



**United Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

# World Population Prospects 2019

Data Booklet



# World Population Prospects 2019 • Data Booklet

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 of 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, regional and country levels and highlights current and future patterns and trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Data presented in this booklet are based on the *World Population Prospects 2019*, 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 *World Population Prospects* 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.

Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Population Prospects 2019: Data Booklet* (ST/ESA/SER.A/424).

For further details about the results of the 2019 revision, see also *World Population Prospects 2019: Highlights*, and *World Population Prospects 2019: Methodology of the United Nations Population Estimates and Projections*.

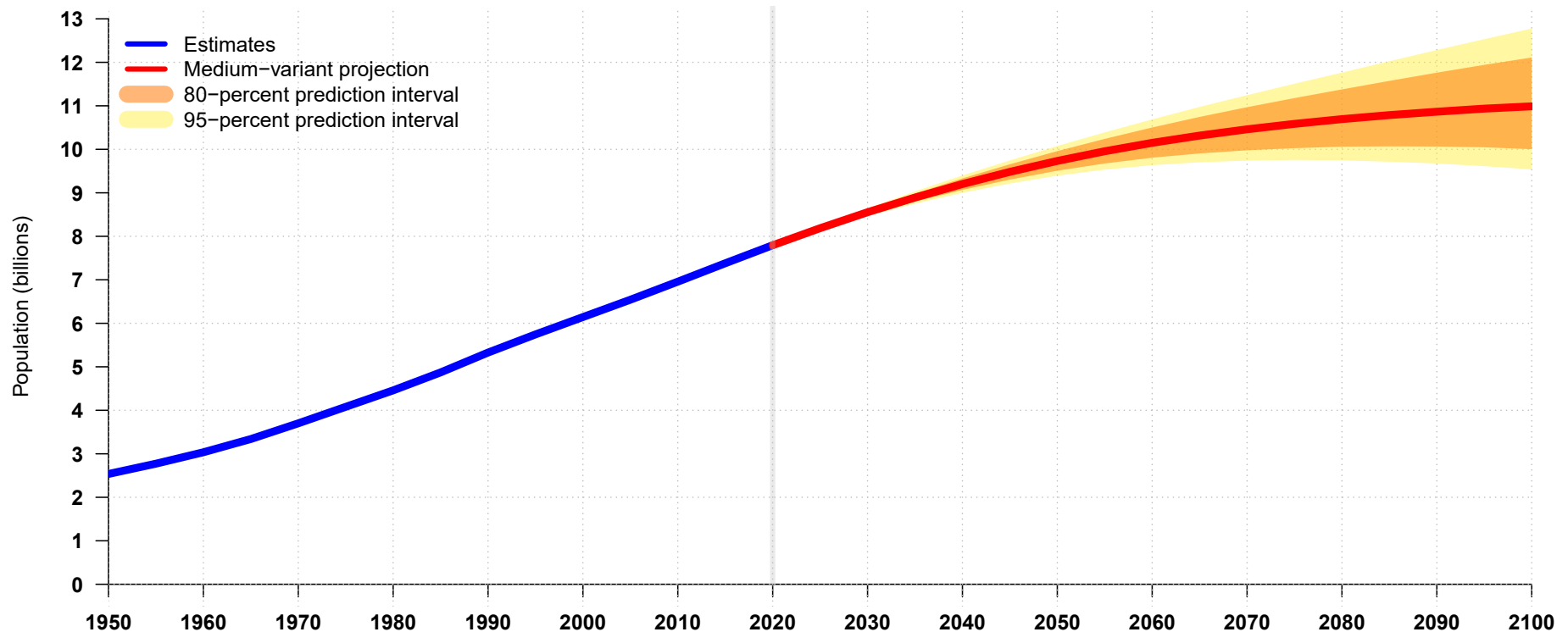
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# The world's population continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace than at any time since 1950

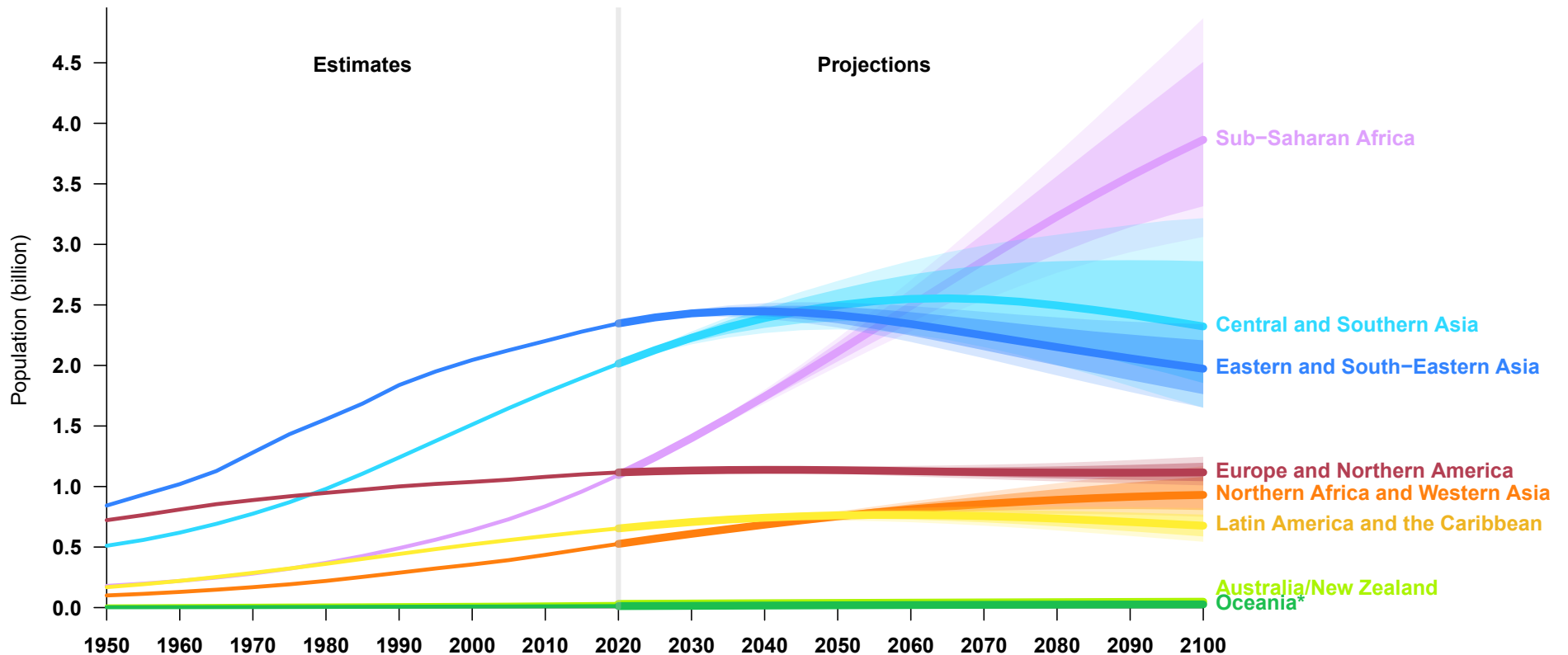
Figure 1. Population of the world: estimates, 1950-2020, medium-variant projections, 2020-2100, with 80- and 95- percent prediction intervals



The bold blue curve refers to estimates for the period 1950-2020. The bold red curve shows the medium-variant projections for the period 2020-2100. The uncertainty of these projections is expressed using prediction intervals around the medium variant: shaded in orange for 80 per cent intervals and yellow for 95 per cent intervals. The results indicate that the global population is likely (95 per cent) to number between 8.5 and 8.6 billion in 2030, between 9.4 and 10.1 billion in 2050, and between 9.4 and 12.7 billion in 2100. Thus, uncertainty about the size of the world's population in 2030 and 2050 is relatively small but increases rapidly for projections extending into the second half of the century. Although the most likely scenario is that the world's population will continue to grow throughout the present century, there is an estimated 27 per cent probability that it could stabilize or even begin to shrink sometime before 2100.

## Sub-Saharan Africa will account for most of the growth of the world's population over the coming decades, while several other regions will begin to experience decreasing population numbers

Figure 2. Population by SDG region: estimates, 1950-2020, medium-variant projections, 2020-2100, with 80- and 95- percent prediction intervals

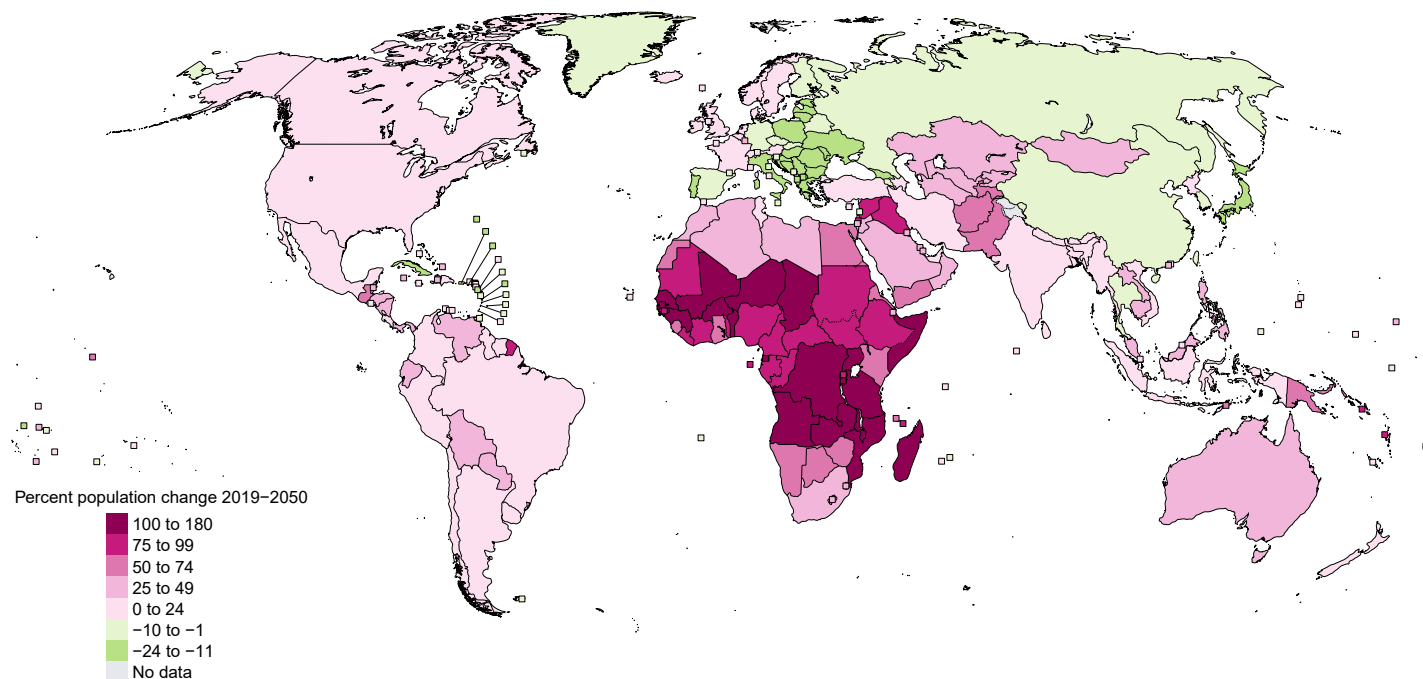


\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

For each region, estimates for the period 1950-2020 are shown as thin coloured lines, and the medium-variant projections for the period 2020-2100 are in bold. The uncertainty of these projections is expressed using prediction intervals around the medium variant: in darker shades for 80 per cent intervals and lighter shades for 95 per cent intervals. With a projected addition of 1.1 billion people, countries of sub-Saharan Africa could account for more than half of the growth in the world's population between 2019 and 2050, and the population of that region is projected to continue growing through the end of the century. By contrast, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Northern America are projected to reach peak population size and to start losing population before the end of the present century.

## While many least developed countries will continue to experience rapid population growth, a growing number of countries are likely to see a reduction in population size between 2019 and 2050

Figure 3. Changes in total population between 2019 and 2050, according to the medium-variant projection



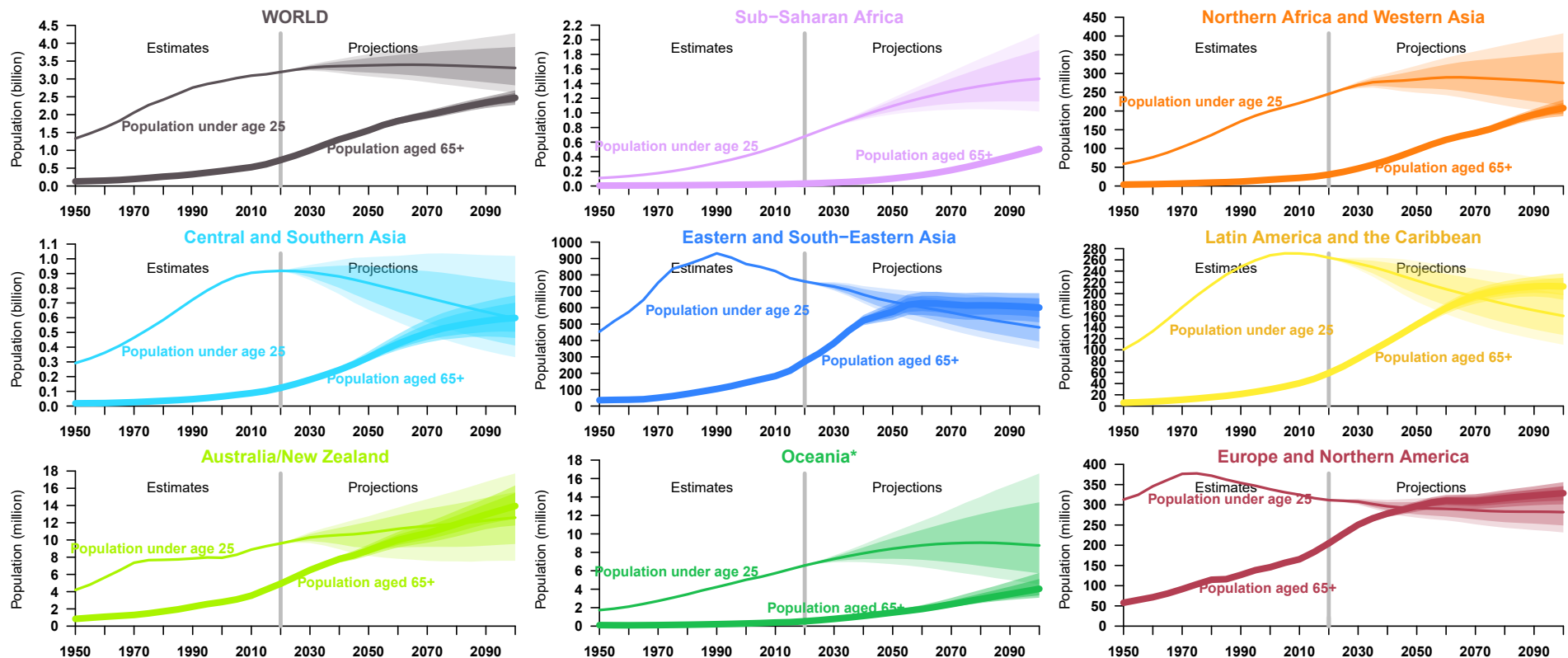
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of 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).

Note: Countries or areas with surface area less than 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> are shown with squares coloured according to their statistical values.

Two thirds of 235 countries or areas are projected to experience an increase in population size between 2019 and 2050 (shown in pink shades on the map), with 40 of them expected to increase by more than 50 per cent and 19 likely to double their populations, mostly as a result of continued high levels of fertility. The populations of at least 55 countries or areas (shown in green shades on the map) are projected to decrease in size between 2019 and 2050, because of sustained low levels of fertility and, in some places, high rates of emigration. The largest relative reductions in population size over that period, with losses of 20 per cent or more, are expected in Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

# While the number of persons aged 65 years or over is expected to grow in all regions, populations will remain relatively young in locations where fertility is still high

Figure 4. Population aged 0-24 and 65 or over by SDG region: estimates, 1950-2020, and medium-variant projections, 2020-2100, with 80- and 95- percent prediction intervals



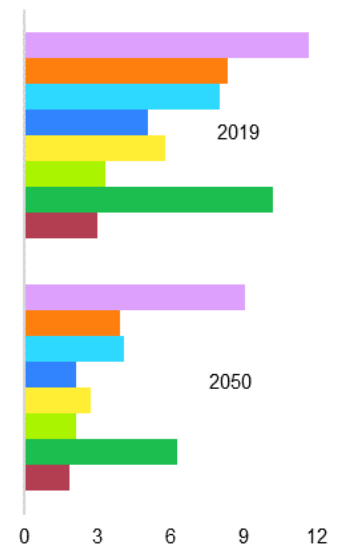
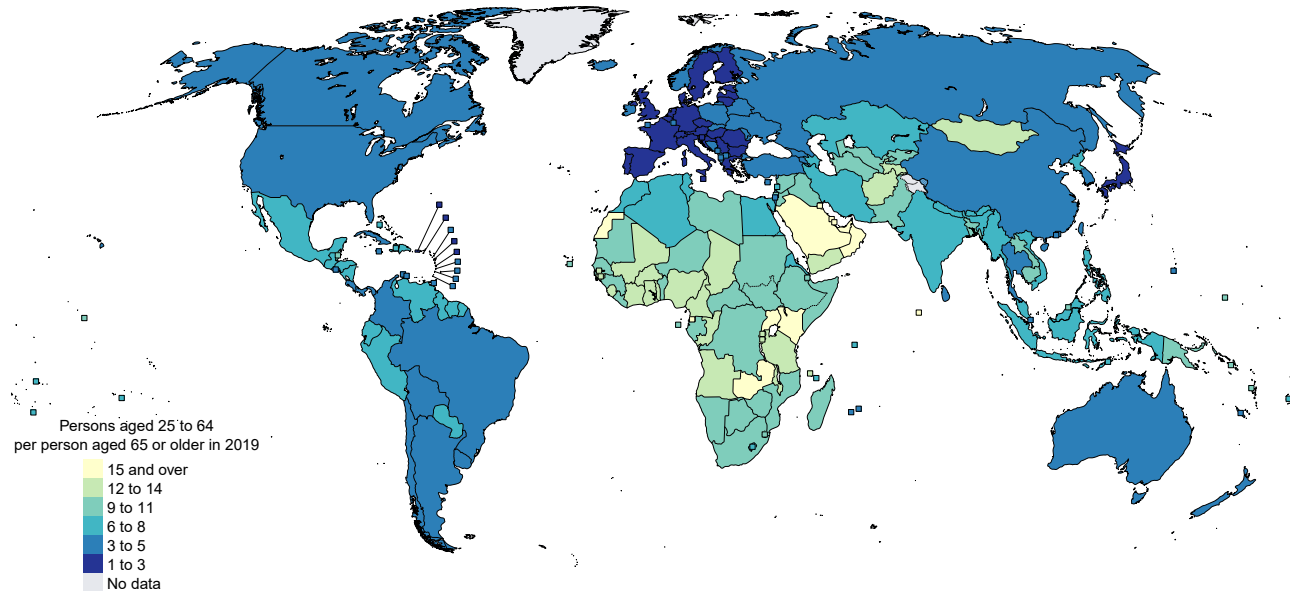
\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

For each region, estimates for the period 1950-2020 are shown as thin coloured lines, and the medium-variant projections for the period 2020-2100 are in bold. The uncertainty of these projections is expressed using prediction intervals around the medium variant: in darker shades for 80 per cent intervals and lighter shades for 95 per cent intervals. Lower levels of fertility combined with increased longevity ensure that, over time, virtually all populations are growing older. Between 2019 and 2050, the number of persons aged 65 years or over globally is projected to more than double, while the number under age 25 is projected to reach a peak and then to decline slightly. It is expected that by 2050 or soon thereafter, the number of persons aged 65 or over will outnumber those under age 25 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Northern America.

# Population ageing leads to a lower number of working-age persons relative to the number of older persons

Figure 5. Old-age potential support ratio or the number of persons aged 25-64 years compared to those aged 65 years or over, 2019

Old-age potential support ratio by SDG region, 2019 and 2050



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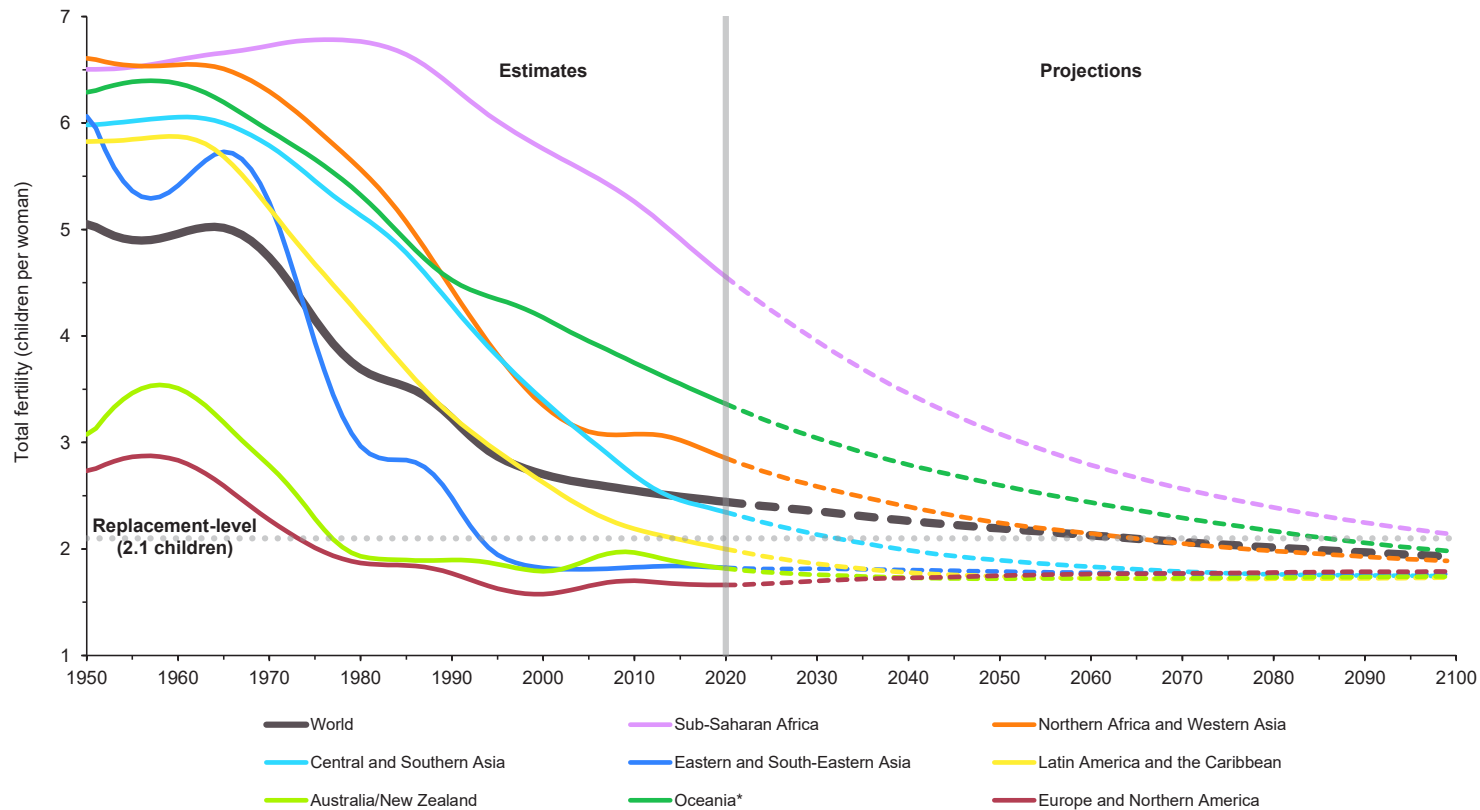
Note: Countries or areas with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2019 but surface area less than 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> are shown with squares coloured according to their statistical values.

The potential support ratio is falling around the world. In Japan, the value of this ratio is 1.8, the lowest in the world. An additional 29 countries, mostly in Europe and the Caribbean, already have potential support ratios below three (shown in dark blue on the map). By 2050, 48 countries, mostly in Europe, Northern America and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, are expected to have potential support ratios below two. These low values underscore the potential impact of population ageing on the labour market and economic performance, as well as the fiscal pressures that many countries will face in the coming decades as they seek to build and maintain public systems of health care, pensions and social protection for older persons.

\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

# Global population trends are driven largely by trends in fertility—as measured by the average number of births per woman over a lifetime—which has fallen markedly over recent decades in many regions

Figure 6. Total fertility (births per woman) by SDG region, estimates, 1950-2020, and medium-variant projections, 2020-2100



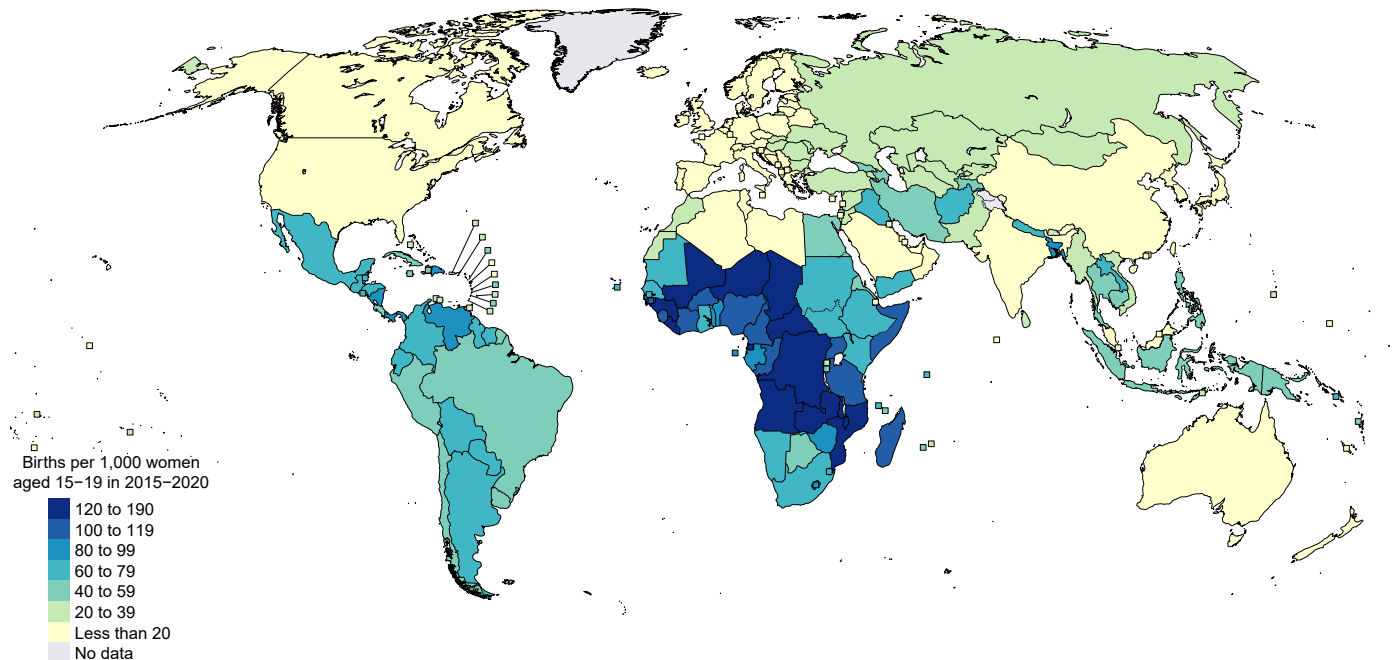
\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

The average number of live births per women over a lifetime has fallen markedly in many regions over the past several decades. Today, close to half of the global population lives in a country or area where lifetime fertility is below 2.1 births per woman (roughly the level required for populations with low mortality to have a growth rate of zero in the long run). In 2019, fertility remains above this level, on average, in sub-Saharan Africa (4.6), Oceania\* (3.4), Northern Africa and Western Asia (2.9), and Central and Southern Asia (2.4). Globally, the level of fertility is expected to fall from an average of 2.5 live births per woman in 2019 to 2.2 in 2050 and to 1.9 in 2100, according to the medium-variant projection. The largest reductions in the level of total fertility are projected to occur in sub-Saharan Africa.



## Some countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, continue to experience high levels of adolescent fertility (births to mothers aged 15-19 years)

Figure 7. Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years), 2015-2020



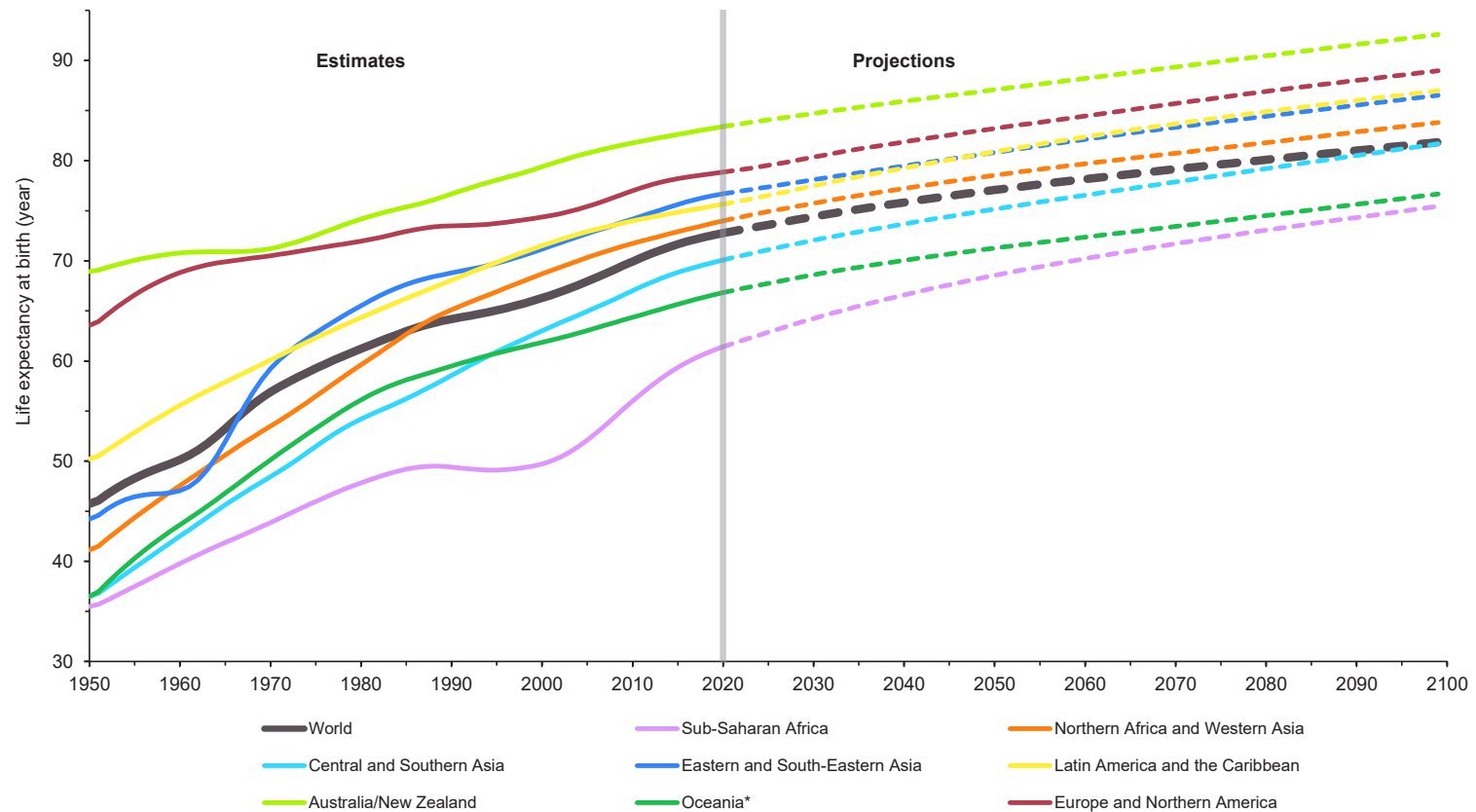
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Total fertility has fallen throughout the world, but adolescent fertility remains high in some countries (shaded in darker blue on the map), including several in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Adolescent fertility can have adverse health and social consequences both for the young mothers and for the children they bear, and it remains a major contributor to maternal and child mortality. Between 2015 and 2020, an estimated 62 million babies will be born to mothers aged 15-19 years worldwide, 46 per cent of them in sub-Saharan Africa, 18 per cent in Central and Southern Asia, and 14 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.

# While considerable progress has been made in extending longevity and closing the differentials between regions, large gaps remain

Figure 8. Life expectancy at birth (both sexes) by SDG region, estimates, 1950-2020, and medium-variant projections, 2020-2100



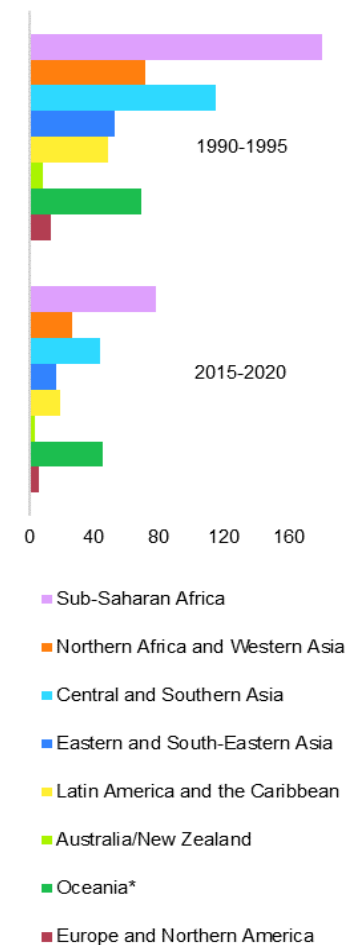
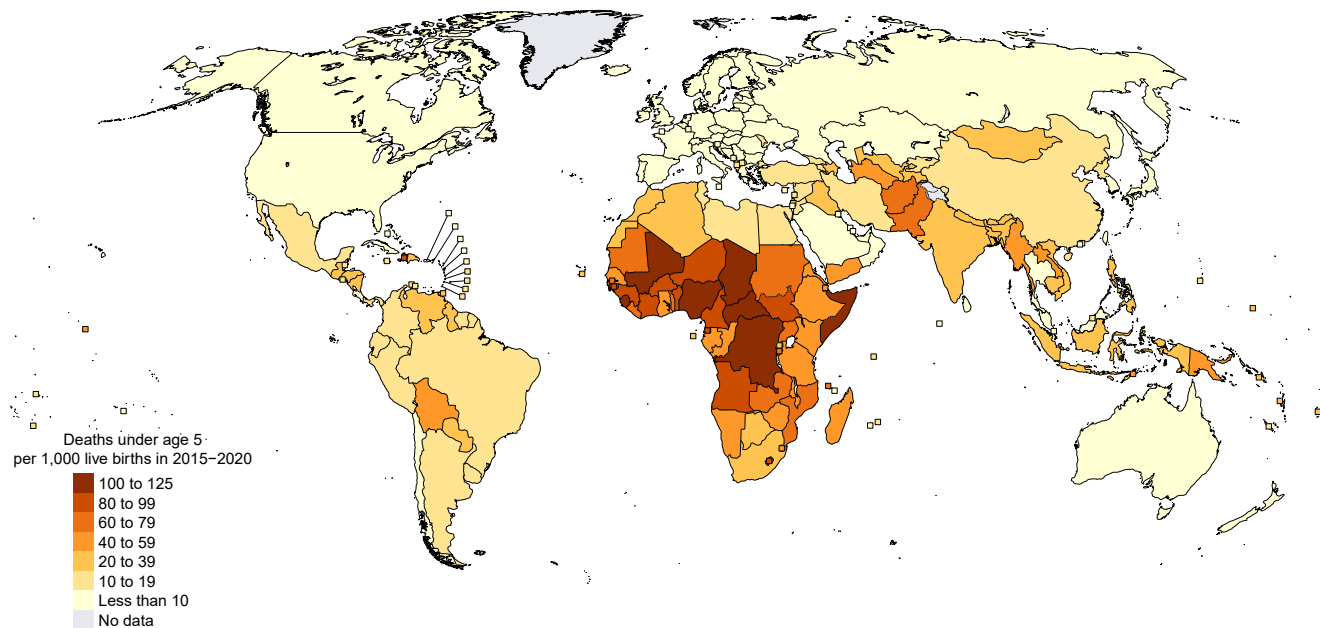
\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

Life expectancy at birth for the world reached 72.6 years in 2019, having added more than 8 years since 1990 and is expected to increase further to 77.1 years in 2050. Even though all regions participated in the rise of life expectancy over this period, large gaps remain. The greatest gains were in sub-Saharan Africa, where improvements in survival have added nearly 12 years to the average length of life since 1990, reaching 61.1 years in 2019. In Central and Southern Asia, life expectancy at birth increased by more than 11 years between 1990 and 2019, when it reached 69.9 years. Improvements in survival are expected to continue in all regions, further narrowing inter-regional differences. Across all countries and regions, projected gains in life expectancy will require continued improvements in the prevention and treatment of lethal conditions, including both infectious and non-communicable diseases.

# Progress in reducing under-five mortality has been substantial and far-reaching in recent years, but large gaps remain

Figure 9. Mortality under age five (both sexes), 2015-2020

Mortality under age five by SDG region



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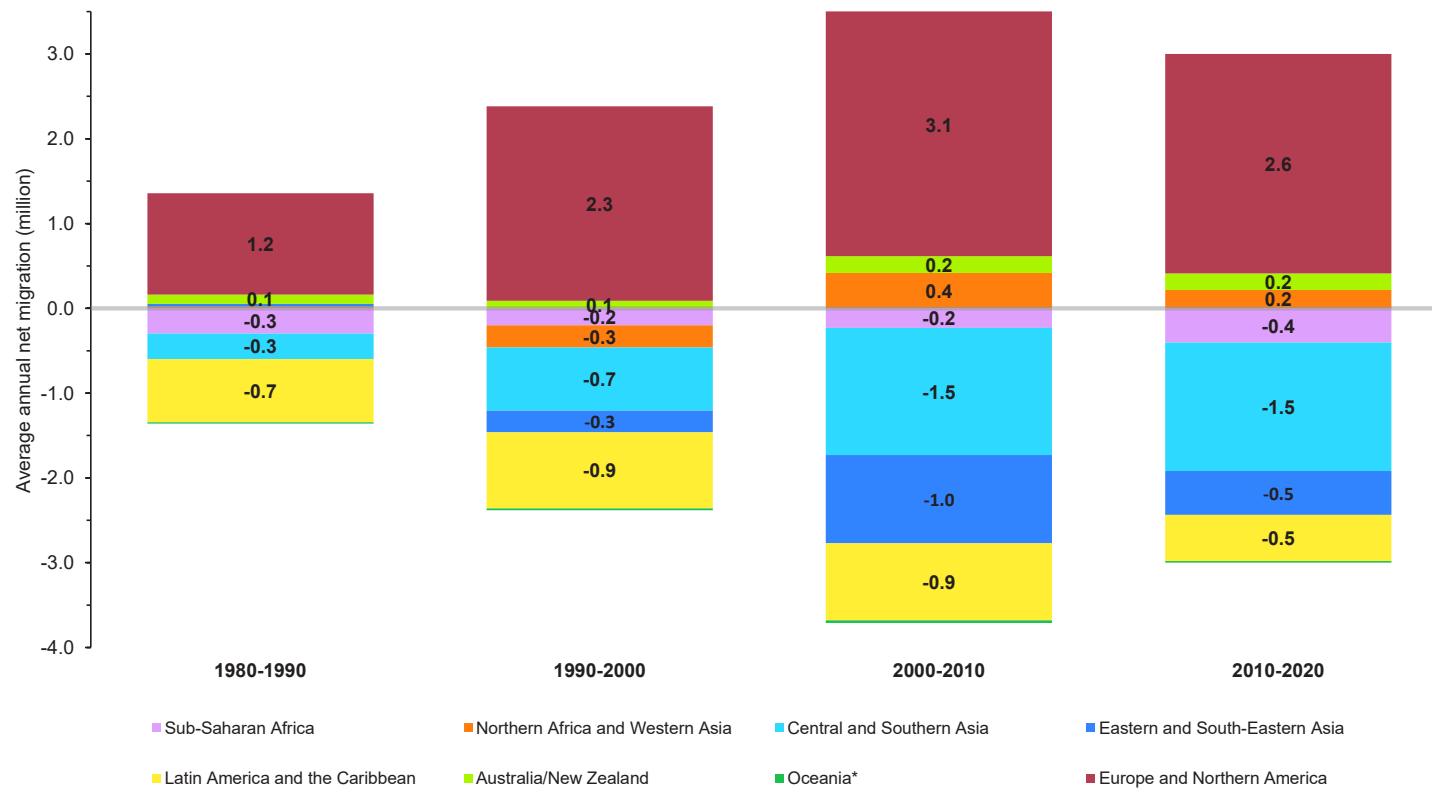
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Globally, the mortality rate for children below age five fell from 93 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 38 in 2019. Still, a child born in sub-Saharan Africa in 2019 is 20 times as likely to die before reaching the age of five as a child born in, for example, Australia/New Zealand. In 2019, between 60 and 125 of every 1,000 newborns did not reach their fifth birthday in 28 countries of sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Haiti (shown in darker shades on the map). By contrast, fewer than 20 of every 1,000 newborns die before age five in 119 countries or areas located mostly in Europe and Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and in some parts of Asia and Latin American and the Caribbean (shown in lighter shades on the map).

\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

# Europe, Northern America and Australia/New Zealand are net receivers of international migrants; Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean are net senders

Figure 10. Average annual net international migration by SDG region and decade, 1980-2020

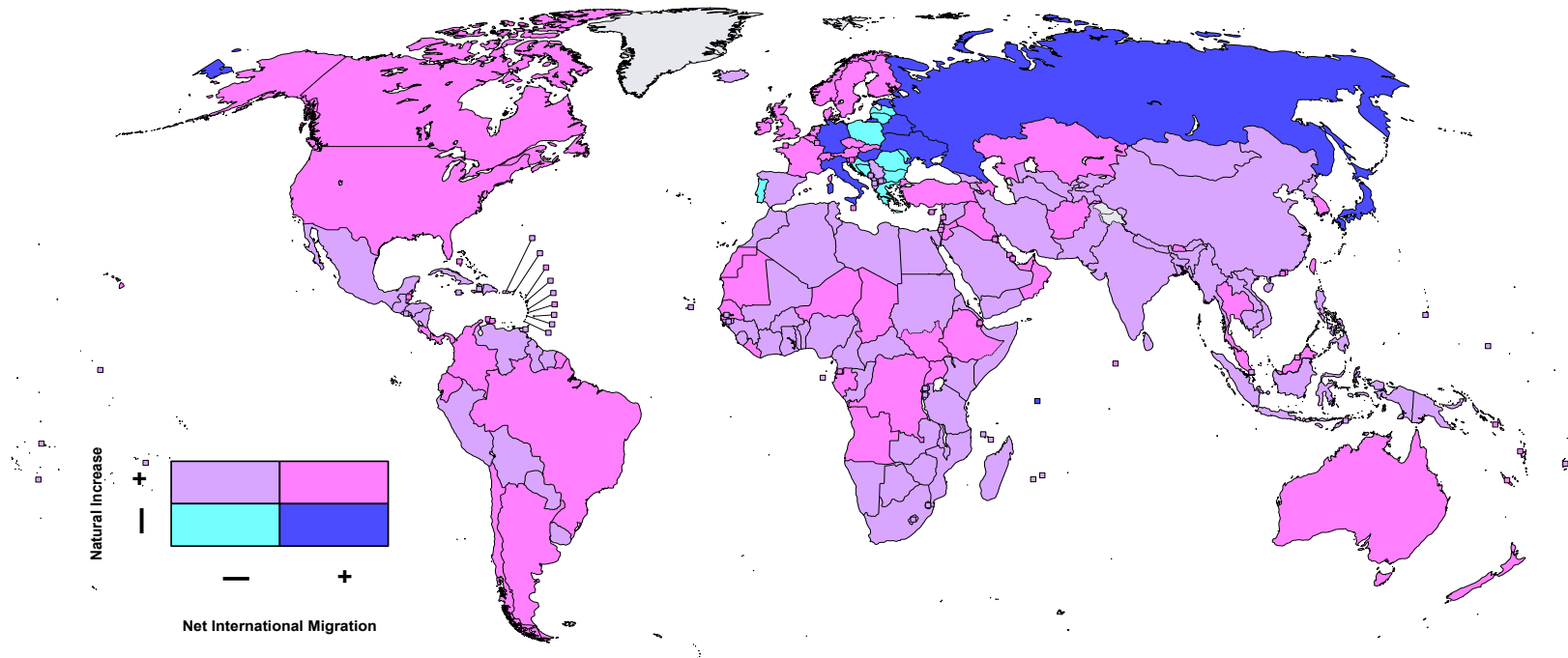


\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

For the past several decades, Europe and Northern America, and Australia/New Zealand have been net receivers of international migrants. Net migration (the difference in numbers of immigrants and emigrants) for these regions mostly increased over time. Since 2000, Northern Africa and Western Asia has also become a net receiver of international migrants. Other regions such as Central and Southern Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania\* were all net senders. Large migratory movements may be driven by demands for labour, education and family reunification, or by violence and armed conflict.

# In some parts of the world, international migration has become a major component of population change

Figure 11. Net international migration and natural population increase, 2010-2020



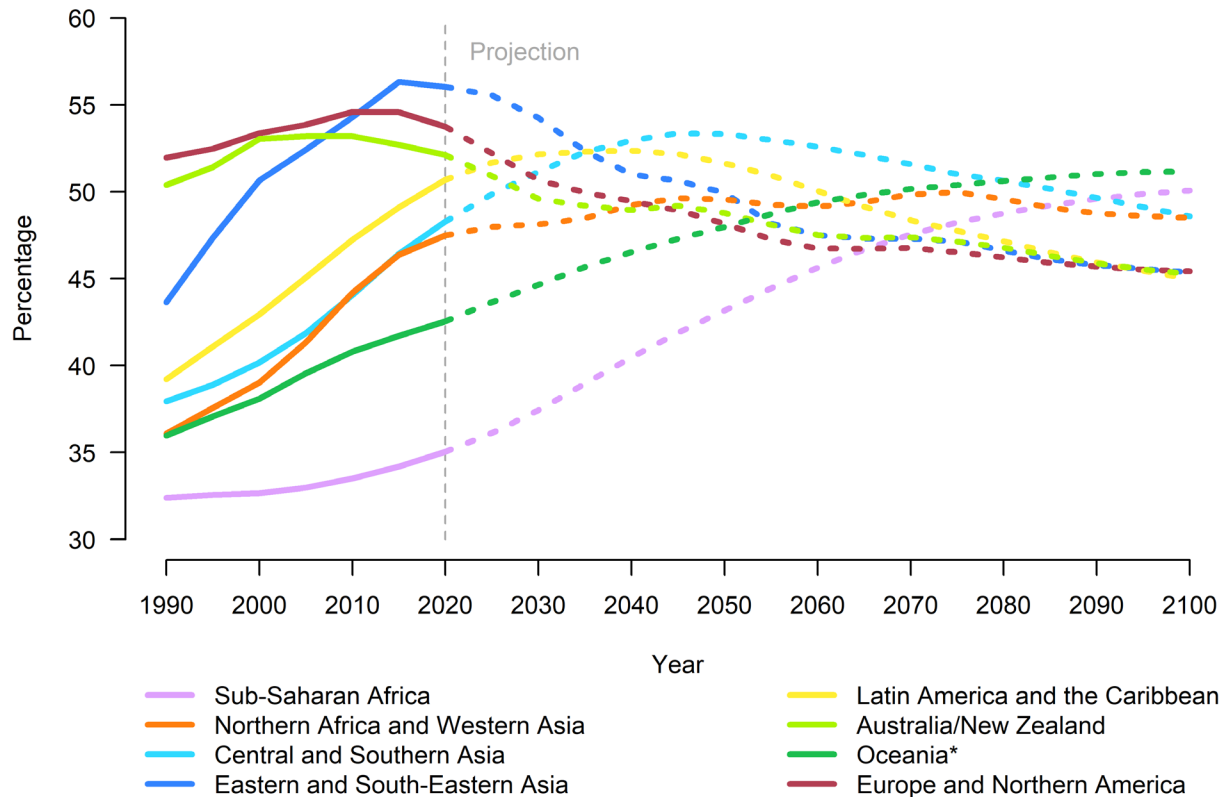
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Note: Countries or areas with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2019 but surface area less than 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> are shown with squares coloured according to their statistical values.

The map shows the relationship between two components of population change for the period 2010-2020: net migration (the difference in numbers of immigrants and emigrants) and natural increase (the difference in numbers of births and deaths). A majority of countries or areas experienced positive natural increase combined with either net emigration (108 countries or areas shown in purple on the map) or net immigration (74, shown in pink). A smaller set of countries experienced negative natural increase together with either net emigration (10, shown in light blue) or net immigration (9, shown in dark blue). Some of the largest migratory movements of recent years have been driven by the demand for migrant workers (Bangladesh, Nepal and the Philippines) or by violence, insecurity and armed conflict (Syria, Venezuela and Myanmar). Belarus, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Russian Federation, Serbia and Ukraine experience a net inflow of migrants, helping to offset population losses caused by an excess of deaths over births.

## In some regions the share of the population at working ages (25 to 64 years) is increasing, providing an opportunity for accelerated economic growth known as the “demographic dividend”

Figure 12. Percentage of the population aged 25 to 64: estimates, 1990-2020, and medium-variant projections, 2020-2100



\* Oceania in this context excludes Australia/New Zealand.

In sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania\*, as well as in parts of Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, the working-age population (25 to 64 years) is growing faster than other age groups. These conditions can yield an opportunity for accelerated economic growth known as the “demographic dividend”. The percentage of the population that is aged 25 to 64 years in sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania\* is projected to rise through the end of the century. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the window of time for an increasing proportion of the population at working ages will be shorter, with a peak around 2039, while in Central and Southern Asia, the proportion aged 25 to 64 years is expected to peak around 2047. To benefit from the demographic dividend, governments should invest in education and health, especially for young people and create conditions conducive to sustained economic growth.

# Annex Table: Key Indicators

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>ii</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
	Mid-2019													Mid-2019		
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>7 713 468</b>	<b>8 548 487</b>	<b>9 735 034</b>	<b>10 874 902</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regions<sup>a</sup></b>																
Sub-Saharan Africa	1 066 283	1 399 888	2 117 731	3 775 269	49	2.7	36	9	4.7	11	61	78	- 405	62	3	12
Northern Africa and Western Asia	517 106	608 881	754 047	923 940	41	1.8	23	5	2.9	7	73	27	218	47	6	8
Central and Southern Asia	1 991 423	2 226 970	2 496 417	2 333 525	193	1.2	20	7	2.4	5	69	43	- 1 514	46	6	8
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	2 334 623	2 426 673	2 411 344	1 966 808	147	0.6	13	7	1.8	6	76	16	- 516	33	11	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	648 121	706 254	762 432	679 993	32	0.9	17	6	2.0	15	75	19	- 544	41	9	6
Australia/New Zealand	29 986	33 350	38 422	48 885	4	1.2	13	7	1.8	4	83	4	195	32	16	3
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)	12 142	14 569	18 954	26 030	22	1.8	26	7	3.5	7	66	45	- 21	54	4	10
Europe and Northern America	1 113 784	1 131 901	1 135 687	1 120 451	27	0.3	11	10	1.7	5	79	6	2 588	28	18	3
<b>Geographic regions<sup>b</sup></b>																
Africa	1 308 064	1 688 321	2 489 275	4 280 127	44	2.5	34	8	4.4	11	63	71	- 658	60	3	11
Asia	4 601 371	4 974 092	5 290 263	4 719 416	148	0.9	16	7	2.2	6	73	31	- 1 560	39	9	6
Europe	747 183	741 303	710 486	629 563	34	0.1	10	11	1.6	4	78	5	1 370	26	19	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	648 121	706 254	762 432	679 993	32	0.9	17	6	2.0	15	75	19	- 544	41	9	6
Northern America	366 601	390 599	425 200	490 889	20	0.7	12	9	1.8	5	79	7	1 218	31	16	3
Oceania	42 128	47 919	57 376	74 916	5	1.4	17	7	2.4	6	78	23	174	38	13	4
<b>UN development groups<sup>c</sup></b>																
More developed regions <sup>d</sup>	1 270 630	1 286 010	1 279 913	1 244 296	26	0.3	11	10	1.6	4	79	5	2 854	28	19	3
Less developed regions <sup>e</sup>	6 442 838	7 262 478	8 455 121	9 630 607	80	1.3	20	7	2.6	9	71	44	- 2 854	44	7	7
Least developed countries <sup>f</sup>	1 033 389	1 313 759	1 876 798	3 046 779	51	2.3	32	7	4.0	12	65	68	- 1 249	59	4	10
Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries <sup>g</sup>	5 409 449	5 948 719	6 578 324	6 583 828	89	1.1	18	7	2.3	7	72	35	- 1 605	41	8	6
Less developed regions, excluding China	4 977 204	5 765 376	7 021 424	8 540 696	70	1.5	23	7	2.8	9	69	49	- 2 585	48	6	8
Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDC) <sup>h</sup>	520 973	659 183	926 457	1 405 998	32	2.4	32	7	4.0	11	65	62	- 561	59	4	10
Small island developing States (SIDS) <sup>i</sup>	71 429	78 488	87 159	87 599	60	0.9	18	7	2.5	11	72	42	- 123	42	9	6

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>ii</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
		2019	2030	2050	2100	Mid-2019				2015-2020				2010-2020	Mid-2019	
<b>World Bank income groups</b>																
High-income countries <sup>1</sup>	1 258 043	1 298 770	1 324 198	1 299 655	33	0.5	11	9	1.7	4	81	5	3 457	28	18	3
Middle-income countries <sup>1</sup>	5 696 667	6 252 578	6 932 572	7 085 794	74	1.0	18	7	2.3	8	71	37	- 1 982	41	8	6
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>1</sup>	2 638 958	2 763 138	2 799 690	2 380 613	48	0.7	14	7	1.9	8	75	15	184	34	10	5
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>1</sup>	3 057 709	3 489 440	4 132 882	4 705 181	142	1.4	22	7	2.7	8	68	49	- 2 166	48	6	8
Low-income countries <sup>1</sup>	755 850	993 853	1 474 406	2 484 829	51	2.6	34	8	4.5	11	63	71	- 1 471	62	3	11
No income group available	2 908	3 287	3 858	4 624	8	1.2	17	6	2.5	7	79	12	- 4	40	11	4
<b>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regions<sup>a</sup></b>																
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	<b>1 066 283</b>	<b>1 399 888</b>	<b>2 117 731</b>	<b>3 775 269</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>- 405</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>433 905</b>	<b>569 705</b>	<b>851 218</b>	<b>1 451 843</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>- 309</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Burundi	11 531	15 773	25 325	50 904	449	3.1	39	8	5.5	5	61	63	- 6	65	2	14
Comoros	851	1 063	1 472	2 187	457	2.2	32	7	4.2	8	64	70	- 2	59	3	12
Djibouti	974	1 117	1 295	1 332	42	1.6	22	7	2.8	3	67	51	1	48	5	10
Eritrea	3 497	4 240	6 005	9 062	35	1.2	31	7	4.1	6	66	44	- 45	60	5	8
Ethiopia	112 079	144 944	205 411	294 393	112	2.6	33	7	4.3	8	66	55	55	62	4	10
Kenya	52 574	66 450	91 575	125 424	92	2.3	29	6	3.5	11	66	47	- 10	60	2	16
Madagascar	26 969	35 622	54 048	99 957	46	2.7	33	6	4.1	13	66	43	- 2	61	3	12
Malawi	18 629	24 849	38 143	66 559	198	2.7	34	7	4.3	16	63	55	- 16	64	3	12
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	1 270	1 274	1 186	827	625	0.2	10	8	1.4	9	75	13	- 1	32	12	5
Mayotte	266	343	495	746	710	2.6	28	3	3.7	7	79	5	—	59	4	9
Mozambique	30 366	41 185	65 313	123 647	39	2.9	38	9	4.9	15	60	73	- 5	65	3	11
Réunion	889	955	1 010	901	356	0.7	15	6	2.3	10	80	3	- 2	38	12	4
Rwanda	12 627	16 234	23 048	33 413	512	2.6	32	5	4.1	5	68	38	- 15	59	3	12
Seychelles	98	103	105	88	212	0.7	17	8	2.5	13	73	14	—	37	8	7
Somalia	15 443	21 191	34 922	75 716	25	2.8	42	11	6.1	8	57	115	- 43	67	3	10
South Sudan	11 062	13 839	19 963	31 738	18	0.9	35	11	4.7	7	57	99	- 97	62	3	10
Uganda	44 270	59 438	89 447	136 785	222	3.6	38	7	5.0	12	63	63	54	67	2	16
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	58 005	79 163	129 387	285 652	65	3.0	37	7	4.9	12	65	57	- 45	63	3	13
Zambia	17 861	24 326	39 121	81 546	24	2.9	36	7	4.7	13	63	61	- 9	65	2	15
Zimbabwe	14 645	17 596	23 948	30 965	38	1.5	31	8	3.6	12	61	51	- 121	62	3	12
<b>Middle Africa</b>	<b>174 308</b>	<b>238 186</b>	<b>382 640</b>	<b>746 061</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>- 2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Angola	31 825	44 835	77 420	188 283	26	3.3	41	8	5.6	14	61	81	20	66	2	14
Cameroon	25 876	33 766	50 573	90 225	55	2.6	36	9	4.6	11	59	88	- 6	62	3	13



Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>ii</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
	Mid-2019	2015-2020			2010-2020	Mid-2019										
Central African Republic	4 745	5 942	8 401	11 631	8	1.4	35	12	4.8	14	53	122	- 60	66	3	11
Chad	15 947	21 690	34 031	61 850	13	3.0	42	12	5.8	14	54	123	11	67	2	12
Congo	5 381	7 020	10 702	20 962	16	2.6	33	7	4.5	13	64	48	- 8	60	3	14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	86 791	120 047	194 489	362 031	38	3.2	41	10	6.0	10	60	100	13	65	3	11
Equatorial Guinea	1 356	1 874	2 821	4 511	48	3.7	33	9	4.6	17	58	94	17	56	2	17
Gabon	2 173	2 744	3 809	5 859	8	2.7	32	7	4.0	12	66	48	12	54	4	12
Sao Tome and Principe	215	268	394	708	224	1.9	32	5	4.4	11	70	32	- 2	62	3	12
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>66 630</b>	<b>75 364</b>	<b>87 379</b>	<b>93 571</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
Botswana	2 304	2 774	3 510	4 166	4	2.1	25	6	2.9	8	69	38	- 6	52	4	10
Eswatini	1 148	1 298	1 704	2 145	67	1.0	27	9	3.0	13	59	54	- 8	59	4	9
Lesotho	2 125	2 325	2 665	2 695	70	0.8	27	14	3.2	15	54	87	- 10	52	5	9
Namibia	2 495	3 011	3 981	5 374	3	1.9	29	8	3.4	9	63	45	- 6	56	4	11
South Africa	58 558	65 956	75 518	79 191	48	1.4	21	10	2.4	14	64	35	165	46	5	9
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>391 440</b>	<b>516 633</b>	<b>796 494</b>	<b>1 483 795</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>- 228</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Benin	11 801	15 672	24 280	47 209	105	2.7	36	9	4.9	9	61	96	- 5	62	3	11
Burkina Faso	20 321	27 404	43 432	83 194	74	2.9	38	8	5.2	10	61	84	- 25	65	2	14
Cabo Verde	550	610	679	604	136	1.2	20	6	2.3	16	73	20	- 1	46	5	11
Côte d'Ivoire	25 717	33 713	51 264	96 633	81	2.5	36	10	4.7	13	57	87	- 12	62	3	12
Gambia	2 348	3 171	4 882	8 176	232	2.9	39	8	5.3	7	62	68	- 3	64	3	13
Ghana	30 418	37 833	52 016	79 011	134	2.2	30	7	3.9	9	64	52	- 10	57	3	13
Guinea	12 771	17 021	25 972	45 257	52	2.8	37	9	4.7	14	61	81	- 31	65	3	11
Guinea-Bissau	1 921	2 461	3 557	5 706	68	2.5	35	10	4.5	12	58	82	- 1	62	3	12
Liberia	4 937	6 372	9 340	15 525	51	2.5	33	8	4.4	16	64	74	0	61	3	11
Mali	19 658	26 957	43 586	80 383	16	3.0	42	10	5.9	14	59	105	- 50	67	2	12
Mauritania	4 526	5 967	9 025	17 065	4	2.8	34	7	4.6	8	65	79	5	59	3	12
Niger	23 311	34 846	65 593	164 947	18	3.8	46	8	7.0	13	62	85	4	69	3	11
Nigeria	200 964	262 977	401 315	732 942	221	2.6	38	12	5.4	10	54	102	- 60	63	3	13
Saint Helena <sup>3</sup>	6	6	6	4	16	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	16 296	21 551	33 187	63 515	85	2.8	35	6	4.7	8	67	45	- 31	62	3	11
Sierra Leone	7 813	9 649	12 945	16 675	108	2.1	34	12	4.3	13	54	110	- 4	61	3	12
Togo	8 082	10 422	15 415	26 949	149	2.5	33	9	4.4	10	61	75	- 2	61	3	13

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>ii</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
		2019	2030	2050	2100	Mid-2019	2015-2020						2010-2020	Mid-2019		
<b>NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>517 106</b>	<b>608 881</b>	<b>754 047</b>	<b>923 940</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Northern Africa</b>	<b>241 781</b>	<b>288 433</b>	<b>371 545</b>	<b>504 858</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>- 253</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Algeria	43 053	50 361	60 923	70 705	18	2.0	25	5	3.1	2	77	25	- 19	44	7	7
Egypt	100 388	120 832	159 957	224 735	101	2.0	27	6	3.3	8	72	20	- 47	51	5	8
Libya	6 777	7 606	8 525	8 012	4	1.4	19	5	2.3	1	73	13	- 31	44	4	12
Morocco	36 472	40 887	46 166	44 708	82	1.3	19	5	2.4	6	76	23	- 62	43	7	7
Sudan	42 813	55 254	81 193	142 342	24	2.4	32	7	4.4	7	65	64	- 79	61	4	10
Tunisia	11 695	12 756	13 797	12 972	75	1.1	18	6	2.2	2	76	13	- 17	38	9	6
Western Sahara	582	737	984	1 384	2	2.5	20	5	2.4	5	70	35	3	44	3	17
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>275 325</b>	<b>320 448</b>	<b>382 502</b>	<b>419 083</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
Armenia	2 958	2 967	2 816	2 039	104	0.3	14	10	1.8	6	75	13	- 6	33	11	5
Azerbaijan <sup>4</sup>	10 048	10 740	11 065	9 192	122	1.0	17	7	2.1	13	73	25	1	37	6	9
Bahrain	1 641	2 013	2 316	2 252	2 159	4.3	14	2	2.0	3	77	8	28	30	3	27
Cyprus <sup>5</sup>	1 199	1 275	1 355	1 309	130	0.8	11	7	1.3	2	81	4	5	31	14	4
Georgia <sup>6</sup>	3 997	3 853	3 517	2 514	58	- 0.2	14	13	2.1	11	74	10	- 15	32	15	4
Iraq	39 310	50 194	70 940	107 711	91	2.5	29	5	3.7	10	70	28	134	58	3	11
Israel	8 519	9 980	12 720	18 128	394	1.6	20	5	3.0	2	83	3	7	43	12	4
Jordan	10 102	10 655	12 932	13 644	114	1.9	22	4	2.8	5	74	17	111	53	4	11
Kuwait	4 207	4 747	5 393	6 189	236	2.1	14	3	2.1	2	75	8	78	32	3	24
Lebanon	6 856	6 195	6 528	5 707	670	0.9	18	4	2.1	3	79	11	104	43	7	7
Oman	4 975	5 936	6 915	7 268	16	3.6	20	2	2.9	2	78	8	132	34	2	26
Qatar	2 832	3 327	3 851	4 162	244	2.3	10	1	1.9	3	80	8	80	27	2	47
Saudi Arabia	34 269	39 322	44 562	42 231	16	1.9	18	3	2.3	2	75	7	240	38	3	17
State of Palestine <sup>7</sup>	4 981	6 342	8 816	12 268	827	2.4	29	3	3.7	7	74	20	- 21	59	3	12
Syrian Arab Republic	17 070	26 677	33 129	36 103	93	- 0.6	24	6	2.8	7	71	18	- 752	50	5	10
Turkey	83 430	89 158	97 140	86 170	108	1.4	16	5	2.1	6	77	13	318	41	9	6
United Arab Emirates	9 771	10 661	10 425	9 023	117	1.3	10	1	1.4	2	78	6	47	26	1	63
Yemen	29 162	36 407	48 080	53 171	55	2.4	31	6	3.8	8	66	55	- 23	60	3	13
<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA</b>	<b>1 991 423</b>	<b>2 226 970</b>	<b>2 496 417</b>	<b>2 333 525</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>- 1 514</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>73 212</b>	<b>83 843</b>	<b>100 250</b>	<b>114 923</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>- 47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>
Kazakhstan	18 551	20 639	24 024	27 918	7	1.3	21	7	2.8	5	73	10	7	41	8	7
Kyrgyzstan	6 416	7 446	9 126	10 985	33	1.8	25	6	3.0	5	71	18	- 11	48	5	10
Tajikistan	9 321	11 557	16 208	25 328	67	2.4	31	5	3.6	8	71	32	- 24	55	3	14
Turkmenistan	5 942	6 782	7 949	8 421	13	1.6	24	7	2.8	4	68	51	- 8	47	5	11

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	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
		2019	2030	2050	2100	Mid-2019	2015-2020						2010-2020	Mid-2019		
Uzbekistan	32 982	37 418	42 942	42 271	78	1.6	22	6	2.4	5	72	26	- 11	45	5	11
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>1 918 211</b>	<b>2 143 127</b>	<b>2 396 167</b>	<b>2 218 602</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>- 1 467</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
Afghanistan	38 042	48 094	64 683	74 938	58	2.5	33	7	4.6	8	64	68	21	64	3	13
Bangladesh	163 046	178 994	192 568	151 393	1 253	1.1	18	6	2.1	20	72	32	- 415	46	5	9
Bhutan	763	843	905	686	20	1.2	17	6	2.0	5	71	30	—	45	6	8
India	1 366 418	1 503 642	1 639 176	1 450 421	460	1.0	18	7	2.2	3	69	39	- 501	45	6	8
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	82 914	92 664	103 098	98 588	51	1.4	19	5	2.2	9	76	15	- 78	38	6	9
Maldives	531	519	586	490	1 770	3.4	14	3	1.9	2	78	8	12	36	4	17
Nepal	28 609	33 390	35 324	23 708	200	1.5	20	6	1.9	17	70	34	- 183	52	6	7
Pakistan	216 565	262 959	338 013	403 103	281	2.0	29	7	3.6	5	67	75	- 225	55	4	10
Sri Lanka	21 324	22 023	21 814	15 275	340	0.5	16	7	2.2	5	77	9	- 97	39	11	5
<b>EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</b>	<b>2 334 623</b>	<b>2 426 673</b>	<b>2 411 344</b>	<b>1 966 808</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>- 516</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>1 672 611</b>	<b>1 699 380</b>	<b>1 617 342</b>	<b>1 222 593</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>- 157</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>
China <sup>8</sup>	1 433 784	1 464 340	1 402 405	1 064 993	153	0.5	12	7	1.7	2	77	12	- 329	30	11	5
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>9</sup>	7 436	8 019	8 041	7 647	7 082	0.8	11	7	1.3	1	85	2	22	21	17	3
China, Macao SAR <sup>10</sup>	640	732	838	1 012	21 420	1.5	11	4	1.2	1	84	4	7	24	11	6
China, Taiwan Province of China	23 774	24 011	22 413	16 259	671	0.2	8	8	1.2	2	80	5	32	25	15	4
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	25 666	26 651	26 562	22 793	213	0.5	14	9	1.9	—	72	18	- 5	35	9	6
Japan	126 860	120 758	105 804	74 959	348	- 0.2	7	10	1.4	1	84	2	72	22	28	2
Mongolia	3 225	3 716	4 449	5 387	2	1.8	24	6	2.9	5	70	22	- 1	45	4	12
Republic of Korea	51 225	51 152	46 830	29 542	527	0.2	7	6	1.1	1	83	3	46	24	15	4
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	<b>662 012</b>	<b>727 294</b>	<b>794 002</b>	<b>744 215</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>- 359</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Brunei Darussalam	433	471	492	390	82	1.1	15	4	1.8	3	76	10	—	39	5	11
Cambodia	16 487	18 781	21 861	21 355	93	1.5	23	6	2.5	10	69	28	- 30	49	5	10
Indonesia	270 626	299 198	330 905	320 782	149	1.1	18	6	2.3	10	71	25	- 95	43	6	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	7 169	8 226	9 480	8 424	31	1.5	24	6	2.7	12	67	48	- 19	52	4	11
Malaysia <sup>11</sup>	31 950	36 095	40 550	40 078	97	1.3	17	5	2.0	3	76	7	50	41	7	7
Myanmar	54 045	58 478	62 253	55 299	83	0.6	18	8	2.2	7	67	48	- 134	44	6	8
Philippines	108 117	123 698	144 488	146 327	363	1.4	21	6	2.6	10	71	28	- 117	49	5	9
Singapore	5 804	6 262	6 408	5 733	8 292	0.9	9	4	1.2	1	83	2	45	24	12	5
Thailand	69 626	70 346	65 940	46 016	136	0.3	10	8	1.5	15	77	9	26	30	12	5
Timor-Leste	1 293	1 574	2 019	2 373	87	1.9	30	6	4.1	4	69	47	- 5	59	4	9

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>ii</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
						Mid-2019	2015-2020						2010-2020	Mid-2019		
Viet Nam	96 462	104 164	109 605	97 437	311	1.0	17	6	2.1	8	75	21	- 80	37	8	7
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>648 121</b>	<b>706 254</b>	<b>762 432</b>	<b>679 993</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>- 544</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>43 335</b>	<b>45 829</b>	<b>47 394</b>	<b>38 838</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>- 167</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>
Anguilla	15	16	17	14	165	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antigua and Barbuda	97	105	111	102	221	0.9	15	6	2.0	11	77	7	—	37	9	6
Aruba	106	110	109	102	591	0.5	12	9	1.9	6	76	16	—	32	14	4
Bahamas	389	427	463	460	39	1.0	14	7	1.8	9	74	7	1	39	7	7
Barbados	287	289	277	215	668	0.1	11	9	1.6	10	79	12	—	30	16	3
British Virgin Islands	30	32	32	25	200	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	26	28	30	33	79	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	65	73	85	103	271	1.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba	11 333	11 142	10 162	6 671	106	0.0	10	9	1.6	16	79	6	- 15	28	16	4
Curaçao	163	171	176	175	368	0.5	11	9	1.8	8	79	11	1	31	17	3
Dominica	72	73	71	51	96	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominican Republic	10 739	11 770	12 796	11 013	222	1.1	20	6	2.4	20	74	29	- 30	45	7	6
Grenada	112	116	116	86	329	0.5	17	10	2.1	7	72	16	—	39	10	5
Guadeloupe	400	400	387	339	246	- 0.0	12	8	2.2	4	82	5	- 2	33	19	3
Haiti	11 263	12 733	14 878	14 760	409	1.3	25	9	3.0	9	64	81	- 33	52	5	8
Jamaica	2 948	3 048	2 960	1 793	272	0.5	16	8	2.0	13	74	15	- 11	41	9	6
Martinique	376	368	332	234	354	- 0.2	10	9	1.9	3	82	6	- 3	29	21	2
Montserrat	5	5	4	3	50	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	2 933	2 905	2 445	1 217	331	- 3.3	7	9	1.2	12	80	6	- 73	28	20	3
Saint-Barthélemy	10	10	11	10	448	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Kitts and Nevis	53	56	56	43	203	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	183	189	182	122	300	0.5	12	7	1.4	14	76	16	0	35	10	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	111	113	109	75	284	0.3	14	9	1.9	13	72	16	—	39	10	5
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	42	48	55	69	1 247	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint-Martin (French part)	38	43	51	60	717	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	1 395	1 413	1 344	969	272	0.4	13	8	1.7	9	73	26	- 1	33	11	5
Turks and Caicos Islands	38	44	50	54	40	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States Virgin Islands	105	101	86	40	299	- 0.1	12	8	2.0	7	80	9	- 1	32	20	2

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>i</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
					Mid-2019					2015-2020			2010-2020		Mid-2019	
<b>Central America</b>	177 587	198 571	223 567	211 854	72	1.2	19	6	2.2	14	75	17	- 143	45	7	7
Belize	390	468	571	620	17	1.9	21	5	2.3	15	74	15	1	50	5	9
Costa Rica	5 048	5 468	5 773	4 798	99	1.0	14	5	1.8	15	80	9	4	36	10	5
El Salvador	6 454	6 779	6 937	4 766	311	0.5	18	7	2.1	17	73	17	- 44	46	8	5
Guatemala	17 581	21 213	26 921	31 270	164	1.9	25	5	2.9	12	74	26	- 10	55	5	8
Honduras	9 746	11 449	13 831	14 325	87	1.7	22	4	2.5	15	75	21	- 6	52	5	9
Mexico	127 576	140 876	155 151	141 510	66	1.1	18	6	2.1	14	75	16	- 72	44	7	7
Nicaragua	6 546	7 392	8 531	8 124	54	1.3	21	5	2.4	18	74	20	- 24	48	5	9
Panama	4 246	4 928	5 853	6 440	57	1.7	19	5	2.5	17	78	19	8	43	8	6
<b>South America</b>	427 199	461 854	491 472	429 301	24	0.9	16	6	1.9	16	76	17	- 234	39	9	6
Argentina	44 781	49 056	54 867	56 802	16	1.0	17	8	2.3	14	76	12	5	40	11	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11 513	13 240	15 840	17 391	11	1.4	22	7	2.8	12	71	49	- 11	50	7	6
Brazil	211 050	223 852	228 980	180 683	25	0.8	14	6	1.7	17	76	15	12	37	9	6
Chile	18 952	19 458	20 319	17 332	25	1.2	12	6	1.7	12	80	8	72	34	12	5
Colombia	50 339	53 417	55 958	45 221	45	1.4	15	6	1.8	18	77	15	83	40	9	6
Ecuador	17 374	19 819	23 316	24 483	70	1.7	20	5	2.4	16	77	16	14	46	7	6
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) <sup>12</sup>	3	3	3	3	—	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Guiana	291	378	545	927	4	2.7	26	3	3.4	9	80	10	—	50	5	8
Guyana	783	822	825	531	4	0.5	20	7	2.5	15	70	32	- 7	48	7	7
Paraguay	7 045	7 950	9 102	8 734	18	1.3	21	5	2.4	14	74	21	- 17	48	7	7
Peru	32 510	36 031	40 374	39 158	25	1.6	18	5	2.3	13	76	16	- 13	41	8	6
Suriname	581	632	680	613	4	1.0	19	7	2.4	13	71	20	- 1	44	7	7
Uruguay	3 462	3 569	3 639	3 182	20	0.4	14	9	2.0	15	78	10	- 5	35	15	3
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28 516	33 626	37 023	34 241	32	- 1.1	18	7	2.3	19	72	31	- 370	44	8	6
<b>AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND</b>	29 986	33 350	38 422	48 885	4	1.2	13	7	1.8	4	83	4	195	32	16	3
Australia <sup>13</sup>	25 203	28 177	32 814	42 877	3	1.3	13	7	1.8	3	83	4	178	32	16	3
New Zealand	4 783	5 173	5 608	6 008	18	0.9	13	7	1.9	5	82	5	17	33	16	3
<b>OCEANIA (excluding Australia and New Zealand)</b>	12 142	14 569	18 954	26 030	22	1.8	26	7	3.5	7	66	45	- 21	54	4	10
<b>Melanesia</b>	10 919	13 234	17 469	24 583	21	1.9	27	7	3.5	8	65	47	- 10	54	4	11
Fiji	890	966	1 071	1 067	49	0.6	21	8	2.8	9	67	25	- 8	46	6	9
New Caledonia	283	311	347	356	15	1.0	14	6	2.0	4	77	13	1	38	9	6
Papua New Guinea	8 776	10 709	14 204	19 783	19	2.0	27	7	3.6	7	64	53	- 1	55	4	12

Region, subregion, country or area*	Mid-year population (thousands)				Population density <sup>i</sup>	Average annual rate of population change <sup>i</sup>	Crude birth rate <sup>iii</sup>	Crude death rate <sup>iv</sup>	Total fertility rate <sup>v</sup>	Percentage of births to women under age 20 years <sup>vi</sup>	Life expectancy at birth <sup>vii</sup>	Under-five mortality <sup>viii</sup>	Average annual net migration (thousands) <sup>ix</sup>	Percentage of population		Potential support ratio <sup>x</sup>
	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
					Mid-2019				2015-2020				2010-2020		Mid-2019	
Solomon Islands	670	865	1 290	2 410	24	2.6	33	4	4.4	9	73	20	- 2	59	4	10
Vanuatu	300	383	557	968	25	2.5	30	5	3.8	7	70	27	—	57	4	11
<b>Micronesia</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
Guam	167	181	193	168	310	0.8	17	5	2.3	7	80	10	- 1	41	10	5
Kiribati	118	139	177	239	145	1.5	28	6	3.6	2	68	54	- 1	54	4	10
Marshall Islands	59	65	75	63	327	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	114	127	139	115	163	1.1	23	7	3.1	2	68	32	- 1	52	4	10
Nauru	11	11	11	6	538	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Mariana Islands	57	61	62	53	124	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	18	18	18	14	39	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Polynesia<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>680</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>- 7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
American Samoa	55	55	54	36	277	- 0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook Islands	18	18	17	14	73	- 0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Polynesia	279	297	311	262	76	0.6	15	6	2.0	10	77	7	- 1	38	9	6
Niue	2	2	2	2	6	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	197	220	267	310	70	0.5	25	5	3.9	3	73	16	- 3	56	5	8
Tokelau	1	1	2	1	134	1.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	104	116	134	138	145	1.0	24	7	3.6	2	71	16	- 2	55	6	7
Tuvalu	12	13	16	20	388	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallis and Futuna Islands	11	10	9	6	82	- 1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>1 113 784</b>	<b>1 131 901</b>	<b>1 135 687</b>	<b>1 120 451</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2 588</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>747 183</b>	<b>741 303</b>	<b>710 486</b>	<b>629 563</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>293 445</b>	<b>284 535</b>	<b>261 977</b>	<b>219 456</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Belarus	9 452	9 265	8 634	7 430	47	0.0	12	13	1.7	4	74	4	12	26	15	4
Bulgaria	7 000	6 417	5 385	3 588	64	- 0.7	9	15	1.6	13	75	7	- 5	24	21	3
Czechia	10 689	10 745	10 546	10 274	138	0.2	10	10	1.6	4	79	3	17	25	20	3
Hungary	9 685	9 338	8 470	6 857	107	- 0.2	9	13	1.5	8	77	5	6	25	20	3
Poland	37 888	36 945	33 295	23 033	124	- 0.1	10	10	1.4	4	78	4	- 47	25	18	3
Republic of Moldova <sup>15</sup>	4 043	3 886	3 360	2 012	123	- 0.2	10	12	1.3	9	72	14	- 1	27	12	5
Romania	19 365	18 306	16 260	11 878	84	- 0.7	10	13	1.6	11	76	8	- 67	26	19	3
Russian Federation	145 872	143 348	135 824	126 143	9	0.1	13	13	1.8	6	72	7	271	28	15	4
Slovakia	5 457	5 403	4 984	3 829	113	0.1	10	10	1.5	9	77	6	2	26	16	4
Ukraine <sup>16</sup>	43 994	40 882	35 219	24 413	76	- 0.5	10	15	1.4	8	72	9	18	25	17	3

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	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
					Mid-2019				2015-2020				2010-2020		Mid-2019	
<b>Northern Europe</b>	<b>105 769</b>	<b>109 990</b>	<b>114 960</b>	<b>121 044</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>
Channel Islands <sup>17</sup>	172	185	199	223	907	1.0	10	8	1.5	2	83	7	1	27	18	3
Denmark	5 772	6 002	6 245	6 873	136	0.4	11	10	1.8	1	81	4	18	29	20	3
Estonia	1 326	1 280	1 158	838	31	0.2	10	12	1.6	2	78	3	1	26	20	3
Faroe Islands	49	51	53	55	35	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland <sup>18</sup>	5 532	5 581	5 486	5 254	18	0.2	9	10	1.5	2	82	2	15	27	22	2
Iceland	339	360	377	353	3	0.7	12	7	1.8	2	83	2	—	33	15	3
Ireland	4 882	5 248	5 678	5 685	71	1.2	13	6	1.8	2	82	3	1	33	14	4
Isle of Man	85	88	91	96	148	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	1 907	1 720	1 479	1 114	31	- 1.1	11	15	1.7	5	75	5	- 16	25	20	3
Lithuania	2 760	2 485	2 121	1 524	44	- 1.5	10	14	1.7	3	76	5	- 31	25	20	3
Norway <sup>19</sup>	5 379	5 876	6 600	7 953	15	0.8	11	8	1.7	2	82	2	36	30	17	3
Sweden	10 036	10 630	11 389	13 023	24	0.7	12	9	1.9	1	83	2	45	29	20	3
United Kingdom	67 530	70 485	74 082	78 053	279	0.6	12	9	1.8	4	81	4	260	29	19	3
<b>Southern Europe</b>	<b>152 447</b>	<b>148 460</b>	<b>136 648</b>	<b>99 758</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>
Albania	2 881	2 787	2 424	1 088	105	- 0.1	12	8	1.6	6	78	11	- 21	33	14	4
Andorra	77	78	76	62	164	- 0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 301	3 127	2 685	1 641	65	- 0.9	8	11	1.3	4	77	7	- 37	27	17	3
Croatia	4 130	3 877	3 365	2 183	74	- 0.6	9	13	1.4	3	78	5	- 8	25	21	3
Gibraltar	34	34	34	27	3 370	- 0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	10 473	9 917	9 029	6 583	81	- 0.4	8	11	1.3	3	82	3	- 24	24	22	2
Holy See <sup>20</sup>	1	1	1	1	1 816	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	60 550	59 031	54 382	39 993	206	- 0.0	8	10	1.3	2	83	3	238	23	23	2
Malta	440	449	427	358	1 376	0.4	10	8	1.5	4	82	6	2	25	21	3
Montenegro	628	624	589	454	47	0.0	12	11	1.8	3	77	3	- 1	31	15	3
North Macedonia	2 083	2 051	1 857	1 249	83	0.0	11	10	1.5	5	76	12	- 1	29	14	4
Portugal	10 226	9 913	9 085	6 985	112	- 0.3	8	11	1.3	3	82	3	- 17	24	22	2
San Marino	34	34	34	30	564	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia <sup>21</sup>	8 772	8 250	7 084	4 217	100	- 0.3	10	13	1.5	5	76	6	5	28	19	3
Slovenia	2 079	2 056	1 940	1 676	103	0.1	10	10	1.6	1	81	2	3	24	20	3
Spain <sup>22</sup>	46 737	46 230	43 637	33 210	94	0.0	9	9	1.3	3	83	3	- 32	24	20	3
<b>Western Europe</b>	<b>195 522</b>	<b>198 318</b>	<b>196 902</b>	<b>189 303</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>
Austria	8 955	9 176	9 131	8 677	109	0.7	10	10	1.5	2	81	4	59	25	19	3
Belgium	11 539	11 904	12 221	12 493	381	0.5	11	10	1.7	1	81	3	50	28	19	3

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	2019	2030	2050	2100										Under age 25 years	65 years or over	
					Mid-2019				2015-2020				2010-2020	Mid-2019		
France	65 130	66 696	67 587	65 498	119	0.3	11	9	1.9	1	82	4	61	29	20	2
Germany	83 517	83 136	80 104	74 741	240	0.5	9	11	1.6	3	81	4	466	24	22	3
Liechtenstein	38	39	40	45	238	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg	616	690	790	985	238	2.0	11	7	1.5	2	82	4	10	28	14	4
Monaco	39	42	46	64	26 150	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	17 097	17 450	17 165	15 760	507	0.2	10	9	1.7	1	82	3	14	28	20	3
Switzerland	8 591	9 185	9 818	11 041	217	0.8	10	8	1.5	1	84	4	66	26	19	3
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>366 601</b>	<b>390 599</b>	<b>425 200</b>	<b>490 889</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Bermuda	63	60	53	37	1 250	- 0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	37 411	40 834	45 669	56 953	4	0.9	10	8	1.5	3	82	5	245	28	18	3
Greenland	57	57	53	41	—	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	6	5	4	25	- 0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	329 065	349 642	379 419	433 854	36	0.6	12	9	1.8	6	79	7	974	32	16	3



**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 this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The names and composition of geographical areas follow those presented in “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>.

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

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 magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed (i.e. is rounded to 0, when in fact it is not 0).

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is zero

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

- i. Population per square kilometer.
- ii. Percentage.
- iii. Births per 1,000 population.
- iv. Deaths per 1,000 population.
- v. Live births per woman.
- vi. Among births to women aged 15-49 years.
- vii. Years.
- viii. Deaths under age 5 years per 1,000 live births.
- ix. Average (over the reported period) annual number of

net migrants (the number of immigrants minus that of emigrants), in thousands.

- x. Number of persons aged 25 to 64 years divided by the number aged 65 years or over.
  - a. Countries and areas are grouped into eight Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) regions as defined by the United Nations Statistics Division and used for The Sustainable Development Goals Report (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups/>). These regions are further divided into 21 geographic subregions.
  - b. Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas designated as: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America, and Oceania.
  - c. The designation “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical purposes and do not express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.
  - d. More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
  - e. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
  - f. The group of least developed countries includes 47 countries: 32 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2 in Northern Africa and Western Asia, 4 in Central and Southern Asia, 4 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 4 in Oceania. Further information is available from <http://unohrrls.org/about-ldcs/>
  - g. Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.
  - h. The group of Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) is composed of 32 countries or territories: 16 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2 in Northern Africa and Western Asia, 8 in Central and Southern Asia, 2 in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, 2 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 2 in Europe and Northern America. Further information is available from <http://unohrrls.org/about-lldcs/>
- i. The group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is composed of 58 countries or territories: 29 in the Caribbean, 20 in the Pacific and 9 in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS). Further information is available from <http://unohrrls.org/about-sids/>
- j. The country classification by income level is based on June 2018 GNI per capita from the World Bank.
  - 1. Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
  - 2. Including Zanzibar.
  - 3. Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
  - 4. Including Nagorno-Karabakh.
  - 5. Refers to the whole country.
  - 6. Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
  - 7. Including East Jerusalem.
  - 8. 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.
  - 9. As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
  - 10. As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
  - 11. Including Sabah and Sarawak.
  - 12. 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).
  - 13. Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
  - 14. Including Pitcairn.
  - 15. Including Transnistria.
  - 16. Including Crimea.
  - 17. Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.
  - 18. Including Åland Islands.
  - 19. Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
  - 20. Refers to the Vatican City State.
  - 21. Including Kosovo.
  - 22. Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.

## Definitions of Indicators

**Mid-year population:** De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands.

**Population density:** Persons per square Kilometer.

**Average annual rate of population change:** Average exponential rate of growth of the population from mid-2015 to mid-2020 period. It is calculated as  $\log(\text{Population in mid 2020} / \text{Population in mid 2015}) / 5$ . It is expressed as a percentage.

**Crude birth rate:** Number of births over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of births per 1,000 population.

**Crude death rate:** Number of deaths over a given period divided by the person-years lived by the population over that period. It is expressed as average annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

**Total fertility rate:** The average number of live births a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as live births per woman.

**Percentage of births to women under age 20:** Number of births to women in age group 15-19 years over a given period, divided by the person-years lived by women aged 15-49 years over that period. Figures are expressed in births per 100 women aged 15-49 years.

**Life expectancy at birth:** The average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject throughout their lives to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

**Under-five mortality:** Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 of a given period. It is expressed as average annual deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

**Average annual net migration:** The net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants between mid-2010 and mid-2020 divided by the length of the period (10 years). It is expressed as thousands.

**Percentage of population by broad age groups:** Percentage of total population for under age 25 years and 65 years or over. De facto population as mid-2019. Figures are expressed per 100 total population.

**Potential support ratio:** Number of persons aged 25 to 64 years divided by the number of persons aged 65 years or over. De facto population as of mid-2019. It is expressed as number of persons of working age (25-64 years) per person aged 65 years or over.

### Data sources

The figures presented here are from the medium variant of the *World Population Prospects 2019*, the official United Nations population estimates and projections prepared by the United Nations Population Division. Data are available in digital form at: <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

A description of the empirical data that informs the 2019 revision for each country or area is available on the *World Population Prospects* web page (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>) under 'Data sources'.



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