0.3	11	12	1.6	4	77	4	- 3	16	25
Faeroe Islands	48	52	52	35	42	-0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland ¹⁶	5 503	5 752	5 857	18	84	0.5	11	10	1.7	2	81	3	18	16	27
Iceland	329	389	384	3	94	0.7	14	6	2.0	2	82	3	1	20	19
Ireland	4 688	5 789	6 372	68	63	0.3	15	6	2.0	2	81	4	6	22	18
Isle of Man	88	104	114	154	52	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1 971	1 593	1 278	32	67	-1.2	10	15	1.5	4	74	8	- 16	15	26
Lithuania	2 878	2 375	2 013	46	67	-1.6	10	15	1.6	4	73	5	- 31	15	25
Norway ¹⁷	5 211	6 658	7 845	14	80	1.3	12	8	1.8	2	81	3	41	18	22
Sweden	9 779	11 881	14 470	24	86	0.8	12	9	1.9	1	82	3	54	17	26
United Kingdom	64 716	75 361	82 370	267	83	0.6	13	9	1.9	4	80	5	242	18	23
Southern Europe	152 348	141 941	118 491	118	70	-0.1	9	10	1.4	3	81	4	265	15	26
Albania	2 897	2 710	1 755	106	57	0.0	13	7	1.8	7	77	16	- 34	19	18
Andorra	70	72	60	150	85	-3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 810	3 069	1 919	75	40	-0.1	9	10	1.3	3	76	9	0	13	22
Croatia	4 240	3 554	2 615	76	59	-0.4	10	12	1.5	3	77	5	- 4	15	26
Gibraltar	32	32	28	3 222	100	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 955	9 705	7 393	85	78	-0.4	9	10	1.3	2	81	4	- 6	15	27
Holy See ¹⁸	1	1	1	1 818	100	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	59 798	56 513	49 647	203	69	0.1	9	10	1.4	2	83	3	153	14	29
Malta	419	411	348	1 308	95	0.3	9	9	1.4	7	80	6	2	14	26
Montenegro	626	574	437	47	64	0.1	12	10	1.7	4	76	8	- 1	19	20
Portugal	10 350	9 216	7 407	113	63	-0.4	8	10	1.3	4	81	4	- 1	14	27

Country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)			Population density ⁱ	Percentage urban	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under-five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands)	Percentage of population		
	2015	2050	2100											Under age 15	60 or over	
				Mid-2015		2010-2015							2005-2015	Mid-2015		
Caribbean (continued)																
Puerto Rico	3 683	3 367	2 212	415	94	-0.1	12	8	1.6	15	79	7	- 24	19	20	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	56	68	63	214	32	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	185	207	168	303	19	0.8	16	7	1.9	16	75	15	0	23	13	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	109	77	281	51	0.0	16	7	2.0	15	73	21	- 1	25	11	
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	39	52	63	1 140	100	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1 360	1 291	984	265	8	0.5	15	9	1.8	8	70	31	- 2	21	14	
Turks and Caicos Islands	34	48	52	36	92	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States Virgin Islands	106	97	69	304	95	0.0	14	7	2.3	11	80	11	- 1	20	24	
Central America	172 740	228 925	216 959	70	74	1.4	20	5	2.4	17	76	25	- 206	29	9	
Belize	359	588	677	16	44	2.2	23	6	2.6	16	70	17	2	32	6	
Costa Rica	4 808	5 759	4 993	94	77	1.1	15	5	1.9	17	79	11	5	22	13	
El Salvador	6 127	6 390	4 420	296	67	0.3	18	7	2.0	20	73	20	- 53	27	11	
Guatemala	16 343	27 754	34 812	153	52	2.1	28	5	3.3	17	71	32	- 25	37	7	
Honduras	8 075	11 217	10 646	72	55	1.5	22	5	2.5	18	73	40	- 18	32	7	
Mexico	127 017	163 754	148 404	65	79	1.4	19	5	2.3	16	76	23	- 93	28	10	
Nicaragua	6 082	7 863	6 996	51	59	1.2	21	5	2.3	22	74	24	- 29	30	8	
Panama	3 929	5 599	6 012	53	67	1.6	20	5	2.5	17	77	20	5	27	11	
South America	418 447	507 223	464 003	24	83	1.0	17	6	2.0	17	74	25	- 139	25	12	
Argentina	43 417	55 445	58 572	16	92	1.0	18	8	2.3	14	76	16	- 5	25	15	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10 725	15 963	18 118	10	69	1.6	24	8	3.0	15	68	72	- 15	32	9	
Brazil	207 848	238 270	200 305	25	86	0.9	15	6	1.8	19	74	24	2	23	12	
Chile	17 948	21 601	19 744	24	90	1.1	13	5	1.8	14	81	12	34	20	16	
Colombia	48 229	54 927	45 321	43	76	1.0	16	6	1.9	15	74	25	- 29	24	11	
Ecuador	16 144	23 013	24 499	65	64	1.6	21	5	2.6	17	76	25	- 8	29	10	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	3	3	0	76	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Guiana	269	546	891	3	84	2.8	26	3	3.5	14	79	11	1	34	8	
Guyana	767	806	595	4	29	0.4	19	8	2.6	27	66	41	- 6	29	8	
Paraguay	6 639	8 895	8 665	17	60	1.3	22	6	2.6	14	73	35	- 20	30	9	
Peru	31 377	41 899	41 557	25	79	1.3	20	6	2.5	12	74	29	- 73	28	10	
Suriname	543	624	548	3	66	0.9	19	7	2.4	11	71	23	- 1	27	10	
Uruguay	3 432	3 667	3 258	20	95	0.3	14	9	2.0	15	77	15	- 8	21	19	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31 108	41 562	41 927	35	89	1.4	20	5	2.4	18	74	16	- 10	28	9	

Notes:

The designations employed in this publication and the material presented in it 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 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 by a particular country or area in the developing process.

The figures presented are from the medium 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 are also available in digital form and can be consulted at the Population Division's web site at www.unpopulation.org.

The data booklet also contains data from the *World Urbanization Prospects*; United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision. Executive Summary, Fact Sheets, Data Tables*.

Three dots (...) indicate that the data are not available or are not reported separately.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given refer to 1 July.

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.

An em dash (—) indicates that the value is zero (magnitude zero).

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed.

Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

(i) Population per square kilometer.

(ii) Per cent.

(iii) Births per 1,000 population.

(iv) Deaths per 1,000 population.

(v) Children per woman.

(vi) Among births to women aged 15-49.

(vii) Years.

(viii) Deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

(a) More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

(b) Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

(c) The group of least developed countries, as defined 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 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 2014 GNI per capita from the World Bank.

(f) The term “sub-Saharan Africa” is used to designate the countries of Africa excluding those of Northern Africa.

(1) Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

(2) Including Zanzibar.

(3) Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.

(4) For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.

(5) As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

(6) As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

(7) The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.

(8) Including Sabah and Sarawak.

(9) Including Nagorno-Karabakh.

(10) Refers to the whole country.

(11) Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

(12) Including East Jerusalem.

(13) Including Transnistria.

(14) Including Crimea.

(15) Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.

(16) Including Åland Islands.

(17) Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

(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) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

(25) Including Pitcairn.

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