	Population			Average annual population growth		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
							%		% of working-age population			
						Ages 0–14	Ages 15–64	Ages 65+			per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
		millions			%				Young	Old		
	1990	2007	2015	1990–2007	2007–15	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albania	3.3	3.2	3.3	−0.2	0.4	25	66	9	38	14	6	16
Algeria	25.3	33.9	38.0	1.7	1.5	28	67	5	42	7	5	21
Angola	10.5	16.9	20.7	2.8	2.5	46	51	2	90	5	21	47
Argentina	32.6	39.5	42.5	1.1	0.9	26	64	10	40	16	8	18
Armenia	3.5	3.0	3.0	−1.0	0.1	19	69	12	28	17	10	13
Australia	17.1	21.0	22.5	1.2	0.8	19	67	13	28	20	7	14
Austria	7.7	8.3	8.4	0.4	0.1	15	68	17	23	25	9	9
Azerbaijan	7.2	8.6	9.1	1.0	0.8	23	69	7	34	10	6	18
Bangladesh	113	158.6	180.0	2.0	1.6	34	62	4	55	6	8	25
Belarus	10.2	9.7	9.3	−0.3	−0.6	15	71	14	21	20	14	10
Belgium	10	10.6	10.7	0.4	0.1	17	66	17	25	26	9	11
Benin	5.2	9.0	11.3	3.3	2.8	44	54	3	82	5	11	40
Bolivia	6.7	9.5	10.9	2.1	1.6	37	58	5	64	8	8	27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	3.8	3.7	−0.8	−0.1	17	69	14	25	21	10	9
Botswana	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	35	62	3	56	6	14	25
Brazil	149.5	191.6	209.4	1.5	1.1	27	66	6	41	10	6	19
Bulgaria	8.7	7.7	7.2	−0.8	−0.8	13	69	17	19	25	15	10
Burkina Faso	8.9	14.8	18.6	3.0	2.9	46	51	3	90	6	14	44
Burundi	5.7	8.5	11.2	2.4	3.5	44	53	3	84	5	16	47
Cambodia	9.7	14.4	16.6	2.3	1.8	36	61	3	59	5	9	26
Cameroon	12.2	18.5	21.5	2.4	1.9	41	55	4	74	6	14	35
Canada	27.8	33.0	35.3	1.0	0.8	17	70	13	24	19	7	11
Central African Republic	3	4.3	5.0	2.2	1.8	42	54	4	78	7	18	36
Chad	6.1	10.8	13.4	3.3	2.7	46	51	3	91	6	15	45
Chile	13.2	16.6	17.8	1.4	0.9	24	68	9	35	13	5	15
China	1,135.2	1,318.3	1,375.7	0.9	0.5	21	71	8	29	11	7	12
Hong Kong, China	5.7	6.9	7.4	1.1	0.9	14	73	12	20	16	6	10
Colombia	33.2	44.0	48.4	1.7	1.2	29	65	5	45	8	6	19
Congo, Dem. Rep.	37.9	62.4	78.5	2.9	2.9	47	50	3	95	5	18	50
Congo, Rep.	2.4	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.1	42	55	3	76	6	11	35
Costa Rica	3.1	4.5	5.0	2.2	1.3	27	67	6	41	9	4	18
Côte d'Ivoire	12.8	19.3	22.3	2.4	1.9	41	56	3	74	6	15	35
Croatia	4.8	4.4	4.4	−0.4	−0.2	15	68	17	22	26	12	9
Cuba	10.6	11.3	11.2	0.4	−0.1	18	70	12	26	17	8	10
Czech Republic	10.4	10.3	10.3	0.0[a]	−0.1	14	71	15	20	20	10	11
Denmark	5.1	5.5	5.5	0.4	0.1	19	66	16	28	24	10	12
Dominican Republic	7.3	9.7	10.6	1.7	1.1	33	61	6	54	9	6	23
Ecuador	10.3	13.3	14.6	1.5	1.1	32	62	6	51	10	5	21
Egypt, Arab Rep.	55.1	75.5	86.2	1.8	1.7	33	62	5	52	8	6	24
El Salvador	5.1	6.9	7.6	1.7	1.3	33	61	6	55	9	6	23
Eritrea	3.2	4.8	6.2	2.5	3.0	43	55	2	78	4	9	39
Estonia	1.6	1.3	1.3	−0.9	−0.3	15	68	17	22	24	13	12
Ethiopia	48.0	79.1	96.0	2.9	2.4	44	53	3	82	6	13	38
Finland	5.0	5.3	5.4	0.3	0.2	17	67	16	26	24	9	11
France	56.7	61.7	63.3	0.5	0.3	18	65	16	28	25	8	13
Gabon	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.5	35	61	5	58	8	12	26
Gambia, The	1.0	1.7	2.1	3.4	2.5	41	55	4	74	7	10	35
Georgia	5.5	4.4	4.2	−1.3	−0.6	18	68	14	26	21	12	11
Germany	79.4	82.3	81.1	0.2	−0.2	14	66	20	21	30	10	8
Ghana	15.6	23.5	27.3	2.4	1.9	38	58	4	66	6	9	30
Greece	10.2	11.2	11.2	0.6	0.0[b]	14	67	19	21	28	10	10
Guatemala	8.9	13.3	16.2	2.4	2.4	43	53	4	80	8	6	33
Guinea	6.0	9.4	11.4	2.6	2.4	43	54	3	80	6	12	40
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.0	48	49	3	97	6	18	50
Haiti	7.1	9.6	11.0	1.8	1.7	37	59	4	63	7	9	28

Population dynamics 2.1

	Population (millions)			Average annual population growth (%)		Population age composition			Dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		Crude death rate (per 1,000 people)	Crude birth rate (per 1,000 people)
						Ages 0–14	% Ages 15–64	Ages 65+	Young	Old	per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
	1990	2007	2015	1990–2007	2007–15	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Honduras	4.9	7.1	8.3	2.2	1.9	39	57	4	68	7	6	28
Hungary	10.4	10.1	9.8	−0.2	−0.3	15	69	16	22	22	13	10
India	849.5	1,124.8	1,249.6	1.7	1.3	32	63	5	51	8	8	24
Indonesia	178.2	225.6	245.1	1.4	1.0	28	67	6	42	9	6	19
Iran, Islamic Rep.	54.4	71.0	78.9	1.6	1.3	27	69	4	39	6	6	18
Iraq	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	3.5	4.4	4.8	1.3	1.2	21	68	11	30	16	6	16
Israel	4.7	7.2	8.1	2.5	1.6	28	62	10	45	16	6	21
Italy	56.7	59.4	58.4	0.3	−0.2	14	66	20	21	30	10	9
Jamaica	2.4	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.5	31	62	7	50	12	6	17
Japan	123.5	127.8	124.5	0.2	−0.3	14	66	21	21	32	9	9
Jordan	3.2	5.7	6.8	3.5	2.1	36	61	3	59	5	4	29
Kazakhstan	16.3	15.5	16.8	−0.3	1.0	24	69	8	35	11	10	20
Kenya	23.4	37.5	46.1	2.8	2.6	43	55	3	78	5	12	39
Korea, Dem. Rep.	20.1	23.8	24.4	1.0	0.3	23	68	9	34	13	10	13
Korea, Rep.	42.9	48.5	49.2	0.7	0.2	18	72	10	24	14	5	10
Kuwait	2.1	2.7	3.2	1.3	2.1	23	75	2	31	3	2	18
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	5.2	5.8	1.0	1.2	30	65	6	46	9	7	23
Lao PDR	4.1	5.9	6.7	2.1	1.7	38	58	4	65	6	7	27
Latvia	2.7	2.3	2.2	−0.9	−0.5	14	69	17	20	25	15	10
Lebanon	3.0	4.1	4.4	1.9	1.0	28	65	7	43	11	7	18
Lesotho	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.6	40	55	5	72	9	19	29
Liberia	2.1	3.7	4.7	3.3	2.8	47	51	2	93	4	18	50
Libya	4.4	6.2	7.1	2.0	1.8	30	66	4	46	6	4	23
Lithuania	3.7	3.4	3.3	−0.5	−0.5	16	69	16	23	23	14	10
Macedonia, FYR	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.0[a]	19	70	11	27	16	9	11
Madagascar	12.0	19.7	24.1	2.9	2.5	43	54	3	81	6	10	36
Malawi	9.4	13.9	17.0	2.3	2.5	47	50	3	94	6	15	41
Malaysia	18.1	26.5	30.0	2.3	1.5	30	65	5	47	7	4	21
Mali	7.7	12.3	15.7	2.8	3.0	48	49	4	97	7	15	48
Mauritania	1.9	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.4	40	57	4	70	6	8	32
Mauritius	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	24	70	7	34	10	7	14
Mexico	83.2	105.3	113.7	1.4	1.0	30	64	6	46	10	5	19
Moldova	4.4	3.8	3.7	−0.8	−0.4	19	70	11	27	16	12	11
Mongolia	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.0	27	69	4	39	6	6	22
Morocco	24.2	30.9	33.9	1.4	1.2	29	65	5	45	8	6	21
Mozambique	13.5	21.4	24.7	2.7	1.8	44	52	3	85	6	20	39
Myanmar	40.1	48.8	51.9	1.1	0.8	26	68	6	39	8	10	18
Namibia	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.5	37	59	4	64	6	12	26
Nepal	19.1	28.1	32.2	2.3	1.7	38	58	4	65	6	8	28
Netherlands	15.0	16.4	16.5	0.5	0.1	18	67	15	27	22	8	11
New Zealand	3.4	4.2	4.5	1.2	0.8	21	67	12	31	19	7	15
Nicaragua	4.1	5.6	6.3	1.8	1.4	37	59	4	62	7	5	25
Niger	7.8	14.2	18.5	3.5	3.3	48	49	3	98	7	14	49
Nigeria	94.5	148.0	175.6	2.6	2.1	44	53	3	82	6	17	40
Norway	4.2	4.7	4.9	0.6	0.5	19	66	15	29	22	9	12
Oman	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.0	32	65	3	50	4	3	22
Pakistan	108.0	162.5	192.3	2.4	2.1	36	60	4	59	7	7	27
Panama	2.4	3.3	3.8	1.9	1.5	30	64	6	47	10	5	21
Papua New Guinea	4.1	6.3	7.3	2.5	1.8	40	58	2	69	4	10	30
Paraguay	4.2	6.1	7.0	2.2	1.6	35	60	5	58	8	6	25
Peru	21.8	27.9	30.7	1.5	1.2	31	64	6	48	9	6	21
Philippines	61.2	87.9	101.0	2.1	1.7	35	61	4	59	7	5	26
Poland	38.1	38.1	37.5	0.0[b]	−0.2	15	71	13	22	19	10	10
Portugal	9.9	10.6	10.7	0.4	0.1	16	67	17	23	25	10	10
Puerto Rico	3.5	3.9	4.1	0.6	0.5	21	66	13	32	20	8	13

	Population			Average annual population growth		Population age composition			Dependency ratio		Crude death rate	Crude birth rate
							%		% of working-age population		per 1,000 people	per 1,000 people
						Ages 0–14	Ages 15–64	Ages 65+	Young	Old		
	millions			%								
	1990	2007	2015	1990–2007	2007–15	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Romania	23.2	21.5	20.5	−0.4	−0.6	15	70	15	22	21	12	10
Russian Federation	148.3	142.1	135.6	−0.3	−0.6	15	72	13	21	19	15	11
Rwanda	7.3	9.7	12.1	1.7	2.8	43	55	2	78	4	17	44
Saudi Arabia	16.4	24.2	28.3	2.3	2.0	33	65	3	50	4	4	25
Senegal	7.9	12.4	15.4	2.7	2.7	42	54	4	77	8	9	35
Serbia	7.6	7.4	7.3	−0.2	−0.1	18[c]	67[c]	15[c]	27[c]	22[c]	14	9
Sierra Leone	4.1	5.8	6.9	2.1	2.1	43	54	3	80	6	22	46
Singapore	3.0	4.6	4.8	2.4	0.5	18	73	9	25	12	5	10
Slovak Republic	5.3	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.0[a]	16	72	12	22	16	10	10
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	−0.2	14	70	16	20	23	9	10
Somalia	6.7	8.7	10.9	1.5	2.8	44	53	3	83	5	17	43
South Africa	35.2	47.9	49.5	1.8	0.4	32	64	4	50	7	17	22
Spain	38.8	44.9	45.7	0.9	0.2	15	69	17	21	25	9	11
Sri Lanka	17.1	20.0	20.5	0.9	0.3	23	70	7	33	10	6	19
Sudan	25.9	38.6	45.6	2.3	2.1	40	56	4	71	6	10	32
Swaziland	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.7	39	58	3	67	6	21	29
Sweden	8.6	9.1	9.4	0.4	0.3	17	66	18	26	27	10	12
Switzerland	6.7	7.6	7.7	0.7	0.2	16	68	16	24	24	8	10
Syrian Arab Republic	12.7	19.9	23.5	2.6	2.1	36	61	3	58	5	3	27
Tajikistan	5.3	6.7	7.7	1.4	1.6	38	58	4	65	7	6	27
Tanzania	25.5	40.4	48.9	2.7	2.4	44	53	3	84	6	13	39
Thailand	54.3	63.8	66.6	1.0	0.5	21	71	8	30	12	8	15
Timor-Leste	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.2	45	53	3	85	5	9	42
Togo	4.0	6.6	8.0	3.0	2.5	43	54	3	79	6	10	37
Trinidad and Tobago	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	21	72	7	30	9	8	15
Tunisia	8.2	10.2	11.2	1.3	1.1	25	69	6	36	9	6	17
Turkey	56.2	73.9	81.0	1.6	1.2	27	67	6	41	9	7	19
Turkmenistan	3.7	5.0	5.5	1.8	1.3	30	65	5	46	7	8	22
Uganda	17.8	30.9	40.6	3.2	3.4	49	48	2	101	5	13	47
Ukraine	51.9	46.5	43.6	−0.6	−0.8	14	70	16	20	23	16	10
United Arab Emirates	1.9	4.4	5.3	5.0	2.4	20	79	1	25	1	1	16
United Kingdom	57.2	61.0	62.5	0.4	0.3	18	66	16	27	25	9	13
United States	249.6	301.6	324.1	1.1	0.9	20	67	12	31	18	8	14
Uruguay	3.1	3.3	3.4	0.4	0.2	23	63	14	37	22	9	15
Uzbekistan	20.5	26.9	30.0	1.6	1.4	32	64	5	49	7	5	21
Venezuela, RB	19.8	27.5	31.1	1.9	1.5	31	64	5	47	8	5	22
Vietnam	66.2	85.2	94.1	1.5	1.3	28	66	6	42	8	5	19
West Bank and Gaza	2.0	3.7	4.5	3.7	2.5	45	52	3	88	6	4	36
Yemen, Rep.	12.3	22.4	28.2	3.5	2.9	45	53	2	85	4	7	38
Zambia	8.1	11.9	13.8	2.3	1.9	46	52	3	88	6	19	39
Zimbabwe	10.5	13.4	14.8	1.4	1.3	38	58	4	66	6	18	28
World	**5,259.1 s**	**6,610.3 s**	**7,210.6 s**	**1.3 w**	**1.1 w**	**28 w**	**65 w**	**7 w**	**43 w**	**12 w**	**8 w**	**20 w**
Low income	866.5	1,295.8	1,532.9	2.4	2.1	39	57	4	69	6	11	33
Middle income	3,457.9	4,258.2	4,586.3	1.2	0.9	27	67	7	40	10	7	18
Lower middle income	2,751.9	3,434.5	3,721.4	1.3	1.0	27	67	6	41	10	7	19
Upper middle income	706.0	823.7	865.0	0.9	0.6	24	67	9	36	13	9	17
Low & middle income	4,324.4	5,554.0	6,119.2	1.5	1.2	30	64	6	46	9	8	22
East Asia & Pacific	1,596.0	1,912.4	2,026.0	1.1	0.7	23	70	7	33	10	7	14
Europe & Central Asia	436.2	445.6	447.3	0.1	0.0[b]	19	69	11	28	17	12	14
Latin America & Carib.	435.1	560.6	614.2	1.5	1.1	29	64	6	45	10	6	20
Middle East & N. Africa	223.7	313.2	358.7	2.0	1.7	32	63	4	51	7	6	24
South Asia	1,120.2	1,522.0	1,711.6	1.8	1.5	33	62	5	53	8	8	25
Sub-Saharan Africa	513.2	800.0	961.4	2.6	2.3	43	54	3	80	6	15	39
High income	934.7	1,056.3	1,091.3	0.7	0.4	18	67	15	26	22	8	12
Euro area	301.6	324.2	325.5	0.4	0.1	15	67	18	23	27	9	10

a. More than −0.05. b. Less than 0.05. c. Includes Kosovo.

Population estimates are usually based on national population censuses, but the frequency and quality vary by country. Most countries conduct a complete enumeration no more often than once a decade. Estimates for the years before and after the census are interpolations or extrapolations based on demographic models. Errors and undercounting occur even in high-income countries; in developing countries errors may be substantial because of limits in the transport, communications, and other resources required to conduct and analyze a full census.

The quality and reliability of official demographic data are also affected by public trust in the government, government commitment to full and accurate enumeration, confidentiality and protection against misuse of census data, and census agencies' independence from political influence. Moreover, comparability of population indicators is limited by differences in the concepts, definitions, collection procedures, and estimation methods used by national statistical agencies and other organizations that collect the data.

Of the 153 economies in the table and the 56 economies in table 1.6, 180 (about 86 percent) conducted a census during the 2000 census round (1995–2004). A quarter of countries have completed a census for the 2010 census round (2005–14). All told, 195 countries (93 percent) have conducted a census during 1995–2008. The currentness of a census and the availability of complementary data from surveys or registration systems are objective ways to judge demographic data quality. Some European countries' registration systems offer complete information on population in the absence of a census. See *Primary data documentation* for the most recent census or survey year and for the completeness of registration.

Current population estimates for developing countries that lack recent census data and pre- and post-census estimates for countries with census data are provided by the United Nations Population Division and other agencies. The standard estimation method requires fertility, mortality, and net migration data, often collected from sample surveys, which can be small or limited in coverage. Population estimates are from demographic modeling and so are susceptible to biases and errors from shortcomings in the model and in the data. Population projections use the cohort component method.

The growth rate of the total population conceals age-group differences in growth rates. In many developing countries the once rapidly growing under-15 population is shrinking. Previously high fertility rates and declining mortality rates are now reflected in the larger share of the working-age population.

Dependency ratios account for variations in the proportions of children, elderly people, and working-age people in the population. Calculations of young and old-age dependency suggest the dependency burden that the working-age population bears in relation to children and the elderly. But dependency ratios show only the age composition of a population, not economic dependency. Some children and elderly people are part of the labor force, and many working-age people are not.

Vital rates are based on data from birth and death registration systems, censuses, and sample surveys by national statistical offices and other organizations, or on demographic analysis. The 2007 estimates for many countries are projections based on extrapolations of levels and trends from earlier years or interpolations of population estimates and projections from the United Nations Population Division. Data for most high-income countries are provisional estimates based on vital registers.

Vital registers are the preferred source for these data, but in many developing countries systems for registering births and deaths are absent or incomplete because of deficiencies in the coverage of events or geographic areas. Many developing countries carry out special household surveys that ask respondents about recent births and deaths. Estimates derived in this way are subject to sampling errors and recall errors.

The United Nations Statistics Division monitors the completeness of vital registration systems. The share of countries with at least 90 percent complete vital registration rose from 45 percent in 1988 to 61 percent in 2007. Still, some of the most populous developing countries—China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria—lack complete vital registration systems. From 2000 to 2007, on average 64 percent of births, 62 percent of deaths, and 45 percent of infant deaths were registered and reported to the United Nations Statistics Division.

International migration is the only other factor besides birth and death rates that directly determines a country's population growth. From 1990 to 2005 the number of migrants in high-income countries rose 40 million. About 190 million people (3 percent of the world population) live outside their home country. Estimating migration is difficult. At any time many people are located outside their home country as tourists, workers, or refugees or for other reasons. Standards for the duration and purpose of international moves that qualify as migration vary, and estimates require information on flows into and out of countries that is difficult to collect.

• **Population** is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. The values shown are mid-year estimates for 1990 and 2007 and projections for 2015. • **Average annual population growth** is the exponential change for the period indicated. See *Statistical methods* for more information. • **Population age composition** is the percentage of the total population that is in specific age groups. • **Dependency ratio** is the ratio of dependents—people younger than 15 or older than 64—to the working-age population—those ages 15–64. • **Crude death rate** and **crude birth rate** are the number of deaths and the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 people, estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the population growth rate in the absence of migration.