

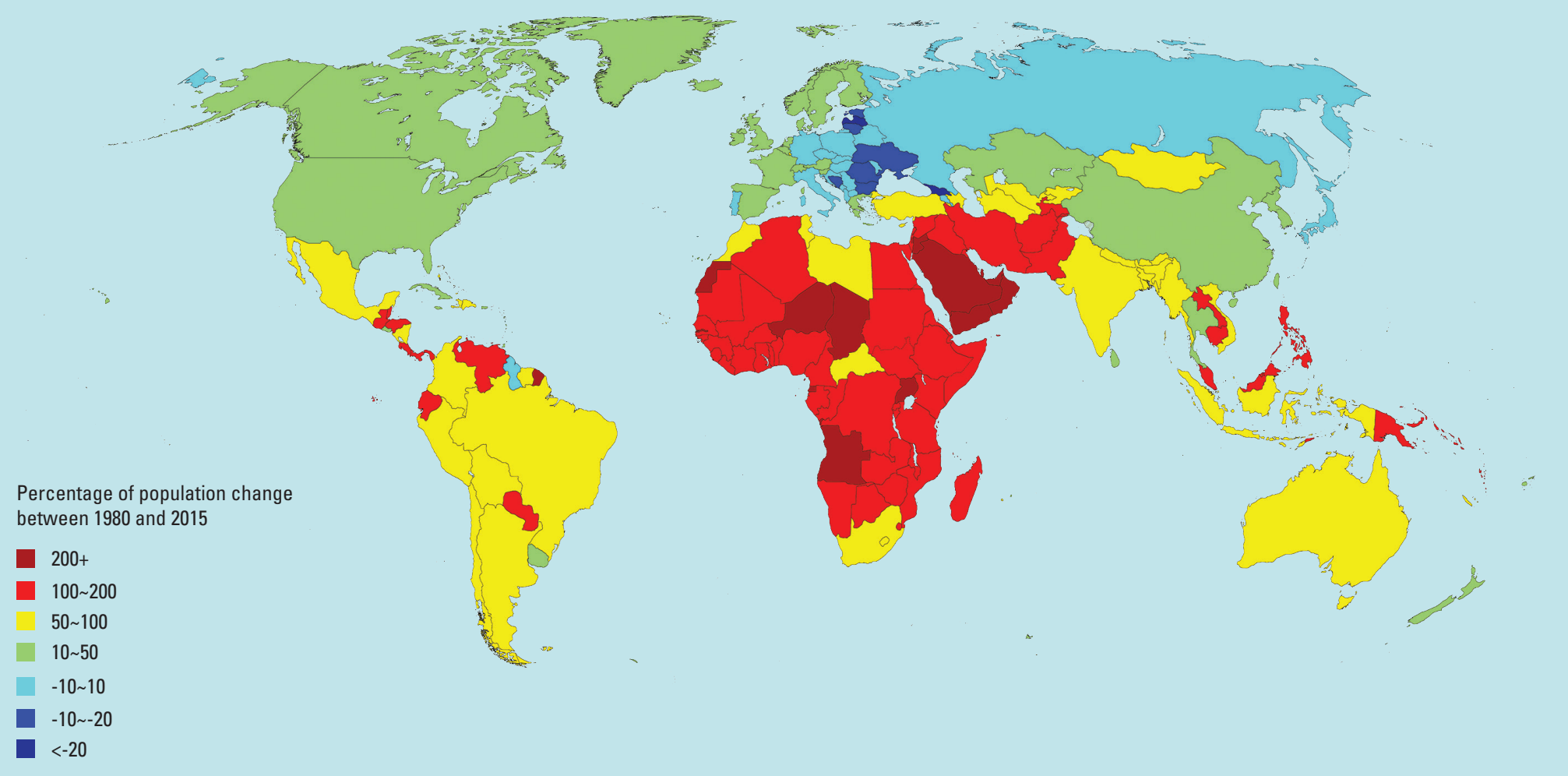


World Population 2017

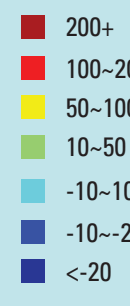
Region, subregion, country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Average annual rate of population change (per cent)	Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)	Crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 population)	Total fertility rate (live births per woman aged 15-49)	Percentage of births to women aged 15-49	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio
	2017	2050	2100	Mid-2017								2010-2015	2010-2015	
World	7 550 262	9 771 823	11 184 368	58	1.2	2.0	8	2.5	10	71	48	26	13	7
More developed regions^a	1 259 922	1 298 069	1 284 957	26	0.3	1.1	10	1.7	5	78	6	16	25	3
Less developed regions^b	6 290 340	8 473 754	9 899 411	78	1.4	2.1	7	2.7	10	69	53	28	10	8
Least developed countries^c	1 002 486	1 916 742	3 198 860	50	2.4	3.3	8	4.3	16	63	83	40	6	13
Other less developed countries^d	5 287 854	6 557 013	6 700 551	67	1.2	1.9	7	2.4	8	70	43	26	11	8
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 849 208	7 077 398	8 852 508	68	1.6	2.4	7	3.0	12	67	59	31	9	10
High-income countries^e	1 191 584	1 287 798	1 288 172	34	0.5	1.1	8	1.7	4	80	6	17	24	3
Middle-income countries^f	5 678 780	7 067 079	7 375 603	70	1.2	1.9	7	2.4	9	70	44	26	11	8
Upper-middle-income countries^g	2 623 856	2 790 496	2 937 021	45	0.8	1.5	7	1.8	7	74	18	21	15	6
Lower-middle-income countries^h	3 054 924	4 276 584	4 978 582	136	1.5	2.4	8	2.9	10	67	59	31	8	10
Low-income countriesⁱ	677 007	1 413 034	2 516 306	48	2.7	3.7	9	5.0	15	61	90	42	5	13
Sub-Saharan Africa^j	1 022 664	2 167 652	4 001 756	47	2.7	3.8	10	5.1	15	58	95	43	5	14
Africa	1 256 268	2 527 557	4 467 588	42	2.6	3.6	9	4.7	14	60	87	41	5	13
Eastern Africa	422 036	888 129	1 578 463	63	2.8	3.7	8	4.9	15	61	77	43	5	14
Burundi	10 864	25 762	54 514	423	3.0	4.3	12	6.0	4	56	123	45	4	17
Comoros	814	1 463	2 161	437	2.4	3.4	8	4.6	11	63	78	40	5	16
Djibouti	957	1 308	1 264	41	1.7	2.4	8	3.1	5	62	83	31	6	13
Eritrea	5 069	7 607	14 781	14 781	29.2	34	8	4.4	9	63	57	22	14	14
Ethiopia	104 957	190 670	249 530	105	2.6	3.4	8	4.6	13	64	68	41	5	13
Kenya	49 700	59 467	142 124	87	2.7	3.3	6	4.1	14	65	55	40	4	17
Madagascar	25 571	53 803	98 002	44	2.7	3.4	7	4.4	19	65	54	41	5	15
Malawi	18 622	41 705	75 711	198	2.9	3.8	8	4.9	21	61	85	44	4	14
Mauritius ¹	1 265	1 221	932	623	0.2	1.1	7	1.5	10	74	14	18	17	6
Mozambique	29 667	67 775	135 046	38	2.9	4.0	11	5.5	20	56	103	45	5	11
Reunion	877	1 014	938	351	0.8	1.7	6	2.4	11	80	5	24	16	5
Rwanda	12 208	21 866	28 185	495	2.5	3.4	7	4.2	5	65	40	5	16	5
Seychelles	95	97	80	206	0.5	1.8	8	2.4	12	73	13	22	13	7
Somalia	14 743	35 852	78 972	24	2.9	4.4	12	6.6	13	55	131	46	4	15
South Sudan	12 576	25 366	42 794	21	3.3	3.7	12	5.2	11	55	122	42	5	13
Uganda	42 863	105 698	213 758	215	3.1	4.4	9	5.9	16	59	92	48	3	18
United Republic of Tanzania ²	57 310	138 082	303 832	65	3.4	4.0	8	5.2	16	63	63	45	3	13
Zambia	17 094	41 001	94 410	23	3.0	3.9	9	5.2	14	60	80	45	4	17
Zimbabwe	16 330	29 659	40 687	43	2.3	3.6	10	4.0	18	58	67	41	4	16
Middle Africa	153 435	304 005	525 144	25	2.1	4.2	11	5.0	17	57	113	46	5	14
Angola	29 784	76 046	172 861	24	3.5	4.4	9	6.0	20	60	147	47	4	17
Cameroon	24 054	49 817	91 641	51	2.7	3.8	11	5.0	17	56	105	43	5	14
Central African Republic	4 659	8 851	14 055	7	0.4	3.7	15	5.1	17	49	150	43	5	11
Chad	14 900	33 636	61 691	12	3.3	4.5	14	6.3	22	52	147	47	4	16
Congo	5 261	11 510	23 577	15	2.6	3.7	8	4.9	16	63	67	42	5	13
Democratic Republic of the Congo	81 340	197 404	378 975	36	3.3	4.4	11	6.4	15	58	115	46	5	13
Equatorial Guinea	1 268	2 845	4 741	45	4.2	3.6	11	5.0	19	57	109	37	4	18
Gabon	2 025	3 516	4 996	8	3.3	3.1	8	4.0	17	64	58	36	6	11
Sao Tome and Principe	204	280	607	213	2.2	3.6	7	4.7	15	66	63	43	4	15
Northern Africa	41 318	359 053	465 313	17	2.0	2.5	5	3.0	2	75	32	29	9	10
Algeria	34 208	57 437	62 556	17	2.0	2.5	5	3.0	2	75	32	29	9	10
Egypt	97 553	153 433	198 748	98	2.2	2.8	6	3.4	9	71	24	33	8	10
Libya	6 375	8 124	7 431	4	0.2	2.1	5	2.4	1	71	29	28	7	13
Morocco	35 740	45 660	43 840	80	1.4	2.1	5	2.6	7	75	33	27	11	9
Sudan	40 533	80 386	138 648	23	2.3	3.4	8	4.8	12	64	74	41	5	13
Tunisia	11 532	13 884	13 321	74	1.2	1.6	6	2.3	2	75	20	24	12	8
Western Sahara	553	982	1 287	2	1.8	2.2	5	2.6	6	68	42	28	5	22
Southern Africa	65 143	65 800	92 458	25	1.4	2.3	11	2.6	12	59	49	30	8	11
Botswana	2 282	3 421	3 724	18	2.4	2.4	8	2.9	9	63	31	6	14	4
Lesotho	2 233	3 203	3 905	74	1.3	2.9	14	3.3	18	53	80	35	7	11
Namibia	2 534	4 339	5 835	3	2.2	3.0	8	3.6	15	62	45	37	5	14
South Africa	56 717	72 755	76 488	47	1.4	2.2	11	2.6	11	59	47	29	8	11
Swaziland	1 367	2 081	2 457	19	1.8	3.0	11	3.3	17	55	75	37	5	15
Western Africa	371 990	809 719	1 577 690	61	2.7	4.0	12	5.5	16	55	111	44	5	15
Benin	11 176	23 930	44 325	99	2.8	3.8	10	5.2	13	60	106	43	5	13
Burkina Faso	19 193	43 207	81 723	70	3.0	4.1	10	5.6	15	59	100	45	4	17
Cabo Verde	546	734	134	136	1.2	2.2	6	2.5	20	72	27	30	7	12
Cote d'Ivoire	24 295	51 375	103 564	76	2.5	3.4	11	5.2	10	52	101	42	5	16
Gambia	2 101	4 562	7 180	208	3.1	4.1	9	5.6	12	60	75	45	1	10
Ghana	28 834	51 270	76 755	127	2.4	3.3	9	4.2	11	62	68	39	5	14
Guinea	12 717	26 852	48 327	52	2.3	3.7	10	5.1	21	58	102	42	5	14
Guinea-Bissau	1 861	3 603	5 901	66	2.6	3.8	11	4.9	14	56	134	41	5	15
Liberia	4 732	9 804	17 801	49	2.6	3.6	9	4.8	19	61	80	42	5	15
Mali	18 542	44 020	83 207	15	2.9	4.5	12	6.4	21	56	125	48	4	16
Mauritania	4 420	8 965	15 519	4	2.9	3.6	8	4.9	12	63	93	40	5	15
Niger	21 477	68 454	152 187	17	3.8	4.9	11	7.4	21	59	119	50	4	14
Nigeria	190 886	410 638	793 942	214	4.0	4.1	14	5.7	15	52	122	44	4	16
Saint Helena ³	4	4	4	10	-0.7
Senegal	15 851	34 031	64 806	82	3.0	3.8	7	5.0	12	66	55	43	5	15
Sierra Leone	7 557	12 972	16 491	105	2.3	3.7	14	4.8	19	50	134	42	4	17
Togo	7 798	15 298	25 247	143	2.6	3.6	9	4.7	13	59	84	42	5	16
Asia	4 504 428	5 256 927	4 780 485	145	1.0	1.8	7	2.2	7	72	38	24	12	7
Eastern Asia	1 648 165	1 586 491	1 198 265	143	0.5	1.2	7	1.6	2	77	13	17	18	5
China ⁴	1 409 517	1 364 457	1 020 665	150	0.5	1.3	7	1.6	2	76	14	18	16	6
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 365	8 253	8 299	7 014	0.6	1.0	6	1.2	1	83	3	11	23	4
China, Macao SAR ⁶	6 623	8 076	1 052	20 822	2.3	1.1	4	1.2	1	83	4	13	11	4
China, Taiwan Province of China	23 626	22 771	16 887	667	0.3	0.9	7	1.1	2	79	5	13	20	5
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	25 491	26 809	23 581	212	0.5	1.4	9	2.0	0	71	24	21	13	7
Japan	127 844	108 794	84 532	350	-0									

Estimated population growth, 1980-2015

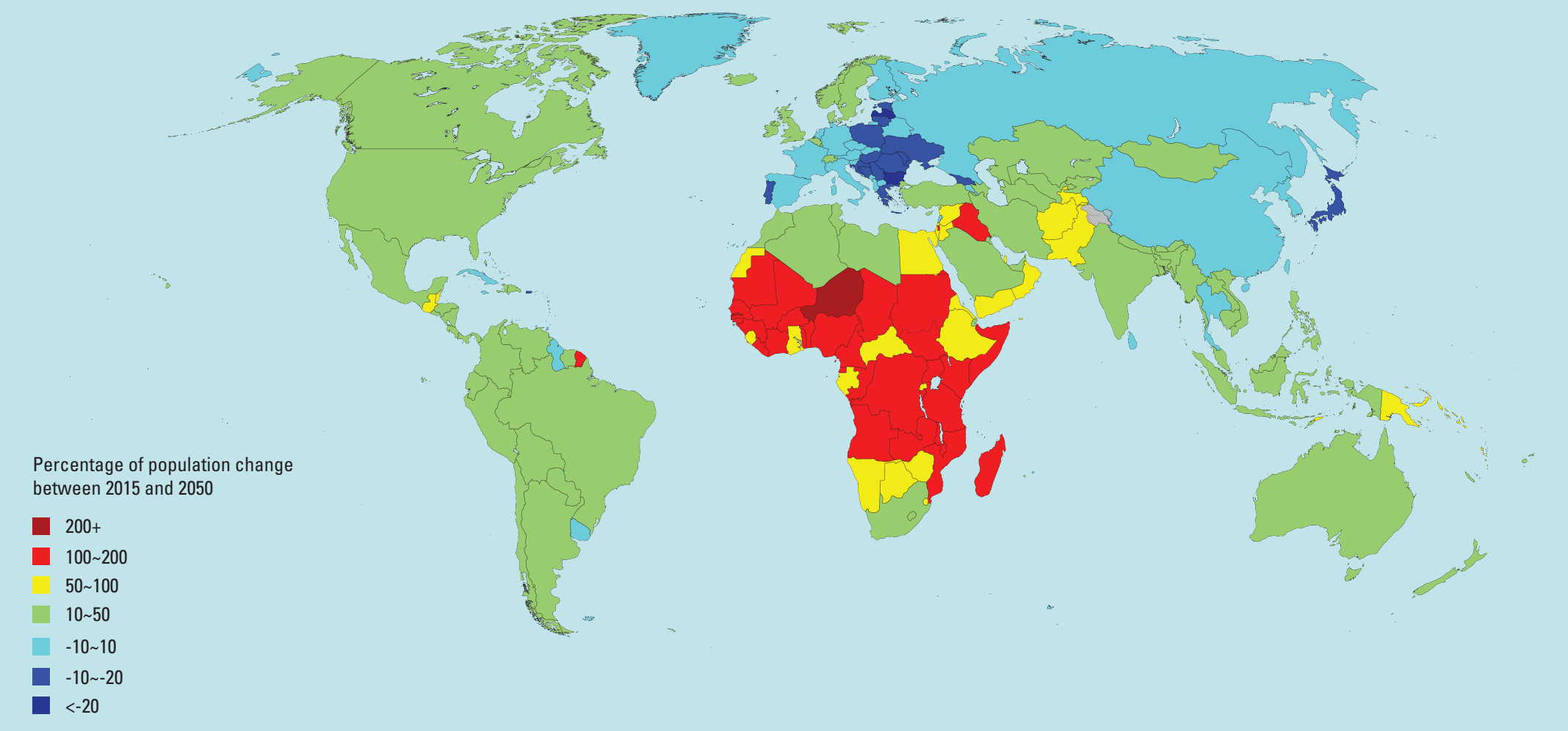
Projected population growth, 2015-2050



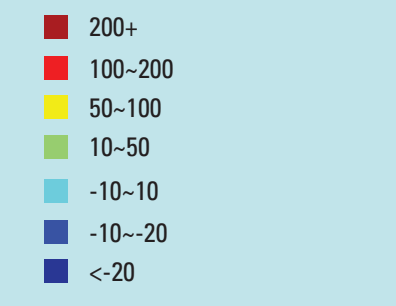
Percentage of population change between 1980 and 2015



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 or boundaries. 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. 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).



Percentage of population change between 2015 and 2050



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World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision

KEY FINDINGS

- 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 cent was aged 60 or over, and 2 per cent was aged 80 or over.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Although the populations of all countries are expected to grow older within the foreseeable 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

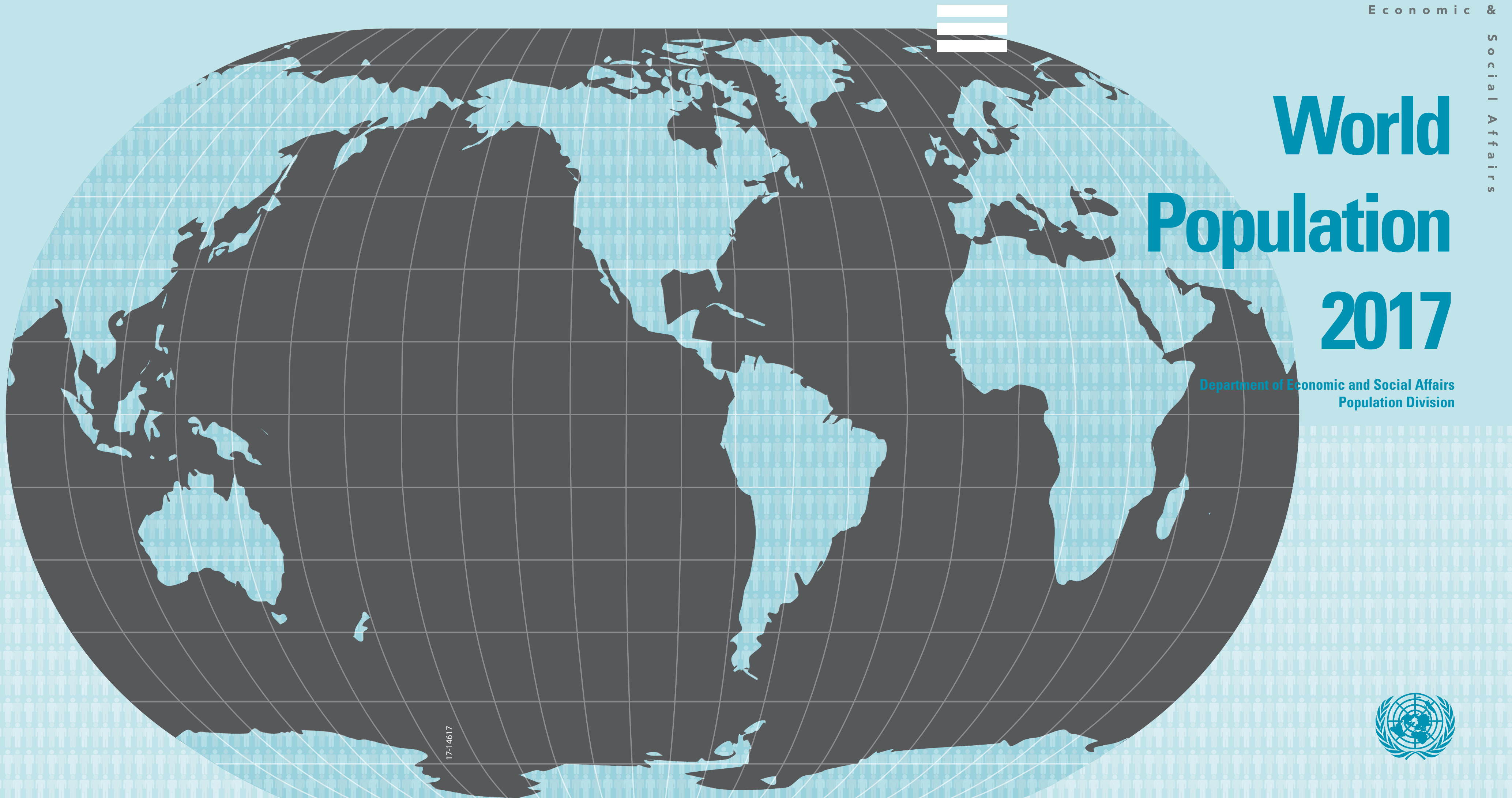
- the average level of life expectancy was 70 years in 2010-2015. The gap in life expectancy at birth between the least developed countries and other developing countries narrowed from 11 years in 2000-2005 to 8 years in 2010-2015. Although differences in life expectancy across regions and income groups are projected to persist in future years, such differences are expected to diminish significantly by 2045-2050.
- 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 under-five 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.
- 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.
- Several Eastern European countries experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth in the late 1990s 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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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