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World Population Prospects

United Nations

Key findings & advance tables

2017 REVISION

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Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division

World Population Prospects
The 2017 Revision

Key Findings and Advance Tables

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DESA

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WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2017 REVISION

SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

People and therefore populations are at the centre of sustainable development and will be influential in the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The *2017 Revision* of the *World Population Prospects* is the twenty-fifth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections, which have been prepared since 1951 by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The *2017 Revision* builds on previous revisions by incorporating additional results from the 2010 and 2020 rounds of national population censuses as well as findings from recent specialized sample surveys from around the world. 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.

Snapshot of global population in 2017

According to the results of the *2017 Revision*, the world's population numbered nearly 7.6 billion as of mid-2017 (table 1), implying that the world has added approximately one billion inhabitants over the last twelve years. Sixty per cent of the world's people live in Asia (4.5 billion), 17 per cent in Africa (1.3 billion), 10 per cent in Europe (742 million), 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean (646 million), and the remaining 6 per cent in Northern America (361 million) and Oceania (41 million). China (1.4 billion) and India (1.3 billion) remain the two most populous countries of the world, comprising 19 and 18 per cent of the global total, respectively.

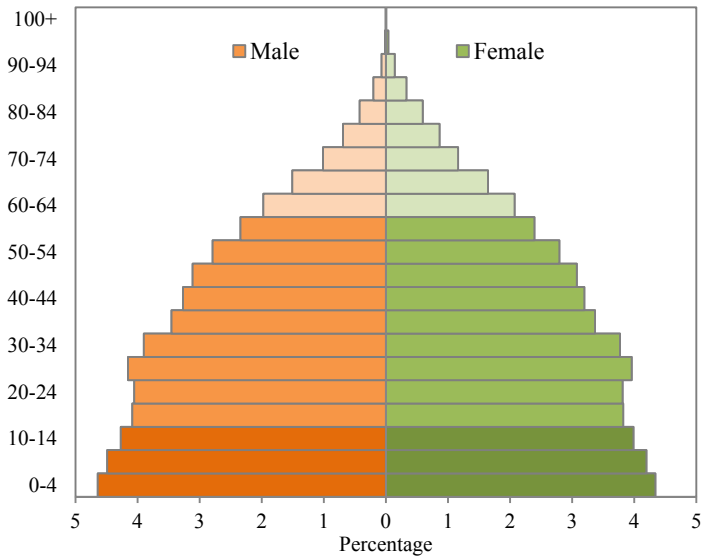
TABLE 1. POPULATION OF THE WORLD AND REGIONS, 2017, 2030, 2050 AND 2100, ACCORDING TO THE MEDIUM-VARIANT PROJECTION

Region	*Population (millions)*			
	2017	*2030*	*2050*	*2100*
World	7 550	8 551	9 772	11 184
Africa	1 256	1 704	2 528	4 468
Asia	4 504	4 947	5 257	4 780
Europe	742	739	716	653
Latin America and the Caribbean	646	718	780	712
Northern America	361	395	435	499
Oceania	41	48	57	72

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

At the global level, the numbers of men and women are roughly equal, with the male population being slightly larger than the female population. Currently, in 2017, there are 102 men for every 100 women. Thus, in a group of 1,000 people selected at random from the world's population, 504 would be male and 496 would be female on average (figure 1). Children under 15 years of age represent roughly one quarter of the world's inhabitants (26 per cent), while older persons aged 60 or over account for just over one eighth (13 per cent). More than half (61 per cent) are adults between 15 and 59 years of age. If the total 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.

Figure 1. Distribution of the world's population by age and sex, 2017

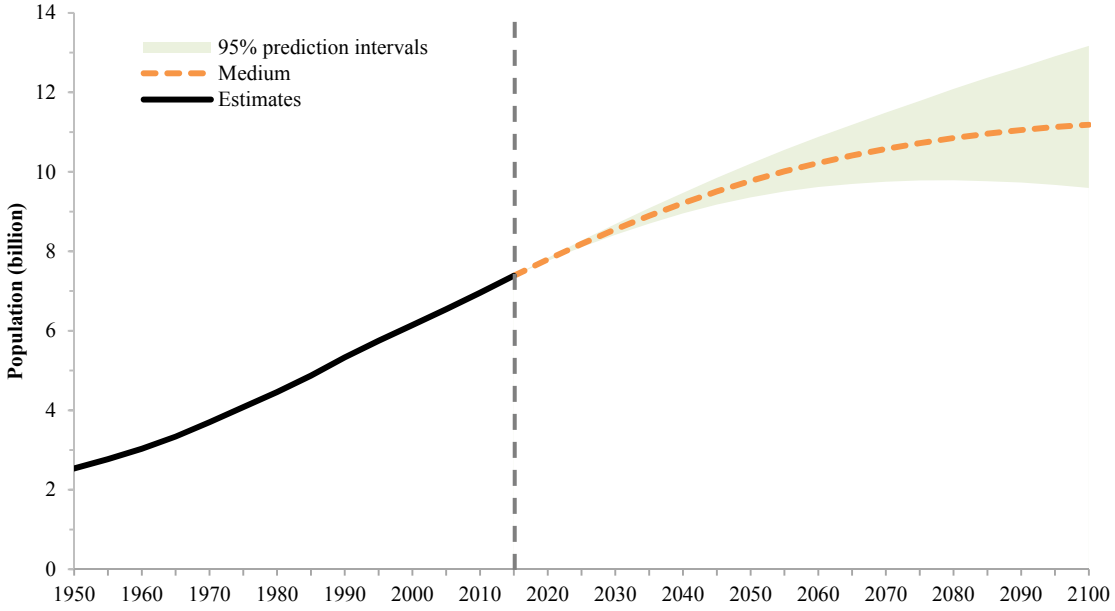


Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Projected growth of the global population

Today, the world's population continues to grow, albeit more slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, the global population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. Today, it is growing by 1.10 per cent per year, yielding an additional 83 million people annually. The world's population is projected to increase by slightly more than one billion people over the next 13 years, reaching 8.6 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100 (table 1).

Figure 2. Population of the world: estimates, 1950-2015, and medium-variant projection with 95 per cent prediction intervals, 2015-2100



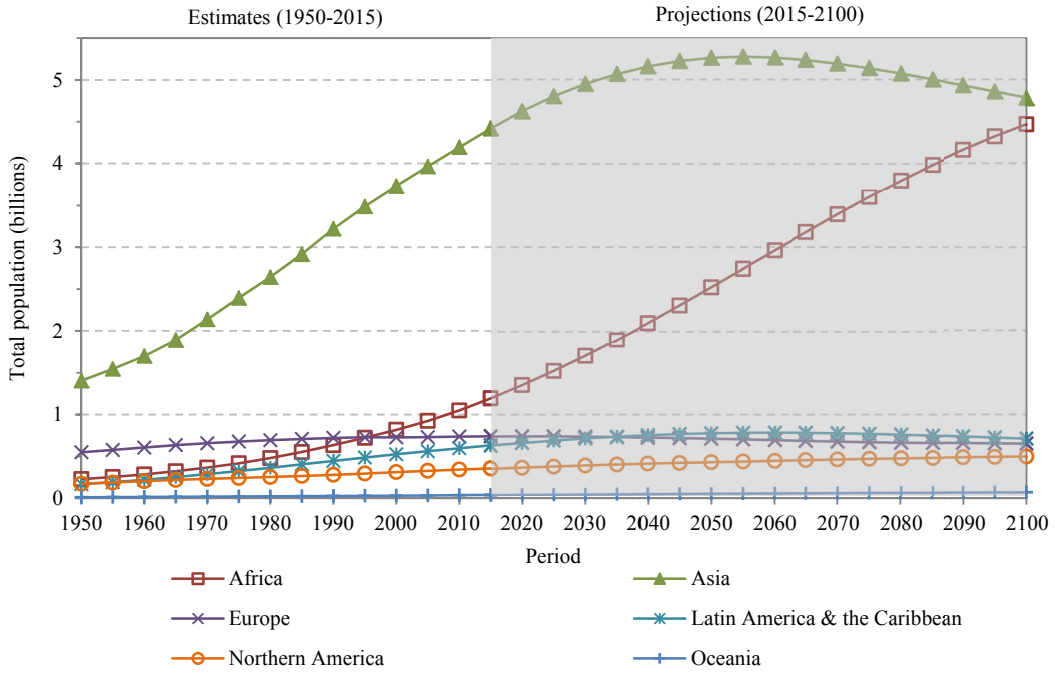
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

There is inherent uncertainty in population projections, which depend on assumptions about plausible future trends in specific demographic variables. The results presented above for future years are based on the medium-variant projection of the *2017 Revision*, which assumes a decline of fertility for countries where large families are still prevalent, as well as a slight increase of fertility in several countries where women have fewer than two live births on average over a lifetime. Survival rates are projected to increase in all countries as death rates continue to decline throughout the age range. The uncertainty surrounding the projected trends in fertility and mortality has been assessed using statistical methods that generate statements about a range of plausible outcomes. For example, the analysis has concluded that, with a certainty of 95 per cent, 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 (figure 2). Thus, the size of the world's population is virtually certain to rise over the next few decades. Later in the century, 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.

Diversity in population growth rates across regions

More than half of the anticipated growth in global population between now and 2050 is expected to occur in Africa (figure 3). Of the additional 2.2 billion people who may be added between 2017 and 2050, 1.3 billion will be added in Africa. Asia is expected to be the second largest contributor to this future growth, adding just over 750 million people between 2017 and 2050. 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. In the medium-variant projection, Europe is the only region with a smaller population in 2050 than in 2017. Beyond 2050, Africa will be the main contributor to global population growth.

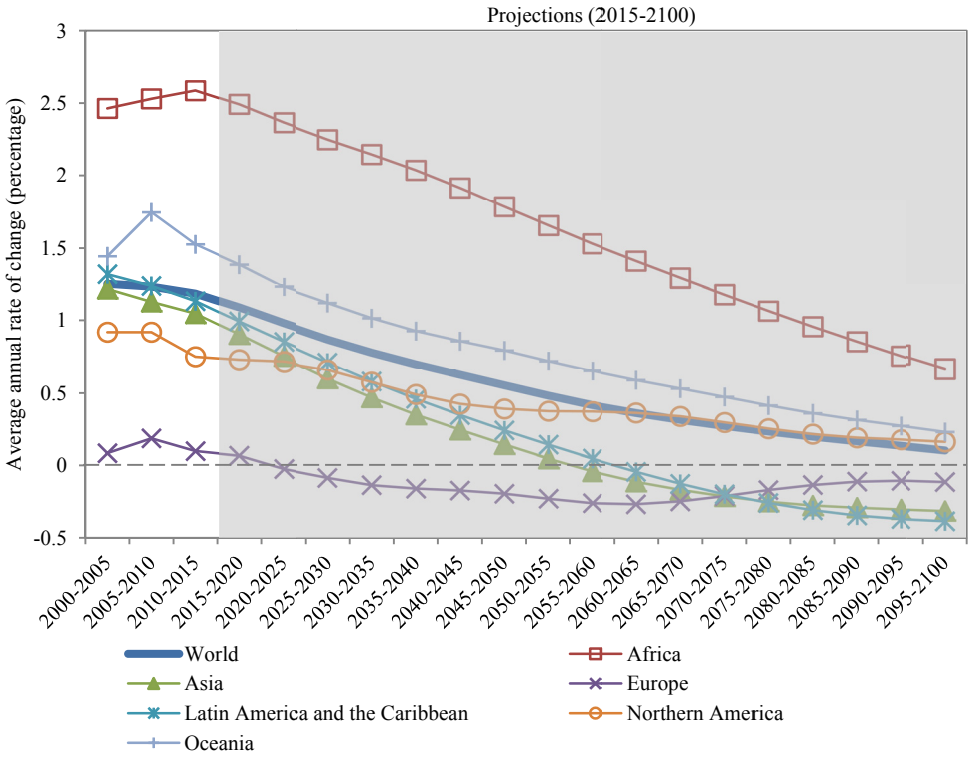
Figure 3. Population by region: estimates, 1950-2015, and medium-variant projection, 2015-2100



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Although the world's population is expected to continue growing until the end of the 21st century, the rate at which this growth will occur is expected to continue to fall. In recent years, the population of Africa has had the fastest growth among all regions, increasing at a rate of 2.6 per cent annually in 2010-2015; however, this rate is beginning to fall and is projected to reach 1.8 in 2045-2050 and 0.66 in 2095-2100 (figure 4).

Figure 4. Average annual rate of population change for the world and by region, estimates, 2000-2015, and medium-variant projection, 2015-2100



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Rapid population growth in Africa is anticipated even assuming that there will be a substantial reduction of fertility levels in the near future. The medium-variant projection assumes that fertility in Africa will fall from around 4.7 births per woman[1] in 2010-2015 to 3.1 in 2045-2050, reaching a level slightly above 2.1 in 2095-2100. After 2050, it is expected that Africa will be the only region still experiencing substantial population growth. As a result, Africa's share of global population, which is projected to grow from roughly 17 per cent in 2017 to around 26 per cent in 2050, could reach 40 per cent by 2100. At the same time, the share residing in Asia, currently estimated as 60 per cent, is expected to fall to around 54 per cent in 2050 and 43 per cent in 2100. It should be noted that the population of Africa will continue to increase in future decades even if the number of births per woman falls instantly to the level required for stabilization of population size in the long run, known also as "replacement-level fertility". Growth continues in that scenario thanks to the age structure of the population, which is currently quite youthful. The large numbers of children and youth in Africa today will reach adulthood in future decades. Because of their large numbers, their childbearing will contribute to a further increase of population even assuming that they will bear fewer children on average than their parents' generation. In all plausible scenarios of future trends, Africa will play a central role in shaping the size and distribution of the world's population over the next few decades.

[1] Throughout this report, when fertility is measured by the average number of births per woman, this refers to live births only.

Population growth remains especially high in the group of 47 countries designated by the United Nations as the least developed countries (LDCs), including 33 countries in Africa.[2] Although the growth of LDCs is projected to slow from its current annual rate of 2.4 per cent, the population of this group is projected to nearly double in size from 1 billion inhabitants in 2017 to 1.9 billion in 2050, and to increase further to 3.2 billion in 2100. Between 2017 and 2100, the populations of 33 countries, most of them LDCs, have a high probability of at least tripling in size. Among them, the populations of Angola, Burundi, Niger, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia are projected to be at least five times as large in 2100 as they are today. The concentration of population growth in the poorest countries will make it harder for those governments to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, combat hunger and malnutrition, expand and update education and health systems, improve the provision of basic services and ensure that no-one is left behind.

Continued low fertility to lead to shrinking population in some countries

In sharp contrast, the populations of another 51 countries or areas of the world are expected to decrease between 2017 and 2050. Several countries are expected to see their populations decline by more than 15 per cent by 2050, including Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine and the United States Virgin Islands. Fertility in all European countries is now below the level required for replacement of the population in the long run (around 2.1 births per woman, on average) and, in most cases, has been below the replacement level for several decades. Fertility for Europe as a whole is projected to increase from 1.6 births per woman in 2010-2015 to nearly 1.8 in 2045-2050. Such an increase, however, will not prevent a likely contraction in the size of the total population.

Most of the increase in global population can be attributed to a small number of countries

Much of the overall increase in population between now and 2050 is projected to occur either in high-fertility countries, mostly in Africa, or in countries with large populations. From 2017 to 2050, it is expected that half of the world's population growth will be concentrated in just nine countries: India, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda and Indonesia (ordered by their expected contribution to total growth).

The new projections include some notable findings at the country level. For example, in roughly seven years, the population of India is expected to surpass that of China. Currently, the population of China is approximately 1.41 billion compared with 1.34 billion in India. In 2024, both countries are expected to have roughly 1.44 billion people. Thereafter, India's population is projected to continue growing for several decades to around 1.5 billion in 2030 and approaching 1.66 billion in 2050, while the population of China is expected to remain stable until the 2030s, after which it may begin a slow decline.

Among the ten largest countries of the world, 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 (Russian Federation). Amongst these, Nigeria's population, currently the seventh largest in the world, is growing the most rapidly. Consequently, the population of Nigeria is projected to surpass that of the United States shortly before 2050, at which point it would become the third largest country in the world. 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).

[2] 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 as of 4 June 2017: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 4 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility will take

The population trends projected as part of the medium variant are an outcome of substantial projected declines in fertility. According to the medium variant of the *2017 Revision*, global fertility is projected to fall from just over 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to around 2.4 in 2025-2030 and 2.0 in 2095-2100. Steep reductions are projected for the group of least developed countries, which currently has a relatively high average level of fertility, estimated at 4.3 births per woman in 2010-2015, and projected to fall to around 3.5 in 2025-2030 and 2.1 in 2095-2100. However, for countries with high levels of fertility, there is significant uncertainty in projections of future trends, even within the 15-year horizon of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and more so for the projections to 2100. Fertility declines that are slower than projected would result in higher population totals in all subsequent time periods. The potential effect on the global population of a slower decline in fertility is illustrated by the upper bound of the prediction interval in figure 2 (see above).

To achieve the substantial reductions in fertility projected in the medium variant, it will be essential to support continued improvements in access to reproductive health care services, including family planning, especially in the least developed countries, with a focus on enabling women and couples to achieve their desired family size.

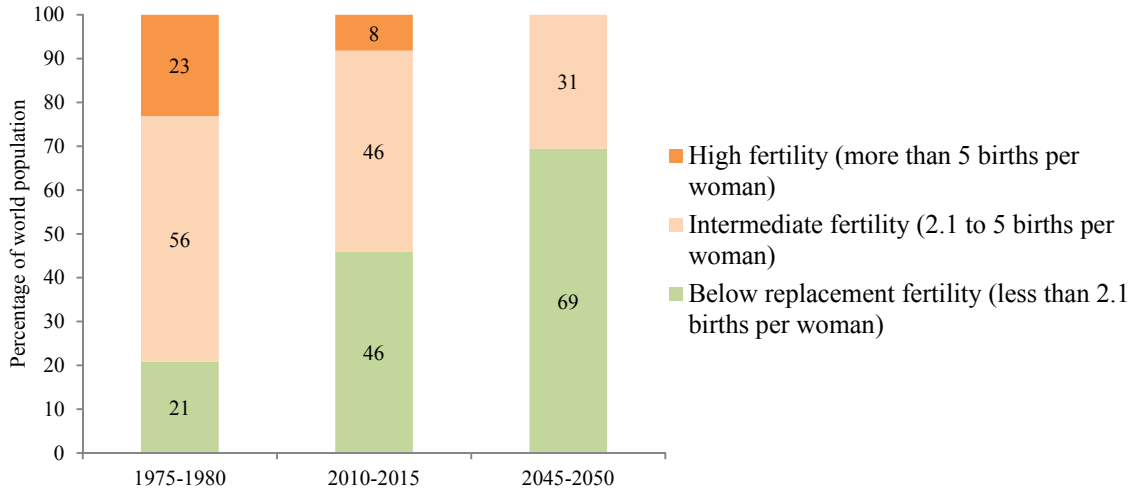
Large variations in fertility levels across countries and regions

In recent decades many countries have experienced major reductions in the average number of births per woman (figure 5). While in 1975-1980, close to a quarter of the world's population lived in countries where fertility was above five births per woman, in 2010-2015 only 8 per cent of the world's population lived in countries with fertility in this range. Of the 22 countries with relatively high levels of fertility in the most recent period, 20 are found in Africa and 2 in Asia. The largest are Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Afghanistan. In 2045-2050, it is expected that no country will experience a fertility level greater than five births per woman.

In 2010-2015, around 46 per cent of the world's population lived in intermediate-fertility countries, where women have on average between 2.1 and 5 births over a lifetime. Intermediate-fertility countries are found in many regions, with the largest being India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Mexico and the Philippines. In 2045-2050, it is expected that slightly less than a third of the world's population will live in countries with fertility in this range. By that time, most of the world's population will be living in countries with relatively low levels of fertility, where women bear fewer than 2.1 children on average.

In 2010-2015, 46 per cent of the world's population lived in countries with a fertility level below 2.1 births per woman. Low-fertility countries now include all of Europe and Northern America, plus 19 countries of Asia, 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 3 in Oceania and 2 in Africa. The largest low-fertility countries are China, the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan and Viet Nam (in order of population size). In 2045-2050, it is expected that 69 per cent of the world's population will live in countries where women give birth to fewer than 2.1 children on average.

Figure 5. Distribution of the world's population by level of total fertility, 1975-1980, 2010-2015 and 2045-2050



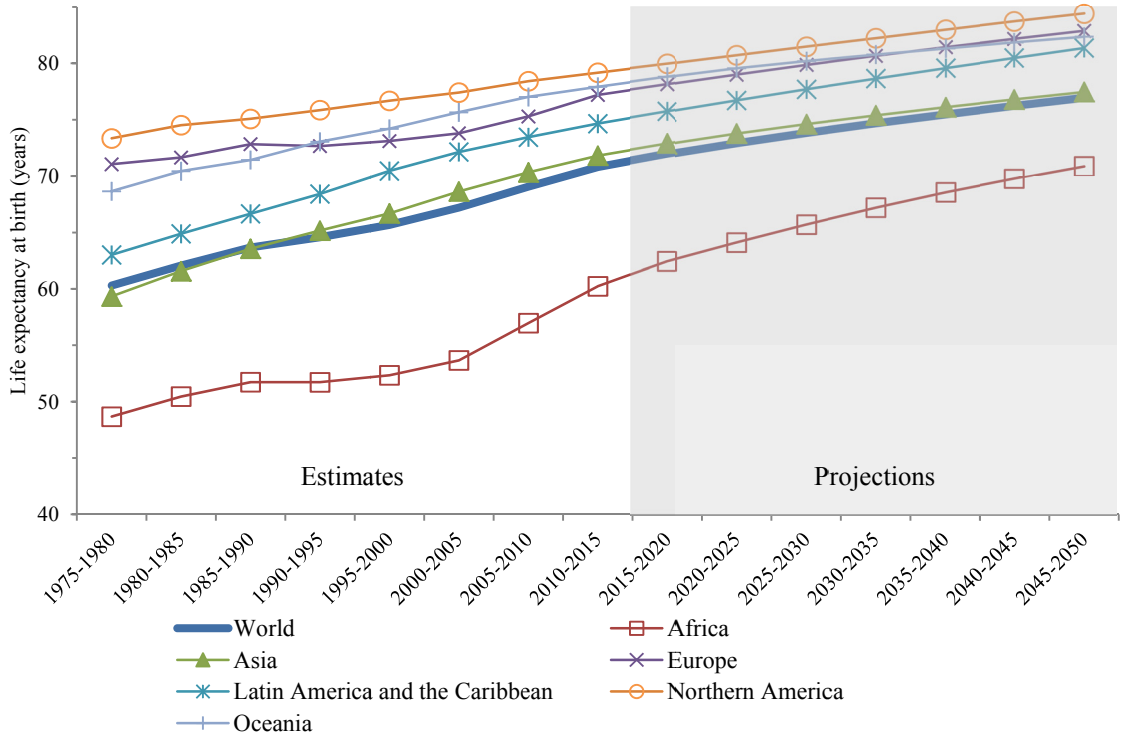
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

While women today bear fewer children on average over a lifetime, some regions of the world are still characterized by high levels of adolescent fertility (births to mothers aged 15-19 years). Since adolescent childbearing can have adverse health and social consequences both for the young mothers and for their children, it remains a topic of concern for many countries. Among regions of the world, the adolescent birth rate in 2010-2015 was highest in Africa at 99 per 1,000 women aged 15-19, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 67 per 1,000. The ratio of adolescent to total fertility was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the birth rate at ages 15-19 years contributed 16 per cent of the total fertility of the average woman.

Increasing longevity around the world; progress against major challenges

The *2017 Revision* confirms that significant gains in life expectancy have been achieved in recent years. Globally, life expectancy at birth rose by 3.6 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, or from 67.2 to 70.8 years. All regions shared in the rise of life expectancy over this period, but the greatest gains were in Africa, where life expectancy rose by 6.6 years between these two periods after rising by less than 2 years over the previous decade. Life expectancy in Africa in 2010-2015 stood at 60.2 years, compared to 71.8 in Asia, 74.6 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 77.2 in Europe, 77.9 in Oceania and 79.2 in Northern America (figure 6).

Figure 6. Life expectancy at birth (years) by region: estimates 1975-2015 and projections 2015-2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

The under-five mortality rate, equal to the probability of dying between birth and a child's fifth birthday, is an important indicator of development and children's well-being. 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. Globally, deaths among children under age 5 fell from an estimated 70 per 1,000 live births in 2000-2005 to 48 per 1,000 in 2010-2015. 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). The reduction of under-five mortality, which has received intensive global scrutiny as part of Millennium Development Goal 4 and Sustainable Development Goal 3, has proceeded swiftly in many countries in recent years. In most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and in LDCs, the annual pace of decline in under-five mortality accelerated after 2000.

Globally, life expectancy at birth is projected to rise from 71 years in 2010-2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050 (figure 6). Africa is projected to gain nearly 11 years of life expectancy by mid-century, reaching 71 years in 2045-2050. Such increases are contingent on further reductions in HIV/AIDS, and combating successfully other infectious as well as non-communicable diseases. Asia, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean are projected to gain around 6 or 7 years of life expectancy by 2045-2050, while Northern America and Oceania are projected to gain around 4 or 5 years.

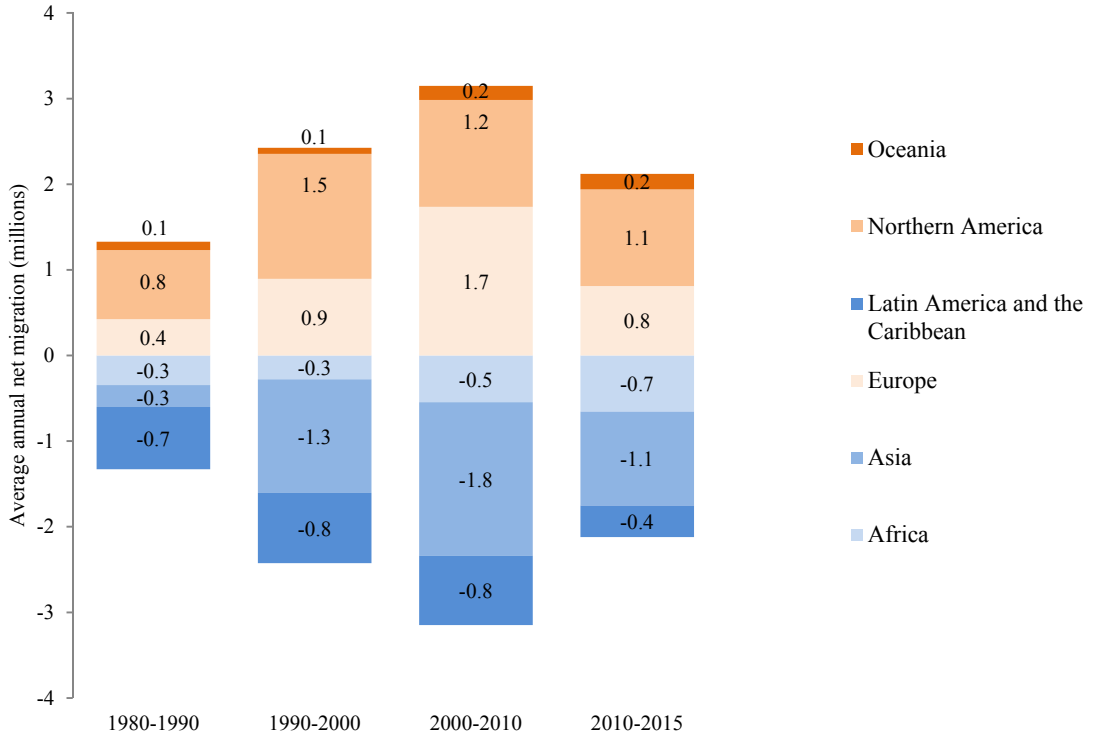
Due to the increased accessibility and effectiveness of treatment, and based on the evaluation of data not previously available, the estimated and projected impact on mortality from the HIV/AIDS epidemic has been reduced in the *2017 Revision* compared to earlier assessments, resulting in a faster increase of population size in several countries affected by the epidemic.

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

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that international migration can be a positive force for economic and social development, offering a mechanism to rebalance labour markets between areas of origin and destination and thereby increase the global productivity of labour. Migration across international borders can also help to promote investment and higher standards of living in countries of origin through remittances sent by migrants to families and communities back home, and to accelerate the global diffusion of new ideas and technologies. From a demographic perspective, migration is a much smaller component of population change than births and deaths in most countries and regions of the world. However, in some situations 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.

The migration estimates of the *2017 Revision* refer to net migration, which is the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants for a given country or group of countries. Overall, between 1950 and 2015, the regions of Europe, Northern America and Oceania were net receivers of international migrants, while Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean were net senders, with the volume of net migration generally increasing over time. Figure 7 shows average annual net migration by world region from 1980 to 2015. The overall volume of net migration across regions of the world increased steadily until 2010. In the decade from 2000 to 2010, the net inflow to Europe, Northern America and Oceania combined reached a level of 3.1 million migrants per annum. In the period from 2010 to 2015, such inflows showed signs of contraction, especially for Europe, while net outflows from Asia and from Latin America and the Caribbean demonstrated a corresponding decrease in magnitude.

Figure 7. Average annual net migration by region, 1980-2015



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

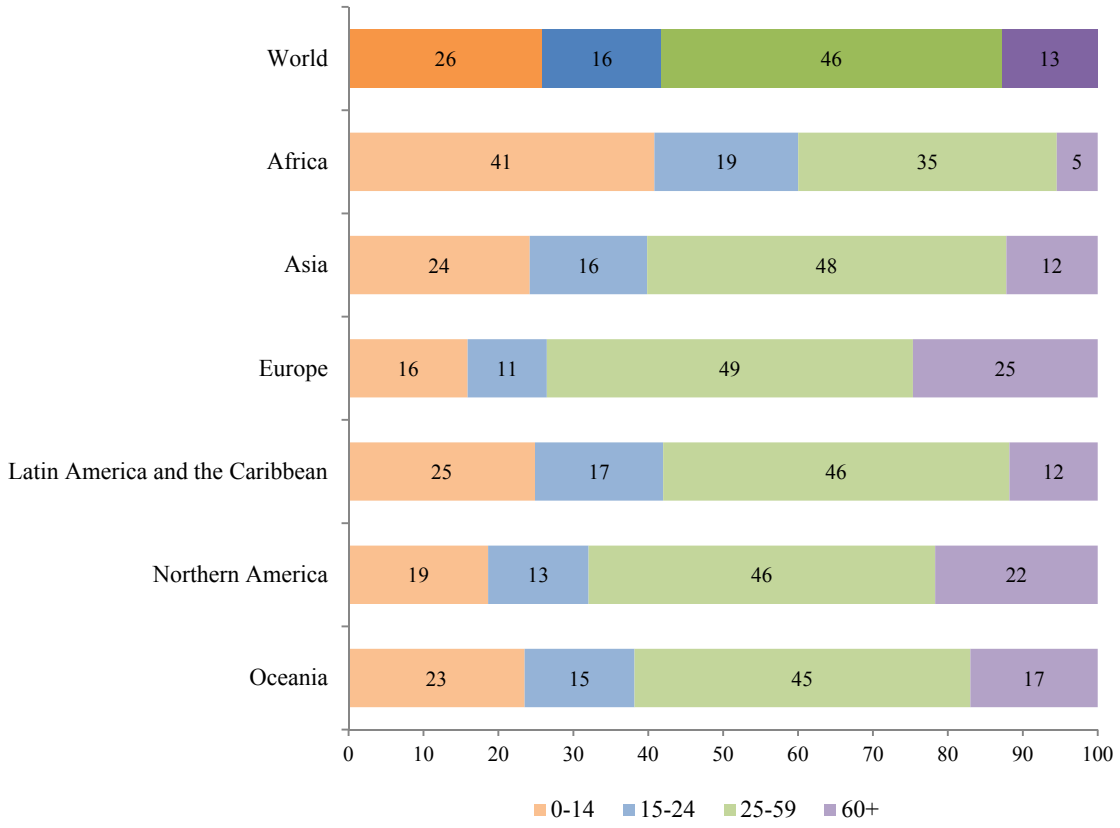
While movements of people from Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean toward Europe, Northern America and Oceania have been a key feature of global migration patterns for almost half a century, migration flows within regions have also been important. Some high-income and middle-income countries located in Africa, Asia, or Latin America and the Caribbean have also been attracting migrants in large numbers for several years.

Large and persistent economic and demographic asymmetries between countries are likely to remain key drivers of international migration for the foreseeable future. Between 2015 and 2050, the top net receivers of international migrants (more than 100,000 annually) are projected to be the United States of America, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and the Russian Federation. The countries projected to be net senders of more than 100,000 migrants annually include India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, and Indonesia.

Populations in many parts of the world are still young; opportunity for demographic dividend

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 (figure 8). 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. Providing these generations of children and youth with health care, education, and employment opportunities, including in the poorest countries and groups, will be critical for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Figure 8. Percentage of population in broad age groups for the world and by region, 2017



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

Proportions of children in these regions are projected to decline further in the near future, while numbers and proportions in the prime working ages can be expected to grow. Countries with relatively high ratios of working to dependent populations have the possibility of benefitting from a "demographic dividend," provided that there are sufficient opportunities for productive engagement in the labour force by the expanded working-age population. Success in this regard requires sufficient investment in the human capital of children and youth through universal access to education and health care. In Africa, the proportion of the population aged 25-59 is projected to continue to grow for many decades, from 35 per cent in 2017 to 45 per cent by 2090. 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 2030, while in Asia the proportion aged 25-59 will peak sooner around 2020.

Globally, population aged 60 or over is growing faster than all younger age groups

As fertility declines and life expectancy rises, the proportion of the population above a certain age rises as well. This phenomenon, known as population ageing, is occurring throughout the world.

In 2017, there are an estimated 962 million people aged 60 or over in the world, comprising 13 per cent of the global population. The population aged 60 or above is growing at a rate of about 3 per cent per year. Currently, Europe has the greatest percentage of population aged 60 or over (25 per cent). Rapid ageing will occur in other parts of the world as well, so that by 2050 all regions of the world except Africa will have nearly a quarter or more of their populations at ages 60 and above. The number of older persons in the world is projected to be 1.4 billion in 2030 and 2.1 billion in 2050, and could rise to 3.1 billion in 2100. Over the next few decades, a further increase in the population of older persons is almost inevitable, given the size of the cohorts born in recent decades.

Population ageing is projected to have a profound effect on the support ratio, defined as the number of workers per retiree. Although it is difficult to know the actual number of workers per retiree, a useful proxy is the ratio of the numbers of persons who are likely to be workers or retirees by virtue of their age. Thus, a potential support ratio can be defined as the number of persons aged 20 to 64 divided by the number aged 65 or over. In 2017, Africa has 12.9 persons aged 20 to 64 for each person aged 65 or above. This ratio is 7.4 for Asia, 7.3 for Latin America and the Caribbean, 4.6 for Oceania, 3.8 for Northern America and 3.3 for Europe. At 2.1, Japan in 2017 has the lowest potential support ratio in the world, while those of nine European countries and the United States Virgin Islands are also below 3. By 2050, seven countries in Asia, 24 in Europe, and five in Latin America and the Caribbean are expected to have potential support ratios below 2. These low values underscore the fiscal and political pressures that many countries are likely to face in the coming decades in relation to public systems of health care, pensions and social protections for a growing older population.

Key Findings

1. According to the results of the *2017 Revision*, the world's population reached nearly 7.6 billion in mid-2017. The world has added one billion people since 2005 and two billion since 1993. In 2017, an estimated 50.4 per cent of the world's population was male and 49.6 per cent female. In 2017, 9 per cent of the global population was under age 5, 26 per cent was under age 15, 13 per cent was aged 60 or over and 2 per cent was aged 80 or over.

2. Current estimates indicate that roughly 83 million people are being added to the world's population every year. Even assuming that fertility levels will continue to decline, the global population is expected to reach 8.6 billion in 2030, 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion in 2100, according to the medium-variant projection.

3. In fact, continued growth of the world's population is expected at least until 2050, even if the decline of fertility would accelerate. The projections of the *2017 Revision* indicate that there is a 95 per cent probability that the global population will be between 8.4 and 8.7 billion in 2030, between 9.4 and 10.2 billion in 2050 and between 9.6 and 13.2 billion in 2100.

4. Future population growth is highly dependent on the path that future fertility will take, as relatively small changes in the frequency of childbearing, when projected over several decades, can generate large differences in total population. In the medium-variant projection, it is assumed that the global fertility level will decline from 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.2 in 2045-2050, and then fall to 2.0 by 2095-2100. In an illustrative example where the future fertility level of each country is consistently half a child above the levels assumed for the medium-variant projection, the global population would reach 10.8 billion in 2050 and 16.5 billion in 2100. Conversely, fertility levels consistently half a child below the assumption used for the medium variant would lead to a global population of 8.8 billion at mid-century, declining to 7.3 billion in 2100 (data not shown in tables).

5. Future growth will be influenced not only by future levels of fertility, mortality, and migration but also by the current age distribution of the world's population. Thanks to "population momentum", a relatively youthful age distribution promotes a more rapid pace of population growth, whereas a relatively older age distribution contributes to a slower rate of growth or even population decline. The magnitude of population growth or decline attributable to this momentum can be found by projecting the population forward assuming that: (a) mortality remains constant, (b) fertility instantly reaches the replacement level, and (c) the population is closed to migration. To illustrate the importance of population momentum, a new 'Momentum' variant was included in projections of the *2017 Revision*.

6. In recent years, fertility has declined in virtually all regions of the world. In Africa, where fertility levels are the highest of any region, total fertility has fallen from 5.1 births per woman in 2000-2005 to 4.7 in 2010-2015. Over the same period, fertility levels also fell in Asia (from 2.4 to 2.2), Latin America and the Caribbean (from 2.5 to 2.1), and Northern America (from 2.0 to 1.85). Europe has been an exception to this trend in recent years, with total fertility increasing from 1.4 births per woman in 2000-2005 to 1.6 in 2010-2015. Total fertility in Oceania has changed little since 2000, at roughly 2.4 births per woman in both 2000-2005 and 2010-2015.

7. The 47 least developed countries (LDCs) as a group continue to have a relatively high level of fertility, at 4.3 births per woman in 2010-2015, and rapid population growth, at 2.4 per cent per year. Although this rate of increase is expected to slow significantly over the next decades, the combined population of the LDCs, roughly one billion in 2017, is projected to increase by 33 per cent between 2017 and 2030, and then to reach 1.9 billion persons in 2050.

8. A reduction in the fertility level results not only in a slower pace of population growth but also in a more aged population; for the population of the world and of many countries and regions, as the population growth rate has fallen over time, the proportion of older persons has increased while that of younger persons has decreased. In 2017, there are more than twice as many children under the age of 15 in the world as there are older persons aged 60 or above. In 2050, however, the number of persons aged 60 or above will be roughly equal to the number of children under the age of 15, with about 2.1 billion in each group.

9. In Europe, 25 per cent of the population is already aged 60 years or over and that proportion is projected to reach 35 per cent in 2050 and 36 per cent in 2100. Populations in other regions are also projected to age significantly over the next several decades. For Latin America and the Caribbean, the population will go from having just 12 per cent of the total at ages 60 and above in 2017 to having 25 per cent at these ages in 2050. Similarly, the population aged 60 or over in Asia is expected to shift from being 12 per cent of the total in 2017 to 24 per cent in 2050, while in Northern America it will move from 22 to 28 per cent, and in Oceania, from 17 to 23 per cent over the same period. Africa, which has the youngest age distribution of any region, is also projected to experience a rapid ageing of its population over the coming decades, with the percentage of its population aged 60 or over rising from 5 per cent in 2017 to around 9 per cent in 2050.

10. Compared to 2017, the number of persons aged 60 or above is expected to more than double by 2050 and more than triple by 2100, rising from 962 million in 2017 to 2.1 billion in 2050 and 3.1 billion in 2100. For this age range, 65 per cent of the global increase between 2017 and 2050 will occur in Asia, 14 per cent in Africa, 11 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remaining 10 per cent in other areas.

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

12. Although the populations of all countries are expected to grow older within the foreseeable future, populations will remain relatively young, at least for the short-term, in regions where fertility is still high. In Africa, for example, 60 per cent of the population is below age 25 in 2017. This percentage will fall slightly to 57 per cent in 2030 and will decline further to around 50 per cent in 2050, but that remains a higher percentage of young people than observed in the other world regions in 2017.

13. Africa continues to experience very high rates of population growth. Between 2017 and 2050, the populations of 26 African countries are projected to reach at least double their current size. For six African countries, the populations are projected to increase by 2100 to more than five times their current size: Angola, Burundi, Niger, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

14. Fifty-one countries or areas are projected to undergo a reduction in population size between 2017 and 2050. For ten countries or areas, populations are expected to decrease by more than 15 per cent by 2050: Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine and the United States Virgin Islands.

15. Ten countries are expected to account collectively for more than half of the world's projected population increase over the period 2017-2050: India, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, Indonesia and Egypt (ordered by their expected contribution to global growth).

16. The *2017 Revision* confirms that fertility has continued to fall in almost countries where it was recently at high levels. Among 201 countries or areas with at least 90,000 inhabitants in 2017, the number with high levels of fertility (5 children or more per woman) has been reduced roughly by half, from 41 countries in 2000-2005 to 22 in 2010-2015. Afghanistan and Timor-Leste were the only two countries outside of Africa where total fertility was above 5 births per woman during 2010-2015. Among 125 countries where total fertility was above the replacement level (2.1 births per woman) in 2005-2010, fertility fell in 117 of them between 2005-2010 and 2010-2015.

17. More and more countries now have fertility rates that lie below the replacement level, and several have been in this situation for several decades. Eighty-three countries had below-replacement-level fertility during 2010-2015, and for 26 of them, fertility was below 1.5 births per woman. In several countries, fertility rates have fluctuated slightly in the recent past. Fifty-nine countries with below-replacement-level fertility in 2010-2015 recorded a slight increase in fertility at some point between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, although for 21 of these countries an increase from 2000-2005 to 2005-2010 was followed by a downturn from 2005-2010 to 2010-2015. Only four European countries have had fertility rates above the replacement level during any 5-year period since 1990-1995.

18. In 2010-2015, the 83 countries with below-replacement-level fertility accounted for 46 per cent of the world's population. The ten most populous countries with below replacement fertility are China, the United States of America, Brazil, the Russian Federation, Japan, Viet Nam, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Thailand, and the United Kingdom (in order of population size).

19. Globally, total fertility is expected to fall from 2.5 births per woman in 2010-2015 to 2.2 in 2045-2050 and to 2.0 in 2095-2100, according to the medium-variant projection. However, in Europe and Northern America, total fertility is projected to increase between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050 from 1.60 to 1.78 in Europe and from 1.85 to 1.89 in Northern America. In Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania, fertility is expected to fall between 2010-2015 and 2045-2050, with the largest reductions projected to occur in Africa. In all regions of the world, fertility levels are projected to converge to levels around or below the replacement level by 2095-2100.

20. Levels of adolescent childbearing, which can have adverse health and social consequences both for the young mothers and for the children they bear, has fallen in most countries. Nevertheless, high adolescent fertility remains a concern in some parts of the world. Among regions, the adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19) in 2010-2015 was highest in Africa, at 99 per 1,000 women, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 67 per 1,000. The ratio of adolescent to total fertility was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the birth rate at ages 15-19 years contributed 16 per cent of total fertility.

21. The *2017 Revision* confirms that substantial improvements in life expectancy have occurred in recent years. Globally, life expectancy at birth has risen from 65 years for men and 69 years for women in 2000-2005 to 69 years for men and 73 years for women in 2010-2015. However, large disparities between countries remain. At one extreme, countries or areas with a life expectancy of 82 years or more for both sexes combined include Australia, Hong Kong SAR (China), Iceland, Italy, Japan, Macao SAR (China), Singapore, Spain and Switzerland. At the other

extreme, countries with a life expectancy below 55 years include the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Swaziland. Globally, life expectancy for both sexes combined is projected to rise from 71 years in 2010-2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050 and eventually to 83 years in 2095-2100.

22. Life expectancy at birth has increased significantly in the least developed countries in recent years. The gain in life expectancy made by these countries, around 6 years between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, is roughly double the increase achieved by the rest of the world. Nonetheless, the least developed countries still lag behind other developing countries, where the average level of life expectancy was 70 years in 2010-2015. The gap in life expectancy at birth between the least developed countries and other developing countries narrowed from 11 years in 2000-2005 to 8 years in 2010-2015. Although differences in life expectancy across regions and income groups are projected to persist in future years, such differences are expected to diminish significantly by 2045-2050.

23. The under-five mortality rate, equal to the probability of dying between birth and age 5, is an important indicator of development and children's well-being. Progress in reducing under-five mortality has been substantial and far-reaching in recent years. Between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015, under-five mortality decreased by more than 20 per cent in 163 countries, including countries in Africa (47 out of 57 countries), Asia (46 out of 51 countries), Europe (38 out of 40 countries), Latin America and the Caribbean (24 out of 38 countries), and Oceania (8 out of 13 countries). Over this period, under-five mortality fell by more than 30 per cent in 89 countries, with 10 countries seeing a decline of more than 50 per cent.

24. Although the HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to be a major public health concern, HIV/AIDS-related mortality among adults appears to have reached a peak over the past decade in most countries that have been highly affected by the epidemic, thanks mostly to the increasing availability of antiretroviral treatments. Nevertheless, in countries where HIV prevalence has been high, the impact of the epidemic in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident. Thus, in Southern Africa, the sub-region with the highest prevalence of the disease, life expectancy at birth fell from 62 years in 1990-1995 to 53 years in 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, and then increased to 59 years in 2010-2015. While life expectancy in Southern Africa is expected to return to the level where it was in the early 1990s by 2015-2020, this represents a loss of two decades of potential improvements in survival rates.

25. Several Eastern European countries experienced reductions in life expectancy at birth in the late 1980s and 1990s. By 2010-2015 life expectancy in the sub-region had recovered substantially. Nevertheless, with an average level of 72 years, life expectancy in Eastern European countries lags far behind the levels found in Western Europe. At about 70 or 71 years, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine have the lowest levels of life expectancy at birth in Europe.

26. Since 1990, 61 countries have experienced a decline in life expectancy at birth between consecutive five-year periods at least once. These included countries heavily affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, countries in conflict, and countries experiencing increased mortality following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The number of countries experiencing a decrease in life expectancy compared to the previous five-year period has fallen dramatically, from a high of 39 in 1990-1995, to 15 in 2000-2005 and just 2 in 2010-2015.

27. There continue to be large movements of migrants between regions, often from low- and middle-income countries toward high-income countries. The volume of the net inflow of migrants to high-income countries in 2010-2015 (3.2 million per year) represented a decline from a peak

attained in 2005-2010 (4.5 million per year). High-income countries with a net inflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015 included the United States of America, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar (ordered by size of the net inflow). Among upper-middle-income countries, excluding those experiencing a large influx of refugees, the Russian Federation, South Africa and Malaysia also had a net inflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015. The countries with a net outflow of more than 100 thousand migrants per year in 2010-2015, excluding those dominated by refugee movements, were India, Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, the Philippines and Spain.

28. The Syrian refugee crisis has had a major impact on levels and patterns of international migration in recent years, affecting several countries. The estimated net outflow from the Syrian Arab Republic was 4.2 million persons in 2010-2015. Most of these refugees went to Syria's neighbouring countries, contributing to an unusually large influx of migrants to Turkey (net inflow of 1.6 million over five years), Lebanon (1.25 million) and Jordan (975 thousand).

29. In countries or areas where fertility is already below the replacement level, the population is expected to decline in size unless the loss due to the excess of deaths over births is counterbalanced by a gain due to positive net migration. However, international migration at or around current levels will be unable to compensate fully for the expected loss of population tied to low levels of fertility, especially in the European region. Between 2015 and 2050, the excess of deaths over births in Europe is projected to total 57 million, whereas the net inflow of international migrants is expected to be around 32 million, implying an overall reduction of Europe's population by about 25 million.

TABLE S.1. TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AND PERCENTAGE BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY COUNTRY AND REGION, 2017 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
World	**7 550 262**	**3 808 932**	**3 741 330**	**26**	**16**	**46**	**13**
Africa	**1 256 268**	**627 392**	**628 876**	**41**	**19**	**35**	**5**
Asia	**4 504 428**	**2 304 731**	**2 199 697**	**24**	**16**	**48**	**12**
Europe	**742 074**	**358 540**	**383 534**	**16**	**11**	**49**	**25**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**645 593**	**319 085**	**326 508**	**25**	**17**	**46**	**12**
Northern America	**361 208**	**178 828**	**182 380**	**19**	**13**	**46**	**22**
Oceania	**40 691**	**20 356**	**20 335**	**23**	**15**	**45**	**17**
Afghanistan	35 530	18 310	17 220	43	21	31	4
Albania	2 930	1 479	1 451	17	16	48	19
Algeria	41 318	20 866	20 452	29	15	46	9
American Samoa	56	…	…	…	…	…	…
Andorra	77	…	…	…	…	…	…
Angola	29 784	14 605	15 179	47	19	30	4
Anguilla	15	…	…	…	…	…	…
Antigua and Barbuda	102	49	53	24	17	49	11
Argentina	44 271	21 668	22 603	25	16	44	15
Armenia	2 930	1 378	1 552	20	13	50	17
Aruba	105	50	55	18	14	48	20
Australia	24 451	12 181	12 270	19	13	47	21
Austria	8 735	4 283	4 452	14	11	50	25
Azerbaijan	9 828	4 895	4 932	23	15	51	10
Bahamas	395	194	202	20	16	50	14
Bahrain	1 493	936	556	20	13	62	5
Bangladesh	164 670	83 036	81 634	28	19	45	7
Barbados	286	137	149	19	13	47	21
Belarus	9 468	4 406	5 062	17	10	52	21
Belgium	11 429	5 636	5 793	17	11	47	25
Belize	375	187	188	31	20	42	6
Benin	11 176	5 575	5 601	43	20	32	5
Bermuda	61	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bhutan	808	429	379	27	19	47	7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	11 052	5 533	5 519	32	19	40	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 507	1 722	1 785	14	13	50	23
Botswana	2 292	1 133	1 159	31	19	43	6
Brazil	209 288	102 855	106 433	22	16	49	13
British Virgin Islands	31	…	…	…	…	…	…
Brunei Darussalam	429	221	208	23	16	52	8
Bulgaria	7 085	3 444	3 641	14	9	49	28
Burkina Faso	19 193	9 572	9 621	45	20	31	4
Burundi	10 864	5 347	5 518	45	19	31	4
Cabo Verde	546	272	274	30	21	42	7
Cambodia	16 005	7 810	8 196	31	20	42	7
Cameroon	24 054	12 038	12 015	43	20	33	5

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
Canada	36 624	18 172	18 452	16	12	48	23
Caribbean Netherlands	25	…	…	…	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	62	…	…	…	…	…	…
Central African Republic	4 659	2 298	2 361	43	21	30	5
Chad	14 900	7 458	7 442	47	20	28	4
Channel Islands	165	82	83	15	11	50	25
Chile	18 055	8 944	9 111	20	15	49	16
China	1 409 517	726 320	683 197	18	12	54	16
China, Hong Kong SAR	7 365	3 387	3 978	11	10	55	23
China, Macao SAR	623	299	324	13	11	59	16
China, Taiwan Province of China	23 626	11 790	11 836	13	13	54	20
Colombia	49 066	24 140	24 925	23	17	48	12
Comoros	814	411	403	40	20	36	5
Congo	5 261	2 632	2 629	42	18	34	5
Cook Islands	17	…	…	…	…	…	…
Costa Rica	4 906	2 454	2 452	22	16	49	14
Côte d'Ivoire	24 295	12 307	11 988	42	20	33	5
Croatia	4 189	2 019	2 170	15	11	47	27
Cuba	11 485	5 745	5 740	16	12	52	20
Curaçao	161	74	87	19	13	46	23
Cyprus	1 180	590	589	17	15	50	18
Czechia	10 618	5 219	5 399	15	9	50	26
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	25 491	12 468	13 023	21	15	51	13
Dem. Republic of the Congo	81 340	40 581	40 759	46	19	30	5
Denmark	5 734	2 852	2 882	16	13	45	25
Djibouti	957	480	477	31	20	42	6
Dominica	74	…	…	…	…	…	…
Dominican Republic	10 767	5 361	5 406	29	18	43	10
Ecuador	16 625	8 309	8 316	28	18	43	10
Egypt	97 553	49 325	48 228	33	17	42	8
El Salvador	6 378	2 995	3 383	27	20	41	12
Equatorial Guinea	1 268	702	566	37	19	40	4
Eritrea	5 069	2 540	2 529	42	19	34	5
Estonia	1 310	614	696	16	9	48	26
Ethiopia	104 957	52 406	52 551	41	22	32	5
Faeroe Islands	49	…	…	…	…	…	…
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fiji	906	460	446	28	17	45	10
Finland	5 523	2 722	2 801	16	11	44	28
France	64 980	31 949	33 031	18	12	44	26
French Guiana	283	141	141	33	17	41	8
French Polynesia	283	144	139	23	16	48	12
Gabon	2 025	1 040	985	36	18	40	6
Gambia	2 101	1 040	1 061	45	20	31	4
Georgia	3 912	1 868	2 044	19	12	48	21
Germany	82 114	40 435	41 679	13	10	49	28
Ghana	28 834	14 368	14 466	39	20	37	5

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
Gibraltar	35	…	…	…	…	…	…
Greece	11 160	5 493	5 667	14	10	49	26
Greenland	56	…	…	…	…	…	…
Grenada	108	54	54	26	17	46	11
Guadeloupe	450	208	241	19	15	43	24
Guam	164	83	81	25	17	44	14
Guatemala	16 914	8 324	8 589	35	21	37	7
Guinea	12 717	6 376	6 341	42	20	33	5
Guinea-Bissau	1 861	916	945	41	20	34	5
Guyana	778	393	385	29	21	42	9
Haiti	10 981	5 430	5 551	33	20	40	7
Holy See	1	…	…	…	…	…	…
Honduras	9 265	4 620	4 645	32	21	41	7
Hungary	9 722	4 625	5 097	14	11	49	26
Iceland	335	168	167	20	14	46	20
India	1 339 180	693 959	645 221	28	18	45	9
Indonesia	263 991	132 898	131 093	27	17	47	9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	81 163	40 816	40 347	24	14	53	9
Iraq	38 275	19 376	18 899	40	20	35	5
Ireland	4 762	2 362	2 400	22	11	48	19
Isle of Man	84	…	…	…	…	…	…
Israel	8 322	4 133	4 188	28	15	41	16
Italy	59 360	28 929	30 431	14	10	48	29
Jamaica	2 890	1 438	1 452	23	18	45	14
Japan	127 484	62 256	65 228	13	9	44	33
Jordan	9 702	4 913	4 789	36	19	40	6
Kazakhstan	18 204	8 817	9 388	28	13	48	11
Kenya	49 700	24 701	24 999	40	20	35	4
Kiribati	116	57	59	35	19	40	6
Kuwait	4 137	2 375	1 761	21	12	62	5
Kyrgyzstan	6 045	2 998	3 048	32	17	44	8
Lao People's Dem. Republic	6 858	3 421	3 437	33	21	40	6
Latvia	1 950	895	1 054	15	10	49	26
Lebanon	6 082	3 051	3 031	23	19	46	12
Lesotho	2 233	1 084	1 149	35	22	36	7
Liberia	4 732	2 387	2 345	42	20	34	5
Libya	6 375	3 213	3 161	28	17	48	7
Liechtenstein	38	…	…	…	…	…	…
Lithuania	2 890	1 332	1 559	15	12	48	25
Luxembourg	583	293	290	16	12	52	20
Madagascar	25 571	12 752	12 819	41	21	34	5
Malawi	18 622	9 225	9 397	44	21	31	4
Malaysia	31 624	16 325	15 299	24	19	47	10
Maldives	436	248	188	23	16	54	6
Mali	18 542	9 279	9 263	48	19	29	4
Malta	431	216	214	14	12	48	26
Marshall Islands	53	…	…	…	…	…	…

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
Martinique	385	175	210	18	11	45	26
Mauritania	4 420	2 228	2 192	40	19	36	5
Mauritius	1 265	626	639	18	15	50	17
Mayotte	253	124	129	41	19	35	6
Mexico	129 163	64 312	64 851	27	18	45	10
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	106	54	51	33	23	36	8
Monaco	39	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mongolia	3 076	1 521	1 554	30	15	49	7
Montenegro	629	310	319	18	13	47	21
Montserrat	5	…	…	…	…	…	…
Morocco	35 740	17 701	18 039	27	17	45	11
Mozambique	29 669	14 490	15 179	45	20	30	5
Myanmar	53 371	26 068	27 303	27	18	46	9
Namibia	2 534	1 233	1 301	37	21	37	5
Nauru	11	…	…	…	…	…	…
Nepal	29 305	14 226	15 079	31	21	39	9
Netherlands	17 036	8 476	8 560	16	12	46	25
New Caledonia	276	139	137	23	16	47	14
New Zealand	4 706	2 314	2 392	20	14	46	21
Nicaragua	6 218	3 065	3 152	29	19	44	8
Niger	21 477	10 770	10 708	50	19	27	4
Nigeria	190 886	96 729	94 157	44	19	32	4
Niue	2	…	…	…	…	…	…
Northern Mariana Islands	55	…	…	…	…	…	…
Norway	5 305	2 677	2 629	18	13	47	22
Oman	4 636	3 053	1 584	22	15	60	4
Pakistan	197 016	101 199	95 817	35	19	39	7
Palau	22	…	…	…	…	…	…
Panama	4 099	2 054	2 045	27	17	45	11
Papua New Guinea	8 251	4 197	4 054	36	20	38	6
Paraguay	6 811	3 455	3 356	29	20	42	9
Peru	32 165	16 065	16 100	27	17	45	10
Philippines	104 918	52 801	52 117	32	19	41	8
Poland	38 171	18 434	19 737	15	11	50	24
Portugal	10 330	4 888	5 441	14	10	48	28
Puerto Rico	3 663	1 761	1 902	18	15	47	20
Qatar	2 639	1 981	658	14	15	68	3
Republic of Korea	50 982	25 510	25 472	13	13	54	20
Republic of Moldova	4 051	1 944	2 107	16	13	54	18
Réunion	877	424	452	24	15	45	16
Romania	19 679	9 534	10 145	15	11	49	25
Russian Federation	143 990	66 917	77 072	18	10	52	21
Rwanda	12 208	5 987	6 222	40	19	36	5
Saint Helena	4	…	…	…	…	…	…
Saint Kitts and Nevis	55	…	…	…	…	…	…
Saint Lucia	179	88	91	19	18	50	14
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	…	…	…	…	…	…

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	110	55	54	24	17	47	12
Samoa	196	101	95	37	20	35	8
San Marino	33	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sao Tome and Principe	204	102	103	43	20	33	4
Saudi Arabia	32 938	18 798	14 140	25	15	54	6
Senegal	15 851	7 787	8 063	43	19	33	5
Serbia	8 791	4 295	4 495	16	12	47	24
Seychelles	95	47	48	22	12	52	13
Sierra Leone	7 557	3 743	3 815	42	20	33	4
Singapore	5 709	2 821	2 888	15	13	53	20
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	40	…	…	…	…	…	…
Slovakia	5 448	2 648	2 799	15	11	52	22
Slovenia	2 080	1 033	1 047	15	9	49	26
Solomon Islands	611	311	301	39	20	36	5
Somalia	14 743	7 344	7 399	46	20	29	4
South Africa	56 717	27 836	28 881	29	18	44	8
South Sudan	12 576	6 301	6 275	42	20	33	5
Spain	46 354	22 730	23 625	15	9	51	25
Sri Lanka	20 877	10 034	10 843	24	15	46	15
State of Palestine	4 921	2 495	2 425	40	21	35	5
Sudan	40 533	20 257	20 276	41	20	33	5
Suriname	563	283	281	26	17	46	10
Swaziland	1 367	662	705	37	22	36	5
Sweden	9 911	4 960	4 951	18	12	45	25
Switzerland	8 476	4 199	4 277	15	11	50	24
Syrian Arab Republic	18 270	9 231	9 039	37	21	36	7
Tajikistan	8 921	4 481	4 441	35	19	40	6
TFYR Macedonia	2 083	1 041	1 042	17	13	51	19
Thailand	69 038	33 665	35 373	17	14	52	17
Timor-Leste	1 296	658	638	44	22	29	5
Togo	7 798	3 887	3 911	42	19	35	5
Tokelau	1	…	…	…	…	…	…
Tonga	108	54	54	36	20	35	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1 369	674	695	21	13	52	15
Tunisia	11 532	5 697	5 835	24	15	49	12
Turkey	80 745	39 767	40 978	25	16	47	12
Turkmenistan	5 758	2 835	2 923	31	17	45	7
Turks and Caicos Islands	35	…	…	…	…	…	…
Tuvalu	11	…	…	…	…	…	…
Uganda	42 863	21 321	21 542	48	20	28	3
Ukraine	44 223	20 446	23 777	15	10	51	23
United Arab Emirates	9 400	6 806	2 594	14	11	72	2
United Kingdom	66 182	32 655	33 527	18	12	47	24
United Republic of Tanzania	57 310	28 342	28 968	45	19	31	5
United States of America	324 459	160 593	163 866	19	14	46	22
United States Virgin Islands	105	50	55	20	13	42	25
Uruguay	3 457	1 670	1 787	21	15	45	20

TABLE S.1. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)			Population by broad age group (percentage)			
	Total	*Male*	*Female*	*0-14*	*15-24*	*25-59*	*60+*
Uzbekistan	31 911	15 907	16 003	28	18	46	8
Vanuatu	276	140	136	36	18	39	7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	31 977	15 905	16 072	28	17	45	10
Viet Nam	95 541	47 278	48 262	23	15	50	11
Wallis and Futuna Islands	12	…	…	…	…	…	…
Western Sahara	553	290	263	28	17	49	5
Yemen	28 250	14 271	13 979	40	21	34	5
Zambia	17 094	8 482	8 612	45	21	31	4
Zimbabwe	16 530	8 051	8 479	41	20	34	4

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Estimates by sex and by age for countries or areas with less than 90,000 persons are not shown. They are included in the aggregates by sex and by age.

TABLE S.2. TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTRY AND REGION, 1950, 2017, 2030, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2017*	*2030*	*2050*	*2100*
World	**2 536 275**	**7 550 262**	**8 551 199**	**9 771 823**	**11 184 368**
Africa	**228 670**	**1 256 268**	**1 703 538**	**2 527 557**	**4 467 588**
Asia	**1 404 062**	**4 504 428**	**4 946 586**	**5 256 927**	**4 780 485**
Europe	**549 375**	**742 074**	**739 456**	**715 721**	**653 261**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**168 918**	**645 593**	**718 483**	**779 841**	**712 013**
Northern America	**172 603**	**361 208**	**395 453**	**434 655**	**499 198**
Oceania	**12 648**	**40 691**	**47 683**	**57 121**	**71 823**
Afghanistan	7 752	35 530	46 700	61 928	70 410
Albania	1 263	2 930	2 933	2 664	1 657
Algeria	8 872	41 318	48 822	57 437	62 556
American Samoa	19	56	57	57	40
Andorra	6	77	78	77	63
Angola	4 548	29 784	44 712	76 046	172 861
Anguilla	5	15	16	16	13
Antigua and Barbuda	46	102	115	125	123
Argentina	17 150	44 271	49 323	55 229	57 747
Armenia	1 354	2 930	2 907	2 700	1 849
Aruba	38	105	109	107	96
Australia	8 177	24 451	28 235	33 187	41 835
Austria	6 936	8 735	8 946	8 878	8 189
Azerbaijan	2 928	9 828	10 680	11 039	9 559
Bahamas	79	395	440	475	468
Bahrain	116	1 493	2 013	2 327	2 246
Bangladesh	37 895	164 670	185 585	201 927	173 549
Barbados	211	286	290	280	255
Belarus	7 745	9 468	9 163	8 571	7 605
Belgium	8 638	11 429	12 002	12 488	13 022
Belize	69	375	473	592	688
Benin	2 255	11 176	15 628	23 930	44 325
Bermuda	37	61	59	53	41
Bhutan	177	808	914	994	858
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 090	11 052	13 158	15 903	17 946
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 661	3 507	3 405	3 058	2 217
Botswana	413	2 292	2 800	3 421	3 774
Brazil	53 975	209 288	225 472	232 688	190 423
British Virgin Islands	7	31	35	38	35
Brunei Darussalam	48	429	490	537	487
Bulgaria	7 251	7 085	6 431	5 424	3 850
Burkina Faso	4 284	19 193	27 382	43 207	81 723
Burundi	2 309	10 864	15 799	25 762	54 514
Cabo Verde	178	546	635	734	714
Cambodia	4 433	16 005	18 798	22 019	22 753
Cameroon	4 307	24 054	32 980	49 817	91 641
Canada	13 733	36 624	40 618	44 949	51 622

TABLE S.2 *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands) 1950	2017	2030	2050	2100
Caribbean Netherlands	7	25	28	30	32
Cayman Islands	6	62	71	81	99
Central African Republic	1 327	4 659	6 124	8 851	14 055
Chad	2 502	14 900	21 460	33 636	61 691
Channel Islands	102	165	174	181	180
Chile	6 188	18 055	19 637	20 718	18 757
China	554 419	1 409 517	1 441 182	1 364 457	1 020 665
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 974	7 365	7 987	8 253	8 299
China, Macao SAR	196	623	746	876	1 052
China, Taiwan Province of China	7 623	23 626	24 151	22 771	16 887
Colombia	12 341	49 066	53 134	54 733	44 826
Comoros	159	814	1 062	1 463	2 161
Congo	827	5 261	7 319	11 510	23 577
Cook Islands	15	17	18	18	16
Costa Rica	959	4 906	5 417	5 774	5 028
Côte d'Ivoire	2 630	24 295	33 337	51 375	103 563
Croatia	3 850	4 189	3 896	3 461	2 518
Cuba	5 920	11 485	11 496	10 823	8 119
Curaçao	100	161	172	181	188
Cyprus	494	1 180	1 282	1 383	1 323
Czechia	8 903	10 618	10 528	10 054	8 892
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	10 549	25 491	26 744	26 809	23 581
Dem. Republic of the Congo	12 184	81 340	120 443	197 404	378 975
Denmark	4 268	5 734	6 025	6 314	6 815
Djibouti	62	957	1 133	1 308	1 264
Dominica	51	74	78	77	57
Dominican Republic	2 365	10 767	12 098	13 265	12 114
Ecuador	3 470	16 625	19 555	22 968	24 321
Egypt	20 713	97 553	119 746	153 433	198 748
El Salvador	2 200	6 378	6 786	6 997	5 404
Equatorial Guinea	226	1 268	1 871	2 845	4 741
Eritrea	1 142	5 069	6 718	9 607	14 781
Estonia	1 101	1 310	1 254	1 145	891
Ethiopia	18 128	104 957	139 620	190 870	249 530
Faeroe Islands	32	49	52	55	57
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	2	3	3	3	3
Fiji	289	906	970	998	846
Finland	4 008	5 523	5 739	5 866	6 139
France	41 880	64 980	67 894	70 609	74 242
French Guiana	25	283	379	542	874
French Polynesia	60	283	307	326	292
Gabon	473	2 025	2 594	3 516	4 996
Gambia	271	2 101	3 001	4 562	7 180
Georgia	3 527	3 912	3 748	3 394	2 540
Germany	69 966	82 114	82 187	79 238	71 033
Ghana	4 981	28 834	37 294	51 270	76 755

TABLE S.2. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Population (thousands) 1950	2017	2030	2050	2100
Gibraltar	22	35	36	37	37
Greece	7 669	11 160	10 784	9 982	7 423
Greenland	23	56	57	54	44
Grenada	77	108	112	110	70
Guadeloupe	210	450	448	425	341
Guam	60	164	181	193	177
Guatemala	3 115	16 914	21 203	26 968	32 020
Guinea	3 094	12 717	17 631	26 852	48 327
Guinea-Bissau	535	1 861	2 493	3 603	5 901
Guyana	407	778	825	822	588
Haiti	3 221	10 981	12 544	14 041	12 840
Holy See	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	1 547	9 265	11 147	13 249	13 437
Hungary	9 338	9 722	9 235	8 279	6 388
Iceland	143	335	366	390	383
India	376 325	1 339 180	1 512 985	1 658 978	1 516 597
Indonesia	69 543	263 991	295 595	321 551	306 026
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 119	81 163	88 863	93 553	72 462
Iraq	5 719	38 275	53 298	81 490	155 556
Ireland	2 913	4 762	5 220	5 801	6 389
Isle of Man	55	84	91	97	105
Israel	1 258	8 322	9 984	12 577	17 124
Italy	46 599	59 360	58 110	55 093	47 819
Jamaica	1 403	2 890	2 933	2 704	1 436
Japan	82 802	127 484	121 581	108 794	84 532
Jordan	481	9 702	11 122	14 188	17 319
Kazakhstan	6 703	18 204	20 301	22 959	25 738
Kenya	6 077	49 700	66 960	95 467	142 124
Kiribati	33	116	142	178	243
Kuwait	153	4 137	4 874	5 644	6 231
Kyrgyzstan	1 740	6 045	6 997	8 113	8 852
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1 683	6 858	8 049	9 163	8 200
Latvia	1 927	1 950	1 747	1 517	1 149
Lebanon	1 335	6 082	5 369	5 412	4 350
Lesotho	734	2 233	2 608	3 203	3 905
Liberia	930	4 732	6 495	9 804	17 801
Libya	1 125	6 375	7 342	8 124	7 431
Liechtenstein	14	38	41	43	46
Lithuania	2 567	2 890	2 718	2 407	1 904
Luxembourg	296	583	675	796	1 005
Madagascar	4 084	25 571	35 592	53 803	98 002
Malawi	2 954	18 622	26 578	41 705	75 711
Malaysia	6 110	31 624	36 815	41 729	41 799
Maldives	74	436	512	576	496
Mali	4 708	18 542	27 057	44 020	83 207
Malta	312	431	440	419	352

TABLE S.2 *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands) 1950	2017	2030	2050	2100
Marshall Islands	13	53	56	66	72
Martinique	222	385	382	355	282
Mauritania	660	4 420	6 077	8 965	15 519
Mauritius	493	1 265	1 287	1 221	932
Mayotte	15	253	344	495	744
Mexico	28 013	129 163	147 540	164 279	151 491
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	32	106	117	128	111
Monaco	20	39	41	46	60
Mongolia	780	3 076	3 561	4 075	4 541
Montenegro	395	629	625	588	449
Montserrat	14	5	5	5	5
Morocco	8 986	35 740	40 874	45 660	43 840
Mozambique	6 152	29 669	42 439	67 775	135 046
Myanmar	17 152	53 371	58 916	62 359	54 743
Namibia	485	2 534	3 246	4 339	5 835
Nauru	3	11	11	11	9
Nepal	8 483	29 305	33 168	36 107	29 318
Netherlands	10 042	17 036	17 594	17 518	16 480
New Caledonia	65	276	321	378	439
New Zealand	1 908	4 706	5 213	5 711	6 131
Nicaragua	1 295	6 218	7 046	7 876	7 049
Niger	2 560	21 477	34 994	68 454	192 187
Nigeria	37 860	190 886	264 068	410 638	793 942
Niue	5	2	2	2	2
Northern Mariana Islands	7	55	57	52	36
Norway	3 265	5 305	5 959	6 802	8 112
Oman	456	4 636	5 897	6 757	6 572
Pakistan	37 542	197 016	244 248	306 940	351 943
Palau	7	22	25	28	29
Panama	860	4 099	4 884	5 827	6 540
Papua New Guinea	1 674	8 251	10 487	13 871	18 959
Paraguay	1 473	6 811	7 845	8 897	8 617
Peru	7 728	32 165	36 807	41 620	40 783
Philippines	18 580	104 918	125 372	151 293	173 060
Poland	24 824	38 171	36 616	32 390	21 242
Portugal	8 417	10 330	9 877	8 995	6 604
Puerto Rico	2 218	3 663	3 593	3 282	2 035
Qatar	25	2 639	3 232	3 773	3 971
Republic of Korea	19 211	50 982	52 702	50 457	38 707
Republic of Moldova	2 341	4 051	3 844	3 293	1 953
Réunion	248	877	957	1 014	938
Romania	16 236	19 679	18 464	16 397	12 082
Russian Federation	102 799	143 990	140 543	132 731	124 013
Rwanda	2 186	12 208	16 024	21 886	28 185
Saint Helena	5	4	4	4	4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	46	55	61	63	55

TABLE S.2. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Population (thousands) 1950	2017	2030	2050	2100
Saint Lucia	83	179	186	182	128
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	6	7	7	7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	67	110	112	109	77
Samoa	82	196	212	243	268
San Marino	13	33	35	35	32
Sao Tome and Principe	60	204	268	380	607
Saudi Arabia	3 121	32 938	39 480	45 056	44 029
Senegal	2 487	15 851	22 123	34 031	64 806
Serbia	6 732	8 791	8 355	7 447	5 464
Seychelles	36	95	98	97	80
Sierra Leone	2 041	7 557	9 720	12 972	16 491
Singapore	1 022	5 709	6 342	6 575	5 432
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	1	40	46	52	63
Slovakia	3 437	5 448	5 387	4 965	3 834
Slovenia	1 473	2 080	2 059	1 942	1 662
Solomon Islands	90	611	773	1 033	1 458
Somalia	2 264	14 743	21 535	35 852	78 972
South Africa	13 628	56 717	64 466	72 755	76 488
South Sudan	2 583	12 576	17 254	25 366	42 794
Spain	28 070	46 354	46 115	44 395	36 378
Sri Lanka	7 971	20 877	21 475	20 792	15 036
State of Palestine	932	4 921	6 739	9 704	15 115
Sudan	5 734	40 533	54 842	80 386	138 648
Suriname	215	563	617	648	576
Swaziland	273	1 367	1 666	2 081	2 457
Sweden	7 010	9 911	10 712	11 626	13 416
Switzerland	4 668	8 476	9 204	9 880	10 482
Syrian Arab Republic	3 413	18 270	26 608	34 021	38 167
Tajikistan	1 532	8 921	11 194	14 521	18 928
TFYR Macedonia	1 254	2 083	2 076	1 931	1 467
Thailand	20 710	69 038	69 626	65 372	47 536
Timor-Leste	433	1 296	1 704	2 421	3 848
Togo	1 395	7 798	10 507	15 298	25 247
Tokelau	2	1	1	2	1
Tonga	47	108	121	140	158
Trinidad and Tobago	646	1 369	1 374	1 295	983
Tunisia	3 605	11 532	12 842	13 884	13 321
Turkey	21 408	80 745	88 417	95 627	85 776
Turkmenistan	1 211	5 758	6 767	7 888	8 324
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	35	42	48	52
Tuvalu	5	11	13	15	18
Uganda	5 158	42 863	63 842	105 698	213 758
Ukraine	37 298	44 223	41 200	36 416	28 186
United Arab Emirates	70	9 400	11 055	13 164	14 776
United Kingdom	50 616	66 182	70 579	75 381	80 975
United Republic of Tanzania	7 650	57 310	83 702	138 082	303 832

TABLE S.2 *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Population (thousands)				
	1950	*2017*	*2030*	*2050*	*2100*
United States of America	158 804	324 459	354 712	389 592	447 483
United States Virgin Islands	27	105	102	89	56
Uruguay	2 239	3 457	3 594	3 662	3 229
Uzbekistan	6 264	31 911	36 712	40 950	38 142
Vanuatu	48	276	354	475	675
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5 482	31 977	36 750	41 585	41 642
Viet Nam	24 810	95 541	106 284	114 630	107 646
Wallis and Futuna Islands	7	12	11	11	9
Western Sahara	14	553	737	982	1 287
Yemen	4 402	28 250	36 815	48 304	53 536
Zambia	2 310	17 094	24 859	41 001	94 410
Zimbabwe	2 747	16 530	21 527	29 659	40 687

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE S.3. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR ABOUT 75 PER CENT OF THE WORLD POPULATION ORDERED BY POPULATION SIZE, 1950, 2017, 2050 AND 2100 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	*Country or area*	*Population in 1950 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Population in 2017 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	China	554	21.9	1.	China	1 410	18.7
2.	India	376	36.7	2.	India	1 339	36.4
3.	United States of America	159	43.0	3.	United States of America	324	40.7
4.	Russian Federation	103	47.0	4.	Indonesia	264	44.2
5.	Japan	83	50.3	5.	Brazil	209	47.0
6.	Germany	70	53.0	6.	Pakistan	197	49.6
7.	Indonesia	70	55.8	7.	Nigeria	191	52.1
8.	Brazil	54	57.9	8.	Bangladesh	165	54.3
9.	United Kingdom	51	59.9	9.	Russian Federation	144	56.2
10.	Italy	47	61.7	10.	Mexico	129	57.9
11.	France	42	63.4	11.	Japan	127	59.6
12.	Bangladesh	38	64.9	12.	Ethiopia	105	61.0
13.	Nigeria	38	66.4	13.	Philippines	105	62.4
14.	Pakistan	38	67.9	14.	Egypt	98	63.7
15.	Ukraine	37	69.3	15.	Viet Nam	96	64.9
16.	Spain	28	70.4	16.	Germany	82	66.0
17.	Mexico	28	71.5	17.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	81	67.1
18.	Poland	25	72.5	18.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	81	68.2
19.	Viet Nam	25	73.5	19.	Turkey	81	69.2
20.	Turkey	21	74.3	20.	Thailand	69	70.2
21.	Egypt	21	75.2	21.	United Kingdom	66	71.0
				22.	France	65	71.9
				23.	Italy	59	72.7
				24.	United Republic of Tanzania	57	73.4
				25.	South Africa	57	74.2
				26.	Myanmar	53	74.9
				27.	Republic of Korea	51	75.6

TABLE S.3 (*continued*)

Rank	*Country or area*	*Population in 2050 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Population in 2100 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	India	1 659	17.0	1.	India	1 517	13.6
2.	China	1 364	30.9	2.	China	1 021	22.7
3.	Nigeria	411	35.1	3.	Nigeria	794	29.8
4.	United States of America	390	39.1	4.	United States of America	447	33.8
5.	Indonesia	322	42.4	5.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	379	37.2
6.	Pakistan	307	45.6	6.	Pakistan	352	40.3
7.	Brazil	233	47.9	7.	Indonesia	306	43.1
8.	Bangladesh	202	50.0	8.	United Republic of Tanzania	304	45.8
9.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	197	52.0	9.	Ethiopia	250	48.0
10.	Ethiopia	191	54.0	10.	Uganda	214	49.9
11.	Mexico	164	55.7	11.	Egypt	199	51.7
12.	Egypt	153	57.2	12.	Niger	192	53.4
13.	Philippines	151	58.8	13.	Brazil	190	55.1
14.	United Republic of Tanzania	138	60.2	14.	Bangladesh	174	56.7
15.	Russian Federation	133	61.6	15.	Philippines	173	58.2
16.	Viet Nam	115	62.7	16.	Angola	173	59.8
17.	Japan	109	63.8	17.	Iraq	156	61.1
18.	Uganda	106	64.9	18.	Mexico	151	62.5
19.	Turkey	96	65.9	19.	Kenya	142	63.8
20.	Kenya	95	66.9	20.	Sudan	139	65.0
21.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94	67.8	21.	Mozambique	135	66.2
22.	Iraq	81	68.7	22.	Russian Federation	124	67.3
23.	Sudan	80	69.5	23.	Viet Nam	108	68.3
24.	Germany	79	70.3	24.	Côte d'Ivoire	104	69.2
25.	Angola	76	71.1	25.	Madagascar	98	70.1
26.	United Kingdom	75	71.9	26.	Zambia	94	70.9
27.	South Africa	73	72.6	27.	Cameroon	92	71.8
28.	France	71	73.3	28.	Turkey	86	72.5
29.	Niger	68	74.0	29.	Japan	85	73.3
30.	Mozambique	68	74.7	30.	Mali	83	74.0
31.	Thailand	65	75.4	31.	Burkina Faso	82	74.8
				32.	United Kingdom	81	75.5

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE S.4. COUNTRIES ACCOUNTING FOR 75 PER CENT OF THE ANNUAL POPULATION INCREASE IN THE WORLD, 1950-1955, 2010-2015 AND 2045-2050 (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Rank	*Country or area*	*Annual population increase 1950-1955 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual population increase 2010-2015 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*	*Rank*	*Country or area*	*Annual population increase 2045-2050 (millions)*	*Cumulated percentage*
1.	China	11.283	23.9	1.	India	15.615	18.4	1.	Nigeria	7.904	14.8
2.	India	6.589	37.9	2.	China	7.455	27.2	2.	India	4.496	23.2
3.	United States of America	2.596	43.4	3.	Nigeria	4.521	32.5	3.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	4.089	30.8
4.	Brazil	1.719	47.0	4.	Pakistan	3.764	36.9	4.	United Republic of Tanzania	2.982	36.4
5.	Russian Federation	1.711	50.6	5.	Indonesia	3.128	40.6	5.	Pakistan	2.787	41.6
6.	Indonesia	1.557	53.9	6.	Ethiopia	2.434	43.4	6.	Ethiopia	2.410	46.1
7.	Japan	1.243	56.6	7.	Dem. Republic of the Congo	2.335	46.2	7.	Uganda	2.258	50.3
8.	Mexico	0.919	58.5	8.	United States of America	2.258	48.9	8.	Niger	1.965	54.0
9.	Bangladesh	0.845	60.3	9.	Egypt	1.934	51.1	9.	Angola	1.729	57.2
10.	Philippines	0.720	61.8	10.	Brazil	1.833	53.3	10.	Egypt	1.572	60.1
11.	Viet Nam	0.668	63.2	11.	Bangladesh	1.810	55.4	11.	United States of America	1.507	63.0
12.	Nigeria	0.645	64.6	12.	Mexico	1.714	57.4	12.	Iraq	1.497	65.8
13.	Thailand	0.600	65.9	13.	Philippines	1.598	59.3	13.	Kenya	1.407	68.4
14.	Pakistan	0.576	67.1	14.	United Republic of Tanzania	1.556	61.1	14.	Mozambique	1.360	70.9
15.	Turkey	0.572	68.3	15.	Uganda	1.246	62.6	15.	Sudan	1.310	73.4
16.	Egypt	0.562	69.5	16.	Turkey	1.189	64.0	16.	Philippines	1.126	75.5
17.	Ukraine	0.544	70.7	17.	Kenya	1.177	65.4				
18.	Poland	0.489	71.7	18.	Iraq	1.071	66.7				
19.	Republic of Korea	0.464	72.7	19.	Viet Nam	1.020	67.9				
20.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.435	73.6	20.	Afghanistan	0.987	69.0				
21.	Canada	0.401	74.5	21.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.959	70.1				
22.	Colombia	0.377	75.3	22.	Angola	0.898	71.2				
				23.	Sudan	0.852	72.2				
				24.	Saudi Arabia	0.826	73.2				
				25.	Mozambique	0.758	74.1				
				26.	Algeria	0.751	75.0				
				27.	South Africa	0.741	75.8				
	WORLD	47.194	100.0		WORLD	84.968	100.0		WORLD	53.523	100.0

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

TABLE S.5. TOTAL FERTILITY BY COUNTRY AND REGION FOR SELECTED PERIODS (MEDIUM VARIANT)

Region, country or area	Total fertility (live births per woman)							
	1975-1980	1990-1995	2005-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2025-2030	2045-2050	2095-2100
World	**3.87**	**3.02**	**2.57**	**2.52**	**2.47**	**2.39**	**2.24**	**1.97**
Africa	**6.64**	**5.72**	**4.89**	**4.72**	**4.43**	**3.90**	**3.09**	**2.14**
Asia	**4.10**	**2.92**	**2.30**	**2.20**	**2.15**	**2.06**	**1.90**	**1.81**
Europe	**1.98**	**1.57**	**1.55**	**1.60**	**1.62**	**1.69**	**1.78**	**1.84**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**4.48**	**3.06**	**2.26**	**2.14**	**2.04**	**1.89**	**1.77**	**1.78**
Northern America	**1.77**	**2.00**	**2.01**	**1.85**	**1.86**	**1.87**	**1.89**	**1.91**
Oceania	**2.73**	**2.49**	**2.53**	**2.41**	**2.34**	**2.23**	**2.06**	**1.86**
Afghanistan	7.45	7.48	6.37	5.26	4.41	3.19	2.20	1.74
Albania	3.90	2.79	1.64	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.79
Algeria	7.18	4.12	2.72	2.96	2.65	2.29	1.98	1.86
Angola	7.60	7.10	6.35	5.95	5.59	4.91	3.80	2.42
Antigua and Barbuda	2.24	2.09	2.17	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.84	1.81
Argentina	3.44	2.90	2.40	2.35	2.27	2.13	1.93	1.82
Armenia	2.60	2.38	1.72	1.65	1.60	1.59	1.66	1.78
Aruba	2.45	2.17	1.76	1.80	1.80	1.79	1.80	1.82
Australia	1.99	1.86	1.95	1.89	1.83	1.78	1.76	1.80
Austria	1.65	1.48	1.40	1.45	1.51	1.60	1.70	1.79
Azerbaijan	3.80	2.90	1.83	2.10	2.04	1.94	1.83	1.82
Bahamas	2.95	2.64	1.91	1.81	1.76	1.71	1.71	1.79
Bahrain	5.23	3.40	2.25	2.12	2.00	1.80	1.66	1.76
Bangladesh	6.63	4.06	2.48	2.22	2.07	1.84	1.66	1.76
Barbados	2.16	1.73	1.77	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.83	1.85
Belarus	2.09	1.68	1.43	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.85	1.89
Belgium	1.70	1.61	1.82	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.85	1.87
Belize	6.20	4.35	2.84	2.64	2.46	2.19	1.88	1.77
Benin	7.00	6.56	5.49	5.22	4.87	4.24	3.33	2.25
Bhutan	6.67	5.07	2.62	2.20	2.02	1.76	1.62	1.76
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5.89	4.70	3.39	3.04	2.83	2.50	2.11	1.80
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.27	1.70	1.31	1.31	1.39	1.50	1.65	1.78
Botswana	6.35	4.25	2.90	2.88	2.65	2.33	1.95	1.80
Brazil	4.28	2.72	1.86	1.78	1.70	1.62	1.63	1.77
Brunei Darussalam	4.45	3.08	1.80	1.90	1.85	1.76	1.71	1.78
Bulgaria	2.19	1.55	1.45	1.51	1.58	1.69	1.79	1.85
Burkina Faso	7.02	6.93	6.08	5.65	5.23	4.47	3.32	2.14
Burundi	7.44	7.40	6.50	6.00	5.58	4.81	3.61	2.28
Cabo Verde	6.62	4.93	2.89	2.50	2.29	2.02	1.76	1.76
Cambodia	5.42	5.13	3.08	2.70	2.52	2.27	1.96	1.78
Cameroon	6.50	6.22	5.25	4.95	4.60	4.00	3.16	2.17
Canada	1.73	1.69	1.64	1.61	1.56	1.58	1.66	1.78
Central African Republic	5.95	5.70	5.30	5.10	4.75	4.02	2.87	1.94
Chad	6.87	7.39	6.85	6.31	5.80	4.86	3.49	2.14
Channel Islands	1.52	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.53	1.60	1.69
Chile	2.95	2.43	1.94	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.73	1.80
China	3.00	1.90	1.58	1.60	1.63	1.69	1.75	1.80

TABLE S.5. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Total fertility (live births per woman)							
	1975-1980	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.23	1.26	1.04	1.20	1.33	1.50	1.68	1.81
China, Macao SAR	1.41	1.41	0.94	1.19	1.35	1.55	1.74	1.85
China, Taiwan Province of China	2.74	1.76	1.05	1.11	1.22	1.39	1.60	1.77
Colombia	4.25	2.84	2.10	1.93	1.83	1.69	1.67	1.78
Comoros	7.05	6.10	4.90	4.60	4.24	3.64	2.88	2.00
Congo	6.35	5.21	5.00	4.86	4.56	4.03	3.26	2.28
Costa Rica	3.70	3.01	2.01	1.85	1.76	1.67	1.68	1.78
Côte d'Ivoire	7.81	6.41	5.40	5.14	4.81	4.25	3.45	2.36
Croatia	1.90	1.52	1.52	1.49	1.45	1.49	1.63	1.78
Cuba	2.15	1.65	1.58	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.76	1.81
Curaçao	2.45	2.28	1.98	2.07	2.02	1.94	1.87	1.84
Cyprus	2.29	2.33	1.48	1.38	1.34	1.40	1.58	1.77
Czechia	2.36	1.65	1.43	1.48	1.57	1.68	1.79	1.85
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2.85	2.25	2.00	1.95	1.89	1.83	1.78	1.80
Dem. Republic of the Congo	6.46	6.77	6.63	6.40	5.96	4.98	3.38	2.01
Denmark	1.68	1.75	1.85	1.73	1.76	1.80	1.84	1.86
Djibouti	6.64	5.85	3.55	3.10	2.76	2.33	1.91	1.77
Dominican Republic	4.76	3.31	2.67	2.53	2.38	2.13	1.84	1.78
Ecuador	5.05	3.55	2.73	2.59	2.44	2.21	1.91	1.78
Egypt	5.70	4.12	2.98	3.38	3.15	2.80	2.36	1.88
El Salvador	5.44	3.78	2.40	2.17	2.05	1.87	1.72	1.76
Equatorial Guinea	5.79	5.97	5.40	4.99	4.55	3.77	2.76	1.92
Eritrea	6.62	6.20	4.80	4.40	4.03	3.42	2.69	1.93
Estonia	2.06	1.63	1.66	1.59	1.66	1.74	1.81	1.85
Ethiopia	7.18	7.09	5.26	4.63	4.03	3.13	2.29	1.78
Fiji	4.00	3.35	2.75	2.61	2.48	2.27	1.97	1.81
Finland	1.66	1.82	1.84	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.83
France	1.87	1.71	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.94
French Guiana	3.30	4.05	3.64	3.45	3.26	2.96	2.56	2.00
French Polynesia	4.23	3.11	2.17	2.07	1.99	1.86	1.74	1.77
Gabon	5.57	5.22	4.15	4.00	3.68	3.17	2.56	1.91
Gambia	6.34	6.08	5.76	5.62	5.32	4.56	3.14	1.94
Georgia	2.39	2.05	1.80	2.00	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.85
Germany	1.51	1.30	1.36	1.43	1.47	1.54	1.63	1.73
Ghana	6.69	5.34	4.37	4.18	3.89	3.41	2.79	2.01
Greece	2.42	1.42	1.46	1.34	1.30	1.37	1.56	1.76
Grenada	4.30	3.46	2.30	2.18	2.07	1.90	1.76	1.79
Guadeloupe	3.52	2.10	2.06	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.80	1.82
Guam	3.52	2.88	2.54	2.42	2.32	2.15	1.92	1.82
Guatemala	6.46	5.31	3.62	3.19	2.90	2.49	2.06	1.79
Guinea	6.45	6.51	5.54	5.13	4.74	4.04	3.06	2.06
Guinea-Bissau	6.25	6.50	5.20	4.90	4.51	3.85	2.98	2.04
Guyana	4.06	3.08	2.73	2.60	2.47	2.26	1.97	1.82
Haiti	5.80	5.15	3.55	3.13	2.85	2.46	2.03	1.78
Honduras	6.60	4.92	3.15	2.65	2.41	2.12	1.82	1.76
Hungary	2.25	1.74	1.33	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.62	1.74

TABLE S.5. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Total fertility (live births per woman)							
	1975-1980	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Iceland	2.45	2.19	2.13	1.98	1.92	1.84	1.78	1.80
India	4.97	3.83	2.80	2.44	2.30	2.10	1.86	1.78
Indonesia	4.73	2.90	2.50	2.45	2.32	2.12	1.90	1.82
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.28	3.95	1.79	1.75	1.62	1.50	1.62	1.78
Iraq	6.80	5.65	4.55	4.55	4.27	3.79	3.11	2.20
Ireland	3.25	1.91	2.00	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.93	1.91
Israel	3.47	2.93	2.93	3.04	2.92	2.71	2.37	1.92
Italy	1.89	1.27	1.42	1.43	1.49	1.58	1.69	1.79
Jamaica	4.00	2.84	2.28	2.08	1.99	1.86	1.77	1.80
Japan	1.83	1.48	1.34	1.41	1.48	1.58	1.70	1.79
Jordan	7.38	5.00	3.70	3.60	3.26	2.78	2.21	1.80
Kazakhstan	3.23	2.55	2.54	2.70	2.57	2.36	2.09	1.86
Kenya	7.64	5.65	4.65	4.10	3.77	3.26	2.61	1.88
Kiribati	5.10	4.55	3.88	3.79	3.58	3.24	2.75	2.04
Kuwait	5.60	2.55	2.40	2.05	1.97	1.88	1.82	1.83
Kyrgyzstan	4.59	3.64	2.78	3.12	2.91	2.61	2.24	1.88
Lao People's Dem. Republic	6.15	5.88	3.40	2.93	2.62	2.22	1.81	1.77
Latvia	1.89	1.63	1.49	1.50	1.57	1.67	1.77	1.83
Lebanon	4.23	2.80	1.58	1.72	1.70	1.69	1.70	1.78
Lesotho	5.69	4.70	3.37	3.26	3.01	2.64	2.21	1.83
Liberia	6.93	6.27	5.23	4.83	4.48	3.88	3.05	2.10
Libya	7.67	4.22	2.43	2.40	2.21	1.94	1.76	1.80
Lithuania	2.10	1.82	1.42	1.59	1.66	1.75	1.82	1.87
Luxembourg	1.49	1.66	1.62	1.55	1.59	1.66	1.73	1.78
Madagascar	6.95	6.10	4.83	4.40	4.11	3.61	2.93	2.08
Malawi	7.60	6.60	5.73	4.88	4.49	3.85	3.00	2.03
Malaysia	4.20	3.44	2.22	2.11	2.01	1.86	1.74	1.78
Maldives	6.85	5.16	2.26	2.22	2.03	1.77	1.70	1.79
Mali	7.15	7.15	6.70	6.35	5.92	5.01	3.49	2.07
Malta	2.12	1.99	1.39	1.41	1.47	1.57	1.69	1.79
Martinique	2.65	1.96	2.06	1.95	1.88	1.82	1.79	1.82
Mauritania	6.57	5.91	5.07	4.88	4.58	4.03	3.23	2.25
Mauritius	3.11	2.25	1.70	1.49	1.43	1.47	1.62	1.78
Mayotte	7.91	5.25	4.60	4.10	3.73	3.17	2.48	1.82
Mexico	5.40	3.23	2.40	2.29	2.14	1.89	1.72	1.78
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	6.40	4.79	3.62	3.33	3.08	2.70	2.23	1.81
Mongolia	6.65	3.27	2.37	2.83	2.66	2.41	2.12	1.92
Montenegro	2.31	2.05	1.82	1.71	1.66	1.64	1.69	1.79
Morocco	5.90	3.70	2.55	2.60	2.42	2.17	1.89	1.80
Mozambique	6.55	6.10	5.65	5.45	5.14	4.52	3.44	2.19
Myanmar	5.15	3.20	2.55	2.30	2.18	2.00	1.80	1.79
Namibia	6.60	4.91	3.60	3.60	3.31	2.88	2.35	1.84
Nepal	5.80	4.97	2.96	2.32	2.08	1.83	1.68	1.77
Netherlands	1.60	1.59	1.75	1.73	1.75	1.78	1.81	1.83
New Caledonia	3.91	2.94	2.28	2.24	2.14	1.99	1.84	1.81
New Zealand	2.18	2.07	2.14	2.04	1.97	1.89	1.80	1.81

TABLE S.5. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Total fertility (live births per woman)							
	1975-1980	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Nicaragua	6.35	4.20	2.56	2.32	2.16	1.93	1.73	1.78
Niger	7.75	7.75	7.55	7.40	7.15	6.43	4.79	2.48
Nigeria	6.76	6.37	5.91	5.74	5.42	4.74	3.55	2.21
Norway	1.81	1.89	1.92	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86
Oman	8.10	6.27	2.90	2.90	2.54	2.09	1.74	1.79
Pakistan	6.60	5.67	3.98	3.72	3.38	2.88	2.30	1.82
Panama	4.19	2.92	2.63	2.60	2.47	2.26	1.98	1.82
Papua New Guinea	5.87	4.70	4.13	3.84	3.59	3.18	2.64	1.97
Paraguay	5.20	4.31	2.89	2.60	2.45	2.22	1.93	1.78
Peru	5.40	3.57	2.60	2.50	2.35	2.12	1.84	1.77
Philippines	5.46	4.14	3.30	3.05	2.88	2.60	2.21	1.82
Poland	2.23	1.95	1.37	1.33	1.29	1.36	1.56	1.76
Portugal	2.55	1.48	1.37	1.28	1.24	1.31	1.54	1.76
Puerto Rico	2.76	2.18	1.72	1.52	1.47	1.48	1.61	1.77
Qatar	6.10	3.74	2.23	2.00	1.88	1.71	1.62	1.76
Republic of Korea	2.92	1.68	1.17	1.23	1.32	1.46	1.63	1.78
Republic of Moldova	2.44	2.11	1.27	1.27	1.23	1.31	1.54	1.76
Réunion	3.12	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.27	2.07	1.89	1.84
Romania	2.55	1.51	1.45	1.48	1.54	1.62	1.72	1.79
Russian Federation	1.94	1.55	1.44	1.70	1.75	1.82	1.87	1.90
Rwanda	8.43	6.55	4.85	4.20	3.78	3.15	2.37	1.74
Saint Lucia	5.20	3.15	1.60	1.51	1.44	1.42	1.56	1.76
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	4.42	2.85	2.13	2.01	1.90	1.75	1.69	1.78
Samoa	6.49	4.92	4.47	4.16	3.90	3.47	2.86	2.03
Sao Tome and Principe	6.50	5.68	4.90	4.67	4.36	3.82	3.07	2.15
Saudi Arabia	7.28	5.55	3.23	2.73	2.48	2.14	1.78	1.76
Senegal	7.28	6.28	5.10	5.00	4.65	4.05	3.23	2.20
Serbia	2.37	1.96	1.58	1.59	1.62	1.67	1.73	1.80
Seychelles	4.27	2.57	2.30	2.38	2.26	2.06	1.88	1.83
Sierra Leone	6.65	6.69	5.57	4.84	4.32	3.47	2.53	1.84
Singapore	1.84	1.73	1.26	1.23	1.26	1.30	1.37	1.45
Slovakia	2.46	1.87	1.32	1.39	1.46	1.57	1.69	1.79
Slovenia	2.16	1.33	1.44	1.58	1.64	1.72	1.80	1.85
Solomon Islands	7.04	5.53	4.40	4.06	3.77	3.30	2.69	1.93
Somalia	7.00	7.53	7.10	6.61	6.12	5.23	3.83	2.31
South Africa	5.05	3.34	2.63	2.55	2.41	2.20	1.93	1.80
South Sudan	6.92	6.65	5.60	5.15	4.74	4.01	3.02	2.04
Spain	2.55	1.28	1.39	1.33	1.39	1.48	1.61	1.72
Sri Lanka	3.61	2.38	2.28	2.11	2.03	1.91	1.80	1.80
State of Palestine	7.50	6.60	4.60	4.25	3.91	3.36	2.67	1.93
Sudan	6.92	6.00	5.00	4.75	4.43	3.89	3.11	2.17
Suriname	4.20	3.19	2.59	2.46	2.34	2.13	1.88	1.80
Swaziland	6.73	5.20	3.75	3.30	3.01	2.60	2.11	1.78
Sweden	1.66	2.01	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.93
Switzerland	1.54	1.54	1.47	1.53	1.55	1.59	1.64	1.70
Syrian Arab Republic	7.32	4.80	3.35	3.10	2.84	2.45	1.97	1.77

TABLE S.5. (*continued*)

Region, country or area	Total fertility (live births per woman)							
	1975-1980	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Tajikistan	5.90	4.88	3.50	3.50	3.28	2.93	2.45	1.87
TFYR Macedonia	2.54	2.12	1.46	1.50	1.55	1.61	1.70	1.80
Thailand	3.92	1.99	1.56	1.53	1.46	1.43	1.59	1.77
Timor-Leste	4.31	5.69	6.53	5.91	5.34	4.33	3.04	1.95
Togo	7.28	6.02	5.04	4.69	4.35	3.79	3.02	2.08
Tonga	5.50	4.62	4.03	3.79	3.58	3.22	2.72	2.00
Trinidad and Tobago	3.24	2.18	1.80	1.80	1.73	1.68	1.70	1.79
Tunisia	5.65	2.98	2.02	2.25	2.15	2.00	1.86	1.84
Turkey	4.69	2.90	2.20	2.12	2.02	1.88	1.75	1.78
Turkmenistan	5.60	4.03	2.65	3.00	2.79	2.47	2.09	1.83
Uganda	7.10	7.06	6.38	5.91	5.46	4.62	3.36	2.11
Ukraine	1.98	1.62	1.38	1.49	1.56	1.65	1.76	1.83
United Arab Emirates	5.75	3.93	1.97	1.82	1.73	1.61	1.63	1.77
United Kingdom	1.73	1.78	1.87	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.86
United Republic of Tanzania	6.73	6.05	5.58	5.24	4.92	4.34	3.44	2.34
United States of America	1.77	2.03	2.05	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92
United States Virgin Islands	3.49	2.79	2.44	2.30	2.19	2.01	1.85	1.82
Uruguay	2.89	2.49	2.12	2.04	1.98	1.90	1.82	1.81
Uzbekistan	5.46	3.95	2.49	2.38	2.24	2.04	1.83	1.79
Vanuatu	5.75	4.83	3.63	3.41	3.22	2.91	2.47	1.90
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4.47	3.25	2.55	2.40	2.28	2.08	1.84	1.79
Viet Nam	5.50	3.23	1.93	1.96	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.89
Western Sahara	6.23	4.00	2.55	2.60	2.41	2.14	1.83	1.78
Yemen	8.60	8.20	5.00	4.40	3.84	3.07	2.19	1.70
Zambia	7.25	6.30	5.60	5.20	4.90	4.37	3.56	2.49
Zimbabwe	7.30	4.77	4.00	4.00	3.63	3.07	2.41	1.83

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 90,000 persons or more in 2017 are considered.

TABLE S.6. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, BOTH SEXES COMBINED, BY COUNTRY AND REGION FOR SELECTED PERIODS

	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
Region, country or area	*1990-1995*	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**64.6**	**69.1**	**70.8**	**71.9**	**73.8**	**76.9**	**82.6**
Africa	**51.7**	**57.0**	**60.2**	**62.4**	**65.7**	**70.9**	**78.4**
Asia	**65.2**	**70.3**	**71.8**	**72.9**	**74.6**	**77.5**	**83.5**
Europe	**72.7**	**75.3**	**77.2**	**78.1**	**79.8**	**82.8**	**89.3**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**68.4**	**73.4**	**74.6**	**75.7**	**77.7**	**81.3**	**87.9**
Northern America	**75.9**	**78.4**	**79.2**	**79.9**	**81.4**	**84.4**	**89.9**
Oceania	**73.0**	**77.0**	**77.9**	**78.8**	**80.2**	**82.3**	**87.4**
Afghanistan	51.8	60.0	62.3	64.2	67.2	70.9	77.7
Albania	71.7	75.6	77.7	78.5	80.2	83.6	89.7
Algeria	67.2	73.9	75.3	76.4	78.4	81.9	88.6
Angola	42.2	55.6	60.2	61.8	64.6	68.6	75.4
Antigua and Barbuda	71.9	75.0	75.8	76.6	78.1	81.2	87.7
Argentina	72.1	75.2	76.0	76.8	78.5	81.7	88.0
Armenia	68.1	72.7	74.0	74.8	76.5	79.7	86.5
Aruba	73.6	74.7	75.4	76.1	77.5	80.2	86.3
Australia	77.7	81.5	82.3	83.2	84.6	87.1	93.1
Austria	76.1	80.1	81.0	81.9	83.6	86.2	92.1
Azerbaijan	64.6	70.1	71.6	72.1	73.3	75.7	82.6
Bahamas	71.1	74.3	75.1	75.9	77.4	80.4	87.1
Bahrain	72.9	75.7	76.4	77.1	78.4	81.1	86.9
Bangladesh	60.0	69.0	71.2	72.9	75.7	79.9	87.5
Barbados	71.9	74.6	75.4	76.1	77.7	80.7	87.2
Belarus	69.5	69.3	72.1	73.1	74.8	78.1	84.9
Belgium	76.4	79.6	80.5	81.4	83.1	85.8	91.5
Belize	70.6	69.6	69.8	70.7	72.4	75.5	82.7
Benin	55.1	58.6	59.9	61.3	63.4	66.5	72.1
Bhutan	54.8	66.5	68.8	70.7	73.6	77.3	84.7
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	56.5	64.9	67.7	69.6	72.6	76.8	84.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70.1	75.5	76.3	77.2	78.9	82.1	88.5
Botswana	59.9	56.5	62.9	68.1	71.1	74.7	81.5
Brazil	66.3	72.9	74.7	75.8	77.9	81.9	88.6
Brunei Darussalam	73.5	76.7	76.7	77.5	79.0	82.0	88.2
Bulgaria	71.1	73.1	74.3	74.9	76.2	78.9	85.2
Burkina Faso	49.3	55.3	58.7	60.9	64.6	69.3	76.3
Burundi	47.3	53.7	56.1	58.0	61.7	67.4	75.8
Cabo Verde	65.7	71.8	72.2	73.1	74.9	78.0	85.3
Cambodia	54.3	65.1	67.6	69.5	72.4	76.7	84.4
Cameroon	51.2	54.4	56.4	58.8	63.4	69.9	79.1
Canada	77.7	80.8	81.8	82.6	84.2	86.7	92.4
Central African Republic	47.6	46.0	49.4	53.3	58.4	66.5	77.8
Chad	47.1	48.9	51.7	53.3	56.6	62.6	72.3
Channel Islands	76.1	79.6	80.6	81.3	82.9	85.7	91.3
Chile	74.6	78.1	78.8	79.9	81.8	85.0	90.8
China	69.7	74.7	75.7	76.5	78.1	81.1	87.4
China, Hong Kong SAR	78.0	82.4	83.4	84.2	85.6	88.6	94.4

TABLE S.6. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
China, Macao SAR	78.0	82.1	83.3	84.0	85.5	88.4	94.5
China, Taiwan Province of China	74.4	78.2	79.2	80.2	82.0	85.1	90.9
Colombia	68.7	72.9	73.7	74.7	76.4	79.8	86.7
Comoros	57.8	60.9	62.8	64.0	65.9	68.8	74.5
Congo	54.8	58.0	62.5	65.3	68.7	73.4	80.7
Costa Rica	76.1	78.4	79.2	80.1	82.0	85.2	90.8
Côte d'Ivoire	51.4	49.2	51.7	54.4	58.6	63.9	71.7
Croatia	72.8	76.1	77.0	77.9	79.5	82.8	88.8
Cuba	74.8	78.7	79.2	80.0	81.7	84.9	90.5
Curaçao	74.5	76.1	77.8	78.6	80.3	83.5	89.2
Cyprus	76.9	79.0	79.9	80.7	82.4	85.3	91.0
Czechia	72.5	77.0	78.2	78.9	80.5	83.5	89.3
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	70.0	68.4	70.8	71.9	74.0	77.5	85.0
Dem. Republic of the Congo	49.6	55.5	58.1	60.2	64.1	70.1	78.8
Denmark	75.2	78.6	80.1	80.9	82.5	85.3	90.9
Djibouti	57.0	59.1	61.6	62.7	64.5	67.7	74.3
Dominican Republic	69.0	72.2	73.2	74.1	75.9	79.3	86.5
Ecuador	70.2	74.6	75.5	76.7	78.7	82.4	88.9
Egypt	65.4	69.9	70.8	71.7	73.4	76.4	83.6
El Salvador	66.1	71.1	72.6	73.9	76.1	80.1	87.0
Equatorial Guinea	49.4	54.9	56.8	58.0	62.4	70.2	80.6
Eritrea	50.8	60.7	63.4	65.7	69.5	74.4	82.9
Estonia	68.5	73.8	76.8	77.7	79.5	82.9	88.8
Ethiopia	48.1	59.1	63.7	66.0	69.6	74.2	82.0
Fiji	66.1	68.8	69.7	70.5	71.9	74.7	81.8
Finland	75.8	79.5	80.7	81.6	83.3	85.9	91.7
France	77.2	80.8	81.9	82.8	84.2	86.7	92.6
French Guiana	72.8	78.0	79.2	80.3	82.3	85.4	91.6
French Polynesia	69.5	75.0	76.1	77.1	78.9	82.4	89.0
Gabon	61.0	61.3	64.5	66.7	69.7	74.1	81.0
Gambia	52.8	58.8	60.3	61.5	63.5	66.4	71.8
Georgia	70.1	72.7	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	85.3
Germany	76.0	79.7	80.4	81.3	82.9	85.7	91.5
Ghana	57.8	60.0	61.7	63.2	65.8	69.6	76.1
Greece	77.4	80.0	80.6	81.5	83.3	85.9	91.7
Grenada	69.0	72.0	73.2	73.8	75.1	77.9	84.9
Guadeloupe	74.6	79.3	80.5	81.7	83.6	86.5	92.5
Guam	72.5	77.4	78.8	79.8	81.7	85.0	91.2
Guatemala	63.6	70.5	72.4	73.7	76.1	80.0	87.3
Guinea	51.3	55.5	57.9	60.9	66.0	72.0	80.0
Guinea-Bissau	50.0	54.2	56.0	58.0	61.7	67.4	75.5
Guyana	63.7	65.8	66.3	66.8	67.9	70.0	75.6
Haiti	55.4	60.2	62.3	63.7	66.0	69.5	76.1
Honduras	67.7	72.0	72.9	73.9	75.7	79.0	86.0
Hungary	69.4	73.7	75.4	76.1	77.5	80.4	86.7
Iceland	78.5	81.4	82.2	83.0	84.5	86.9	92.3
India	59.2	65.6	67.6	68.9	71.0	74.2	81.5

TABLE S.6. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Indonesia	64.2	67.7	68.6	69.4	70.9	73.5	80.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	66.9	72.7	75.1	76.2	78.2	81.8	88.5
Iraq	67.4	68.0	69.2	70.1	71.7	74.4	81.2
Ireland	75.3	79.7	80.9	81.7	83.5	86.2	92.1
Israel	77.2	80.9	81.9	82.7	84.3	86.9	92.8
Italy	77.5	81.5	82.3	83.3	84.7	87.2	93.1
Jamaica	72.0	74.2	75.5	76.1	77.5	80.3	86.7
Japan	79.4	82.7	83.3	84.0	85.3	87.9	93.9
Jordan	70.4	73.0	73.8	74.5	76.0	78.7	85.4
Kazakhstan	65.5	66.1	69.1	70.0	71.8	75.2	83.1
Kenya	55.9	59.7	65.4	67.3	69.8	74.2	81.2
Kiribati	61.6	65.1	65.7	66.6	68.3	71.0	77.7
Kuwait	72.4	73.7	74.3	74.9	76.0	78.5	84.7
Kyrgyzstan	66.3	67.5	70.3	71.0	72.6	75.6	83.2
Lao People's Dem. Republic	54.8	63.2	65.4	67.2	70.1	74.2	81.8
Latvia	67.7	71.6	73.9	74.7	76.3	79.3	85.8
Lebanon	71.0	77.7	78.9	79.8	81.6	84.9	91.0
Lesotho	59.7	49.0	52.5	54.7	58.8	67.8	78.5
Liberia	47.7	58.1	60.7	63.3	67.6	73.0	81.3
Libya	69.3	71.8	71.5	72.2	73.7	76.5	83.5
Lithuania	69.7	71.9	74.0	74.8	76.3	79.4	85.5
Luxembourg	75.8	79.5	81.1	82.0	83.7	86.3	92.1
Madagascar	52.7	62.2	64.5	66.5	69.6	73.9	81.8
Malawi	46.7	53.4	60.7	63.8	67.8	73.6	81.0
Malaysia	71.3	73.7	74.7	75.5	77.1	80.1	86.9
Maldives	63.5	75.6	76.3	77.8	80.3	84.0	90.0
Mali	46.6	54.0	56.2	58.7	62.8	68.1	75.0
Malta	76.5	79.4	80.3	81.1	82.7	85.6	91.3
Martinique	75.7	80.1	81.2	82.3	84.1	87.1	93.1
Mauritania	58.9	61.3	62.6	63.4	64.8	67.1	72.0
Mauritius	70.3	72.8	74.1	74.9	76.4	79.5	86.4
Mayotte	73.1	78.0	79.3	80.4	82.6	85.6	91.7
Mexico	71.8	75.7	76.5	77.4	79.2	82.6	88.9
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	66.5	68.3	68.8	69.4	70.5	72.4	77.7
Mongolia	60.8	66.1	68.5	69.5	71.3	74.7	82.8
Montenegro	74.7	74.2	76.4	77.3	79.0	82.2	88.2
Morocco	66.0	72.9	74.9	76.1	78.4	82.2	88.9
Mozambique	43.9	53.2	56.1	59.2	63.0	69.1	78.9
Myanmar	59.6	64.3	66.0	66.8	68.2	70.5	76.4
Namibia	61.5	55.0	61.7	65.0	67.8	73.2	80.8
Nepal	56.4	66.8	68.9	70.8	73.5	77.5	85.0
Netherlands	77.3	80.2	81.3	82.1	83.6	86.2	91.5
New Caledonia	71.5	75.2	76.3	77.2	79.1	82.7	89.0
New Zealand	76.3	80.3	81.3	82.1	83.7	86.4	92.2
Nicaragua	66.1	72.8	74.5	75.8	78.1	82.1	88.9
Niger	45.0	54.9	58.5	60.5	64.1	69.1	76.0
Nigeria	45.9	49.7	51.9	54.1	58.5	65.7	74.9

TABLE S.6. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Norway	77.3	80.6	81.6	82.4	84.0	86.5	92.0
Oman	68.5	75.1	76.2	77.4	79.6	83.4	89.9
Pakistan	60.8	64.4	65.9	66.7	68.2	70.8	77.5
Panama	73.5	76.4	77.3	78.3	80.2	83.7	89.7
Papua New Guinea	59.7	64.2	65.0	65.8	67.2	69.6	75.2
Paraguay	68.5	71.8	72.7	73.2	74.3	76.6	83.3
Peru	66.8	73.1	74.2	75.3	77.5	81.2	88.1
Philippines	65.7	68.1	68.6	69.3	70.7	73.2	80.2
Poland	71.2	75.6	77.0	77.8	79.5	82.7	88.5
Portugal	74.9	79.3	80.5	81.5	83.4	86.1	92.1
Puerto Rico	73.8	77.9	79.2	80.2	82.1	84.9	90.5
Qatar	75.3	77.0	77.7	78.4	79.9	83.0	88.8
Republic of Korea	72.8	79.5	81.3	82.4	84.2	87.1	93.5
Republic of Moldova	67.3	68.3	71.0	71.7	73.1	76.0	83.4
Réunion	73.6	78.2	79.5	80.6	82.7	85.6	91.7
Romania	69.6	73.1	74.8	75.6	77.1	80.1	86.7
Russian Federation	66.6	67.1	70.3	71.2	72.9	76.0	83.2
Rwanda	23.7	60.1	65.2	67.6	70.0	73.9	80.9
Saint Lucia	71.3	74.0	74.8	75.8	77.7	81.1	87.8
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	70.5	71.8	72.7	73.3	74.5	77.0	83.4
Samoa	66.2	72.1	74.1	75.3	77.6	81.5	88.4
Sao Tome and Principe	62.2	65.5	66.1	66.8	68.1	70.3	75.7
Saudi Arabia	70.0	73.2	74.0	74.8	76.3	79.2	85.9
Senegal	57.6	62.4	65.7	67.6	70.4	74.2	81.8
Serbia	71.7	73.3	74.7	75.4	76.8	79.7	86.3
Seychelles	70.6	72.4	72.9	73.9	75.7	79.0	85.7
Sierra Leone	36.0	45.9	50.2	52.3	56.2	62.2	69.6
Singapore	77.0	81.2	82.3	83.3	84.8	87.5	93.6
Slovakia	71.6	74.8	76.3	77.0	78.4	81.4	87.4
Slovenia	73.7	78.6	80.3	81.2	82.9	85.6	91.5
Solomon Islands	58.3	67.4	69.6	71.1	73.6	77.3	84.6
Somalia	45.0	53.2	54.9	56.9	60.7	66.3	73.9
South Africa	62.3	53.1	59.5	63.7	66.1	70.7	80.0
South Sudan	45.3	52.3	55.1	57.5	61.9	68.0	75.8
Spain	77.6	81.2	82.5	83.4	84.8	87.3	93.3
Sri Lanka	70.0	74.1	74.6	75.6	77.5	81.0	87.7
State of Palestine	68.9	72.0	72.9	73.7	75.4	78.4	85.3
Sudan	56.0	61.5	63.6	64.8	66.8	70.2	76.7
Suriname	67.6	69.6	70.9	71.6	72.8	75.4	82.4
Swaziland	59.5	48.4	55.0	58.5	61.7	68.6	78.8
Sweden	78.2	81.1	81.9	82.7	84.3	86.8	92.4
Switzerland	77.9	81.8	82.7	83.6	84.9	87.4	93.3
Syrian Arab Republic	71.3	74.5	69.9	71.3	77.9	80.7	86.2
Tajikistan	62.4	68.7	70.4	71.3	73.0	76.1	83.6
TFYR Macedonia	71.5	74.2	75.1	75.9	77.4	80.4	87.0
Thailand	70.2	73.2	74.6	75.6	77.5	81.2	87.8
Timor-Leste	50.5	66.4	67.7	69.4	71.8	75.3	82.6

TABLE S.6. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Life expectancy at birth (years)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Togo	55.8	55.8	59.1	60.5	62.8	65.9	71.5
Tonga	69.9	71.8	72.5	73.3	74.7	77.6	84.6
Trinidad and Tobago	68.2	69.3	70.2	70.8	72.0	74.5	81.0
Tunisia	70.3	74.6	75.0	76.1	77.9	81.2	87.5
Turkey	65.5	73.4	74.8	76.1	78.5	82.5	89.1
Turkmenistan	62.7	65.9	67.3	68.0	69.2	71.6	77.9
Uganda	44.6	55.2	58.6	60.3	63.8	70.2	78.5
Ukraine	68.7	67.9	71.1	72.1	73.9	77.0	84.2
United Arab Emirates	72.2	75.9	76.7	77.5	79.0	82.1	88.3
United Kingdom	76.2	79.7	81.0	81.8	83.4	86.1	91.8
United Republic of Tanzania	49.6	58.8	62.8	66.7	69.3	73.5	80.9
United States of America	75.7	78.2	78.9	79.6	81.1	84.1	89.6
United States Virgin Islands	74.8	77.8	79.1	80.0	81.8	85.0	90.7
Uruguay	73.0	76.2	77.0	77.7	79.3	82.4	88.4
Uzbekistan	66.3	69.1	70.8	71.4	72.7	75.2	82.0
Vanuatu	64.2	70.0	71.4	72.4	74.3	77.7	85.2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	70.2	73.4	73.9	74.8	76.5	79.9	86.7
Viet Nam	71.2	74.7	75.6	76.6	78.5	82.1	88.2
Western Sahara	58.7	66.2	68.4	69.9	72.1	75.7	83.4
Yemen	58.6	62.7	64.2	65.2	67.1	70.0	76.7
Zambia	43.8	52.9	59.7	62.3	65.7	71.3	79.7
Zimbabwe	54.6	48.4	57.6	61.9	64.5	70.9	79.7

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 90,000 persons or more in 2017 are considered

TABLE S.7. UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY BY COUNTRY AND REGION FOR SELECTED PERIODS

Region, country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
World	**90.8**	**57.6**	**48.1**	**42.6**	**34.1**	**22.0**	**9.7**
Africa	**167.2**	**105.6**	**86.9**	**75.3**	**57.8**	**34.6**	**14.4**
Asia	**83.7**	**47.4**	**38.0**	**33.1**	**25.5**	**15.8**	**6.2**
Europe	**15.2**	**7.8**	**6.4**	**5.3**	**4.0**	**2.8**	**1.5**
Latin America and the Caribbean	**48.8**	**27.8**	**24.1**	**20.8**	**15.8**	**9.8**	**3.9**
Northern America	**10.2**	**7.8**	**6.9**	**6.0**	**4.5**	**2.8**	**1.1**
Oceania	**36.8**	**28.6**	**26.4**	**24.0**	**20.7**	**14.3**	**5.5**
Afghanistan	162.4	97.0	81.3	68.2	49.5	30.8	12.8
Albania	37.1	18.7	16.4	14.3	11.0	6.8	2.7
Algeria	60.2	38.1	32.0	27.4	18.8	10.1	4.4
Angola	249.4	133.9	101.1	90.4	72.6	49.3	23.9
Antigua and Barbuda	22.5	12.4	11.3	9.7	7.5	4.8	2.2
Argentina	28.2	17.1	16.0	13.9	10.5	7.0	3.3
Armenia	52.7	23.7	16.2	13.8	10.2	6.8	3.4
Aruba	22.0	18.8	17.2	15.9	13.4	9.9	5.3
Australia	8.0	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.0	0.6
Austria	8.3	4.6	4.0	2.7	2.0	1.4	0.6
Azerbaijan	99.9	48.0	35.8	32.4	25.7	16.3	7.1
Bahamas	23.2	14.9	13.3	11.8	9.8	7.4	4.2
Bahrain	18.3	10.4	8.8	7.6	6.0	4.0	2.4
Bangladesh	128.8	55.6	41.3	33.0	22.2	12.5	4.2
Barbados	20.4	12.8	11.0	9.4	7.3	5.1	3.0
Belarus	18.2	8.1	4.7	4.0	2.8	1.8	0.6
Belgium	9.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	2.4	1.5	0.6
Belize	36.5	19.9	16.6	13.5	9.7	6.1	2.9
Benin	168.6	117.9	105.7	95.9	80.6	60.1	29.5
Bhutan	124.8	50.0	37.3	29.6	20.4	11.9	4.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	138.1	85.1	72.2	59.3	39.5	20.8	7.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21.5	10.6	9.0	7.4	5.9	4.0	2.1
Botswana	79.8	61.5	44.5	34.2	25.4	17.4	8.0
Brazil	49.5	24.5	18.4	15.2	11.7	7.5	3.2
Brunei Darussalam	15.8	7.8	7.8	6.7	5.4	4.0	2.5
Bulgaria	19.2	11.5	9.9	8.6	6.7	4.9	3.0
Burkina Faso	203.8	135.4	99.7	83.7	60.1	32.2	12.1
Burundi	202.7	137.6	123.1	109.1	85.0	50.2	16.0
Cabo Verde	59.4	27.9	26.6	23.2	18.2	12.2	5.4
Cambodia	118.5	53.9	34.9	26.0	14.3	6.1	1.5
Cameroon	158.4	120.8	104.5	88.5	66.9	39.2	16.0
Canada	7.5	5.9	5.4	5.0	3.8	2.4	0.8
Central African Republic	184.0	172.4	150.2	129.3	101.4	58.2	18.0
Chad	198.7	172.0	147.0	131.5	106.7	70.8	23.7
Channel Islands	15.9	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.1	5.1	2.3
Chile	16.3	9.6	8.8	7.5	5.6	3.6	1.7
China	50.0	19.6	13.5	11.7	8.8	5.6	2.8

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
China, Hong Kong SAR	6.3	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.4	0.8
China, Macao SAR	11.7	5.2	4.1	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.0
China, Taiwan Province of China	8.3	6.5	5.3	4.7	3.9	2.9	1.7
Colombia	38.0	26.8	25.2	21.9	16.4	9.9	3.8
Comoros	113.8	91.3	77.8	70.1	57.6	41.0	19.6
Congo	123.5	92.4	67.2	54.4	41.9	27.7	14.2
Costa Rica	17.5	12.3	11.4	10.8	8.3	5.3	2.3
Côte d'Ivoire	148.9	119.9	100.6	81.2	62.0	42.7	19.2
Croatia	11.9	6.8	5.0	4.2	3.5	2.5	1.5
Cuba	14.0	7.1	6.9	6.0	4.7	3.0	1.1
Curaçao	17.5	15.4	12.2	10.8	8.4	5.7	2.6
Cyprus	10.9	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.2
Czechia	10.7	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	56.4	34.6	24.4	18.8	12.6	7.1	3.6
Dem. Republic of the Congo	182.3	134.3	115.1	100.5	75.0	41.1	16.7
Denmark	7.6	4.4	4.1	3.4	2.5	1.5	0.6
Djibouti	119.9	97.5	83.4	76.6	65.5	47.9	20.5
Dominican Republic	54.7	32.8	28.1	24.8	18.9	11.7	4.6
Ecuador	54.7	28.8	25.4	22.6	16.6	9.8	3.3
Egypt	80.4	30.0	24.2	19.9	15.2	9.8	7.4
El Salvador	53.0	24.1	19.7	16.6	11.9	7.4	3.1
Equatorial Guinea	184.0	126.3	108.7	93.7	71.3	38.5	13.7
Eritrea	144.5	68.0	57.4	44.3	25.1	11.3	5.3
Estonia	19.8	6.0	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.2	1.3
Ethiopia	190.5	91.2	67.9	54.9	34.1	17.0	7.0
Fiji	34.5	22.5	19.9	16.9	13.1	8.8	4.7
Finland	5.9	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.5
France	8.2	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.7
French Guiana	24.4	12.3	10.7	10.7	8.2	5.7	2.3
French Polynesia	19.7	9.6	7.6	6.2	4.9	3.4	1.8
Gabon	90.8	71.6	57.8	48.0	37.1	25.8	13.3
Gambia	153.3	87.5	75.2	67.8	57.7	44.1	23.4
Georgia	49.0	22.6	13.1	11.1	8.3	5.5	2.9
Germany	7.4	4.4	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.6
Ghana	114.3	83.8	68.1	59.3	46.1	27.3	11.7
Greece	9.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.5	1.6	0.7
Grenada	23.6	13.9	13.1	11.5	9.1	6.0	3.3
Guadeloupe	16.4	7.9	6.4	5.4	4.1	2.8	1.3
Guam	24.5	13.2	11.1	9.8	8.0	5.5	2.4
Guatemala	73.8	38.5	32.6	27.0	18.7	10.7	3.7
Guinea	215.8	123.6	102.2	80.8	47.5	18.2	6.8
Guinea-Bissau	204.3	151.8	134.3	117.3	89.3	49.8	15.3
Guyana	57.7	42.9	41.1	38.1	32.8	24.5	12.2
Haiti	126.9	85.9	77.4	69.1	56.3	37.5	16.0
Honduras	59.9	42.5	40.1	35.3	26.6	15.9	5.4
Hungary	15.1	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.1

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Iceland	6.0	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.0	0.4
India	115.6	65.3	52.5	44.5	32.3	18.6	7.1
Indonesia	73.1	36.6	30.3	25.9	19.9	13.1	6.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	50.4	22.3	17.2	14.0	9.6	5.3	2.4
Iraq	48.2	38.8	37.5	32.1	24.0	15.0	6.1
Ireland	7.9	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.4
Israel	10.2	5.0	4.2	3.4	2.5	1.7	0.7
Italy	8.7	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	0.7
Jamaica	27.2	21.2	17.9	15.8	12.7	9.1	4.6
Japan	6.1	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.3	0.5
Jordan	34.2	22.8	19.8	17.3	13.1	8.2	3.4
Kazakhstan	60.5	27.2	17.5	14.4	10.5	6.2	3.4
Kenya	108.2	73.0	55.2	47.4	37.1	25.7	13.7
Kiribati	87.3	64.0	60.3	54.5	45.1	32.5	13.4
Kuwait	16.5	12.5	10.7	9.2	7.2	4.8	2.3
Kyrgyzstan	72.3	34.7	23.0	19.6	14.7	8.8	4.3
Lao People's Dem. Republic	137.0	75.8	60.9	50.1	34.6	19.9	8.0
Latvia	21.4	9.4	7.8	6.4	5.3	4.0	2.4
Lebanon	30.0	12.3	10.7	9.7	8.1	5.6	2.4
Lesotho	95.5	102.2	80.2	64.3	44.7	25.2	9.9
Liberia	233.4	99.8	79.6	63.3	37.7	15.5	5.8
Libya	39.2	28.7	28.7	24.8	19.6	12.5	7.5
Lithuania	19.6	7.3	5.4	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.2
Luxembourg	8.8	3.3	3.9	3.5	2.5	1.5	0.4
Madagascar	152.3	67.4	54.5	44.0	27.9	13.3	5.1
Malawi	205.2	105.4	85.3	73.8	60.3	44.4	21.8
Malaysia	15.6	8.5	8.0	6.8	5.3	3.9	2.6
Maldives	81.9	17.2	10.5	7.8	5.2	3.1	1.7
Mali	245.9	152.5	125.1	105.4	76.2	42.8	16.2
Malta	11.2	6.8	5.8	4.9	3.9	2.6	1.5
Martinique	16.5	8.9	7.4	6.1	4.7	3.0	1.2
Mauritania	122.5	104.1	92.6	86.3	75.5	58.6	30.5
Mauritius	21.2	15.2	14.2	12.5	9.6	6.7	3.4
Mayotte	16.9	6.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.1
Mexico	40.3	24.6	23.2	20.4	15.7	9.6	3.8
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	53.7	43.1	40.7	37.8	32.6	25.1	12.6
Mongolia	91.4	37.0	28.1	23.0	16.1	8.2	3.4
Montenegro	20.3	11.7	7.2	5.8	4.8	3.8	4.4
Morocco	68.2	39.8	32.9	25.7	15.7	8.6	4.2
Mozambique	228.6	122.1	103.2	94.9	72.3	42.1	16.8
Myanmar	100.8	68.6	57.5	52.8	44.9	33.4	15.5
Namibia	80.8	60.5	45.4	37.8	27.4	18.7	8.3
Nepal	124.5	52.0	40.2	31.4	21.7	13.2	6.3
Netherlands	7.6	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.5	0.6
New Caledonia	29.0	17.5	15.1	13.3	10.7	7.2	3.3
New Zealand	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.9	3.8	2.4	0.7

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Nicaragua	61.8	28.7	23.5	19.6	13.7	8.1	3.4
Niger	293.3	151.0	119.4	103.6	76.5	41.6	15.0
Nigeria	213.2	142.1	122.2	103.0	76.9	41.2	11.6
Norway	6.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.4
Oman	40.2	11.8	11.2	9.2	6.7	4.3	2.1
Pakistan	132.3	96.6	86.6	79.4	65.1	43.1	14.0
Panama	33.1	21.9	19.7	17.8	13.7	8.4	3.3
Papua New Guinea	86.5	67.1	63.0	57.8	48.7	34.2	14.6
Paraguay	54.6	38.5	34.7	33.4	28.4	19.5	7.6
Peru	77.3	32.6	29.1	24.4	17.0	9.6	3.4
Philippines	48.1	32.9	29.1	25.6	20.4	13.1	6.5
Poland	18.4	6.6	5.3	4.7	3.9	2.8	1.6
Portugal	11.8	4.1	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6
Puerto Rico	13.7	9.1	7.2	6.3	5.0	3.5	1.7
Qatar	18.5	9.4	8.6	7.6	6.2	4.4	2.4
Republic of Korea	13.6	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.5	0.7
Republic of Moldova	34.6	19.2	16.6	14.4	11.2	7.1	3.9
Réunion	16.9	6.5	4.8	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.1
Romania	28.7	14.2	10.4	8.9	6.8	4.5	2.5
Russian Federation	26.1	13.2	10.2	8.7	6.8	4.9	3.2
Rwanda	465.8	90.9	63.5	51.4	40.3	27.0	13.7
Saint Lucia	24.2	16.0	14.8	12.6	9.8	7.0	3.6
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	28.0	23.4	20.9	19.0	15.8	10.6	5.5
Samoa	45.3	25.4	21.3	19.2	16.0	11.7	5.7
Sao Tome and Principe	87.3	67.1	63.1	59.0	51.8	40.6	22.9
Saudi Arabia	38.7	17.4	15.3	12.9	9.5	6.1	3.2
Senegal	137.9	79.4	55.2	42.7	27.6	14.2	5.7
Serbia	20.2	14.7	11.6	9.9	7.8	6.3	6.0
Seychelles	15.5	12.7	12.7	10.1	7.8	5.0	2.8
Sierra Leone	272.5	180.1	134.2	114.5	87.1	56.6	28.1
Singapore	5.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.9
Slovakia	13.5	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.4	4.5	4.6
Slovenia	8.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.4
Solomon Islands	109.2	48.4	36.4	29.6	21.2	13.2	5.8
Somalia	221.8	147.0	131.2	115.1	89.6	53.9	21.5
South Africa	63.3	71.2	47.0	37.7	30.1	20.8	10.0
South Sudan	219.4	142.1	122.2	104.2	76.5	40.6	16.2
Spain	8.2	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	25.6	11.7	9.6	8.0	5.9	3.9	2.0
State of Palestine	40.5	26.4	23.5	20.8	16.7	11.6	5.3
Sudan	129.7	84.1	74.1	66.7	53.8	33.9	14.6
Suriname	44.8	29.5	23.2	20.5	16.1	10.8	4.7
Swaziland	95.7	105.1	75.5	55.4	41.0	23.8	9.6
Sweden	6.0	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.2	0.5
Switzerland	7.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.0	1.9	0.6
Syrian Arab Republic	31.7	17.3	20.7	17.8	11.3	8.2	4.9

TABLE S.7. *(continued)*

Region, country or area	Under-five mortality (deaths under age five per 1,000 live births)						
	1990-1995	*2005-2010*	*2010-2015*	*2015-2020*	*2025-2030*	*2045-2050*	*2095-2100*
Tajikistan	114.0	62.7	48.8	42.8	32.4	19.4	7.7
TFYR Macedonia	29.5	12.1	10.0	9.0	6.5	4.4	2.4
Thailand	31.3	15.6	13.1	10.9	8.3	5.7	2.8
Timor-Leste	173.9	64.5	55.7	43.7	28.4	16.3	6.7
Togo	141.9	97.7	84.4	75.4	62.7	47.3	24.6
Tonga	32.0	26.3	24.5	22.8	19.5	14.4	7.0
Trinidad and Tobago	34.4	33.5	30.9	28.3	22.9	15.2	7.3
Tunisia	40.5	20.4	20.1	17.1	12.0	8.0	4.9
Turkey	72.7	23.0	18.6	14.7	10.3	6.0	2.4
Turkmenistan	95.6	65.3	55.9	51.5	42.5	28.6	10.7
Uganda	171.1	104.4	91.6	82.6	62.2	36.8	18.5
Ukraine	21.0	15.1	10.4	8.6	6.4	4.4	2.8
United Arab Emirates	19.3	8.0	7.2	6.2	4.8	3.2	1.9
United Kingdom	8.0	5.7	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.2	0.8
United Republic of Tanzania	160.9	77.5	63.3	54.5	42.5	27.9	14.4
United States of America	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.1	4.6	2.8	1.1
United States Virgin Islands	17.8	12.3	10.8	9.7	8.1	5.6	2.5
Uruguay	23.1	16.0	15.0	13.1	10.5	6.5	2.8
Uzbekistan	74.2	47.9	36.3	32.5	25.6	16.9	7.2
Vanuatu	67.6	34.6	29.0	25.2	19.6	12.7	5.4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29.0	18.5	15.9	14.1	10.9	7.2	3.7
Viet Nam	46.0	28.0	24.3	20.9	16.5	11.1	4.7
Western Sahara	105.8	54.5	41.9	34.7	25.6	16.0	6.6
Yemen	118.9	71.7	62.3	55.6	44.5	28.3	10.0
Zambia	173.3	99.2	80.2	66.9	49.7	30.7	14.7
Zimbabwe	85.1	86.1	67.3	58.2	47.8	31.5	15.5

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

NOTE: Only countries or areas with 90,000 persons or more in 2017 are considered.