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Frontispiece:

A girl from the minority Yazidi sect, fleeing the violence of the ISIS in the Iraqi town of Sinjar, rests at the Iraqi-Syrian border in Fishkhabour, Dohuk province August 13, 2014. REUTERS/Youssef Boudlal/File Photo – stock.adobe.com

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Demography and Migration

Population boom in the Muslim world: causes and consequences

Tamás Dezsó

Abstract

The migration crisis suffered by Europe was primarily caused by the social and economic tensions prevailing in the Muslim world from the Middle East through the Near East to the Maghreb (North Africa), i.e. from Tajikistan to Morocco. This crisis manifested in the dramatic events of the ‘Arab Spring’, the Syrian civil war (Sunni-Shiite conflict), the emergence of the Islamic State, the outbreak of the migration crisis, and the ‘neverending’ war in Afghanistan. We have already explained many times that the mentioned events are not the ‘disease’ itself, but rather only their ‘symptoms’. From the perspective of Europe, one of the most shocking conclusions is that we are unable to treat even the ‘symptoms’, never mind the ‘disease’.

We can identify the tremendous demographic boom behind the above dramatic events that fundamentally changed the overall picture of the three analysed regions. According to UN data (from the *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*), we can see a massive growth in the total population of 28 states in the analysed regions over the past 70 years, from 193,416,897 in 1955 to 879,038,864 in 2018. This average population growth of 454% found the countries of these regions unprepared. This demographic stress effect is one of the most important social tensions – perhaps even the most prominent one – that led to the above events from the year 2012 on.

However, this process is still ongoing. Population growth continues in the already stressed three regions also responsible for sending millions of emigrants. According to UN forecast (from the *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*), the total population of the three regions will grow to 1,282,578,210 between 2020 and 2050 (medium scenario). This further growth of 403,539,346 will exacerbate the already severe challenges faced by the three Muslim regions – and, unfortunately, will cause troubles for Europe as well. As of today, Europe would already be unable to admit all those leaving the three regions (not to mention migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa). This population is expected to grow by a number corresponding to the population of the whole EU by 2050 (if we include the population growth of Sub-

Saharan Africa). This additional explosive growth will mean an unbearable burden on the Muslim states of the regions concerned, triggering further emigration waves.

Keywords: : demography, overpopulation, Middle East and North Africa, Muslim world

1. Introduction

This study aims to map the demographic trends which characterise the broader Muslim region from the Middle East through the Near East to the Maghreb (from Tajikistan to Morocco). This broader region has witnessed dramatic population growth over the past decades, and according to a UN forecast (from the *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*), this dramatic growth – already leading to a migration crisis – will continue, even if at a slightly lower pace (*see below*), and will fundamentally affect the future of Europe in the form of a more severe migratory pressure in the short to medium term.

As we already know from ancient civilisations in the Near East, in times when the carrying capacity of an area is exceeded by the population of a given community living there, a stress effect emerges that typically triggers definite (violent) responses. Such response may be population movement (the settlement of Akkadians in Sumer, the migration of Hebrew tribes to Canaan, or population movements in the Migration Period), conquest (Assyrian Empire) or colonisation (ancient Greek colonisation), all resulting in conflicts with neighbouring societies. The modern version of this is reflected in the principle elaborated by Huntington, who argued that in societies where the share of male population aged 15–25 (predominantly at the age of mandatory military service) approaches 20%, a revolution, uprising or war, i.e. an armed conflict, can be foreseen. According to Huntington, examples include the conflict in Chechnya and the Iranian Islamic revolution (1979),¹ but many analysts similarly see the Iraq-Iran war (1980–1988) as a tool for ‘addressing’ the problem of excess population. Based on some estimates, the latter war resulted in the death of 800,000 Iranian and 400,000 Iraqi soldiers. There is no doubt that if we examine the 2011 demographic situation of the Arab countries affected by the revolutionary events of the ‘Arab Spring’ (*see below*), the results will conform to Huntington’s theory. This series of events – the world’s first semi-spontaneous experimental revolution organised online – logically mobilised these social groups,

¹ Decades before the ‘Arab Spring’, Huntington already foresaw that Egypt would face the same threat.

and especially young men who have little chance, for instance, to get a job, to establish their first relationship, and to start a family. They were the ones who took to the streets, and those leaving for Europe during the migration crisis also came from this segment.

Even prior to conducting a detailed analysis, the possibility arises that the tolerated, inspired or eventually supported migration of the excess population may play a key role in the European migrant crisis (*see* the composition of migrant groups).² This overpopulation, and the corresponding social, political and economic tensions ('Arab Spring', Syrian Civil War, emergence and early successes of the Islamic State, ancient rivalry between the Sunnis and Shiites manifesting once again in armed conflict, the migration crisis) played a crucial role in the decision of the UN – where net sending countries represent a 75% majority³ – to make free movement and settlement across borders a fundamental human right, while clearly being aware of the demographic forecasts also used herein (projections which might even have shocked the organisation, leading to such a decision).

2. Background of population growth

We have witnessed dramatic population growth in the Muslim world over the past 70 years. The total population of the Muslim world has more than quadrupled in the analysed regions (*Figs. 1–29*). The main causes explaining this dramatic growth are as follows:

1. Sociological aspects. The growth is clearly associated with sociological factors like the improvement of healthcare and services. As in the past, these factors will play its part in the population growth of the two regions in the future as well: due to decreasing child mortality⁴ and increasing life expectancy for older age groups,⁵ their weight within society, and average age, are all expected to grow in the future (*Fig. 29*).

² For instance, from among the 173,947 migrants registered in Hungary, 45,376 (26.1%) were Afghan nationals, including 37,535 men (82.6%), 6,609 persons (14.5%) aged 14–17, 23,707 persons (52.2%) aged 18–34, and 2,457 men (5.4%) aged between 35–64 (see below, *Figs. 33, 34*). These figures well illustrate that a modern population movement fuelled by social causes underlies the migrant crisis.

³ Presentation by Balázs Orbán at the conference titled *The interest of Hungary. Challenges of the UN migration compact* (2 March 2018).

⁴ From the 1950's to the year 2000, the number of deaths per 1,000 live births fell from 200 to 50, which is a significant improvement. – ROUDI-FAHIMI 2001.

⁵ See *Fig. 32*, the growth in the 60+ age group between 2015 and 2050 based on UN data.

2. **Socio-structural aspects.** The social fabric of the analysed regions – regardless of the fact that they have been living in state-based societies for millennia (kingdom, caliphate, sultanate, republic) – are still characterised by very strict family ties. As the primary source of identity, family, large family, clan and tribe shape societies in all regions of the Muslim world, whose interests and values are usually given prominence over state institutions.⁶ This family-orientation also facilitates population growth.
3. **Gender composition.** Unlike in the West, men make up the majority within societies in the Muslim world (*see Figs. 31, 32*). The fact that Muslim societies are characterised by a majority of males (by a ratio of 51-49%, or even greater) further deteriorates the chances of starting a sexual relationship or a family. This imbalance was an important direct or indirect factor behind the migration crisis, and is still at play today.
4. **Religious, cultural aspects.** The key root causes include some factors that were not emphasised in various studies, or in arguments elaborated in security policy analyses discussing the future challenges of the Middle and Near East and North Africa (Maghreb) – perhaps for reason of political correctness. This set of factors is based on a number of religious and cultural determinations.⁷

The social possibility and acceptance of premarital sexual life are completely missing in the Muslim world (from Afghanistan to Morocco). Virginity is a requirement of marriage for girls. In the Muslim world, sexual life outside marriage is essentially absent. Adultery is hardly accepted in terms of religion and social norms. ‘Guilty’ girls and women are severely stigmatised by society. In the Muslim world, abortion is not accepted and is hardly known. It is accepted only exceptionally, in justified health-related cases. The acceptance of divorce is rather low in the Muslim world. Polygamy is still a common phenomenon. It further narrowed the possibilities of starting a family among the poor and young, a factor still exerting its effects today.

Overall, it can be concluded that the mentioned religious/cultural norms make up the world’s strongest and most rigorous organisation of families and relatives (large

⁶ Evidence from Afghanistan – and, seeing the operation of the Islamic State, more recently from Syria and Iraq – shows that clan and tribal armies make the most important armed forces in the analysed regions, in addition to state armies. These were equipped by the US in Iraq for the fight against the Islamic State, but such armed groups – led by clan head warlords – also made up the dominant part of the armed forces of the Islamic State and of the ‘democratic opposition’ in Syria.

⁷ For the situation and rights of Muslim women in light of Muslim traditions, see MRI 2019.

families, clans). Breaking out of this organization, which is partly responsible for the explosive population growth, is extremely difficult. The people of Europe cannot comprehend how indestructible this dense – and, from a Western perspective, archaic – set of family ties is, resisting all challenges posed by Western civilization, and also making migrant communities largely immune to the West's integration efforts. The sanctity of family and relatives protect these communities from the effects of Western-type development which they consider to be undesirable or even valueless.

3. Trends in population growth

The data series for the three analysed regions need to be assessed retrospectively (1955–2018), in light of current data series, and by considering the calculated and prospective forecasts for 2020–2050. This assessment cannot simply include net population growth (population) or percentages, but should also cover the average age, fertility rate, etc. In this chapter, we analyse these trends, along with the short-term, medium-term and long-term consequences of changes. We take our data series from the UN *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*⁸ and *Worldometers*⁹ that uses the same UN data.

3.1 Population growth 1955–2018

1) Cumulative population growth (1955–2018). The analysis of net population growth in the examined countries and the two/three regions from 1955 to date (*Figs. 1–28* present detailed country data, while *Fig. 29* presents selected country data) shows the following overall picture.

	1955	2018	1955–2018 (growth)		2017–2018 (growth)		Average age (2018)	Fertility rate (2018)
Afghanistan	8,270,581	36,373,176	439%	28,102,595	2.37%	843,095	17.6	5.07
Pakistan	40,424,296	200,813,818	496%	160,389,522	1.93%	3,797,863	22.7	3.65
Iran	19,293,999	82,011,735	425%	62,717,736	1.05%	848,947	30.1	1.72
Iraq	6,502,657	39,339,753	605%	32,837,096	2.78%	1,065,135	19.5	4.47
Syria	3,911,501	21,018,834	537%	17,107,333	2.82%	544,845	21.5	3.35
Saudi Arabia	3,558,155	33,554,343	943%	29,996,188	1.87%	616,130	30.2	2.67

⁸ UN EcoSoc 2019.

⁹ WORLDOMETERS 2017. (www.Worldometers.info). Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

	1955	2018	1955–2018 (growth)		2017–2018 (growth)		Average age (2018)	Fertility rate (2018)
Yemen	4,767,587	28,915,284	606%	24,147,697	2.35%	664,864	19.4	4.28
Turkey	24,270,585	81,916,871	337%	57,646,286	1.45%	1,171,851	30.2	2.10
Egypt	23,523,384	99,375,741	422%	75,852,357	1.87%	1,822,590	24.8	3.33
Sudan	6,549,298	41,511,526	633%	34,962,228	2.41%	978,196	19.0	4.69
Algeria	9,929,719	42,008,054	427%	32,178,335	1.67%	689,912	27.8	2.90
Morocco	10,502,666	36,191,805	344%	25,689,139	1.27%	452,225	28.3	2.56
Hunary		9,688,847			-0.34%	-32,712	42	1.3

Figure 1 Demographic trends in selected countries of the Muslim world.

The Muslim world witnessed an explosive population growth in the last more than 70 years (within the territorial boundaries finalised after World War II). Values in the third column of *Figure 1* show rates of growth ranging from 400% to 600%. This means that the total population of the three analysed regions of the Muslim world grew from 193 million in 1955 to 879 million in 2018, and is expected to further increase to 1.3 billion by 2050 (*Figure 2*).

	1955	2018	2050
Near East	89,870,570	478,120,358	722,557,421
Middle East*	47,952,374	163,701,250	201,097,436
North Africa	55,593,953	237,217,256	358,923,353
Total	193,416,897	879,038,864	1,282,578,210

* Turkey and the predominantly Turkish speaking Central Asian, former Soviet republics.

Figure 2 Growth in the number of Muslims in the three examined regions of the Muslim world.

2) Annual population growth (2017–2018) If we take a look at UN¹⁰ data series (*see Figs. 1–29*), we also see a dramatic annual population growth in the three examined regions. This analysed population growth already reflects the slowing rate foreseen by population research institutes, but still envisages a high growth rate. By today, the 3–6% annual growth rate prevailing decades ago has slowed down to ‘only’ 2%, but the net numbers still continue to exceed previous years’ growth. If we wish to illustrate this in a concrete example, Pakistan, for instance, had an average annual population growth rate well over 3% between 1980 and 1990, corresponding to an annual population growth of 2.2–3 million. The annual growth rate has slowed down to around 2% in the last 3 years, but this means 3.7–3.8 million a year, since a 3% annual growth in a society of 80 million is not at all the same as a 2% annual growth in a society of 200

¹⁰ UN EcoSoc 2019.

million.¹¹ Data series in *Figure 3* clearly show that the population of Pakistan alone grows by Hungary's total population every 2.5 years, so it only takes a decade for the country population to grow by four times that of Hungary!

	Population	Annual growth rate	Annual population growth
2018	200,813,818	1.93%	3,797,863
2017	197,015,955	1.97%	3,812,479
2016	193,203,476	2.02%	3,822,963
2015	189,380,513	2.12%	3,764,066
1990	107,678,614	3.15%	3,091,825
1985	92,219,488	3.39%	2,830,269
1980	78,068,144	3.17%	2,256,049

Figure 3 Annual population growth of Pakistan in selected years (*Fig. 2*).

Figure 4 shows the overall development of population figures in the three analysed regions. It is apparent that the predominantly Muslim population of the three analysed regions grows by 15-16 million a year. Over just four years this is a growth comparable to the population of France or Great Britain.

	Middle and Near East	Middle and Near East (Turkish speaking)	North Africa	Total
2017	8,857,704	2,386,722	4,204,098	15,448,524
2016	9,183,236	2,431,601	4,237,407	15,852,244
2015	9,728,854	2,415,628	4,155,905	16,300,387

Figure 4 Population growth of the three analysed regions.

3) Average age. One of the most shocking population statistics of the analysed societies is average age (*Figs. 1–28*). It is not fundamentally the population trends which should be used for analysing data series for the selected most populated – and politically most relevant – countries; rather, we should take a security policy approach with regard to internal social processes. The countries concerned can be divided into two groups:

- 1) The average age ranges between 17.6 and 24.9 years. The countries falling in this category (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Egypt and Sudan) have all faced some kind of armed conflict. Pakistan may be an exception,

¹¹ Add to this the fact that the setback in population growth due to a decreasing willingness to have children is somewhat counterbalanced the rising average age and increasing life expectancy.

where the system attempts to address internal social tensions. All the other countries have witnessed some kind of armed conflict in recent years.

- 2) The average age ranges between 27.8 and 30.2 years. It is apparent that the countries falling into this category (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Algeria and Morocco) were able to successfully stay out of the 'Arab Spring', and more or less avoided being involved in the armed conflicts which have unfolded from 2011 to date. Three of them (Iran, Saudi Arabia and Turkey) have even managed to strengthen their regional power position – at the expense of others. Iran – as pointed out by S.P. Huntington – already went through this age-related social conflict decades ago in the late 1970's and 1980's, when the 'Islamic revolution' (1978-1979) and the Iraq-Iran War (22 September 1980 – 20 August 1988) eased this generational pressure through a large number of casualties (approx. 800,000 men of mandatory military service age).

The data can be analysed more precisely by taking a look at Table 32 (*Fig. 32*), which shows the composition of the male population of selected countries by age groups. According to another principle elaborated by Huntington, if the share of young males aged 15–25/30 reaches a critical level (around 20%) in a society, then an armed conflict will be inevitable in the given society.¹² By looking at the history of the Middle and Near East and the Maghreb over recent decades, we can identify armed conflicts (from the Iraq-Iran War to the 'Arab Spring', or from the emergence of the Islamic State to the Yemeni civil war) which could all be associated with low average age and imbalanced age group composition. These two elements were at play in the above-mentioned conflicts because these age groups had suffered the most from economic problems and unemployment, so the extreme ideologies and revolutionary atmosphere could spread most widely and rapidly among them.

- 4) **Fertility rate.** The fertility rate is another statistical indicator that can be compared to similar indicators of other societies, describing the difference resulting in the dramatic overpopulation of the analysed Muslim societies, corresponding conflicts, and finally in a migration crisis. It is very visibly the countries with the highest fertility rates which suffer the most from conflicts.
- 5) **Willingness to have children.** In contrast to decreasing willingness in the West to have children, the Muslim world is still characterised by high fertility. Consequently, societies in the West not only suffer from dramatically low

¹² The problem is further compounded by the extremely high (over 50%) share of young males aged 15–25/30 in the parallel societies, closed systems of migrant communities arriving in Europe, in particular due to the composition of recently arrived migrant communities and its corresponding distortive effect. This results in a stronger radicalisation compared to other communities.

fertility rates, but at the same time, as a result of delayed childbearing, in the West one century can cover only 3 generations, while this number is 4 or 5 in the Muslim world.

3.2 Population growth 2020–2050

Beyond overviewing historical trends in these population data series, we have to analyse the UN's official population forecasts as well, and more concretely their medium variant scenario. These data series (*Figs. 1–29*) are the most up-to-date official UN forecasts, which are universally accepted and used.

1) Cumulated population growth (2020–2050) According to the model calculations of the UN *Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*, all the three examined regions will continue to undergo rapid population growth by global standards. If we examine the relevant forecasts for key countries, we can see all of them facing an increase in population. Based on the projections, some will experience a 10% growth (Iran and Turkey), some will grow by third of their population (Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Morocco), while others will have their population nearly doubled (Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria and Sudan).

If we examine the population of the key countries, their total estimated 2020 population of 735,863,781 will grow to 1,055,532,341 – i.e. by 319 million – by 2050, reaching its 143% level. As already discussed above (*Figure 2*), the total population of these three Muslim regions alone will reach almost 1.3 billion (even in the medium variant), which will be more than double Europe's population.

2) Other population indicators (2020–2050) Based on the model calculations of the UN *Department of Economic and Social Affairs*, all indicators used to describe the pace of population growth indicate growth. Although all the three relevant data series – annual population growth rate, average age and fertility rate – envisage a 'flattening dynamic', the continued population boom is hard to hide.

Annual population growth rate. According to UN forecasts, the annual population growth rate will gradually decrease over the next 30 years, and will fall below 1% in countries where the average age already reaches 28–30 years (*see above*, Turkey, Iran, Algeria and Morocco). The other countries will see a drop to between 1 and 2%. Nevertheless, these values are set to remain high, since the population of Afghanistan will still grow by 687,402 annually in 2050,

while this growth figure for Pakistan and Iraq is foreseen to be 2,854,546 and 1,589,062, respectively. This is simply explained by the fact that the base value of population – the annual growth rate of which is expected to fall to around 1% – will already be rather high by 2050.

Model calculations predict a slowly increasing *average age*, which will reduce the pace of population decline besides a moderating population growth rate, since people will live longer.

The decrease in the *fertility rate* will fall to between 2 and 3 – which is still very high by European standards – giving a further possible explanation for the medium- and long-term population growth of the Muslim world.

3.3 Gender composition

Based on data from the UN, the World Bank (*Fig. 31*) and the Pew Research Center¹³, we can observe an opposite trend in gender composition in the analysed regions compared to European – and even global – developments. Data in Table 31 (*Fig. 31*) shows that most Muslim states in the world rank at the very end of the country list based on the number of women per man. In the Gulf states, the large number of guest workers distorts the picture, but the majority of key states (where we do not find masses of guest workers) rank similarly. Add to this the phenomenon of polygamy, which, according to historical tradition, provides wealthier families with the opportunity to have more children.

4. The future of Europe

Demographic scenarios

The key question, based on the above analysis, reads as follows: what further changes will the outlined demographic trends and resulting migration crisis entail for the future of Europe, beyond those we have already witnessed? We may even ask: is the future we hoped for and believed in endangered? The past and future demographic boom of the examined regions and the resulting current and future migratory pressure could give rise to the following key effects.

¹³ PRC 2015.

1. The most recent population growth scenarios for the European Muslim community by 2050 were published by the Pew Research Center¹⁴ (*see below*). These scenarios are determined by two factors: the higher population growth rate of Muslims already living in Europe in comparison to the indigenous peoples of Europe, and the level of immigration. Seeing the ideas of the West's political elite, unfortunately, we have to consider the high-migration scenario the most likely from among the low, medium and high versions (*Figure 5*). According to this scenario, the Muslim population of Europe will grow from 19.5 million to 75.6 million by 2050 (i.e. in 30 years' time), meaning it will almost quadruple. As a result, Muslims will represent 14% of Europe's total population (*Figure 5*). Within this, the Muslim population will reach 30.6% in Sweden, 28.3% in Cyprus, 19.9% in Austria, 19.7% in Germany, 18.2% in Belgium, 18% in France, 17.2% in Great Britain, 17% in Norway, 16% in Denmark and 15.2% in the Netherlands, respectively. These percentages will be sufficient to trigger social and cultural processes that will result in irreversible changes. Any of these scenarios including the effect of migration foresees not necessarily a complete loss of Europe's identity, but at least some significant changes to it by 2050. In possession of these projections, the Western, globalist political ideas supporting the settlement of a large number of migrants – seeing this phenomenon as highly desirable – are clearly unaware:

- 1) of the power of Islam and the negative side effects of these demographic developments. They hope that the Western liberal philosophy, lifestyle and conception of democracy (including the valuable achievements of gender equality and respect for otherness) will be stronger than Islam, thus successfully breaking up the highly dense Islamic fabric of society based on families/relatives/clans which has defied all social challenges for millennia. They hope that Western moral values will overcome the moral system of Islam. They hope that the economic productivity and a strong work ethic will remain the dominant economic principle, etc.
 - 2) or, even worse, they are supportive of the cultural, philosophical, economic and social changes (which we consider to be undesired) that will completely and fatally change the image of Europe.
2. However, in the shadow of migration, the world-conquering ambitions of Islamic extremisms will have a wide range of new opportunities. Firstly, terrorist activities and fighters can be transferred into Europe,¹⁵ and, in addition, the new

¹⁴ PRC 2017.

¹⁵ See the author's study under preparation on foreign fighters travelling to the Near East and then returning to Europe.

wave of ‘community-organising’ and ‘conversion’ activities can endanger the territorial, political, ethnical, cultural, etc. integrity of Europe, further boosting the pace of Islamisation. This security policy change – partly concerning public security – will fuel and intensify debates on the future of Europe.

3. Globalist groups in the West intend to exploit the political chaos in Europe caused by the migration crisis to achieve their own short- and medium-term political goals, to speed up European integration, and to fight their political/ideological battle in a scenario that improves their chances of victory.

	2010	2016	2050		
			zero migration	medium migration	high migration
Muslims	19.5	25.8	35.8	57.9	75.6
non-Muslims	495.3	495.1	445.9	459.1	463.0
total	514.8	520.8	481.7	516.9	538.6
share of Muslims	3.78%	4.95%	7.43%	11.20%	14.03%

Figure 5 Shift between the share of Muslim and non-Muslim population in Europe based on the calculation of Pew Research Center.

5. The impact of the demographic boom on the societies concerned¹⁶

1. Ancient historians, archaeologists and social anthropologists (such as Esther Boserup, Robert Carneiro, etc.) considered the (stress) effect of population growth on a given society as one of the key historical driving forces in the course of examining the development of ancient societies. This stress effect led to the intensification of internal resource gathering (more intensive production), extensive growth (conquering of new resources) or colonisation (attainment of new resources and decrease of surplus population). The most typical effect was an armed conflict between adjacent systems, and, as a result, the development of new systems. Many scholars used improved Malthusian principles for their theories.
2. The societies concerned will face growing internal tensions. The most important manifestations of this include unemployment, difficulties of making a living, a widening gap between the poor and the rich, all putting a burden on society and all of its subsystems. Unfortunately, overpopulation entrenches the

¹⁶ As indicated by the title, this study is an outline for a more detailed research project dedicated to exploring the underlying causes and effects of this process in depth. This work, however, will not change the preliminary conclusions that can be drawn from these demographic trends.

problems suffered by the given society for a long time, including poverty. Such volume and pace of population growth makes it almost impossible to fight poverty and social inequalities, because they keep regenerating over and over.

3. Overpopulation puts a serious burden on state services. This stress on the state's subsystems causes tremendous internal tension, mainly due to disruptions in basic services.¹⁷ The forecasted decrease in the world's freshwater resources will severely impact the analysed regions (*see* below), and will almost inevitably lead to serious internal and interstate tensions, meaning a potential source of destabilisation in the Muslim world and triggering further armed conflicts and migration waves.
4. The state's response. The question of how the predominantly secular states will address the above mentioned internal and external tensions is a serious one. The population of the countries concerned will grow by 50–100%, which will entail a serious burden on the state's subsystems. If these states fail to act, the demographic boom they face will stretch their systems. Regardless of which scenario materialises, it is a key question whether governments will sooner or later be forced to allocate sources for making family-planning information more readily available, to raise interest in birth control.

Basically, there are three available scenarios:

- 1) *Development resources*. By using various foreign development resources, the state can strengthen the economic/social subsystems and social protection systems, thereby easing the social burden caused by overpopulation. This requires international development programmes that contribute to the economy and carrying capacity of the given country through investments.
- 2) *Armed conflict*. The lack of resources and the disposition of the remaining resources has already led to a number of armed conflicts (e.g. the Iraq-Iran War). There are fears that debates over resources will give rise to further armed conflicts in the next 30 years.¹⁸

¹⁷ For example see the following developments as a source serious internal tensions in Iraq since the summer of 2018: (1) water supply problems (due to their increased water demand, Turkey and Iran limited the amount of water flowing into Iraq from the Euphrates, Tiger, Diyala, etc. rivers (RUDAW 2018d), (2) power supply problems (Iran had refused to transmit the contracted electricity volume to Southern Iraq, which triggered a series of violent protests, where the Iranian consulate was set on fire (RUDAW 2018c); RUDAW 2018a).

¹⁸ The ideological framework of the fight for resources and economic/political influence can be based on ethnical/tribal (Turkish, Kurdish, Arab, Persian and Afghanistan's ethnical/tribal groups) and religious (Sunni – Shiite) divisions as well.

- 3) *Migration*. The leaders of a given country can opt for a third ‘escape’ or ‘survival’ strategy by joining the Western globalist interests that have emerged in consequence of the still ongoing ‘first migration crisis’, and will support the global migration idea which would make free movement and settlement a fundamental human right in international organisations (UN).¹⁹ However, organised migration cannot solve all the problems resulting from overpopulation, since there is no such a country that would be able to ‘dispatch’ one-third of its total population.
5. *Response by Islamic extremisms*. Nevertheless, as seen in the case of the Islamic State, one of the easiest and most appealing responses will, unfortunately, be delivered by extreme ideologies. These extreme Islamic ideologies convince people that they are not to blame for their situation, but that it is rather the fault of the ‘guilty West’, and they transfer responsibility to the West as the source of all their problems. They make people believe that moral superiority is on their side in the form of the true faith, while the West does not believe and is decadent, meaning that Muslims will win in the end, and the true faith will spread all over the world.

6. Summary

6.1 The expected effect of climate change

If we examine the studies of research institutes engaged in analysing the issues of sustainable development and environmental changes (e.g. World Resources Institute), the best-case conclusion we can draw is that the analysed regions (from Afghanistan to Morocco, including Southern European states) will suffer a loss of more than 80% (!) of their fresh water resources by 2050,²⁰ which is expected to further deteriorate the problems of Muslim regions already afflicted by the demographic stress effect, and to trigger even larger waves of emigration. Add to this the fact that calculations by the UN (*Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division*) show that the population of the world will grow to 9,771,822,753 (at some point), i.e. will approach – or even exceed – the psychological barrier of 10 billion. With the overburdening of the environment, the dramatic decrease in freshwater resources and overpopulation, the world is following a road at the end of which no clear-cut

¹⁹ The text of the migration compact submitted to the UN General Assembly on 11 July 2018 (UN NEWS 2018) is available at UN GLOBAL COMPACT FOR MIGRATION (2018).

²⁰ MADDOCKS 2013; MADDOCKS – YOUNG – REIG 2015.

solution currently presents itself. The European green parties obviously formulate their policies in full knowledge of these threats.

6.2 A future oil crisis?

Another potential problem that could shake the foundations of the analysed regions' economies is the explosive spread of electric vehicles (an otherwise positive development in terms of protecting the environment). The key question is how this expansion – forecasted e.g. by Bloomberg (*Figure 6*) or J.P. Morgan (*Figure 7*) – will affect the market of refined hydrocarbons (fuels). One thing is sure: this major market segment will face a huge decline in demand. We have no knowledge yet of how the oil industry (producing, distribution, processing) will replace its loss of revenues resulting from what is expected to be a significant (?) decline in demand in the refined hydrocarbons (fuel) market segment by developing and marketing new products. However, since hydrocarbons – in particular crude oil – represent a significant share in the GDP of the sending countries involved in the refugee and then the migration crisis, any systemic setback in their extraction and trade could leave a hole in the budget of the given country, potentially deepening the economic and consequent social crises in these countries, and even leading to further migration waves to Europe.

		2017	2025	2030	2040
Bloomberg New Energy Finance	New EV sales	1.1 million	11 million	30 million	60 million
					55%
	Out of global car fleet				559 million
					33%

Figure 6 Global Electric Vehicle Forecast – Bloomberg (<https://about.bnef.com/electric-vehicle-outlook/>)

		2020	2025	2030
J.P. Morgan	New EV sales	12%	32%	59%

Figure 7 Global Electric Vehicle Forecast – J.P. Morgan
(<https://www.jpmorgan.com/global/research/electric-vehicles>)

6.3 Expected consequences

The key question, based on the above analysis, reads as follows: what further changes will the already experienced demographic and other trends and the resulting migration

crisis entail for the future of Europe, beyond those we have already witnessed? We may even ask: is the future we hoped for and believed in endangered? The past and future demographic boom of the examined regions and the resulting current and future migratory pressure may give rise to the following key effects.

The most recent population growth scenarios for the European Muslim community by 2050 were published by the Pew Research Center.²¹ These scenarios are determined by two factors: the higher population growth rate of Muslims already living in Europe in comparison to the indigenous peoples of Europe, and the level of immigration. According to the high migration scenario of the report, the Muslim population of Europe will grow from 19.5 million to 75.6 million by 2050 (i.e. in 30 years' time), meaning it will almost quadruple. As a result, Muslims will represent 14% of Europe's total population. Within this, the Muslim population will reach 30.6% in Sweden, 28.3% in Cyprus, 19.9% in Austria, 19.7% in Germany, 18.2% in Belgium, 18% in France, 17.2% in Great Britain, 17% in Norway, 16% in Denmark and 15.2% in the Netherland, respectively. These shares will be sufficient to trigger social and cultural processes that will result in irreversible changes. Any of these scenarios including the effect of migration foresees not necessarily a complete loss of Europe's identity, but at least some significant changes to it by 2050. In possession of these projections, the Western, globalist political ideas supporting the settlement of a large number of migrants – seeing this phenomenon as highly desirable – will fundamentally question traditional European values, and the achievements of Western democracy.

The situation is further deteriorated by the late 2018 public opinion polls of Gallup. The data series were published as a result of a highly representative survey.²² According to the data series, in Sub-Saharan Africa, approximately one-third of the respondents would like to move to another country: 30% between 2010 and 2012, 31% between 2013 and 2016, and 33% in 2017, respectively. The same data series for the Middle and Near East and North Africa showed 19%, 22% and 24%, respectively. This data series – published by an independent international public opinion polling firm that could hardly be accused of any bias in either direction – envisages that the willingness to migrate to Europe (more accurately, to the EU) is already so high that Europe would barely be able to cope with it, even without the population boom of the next 30 years.

²¹ PRC 2017.

²² ESIPOVA – PUGLIESE – RAY 2018.

	2010–2012	2013–2016	2015–2017
Sub-Saharan Africa	30%	31%	33%
Middle East and North Africa	19%	22%	24%

Figure 8 Gallup public opinion poll on the willingness to migrate (<https://news.gallup.com/poll/245255/750-million-worldwide-migrate.aspx>)

Based on UN projections, the Muslim world from Tajikistan/Afghanistan to Morocco alone faces a net population increase of 403 million (*see* above). The effort to supply this additional population will keep pushing the already greatly overpopulated Muslim world to its limits. Despite the fact that the more socially mobile segment of the population is leaving these countries, the dramatically growing number of those staying in their homeland will still create unsolvable problems for the mostly secular governments, and will further strengthen Islamic extremisms that offer moral- and emotion-based solutions. The lack of resources, combined with dramatic overpopulation, will not only sharpen internal social and economic conflicts, but will also increase existing interstate tensions and create fertile ground for the outbreak of further interstate armed conflicts and sectarian wars.

Moreover, this open and inclusive identity conceals hypocritical behaviour: it is a declared goal of the educated West to attract educated, foreign-language-speaking graduates from crisis regions. People who can become useful members of the receiving country. Overall, Europe will have to face a level of migratory pressure in the next 30 years that will be more severe than the spontaneous/semi-spontaneous migratory pressure experienced in the past, supported – and perhaps, even organised – by the Western global political/economic elite and international organisations (UN). The direction of this prospective migratory pressure is unambiguous: there is no sign of a scenario where the rather closed societies of Russia, China and India (three nuclear powers) – all in some way fighting their own, mostly separatist Muslim communities – would be willing to admit large numbers of Muslim immigrants from neighbouring Muslim regions. This excess population cannot move towards Africa either, since masses seek to emigrate from there as well. Consequently, future migration waves from Africa and the Middle and Near East can target only Europe, where we see no sign of the power and will to stop migration, and where the Western political/economic elite shows a willingness to accept organised migration. If this remains the case, Europe will slowly but certainly lose its ability to act, and instead of steering the processes concerning its future, it will solely react to developments as they slowly but certainly slip out of its control. In order to preserve our ability to act for the future, current irregular and illegal migration must be stopped, and the Western/

globalist plans must be prevented, under which migration/settlement projects – which, in my opinion, are ill-considered – are foreseen in the near future, that can force Europe to take a path from where return is not possible.

Nor does it bode well for the future that typically, secular Muslim governments can only experiment with technical solutions (e.g. creating jobs) in order to mitigate the many internal social tensions of the Muslim world that already became explosive in 2011 ('Arab Spring') for which they, apparently, did not have the necessary internal resources, and it is also uncertain whether they will have them in the future.²³ They have not even really cleaned up the wreckage of the years-long Syrian and Iraqi wars yet, and we do not know whether they are going to get external help for this, or whether the mass outflow of people towards the richer regions of the world, mainly Europe, will continue. At a conference held in the autumn of 2018, Mustafa al-Hiti, the head of an Iraqi reconstruction agency, announced that the reconstruction of Iraq after its war with the Islamic State would cost 88.2 billion dollars, for which amount they had only been given promises of loans.²⁴ This amount (approximately 80 billion euros) corresponds to the amount spent by Germany on the sustenance and integration programmes of the approximately 1.5 million refugees/migrants who arrived in the country in the span of four years. This amount would be enough to restore the destroyed infrastructure, create a huge number of jobs and revitalise the economy of Iraq. This would result in a significant decrease in the rate of migration from Iraq to Europe. But the question remains: *cui prodest?* Who would benefit from supporting crisis-torn countries and thus slowing, stopping or eventually reversing migratory flows? Is there truly the global economic or political will to do so?

Furthermore, it is still an open question whether organised migration will meet the expectations of the Western globalist political/economic elite, or whether the cultural (Islamic) interests of potential source countries will prevail. Nevertheless, the key – seemingly decided – question is whether the values of the 'new Europe' will be based on the Western (liberal) values or new Muslim values. If Europe admits, say, 2 million migrants a year between 2020 and 2050, the new 60 million

²³ However, in contrast to secular governments, Islamic radicals offer simple, moral answers, and strive to convince the most vulnerable groups of the society that it is the West's old and new exploitative practices which are to blame for their poor situation.

²⁴ RUDAW 2018b.

immigrants and the descendants of those already living here would completely and fatally change the ethnical, cultural, religious and political image of Europe and the nation states.

If the dramatic rate of population growth continues, the pace of decline in the world's fresh water resources keeps up, and the demand for hydrocarbons drops, the economic, political and social subsystems of the sending countries will face sufficient pressure to trigger an 'explosion', and new migration waves will follow one another, sending the masses which their countries are no longer able to sustain.

In contrast, investing money and putting energy into improving the living conditions in crisis regions by the developed world could be a much more effective solution – and, of course, would require a lot more effort. Germany spends more than 20 billion euros a year on the sustenance/'integration' of refugees/migrants. Other developed countries in Europe also spend huge sums for this purpose. In my opinion, these amounts would be sufficient to solve the problems of crisis regions. Perhaps even for good. Support should be provided to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Algeria and Morocco (not to mention the states of Sub-Saharan Africa) to allow them to augment the resources necessary to sustain their growing population by means of more efficient water management, agricultural and food industry developments, as well as job-creating investments. In the absence of such developments, independent of migration, these states will also face an internal pressure that may cause their systems to implode.

Having said that, we have to say that those who see immigration as a solution in Europe today either have no knowledge of the UN data, or intentionally ignore them. Or perhaps they foresee a completely different future for Europe. It is clear that the philosophy of unrestricted migrant admission is not the philosophy for a solution, but rather conceals completely different ideas. World history shows clearly that political changes have always been coated with an ideological, moral gaze, intended to hide the real underlying reasons. It is an important historical experience that in crucial moments of change throughout world history, the message and code have always been of a moral type, but the real underlying reasons have always been political and economic. This is exactly the case now. The moral message is always designed to hide the underlying political and economic reasons.

If some financial groups decided to solve the problem instead of exploiting it, we would be much closer to a solution. If these players did not see migration as an opportunity for financial and/or political benefits, the picture would be much clearer. As soon as the people of Europe find the answer to the most ancient and most important question *cui prodest* (Who benefits?), the solution will be known right away, too.

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Plate 1 Population of Afghanistan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	36,373,176	2.37%	843,095	-60,000	17.6	5.07	56	25.4%	9,576,359	0.48%	7,632,819,325	39
2017	35,530,081	2.52%	874,049	-60,000	17.6	5.07	54	26.0%	9,223,051	0.47%	7,550,262,101	40
2016	34,656,032	2.73%	919,538	-60,000	17.6	5.07	53	25.6%	8,880,234	0.46%	7,466,964,280	40
2015	33,736,494	3.21%	986,665	89,601	17.3	5.26	52	25.3%	8,546,635	0.46%	7,383,008,820	40
2010	28,803,167	2.81%	746,474	-155,499	16.0	6.37	44	24.3%	7,011,272	0.41%	6,958,169,159	42
2005	25,070,798	4.53%	995,408	185,824	16.1	7.18	38	22.7%	5,691,905	0.38%	6,542,159,383	45
2000	20,093,756	3.28%	598,843	-75,895	15.7	7.65	31	21.8%	4,383,053	0.33%	6,145,006,989	49
1995	17,099,541	6.90%	970,085	465,495	16.0	7.48	26	20.3%	3,474,413	0.30%	5,751,474,416	51
1990	12,249,114	0.78%	93,213	-296,837	15.9	7.47	19	17.5%	2,148,654	0.23%	5,330,943,460	58
1985	11,783,050	-2.32%	-293,064	-663,660	16.3	7.45	18	16.6%	1,955,053	0.24%	4,873,781,796	56
1980	13,248,370	1.02%	131,617	-218,492	17.0	7.45	20	15.6%	2,066,880	0.30%	4,458,411,534	51
1975	12,590,286	2.50%	292,833	-4,000	17.4	7.45	19	13.5%	1,704,871	0.31%	4,079,087,198	48
1970	11,126,123	2.28%	237,542	-4,000	17.9	7.45	17	11.4%	1,269,972	0.30%	3,700,577,650	48
1965	9,938,414	2.01%	188,413	-4,000	19.2	7.45	15	9.6%	952,137	0.30%	3,339,592,688	48
1960	8,996,351	1.70%	145,154	-4,000	18.8	7.45	14	8.0%	721,379	0.30%	3,033,212,527	48
1955	8,270,581	1.30%	103,693	-4,000	19.2	7.45	13	6.7%	553,706	0.30%	2,772,242,535	48

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Afghanistan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	38,054,941	2.44%	863,689	-60,000	18.6	4.41	58	27.1%	10,320,963	0.49%	7,795,482,309	37
2025	42,388,400	2.18%	866,692	-60,000	20.1	3.71	65	29.3%	12,418,550	0.52%	8,185,613,757	37
2030	46,699,545	1.96%	862,229	-60,000	21.9	3.19	72	31.7%	14,788,124	0.55%	8,551,198,644	35
2035	50,907,550	1.74%	841,601	-60,000	23.6	2.82	78	34.1%	17,374,813	0.57%	8,892,701,940	36
2040	54,914,122	1.53%	801,314	-60,000	25.2	2.56	84	36.6%	20,093,889	0.60%	9,210,337,004	32
2045	58,614,315	1.31%	740,039	-60,000	27.0	2.36	90	39.0%	22,863,478	0.62%	9,504,209,572	33
2050	61,928,118	1.11%	662,761	-60,000	28.9	2.20	95	41.4%	25,642,244	0.63%	9,771,822,753	33

Source: **Worldometers** (www.Worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 2 Population of Pakistan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	200,813,818	1.93%	3,797,863	-214,356	22.7	3.65	260	38.4%	79,279,647	2.63%	7,632,819,325	6
2017	197,015,955	1.97%	3,812,479	-214,356	22.7	3.65	256	39.1%	77,107,125	2.61%	7,550,262,101	6
2016	193,203,476	2.02%	3,822,963	-214,356	22.7	3.65	251	38.8%	74,986,621	2.59%	7,466,964,280	6
2015	189,380,513	2.12%	3,764,066	-236,384	22.5	3.72	246	38.5%	72,920,650	2.57%	7,383,008,820	6
2010	170,560,182	2.08%	3,330,103	-279,275	21.4	3.98	221	37.2%	63,369,630	2.45%	6,958,169,159	6
2005	153,909,667	2.13%	3,077,276	-134,298	20.2	4.23	200	35.6%	54,863,424	2.35%	6,542,159,383	6
2000	138,523,285	2.43%	3,138,827	-145,726	19.2	4.99	180	34.4%	47,687,034	2.25%	6,145,006,989	7
1995	122,829,148	2.67%	3,030,107	-200,745	18.6	5.67	159	32.8%	40,333,123	2.14%	5,751,474,416	8
1990	107,678,614	3.15%	3,091,825	27,958	18.5	6.30	140	31.5%	33,967,023	2.02%	5,330,943,460	8
1985	92,219,488	3.39%	2,830,269	279,048	18.6	6.44	120	30.2%	27,813,268	1.89%	4,873,781,796	9
1980	78,068,144	3.17%	2,256,049	140,000	18.5	6.60	101	28.8%	22,448,238	1.75%	4,458,411,534	10
1975	66,787,901	2.83%	1,739,428	-27,621	18.6	6.60	87	26.9%	17,952,986	1.64%	4,079,087,198	10
1970	58,090,759	2.70%	1,449,108	-41,996	19.3	6.60	75	25.3%	14,692,753	1.57%	3,700,577,650	10
1965	50,845,221	2.51%	1,187,386	-1,651	20.2	6.60	66	23.9%	12,166,264	1.52%	3,339,592,688	14
1960	44,908,293	2.13%	896,799	-3,340	20.2	6.60	58	22.4%	10,066,423	1.48%	3,033,212,527	14
1955	40,424,296	1.49%	576,384	-1,651	20.2	6.60	52	19.9%	8,035,464	1.46%	2,772,242,535	14

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Pakistan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	208,362,334	1.93%	3,796,364	-214,356	23.5	3.38	270	40.2%	83,764,075	2.67%	7,795,482,309	6
2025	226,767,952	1.71%	3,681,124	-174,360	24.5	3.10	294	42.2%	95,618,196	2.77%	8,185,613,757	6
2030	244,248,371	1.50%	3,496,084	-160,011	25.6	2.88	317	44.2%	107,880,376	2.86%	8,551,198,644	6
2035	261,093,438	1.34%	3,369,013	-160,000	26.8	2.69	339	46.1%	120,266,202	2.94%	8,892,701,940	6
2040	277,494,590	1.23%	3,280,230	-160,000	28.2	2.54	360	47.8%	132,548,149	3.01%	9,210,337,004	6
2045	293,003,264	1.09%	3,101,735	-160,000	29.6	29.6	380	49.3%	144,454,795	3.08%	9,504,209,572	6
2050	306,940,443	0.93%	2,787,436	-160,001	30.9	2.30	398	50.7%	155,746,618	3.14%	9,771,822,753	6

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 3 Population of Iran (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	82,011,735	1.05%	848,947	-55,000	30.1	1.72	50	73.8%	61,640,105	1.07%	7,632,819,325	18
2017	81,162,788	1.10%	885,360	-55,000	30.1	1.72	50	74.6%	60,552,800	1.07%	7,550,262,101	18
2016	80,277,428	1.16%	916,941	-55,000	30.1	1.72	49	74.0%	59,443,534	1.08%	7,466,964,280	17
2015	79,360,487	1.25%	958,595	-80,000	29.5	1.75	49	73.5%	58,315,802	1.07%	7,383,008,820	17
2010	74,567,511	1.15%	829,140	-109,853	26.9	1.79	46	70.5%	52,589,842	1.07%	6,958,169,159	17
2005	70,421,811	1.26%	857,991	-14,061	24.1	1.97	43	67.3%	47,393,356	1.08%	6,542,159,383	17
2000	66,131,854	1.77%	1,111,242	123,059	20.8	2.63	41	63.8	42,210,684	1.08%	6,145,006,989	17
1995	60,575,644	1.50%	869,892	-419,201	18.5	3.95	37	60.1%	36,423,980	1.05%	5,751,474,416	16
1990	56,226,185	3.50%	1,776,697	268,875	17.2	5.62	35	56.5%	31,748,896	1.05%	5,330,943,460	20
1985	47,342,702	4.13%	1,734,896	403,884	17.3	6.53	29	53.6%	25,379,649	0.97%	4,873,781,796	22
1980	38,668,220	3.39%	1,187,533	83,999	18.1	6.28	24	50.0%	19,325,507	0.87%	4,458,411,534	22
1975	32,730,554	2.80%	843,309	15,527	18.1	6.24	20	46.0%	15,040,458	0.80%	4,079,087,198	25
1970	28,514,010	2.70%	711,779	10,351	17.7	6.68	18	41.3%	11,789,487	0.77%	3,700,577,650	25
1965	24,955,115	2.64%	609,642	-218	20.9	6.91	15	37.2%	9,275,865	0.75%	3,339,592,688	26
1960	21,906,903	2.57%	522,581	-389	19.6	6.91	13	33.8 %	7,407,650	0.72%	3,033,212,527	26
1955	19,293,999	2.42%	434,946	-218	20.9	6.91	12	30.6%	5,903,540	0.70%	2,772,242,535	26

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Iran Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	83,587,129	1.04%	845,328	-55,000	32.4	1.62	51	76.3%	63,738,744	1.07%	7,795,482,309	18
2025	86,729,781	0.74%	628,530	-40,000	35.5	1.53	53	78.9%	68,472,823	1.06%	8,185,613,757	17
2030	88,863,308	0.49%	426,705	-40,000	38.4	1.50	55	81.6%	72,543,820	1.04%	8,551,198,644	17
2035	90,478,779	0.36%	323,094	-40,000	41.0	1.52	56	84.1%	76,105,956	1.02%	8,892,701,940	19
2040	91,899,463	0.31%	284,137	-40,000	42.9	1.55	56	86.2%	79,230,575	1.00%	9,210,337,004	19
2045	93,045,086	0.25%	229,125	-40,000	44.2	1.59	57	88.1%	82,017,008	0.98%	9,504,209,572	20
2050	93,553,454	0.11%	101,674	-40,000	45.2	1.62	57	90.2%	84,357,725	0.96%	9,771,822,753	21

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 4 Population of Iraq (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	39,339,753	2.78%	1,065,135	7,834	19.5	4.49	91	66.9%	27,042,424	0.52%	7,632,819,325	36
2017	38,274,618	2.88%	1,072,046	7,834	19.5	4.49	88	68.7%	26,306,153	0.51%	7,550,262,101	36
2016	37,202,572	3.01%	1,086,923	7,834	19.5	4.49	86	68.7%	25,576,081	0.50%	7,466,964,280	37
2015	36,115,649	3.26%	1,070,590	92,733	19.4	4.55	83	68.8%	24,847,389	0.49%	7,383,008,820	37
2010	30,762,701	2.64%	750,855	-91,466	18.9	4.55	71	69.5%	21,374,433	0.44%	6,958,169,159	39
2005	27,008,426	2.76%	688,603	-53,264	18.7	4.66	62	69.7%	18,825,977	0.41%	6,542,159,383	40
2000	23,565,413	3.12%	671,405	-3,572	18.2	5.19	54	69.2%	16,302,927	0.38%	6,145,006,989	43
1995	20,208,387	2.96%	547,876	-30,805	17.5	5.65	47	69.3%	14,005,725	0.35%	5,751,474,416	47
1990	17,469,005	2.32%	378,522	-126,037	16.8	6.09	40	69.9%	12,210,719	0.33%	5,330,943,460	46
1985	15,576,395	2.67%	384,608	-39,988	16.7	6.35	36	68.8%	10,711,365	0.32%	4,873,781,796	49
1980	13,653,356	3.16%	393,753	-9,558	16.6	6.80	31	65.5%	8,945,866	0.31%	4,458,411,534	50
1975	11,684,589	3.33%	353,321	-1,717	17.0	7.15	27	61.4%	7,171,849	0.29%	4,079,087,198	51
1970	9,917,983	3.44%	308,438	-1,375	17.5	7.40	23	56.2%	5,569,368	0.27%	3,700,577,650	52
1965	8,375,793	2.82%	217,206	-110	20.3	7.30	19	50.7%	4,242,439	0.25%	3,339,592,688	64
1960	7,289,761	2.31%	157,421	-220	19.6	6.20	17	42.9%	3,127,213	0.24%	3,033,212,527	62
1955	6,502,657	2.60%	156,693	-110	20.3	7.30	15	37.6%	2,447,030	0.23%	2,772,242,535	64

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Iraq Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	41,502,885	2.82%	1,077,447	7,834	20.0	4.27	96	68.8%	28,564,086	0.53%	7,795,482,309	36
2025	47,199,653	2.61%	1,139,354	-10,437	20.6	4.01	109	69.2%	32,654,360	0.58%	8,185,613,757	33
2030	53,297,666	2.46%	1,219,603	-12,475	21.4	3.79	123	69.2%	36,880,434	0.62%	8,551,198,644	30
2035	59,820,984	2.34%	1,304,664	-10,000	22.2	3.58	138	69.2%	41,385,909	0.67%	8,892,701,940	29
2040	66,751,984	2.22%	1,386,200	-6,000	23.1	3.40	154	69.0%	46,082,548	0.72%	9,210,337,004	28
2045	74,007,050	2.08%	1,451,013	-6,000	23.9	3.25	170	68.7%	50,862,249	0.78%	9,504,209,572	24
2050	81,490,359	1.95%	1,496,662	-6,000	24.7	3.11	188	68.3%	55,653,186	0.83%	9,771,822,753	22

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 5 Population of Syria (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	18,284,407	0.08%	14,539	-248,000	20.5	3.05	100	75.0%	14,289,848	0.24%	7,632,819,325	64
2017	18,269,868	-0.87%	-160,585	-248,000	20.5	3.05	99	75.1%	13,722,428	0.24%	7,550,262,101	63
2016	18,430,453	-1.63%	-304,534	-248,000	20.5	3.05	100	71.7%	13,223,024	0.25%	7,466,964,280	61
2015	18,734,987	-2.27%	-456,769	-831,579	20.2	3.10	102	68.5%	12,837,178	0.25%	7,383,008,820	60
2010	21,018,834	2.82%	544,845	74,000	21.5	3.35	114	57.0%	11,988,656	0.30%	6,958,169,159	55
2005	18,294,611	2.20%	376,753	-75,982	19.7	3.80	100	53.4%	9,770,957	0.28%	6,542,159,383	58
2000	16,410,848	2.73%	413,071	-26,000	18.7	4.30	89	51.8%	8,504,294	0.27%	6,145,006,989	57
1995	14,345,492	2.88%	379,864	-14,000	17.5	4.80	78	50.1%	7,184,030	0.25%	5,751,474,416	58
1990	12,446,171	3.17%	359,508	-29,300	16.3	5.87	68	49.0%	6,092,664	0.23%	5,330,943,460	56
1985	10,648,632	3.58%	343,572	-17,400	15.6	6.77	58	48.0%	5,108,681	0.22%	4,873,781,796	57
1980	8,930,774	3.46%	279,012	-32,334	15.5	7.32	49	46.8%	4,183,215	0.20%	4,458,411,534	64
1975	7,535,714	3.48%	237,035	-16,300	15.8	7.54	41	45.2%	3,408,395	0.18%	4,079,087,198	69
1970	6,350,541	3.40%	195,481	-3,200	15.9	7.56	35	43.5%	2,764,867	0.17%	3,700,577,650	71
1965	5,373,137	3.28%	159,925	-14,000	18.8	7.23	29	40.2%	2,159,655	0.16%	3,339,592,688	80
1960	4,573,512	3.18%	132,402	-3,000	17.0	7.38	25	37.0%	1,690,445	0.15%	3,033,212,527	76
1955	3,911,501	2.76%	99,634	-14,000	18.8	7.23	21	34.8%	1,361,803	0.14%	2,772,242,535	80

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Syria Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	18,924,442	0.20%	37,891	-248,000	21.7	2.84	103	81.2%	15,363,857	0.24%	7,795,482,309	63
2025	23,410,906	4.35%	897,293	556,000	24.4	2.63	127	73.5%	17,213,252	0.29%	8,185,613,757	60
2030	26,608,489	2.59%	639,517	240,000	26.5	2.45	145	71.8%	19,108,652	0.31%	8,551,198,644	59
2035	28,885,224	1.66%	455,347	46,000	28.4	2.30	157	72.7%	20,985,766	0.32%	8,892,701,940	59
2040	30,798,944	1.29%	382,744	-10,000	30.3	2.17	168	74.1%	22,818,080	0.33%	9,210,337,004	59
2045	32,524,870	1.10%	345,185	-10,000	32.2	2.06	177	75.6%	24,577,197	0.34%	9,504,209,572	59
2050	34,021,051	0.90%	299,236	-10,000	34.1	1.97	185	77.1%	26,244,525	0.35%	9,771,822,753	60

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 6 Population of Jordan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	9,903,802	2.08%	201,449	0	22.4	3.53	112	67.1%	6,710,702	0.13%	7,632,819,325	91
2017	9,702,353	2.61%	246,551	0	22.4	3.53	109	68.5%	6,648,077	0.13%	7,550,262,101	92
2016	9,455,802	3.24%	296,500	0	22.4	3.53	107	69.4%	6,561,598	0.13%	7,466,964,280	93
2015	9,159,302	4.98%	395,382	195,057	22.1	3.60	103	70.3%	6,434,690	0.12%	7,383,008,820	93
2010	7,182,390	4.68%	293,656	129,999	21.5	3.70	81	74.1%	5,323,284	0.10%	6,958,169,159	101
2005	5,714,111	2.29%	122,196	-18,779	20.8	3.85	64	74.4%	4,253,176	0.09%	6,542,159,383	106
2000	5,103,130	2.22%	106,045	-30,029	19.6	4.30	57	74.6%	3,804,810	0.08%	6,145,006,989	109
1995	4,572,904	5.13%	202,464	82,494	19.2	5.00	52	74.0%	3,385,490	0.08%	5,751,474,416	112
1990	3,560,582	4.22%	132,919	34,120	16.8	6.02	40	69.1%	2,461,455	0.07%	5,330,943,460	121
1985	2,895,985	4.05%	104,313	16,331	16.3	7.05	33	64.4%	1,864,431	0.06%	4,873,781,796	126
1980	2,374,422	2.85%	62,301	-16,152	15.5	7.38	27	57.7%	1,369,061	0.05%	4,458,411,534	131
1975	2,062,918	3.72%	68,801	-5,941	16.4	7.79	23	55.5%	1,144,415	0.05%	4,079,087,198	131
1970	1,718,913	7.95%	109,273	50,870	17.1	8.00	19	53.9%	926,187	0.05%	3,700,577,650	134
1965	1,172,550	4.69%	48,059	24,619	17.6	7.38	13	51.8%	607,628	0.04%	3,339,592,688	144
1960	932,257	6.42%	49,861	23,849	18.0	7.38	11	48.5%	452,126	0.03%	3,033,212,527	141
1955	682,952	7.25%	40,326	24,619	17.6	7.38	8	40.9%	279,166	0.02%	2,772,242,535	144

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Jordan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	10,208,662	2.19%	209,872	0	23.2	3.26	115	67.1%	6,854,804	0.13%	7,795,482,309	89
2025	10,610,246	0.77%	80,317	-120,000	24.6	3.00	120	70.6%	7,495,196	0.13%	8,185,613,757	88
2030	11,122,063	0.95%	102,363	-84,000	26.0	2.78	125	72.9%	8,102,779	0.13%	8,551,198,644	88
2035	11,840,789	1.26%	143,745	-34,000	27.5	2.60	133	73.4%	8,696,405	0.13%	8,892,701,940	86
2040	12,679,815	1.38%	167,805	-4,000	29.0	2.45	143	73.1%	9,271,538	0.14%	9,210,337,004	86
2045	13,470,733	1.22%	158,184	-4,000	30.6	2.32	152	72.8%	9,808,258	0.14%	9,504,209,572	85
2050	14,187,734	1.04%	143,400	-4,000	32.1	2.21	160	72.5%	10,282,849	0.15%	9,771,822,753	83

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 7 Population of Lebanon (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	6,093,509	0.18%	11,152	-30,000	29.0	1.71	596	72.8%	4,386,037	0.08%	7,632,819,325	112
2017	6,082,357	1.26%	75,689	-30,000	29.0	1.71	595	73.0%	4,437,679	0.08%	7,550,262,101	111
2016	6,006,668	2.65%	155,189	-30,000	29.0	1.71	587	74.3%	4,461,385	0.08%	7,466,964,280	111
2015	5,851,479	6.17%	302,868	250,000	28.5	1.72	572	75.8%	4,436,670	0.08%	7,383,008,820	112
2010	4,337,141	1.70%	70,058	36,674	28.5	1.58	424	87.3%	3,784,699	0.06%	6,958,169,159	124
2005	3,986,852	4.27%	150,297	110,022	26.5	2.01	390	86.6%	3,451,984	0.06%	6,542,159,383	125
2000	3,235,366	1.30%	40,394	-5,886	26.3	2.43	316	86.0%	2,782,427	0.05%	6,145,006,989	129
1995	3,033,394	2.33%	66,076	18,000	24.5	2.80	297	84.8%	2,572,921	0.05%	5,751,474,416	131
1990	2,703,016	0.20%	5,287	-45,608	23.2	3.23	264	83.1%	2,246,760	0.05%	5,330,943,460	131
1985	2,676,583	0.54%	14,258	-42,876	21.5	3.75	262	79.4%	2,125,815	0.05%	4,873,781,796	130
1980	2,605,293	0.23%	5,921	-54,000	19.9	4.23	255	73.7%	1,919,362	0.06%	4,458,411,534	126
1975	2,575,690	2.31%	55,660	-2,000	19.5	4.67	252	67.0%	1,725,143	0.06%	4,079,087,198	123
1970	2,297,389	1.89%	41,008	-14,000	18.7	5.23	225	59.5%	1,366,383	0.06%	3,700,577,650	123
1965	2,092,348	3.00%	57,484	323	22.0	5.74	205	50.9%	1,065,744	0.06%	3,339,592,688	123
1960	1,804,926	3.33%	54,563	8,000	20.4	5.72	176	42.3%	764,253	0.06%	3,033,212,527	122
1955	1,532,109	2.80%	39,498	323	22.0	5.74	150	36.3%	556,203	0.06%	2,772,242,535	123

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Lebanon Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	6,019,795	0.57%	33,663	-30,000	31.1	1.70	588	71.6%	4,311,658	0.08%	7,795,482,309	113
2025	5,605,987	-1.41%	-82,762	140,000	34.6	1.69	548	80.1%	4,489,132	0.07%	8,185,613,757	121
2030	5,368,598	-0.86%	-47,478	-90,000	37.9	1.69	525	86.3%	4,634,198	0.06%	8,551,198,644	126
2035	5,335,520	-0.12%	-6,616	-34,000	40.8	1.69	522	88.8%	4,739,787	0.06%	8,892,701,940	127
2040	5,392,419	0.21%	11,380	-4,000	43.3	1.69	527	89.2%	4,810,490	0.06%	9,210,337,004	128
2045	5,412,032	0.07%	3,923	-4,000	45.7	1.69	529	89.7%	4,854,546	0.06%	9,504,209,572	129
2050	5,411,830	-0.00%	-40	-4,000	47.6	1.70	529	90.1%	4,873,871	0.06%	9,771,822,753	129

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 8 Population of Israel (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	8,452,841	1.58%	131,271	10,000	30.3	3.02	391	88.9%	7,632,530	0.11%	7,632,819,325	100
2017	8,321,570	1.58%	129,742	10,000	30.3	3.02	385	90.3%	7,514,792	0.11%	7,550,262,101	100
2016	8,191,828	1.58%	127,281	10,000	30.3	3.02	379	90.4%	7,402,083	0.11%	7,466,964,280	100
2015	8,064,547	1.66%	127,718	3,899	30.2	3.04	373	90.5%	7,297,043	0.11%	7,383,008,820	100
2010	7,425,959	2.38%	164,598	54,727	30.1	2.93	343	91.8%	6,813,683	0.11%	6,958,169,159	99
2005	6,602,970	1.89%	117,846	20,587	28.7	2.91	305	91.5%	6,043,558	0.10%	6,542,159,383	100
2000	6,013,741	2.43%	136,004	49,067	28.0	2.93	278	91.2%	5,484,684	0.10%	6,145,006,989	100
1995	5,333,719	3.46%	166,649	91,385	27.3	2.93	246	90.8%	4,844,628	0.09%	5,751,474,416	102
1990	4,500,475	1.97%	83,538	13,084	25.9	3.07	208	90.3%	4,065,416	0.08%	5,330,943,460	106
1985	4,082,787	1.74%	67,624	521	25.4	3.13	189	89.8%	3,667,479	0.08%	4,873,781,796	109
1980	3,744,667	2.33%	81,581	12,509	25.0	3.47	173	88.6%	3,317,141	0.08%	4,458,411,534	107
1975	3,336,760	3.21%	97,428	33,176	24.1	3.81	154	86.6%	2,891,082	0.08%	4,079,087,198	107
1970	2,849,622	2.47%	65,418	14,488	23.5	3.78	132	84.2%	2,399,238	0.08%	3,700,577,650	111
1965	2,522,530	3.83%	86,528	52,433	24.6	4.28	117	80.9%	2,041,746	0.08%	3,339,592,688	119
1960	2,089,889	3.99%	74,186	33,513	24.1	3.89	97	76.8%	1,606,030	0.07%	3,033,212,527	116
1955	1,718,958	6.44%	92,197	52,433	24.6	4.28	79	71.0%	1,220,458	0.06%	2,772,242,535	119

Source: **Worldometers** (www.Worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Israel Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	8,713,559	1.56%	129,802	10,000	30.6	2.92	403	90.3%	7,866,565	0.111%	7,795,482,309	99
2025	9,348,954	1.42%	127,079	10,000	31.1	2.81	432	90.1%	8,418,737	0.111%	8,185,613,757	98
2030	9,983,645	1.32%	126,938	10,000	31.7	2.71	461	89.9%	8,972,762	0.12%	8,551,198,644	96
2035	10,628,000	1.26%	128,871	10,000	32.4	2.61	491	89.8%	9,539,217	0.12%	8,892,701,940	94
2040	11,281,554	1.20%	130,711	10,000	33.1	2.53	521	89.6%	10,112,937	0.12%	9,210,337,004	92
2045	11,937,013	1.14%	131,092	10,000	34.0	2.45	552	89.4%	10,669,974	0.13%	9,504,209,572	92
2050	12,577,297	1.05%	128,057	10,000	35.1	2.37	581	89.0%	11,188,661	0.13%	9,771,822,753	91

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 9 Population of Saudi Arabia (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	33,554,343	1.87%	616,130	118,000	30.2	2.67	16	77.0%	26,304,988	0.44%	7,632,819,325	41
2017	32,938,213	2.05%	662,526	118,000	30.2	2.67	15	78.4%	25,829,952	0.44%	7,550,262,101	41
2016	32,275,687	2.28%	718,543	118,000	30.2	2.67	15	78.5%	25,344,685	0.43%	7,466,964,280	41
2015	31,557,144	2.85%	826,294	318,000	29.8	2.73	15	78.8%	24,853,959	0.43%	7,383,008,820	41
2010	27,425,676	2.79%	704,004	199,000	25.9	3.23	13	81.6%	22,374,784	0.39%	6,958,169,159	45
2005	23,905,654	2.86%	628,268	146,000	23.7	3.65	11	83.6%	19,993,877	0.37%	6,542,159,383	46
2000	20,764,312	2.08%	405,694	-70,000	21.3	4.40	10	77.5%	16,084,987	0.34%	6,145,006,989	48
1995	18,735,841	2.79%	481,805	-22,000	19.4	5.55	9	78.0%	14,607,001	0.33%	5,751,474,416	48
1990	16,326,815	4.36%	627,540	146,000	19.5	6.22	8	76.0%	12,411,049	0.31%	5,330,943,460	51
1985	13,189,115	6.25%	689,703	278,325	19.3	7.02	6	73.1%	9,643,065	0.27%	4,873,781,796	52
1980	9,740,599	5.57%	462,379	164,267	18.4	7.28	5	66.6%	6,482,740	0.22%	4,458,411,534	61
1975	7,428,703	4.94%	318,463	98,375	18.0	7.30	3	57.9%	4,304,904	0.18%	4,079,087,198	72
1970	5,836,389	3.80%	198,551	37,401	18.0	7.26	3	48.4%	2,824,240	0.16%	3,700,577,650	76
1965	4,843,635	3.46%	151,419	5,258	18.8	7.18	2	38.6%	1,869,612	0.15%	3,339,592,688	84
1960	4,086,539	2.81%	105,677	5,194	18.5	7.18	2	31.1%	1,272,545	0.13%	3,033,212,527	83
1955	3,558,155	2.65%	87,364	5,258	18.8	7.18	2	25.9%	922,664	0.13%	2,772,242,535	84

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Saudi Arabia Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	34,709,640	1.92%	630,499	118,000	31.9	2.48	16	78.4%	27,202,447	0.45%	7,795,482,309	41
2025	37,290,305	1.44%	516,133	60,000	33.2	2.29	17	78.0%	29,085,517	0.46%	8,185,613,757	42
2030	39,480,349	1.15%	438,009	60,000	34.7	2.14	18	77.5%	30,602,519	0.46%	8,551,198,644	42
2035	41,317,419	0.91%	367,414	60,000	36.0	2.02	19	77.4%	31,999,465	0.46%	8,892,701,940	42
2040	42,777,611	0.70%	292,038	40,000	37.2	1.92	20	78.0%	33,376,063	0.46%	9,210,337,004	45
2045	44,026,516	0.58%	249,781	40,000	38.5	1.84	20	78.8%	34,697,663	0.46%	9,504,209,572	46
2050	45,056,349	0.46%	205,967	40,000	39.6	1.78	21	79.5%	35,838,611	0.46%	9,771,822,753	45

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 10 Population of the United Arab Emirates (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	9,541,615	1.50%	141,470	60,200	33.5	1.80	114	89.8%	8,787,816	0.13%	7,632,819,325	93
2017	9,400,145	1.41%	130,533	60,200	33.5	1.80	112	91.2%	8,572,545	0.12%	7,550,262,101	94
2016	9,269,612	1.26%	115,310	60,200	33.5	1.80	111	90.3%	8,371,435	0.12%	7,466,964,280	94
2015	9,154,302	2.05%	176,724	96,000	33.4	1.82	110	89.5%	8,192,333	0.12%	7,383,008,820	94
2010	8,270,684	12.55%	738,224	666,200	31.9	1.97	99	85.8%	7,095,546	0.12%	6,958,169,159	95
2005	4,579,562	7.74%	284,927	232,200	29.8	2.40	55	74.5%	3,412,973	0.07%	6,542,159,383	116
2000	3,154,925	5.20%	141,221	96,890	28.1	2.97	38	77.0%	2,428,236	0.05%	6,145,006,989	132
1995	2,448,820	5.65%	117,729	73,625	27.8	3.93	29	75.0%	1,837,597	0.04%	5,751,474,416	137
1990	1,860,174	5.98%	93,824	52,270	26.7	4.90	22	76.8%	1,428,059	0.03%	5,330,943,460	143
1985	1,391,052	5.94%	69,734	36,832	26.3	5.30	17	77.3%	1,075,130	0.03%	4,873,781,796	146
1980	1,042,384	13.46%	97,612	77,567	26.2	5.75	12	78.6%	819,061	0.02%	4,458,411,534	147
1975	554,324	18.67%	63,765	53,020	25.4	6.45	7	76.7%	425,128	0.01%	4,079,087,198	156
1970	235,499	9.39%	17,027	10,765	22.7	6.77	3	78.5%	184,760	0.01%	3,700,577,650	170
1965	150,362	10.17%	11,546	-28	18.4	6.97	2	75.6%	113,741	0.00%	3,339,592,688	182
1960	92,634	3.09%	2,611	-35	17.7	6.97	1	71.1%	65,862	0.00%	3,033,212,527	178
1955	79,578	2.72%	1,998	-28	18.4	6.97	1	63.4%	50,483	0.00%	2,772,242,535	182

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

United Arab Emirates Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	9,813,170	1.40%	131,774	60,200	34.0	1.73	117	93.7%	9,197,733	0.13%	7,795,482,309	92
2025	10,435,287	1.24%	124,423	58,000	34.7	1.65	125	96.5%	10,071,980	0.13%	8,185,613,757	92
2030	11,054,579	1.16%	123,858	58,000	35.5	1.61	132	98.7%	10,914,590	0.13%	8,551,198,644	89
2035	11,642,335	1.04%	117,551	52,000	36.7	1.60	139	N.A.	N.A.	0.13%	8,892,701,940	89
2040	12,207,333	0.95%	113,000	52,000	38.0	1.60	146	N.A.	N.A.	0.13%	9,210,337,004	90
2045	12,721,861	0.83%	102,906	52,000	39.2	1.61	152	N.A.	N.A.	0.13%	9,504,209,572	89
2050	13,163,548	0.68%	88,337	50,000	40.4	1.63	157	N.A.	N.A.	0.13%	9,771,822,753	89

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 11 Population of Oman (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	4,829,946	4.18%	193,684	121,000	29.3	2.82	16	71.6%	3,510,390	0.06%	7,632,819,325	124
2017	4,636,262	4.78%	211,500	121,000	29.3	2.82	15	74.6%	3,456,850	0.06%	7,550,262,101	127
2016	4,424,762	5.36%	224,952	121,000	29.3	2.82	14	76.1%	3,367,507	0.06%	7,466,964,280	127
2015	4,199,810	6.67%	231,670	163,500	29.0	2.90	14	76.9%	3,228,136	0.06%	7,383,008,820	128
2010	3,041,460	3.91%	106,038	53,400	26.2	2.90	10	69.3%	2,106,593	0.04%	6,958,169,159	136
2005	2,511,269	2.06%	48,656	3,000	22.9	3.20	8	72.7%	1,826,169	0.04%	6,542,159,383	140
2000	2,267,991	0.57%	12,742	-38,674	20.9	4.46	7	69.2%	1,569,169	0.04%	6,145,006,989	141
1995	2,204,283	4.00%	78,425	20,940	20.9	6.27	7	70.1%	1,544,170	0.04%	5,751,474,416	140
1990	1,812,160	3.88%	62,749	2,234	17.9	7.85	6	66.0%	1,196,523	0.03%	5,330,943,460	144
1985	1,498,417	5.36%	68,808	16,300	17.5	8.32	5	57.1%	855,281	0.03%	4,873,781,796	144
1980	1,154,379	5.53%	54,467	15,282	17.6	8.10	4	47.6%	549,041	0.03%	4,458,411,534	145
1975	882,044	4.03%	31,638	5,094	17.1	7.41	3	38.2%	337,059	0.02%	4,079,087,198	148
1970	723,852	2.98%	19,769	-1,000	16.9	7.31	2	29.7%	214,732	0.02%	3,700,577,650	148
1965	625,009	2.53%	14,654	-2,000	18.5	7.25	2	22.3%	139,614	0.02%	3,339,592,688	149
1960	551,740	2.16%	11,185	-2,000	18.0	7.25	2	16.4%	90,485	0.02%	3,033,212,527	150
1955	495,816	1.67%	7,879	-2,000	18.5	7.25	2	12.0%	59,303	0.02%	2,772,242,535	149

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Oman Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	5,149,700	4.16%	189,978	121,000	30.7	2.54	17	69.9%	3,598,555	0.07%	7,795,482,309	122
2025	5,572,149	1.59%	84,490	22,000	32.2	2.28	18	69.7%	3,885,201	0.07%	8,185,613,757	122
2030	5,897,473	1.14%	65,065	12,000	34.1	2.09	19	69.1%	4,076,303	0.07%	8,551,198,644	122
2035	6,128,590	0.77%	46,223	0	35.8	1.95	20	68.4%	4,191,428	0.07%	8,892,701,940	121
2040	6,343,520	0.69%	42,986	0	36.8	1.84	20	67.0%	4,248,074	0.07%	9,210,337,004	120
2045	6,549,888	0.64%	41,274	0	38.0	1.77	21	65.9%	4,315,330	0.07%	9,504,209,572	120
2050	6,756,570	0.62%	41,336	4,000	39.9	1.74	22	64.8%	4,380,317	0.07%	9,771,822,753	119

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 12 Population of Kuwait (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	4,197,128	1.46%	60,600	20,000	33.5	2.03	236	88.3%	3,789,841	0.05%	7,632,819,325	129
2017	4,136,528	2.07%	83,944	20,000	33.5	2.03	232	89.6%	3,707,225	0.05%	7,550,262,101	130
2016	4,052,584	2.97%	116,790	20,000	33.5	2.03	227	89.3%	3,619,376	0.05%	7,466,964,280	131
2015	3,935,794	5.59%	187,542	134,000	33.4	2.05	221	89.5%	3,523,977	0.05%	7,383,008,820	133
2010	2,998,083	5.66%	144,292	95,900	29.5	2.40	168	98.1%	2,939,625	0.04%	6,958,169,159	137
2005	2,276,623	2.11%	45,176	5,300	28.2	2.60	128	99.0%	2,254,680	0.03%	6,542,159,383	141
2000	2,050,741	4.95%	88,018	48,400	27.8	3.00	115	91.2%	1,870,267	0.03%	6,145,006,989	142
1995	1,610,651	-5.16%	-97,793	-131,000	26.6	2.55	90	96.5%	1,555,083	0.03%	5,751,474,416	146
1990	2,099,615	3.84%	72,124	23,954	23.5	3.65	118	96.1%	2,018,046	0.04%	5,330,943,460	138
1985	1,738,994	4.85%	73,335	23,068	22.2	5.00	98	97.4%	1,694,151	0.04%	4,873,781,796	142
1980	1,372,318	6.01%	69,476	28,220	20.5	5.60	77	94.7%	1,299,912	0.03%	4,458,411,534	143
1975	1,024,940	6.54%	55,635	19,167	17.7	6.75	58	91.6%	938,521	0.03%	4,079,087,198	144
1970	746,767	9.54%	54,643	29,320	18.8	7.40	42	86.1%	642,820	0.02%	3,700,577,650	147
1965	473,554	11.92%	40,787	770	22.7	7.20	27	80.7%	382,293	0.01%	3,339,592,688	169
1960	269,618	8.19%	17,546	10,550	23.3	7.20	15	72.8%	196,216	0.01%	3,033,212,527	164
1955	181,888	3.51%	5,758	770	22.7	7.20	10	74.3%	135,094	0.01%	2,772,242,535	169

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)
 Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Kuwait Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	4,302,875	1.80%	73,416	20,000	33.7	1.97	241	91.8%	3,951,460	0.06%	7,795,482,309	129
2025	4,602,914	1.36%	60,008	14,000	34.1	1.91	258	94.8%	4,365,654	0.06%	8,185,613,757	129
2030	4,873,674	1.15%	54,152	14,000	34.8	1.88	273	97.7%	4,763,945	0.06%	8,551,198,644	130
2035	5,111,323	0.96%	47,530	12,000	36.1	1.85	287	N.A.	N.A.	0.06%	8,892,701,940	130
2040	5,323,821	0.82%	42,500	12,000	37.0	1.84	299	N.A.	N.A.	0.06%	9,210,337,004	129
2045	5,504,477	0.67%	36,131	11,000	37.6	1.83	309	N.A.	N.A.	0.06%	9,504,209,572	128
2050	5,643,532	0.50%	27,811	9,000	38.1	1.82	317	N.A.	N.A.	0.06%	9,771,822,753	127

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 13 Population of Qatar (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	2,694,849	2.11%	55,638	40,000	31.4	1.98	232	90.8%	2,479,094	0.04%	7,632,819,325	142
2017	2,639,211	2.70%	69,407	40,000	31.4	1.98	227	92.7%	2,445,669	0.03%	7,550,262,101	142
2016	2,569,804	3.56%	88,265	40,000	31.4	1.98	221	93.3%	2,398,564	0.03%	7,466,964,280	142
2015	2,481,539	6.87%	140,373	120,400	31.3	2.00	214	94.0%	2,332,785	0.03%	7,383,008,820	142
2010	1,779,676	15.53%	182,963	168,260	31.8	2.23	153	97.0%	1,726,172	0.03%	6,958,169,159	148
2005	864,863	7.87%	54,519	42,783	31.0	2.95	74	92.5%	800,213	0.01%	6,542,159,383	158
2000	592,267	2.90%	15,762	5,901	30.5	3.46	51	96.5%	571,791	0.01%	6,145,006,989	164
1995	513,455	1.51%	7,402	-2,026	29.0	3.74	44	92.7%	476,086	0.01%	5,751,474,416	164
1990	476,445	5.13%	21,073	11,503	28.7	4.40	41	92.8%	442,141	0.01%	5,330,943,460	164
1985	442,141	10.64%	29,461	20,419	26.9	5.45	32	90.1%	334,293	0.01%	4,873,781,796	165
1980	223,775	6.36%	11,872	5,677	23.4	6.10	19	89.4%	199,952	0.01%	4,458,411,534	176
1975	164,413	8.47%	10,980	6,874	23.2	6.75	14	88.9%	146,125	0.00%	4,079,087,198	177
1970	109,514	8.26%	7,176	4,212	22.0	6.97	9	88.2%	96,608	0.00%	3,700,577,650	184
1965	73,633	9.22%	5,250	1,137	19.4	6.97	6	87.0%	64,032	0.00%	3,339,592,688	201
1960	47,384	5.73%	2,304	911	19.4	6.97	4	85.2%	40,349	0.00%	3,033,212,527	197
1955	35,866	7.48%	2,173	1,137	19.4	6.97	3	83.0%	29,756	0.00%	2,772,242,535	201

Source: **Worldometers** (www.Worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Qatar Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	2,791,807	2.38%	62,054	40,000	31.9	1.88	240	90.6%	2,530,695	0.04%	7,795,482,309	142
2025	3,028,568	1.64%	47,352	26,000	33.2	1.78	261	87.6%	2,653,239	0.04%	8,185,613,757	138
2030	3,231,911	1.31%	40,669	21,000	34.7	1.71	278	85.2%	2,753,026	0.04%	8,551,198,644	139
2035	3,402,497	1.03%	34,117	17,000	36.5	1.66	293	83.3%	2,835,770	0.04%	8,892,701,940	138
2040	3,536,617	0.78%	26,824	12,000	38.0	1.63	305	82.1%	2,905,051	0.04%	9,210,337,004	138
2045	3,660,625	0.69%	24,802	12,000	39.4	1.62	315	80.8%	2,956,160	0.04%	9,504,209,572	135
2050	3,773,285	0.61%	22,532	12,000	40.5	1.62	325	78.9%	2,978,482	0.04%	9,771,822,753	134

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 14 Population of Bahrain (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	1,566,993	4.99%	74,409	47,000	31.4	2.10	2,062	79.7%	1,273,237	0.02%	7,632,819,325	152
2017	1,492,584	4.73%	67,413	47,000	31.4	2.10	1,964	83.7%	1,248,919	0.02%	7,550,262,101	152
2016	1,425,171	3.89%	53,316	47,000	31.4	2.10	1,875	86.1%	1,226,456	0.02%	7,466,964,280	152
2015	1,371,855	2.03%	26,199	8,400	31.2	2.12	1,805	88.0%	1,207,101	0.02%	7,383,008,820	152
2010	1,240,862	6.89%	70,339	54,400	30.1	2.25	1,633	89.3%	1,108,032	0.02%	6,958,169,159	1,108,032
2005	889,168	5.99%	44,911	31,100	27.8	2.65	1,170	87.4%	777,508	0.01%	6,542,159,383	157
2000	664,614	3.35%	20,183	7,836	26.6	2.95	874	88.9%	590,539	0.01%	6,145,006,989	161
1995	563,699	2.59%	13,554	1,096	26.4	3.40	742	88.4%	498,272	0.01%	5,751,474,416	162
1990	495,931	3.41%	15,300	2,580	25.4	4.08	653	88.1%	437,126	0.01%	5,330,943,460	163
1985	419,430	3.11%	11,908	647	25.2	4.63	552	87.2%	365,550	0.01%	4,873,781,796	163
1980	359,888	6.19%	18,669	9,792	22.3	5.23	474	86.1%	309,880	0.01%	4,458,411,534	164
1975	266,543	4.63%	10,788	3,825	19.3	5.95	351	85.0%	226,617	0.01%	4,079,087,198	168
1970	212,605	2.55%	5,035	-1,607	17.5	6.97	280	84.0%	178,527	0.01%	3,700,577,650	172
1965	187,431	2.91%	5,001	616	19.2	6.97	247	82.5%	154,561	0.01%	3,339,592,688	172
1960	162,427	3.99%	5,768	1,572	19.6	6.97	214	82.4%	133,771	0.01%	3,033,212,527	172
1955	133,585	2.93%	133,585	616	19.2	6.97	176	75.6%	100,946	0.00%	2,772,242,535	172

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Bahrain Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	Bahrain Population Forecast	4.36%	65,182	47,000	32.4	2.00	2,234	77.7%	1,318,982	0.02%	7,795,482,309	152
2025	1,862,403	1.87%	32,928	15,000	33.5	1.89	2,451	75.5%	1,406,447	0.02%	8,185,613,757	151
2030	2,013,135	1.57%	30,146	13,000	34.1	1.80	2,649	73.4%	1,478,197	0.02%	8,551,198,644	151
2035	2,121,977	1.06%	21,768	6,000	35.6	1.74	2,792	72.7%	1,543,056	0.02%	8,892,701,940	149
2040	2,205,227	0.77%	16,650	4,000	36.9	1.69	2,902	72.6%	1,600,499	0.02%	9,210,337,004	150
2045	2,272,490	0.60%	13,453	4,000	37.9	1.67	2,990	72.5%	1,648,229	0.02%	9,504,209,572	150
2050	2,327,108	0.48%	10,924	4,000	39.8	1.66	3,062	72.4%	1,683,914	0.02%	9,771,822,753	151

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 15 Population of Yemen (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	28,915,284	2.35%	664,864	-30,000	19.4	4.28	55	33.0%	9,910,504	0.38%	7,632,819,325	50
2017	28,250,420	2.42%	666,207	-30,000	19.4	4.28	54	33.8%	9,544,397	0.37%	7,550,262,101	50
2016	27,584,213	2.48%	668,006	-30,000	19.4	4.28	52	33.3%	9,186,285	0.37%	7,466,964,280	50
2015	26,916,207	2.66%	661,886	-15,002	19.2	4.40	51	32.8%	8,836,778	0.36%	7,383,008,820	50
2010	23,606,779	2.78%	604,770	-13,154	18.0	5.00	45	30.6%	7,223,114	0.34%	6,958,169,159	50
2005	20,582,927	2.86%	541,640	-22,430	16.8	5.90	39	28.3%	5,827,562	0.31%	6,542,159,383	52
2000	17,874,725	3.13%	510,814	-20,000	15.6	6.80	34	25.7%	4,602,612	0.29%	6,145,006,989	54
1995	15,320,653	4.91%	652,723	123,000	14.9	8.20	29	23.3%	3,568,385	0.27%	5,751,474,416	56
1990	12,057,039	4.13%	441,828	-10,000	14.3	8.80	23	20.5%	2,467,846	0.23%	5,330,943,460	60
1985	9,847,899	3.93%	345,480	-10,000	14.7	8.80	19	18.0%	1,773,247	0.20%	4,873,781,796	69
1980	8,120,497	3.52%	257,961	-15,000	15.2	8.60	15	16.1%	1,307,317	0.18%	4,458,411,534	72
1975	6,830,692	1.98%	127,376	-70,600	16.2	7.90	13	14.5%	991,096	0.17%	4,079,087,198	74
1970	6,193,810	1.88%	110,033	-49,132	17.6	7.80	12	13.1%	810,844	0.17%	3,700,577,650	72
1965	5,643,643	1.76%	94,302	-10,000	18.7	7.35	11	10.9%	614,569	0.17%	3,339,592,688	71
1960	5,172,135	1.64%	80,910	-15,000	18.5	7.40	10	9.0%	464,080	0.17%	3,033,212,527	72
1955	4,767,587	1.61%	73,053	-10,000	18.7	7.35	9	7.3%	348,583	0.17%	2,772,242,535	71

Source: **Worldometers** www.worldometers.info

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Yemen Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	30,245,305	2.36%	665,820	-30,000	20.3	3.84	57	35.3%	10,663,432	0.39%	7,795,482,309	50
2025	33,560,644	2.10%	663,068	-30,000	21.5	3.41	64	37.7%	12,639,136	0.41%	8,185,613,757	49
2030	36,815,286	1.87%	650,928	-27,000	22.8	3.07	70	39.9%	14,684,198	0.43%	8,551,198,644	44
2035	39,962,096	1.65%	629,362	-27,000	24.3	2.79	76	41.9%	16,750,663	0.45%	8,892,701,940	44
2040	42,986,334	1.47%	604,848	-20,000	25.9	2.56	81	43.8%	18,847,624	0.47%	9,210,337,004	44
2045	45,791,086	1.27%	560,950	-20,000	27.6	2.36	87	45.7%	20,938,790	0.48%	9,504,209,572	42
2050	48,304,040	1.07%	502,591	-20,000	29.3	2.19	91	47.6%	22,976,349	0.49%	9,771,822,753	43

Source: **Worldometers** www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 16 Population of Turkey (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	81,916,871	1.45%	1,171,851	305,000	30.2	2.10	106	71.0%	59,060,906	1.07%	7,632,819,325	19
2017	80,745,020	1.55%	1,232,594	305,000	30.2	2.10	105	72.0%	58,172,652	1.07%	7,550,262,101	19
2016	79,512,426	1.59%	1,240,954	305,000	30.2	2.10	103	72.0%	57,251,665	1.06%	7,466,964,280	18
2015	78,271,472	1.59%	1,188,912	325,434	29.9	2.12	102	71.9%	56,288,353	1.06%	7,383,008,820	18
2010	72,326,914	1.27%	884,702	-10,000	28.3	2.20	94	70.5%	51,011,925	1.04%	6,958,169,159	18
2005	67,903,406	1.43%	932,657	-7,999	26.6	2.37	88	67.6%	45,918,585	1.04%	6,542,159,383	18
2000	63,240,121	1.58%	950,748	-20,000	24.9	2.65	82	64.7%	40,899,833	1.03%	6,145,006,989	18
1995	58,486,381	1.64%	912,936	-24,000	23.5	2.90	76	62.2%	36,355,820	1.02%	5,751,474,416	18
1990	53,921,699	1.88%	957,563	-20,000	22.1	3.39	70	59.3%	31,966,194	1.01%	5,330,943,460	21
1985	49,133,883	2.24%	1,031,592	-13,999	21.0	4.11	64	52.5%	25,793,140	1.01%	4,873,781,796	21
1980	43,975,921	2.29%	939,742	-51,999	20.0	4.69	57	43.7%	19,222,062	0.99%	4,458,411,534	21
1975	39,277,211	2.41%	880,189	-48,000	19.6	5.39	51	41.5%	16,295,737	0.96%	4,079,087,198	20
1970	34,876,267	2.40%	780,660	-36,000	19.0	5.80	45	38.1%	13,294,704	0.94%	3,700,577,650	21
1965	30,972,965	2.43%	700,127	-3,800	19.8	6.69	40	34.3%	10,610,333	0.93%	3,339,592,688	20
1960	27,472,331	2.51%	640,349	-12,000	19.4	6.50	36	31.6%	8,683,368	0.91%	3,033,212,527	20
1955	24,270,585	2.54%	572,437	-3,800	19.8	6.69	32	28.5%	6,924,965	0.88%	2,772,242,535	20

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)
 Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Turkey Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	83,835,750	1.38%	1,112,856	305,000	31.6	2.02	109	72.5%	60,796,966	1.08%	7,795,482,309	17
2025	86,124,851	0.54%	457,820	-275,000	33.3	1.94	112	75.5%	65,010,516	1.05%	8,185,613,757	18
2030	88,416,609	0.53%	458,352	-190,000	35.0	1.88	115	77.9%	68,841,882	1.03%	8,551,198,644	18
2035	90,915,264	0.56%	499,731	-64,999	36.8	1.83	118	79.4%	72,180,630	1.02%	8,892,701,940	18
2040	92,980,818	0.45%	413,111	-60,000	38.6	1.79	121	80.6%	74,977,077	1.01%	9,210,337,004	18
2045	94,561,424	0.34%	316,121	-60,000	40.3	1.77	123	81.8%	77,322,236	0.99%	9,504,209,572	18
2050	95,626,879	0.22%	213,091	-60,000	41.8	1.75	124	82.8%	79,188,556	0.98%	9,771,822,753	19

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 17 Population of Azerbaijan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	9,923,914	0.98%	96,325	0	30.7	2.09	120	54.5%	5,480,441	0.13%	7,632,819,325	90
2017	9,827,589	1.05%	102,213	0	30.7	2.09	119	55.0%	5,404,933	0.13%	7,550,262,101	90
2016	9,725,376	1.12%	107,892	0	30.7	2.09	118	54.8%	5,328,156	0.13%	7,466,964,280	91
2015	9,617,484	1.26%	117,005	0	30.3	2.10	116	54.6%	5,250,367	0.13%	7,383,008,820	91
2010	9,032,457	1.13%	98,770	10,716	28.7	1.83	109	53.8%	4,856,675	0.13%	6,958,169,159	91
2005	8,538,606	1.00%	83,173	7,305	27.1	1.90	103	52.5%	4,486,271	0.13%	6,542,159,383	90
2000	8,122,741	0.88%	69,463	-22,370	25.6	2.25	98	51.4%	4,171,405	0.13%	6,145,006,989	89
1995	7,775,426	1.43%	106,531	-23,023	24.6	2.90	94	52.2%	4,056,830	0.14%	5,751,474,416	88
1990	7,242,770	1.67%	115,263	-32,314	24.1	3.20	88	53.6%	3,878,793	0.14%	5,330,943,460	86
1985	6,666,455	1.62%	103,143	-20,314	22.8	3.30	81	53.6%	3,570,493	0.14%	4,873,781,796	85
1980	6,150,738	1.63%	95,320	-10,093	20.9	3.80	74	52.9%	3,253,139	0.14%	4,458,411,534	84
1975	5,674,137	1.84%	98,822	-10,093	19.1	4.60	69	52.1%	2,954,913	0.14%	4,079,087,198	81
1970	5,180,025	2.44%	117,483	-8,000	18.2	5.40	63	50.0%	2,589,491	0.14%	3,700,577,650	80
1965	4,592,610	3.35%	139,443	0	22.1	5.20	56	51.0%	2,343,196	0.14%	3,339,592,688	88
1960	3,895,396	3.19%	113,202	0	22.0	5.60	47	52.7%	2,052,755	0.13%	3,033,212,527	85
1955	3,329,387	2.60%	80,293	0	22.1	5.20	40	50.0%	1,664,720	0.12%	2,772,242,535	88

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Azerbaijan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	10,099,743	0.98%	96,452	0	32.4	2.04	122	55.7%	5,626,766	0.13%	7,795,482,309	91
2025	10,442,074	0.67%	68,466	0	34.6	1.98	126	57.1%	5,961,261	0.13%	8,185,613,757	90
2030	10,680,202	0.45%	47,626	0	36.7	1.94	129	58.6%	6,259,496	0.12%	8,551,198,644	92
2035	10,860,905	0.34%	36,141	0	38.3	1.90	131	60.2%	6,537,855	0.12%	8,892,701,940	93
2040	10,988,920	0.23%	25,603	0	39.2	1.87	133	61.8%	6,788,584	0.12%	9,210,337,004	95
2045	11,049,380	0.11%	12,092	0	39.5	1.85	134	63.3%	6,991,273	0.12%	9,504,209,572	95
2050	11,039,198	-0.02%	-2,036	0	40.0	1.83	134	64.6%	7,136,014	0.11%	9,771,822,753	95

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 18 Population of Uzbekistan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	32,364,996	1.42%	454,355	-8,863	26.7	2.35	76	34.5%	11,334,708	0.42%	7,632,819,325	44
2017	31,910,641	1.48%	463,846	-8,863	26.7	2.35	75	34.9%	11,152,328	0.42%	7,550,262,101	44
2016	31,446,795	1.52%	470,774	-8,863	26.7	2.35	74	34.9%	10,975,466	0.42%	7,466,964,280	44
2015	30,976,021	1.60%	473,945	-13,294	26.3	2.38	73	34.9%	10,804,131	0.42%	7,383,008,820	44
2010	28,606,294	1.53%	418,822	-28,026	24.5	2.49	67	35.1%	10,049,933	0.41%	6,958,169,159	43
2005	26,512,184	1.30%	332,653	-48,459	22.8	2.51	62	36.0%	9,551,947	0.41%	6,542,159,383	42
2000	24,848,920	1.68%	397,131	-48,527	21.0	3.10	58	37.4%	9,293,082	0.40%	6,145,006,989	39
1995	22,863,264	2.24%	480,160	-64,555	19.8	3.95	54	38.6%	8,822,242	0.40%	5,751,474,416	40
1990	20,462,463	2.47%	470,833	-69,284	19.6	4.40	48	40.4%	8,257,421	0.38%	5,330,943,460	39
1985	18,108,300	2.58%	433,711	-37,034	19.6	4.80	43	41.0%	7,424,049	0.37%	4,873,781,796	41
1980	15,939,744	2.79%	409,421	14,416	18.9	5.46	37	41.0%	6,536,104	0.36%	4,458,411,534	41
1975	13,892,638	2.78%	356,522	14,133	18.0	6.16	33	39.9%	5,464,693	0.34%	4,079,087,198	41
1970	12,110,028	3.61%	393,258	88,856	17.5	6.40	28	36.3%	4,395,778	0.33%	3,700,577,650	44
1965	10,143,740	3.48%	318,849	38,122	23.6	5.30	24	35.6%	3,611,311	0.30%	3,339,592,688	53
1960	8,549,493	3.22%	250,439	19,804	22.2	5.90	20	34.0%	2,908,020	0.28%	3,033,212,527	50
1955	7,297,296	3.10%	206,648	38,122	23.6	5.30	17	31.4%	2,292,160	0.26%	2,772,242,535	53

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Uzbekistan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	33,235,825	1.42%	451,961	-8,863	28.2	2.24	78	35.3%	11,716,797	0.43%	7,795,482,309	43
2025	35,146,617	1.12%	382,158	-8,863	30.2	2.13	83	36.3%	12,770,986	0.43%	8,185,613,757	44
2030	36,712,267	0.88%	313,130	-8,863	31.9	2.04	86	38.0%	13,963,798	0.43%	8,551,198,644	48
2035	38,059,262	0.72%	269,399	-8,863	33.2	1.97	89	40.1%	15,259,675	0.43%	8,892,701,940	50
2040	39,246,465	0.62%	237,441	-8,863	34.3	1.90	92	42.1%	16,530,597	0.43%	9,210,337,004	51
2045	40,238,337	0.50%	198,374	-8,863	35.7	1.86	95	44.1%	17,741,084	0.42%	9,504,209,572	51
2050	40,950,366	0.35%	142,406	-8,863	37.2	1.83	96	46.0%	18,842,195	0.42%	9,771,822,753	55

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 19 Population of Kazakhstan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	18,403,860	1.10%	199,361	0	29.6	2.67	7	49.4%	9,182,798	0.24%	7,632,819,325	63
2017	18,204,499	1.21%	216,763	0	29.6	2.67	7	50.0%	9,096,503	0.24%	7,550,262,101	64
2016	17,987,736	1.34%	238,088	0	29.6	2.67	7	50.1%	9,012,067	0.24%	7,466,964,280	64
2015	17,749,648	1.60%	270,134	31,961	29.3	2.70	7	50.3%	8,929,685	0.24%	7,383,008,820	63
2010	16,398,976	1.08%	171,504	-7,039	28.9	2.54	6	52.2%	8,554,667	0.24%	6,958,169,159	63
2005	15,541,457	0.63%	96,819	8,906	28.6	2.01	6	53.0%	8,242,917	0.24%	6,542,159,383	62
2000	15,057,363	-1.25%	-195,519	-264,997	27.8	2.00	6	53.9%	8,122,825	0.25%	6,145,006,989	62
1995	16,034,956	-0.62%	-101,060	-282,349	27.1	2.55	6	54.2%	8,695,585	0.28%	5,751,474,416	53
1990	16,540,258	0.93%	150,164	-131,218	26.0	3.03	6	55.0%	9,099,287	0.31%	5,330,943,460	50
1985	15,789,437	1.16%	176,710	-85,959	24.6	3.04	6	54.6%	8,627,264	0.32%	4,873,781,796	46
1980	14,905,889	1.07%	155,164	-82,413	23.5	3.23	6	52.7%	7,860,791	0.33%	4,458,411,534	44
1975	14,130,071	1.51%	204,015	-25,620	22.3	3.61	5	51.2%	7,231,137	0.35%	4,079,087,198	40
1970	13,109,996	1.94%	240,199	34,669	21.8	3.67	5	48.9%	6,408,761	0.35%	3,700,577,650	40
1965	11,909,003	3.56%	382,601	113,153	23.3	4.41	4	45.8%	5,452,230	0.36%	3,339,592,688	50
1960	9,996,000	4.58%	400,800	195,987	22.9	4.56	4	43.0%	4,293,505	0.33%	3,033,212,527	44
1955	7,991,998	3.58%	257,801	113,153	23.3	4.41	3	38.9%	3,106,547	0.29%	2,772,242,535	50

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Kazakhstan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	18,777,139	1.13%	205,498	0	30.6	2.57	7	49.8%	9,360,240	0.24%	7,795,482,309	64
2025	19,610,258	0.87%	166,624	0	31.7	2.46	7	50.1%	9,831,707	0.24%	8,185,613,757	64
2030	20,301,322	0.70%	138,213	0	32.0	2.36	8	51.0%	10,356,786	0.24%	8,551,198,644	69
2035	20,950,360	0.63%	129,808	0	31.6	2.28	8	52.5%	10,990,175	0.24%	8,892,701,940	69
2040	21,621,166	0.63%	134,161	0	32.1	2.20	8	54.1%	11,691,455	0.23%	9,210,337,004	69
2045	22,309,977	0.63%	137,762	0	33.2	2.14	8	55.5%	12,388,600	0.23%	9,504,209,572	71
2050	22,959,432	0.58%	129,891	0	34.6	2.09	9	56.8%	13,034,401	0.23%	9,771,822,753	72

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 20 Population of Kyrgyzstan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	6,132,932	1.45%	87,815	-20,000	25.5	3.07	32	34.6%	2,164,778	0.08%	7,632,819,325	111
2017	6,045,117	1.50%	89,383	-20,000	25.5	3.07	32	35.1%	2,120,072	0.08%	7,550,262,101	112
2016	5,955,734	1.54%	90,333	-20,000	25.5	3.07	31	34.9%	2,077,592	0.08%	7,466,964,280	112
2015	5,865,401	1.58%	88,613	-27,580	25.3	3.12	31	34.7%	2,037,999	0.08%	7,383,008,820	111
2010	5,422,337	1.33%	69,391	-15,321	24.0	2.78	28	34.7%	1,883,132	0.08%	6,958,169,159	112
2005	5,075,380	0.62%	30,932	-34,582	23.8	2.50	26	35.1%	1,779,463	0.08%	6,542,159,383	113
2000	4,920,718	1.51%	70,926	-5,454	22.5	2.96	26	35.5%	1,748,963	0.08%	6,145,006,989	112
1995	4,566,087	0.87%	38,639	-55,250	21.6	3.64	24	36.6%	1,669,217	0.08%	5,751,474,416	113
1990	4,372,890	1.83%	75,957	-25,377	21.8	4.06	23	38.0%	1,660,123	0.08%	5,330,943,460	109
1985	3,993,106	2.03%	76,425	-10,832	21.7	4.20	21	38.6%	1,540,243	0.08%	4,873,781,796	110
1980	3,610,981	1.87%	63,981	-9,168	20.9	4.59	19	38.8%	1,401,188	0.08%	4,458,411,534	110
1975	3,291,077	2.08%	64,243	-2,413	19.6	5.12	17	38.3%	1,259,765	0.08%	4,079,087,198	109
1970	2,969,864	2.94%	80,081	20,837	19.4	5.21	15	37.4%	1,110,669	0.08%	3,700,577,650	107
1965	2,569,458	3.44%	79,873	3,505	25.3	4.36	13	35.9%	922,630	0.08%	3,339,592,688	114
1960	2,170,093	2.65%	53,207	5,641	24.0	5.20	11	34.2%	742,572	0.07%	3,033,212,527	113
1955	1,904,060	1.82%	32,811	3,505	25.3	4.36	10	30.6%	581,910	0.07%	2,772,242,535	114

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Kyrgyzstan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	6,301,718	1.45%	87,263	-20,000	26.3	2.91	33	35.8%	2,257,406	0.08%	7,795,482,309	111
2025	6,675,072	1.16%	74,671	-20,000	27.2	2.74	35	37.4%	2,497,199	0.08%	8,185,613,757	110
2030	6,997,284	0.95%	64,442	-20,000	27.7	2.61	36	39.4%	2,753,717	0.08%	8,551,198,644	110
2035	7,300,284	0.85%	60,600	-20,000	28.3	2.50	38	41.7%	3,042,268	0.08%	8,892,701,940	112
2040	7,596,178	0.80%	59,179	-20,000	29.4	2.40	40	44.3%	3,365,003	0.08%	9,210,337,004	112
2045	7,872,543	0.72%	55,273	-20,000	31.0	2.32	41	47.1%	3,708,610	0.08%	9,504,209,572	113
2050	8,112,653	0.60%	48,022	-20,000	32.5	2.24	42	49.9%	4,051,740	0.08%	9,771,822,753	113

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 21 Population of Turkmenistan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	5,851,466	1.62%	93,391	-5,000	25.9	2.96	12	47.7%	2,846,311	0.08%	7,632,819,325	113
2017	5,758,075	1.69%	95,531	-5,000	25.9	2.96	12	48.5%	2,793,433	0.08%	7,550,262,101	113
2016	5,662,544	1.75%	97,260	-5,000	25.9	2.96	12	48.4%	2,740,864	0.08%	7,466,964,280	114
2015	5,565,284	1.81%	95,615	-10,000	25.6	3.00	12	48.3%	2,688,708	0.08%	7,383,008,820	114
2010	5,087,210	1.36%	66,514	-12,543	24.4	2.65	11	48.0%	2,440,433	0.07%	6,958,169,159	115
2005	4,754,641	1.03%	47,702	-25,177	23.0	2.76	10	47.0%	2,233,759	0.07%	6,542,159,383	114
2000	4,516,131	1.42%	61,658	-12,935	21.7	3.03	10	45.8%	2,066,754	0.07%	6,145,006,989	115
1995	4,207,840	2.69%	104,775	8,727	20.1	4.03	9	44.6%	1,875,970	0.07%	5,751,474,416	118
1990	3,683,966	2.58%	87,990	-7,940	19.6	4.55	8	44.9%	1,653,346	0.07%	5,330,943,460	119
1985	3,244,018	2.43%	73,442	-7,159	19.4	4.79	7	45.8%	1,484,810	0.07%	4,873,781,796	123
1980	2,876,808	2.64%	70,289	-1,014	18.7	5.60	6	46.8%	1,346,900	0.06%	4,458,411,534	123
1975	2,525,361	2.84%	66,038	5,069	18.0	6.19	5	47.5%	1,198,448	0.06%	4,079,087,198	124
1970	2,195,173	3.01%	60,515	5,629	17.7	6.56	5	47.6%	1,045,657	0.06%	3,700,577,650	124
1965	1,892,599	3.37%	57,868	1,745	23.0	5.30	4	47.1%	890,918	0.06%	3,339,592,688	130
1960	1,603,258	3.28%	47,725	6,004	21.7	6.20	3	46.1%	739,573	0.05%	3,033,212,527	127
1955	1,364,634	2.42%	30,728	1,745	23.0	5.30	3	45.4%	619,277	0.05%	2,772,242,535	130

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Turkmenistan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	6,031,195	1.62%	93,182	-5,000	26.9	2.79	13	49.0%	2,952,721	0.08%	7,795,482,309	112
2025	6,430,544	1.29%	79,870	-5,000	28.0	2.61	14	50.0%	3,217,956	0.08%	8,185,613,757	113
2030	6,767,418	1.03%	67,375	-5,000	28.8	2.47	14	51.3%	3,473,226	0.08%	8,551,198,644	112
2035	7,073,504	0.89%	61,217	-5,000	29.6	2.35	15	52.5%	3,710,479	0.08%	8,892,701,940	114
2040	7,371,176	0.83%	59,534	-5,000	30.3	2.25	16	53.3%	3,929,549	0.08%	9,210,337,004	116
2045	7,650,906	0.75%	55,946	-5,000	31.8	2.17	16	54.0%	4,128,851	0.08%	9,504,209,572	116
2050	7,887,617	0.61%	47,342	-5,000	33.1	2.09	17	54.6%	4,303,165	0.08%	9,771,822,753	114

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 22 Population of Tajikistan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	9,107,211	2.08%	185,868	-20,000	22.6	3.45	65	26.7%	2,501,704	0.12%	7,632,819,325	96
2017	8,921,343	2.13%	186,392	-20,000	22.6	3.45	64	27.3%	2,434,616	0.12%	7,550,262,101	96
2016	8,734,951	2.18%	186,300	-20,000	22.6	3.45	62	27.1%	2,369,397	0.12%	7,466,964,280	97
2015	8,548,651	2.27%	181,404	-20,000	22.4	3.50	61	27.0%	2,306,057	0.12%	7,383,008,820	98
2010	7,641,630	2.20%	157,491	-14,649	21.3	3.50	55	26.5%	2,022,482	0.11%	6,958,169,159	98
2005	6,854,176	1.97%	127,594	-16,498	19.8	3.60	49	26.2%	1,798,951	0.10%	6,542,159,383	98
2000	6,216,205	1.52%	90,299	-58,959	18.3	4.29	44	26.4%	1,638,449	0.10%	6,145,006,989	99
1995	5,764,712	1.76%	96,197	-57,853	17.8	4.88	41	29.0%	1,670,328	0.10%	5,751,474,416	97
1990	5,283,728	3.09%	149,188	-13,607	18.1	5.50	38	31.7%	1,677,012	0.10%	5,330,943,460	99
1985	4,537,789	3.05%	126,475	-7,640	18.4	5.60	32	33.3%	1,509,112	0.09%	4,873,781,796	103
1980	3,905,413	2.87%	102,896	-3,405	18.2	5.90	28	34.4%	1,343,335	0.09%	4,458,411,534	106
1975	3,390,935	2.96%	92,171	-2,441	17.6	6.83	24	35.8%	1,212,783	0.08%	4,079,087,198	106
1970	2,930,079	3.33%	88,425	5,177	17.1	7.00	21	36.7%	1,076,636	0.08%	3,700,577,650	109
1965	2,487,953	3.58%	80,183	7,153	22.4	5.40	18	35.2%	875,154	0.07%	3,339,592,688	117
1960	2,087,038	3.07%	58,525	-3,823	21.6	6.20	15	32.8%	684,603	0.07%	3,033,212,527	117
1955	1,794,414	3.22%	52,583	7,153	22.4	5.40	13	30.9%	554,382	0.06%	2,772,242,535	117

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Tajikistan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	9,475,246	2.08%	185,319	-20,000	23.3	3.28	68	27.9%	2,641,682	0.12%	7,795,482,309	95
2025	10,360,358	1.80%	177,022	-20,000	24.1	3.09	74	29.2%	3,027,138	0.13%	8,185,613,757	93
2030	11,194,411	1.56%	166,811	-20,000	24.8	2.93	80	31.0%	3,472,802	0.13%	8,551,198,644	86
2035	12,022,921	1.44%	165,702	-20,000	26.0	2.79	86	33.4%	4,013,805	0.14%	8,892,701,940	85
2040	12,876,073	1.38%	170,630	-20,000	27.3	2.66	92	36.3%	4,671,446	0.14%	9,210,337,004	83
2045	13,727,805	1.29%	170,346	-20,000	28.6	2.55	98	39.4%	5,406,485	0.14%	9,504,209,572	83
2050	14,521,291	1.13%	158,697	-20,000	29.9	2.45	104	42.6%	6,185,202	0.15%	9,771,822,753	82

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 23 Population of Egypt (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	99,375,741	1.87%	1,822,590	-55,000	24.8	3.33	100	38.1%	38,491,949	1.30%	7,632,819,325	14
2017	97,553,151	1.95%	1,864,470	-55,000	24.8	3.33	98	38.8%	37,826,341	1.29%	7,550,262,101	14
2016	95,688,681	2.04%	1,910,509	-55,000	24.8	3.33	96	38.9%	37,175,090	1.28%	7,466,964,280	14
2015	93,778,172	2.20%	1,934,113	-55,005	24.7	3.38	94	39.0%	36,537,834	1.27%	7,383,008,820	14
2010	84,107,606	1.84%	1,465,891	-56,715	23.9	2.98	84	39.9%	33,587,708	1.21%	6,958,169,159	15
2005	76,778,149	1.89%	1,374,432	-14,893	22.6	3.15	77	40.2%	30,883,800	1.17%	6,542,159,383	15
2000	69,905,988	1.87%	1,238,320	-42,180	21.2	3.41	70	40.5%	28,304,150	1.14%	6,145,006,989	15
1995	63,714,386	2.10%	1,260,434	-92,081	20.1	4.12	64	41.1%	26,188,469	1.11%	5,751,474,416	15
1990	57,412,215	2.72%	1,441,446	-42,437	19.6	5.15	58	42.7%	24,493,933	1.08%	5,330,943,460	15
1985	50,204,985	2.63%	1,221,169	-77,956	19.5	5.49	50	44.1%	22,121,201	1.03%	4,873,781,796	20
1980	44,099,142	2.39%	982,288	-112,714	19.4	5.70	44	44.7%	19,706,161	0.99%	4,458,411,534	20
1975	39,187,702	2.26%	828,286	-109,359	19.2	6.00	39	44.6%	17,471,660	0.96%	4,079,087,198	21
1970	35,046,273	2.57%	834,062	-47,940	19.0	6.45	35	43.0%	15,073,608	0.95%	3,700,577,650	20
1965	30,875,964	2.72%	775,886	-10,020	20.7	6.75	31	41.2%	12,732,784	0.92%	3,339,592,688	22
1960	26,996,533	2.79%	694,630	-10,020	19.9	6.75	27	39.3%	10,600,966	0.89%	3,033,212,527	22
1955	23,523,384	2.58%	562,011	-10,020	20.7	6.75	24	36.1%	8,495,623	0.85%	2,772,242,535	22

Source: **Worldometers** (www.Worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Egypt Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	102,941,484	1.88%	1,832,662	-55,000	25.3	3.15	103	38.7 %	39,869,482	1.32%	7,795,482,309	14
2025	111,470,930	1.60%	1,705,889	-55,000	25.9	2.96	112	39.1%	43,609,708	1.36%	8,185,613,757	14
2030	119,745,677	1.44%	1,654,949	-45,001	26.6	2.80	120	40.0%	47,863,592	1.40%	8,551,198,644	15
2035	128,264,287	1.38%	1,703,722	-45,001	27.4	2.67	129	41.1%	52,747,355	1.44%	8,892,701,940	14
2040	137,065,513	1.34%	1,760,245	-45,001	28.5	2.56	138	42.4%	58,122,876	1.49%	9,210,337,004	13
2045	145,575,547	1.21%	1,702,007	-45,001	29.9	2.45	146	43.7%	63,549,623	1.53%	9,504,209,572	13
2050	153,433,492	1.06%	1,571,589	-45,001	31.2	2.36	154	44.9%	68,863,540	1.57%	9,771,822,753	12

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 24 Population of Sudan (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	41,511,526	2.41%	978,196	-50,000	19.0	4.69	24	34.2%	14,636,770	0.54%	7,632,819,325	35
2017	40,533,330	2.41%	954,502	-50,000	19.0	4.69	23	35.0%	14,195,253	0.54%	7,550,262,101	35
2016	39,578,828	2.41%	931,025	-50,000	19.0	4.69	22	34.8%	13,779,071	0.53%	7,466,964,280	35
2015	38,647,803	2.36%	852,368	-117,877	18.9	4.75	22	34.6%	13,391,448	0.52%	7,383,008,820	35
2010	34,385,963	2.15%	694,810	-215,629	18.3	5.00	19	34.3%	11,793,687	0.49%	6,958,169,159	35
2005	30,911,914	2.55%	732,276	-109,201	18.1	5.30	18	33.5%	10,347,426	0.47%	6,542,159,383	36
2000	27,250,335	2.49%	629,510	-126,600	17.9	5.65	15	33.1%	9,010,852	0.44%	6,145,006,989	37
1995	24,102,986	3.65%	791,079	130,697	17.7	6.00	14	32.8%	7,906,344	0.42%	5,751,474,416	37
1990	20,147,590	3.20%	587,481	30,000	17.0	6.30	11	28.4%	5,724,505	0.38%	5,330,943,460	42
1985	17,210,187	3.48%	540,544	44,000	16.6	6.63	10	22.8%	3,921,632	0.35%	4,873,781,796	43
1980	14,507,468	3.62%	472,667	36,000	16.4	6.92	8	19.8%	2,877,639	0.33%	4,458,411,534	47
1975	12,144,135	3.39%	372,487	4,000	16.5	6.90	7	18.8%	2,287,491	0.30%	4,079,087,198	50
1970	10,281,700	3.23%	302,321	0	16.8	6.86	6	16.4%	1,690,716	0.28%	3,700,577,650	51
1965	8,770,097	3.06%	245,121	0	17.8	6.65	5	13.3%	1,168,589	0.26%	3,339,592,688	62
1960	7,544,491	2.87%	199,039	0	17.5	6.65	4	10.7%	808,934	0.25%	3,033,212,527	59
1955	6,549,298	2.70%	163,102	0	17.8	6.65	4	8.6%	561,607	0.24%	2,772,242,535	62

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Sudan Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	43,541,203	2.41%	978,680	-50,000	19.7	4.43	25	35.8%	15,575,156	0.56%	7,795,482,309	34
2025	48,999,711	2.39%	1,091,702	-10,000	20.6	4.15	28	37.2%	18,220,092	0.60%	8,185,613,757	31
2030	54,842,478	2.28%	1,168,553	-10,000	21.6	3.89	31	39.0%	21,392,713	0.64%	8,551,198,644	29
2035	60,996,110	2.15%	1,230,726	-10,000	22.5	3.65	35	41.2%	25,119,558	0.69%	8,892,701,940	27
2040	67,357,464	2.00%	1,272,271	-10,000	23.3	3.45	38	43.4%	29,237,628	0.73%	9,210,337,004	27
2045	73,834,917	1.85%	1,295,491	-10,000	24.2	3.27	42	45.6%	33,668,595	0.78%	9,504,209,572	25
2050	80,385,607	1.71%	1,310,138	-10,000	25.1	3.11	46	47.8%	38,387,533	0.82%	9,771,822,753	23

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 25 Population of Tunisia (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	11,659,174	1.10%	127,047	-4,000	31.4	2.23	75	66.1%	7,809,656	0.15%	7,632,819,325	78
2017	11,532,127	1.13%	128,879	-4,000	31.4	2.23	74	66.9%	7,710,512	0.15%	7,550,262,101	78
2016	11,403,248	1.15%	129,587	-4,000	31.4	2.23	73	66.7%	7,610,517	0.15%	7,466,964,280	79
2015	11,273,661	1.16%	126,746	-13,193	31.1	2.25	73	66.6%	7,509,909	0.15%	7,383,008,820	80
2010	10,639,931	1.04%	107,490	-6,588	29.2	2.02	68	65.9%	7,009,981	0.15%	6,958,169,159	80
2005	10,102,482	0.82%	80,657	-27,809	27.2	2.04	65	64.8%	6,543,194	0.15%	6,542,159,383	79
2000	9,699,197	1.25%	117,044	-7,361	25.1	2.34	62	62.5%	6,059,507	0.16%	6,145,006,989	80
1995	9,113,975	2.05%	176,236	28,068	23.1	2.98	59	60.6%	5,522,032	0.16%	5,751,474,416	80
1990	8,232,797	2.37%	182,184	9,800	21.3	4.00	53	57.3%	4,714,067	0.15%	5,330,943,460	80
1985	7,321,876	2.83%	190,742	17,116	19.9	4.82	47	52.9%	3,870,330	0.15%	4,873,781,796	80
1980	6,368,167	2.41%	143,138	-14,414	18.6	5.65	41	50.1%	3,189,934	0.14%	4,458,411,534	80
1975	5,652,476	2.24%	118,416	-19,413	17.8	6.39	36	46.8%	2,646,264	0.14%	4,079,087,198	82
1970	5,060,397	2.17%	103,012	-19,305	17.0	6.92	33	42.8%	2,166,499	0.14%	3,700,577,650	82
1965	4,545,339	1.71%	73,815	-3,733	19.4	6.65	29	38.8%	1,762,879	0.14%	3,339,592,688	79
1960	4,176,266	1.15%	46,548	-38,484	18.5	6.85	27	35.2%	1,468,655	0.14%	3,033,212,527	81
1955	3,943,528	1.81%	67,644	-3,733	19.4	6.65	25	31.2%	1,229,428	0.14%	2,772,242,535	79

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Tunisia Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	11,903,136	1.09%	125,895	-4,000	32.7	2.15	77	67.2%	8,004,648	0.15%	7,795,482,309	80
2025	12,431,567	0.87%	105,686	-4,000	34.5	2.06	80	68.1%	8,463,860	0.15%	8,185,613,757	80
2030	12,841,615	0.65%	82,010	-4,000	36.2	2.00	83	69.1%	8,868,960	0.15%	8,551,198,644	81
2035	13,161,033	0.49%	63,884	-4,000	37.6	1.94	85	70.1%	9,226,380	0.15%	8,892,701,940	81
2040	13,434,541	0.41%	54,702	-4,000	38.5	1.91	86	71.1%	9,555,323	0.15%	9,210,337,004	82
2045	13,681,104	0.36%	49,313	-4,000	39.2	1.88	88	72.0%	9,855,470	0.14%	9,504,209,572	84
2050	13,883,996	0.29%	40,578	-4,000	39.9	1.86	89	72.8%	10,108,450	0.14%	9,771,822,753	85

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 26 Population of Libya (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	6,470,956	1.51%	96,340	-1,999	27.6	2.36	4	79.1%	5,209,809	0.08%	7,632,819,325	108
2017	6,374,616	1.29%	81,363	-1,999	27.6	2.36	4	80.3%	5,119,943	0.08%	7,550,262,101	109
2016	6,293,253	0.94%	58,298	-1,999	27.6	2.36	4	80.0%	5,036,241	0.08%	7,466,964,280	109
2015	6,234,955	0.21%	13,163	-86,681	27.2	2.40	4	79.6%	4,962,312	0.08%	7,383,008,820	109
2010	6,169,140	1.27%	75,290	-23,711	25.8	2.43	4	76.0%	4,690,054	0.09%	6,958,169,159	108
2005	5,792,688	1.58%	87,387	-4,114	24.0	2.64	3	74.3%	4,302,128	0.09%	6,542,159,383	104
2000	5,355,751	1.59%	81,391	-11,474	22.1	3.20	3	73.8%	3,951,824	0.09%	6,145,006,989	104
1995	4,948,798	2.21%	102,427	793	20.2	4.22	3	72.9%	3,607,903	0.09%	5,751,474,416	106
1990	4,436,661	2.75%	112,576	1,098	18.5	5.71	3	72.7%	3,225,662	0.08%	5,330,943,460	108
1985	3,873,781	3.77%	130,863	22,676	17.4	6.68	2	72.8%	2,820,945	0.08%	4,873,781,796	111
1980	3,219,466	4.01%	114,865	11,507	16.1	7.67	2	67.0%	2,157,657	0.07%	4,458,411,534	117
1975	2,645,139	4.39%	102,323	11,733	16.1	8.10	2	60.1%	1,589,712	0.06%	4,079,087,198	122
1970	2,133,526	4.24%	80,044	9,600	17.0	7.99	1	48.3%	1,030,990	0.06%	3,700,577,650	126
1965	1,733,306	3.66%	56,978	0	19.8	7.14	1	33.2%	576,245	0.05%	3,339,592,688	133
1960	1,448,417	3.07%	40,612	9,204	19.3	7.20	1	26.9%	390,294	0.05%	3,033,212,527	132
1955	1,245,358	2.06%	24,169	0	19.8	7.14	1	22.9%	284,963	0.04%	2,772,242,535	133

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Libya Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	6,662,173	1.33%	85,444	-1,999-1,999	29.0	2.21	4	80.9%	5,387,304	0.09%	7,795,482,309	108
2025	7,031,832	1.09%	73,932	-1,999-1,999	30.8	2.06	4	82.0%	5,768,972	0.09%	8,185,613,757	107
2030	7,342,346	0.87%	62,103	-1,999-1,999	32.5	1.94	4	83.1%	6,103,346	0.09%	8,551,198,644	107
2035	7,603,743	0.70%	52,279	-1,999-1,999	34.2	1.86	4	84.3%	6,406,883	0.09%	8,892,701,940	108
2040	7,825,251	0.58%	44,302	-1,999-1,999	35.8	1.81	4	85.5%	6,689,452	0.08%	9,210,337,004	111
2045	8,003,680	0.45%	35,686	-1,999-1,999	37.4	1.78	5	86.8%	6,944,658	0.08%	9,504,209,572	112
2050	8,123,669	0.30%	23,998	-1,999-1,999	38.9	1.76	5	88.1%	7,155,060	0.08%	9,771,822,753	112

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 27 Population of Algeria (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	42,008,054	1.67%	689,912	-10,000	27.8	2.90	18	71.8%	30,852,336	0.55%	7,632,819,325	34
2017	41,318,142	1.75%	712,090	-10,000	27.8	2.90	17	73.0%	30,165,137	0.55%	7,550,262,101	34
2016	40,606,052	1.84%	734,524	-10,000	27.8	2.90	17	72.6%	29,460,354	0.54%	7,466,964,280	34
2015	39,871,528	2.00%	750,778	-28,654	27.5	2.96	17	72.1%	28,738,799	0.54%	7,383,008,820	34
2010	36,117,637	1.64%	565,840	-71,468	26.0	2.72	15	69.3%	25,027,022	0.52%	6,958,169,159	34
2005	33,288,437	1.31%	420,955	-41,046	24.1	2.38	14	65.1%	21,677,180	0.51%	6,542,159,383	34
2000	31,183,660	1.53%	455,872	-32,883	21.7	2.89	13	60.9%	19,005,851	0.51%	6,145,006,989	34
1995	28,904,298	2.21%	598,386	-25,736	19.4	4.12	12	56.8%	16,415,906	0.50%	5,751,474,416	34
1990	25,912,367	2.80%	669,292	-18,660	18.0	5.30	11	52.7%	13,666,998	0.49%	5,330,943,460	33
1985	22,565,905	3.14%	645,638	-16,204	17.1	6.32	9	48.6%	10,959,445	0.46%	4,873,781,796	34
1980	19,337,715	2.97%	525,723	-44,967	16.7	7.18	8	43.9%	8,479,849	0.43%	4,458,411,534	35
1975	16,709,099	2.81%	431,813	-49,564	16.5	7.57	7	40.6%	6,788,940	0.41%	4,079,087,198	35
1970	14,550,034	2.88%	384,616	-24,267	16.4	7.65	6	39.9%	5,802,827	0.39%	3,700,577,650	36
1965	12,626,952	2.57%	300,413	-62,083	18.6	7.28	5	38.1%	4,807,377	0.38%	3,339,592,688	37
1960	11,124,888	2.51%	259,034	-38,371	17.9	7.38	5	30.9%	3,440,879	0.37%	3,033,212,527	37
1955	9,829,719	2.07%	191,494	-62,083	18.6	7.28	4	26.4%	2,593,228	0.35%	2,772,242,535	37

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Algeria Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	43,333,255	1.68%	692,345	-10,000	29.1	2.65	18	74.3%	32,176,230	0.56%	7,795,482,309	35
2025	46,307,643	1.34%	594,878	-10,000	30.6	2.44	19	75.9%	35,145,275	0.57%	8,185,613,757	34
2030	48,821,963	1.06%	502,864	-10,000	31.8	2.29	20	77.0%	37,569,253	0.57%	8,551,198,644	34
2035	51,070,401	0.90%	449,688	-10,000	32.7	2.18	21	77.5%	39,560,981	0.57%	8,892,701,940	34
2040	53,248,997	0.84%	435,719	-10,000	33.7	2.09	22	77.7%	41,396,189	0.58%	9,210,337,004	35
2045	55,411,769	0.80%	432,554	-10,000	35.1	2.03	23	77.9%	43,170,296	0.58%	9,504,209,572	35
2050	57,436,703	0.72%	404,987	-10,000	37.0	1.98	24	78.0%	44,786,570	0.59%	9,771,822,753	34

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 28 Population of Morocco (2018 and historical)

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2018	36,191,805	1.27%	452,225	-51,419	28.3	2.56	81	58.8%	21,691,011	0.47%	7,632,819,325	40
2017	35,739,580	1.31%	462,794	-51,419	28.3	2.56	80	59.6%	21,284,578	0.47%	7,550,262,101	39
2016	35,276,786	1.36%	473,464	-51,419	28.3	2.56	79	59.2%	20,868,301	0.47%	7,466,964,280	39
2015	34,803,322	1.44%	478,737	-61,422	27.9	2.60	78	58.7%	20,439,199	0.47%	7,383,008,820	39
2010	32,409,639	1.21%	377,714	-113,028	26.3	2.55	73	56.3%	18,252,530	0.47%	6,958,169,159	38
2005	30,521,070	1.13%	334,290	-130,964	24.4	2.68	68	54.4%	16,606,903	0.47%	6,542,159,383	37
2000	28,849,621	1.28%	354,878	-111,876	22.7	2.97	65	53.1%	15,312,537	0.47%	6,145,006,989	36
1995	27,075,232	1.71%	439,219	-93,325	21.1	3.70	61	51.2%	13,870,621	0.47%	5,751,474,416	36
1990	24,879,136	2.00%	468,352	-83,715	19.8	4.45	56	48.0%	11,940,483	0.47%	5,330,943,460	35
1985	22,537,376	2.40%	503,506	-64,132	18.7	5.40	50	44.3%	9,975,646	0.46%	4,873,781,796	35
1980	20,019,847	2.37%	443,230	-58,666	17.8	5.90	45	40.8%	8,159,039	0.45%	4,458,411,534	34
1975	17,803,698	2.16%	360,738	-99,535	16.8	6.40	40	37.5%	6,669,840	0.44%	4,079,087,198	34
1970	16,000,008	2.37%	354,193	-95,551	16.2	6.85	36	34.3%	5,487,485	0.43%	3,700,577,650	34
1965	14,229,044	2.91%	380,102	0	19.2	6.61	32	31.6%	4,490,092	0.43%	3,339,592,688	35
1960	12,328,532	3.26%	365,173	-2,600	18.1	6.90	28	29.4%	3,619,335	0.41%	3,033,212,527	34
1955	10,502,666	3.17%	303,335	0	19.2	6.61	24	27.7%	2,913,418	0.38%	2,772,242,535	35

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Morocco Population Forecast

Year	Population	Yearly % Change	Yearly Change	Migrants (net)	Median Age	Fertility Rate	Density (P/Km ²)	Urban Pop %	Urban Population	Share of World Pop	World Population	Global Rank
2020	37,070,718	1.27%	453,479	-51,419	29.6	2.42	83	60.7%	22,496,502	0.48%	7,795,482,309	40
2025	39,100,641	1.07%	405,985	-51,419	31.4	2.28	88	62.6%	24,472,884	0.48%	8,185,613,757	39
2030	40,873,592	0.89%	354,590	-51,419	33.0	2.17	92	64.2%	26,257,882	0.48%	8,551,198,644	40
2035	42,407,174	0.74%	306,716	-51,419	34.6	2.08	95	65.7%	27,856,239	0.48%	8,892,701,940	39
2040	43,713,705	0.61%	261,306	-51,419	36.0	2.00	98	67.0%	29,276,961	0.47%	9,210,337,004	42
2045	44,798,428	0.49%	216,945	-51,419	37.4	1.94	100	68.2%	30,567,707	0.47%	9,504,209,572	45
2050	45,659,886	0.38%	172,292	-51,419	38.9	1.89	102	69.5%	31,720,658	0.47%	9,771,822,753	44

Source: **Worldometers** (www.worldometers.info)

Elaboration of data by United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. (Medium-fertility variant).

Plate 29

	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN	IRAN	IRAQ	SYRIA	SAUDI ARABIA	TURKEY	EGYPT	SUDAN	ALGERIA	MOROCCO
	POPULATION										
2020	38,054,941	208,362,334	83,587,129	41,502,885	18,924,442	34,709,640	83,835,750	102,941,484	43,541,203	43,333,255	37,070,718
2025	42,388,400	226,767,952	86,729,781	47,199,653	23,410,906	37,290,305	86,124,851	111,470,930	48,999,711	46,307,643	39,100,641
2030	46,699,545	244,248,371	88,863,308	53,297,666	26,608,489	39,480,349	88,416,609	119,745,677	54,842,478	48,821,963	40,873,592
2035	50,907,550	261,093,438	90,478,779	59,820,984	28,885,224	41,317,419	90,915,264	128,264,287	60,996,110	51,070,401	42,407,174
2040	54,914,122	277,494,590	91,899,463	66,751,984	30,798,944	42,777,611	92,980,818	137,065,513	67,357,464	53,248,997	43,713,705
2045	58,614,315	293,003,264	93,045,086	74,007,050	32,524,870	44,026,516	94,561,424	145,575,547	73,834,917	55,411,769	44,798,428
2050	61,928,118	306,940,443	93,553,454	81,490,359	34,021,051	45,056,349	95,626,879	153,433,492	80,385,607	57,436,703	45,659,886
	YEARLY % CHANGE										
2020	2.44%	1.93%	1.04%	2.82%	0.20%	1.92%	1.38%	1.88%	2.41%	1.68%	1.27%
2025	2.18%	1.71%	0.74%	2.61%	4.35%	1.44%	0.54%	1.60%	2.39%	1.34%	1.07%
2030	1.96%	1.50%	0.49%	2.46%	2.59%	1.15%	0.53%	1.44%	2.28%	1.06%	0.89%
2035	1.74%	1.34%	0.36%	2.34%	1.66%	0.91%	0.56%	1.38%	2.15%	0.90%	0.74%
2040	1.53%	1.23%	0.31%	2.22%	1.29%	0.70%	0.45%	1.34%	2.00%	0.84%	0.61%
2045	1.31%	1.09%	0.25%	2.08%	1.10%	0.58%	0.34%	1.21%	1.85%	0.80%	0.49%
2050	1.11%	0.93%	0.11%	1.95%	0.90%	0.46%	0.22%	1.06%	1.71%	0.72%	0.38%

	AFGHANISTAN	PAKISTAN	IRAN	IRAQ	SYRIA	SAUDI ARABIA	TURKEY	EGYPT	SUDAN	ALGERIA	MOROCCO
MEDIAN AGE											
2020	18.6	23.5	32.4	20.0	21.7	31.9	31.6	25.3	19.7	29.1	29.6
2025	20.1	24.5	35.5	20.6	24.4	33.2	33.3	25.9	20.6	30.6	31.4
2030	21.9	25.6	38.4	21.4	26.5	34.7	35.0	26.6	21.6	31.8	33.0
2035	23.6	26.8	41.0	22.2	28.4	36.0	36.8	27.4	22.5	32.7	34.6
2040	25.2	28.2	42.9	23.1	30.3	37.2	38.6	28.5	23.3	33.7	36.0
2045	27.0	29.6	44.2	23.9	32.2	38.5	40.3	29.9	24.2	35.1	37.4
2050	28.9	30.9	45.2	24.7	34.1	39.6	41.8	31.2	25.1	37.0	38.9
FERTILITY RATE											
2020	4.41	3.38	1.62	4.27	2.84	2.48	2.02	3.15	4.43	2.65	2.42
2025	3.71	3.10	1.53	4.01	2.63	2.29	1.94	2.96	4.15	2.44	2.28
2030	3.19	2.88	1.50	3.79	2.45	2.14	1.88	2.80	3.89	2.29	2.17
2035	2.82	2.69	1.52	3.58	2.30	2.02	1.83	2.67	3.65	2.18	2.08
2040	2.56	2.54	1.55	3.40	2.17	1.92	1.79	2.56	3.45	2.09	2.00
2045	2.36	2.96	1.59	3.25	2.06	1.84	1.77	2.45	3.27	2.03	1.94
2050	2.20	2.30	1.62	3.11	1.97	1.78	1.75	2.36	3.11	1.98	1.89

World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Medium fertility variant, 2015 – 2100. POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/POP/F02, June 2017 - Copyright © 2017 by United Nations. All rights reserved. Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition.

Plate 30

	1960	%	1980	%	2000	%	2016	%	2040 ¹	% ²	% ³
Algeria	11,124,888	100	19,337,715	174	31,183,660	280	40,606,052	365	52,875,495	475	130
Bahrain	162,427	100	359,888	221	664,614	409	1,425,171	877	3,056,078	1,881	214
Djibouti	83,636	100	358,960	429	717,584	858	942,333	1,126	1,237,474	1,479	131
Egypt	26,996,533	100	44,099,142	163	69,905,988	259	95,688,681	354	130,980,537	485	137
Iran	21,906,903	100	38,668,220	176	66,131,854	302	80,277,428	366	97,448,734	445	121
Iraq	7,289,761	100	13,653,356	187	23,565,413	323	37,202,572	510	58,731,470	805	158
Israel	2,114,020	100	3,878,000	183	6,289,000	297	8,547,100	404	11,615,983	549	136
Jordan	932,257	100	2,374,422	255	5,103,130	547	9,455,802	1,014	17,521,049	1,879	185
Kuwait	269,618	100	1,372,318	509	2,050,741	760	4,052,584	1,503	8,008,538	2,970	198
Lebanon	1,804,926	100	2,605,293	144	3,235,366	179	6,006,668	333	11,151,771	618	185
Libya	1,448,417	100	3,219,466	222	5,355,751	370	6,293,253	434	7,394,861	511	117
Morocco	12,328,532	100	20,019,847	162	28,849,621	234	35,276,786	286	43,135,805	350	122
Oman	551,740	100	1,154,379	209	2,267,991	411	4,424,762	802	8,632,538	1,564	195
Qatar	47,384	100	223,775	472	592,267	1,250	2,569,804	5,423	11,150,195	23,531	434
Saudi Arabia	4,086,539	100	9,740,599	238	20,764,312	508	32,275,687	790	50,168,769	1,228	1,108,032
Syria	4,573,512	100	8,930,774	195	16,410,848	359	18,430,453	403	20,698,601	453	112
Tunisia	4,176,266	100	6,368,167	152	9,699,197	212	11,403,248	273	13,406,684	321	118
United Arab Emirates	92,634	100	1,042,384	1,125	3,154,925	3,405	9,269,612	10,006	27,235,419	29,401	294
West Bank and Gaza					2,922,153		4,551,566		7,089,551		156
Yemen	5,172,135	100	8,120,497	157	17,874,725	346	27,584,213	533	42,567,861	823	154
Afghanistan	8,996,351	100	13,248,370	147	20,093,756	20,093,756	34,656,032	385	59,771,829	664	172
Pakistan	44,908,293	100	78,068,144	174	138,523,285	308	193,203,476	430	269,467,931	600	139
Turkey	27,472,331	100	43,975,921	160	63,240,121	230	79,512,426	289	99,971,755	364	126

	1960	%	1980	%	2000	%	2016	%	2040 ¹	% ²	% ³
Turkmenistan	1,603,258	100	2,876,808	179	4,516,131	282	5,662,544	353	7,099,972	443	125
Kyrgyzstan	2,172,300	100	3,617,400	166	4,898,400	225	6,082,700	280	7,553,332	348	124
Tajikistan	2,087,038	100	3,905,413	187	6,216,205	298	8,734,951	419	12,274,268	588	140
Uzbekistan	8,549,493	100	15,939,744	186	24,650,400	288	31,848,200	372	41,147,723	481	129
Kazakhstan	9,714,260	100	14,518,924	149	14,883,626	153	17,797,032	183	20,280,724	219	120

Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=ZQ-EG>

¹ The forecast is based on the growth rate prevailing between 2000 and 2016.

² Compared to the data of 1960.

³ Compared to the data of 1960.

Plate 31

Rank		Number of men per 100 women	Number of women per 100 me	Rank		Ratio of women in the society	Number of men per 100 women
	Turkey			51	Turkey	50.893	96.49
148	Iran	100.90	99.11	145	Iran, Islamic Rep.	49.698	101.22
166	Iraq	102.15	97.90	158	Iraq	49.447	102.24
170	Afghanistan	102.79	97.29	163	Afghanistan	49.297	102.85
181	Syrian Arab Republic	103.65	96.48	175	Syrian Arab Republic	49.060	103.83
183	Jordan	104.04	96.11	178	Jordan	48.973	104.19
190	Pakistan	105.75	94.57	183	Pakistan	48.627	105.65
196	Saudi Arabia	139.36	71.75	189	Saudi Arabia	42.533	135.11
197	Kuwait	148.20	67.48	190	Kuwait	40.214	148.67
198	Bahrain	162.66	61.48	191	Bahrain	37.825	164.38
199	Oman	188.14	53.15	192	Oman	36.421	174.57
200	United Arab Emirates	228.20	43.82	193	United Arab Emirates	29.926	234.16
201	Qatar	324.35	30.83	194	Qatar	23.470	326.08
		http://statistics.times.com/population/countries-by-sex-ratio.php (based on 2015 United Nations data)				http://statistics.times.com/population/countries-by-sex-ratio.php (based on 2013 World Bank data)	

Plate 32

			0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 +	Male population
AFGHANISTAN	2015	male population	44.31%	28.57%	15.69%	7.72%	3.72%	17,390
	2015	total population	22.15%	14.28%	7.84%	3.86%	1.86%	
	2050	male population	26.22%	26.07%	23.19%	16.09%	8.43%	31,516
	2050	total population	13.11%	13.03%	16.60%	8.04%	4.22%	
PAKISTAN	2015	male population	35.38%	28.76%	18.33%	10.97%	6.56%	97,286
	2015	total population	17.69%	14.38%	9.16%	5.48%	3.28%	
	2050	male population	28.93%	25.24%	20.53%	14.89%	10.40%	173,494
	2050	total population	14.47%	12.62%	10.26%	7.45%	5.20%	
IRAN	2015	male population	23.99%	27.36%	25.71%	14.65%	8.29%	39,942
	2015	total population	12.00%	13.68%	12.65%	7.32%	4.14%	
	2050	male population	19.62%	18.11%	19.62%	16.96%	25.68%	51,172
	2050	total population	9.81%	9.05%	9.81%	8.48%	12.84%	
IRAQ	2015	male population	41.32%	27.97%	17.93%	8.24%	4.53%	18,276
	2015	total population	2.66%	13.98%	8.96%	4.12%	2.26%	
	2050	male population	36.19%	26.95%	18.29%	11.54%	7.03%	45,522
	2050	total population	18.09%	13.47%	9.15%	5.77%	3.51%	
SYRIA	2015	male population	38.58%	27.96%	17.20%	10.40%	5.84%	9,476
	2015	total population	19.29%	13.98%	8.60%	5.20%	2.92%	
	2050	male population	26.30%	24.32%	20.89%	16.19%	12.28%	18,794
	2050	total population	13.15%	12.16%	10.44%	8.9%	6.14%	

			0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Male population
SAUDI ARABIA	2015	male population	23.27%	22.58%	31.93%	4.40%	0.008%	17,893
	2015	total population	16.63%	11.29%	15.96%	2.20%	0.004%	
	2050	male population	15.56%	17.42%	23.20%	20.66%	6.67%	24,658
	2050	total population	7.78%	8.71%	16.60%	10.33%	3.33%	
TURKEY	2015	male population	26.55%	25.35%	22.63%	15.32%	10.14%	38,503
	2015	total population	13.27%	12.67%	11.36%	7.66%	5.7%	
	2050	male population	17.45%	18.58%	19.93%	19.59%	24.45%	47,123
	2050	total population	8.72%	9.29%	9.96%	9.79%	12.22%	
EGYPT	2015	male population	33.76%	26.58%	20.21%	12.49%	6.94%	47,409
	2015	total population	16.88%	13.29%	10.11%	6.25%	3.47%	
	2050	male population	30.02%	24.36%	19.18%	13.75%	12.04%	85,699
	2050	total population	26.01%	23.08%	21.38%	15.28%	14.24%	
SUDAN	2015	male population	42.18%	27.75%	15.85%	9.16%	0.009%	19,305
	2015	total population	21.09%	13.88%	7.98%	4.58%	0.004%	
	2050	male population	31.93%	26.67%	20.30%	13.49%	7.60%	40,181
	2050	total population	15.96%	13.33%	10.15%	6.75%	3.80%	
ALGERIA	2015	male population	28.95%	26.16%	22.75%	6.58%	2.16%	20,133
	2015	total population	14.48%	13.08%	11.36%	3.29%	1.08%	
	2050	male population	20.21%	19.64%	22.09%	15.86%	15.65%	28,964
	2050	total population	10.11%	9.82%	11.04%	7.93%	7.82%	
MOROCCO	2015	male population	28.66%	26.36%	20.00%	15.42%	1.99%	17,220
	2015	total population	14.33%	13.18%	10.00%	7.71%	0.99%	
	2050	male population	19.22%	19.63%	20.32%	18.48%	6.94%	22,708
	2050	total population	9.61%	9.82%	10.16%	9.24%	3.47%	

Medium variant. *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. File POP17-2. Male population by five-year age group, region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (thousands). Estimates, 1950 – 2015. POP/DB/WFP/Rev.2017/POP/F07-2. Suggested citation: *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*.

