



Economic & Social Affairs

World Population Prospects



United Nations

Data Booklet

2017 REVISION

World Population Prospects 2017

Population statistics are an essential tool for development planning. The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has recognized the need for high-quality, timely and reliable data, including demographic statistics, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in all countries in the world. In particular, *SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*, calls for the enhancement of the evidence base to measure progress towards the achievement of its goals and targets. This data booklet presents key population indicators at the global and regional levels, and highlights current and future patterns and trends of fertility, mortality and international migration. Data presented in this booklet are based on the *2017 Revision of the World Population Prospects*, the latest global demographic estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The *2017 Revision* provides a comprehensive set of demographic data and indicators to assess population trends at the global, regional and national levels and to calculate many other key indicators commonly used by the United Nations system.

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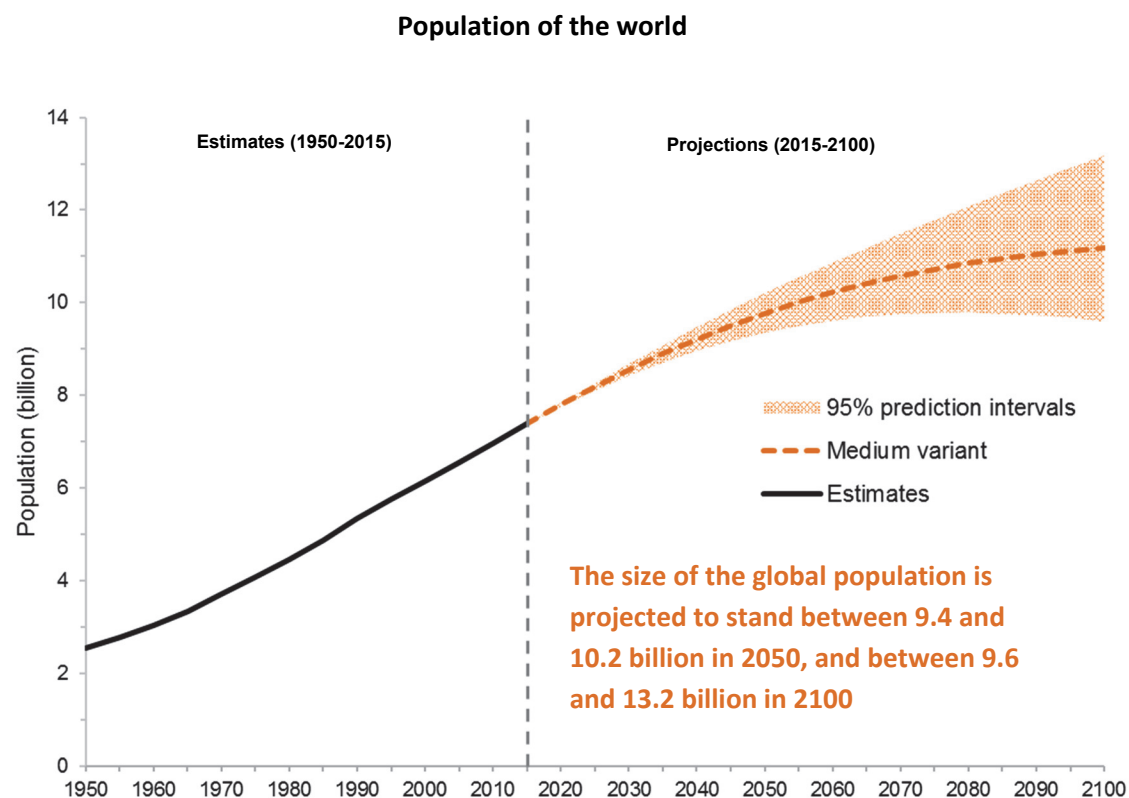


Close to 7.6 billion people on Earth today; about one billion more in 2030

According to the results of the *2017 Revision*, the world's population numbered nearly 7.6 billion as of mid-2017, implying that the world has added approximately one billion people over the last twelve years. The growth of the world's population has slowed down in the recent past. Ten years ago, the world's population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year; today, it is growing by 1.10 per cent per year, yielding an additional 83 million people annually. Based on the projection assumptions made in the *2017 Revision*, the growth of the world's population is expected to slow down even further in the future, and the population is projected to reach about 8.6 billion in 2030.

As the projection horizon extends, the projection results become increasingly uncertain. In this *Revision*, projection uncertainties are expressed using prediction intervals around the medium variant projection. With a certainty of 95 percent, the size of the global population will stand 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. Although a continued increase of the global population is considered the most likely outcome, there is roughly a 27 per cent chance that the world's population could stabilize or even begin to fall sometime before 2100.

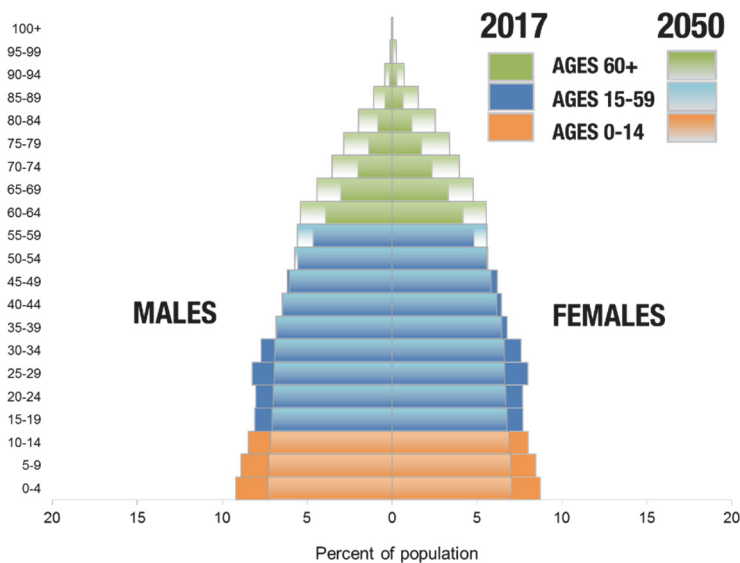
i There is inherent uncertainty in population projections, which is increasing over time. To account for the uncertainty, statistical procedures are applied to the population projections which indicate a lower and an upper limit, between which the population, with a probability of 95 percent, is predicted to lie. The middle of this interval, the medium variant of the World Population Prospects, is considered the most likely trend of population change.



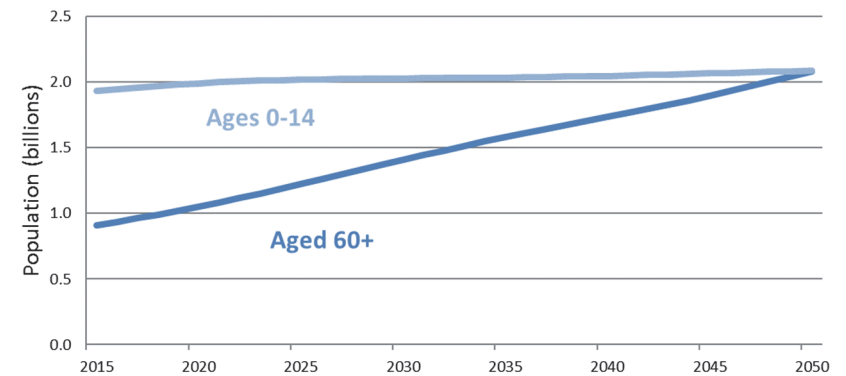
Number of children in the world to stabilize; number of older people to double by 2050

The global population is ageing as fertility declines and life expectancy increases. In 2017, more than half of the global population is composed of adults between 15 and 59 years of age (61 per cent), while children under 15 years of age represent roughly one quarter (26 per cent). Older persons aged 60 or over account for just over one eighth of the world's inhabitants (13 per cent); however, this age group is growing faster than all younger age groups. Hence, the number of older people is likely to double by 2050. The size of the population under age 15 is expected to stay relatively stable throughout the century at about 2 billion.

Distribution of the world's population by age and sex



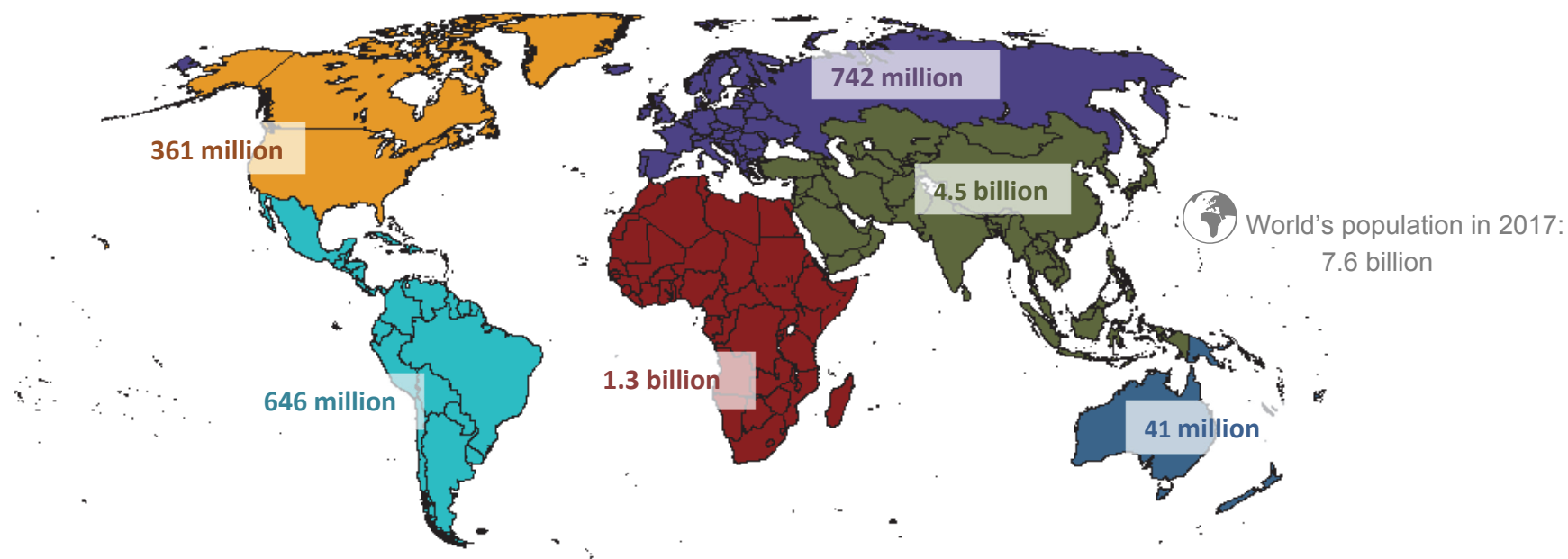
The world's younger and older populations, 2017-2050



If today's number of people were split in half according to the age distribution of the world's population (at the median age), one group would bring together all persons younger than 30 years of age, while the other would include everyone aged 30 years or older. At the global level, the numbers of men and women are roughly equal; currently, in 2017, there are 102 men for every 100 women (data not shown). The sex distribution of the population is projected to change only slightly by 2050, to a ratio of 101 men for every 100 women.

The world's regions vary considerably in population size and density

Distribution of the world's population by region, 2017

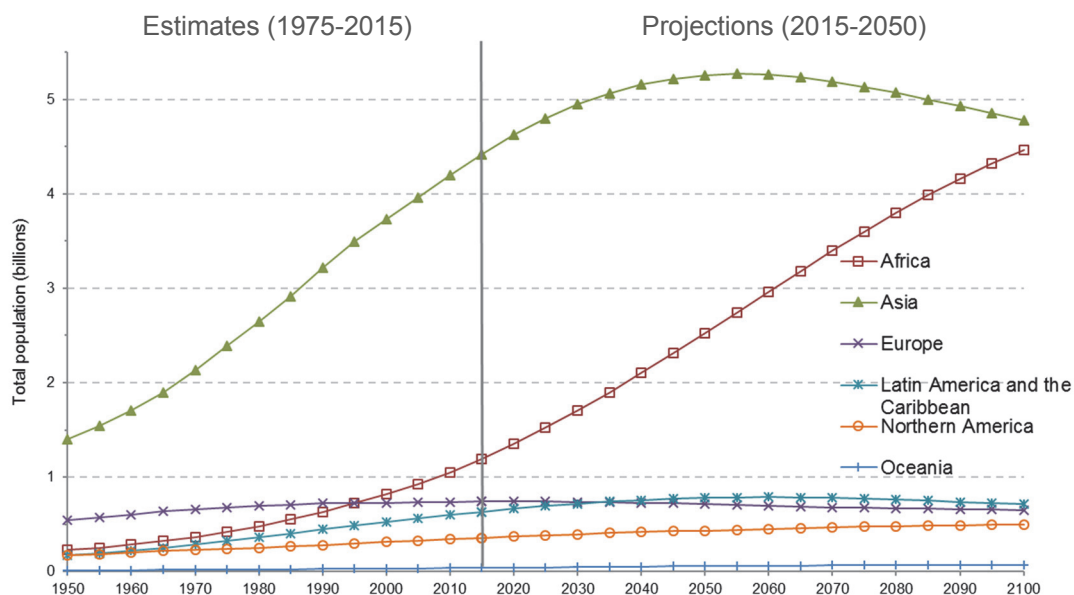


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Asia and Africa, the most populous regions of the world, account for more than three-quarters of the global population. Asia alone holds almost 60 per cent of the global population and includes the two most populous countries of the world, China (1.4 billion) and India (1.3 billion). It is also the region with the highest population density in the world. Africa and Europe are home to 17 per cent and 10 per cent of today's global dwellers, respectively, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (9 per cent). The two least populous regions, Northern America and Oceania, are together home to only 5 per cent of the world's population and also have the lowest population densities.

Region	Population (millions)	Percentage distribution (%)	Population density
			(per square kilometer)
2017			
World	7 550	100.0	58
Africa	1 256	16.6	42
Asia	4 504	59.7	145
Europe	742	9.8	34
Latin America and the Caribbean	646	8.6	32
Northern America	361	4.8	19
Oceania	41	0.5	5

Levels and trends of the world's population by region



Based on the medium-variant projection, the world's population is expected to increase by 2.2 billion people between 2017 and 2050, reaching 9.8 billion people in 2050. It is expected that half of the population growth will occur in Africa. Asia is expected to be the second largest contributor to this future growth, adding just over 750 million people during the same span. Africa and Asia will be followed by Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, where growth is projected to be much more modest. Europe is the only region projected to have a smaller population in 2050 than in 2017. Beyond 2050, Africa will be the main contributor to global population growth.

Ten countries with the largest populations, 2017 and 2050

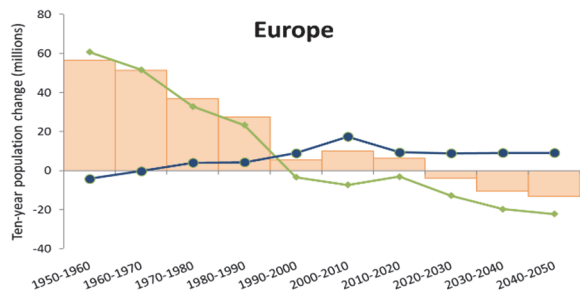
Rank	Country	2017 population (millions)	Country	2050 population (millions)
1	China	1 410	India	1 659
2	India	1 339	China	1 364
3	United States of America	324	Nigeria	411
4	Indonesia	264	United States of America	390
5	Brazil	209	Indonesia	322
6	Pakistan	197	Pakistan	307
7	Nigeria	191	Brazil	233
8	Bangladesh	165	Bangladesh	202
9	Russian Federation	144	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	197
10	Mexico	129	Ethiopia	191

Among the ten most populous countries of the world today, one is in Africa (Nigeria), five are in Asia (Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan), two are in Latin America (Brazil and Mexico), one is in Northern America (United States of America), and one is in Europe (the Russian Federation). Amongst these, Nigeria's population, currently the seventh largest in the world, is growing the most rapidly and is projected to surpass that of the United States shortly before 2050. In 2050, the populations in six of the ten largest countries are expected to exceed 300 million: China, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and United States of America (in alphabetical order).

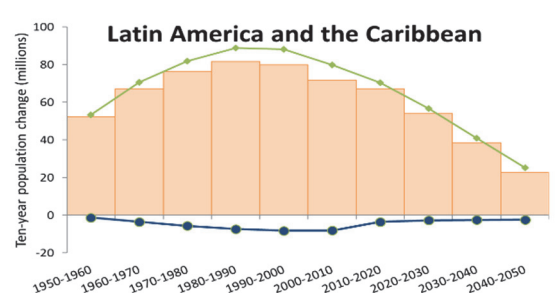
The contribution of net international migration to population growth varies by regions

Populations may increase or decrease based on the number of births and deaths, as well as on the inflow and outflow of migrants. In most countries, international migration plays a smaller role in the overall population change than births and deaths. However, in some cases the contribution of international migration to the change in population size or distribution is quite significant, in particular for countries and regions where the number of migrants who depart or arrive, including refugees, is relatively large compared to the size of the sending or receiving population.

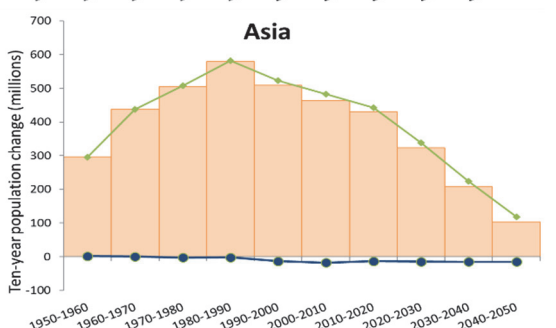
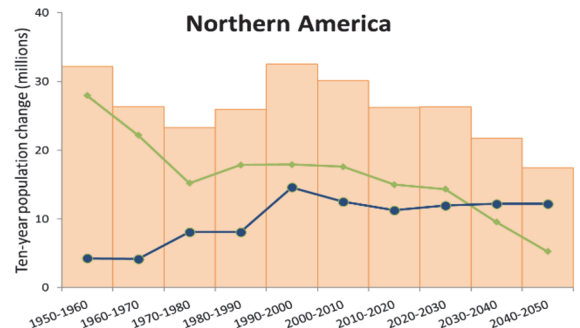
International migration has contributed to population growth in some regions...



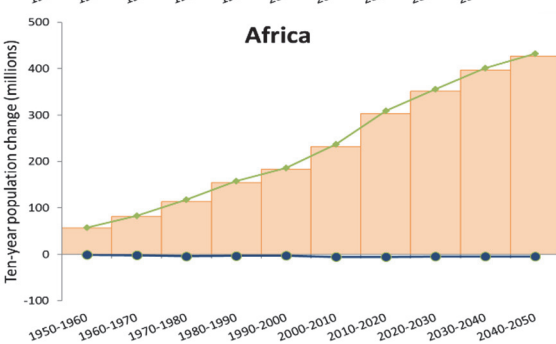
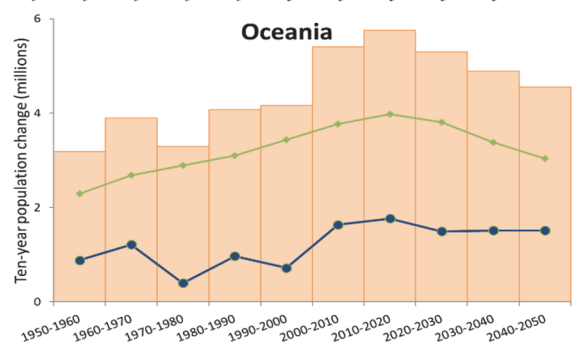
... while it has had a small or negative impact on population growth in other regions



In Europe, Northern America and Oceania, the net inflow of migrants has contributed to population growth since 1950, while the excess of births over deaths has become less important. In Europe, deaths exceeded births in 1990-2000, and since then, the net inflow of migrants has offset population decline. After 2020, however, and despite a projected net inflow of migrants, the surplus of deaths over births is projected to dominate population change, leading to population decline in Europe.



In other regions of the world, populations grew primarily due to a surplus of births over deaths. In Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, the difference between births and deaths counter-weighted the net outflow of migrants, and will remain the major factor behind future population growth in these regions. For the foreseeable future, large and persistent economic and demographic asymmetries between countries or regions are likely to remain key drivers of international migration.



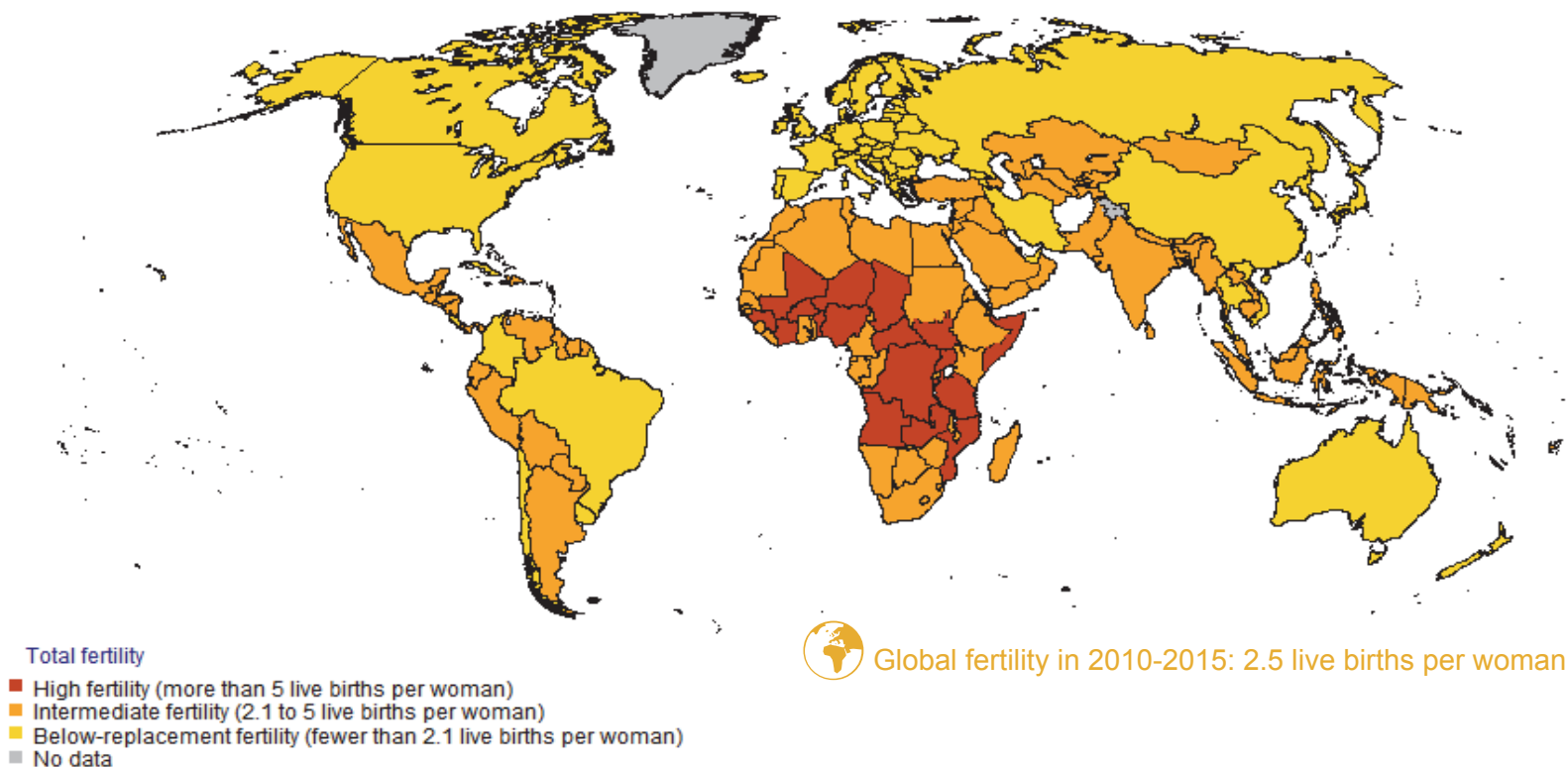
Total population change
 Natural increase (births - deaths)
 Net migration (inflow - outflow)

These graphs show the two main components of population change: the difference between the number of births and deaths, and the difference between the inflow and outflow of migrants.

Most people are living in countries with low or intermediate fertility levels

In recent decades, many countries have experienced a reduction in the number of births per woman. In 2010-2015, the total fertility at the global level was estimated at 2.5 live births per woman. During this period, almost half of the world's population (46 per cent) lived in countries with intermediate fertility levels (between 2.1 and 5 live births per woman). These countries are found in many regions, with the most populous being India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mexico and the Philippines (in order of population size). Another significant proportion of the world's population (also 46 per cent) lived in countries with a fertility level below 2.1 births per woman. When fertility falls below the threshold of about 2.1 live births per woman, the number of births is insufficient to replace the parents' generation, a situation known as below-replacement fertility. The most populous low-fertility countries are China, the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan and Viet Nam.

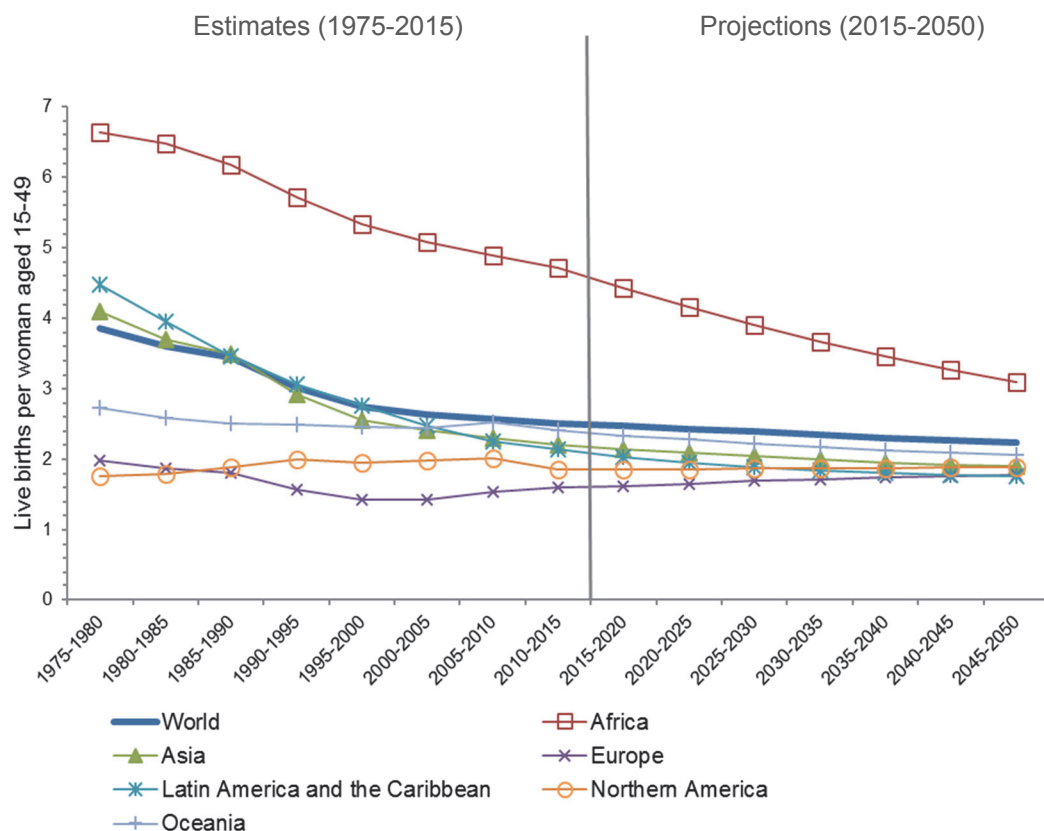
Total fertility in 2010-2015 (live births per woman)



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Among the regions of the world, fertility levels were the highest in Africa, with 4.7 live births per woman in 2010-2015, and lowest in Europe and Northern America, where total fertility was lower than 2 births per woman. Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced the sharpest fertility decline over the past three decades, and fertility levels are now close to the replacement level of 2.1 live births per woman. In Oceania, total fertility has changed little in the past two decades, while it has increased slightly in Europe, from 1.4 in 1995-2000 to 1.5 in 2010-2015.

Total fertility by region



The future path of fertility will be the primary determinant of population growth in most parts of the world. By the middle of the century (in 2045-2050), most of the world's population (around 70 per cent) will be living in countries with low levels of fertility, where women bear fewer than 2.1 children on average. No country is expected to experience fertility greater than 5 births per woman in 2045-2050.

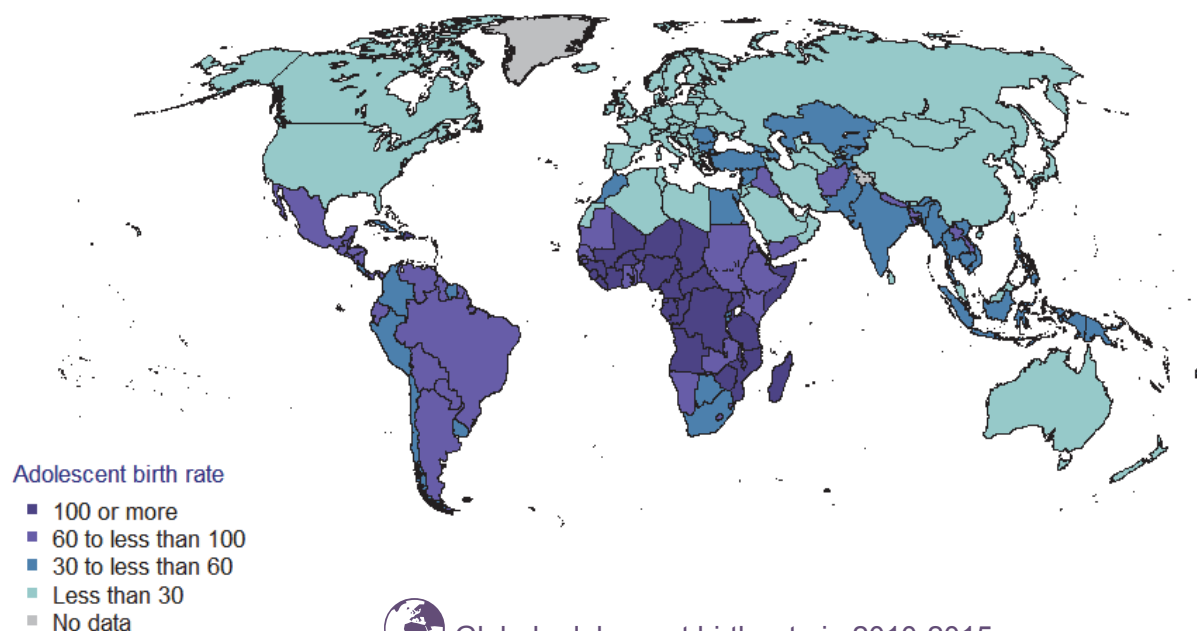
Among regions, the largest reductions in fertility are projected to occur in Africa, while the global average is projected to fall from 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to around 2.2 in 2045-2050.

The 2017 *Revision* assumes a decline of fertility in high and intermediate fertility countries. To achieve substantial reductions in fertility in countries where large families are still prevalent, especially in the least developed countries, it will be essential to support continued improvements in access to reproductive health care services, including family planning, with a focus on enabling women and couples to achieve their desired family size.

Globally, adolescent birth rates have declined though they remain high in some countries

Adolescent childbearing under the age of 20 remains a topic of concern for many countries, since it can have adverse health and social consequences both for young mothers and for their children. In about one third of countries (68 countries), the adolescent birth rate was above 60 per 1,000 women aged 15-19 in 2010-2015. Twenty-five countries had a rate of 100 per 1,000 or higher.

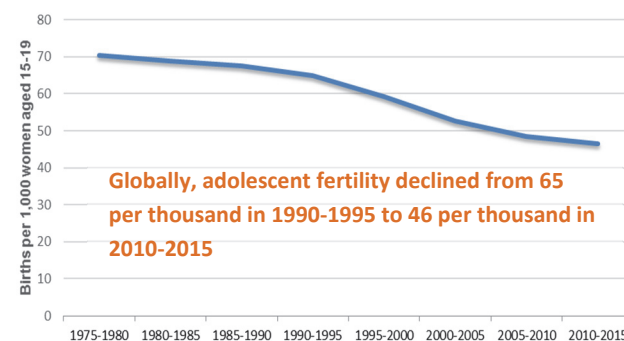
Adolescent birth rate in 2010-2015 (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)



Global adolescent birth rate in 2010-2015:
46 births per 1,000 women

High adolescent fertility persists in Africa, where the adolescent birth rate was 99 per 1,000 women in 2010-2015. Latin America and the Caribbean had the second highest rate, at 67 per 1,000 women. Latin America and the Caribbean is the region where fertility of adolescent mothers contributed the most to total fertility, accounting for 16 per cent of the total fertility in 2010-2015.

Global adolescent birth rate, 1975-1980 – 2010-2015



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The adolescent birth rate is the number of births to women aged 15-19, per 1,000 women in the same age group.

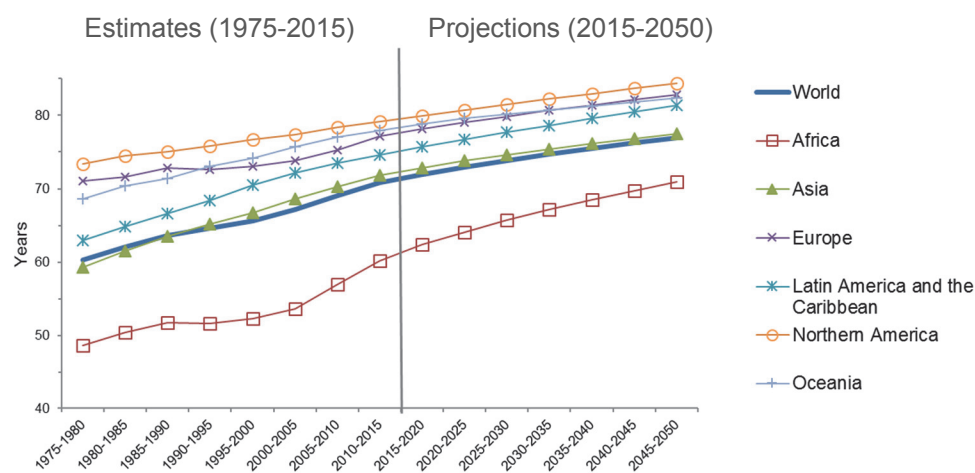
Survival prospects are improving across the world, but differences remain

Significant gains in reducing mortality have been achieved in recent years. Globally, life expectancy at birth rose by about 4 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, from 67 to 71 years. Despite these gains, large inequalities in life expectancy persist between poorer and richer areas of the world. Life expectancy in Africa stood at 60 years in 2010-2015, compared to 79 years in Northern America. Life expectancy now exceeds 80 years in some high-income countries, whereas for several African countries it remains below 60 years. Globally, life expectancy is projected to rise to 77 years in 2045-2050, and eventually to 83 years in 2095-2100.

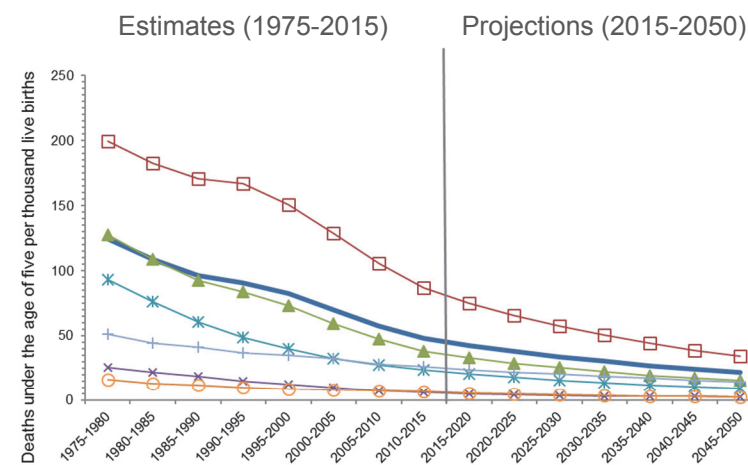
In some parts of the world, the gains in life expectancy at birth are primarily driven by improved survival at young ages, particularly between birth and age 5. Between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, deaths among children under age 5 fell from an estimated 70 to 48 per 1,000 live births, or about 30 per cent in one decade. Absolute declines were especially large in Sub-Saharan Africa (from 141 to 95 per 1,000) and in the least developed countries (from 123 to 83 per 1,000).

Although differences in life expectancy and child mortality across regions are projected to persist in the future, such differences are expected to diminish somewhat in the coming decades.

Life expectancy at birth by region



Child mortality rate by region

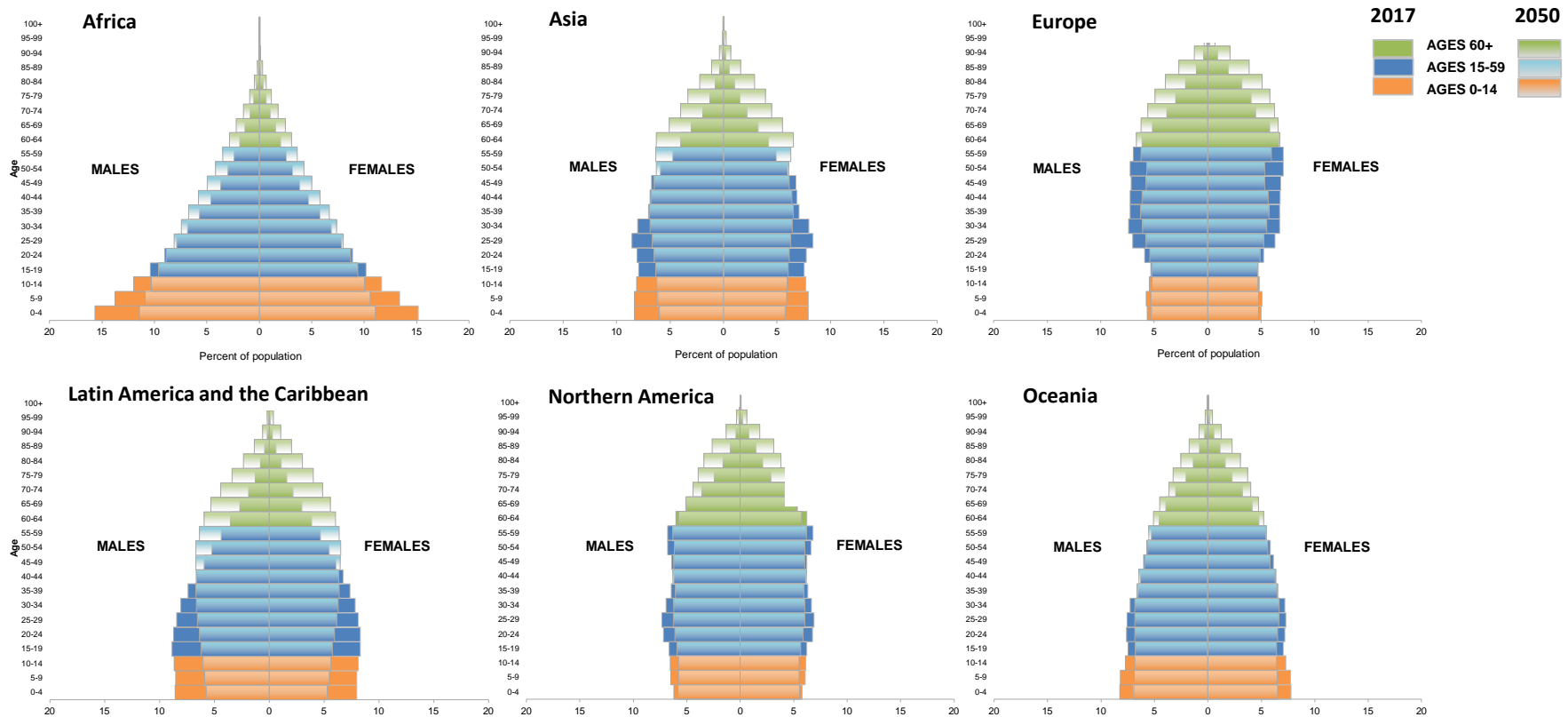


The reduction of under-five mortality has received intensive global attention as part of Millennium Development Goal 4 and Sustainable Development Goal 3. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for ending preventable deaths of newborns and of all children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce under-five mortality to no more than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030.

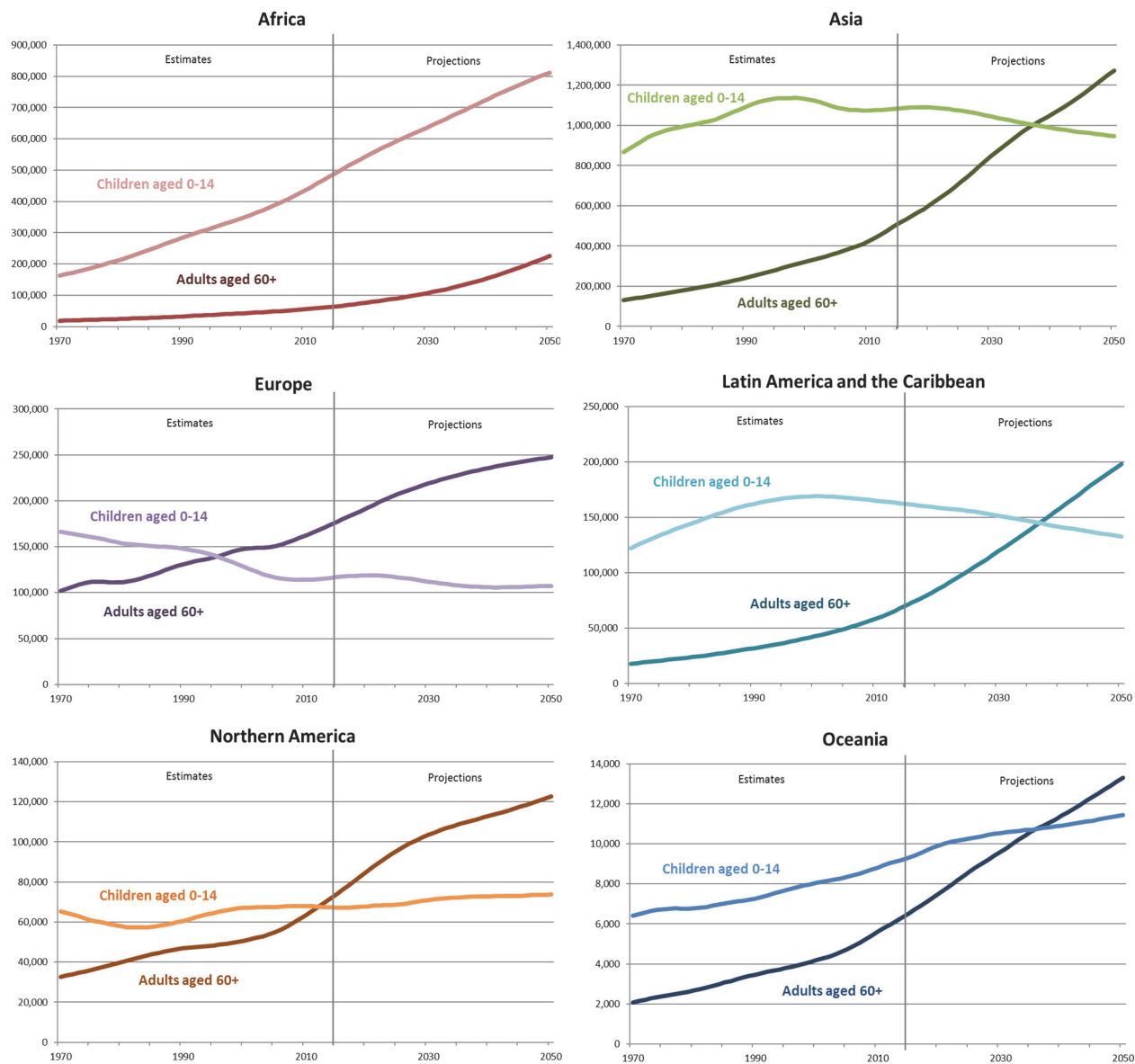
Shifts in fertility and mortality are reshaping population age distributions

As fertility declines and life expectancy rises, the proportion of the population at older ages rises as well. This phenomenon, known as population ageing, is occurring throughout the world. Populations in many regions are still comparatively young. In Africa, children under age 15 account for 41 per cent of the population in 2017 and young persons aged 15 to 24 account for an additional 19 per cent. Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia, which have experienced greater declines in fertility, have smaller percentages of children (25 and 24 per cent, respectively) but similar percentages of youth (17 and 16 per cent, respectively). In total, these three regions are home to 1.8 billion children and 1.1 billion young persons in 2017. The population aged 60 or over is growing faster than all younger age groups. Currently, Europe has the greatest percentage of population aged 60 or over (25 per cent).

Distribution of the population by age and sex, 2017 and 2050



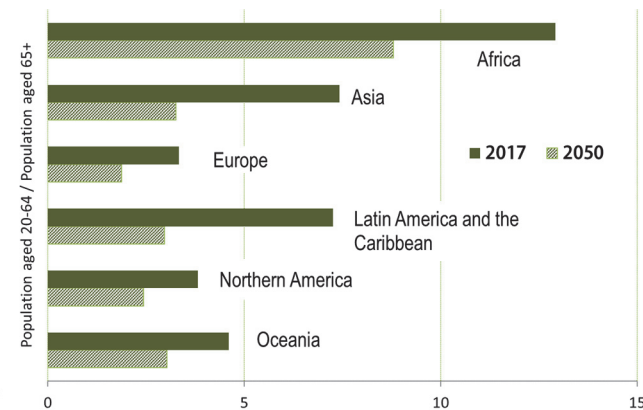
Population aged 0-14 and 60 or over, 1970-2050



As population ageing advances, age structures are expected to change significantly over the next decades. By 2050, in all regions of the world except Africa, nearly a quarter of the population will be 60 years of age or older. The number of children 14 years and younger is projected to decrease by more than 10 per cent in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, and by 9 per cent in Europe, between 2017 and 2050.

The potential support ratio, or the number of adults aged 20-64 per every person of 65 years and older, varies across regions. The ratio is the highest in Africa, with a value of almost 13 as compared to 3 in Europe. By 2050, all regions except Africa are expected to have ratios of 3 or below. The sharpest relative decreases between 2017 and 2050 will occur in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Potential support ratio by region, 2017 and 2050



Region, subregion, country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density ⁱ	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility rate ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands) 2005-2015	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio ^{ix}
	2017	2030	2050	2100										Under age 15	60 or older	
	Mid-2017	2010-2015										Mid-2017				
World	7 550 262	8 551 199	9 771 823	11 184 368	58	1.2	20	8	2.5	10	71	48	—	26	13	7
More developed regions^a	1 259 922	1 289 937	1 298 069	1 284 957	26	0.3	11	10	1.7	5	78	6	2 758	16	25	3
Less developed regions^b	6 290 340	7 261 262	8 473 754	9 899 411	78	1.4	21	7	2.7	10	69	53	- 2 758	28	10	8
Least developed countries ^c	1 002 486	1 334 196	1 916 742	3 198 860	50	2.4	33	8	4.3	16	63	83	- 1 530	40	6	13
Other less developed countries ^d	5 287 854	5 927 066	6 557 013	6 700 551	87	1.2	19	7	2.4	8	70	43	- 1 228	26	11	8
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 849 208	5 787 196	7 077 398	8 852 508	68	1.6	24	7	3.0	12	67	59	- 2 416	31	9	10
High-income countries^e	1 191 584	1 249 896	1 287 798	1 288 172	34	0.5	11	8	1.7	4	80	6	3 831	17	24	3
Middle-income countries^e	5 678 780	6 362 054	7 067 079	7 375 603	70	1.2	19	7	2.4	9	70	44	- 3 308	26	11	8
Upper-middle-income countries ^e	2 623 856	2 767 247	2 790 496	2 397 021	45	0.8	15	7	1.8	7	74	18	- 106	21	15	6
Lower-middle-income countries ^e	3 054 924	3 594 807	4 276 584	4 978 582	136	1.5	24	8	2.9	10	67	59	- 3 201	31	8	10
Low-income countries^e	677 007	935 905	1 413 034	2 516 036	48	2.7	37	9	5.0	15	61	90	- 517	42	5	13
Sub-Saharan Africa^f	1 022 664	1 418 333	2 167 652	4 001 756	47	2.7	38	10	5.1	15	58	95	- 239	43	5	14
Africa	1 256 268	1 703 538	2 527 557	4 467 588	42	2.6	36	9	4.7	14	60	87	- 663	41	5	13
Eastern Africa	422 036	587 330	888 129	1 578 463	63	2.8	37	8	4.9	15	61	77	- 168	43	5	14
Burundi	10 864	15 799	25 762	54 514	423	3.0	43	12	6.0	4	56	123	3	45	4	17
Comoros	814	1 062	1 463	2 161	437	2.4	34	8	4.6	11	63	78	- 2	40	5	16
Djibouti	957	1 133	1 308	1 264	41	1.7	24	8	3.1	5	62	83	0	31	6	13
Eritrea	5 069	6 718	9 607	14 781	50	2.0	34	8	4.4	9	63	57	- 32	42	5	12
Ethiopia	104 957	139 620	190 870	249 530	105	2.6	34	8	4.6	13	64	68	- 11	41	5	13
Kenya	49 700	66 960	95 467	142 124	87	2.7	33	6	4.1	14	65	55	- 24	40	4	17
Madagascar	25 571	35 592	53 803	98 002	44	2.7	34	7	4.4	19	65	54	- 2	41	5	15
Malawi	18 622	26 578	41 705	75 711	198	2.9	38	8	4.9	21	61	85	- 7	44	4	14
Mauritius ¹	1 265	1 287	1 221	932	623	0.2	11	7	1.5	10	74	14	- 2	18	17	6
Mayotte	253	344	495	744	675	2.8	32	2	4.1	10	79	5	0	41	6	11
Mozambique	29 669	42 439	67 775	135 046	38	2.9	40	11	5.5	20	56	103	- 7	45	5	13
Réunion	877	957	1 014	938	351	0.8	17	6	2.4	11	80	5	- 3	24	16	5
Rwanda	12 208	16 024	21 886	28 185	495	2.5	34	7	4.2	5	65	64	- 16	40	5	16
Seychelles	95	98	97	80	206	0.5	18	8	2.4	12	73	13	0	22	13	7
Somalia	14 743	21 535	35 852	78 972	24	2.9	44	12	6.6	13	55	131	- 41	46	4	15
South Sudan	12 576	17 254	25 366	42 794	21	3.3	37	12	5.2	11	55	122	121	42	5	13
Uganda	42 863	63 842	105 698	213 758	215	3.4	44	9	5.9	16	59	92	- 29	48	3	18
United Republic of Tanzania ²	57 310	83 702	138 082	303 832	65	3.1	40	8	5.2	16	63	63	- 47	45	5	13
Zambia	17 094	24 859	41 001	94 410	23	3.0	39	9	5.2	14	60	80	- 16	45	4	17
Zimbabwe	16 530	21 527	29 659	40 687	43	2.3	36	10	4.0	18	58	67	- 55	41	4	16
Middle Africa	163 495	237 771	384 005	753 144	25	3.1	42	11	5.9	17	57	113	6	46	5	14
Angola	29 784	44 712	76 046	172 861	24	3.5	44	9	6.0	20	60	101	17	47	4	17
Cameroon	24 054	32 980	49 817	91 641	51	2.7	38	11	5.0	17	56	105	- 9	43	5	14
Central African Republic	4 659	6 124	8 851	14 055	7	0.4	37	15	5.1	17	49	150	- 52	43	5	11
Chad	14 900	21 460	33 636	61 691	12	3.3	45	14	6.3	22	52	147	18	47	4	16
Congo	5 261	7 319	11 510	23 577	15	2.6	37	8	4.9	16	63	67	4	42	5	13

Region, subregion, country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density ⁱ	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility rate ^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		Potential support ratio ^{ix}
	2017	2030	2050	2100										Under age 15	60 or older	
	Mid-2017	2010-2015				2005-2015	Mid-2017									
Dem. Republic of the Congo	81 340	120 443	197 404	378 975	36	3.3	44	11	6.4	15	58	115	- 3	46	5	13
Equatorial Guinea	1 268	1 871	2 845	4 741	45	4.2	36	11	5.0	19	57	109	17	37	4	18
Gabon	2 025	2 594	3 516	4 996	8	3.3	31	8	4.0	17	64	58	15	36	6	11
Sao Tome and Principe	204	268	380	607	213	2.2	36	7	4.7	15	66	63	- 1	43	4	15
Northern Africa	233 604	285 204	359 905	465 833	30	1.9	27	6	3.3	8	71	37	- 424	32	8	10
Algeria	41 318	48 822	57 437	62 556	17	2.0	25	5	3.0	2	75	32	- 50	29	9	9
Egypt	97 553	119 746	153 433	198 748	98	2.2	28	6	3.4	9	71	24	- 56	33	8	10
Libya	6 375	7 342	8 124	7 431	4	0.2	21	5	2.4	1	71	29	- 55	28	7	13
Morocco	35 740	40 874	45 660	43 840	80	1.4	21	5	2.6	7	75	33	- 87	27	11	9
Sudan	40 533	54 842	80 386	138 648	23	2.3	34	8	4.8	12	64	74	- 167	41	5	13
Tunisia	11 532	12 842	13 884	13 321	74	1.2	19	6	2.3	2	75	20	- 10	24	12	8
Western Sahara	553	737	982	1 287	2	1.8	22	5	2.6	6	68	42	1	28	5	22
Southern Africa	65 143	74 786	85 800	92 458	25	1.4	23	11	2.6	12	59	49	134	30	8	11
Botswana	2 292	2 800	3 421	3 774	4	1.8	25	8	2.9	8	63	45	3	31	6	14
Lesotho	2 233	2 608	3 203	3 905	74	1.3	29	14	3.3	18	53	80	- 7	35	7	11
Namibia	2 534	3 246	4 339	5 835	3	2.2	30	8	3.6	15	62	45	- 5	37	5	14
South Africa	56 717	64 466	72 755	76 488	47	1.4	22	11	2.6	11	59	47	143	29	8	11
Swaziland	1 367	1 666	2 081	2 457	79	1.8	30	11	3.3	17	55	75	- 1	37	5	15
Western Africa	371 990	518 446	809 719	1 577 690	61	2.7	40	12	5.5	16	55	111	- 210	44	5	15
Benin	11 176	15 628	23 930	44 325	99	2.8	38	10	5.2	13	60	106	- 9	43	5	13
Burkina Faso	19 193	27 382	43 207	81 723	70	3.0	41	10	5.6	15	59	100	- 25	45	4	17
Cabo Verde	546	635	734	714	136	1.2	22	6	2.5	20	72	27	- 3	30	7	12
Côte d'Ivoire	24 295	33 337	51 375	103 563	76	2.5	38	13	5.1	19	52	101	- 16	42	5	15
Gambia	2 101	3 001	4 562	7 180	208	3.1	41	9	5.6	12	60	75	- 3	45	4	18
Ghana	28 834	37 294	51 270	76 755	127	2.4	33	9	4.2	11	62	68	14	39	5	14
Guinea	12 717	17 631	26 852	48 327	52	2.3	37	10	5.1	21	58	102	- 55	42	5	14
Guinea-Bissau	1 861	2 493	3 603	5 901	66	2.6	38	11	4.9	14	56	134	- 4	41	5	15
Liberia	4 732	6 495	9 804	17 801	49	2.6	36	9	4.8	19	61	80	16	42	5	15
Mali	18 542	27 057	44 020	83 207	15	2.9	45	12	6.4	21	56	125	- 40	48	4	16
Mauritania	4 420	6 077	8 965	15 519	4	2.9	36	8	4.9	12	63	93	5	40	5	15
Niger	21 477	34 994	68 454	192 187	17	3.8	49	11	7.4	21	59	119	- 6	50	4	14
Nigeria	190 886	264 068	410 638	793 942	210	2.7	41	14	5.7	15	52	122	- 60	44	4	16
Saint Helena ³	4	4	4	4	10	-0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	15 851	22 123	34 031	64 806	82	3.0	38	7	5.0	12	66	55	- 27	43	5	15
Sierra Leone	7 557	9 720	12 972	16 491	105	2.3	37	14	4.8	19	50	134	4	42	4	17
Togo	7 798	10 507	15 298	25 247	143	2.6	36	9	4.7	13	59	84	- 2	42	5	16
Asia	4 504 428	4 946 586	5 256 927	4 780 485	145	1.0	18	7	2.2	7	72	38	- 1 576	24	12	7
Eastern Asia	1 648 165	1 678 653	1 586 491	1 198 265	143	0.5	12	7	1.6	2	77	13	- 285	17	18	5
China ⁴	1 409 517	1 441 182	1 364 457	1 020 665	150	0.5	13	7	1.6	2	76	14	- 409	18	16	6
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	7 365	7 987	8 253	8 299	7 014	0.6	10	6	1.2	1	83	3	16	11	23	4
China, Macao SAR ⁶	623	746	876	1 052	20 822	2.3	11	4	1.2	1	83	4	8	13	16	7
China, Taiwan Province of	23 626	24 151	22 771	16 887	667	0.3	9	7	1.1	2	79	5	42	13	20	5
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	25 491	26 744	26 809	23 581	212	0.5	14	9	2.0	0	71	24	-5	21	13	7

Region, subregion, country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density ⁱ	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility rate ^v	Percentage of births to women under age 20 ^{vi}	Life expectancy at birth ^{vii}	Under five mortality ^{viii}	Average annual net migration (thousands) 2005-2015	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio ^{ix}
	2017	2030	2050	2100										Under age 15	60 or older	
	Mid-2017	2010-2015					Mid-2017									
Japan	127 484	121 581	108 794	84 532	350	-0.1	8	10	1.4	1	83	3	64	13	33	2
Mongolia	3 076	3 561	4 075	4 541	2	1.9	26	6	2.8	4	68	28	- 3	30	7	15
Republic of Korea	50 982	52 702	50 457	38 707	524	0.4	9	5	1.2	1	81	4	1	13	20	5
South-central Asia⁷	1 939 824	2 216 422	2 476 228	2 330 653	188	1.4	21	7	2.5	8	68	54	- 1 836	29	9	10
Central Asia	70 840	81 973	94 431	99 984	18	1.7	24	7	2.7	5	70	34	- 58	29	8	12
Kazakhstan	18 204	20 301	22 959	25 738	7	1.6	23	9	2.7	5	69	17	12	28	11	8
Kyrgyzstan	6 045	6 997	8 113	8 852	32	1.6	27	6	3.1	7	70	23	- 21	32	8	12
Tajikistan	8 921	11 194	14 521	18 928	64	2.2	30	5	3.5	7	70	49	- 17	35	6	15
Turkmenistan	5 758	6 767	7 888	8 324	12	1.8	27	7	3.0	5	67	56	- 11	31	7	13
Uzbekistan	31 911	36 712	40 950	38 142	75	1.6	22	6	2.4	4	71	36	- 21	28	8	13
Southern Asia	1 868 985	2 134 449	2 381 797	2 230 669	292	1.3	21	7	2.5	8	68	55	- 1 778	29	9	10
Afghanistan	35 530	46 700	61 928	70 410	54	3.2	36	7	5.3	13	62	81	- 33	43	4	16
Bangladesh	164 670	185 585	201 927	173 549	1 265	1.2	20	5	2.2	22	71	41	- 610	28	7	11
Bhutan	808	914	994	858	21	1.6	19	6	2.2	8	69	37	3	27	7	12
India	1 339 180	1 512 985	1 658 978	1 516 597	450	1.2	20	7	2.4	7	68	52	- 549	28	9	10
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	81 163	88 863	93 553	72 462	50	1.2	18	5	1.7	6	75	17	- 95	24	9	12
Maldives	436	512	576	496	1 454	2.8	20	3	2.2	2	76	10	4	23	6	16
Nepal	29 305	33 168	36 107	29 318	204	1.2	21	6	2.3	18	69	40	- 140	31	9	9
Pakistan	197 016	244 248	306 940	351 943	256	2.1	30	8	3.7	7	66	87	- 258	35	7	11
Sri Lanka	20 877	21 475	20 792	15 036	333	0.5	16	7	2.1	4	75	10	- 100	24	15	6
South-Eastern Asia	648 780	727 991	797 649	771 528	149	1.2	19	7	2.3	11	70	30	- 512	26	10	9
Brunei Darussalam	429	490	537	487	81	1.4	17	3	1.9	3	77	8	0	23	8	14
Cambodia	16 005	18 798	22 019	22 753	91	1.6	25	6	2.7	11	68	35	- 45	31	7	12
Indonesia	263 991	295 595	321 551	306 026	146	1.3	20	7	2.5	11	69	30	- 158	27	9	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 858	8 049	9 163	8 200	30	1.3	25	7	2.9	15	65	61	- 29	33	6	13
Malaysia ⁸	31 624	36 815	41 729	41 799	96	1.8	17	5	2.1	4	75	8	149	24	10	10
Myanmar	53 371	58 916	62 359	54 743	82	0.9	19	8	2.3	8	66	57	- 194	27	9	10
Philippines	104 918	125 372	151 293	173 060	352	1.6	24	6	3.1	12	69	29	- 215	32	8	11
Singapore	5 709	6 342	6 575	5 432	8 155	1.7	9	5	1.2	1	82	3	79	15	20	5
Thailand	69 038	69 626	65 372	47 536	135	0.4	11	7	1.5	16	75	13	23	17	17	6
Timor-Leste	1 296	1 704	2 421	3 848	87	2.2	37	6	5.9	8	68	56	- 14	44	5	11
Viet Nam	95 541	106 284	114 630	107 646	308	1.1	17	6	2.0	9	76	24	- 108	23	11	9
Western Asia	267 660	323 521	396 560	480 040	56	2.1	23	5	2.9	8	73	29	1 058	29	8	10
Armenia	2 930	2 907	2 700	1 849	103	0.3	15	10	1.7	7	74	16	- 21	20	17	6
Azerbaijan ⁹	9 828	10 680	11 039	9 559	119	1.3	19	7	2.1	11	72	36	5	23	10	11
Bahrain	1 493	2 013	2 327	2 246	1 964	2.0	16	2	2.1	2	76	9	31	20	5	31
Cyprus ¹⁰	1 180	1 282	1 383	1 323	128	0.9	11	7	1.4	2	80	5	8	17	18	5
Georgia ¹¹	3 912	3 748	3 394	2 540	56	-1.4	14	13	2.0	12	73	13	- 60	19	21	4
Iraq	38 275	53 298	81 490	155 556	88	3.2	35	5	4.6	12	69	38	1	40	5	14
Israel	8 322	9 984	12 577	17 124	385	1.7	21	5	3.0	2	82	4	29	28	16	4
Jordan	9 702	11 122	14 188	17 319	109	4.9	28	4	3.6	5	74	20	163	36	6	13
Kuwait	4 137	4 874	5 644	6 231	232	5.4	18	3	2.1	2	74	11	115	21	5	30

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	2017	2030	2050	2100										Mid-2017	2010-2015		2005-2015	Under age 15	60 or older
Lebanon	6 082	5 369	5 412	4 350	595	6.0	15	5	1.7	5	79	11	143	23	12	7			
Oman	4 636	5 897	6 757	6 572	15	6.5	22	3	2.9	2	76	11	108	22	4	30			
Qatar	2 639	3 232	3 773	3 971	227	6.6	11	1	2.0	2	78	9	144	14	3	61			
Saudi Arabia	32 938	39 480	45 056	44 029	15	2.8	21	4	2.7	2	74	15	259	25	6	20			
State of Palestine ¹²	4 921	6 739	9 704	15 115	817	2.7	33	4	4.3	11	73	23	- 13	40	5	15			
Syrian Arab Republic	18 270	26 608	34 021	38 167	99	-2.3	24	5	3.1	9	70	21	- 379	37	7	11			
Turkey	80 745	88 417	95 627	85 776	105	1.6	17	6	2.1	8	75	19	158	25	12	7			
United Arab Emirates	9 400	11 055	13 164	14 776	112	2.0	11	1	1.8	5	77	7	381	14	2	71			
Yemen	28 250	36 815	48 304	53 536	54	2.6	34	7	4.4	12	64	62	- 14	40	5	16			
Europe	742 074	739 456	715 721	653 261	34	0.1	11	11	1.6	4	77	6	1 286	16	25	3			
Eastern Europe	292 454	281 413	258 519	218 045	16	-0.1	12	13	1.6	6	72	9	226	16	22	4			
Belarus	9 468	9 163	8 571	7 605	47	0.0	12	13	1.6	5	72	5	14	17	21	4			
Bulgaria	7 085	6 431	5 424	3 850	65	-0.6	9	15	1.5	11	74	10	- 11	14	28	3			
Czechia	10 618	10 528	10 054	8 892	137	0.1	10	10	1.5	3	78	3	31	15	26	3			
Hungary	9 722	9 235	8 279	6 388	107	-0.3	9	13	1.3	6	75	6	6	14	26	3			
Poland	38 171	36 616	32 390	21 242	125	0.0	10	10	1.3	4	77	5	- 25	15	24	4			
Republic of Moldova ¹³	4 051	3 844	3 293	1 953	123	-0.1	11	11	1.3	8	71	17	- 6	16	18	6			
Romania	19 679	18 464	16 397	12 082	85	-0.6	10	12	1.5	10	75	10	- 107	15	25	3			
Russian Federation	143 990	140 543	132 731	124 013	9	0.1	13	13	1.7	5	70	10	318	18	21	5			
Slovakia	5 448	5 387	4 965	3 834	113	0.1	11	10	1.4	6	76	7	0	15	22	4			
Ukraine ¹⁴	44 223	41 200	36 416	28 186	76	-0.5	11	15	1.5	7	71	10	7	15	23	4			
Northern Europe	104 200	110 635	117 583	126 514	61	0.5	12	9	1.8	3	81	4	384	18	24	3			
Channel Islands ¹⁵	165	174	181	180	870	0.5	10	9	1.5	2	81	9	1	15	25	3			
Denmark	5 734	6 025	6 314	6 815	135	0.5	10	9	1.7	1	80	4	19	16	25	3			
Estonia	1 310	1 254	1 145	891	31	-0.3	11	12	1.6	4	77	4	- 3	16	26	3			
Faeroe Islands	49	52	55	57	35	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland ¹⁶	5 523	5 739	5 866	6 139	18	0.4	11	10	1.8	2	81	3	14	16	28	3			
Iceland	335	366	390	383	3	0.6	14	6	2.0	2	82	2	1	20	20	4			
Ireland	4 762	5 220	5 801	6 389	69	0.3	15	6	2.0	2	81	4	6	22	19	4			
Isle of Man	84	91	97	105	148	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1 950	1 747	1 517	1 149	31	-1.2	10	14	1.5	4	74	8	-17	15	26	3			
Lithuania	2 890	2 718	2 407	1 904	46	-1.3	10	13	1.6	4	74	5	-30	15	25	3			
Norway ¹⁷	5 305	5 959	6 802	8 112	15	1.2	12	8	1.8	2	82	3	39	18	22	4			
Sweden	9 911	10 712	11 626	13 416	24	0.8	12	9	1.9	1	82	3	52	18	25	3			
United Kingdom	66 182	70 579	75 381	80 975	274	0.7	12	9	1.9	4	81	5	302	18	24	3			
Southern Europe	151 989	148 825	140 123	114 144	117	-0.2	9	10	1.4	3	81	5	209	14	27	3			
Albania	2 930	2 933	2 664	1 657	107	-0.1	12	7	1.7	8	78	16	-31	17	19	5			
Andorra	77	78	77	63	164	-1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 507	3 405	3 058	2 217	69	-1.0	9	10	1.3	4	76	9	-22	14	23	4			
Croatia	4 189	3 896	3 461	2 518	75	-0.4	10	12	1.5	3	77	5	-4	15	27	3			
Gibraltar	35	36	37	37	3 457	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	11 160	10 784	9 982	7 423	87	-0.4	9	10	1.3	2	81	4	-8	14	26	3			
Holy See ¹⁸	1	1	1	1	1 800	0.0			
Italy	59 360	58 110	55 093	47 819	202	-0.1	9	10	1.4	2	82	4	127	14	29	3			

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	2017	2030	2050	2100										Under age 15	60 or older	
	Mid-2017	2010-2015					Mid-2017									
Malta	431	440	419	352	1 346	0.5	10	9	1.4	5	80	6	2	14	26	3
Montenegro	629	625	588	449	47	0.1	12	10	1.7	4	76	7	0	18	21	4
Portugal	10 330	9 877	8 995	6 604	113	-0.4	8	10	1.3	4	81	4	-5	14	28	3
San Marino	33	35	35	32	557	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia ¹⁹	8 791	8 355	7 447	5 464	101	-0.4	11	12	1.6	6	75	12	-22	16	24	3
Slovenia	2 080	2 059	1 942	1 662	103	0.3	10	9	1.6	1	80	3	6	15	26	3
Spain ²⁰	46 354	46 115	44 395	36 378	93	-0.2	9	9	1.3	2	83	3	169	15	25	3
TFYR Macedonia ²¹	2 083	2 076	1 931	1 467	83	0.1	11	10	1.5	5	75	10	-2	17	19	5
Western Europe	193 431	198 584	199 496	194 559	178	0.4	10	10	1.7	2	81	4	466	15	26	3
Austria	8 735	8 946	8 878	8 189	106	0.6	9	9	1.4	2	81	4	42	14	25	3
Belgium	11 429	12 002	12 488	13 022	377	0.6	11	10	1.8	1	81	4	55	17	25	3
France	64 980	67 894	70 609	74 242	119	0.4	12	9	2.0	2	82	4	90	18	26	3
Germany	82 114	82 187	79 238	71 033	236	0.2	9	11	1.4	2	80	4	182	13	28	3
Liechtenstein	38	41	43	46	237	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	583	675	796	1 005	225	2.2	11	7	1.5	2	81	4	9	16	20	4
Monaco	39	41	46	60	25 970	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 036	17 594	17 518	16 480	505	0.3	11	8	1.7	1	81	4	13	16	25	3
Switzerland	8 476	9 204	9 880	10 482	214	1.2	10	8	1.5	1	83	4	74	15	24	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	645 593	718 483	779 841	712 013	32	1.1	18	6	2.1	17	75	24	-434	25	12	7
Caribbean	43 883	46 887	48 258	40 022	194	0.7	18	8	2.3	14	72	39	-128	25	14	6
Anguilla	15	16	16	13	166	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	102	115	125	123	232	1.1	17	6	2.1	13	76	11	0	24	11	9
Aruba	105	109	107	96	585	0.5	11	8	1.8	9	75	17	0	18	20	5
Bahamas	395	440	475	468	39	1.4	15	6	1.8	9	75	13	2	20	14	7
Barbados	286	290	280	255	664	0.3	12	10	1.8	13	75	11	0	19	21	4
British Virgin Islands	31	35	38	35	208	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caribbean Netherlands ²²	25	28	30	32	77	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	62	71	81	99	256	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	11 485	11 496	10 823	8 119	108	0.2	11	8	1.7	14	79	7	-25	16	20	4
Curaçao	161	172	181	188	362	1.4	13	8	2.1	9	78	12	2	19	23	4
Dominica	74	78	77	57	99	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	10 767	12 098	13 265	12 114	223	1.2	21	6	2.5	22	73	28	-31	29	10	8
Grenada	108	112	110	70	317	0.4	19	7	2.2	9	73	13	-1	26	11	8
Guadeloupe ²³	450	448	425	341	266	0.0	12	8	2.0	5	81	6	-1	19	24	3
Haiti	10 981	12 544	14 041	12 840	398	1.4	26	9	3.1	9	62	77	-29	33	7	11
Jamaica	2 890	2 933	2 704	1 436	267	0.4	17	7	2.1	17	75	18	-18	23	14	6
Martinique	385	382	355	282	363	-0.5	12	8	2.0	6	81	7	-3	18	26	3
Montserrat	5	5	5	5	52	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	3 663	3 593	3 282	2 035	413	-0.2	11	8	1.5	15	79	7	-24	18	20	4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	55	61	63	55	213	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	179	186	182	128	293	0.5	13	7	1.5	16	75	15	0	19	14	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	110	112	109	77	282	0.0	16	7	2.0	15	73	21	-1	24	12	8

Region, subregion, country or area	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density ⁱ	Average annual rate of population change ⁱⁱ	Crude birth rate ⁱⁱⁱ	Crude death rate ^{iv}	Total fertility rate ^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		Potential support ratio ^{ix}							
	2017	2030	2050	2100										Mid-2017	2010-2015					2005-2015	Under age 15	60 or older	
																					Mid-2017		
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	40	46	52	63	1 180	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1 369	1 374	1 295	983	267	0.5	15	9	1.8	8	70	31	-2	21	15	6							
Turks and Caicos Islands	35	42	48	52	37	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States Virgin Islands	105	102	89	56	300	-0.2	14	8	2.3	11	79	11	-1	20	25	3							
Central America	177 316	204 496	231 563	221 657	72	1.5	20	5	2.4	17	76	25	-145	28	10	8							
Belize	375	473	592	688	16	2.2	23	6	2.6	16	70	17	2	31	6	14							
Costa Rica	4 906	5 417	5 774	5 028	96	1.1	15	5	1.9	17	79	11	5	22	14	6							
El Salvador	6 378	6 786	6 997	5 404	308	0.5	19	7	2.2	21	73	20	-53	27	12	7							
Guatemala	16 914	21 203	26 968	32 020	158	2.1	27	5	3.2	16	72	33	-16	35	7	10							
Honduras	9 265	11 147	13 249	13 437	83	1.8	23	5	2.7	18	73	40	-4	32	7	11							
Mexico	129 163	147 540	164 279	151 491	66	1.4	19	5	2.3	16	76	23	-55	27	10	8							
Nicaragua	6 218	7 046	7 876	7 049	52	1.2	21	5	2.3	22	74	24	-29	29	8	10							
Panama	4 099	4 884	5 827	6 540	55	1.7	21	5	2.6	18	77	20	5	27	11	7							
South America	424 394	467 100	500 020	450 333	24	1.0	17	6	2.0	17	75	22	-161	24	12	7							
Argentina	44 271	49 323	55 229	57 747	16	1.0	18	8	2.3	14	76	16	-5	25	15	5							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11 052	13 158	15 903	17 946	10	1.6	24	8	3.0	15	68	72	-15	32	9	8							
Brazil	209 288	225 472	232 688	190 423	25	0.9	15	6	1.8	19	75	18	2	22	13	7							
Chile	18 055	19 637	20 718	18 757	24	0.9	14	6	1.8	14	79	9	14	20	16	6							
Colombia	49 066	53 134	54 733	44 826	44	1.0	16	6	1.9	15	74	25	-29	23	12	8							
Ecuador	16 625	19 555	22 968	24 321	67	1.6	21	5	2.6	17	76	25	-8	28	10	8							
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) ²⁴	3	3	3	3	0	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Guiana	283	379	542	874	3	2.8	26	3	3.5	12	79	11	1	33	8	10							
Guyana	778	825	822	588	4	0.6	21	8	2.6	23	66	41	-8	29	9	10							
Paraguay	6 811	7 845	8 897	8 617	17	1.3	22	6	2.6	14	73	35	-20	29	9	9							
Peru	32 165	36 807	41 620	40 783	25	1.3	20	6	2.5	12	74	29	-73	27	10	8							
Suriname	563	617	648	576	4	1.0	19	7	2.5	12	71	23	-1	26	10	8							
Uruguay	3 457	3 594	3 662	3 229	20	0.3	14	9	2.0	15	77	15	-8	21	20	4							
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31 977	36 750	41 585	41 642	36	1.4	20	5	2.4	20	74	16	-10	28	10	9							
Northern America	361 208	395 453	434 655	499 198	19	0.7	12	8	1.9	7	79	7	1190	19	22	4							
Bermuda	61	59	53	41	1 227	-0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	36 624	40 618	44 949	51 622	4	1.0	11	7	1.6	3	82	5	238	16	23	4							
Greenland	56	57	54	44	0	-0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	7	7	7	27	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	324 459	354 712	389 592	447 483	35	0.7	13	8	1.9	8	79	7	953	19	22	4							
Oceania	40 691	47 683	57 121	71 823	5	1.5	17	7	2.4	6	78	26	198	23	17	5							
Australia/New Zealand	29 156	33 448	38 898	47 965	4	1.4	13	7	1.9	4	82	5	219	19	21	4							
Australia ²⁵	24 451	28 235	33 187	41 835	3	1.5	13	7	1.9	3	82	5	204	19	21	4							
New Zealand	4 706	5 213	5 711	6 131	18	1.1	14	7	2.0	6	81	5	15	20	21	4							
Melanesia	10 321	12 905	16 754	22 377	19	2.0	28	7	3.7	10	66	57	-7	35	7	12							
Fiji	906	970	998	846	50	0.7	21	7	2.6	9	70	20	-6	28	10	9							
New Caledonia	276	321	378	439	15	1.4	16	7	2.2	5	76	15	1	23	14	6							
Papua New Guinea	8 251	10 487	13 871	18 959	18	2.2	29	7	3.8	10	65	63	0	36	6	13							
Solomon Islands	611	773	1 033	1 458	22	2.1	31	5	4.1	9	70	36	-2	39	5	13							
Vanuatu	276	354	475	675	23	2.3	27	5	3.4	8	71	29	0	36	7	11							

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 2017 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.

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 full period involved, 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) Live births per woman aged 15-49.

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

(vii) Years.

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

(ix) Number of persons aged 20 to 64 divided by the number aged 65 or over.

(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 (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 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 2016 GNI per capita from the World Bank.

(f) Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Northern Africa.

(1) Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

(2) Including Zanzibar.

(3) Including Saint Helena, 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) 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).

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

(26) Including Pitcairn.

