

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

POPULATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

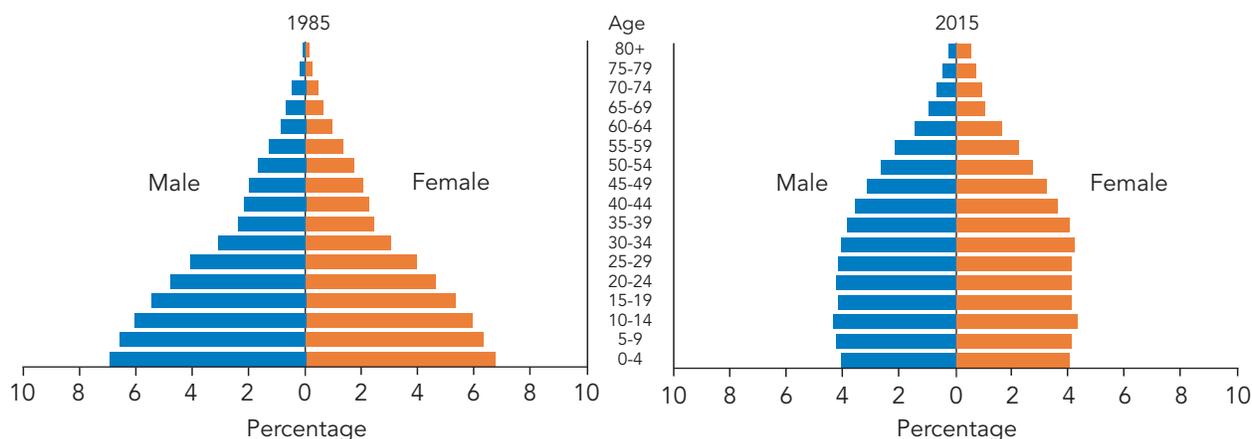


2012 DATA SHEET

Population of Indonesia and Honduras, by Age and Sex

The challenges and opportunities a country faces in supporting its population in the short and long term are defined by its age and sex structure. Understanding the implications of changing age structures is essential in assessing a country's economic potential. When there are more people concentrated in the working-age group (generally ages 15 to 64) relative to the rest of the population, a "demographic dividend" can begin to occur. This period of economic growth and productivity can last for several decades, but also requires a healthy, educated population with means of employment.

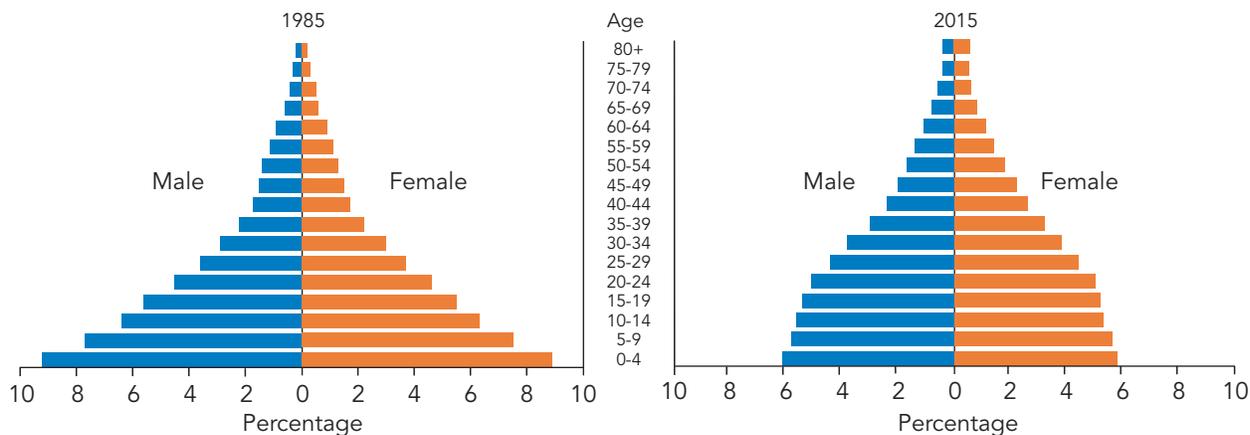
Population of Indonesia, by Age and Sex, 1985 and 2015



SOURCE: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (2011).

Indonesia's fertility transition from high to low birth rates has shifted the population distribution away from a concentration in the youngest age groups, allowing the country to reap the benefits of a burgeoning working-age population and falling child dependency ratio. Fewer resources will need to be allocated to youth dependents, and a larger working-age group increases overall productivity and encourages economic growth.

Population of Honduras, by Age and Sex, 1985 and 2015



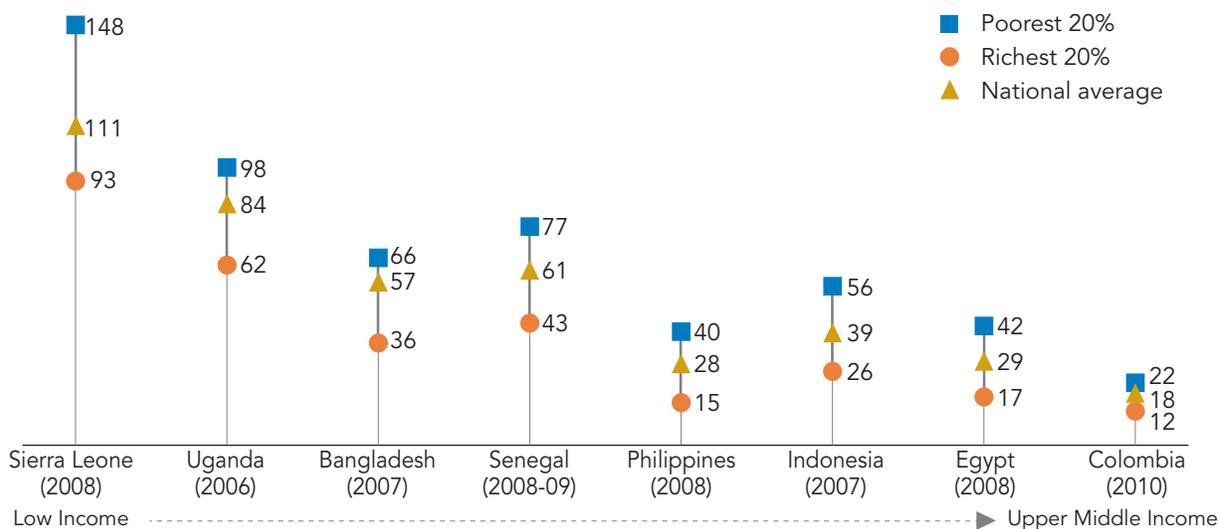
SOURCE: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (2011).

In Honduras, the more recent transition from high to lower fertility is now beginning to show its effects on the age structure. With a relatively youthful population, a sustained decline in fertility will be necessary to reach a potential period of demographic dividend.

Infant Mortality by Wealth

Child health and survival generally reflects a country's level of economic development. In poorer countries, infant mortality tends to be higher. Within countries, the health risks to infants are worse in poorer households. Poorer families tend to have more children, and those children are less likely to receive preventive health care and treatment, resulting in a health gap. Improving overall income levels, reducing income inequality within countries, and increasing access to maternal and child health services, especially by targeting poorer households, can contribute to the improvement of child health and survival.

Number of Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births



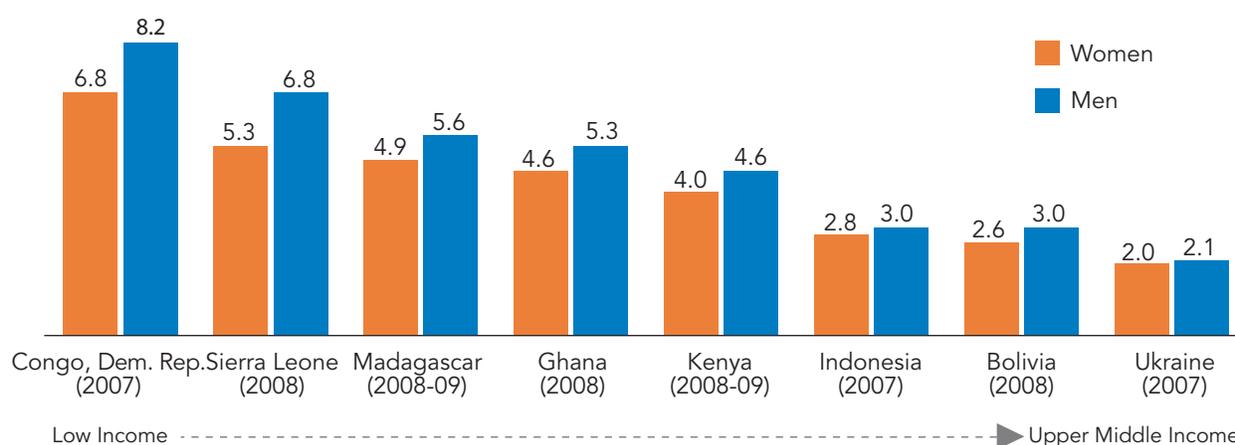
NOTE: Country order reflects income level based on GDP per capita.

SOURCES: ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys; and World Bank, World Development Indicators Database.

Ideal Number of Children Among Men and Women

A couple's fertility preferences depend on various cultural and socioeconomic factors, resource constraints, and individual desires, all of which also vary with age and the current number of children in the family. In addition, men and women also have different opinions regarding ideal family size. In most countries, men tend to desire more children than women, although couples in wealthy countries and in countries where total fertility is low more often have similar fertility preferences. Reproductive health policies must reach out appropriately to both men and women when promoting family planning programs and healthy birth spacing.

Mean Ideal Number of Children



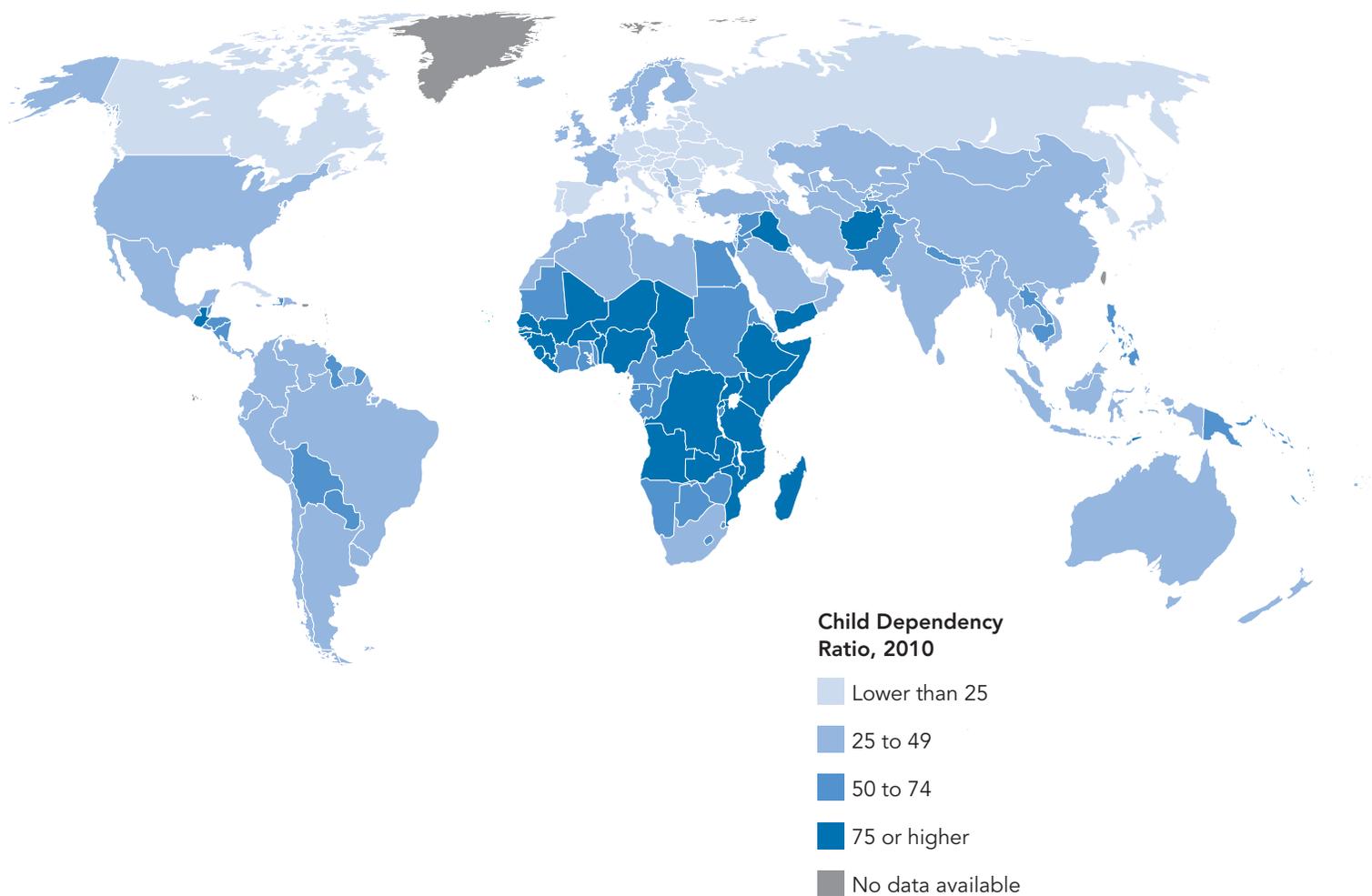
NOTE: Country order reflects income level based on GDP per capita.

SOURCES: ICF Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys; and World Bank, World Development Indicators Database.

Child Dependency Ratio

As fertility declines, the child dependency ratio, or the number of children under age 15 per 100 working-age adults (typically defined as ages 15-64), also declines. A large workforce with fewer child dependents creates a window of economic opportunity to increase savings on health care and other social services, improve the quality of education per child, increase output and productivity, and create the wealth needed to cope with the future aging of the population. This window of opportunity is often referred to as the “demographic dividend.” The demographic dividend eventually diminishes when the workforce ages and relatively fewer workers have to support increasing numbers of older people. But the period of potential growth and productivity can last for several decades.

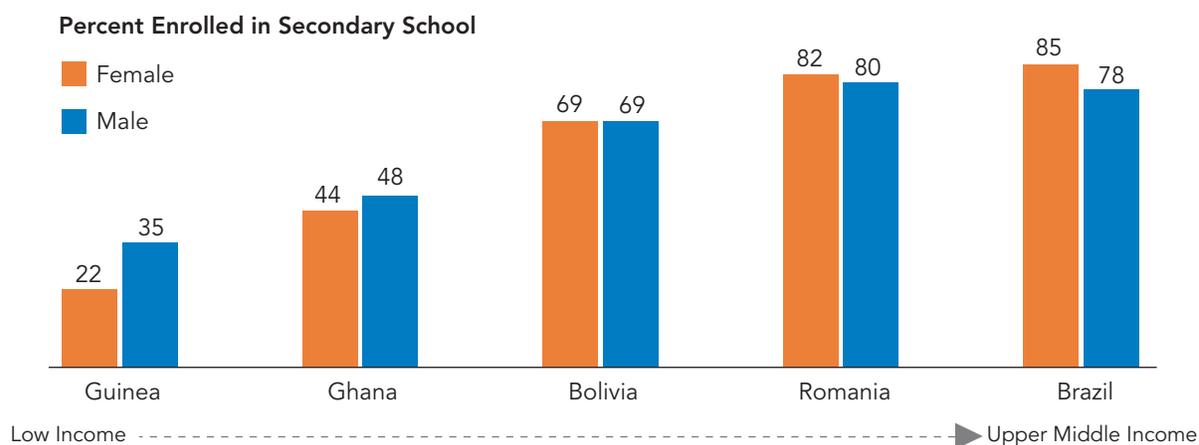
Child dependency ratios vary substantially across countries, reflecting different trends in fertility in the recent past. Even many of the countries with high child dependency ratios today are projected to see them decline in the coming decades. The degree to which countries are ready to take advantage when such a window of opportunity opens will have a great impact on their future economic growth.



Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (2011).

Net Secondary School Enrollment by Gender, 2009

Although gender disparities in primary and secondary school enrollments have begun to narrow in some low- and middle-income countries, the overall enrollment rates for both boys and girls remain generally low. Developing nations face numerous challenges to achieving universal primary and secondary education, such as poor student attendance and retention rates, high teacher absenteeism, and a lack of educational resources in schools. Moreover, the value of education is often overlooked in low-income countries—for example, children may be needed to work in agriculture or contribute to household chores. In such societies, the short-term and long-term benefits of higher education, especially for girls, may not be appreciated or well understood. As income levels rise, so do secondary school enrollments. In the upper-middle-income level, girls' enrollment often catches up to and even exceeds that of boys. More and better education, particularly of girls, can help lower fertility by delaying marriage and childbearing, can increase productivity of the labor force, and can reduce poverty—all contributing to a country's economic development.



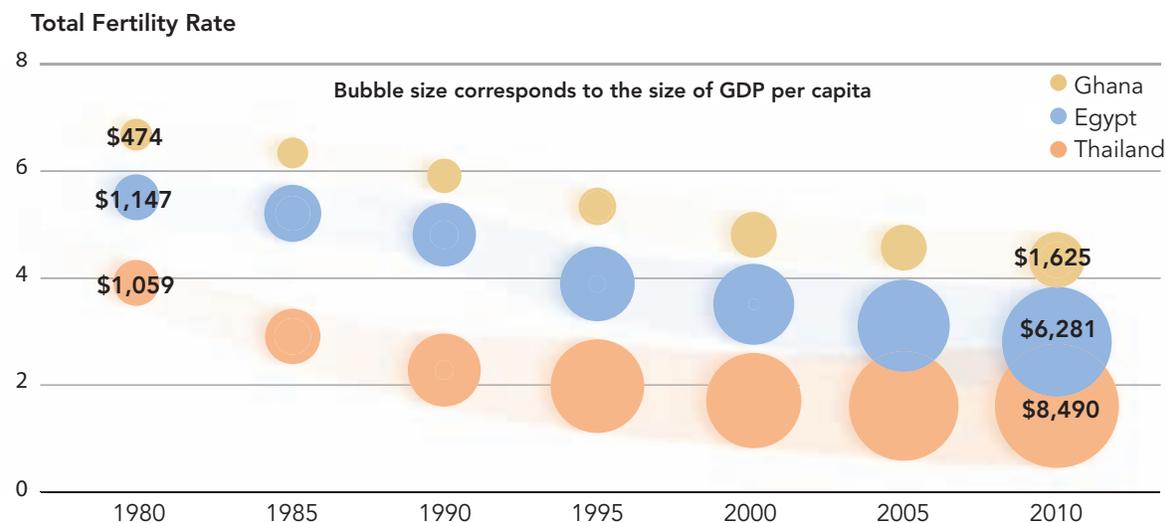
NOTE: Country order reflects income level based on GDP per capita.

SOURCE: UNESCO Institute for Statistics Database.

GDP per Capita and Total Fertility Rates

While the link between fertility and economic development is complex, slower population growth tends to provide the potential for increased economic growth. Several Asian countries, including Thailand and Indonesia, moved from low-income status to middle-income status within a generation's time. A drop in the fertility rate was one of the key factors.

Modern economies depend on smaller, highly productive labor forces rather than on a large number of unskilled workers. Declining fertility implies that more resources can be allocated to improving the quality of the labor force through increased educational and health expenditures per worker. Lower fertility also allows for higher levels of savings and investment, which drive the development of the economy.



SOURCES: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (2011); and World Bank, World Development Indicators Database.

POPULATION AND HEALTH

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Population mid-2011 (millions)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Percent Urban	Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes (years)	Total Fertility Rate	Married Women 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) 2010	Children Under Age 5 Moderately or Severely Underweight (%) 2000/2011	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Health (\$US) 2009
AFRICA										
Algeria	Upper middle	36.0	1.4	67	73	2.3	52	31	4	154
Angola	Lower middle	19.6	2.9	59	50	5.7	5	98	37	181
Benin	Low	9.1	2.9	43	56	5.4	6	73	20	18
Botswana	Upper middle	2.0	1.3	62	53	3.1	42	36	11	489
Burkina Faso	Low	17.0	3.0	24	56	6.0	15	93	26	23
Burundi	Low	10.2	3.7	11	57	6.4	18	88	29	9
Cameroon	Lower middle	20.1	2.2	59	51	5.1	14	84	15	17
Cape Verde	Lower middle	0.5	1.1	62	74	2.5	57	29	12	108
Central African Republic	Low	5.0	2.2	39	50	4.7	9	106	22	7
Chad	Low	11.5	2.7	28	50	6.0	2	99	34	23
Comoros	Low	0.8	2.5	28	61	4.8	19	63	25	17
Congo	Lower middle	4.1	2.4	63	58	4.7	13	61	12	38
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	67.8	2.8	36	49	6.3	5	112	24	1
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle	22.6	2.3	51	52	4.9	8	86	17	12
Djibouti	Lower middle	0.9	1.9	76	58	3.7	17	73	30	65
Egypt	Lower middle	82.6	2.0	43	73	2.9	58	19	7	46
Eritrea	Low	5.9	2.6	22	62	4.7	5	42	35	5
Ethiopia	Low	87.1	2.6	17	56	4.8	27	68	29	7
Gabon	Upper middle	1.5	1.9	86	63	3.4	12	54	9	128
Gambia	Low	1.8	2.8	59	59	5.0	13	57	16	13
Ghana	Lower middle	25.0	2.3	52	64	4.1	17	50	14	28
Guinea	Low	10.2	2.6	28	54	5.3	6	81	23	3
Guinea-Bissau	Low	1.6	2.2	30	48	5.1	14	92	17	5
Kenya	Low	41.6	2.7	18	57	4.6	39	55	16	11
Lesotho	Lower middle	2.2	1.0	23	49	3.1	46	65	13	48
Liberia	Low	4.1	3.1	47	57	5.8	10	74	20	12
Libya	Upper middle	6.4	1.0	78	75	2.5	20	13	6	276
Madagascar	Low	21.3	2.8	31	67	4.6	29	43	37	12
Malawi	Low	15.9	2.7	14	54	5.7	42	58	13	11
Mali	Low	15.4	2.5	33	52	6.4	6	99	28	18
Mauritania	Lower middle	3.5	2.3	42	59	4.4	8	75	17	14
Mauritius	Upper middle	1.3	0.4	42	73	1.5	42	13	13	136
Morocco	Lower middle	32.3	1.0	56	72	2.2	52	30	10	54
Mozambique	Low	23.1	2.4	31	52	5.6	12	92	21	20
Namibia	Upper middle	2.3	1.7	39	62	3.3	53	29	18	172
Niger	Low	16.1	3.5	17	55	7.0	5	73	40	12
Nigeria	Lower middle	162.3	2.5	51	52	5.7	10	88	27	25
Rwanda	Low	10.9	2.1	19	55	4.6	45	59	11	21
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower middle	0.2	1.8	63	62	4.6	33	53	13	37
Senegal	Lower middle	12.8	2.6	43	59	5.0	12	50	18	33

POPULATION AND HEALTH

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Seychelles	Upper middle	0.1	1.0	56	73	2.4	—	12	—	281
Sierra Leone	Low	5.4	2.2	39	53	5.0	7	114	21	5
Somalia	Low	9.9	1.6	38	51	6.4	1	108	33	—
South Africa	Upper middle	50.5	0.6	62	53	2.4	60	41	8	195
Sudan	Lower middle	44.6	2.5	41	62	4.5	6	66	32	26
Swaziland	Lower middle	1.2	1.4	22	49	3.5	48	55	6	99
Tanzania	Low	46.2	2.8	27	57	5.4	26	50	16	19
Togo	Low	5.8	2.8	37	62	4.7	13	66	21	7
Tunisia	Upper middle	10.7	1.2	68	75	2.1	52	14	3	130
Uganda	Low	34.5	3.3	15	54	6.4	18	63	16	8
Zambia	Lower middle	13.5	3.0	36	49	6.3	27	69	15	36
Zimbabwe	Low	12.1	1.9	29	46	4.1	57	51	10	25
EUROPE										
Albania	Upper middle	3.2	0.3	50	75	1.4	10	16	5	108
Belarus	Upper middle	9.5	-0.2	75	71	1.5	56	4	1	208
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Upper middle	3.8	0.0	46	76	1.3	11	8	2	304
Bulgaria	Upper middle	7.5	-0.8	73	74	1.5	40	11	—	229
Latvia	Upper middle	2.2	-0.8	68	73	1.2	56	8	—	454
Lithuania	Upper middle	3.2	-2.6	67	73	1.6	33	5	—	499
Macedonia	Upper middle	2.1	0.3	65	74	1.6	10	10	2	209
Moldova	Lower middle	4.1	-0.1	42	69	1.3	43	16	3	97
Montenegro	Upper middle	0.6	0.4	64	74	1.9	17	7	2	447
Romania	Upper middle	21.4	-0.2	55	73	1.4	38	11	4	322
Russia	Upper middle	142.8	-0.1	74	69	1.5	65	9	—	306
Serbia	Upper middle	7.3	-0.4	58	74	1.4	22	6	2	265
Ukraine	Lower middle	45.7	-0.4	69	69	1.4	48	11	1	98
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN										
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper middle	0.1	0.9	30	75	1.8	—	7	—	488
Argentina	Upper middle	40.5	1.0	93	76	2.4	64	12	2	485
Belize	Lower middle	0.3	2.1	44	74	2.9	31	14	5	159
Bolivia	Lower middle	10.1	1.6	67	67	3.3	34	42	5	58
Brazil	Upper middle	196.7	0.9	87	74	1.9	77	17	2	335
Chile	Upper middle	17.3	1.0	87	79	1.9	—	8	1	377
Colombia	Upper middle	46.9	1.2	75	73	2.1	73	17	3	272
Costa Rica	Upper middle	4.7	1.5	65	79	1.9	72	9	—	451
Cuba	Upper middle	11.2	0.1	75	78	1.7	72	5	3	626
Dominica	Upper middle	0.1	0.2	67	76	2.0	—	11	—	231
Dominican Republic	Upper middle	10.0	1.3	66	73	2.6	70	22	3	112
Ecuador	Upper middle	14.7	1.4	68	76	2.5	59	18	6	124
El Salvador	Lower middle	6.2	0.6	65	72	2.3	66	14	6	138
Grenada	Upper middle	0.1	0.4	40	76	2.2	—	9	—	228

POPULATION AND HEALTH

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Guatemala	Lower middle	14.7	2.2	50	71	3.6	44	25	18	69
Guyana	Lower middle	0.8	0.6	29	70	2.7	40	25	11	119
Haiti	Low	10.1	1.4	53	62	3.4	24	70	19	9
Honduras	Lower middle	7.8	2.0	52	73	3.1	56	20	9	67
Jamaica	Upper middle	2.7	0.2	52	73	2.3	57	20	2	129
Mexico	Upper middle	114.8	1.2	78	77	2.3	66	14	3	253
Nicaragua	Lower middle	5.9	1.4	58	74	2.6	69	23	4	59
Panama	Upper middle	3.6	1.5	75	76	2.4	—	17	6	423
Paraguay	Lower middle	6.6	1.7	58	73	2.9	70	21	—	68
Peru	Upper middle	29.4	1.1	77	74	2.5	50	15	4	118
St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper middle	0.1	0.7	33	75	1.8	—	7	—	376
St. Lucia	Upper middle	0.2	0.6	28	75	1.9	—	14	—	294
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle	0.1	0.0	50	72	2.0	—	19	—	171
Suriname	Upper middle	0.5	0.9	70	71	2.3	45	27	8	701
Uruguay	Upper middle	3.4	0.4	93	76	2.0	75	9	—	440
Venezuela	Upper middle	29.3	1.5	94	74	2.5	62	16	4	275
ASIA										
Afghanistan	Low	32.4	3.4	22	44	5.1	20	103	33	11
Armenia	Lower middle	3.1	-0.8	64	72	1.7	26	18	5	56
Azerbaijan	Upper middle	9.2	1.1	54	74	2.3	13	39	8	67
Bangladesh	Low	150.7	1.3	25	69	2.4	48	38	41	6
Bhutan	Lower middle	0.7	1.4	33	69	2.6	65	44	13	80
Cambodia	Low	14.7	1.7	20	62	3.0	35	43	28	9
China	Upper middle	1,345.9	0.5	50	74	1.5	84	16	7	85
Georgia	Lower middle	4.3	-0.2	53	74	1.9	27	20	2	73
India	Lower middle	1,241.3	1.5	29	64	2.6	47	48	44	15
Indonesia	Lower middle	238.2	1.2	43	71	2.3	57	27	20	29
Iran	Upper middle	77.9	1.2	70	70	1.9	59	22	10	105
Iraq	Lower middle	32.7	3.0	67	69	4.7	33	31	7	71
Jordan	Upper middle	6.6	2.2	83	73	3.8	41	18	2	217
Kazakhstan	Upper middle	16.6	1.5	54	69	2.7	49	29	5	195
Korea, North	Low	24.5	0.6	60	68	2.0	—	26	19	—
Kyrgyzstan	Low	5.6	1.4	35	69	3.0	46	33	3	29
Laos	Lower middle	6.3	2.1	27	65	3.9	29	42	32	7
Lebanon	Upper middle	4.3	1.5	87	72	2.1	34	19	4	326
Malaysia	Upper middle	28.9	1.7	64	74	2.6	—	5	17	151
Maldives	Upper middle	0.3	2.0	35	73	2.4	27	14	17	214
Mongolia	Lower middle	2.8	1.8	61	67	2.6	61	26	5	64
Myanmar	Low	54.0	1.1	31	64	2.3	38	50	30	1
Nepal	Low	30.5	1.9	17	68	2.6	43	41	29	9
Pakistan	Lower middle	176.9	1.8	35	65	3.6	19	70	31	7

POPULATION AND HEALTH

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Palestinian Territory	Lower middle	4.2	2.5	83	72	4.6	39	20	—	—
Philippines	Lower middle	95.7	1.6	63	68	3.2	34	23	21	23
Sri Lanka	Lower middle	20.9	1.0	15	74	2.3	53	14	22	38
Syria	Lower middle	22.5	2.1	54	74	3.2	43	14	10	22
Tajikistan	Low	7.5	2.2	26	72	3.4	32	52	15	13
Thailand	Upper middle	69.5	0.7	31	74	1.6	77	11	7	127
Timor-Leste	Lower middle	1.2	3.2	22	62	5.7	21	46	45	52
Turkey	Upper middle	74.0	1.3	76	73	2.1	46	14	4	429
Turkmenistan	Lower middle	5.1	1.2	47	63	2.4	45	47	11	40
Uzbekistan	Lower middle	28.5	1.7	36	67	2.7	59	44	4	29
Vietnam	Lower middle	87.9	0.9	30	73	2.0	68	19	20	31
Yemen	Lower middle	23.8	3.0	29	65	5.3	19	57	43	18
OCEANIA										
Federated States of Micronesia	Lower middle	0.1	0.4	22	69	3.8	70	34	—	305
Fiji	Lower middle	0.9	0.6	51	68	2.7	—	15	—	94
Kiribati	Lower middle	0.1	1.9	44	61	3.5	31	39	—	134
Marshall Islands	Lower middle	0.1	0.7	68	66	4.3	42	22	—	401
Palau	Upper middle	0.02	0.6	77	69	2.0	30	15	—	662
Papua New Guinea	Lower middle	6.9	2.6	13	62	4.4	24	47	18	29
Samoa	Lower middle	0.2	1.2	22	73	4.6	27	17	2	179
Solomon Islands	Lower middle	0.5	2.4	20	66	4.6	27	23	12	68
Tonga	Lower middle	0.1	0.3	23	70	4.2	23	13	—	127
Tuvalu	Lower middle	0.01	0.5	47	64	3.7	22	27	2	289
Vanuatu	Lower middle	0.3	2.6	24	71	4.1	37	12	12	77

ECONOMY

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Net Secondary School Enrollment (%) 2000/2010		Child Dependency Ratio (per 100 working-age adults)		Gross Domestic Product (million PPP \$) 2010	Per Capita GDP (PPPs)		Agriculture as Percent of GDP 2005/2010	Percent of Population Living on <\$2/Day 2000/2009
		Female	Male	2010	2050		1995	2010		
		AFRICA								
Algeria	Upper middle	68	65	40	25	295,163	4,573	8,322	12	24
Angola	Lower middle	—	—	91	44	115,167	1,808	6,035	10	70
Benin	Low	13	26	82	52	13,994	944	1,576	32	75
Botswana	Upper middle	64	56	51	32	27,669	6,005	13,786	3	—
Burkina Faso	Low	14	18	86	60	20,529	584	1,247	33	81
Burundi	Low	8	10	64	36	3,399	323	405	35	93
Cameroon	Lower middle	—	—	73	45	44,374	1,344	2,264	19	30
Cape Verde	Lower middle	—	—	51	23	1,961	1,506	3,954	9	41
Central African Republic	Low	7	12	73	43	3,446	617	783	56	80
Chad	Low	5	16	88	52	15,269	630	1,360	14	83
Comoros	Low	—	—	78	52	800	903	1,089	46	65
Congo	Lower middle	—	—	73	50	17,036	2,583	4,214	4	74
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	—	—	91	48	22,735	291	345	43	80
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle	—	—	74	44	37,207	1,425	1,885	23	46
Djibouti	Lower middle	20	28	59	37	1,995	1,706	2,288	4	41
Egypt	Lower middle	64	66	50	30	509,503	2,848	6,281	10	18
Eritrea	Low	23	32	74	42	2,847	571	542	15	—
Ethiopia	Low	11	17	75	32	85,713	395	1,033	48	78
Gabon	Upper middle	—	—	59	40	22,471	12,079	14,926	4	20
Gambia	Low	—	—	82	46	2,420	870	1,400	27	57
Ghana	Lower middle	44	48	67	42	39,644	791	1,625	30	54
Guinea	Low	22	35	80	50	10,806	646	1,083	13	70
Guinea-Bissau	Low	7	12	75	52	1,784	1,037	1,177	57	78
Kenya	Low	48	51	77	52	66,225	1,069	1,635	19	40
Lesotho	Lower middle	36	22	64	38	3,330	802	1,533	8	62
Liberia	Low	14	25	81	52	1,660	114	416	61	95
Libya	Upper middle	—	—	47	27	105,444	—	16,837	2	—
Madagascar	Low	24	23	80	51	19,916	712	961	29	90
Malawi	Low	24	26	90	71	13,047	509	876	31	90
Mali	Low	26	39	93	59	16,241	551	1,057	37	77
Mauritania	Lower middle	15	17	69	45	6,676	1,282	1,930	20	44
Mauritius	Upper middle	81	79	31	25	17,394	5,942	13,576	4	—
Morocco	Lower middle	32	37	42	25	151,638	2,103	4,668	15	14
Mozambique	Low	15	17	84	50	21,871	328	935	32	82
Namibia	Upper middle	60	49	61	33	14,672	3,525	6,426	8	—
Niger	Low	8	13	100	71	11,209	502	723	40	76
Nigeria	Lower middle	22	29	80	57	374,343	1,155	2,363	33	84
Rwanda	Low	—	—	78	53	12,268	481	1,155	34	90
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower middle	35	30	72	37	311	—	1,880	17	56
Senegal	Lower middle	18	24	81	48	23,832	1,152	1,917	17	60

ECONOMY

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Net Secondary School Enrollment (%) 2000/2010		Child Dependency Ratio (per 100 working-age adults)		Gross Domestic Product (million PPP \$) 2010	Per Capita GDP (PPPs)		Agriculture as Percent of GDP 2005/2010	Percent of Population Living on <\$2/Day 2000/2009
		Female	Male	2010	2050		1995	2010		
		Seychelles	Upper middle	99	95		—	—		
Sierra Leone	Low	—	—	78	42	4,815	443	821	49	76
Somalia	Low	—	—	86	71	—	—	—	—	—
South Africa	Upper middle	65	59	46	31	524,198	6,089	10,486	3	36
Sudan	Lower middle	—	—	71	43	97,512	944	2,239	24	—
Swaziland	Lower middle	26	31	66	36	5,969	2,919	5,033	7	81
Tanzania	Low	—	—	86	66	62,233	649	1,423	28	88
Togo	Low	15	30	70	39	5,971	671	991	44	69
Tunisia	Upper middle	67	63	34	25	89,925	3,595	8,524	7	13
Uganda	Low	21	22	99	59	42,215	545	1,263	24	64
Zambia	Lower middle	—	—	92	82	20,041	833	1,550	9	—
Zimbabwe	Low	—	—	68	34	—	—	—	17	—
EUROPE										
Albania	Upper middle	73	74	34	21	28,252	2,928	8,817	20	4
Belarus	Upper middle	89	87	21	27	134,561	3,465	14,178	9	<2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Upper middle	—	—	21	20	32,903	1,331	8,750	8	<2
Bulgaria	Upper middle	81	84	20	27	103,946	5,541	13,780	5	7
Latvia	Upper middle	85	82	20	27	36,586	5,330	16,312	4	<2
Lithuania	Upper middle	93	91	22	26	60,383	6,202	18,184	4	<2
Macedonia	Upper middle	81	82	25	22	22,815	4,803	11,072	11	4
Moldova	Lower middle	80	79	23	23	10,995	1,502	3,087	10	12
Montenegro	Upper middle	—	—	28	25	8,005	—	12,676	10	<2
Romania	Upper middle	82	80	22	25	306,348	5,375	14,287	7	2
Russia	Upper middle	—	—	21	28	2,812,383	5,613	19,840	5	<2
Serbia	Upper middle	91	89	26	24	83,776	—	11,488	13	<2
Ukraine	Lower middle	85	85	20	27	305,408	3,169	6,658	8	<2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN										
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper middle	87	89	—	—	1,458	10,301	16,433	4	—
Argentina	Upper middle	85	76	39	28	642,255	7,798	15,893	9	2
Belize	Lower middle	68	62	57	30	2,263	3,935	6,566	12	—
Bolivia	Lower middle	69	69	61	36	47,825	2,722	4,816	14	25
Brazil	Upper middle	85	78	38	23	2,169,180	6,272	11,127	6	10
Chile	Upper middle	86	83	32	25	257,461	7,438	15,044	3	<2
Colombia	Upper middle	77	71	44	28	434,788	5,527	9,392	7	28
Costa Rica	Upper middle	—	—	36	23	52,885	5,875	11,351	7	5
Cuba	Upper middle	83	82	25	22	—	—	—	5	—
Dominica	Upper middle	91	88	—	—	667	5,139	9,846	20	—
Dominican Republic	Upper middle	63	52	49	29	92,129	3,656	9,280	6	14
Ecuador	Upper middle	60	59	48	28	117,241	4,604	8,105	7	14
El Salvador	Lower middle	56	54	52	26	41,445	3,759	6,692	13	15
Grenada	Upper middle	85	93	42	26	849	4,143	8,128	7	—

ECONOMY

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Net Secondary School Enrollment (%) 2000/2010		Child Dependency Ratio (per 100 working-age adults)		Gross Domestic Product (million PPP \$) 2010	Per Capita GDP (PPPs)		Agriculture as Percent of GDP 2005/2010	Percent of Population Living on <\$2/Day 2000/2009
		Female	Male	2010	2050		1995	2010		
		Guatemala	Lower middle	39	41		77	43		
Guyana	Lower middle	—	—	54	25	2,333	1,784	3,092	19	—
Haiti	Low	—	—	60	33	11,017	896	1,102	—	72
Honduras	Lower middle	—	—	62	32	29,568	2,255	3,890	11	35
Jamaica	Upper middle	79	75	46	28	21,183	5,640	7,839	6	6
Mexico	Upper middle	74	72	45	26	1,652,168	6,800	14,566	4	9
Nicaragua	Lower middle	47	40	57	28	16,008	1,488	2,766	18	32
Panama	Upper middle	69	63	45	29	48,804	5,821	13,877	5	9
Paraguay	Lower middle	62	58	55	33	33,256	3,470	5,152	19	13
Peru	Upper middle	75	75	47	27	275,355	4,325	9,470	7	15
St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper middle	92	85	—	—	683	8,547	13,024	2	—
St. Lucia	Upper middle	78	65	38	24	1,610	6,310	9,255	5	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle	95	85	40	25	940	3,828	8,602	7	—
Suriname	Upper middle	73	53	44	26	3,949	4,011	—	5	—
Uruguay	Upper middle	73	66	35	27	47,922	6,944	14,277	12	<2
Venezuela	Upper middle	75	67	45	28	344,753	8,260	11,956	4	11
ASIA										
Afghanistan	Low	15	38	91	47	31,044	—	—	29	—
Armenia	Lower middle	89	86	29	26	16,556	1,386	5,354	20	12
Azerbaijan	Upper middle	94	91	29	31	89,292	1,507	9,869	8	8
Bangladesh	Low	43	40	49	23	244,328	675	1,643	19	81
Bhutan	Lower middle	49	46	45	23	3,840	1,783	5,289	18	50
Cambodia	Low	32	36	50	25	30,397	659	2,150	35	56
China	Upper middle	—	—	27	22	10,084,764	1,503	7,536	10	36
Georgia	Lower middle	77	77	24	24	22,419	1,430	5,035	10	32
India	Lower middle	—	—	47	28	4,198,609	1,180	3,586	16	76
Indonesia	Lower middle	68	69	40	26	1,029,789	2,204	4,293	16	51
Iran	Upper middle	—	—	32	22	—	5,470	11,467	10	8
Iraq	Lower middle	38	48	81	49	113,238	—	3,535	9	25
Jordan	Upper middle	83	80	64	29	34,507	2,851	5,706	3	3
Kazakhstan	Upper middle	89	90	36	36	196,608	3,657	12,050	5	<2
Korea, North	Low	—	—	34	27	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyzstan	Low	80	79	46	36	12,107	995	2,257	29	29
Laos	Lower middle	33	39	56	24	15,766	906	2,543	31	66
Lebanon	Upper middle	79	71	36	23	58,965	7,052	13,948	5	—
Malaysia	Upper middle	71	66	47	30	414,395	7,421	14,591	10	2
Maldives	Upper middle	54	47	39	20	1,795	2,078	5,683	5	12
Mongolia	Lower middle	85	79	40	35	11,017	1,640	3,997	18	49
Myanmar	Low	50	49	37	24	—	—	—	48	—
Nepal	Low	—	—	61	28	35,650	656	1,190	33	78
Pakistan	Lower middle	29	36	59	30	464,203	1,450	2,674	22	61

ECONOMY

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Net Secondary School Enrollment (%) 2000/2010		Child Dependency Ratio (per 100 working-age adults)		Gross Domestic Product (million PPP \$) 2010	Per Capita GDP (PPPs)		Agriculture as Percent of GDP 2005/2010	Percent of Population Living on <\$2/Day 2000/2009
		Female	Male	2010	2050		1995	2010		
Palestinian Territory	Lower middle	87	82	78	44	—	2,363	—	—	—
Philippines	Lower middle	66	55	58	35	367,425	2,055	3,940	12	45
Sri Lanka	Lower middle	—	—	37	29	105,139	2,002	5,040	14	29
Syria	Lower middle	69	70	62	27	107,304	3,123	5,248	21	17
Tajikistan	Low	77	88	62	35	14,767	840	2,147	21	51
Thailand	Upper middle	77	68	29	24	586,824	4,626	8,490	12	12
Timor-Leste	Lower middle	—	—	91	48	1,035	—	921	26	73
Turkey	Upper middle	70	77	39	25	1,115,994	5,380	15,340	10	9
Turkmenistan	Lower middle	—	—	44	27	39,488	1,664	7,832	12	50
Uzbekistan	Lower middle	91	93	44	26	87,026	1,188	3,090	20	77
Vietnam	Lower middle	—	—	34	24	276,546	1,000	3,181	20	38
Yemen	Lower middle	21	46	83	47	57,960	1,539	2,485	14	—
OCEANIA										
Federated States of Micronesia	Lower middle	—	—	61	33	354	2,433	3,185	—	45
Fiji	Lower middle	83	76	44	31	3,867	2,977	4,493	13	—
Kiribati	Lower middle	71	64	—	—	244	1,543	2,450	29	—
Marshall Islands	Lower middle	54	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palau	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	281	10,374	13,737	3	—
Papua New Guinea	Lower middle	—	—	67	40	16,827	1,828	2,454	36	57
Samoa	Lower middle	68	60	66	43	800	2,153	4,367	12	—
Solomon Islands	Lower middle	29	32	70	42	1,447	2,424	2,689	39	—
Tonga	Lower middle	79	64	66	43	477	2,923	4,583	20	—
Tuvalu	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	Lower middle	35	41	66	42	1,096	1,219	4,574	22	—

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Married Women 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2000/2010		Total Fertility Rate 2000/2010		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%) 2000/2010		Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total (%) 2000/2010		Share of Income or Consumption (%) 2000/2010	
		Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth
AFRICA											
Algeria	Upper middle	50	54	—	—	88	98	15	8	7	43
Angola	Lower middle	—	—	8.0	2.8	—	—	—	—	2	62
Benin	Low	2	13	7.0	4.2	52	96	30	27	7	46
Botswana	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	Low	6	36	6.6	3.6	56	65	32	20	7	47
Burundi	Low	—	—	—	—	25	55	—	—	9	43
Cameroon	Lower middle	2	26	6.5	3.2	23	98	19	16	7	46
Cape Verde	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	56
Central African Republic	Low	1	23	—	—	27	89	4	5	3	61
Chad	Low	0	7	5.1	6.0	1	48	18	24	6	47
Comoros	Low	—	—	—	—	49	77	—	—	3	68
Congo	Lower middle	9	18	6.7	2.9	40	95	20	11	5	53
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Low	1	14	6.0	4.1	60	96	21	23	5	51
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower middle	3	18	7.4	2.9	29	95	29	25	6	48
Djibouti	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	47
Egypt	Lower middle	52	62	3.4	2.7	55	97	13	6	9	42
Eritrea	Low	1	18	6.2	3.0	7	81	27	21	—	—
Ethiopia	Low	4	34	6.6	3.2	1	27	33	24	9	39
Gabon	Upper middle	6	18	6.3	3.0	67	97	33	22	6	48
Gambia	Low	—	—	—	—	28	89	—	—	5	53
Ghana	Lower middle	12	21	6.5	2.3	22	94	36	24	5	49
Guinea	Low	3	13	6.5	4.2	26	57	19	23	6	46
Guinea-Bissau	Low	1	19	—	—	19	79	23	20	7	43
Kenya	Low	17	48	7.0	2.9	20	81	38	19	5	53
Lesotho	Lower middle	29	61	5.9	2.0	35	90	37	13	3	56
Liberia	Low	3	17	8.0	3.2	26	81	32	32	6	45
Libya	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	Low	18	36	6.8	2.7	22	90	23	16	6	54
Malawi	Low	35	48	6.8	3.7	63	89	30	22	7	47
Mali	Low	3	16	7.6	4.9	35	86	32	34	7	46
Mauritania	Lower middle	1	16	5.4	3.6	21	95	21	26	6	46
Mauritius	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morocco	Lower middle	51	57	3.3	1.9	30	95	11	8	7	48
Mozambique	Low	14	37	6.3	3.8	37	89	17	19	5	52
Namibia	Upper middle	30	68	5.1	2.4	60	98	32	11	—	—
Niger	Low	2	16	7.9	6.4	21	71	16	21	8	43
Nigeria	Lower middle	3	22	7.1	4.0	8	86	18	18	5	49
Rwanda	Low	39	50	5.4	3.4	61	86	24	15	4	58
Sao Tome and Principe	Lower middle	31	37	5.6	3.9	74	93	43	32	5	56
Senegal	Lower middle	3	22	6.7	3.3	20	89	30	29	6	46

		INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES									
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		Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth
		Seychelles	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	Low	3	18	6.3	3.2	28	71	27	27	6	49
Somalia	Low	0	4	—	—	11	77	28	23	—	—
South Africa	Upper middle	34	70	4.8	1.9	68	98	25	6	2	72
Sudan	Lower middle	0	20	—	—	15	90	1	17	—	—
Swaziland	Lower middle	43	51	5.5	2.6	65	94	33	17	4	56
Tanzania	Low	19	38	7.0	3.2	33	90	31	16	7	45
Togo	Low	7	16	7.3	2.9	30	97	44	35	8	42
Tunisia	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	47
Uganda	Low	7	38	8.0	4.3	28	76	47	26	6	51
Zambia	Lower middle	31	48	8.4	3.4	27	91	26	19	4	55
Zimbabwe	Low	55	68	5.6	2.4	39	92	20	8	5	56
EUROPE											
Albania	Upper middle	11	14	1.9	1.2	98	100	16	9	8	43
Belarus	Upper middle	49	59	—	—	100	100	—	—	9	36
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Upper middle	4	20	—	—	99	100	23	22	7	43
Bulgaria	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	51
Latvia	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	43
Lithuania	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	44
Macedonia	Upper middle	8	17	—	—	—	—	33	38	5	50
Moldova	Lower middle	37	51	2.1	1.4	99	100	5	6	7	45
Montenegro	Upper middle	8	23	—	—	98	100	23	28	9	39
Romania	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	39
Russia	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	49
Serbia	Upper middle	11	31	—	—	99	100	9	6	9	37
Ukraine	Lower middle	36	53	1.7	1.0	97	99	14	8	9	37
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	51
Belize	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	58
Bolivia	Lower middle	23	47	6.2	1.9	38	99	34	10	3	61
Brazil	Upper middle	—	—	4.8	1.7	—	—	—	—	3	58
Chile	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	57
Colombia	Upper middle	69	75	3.2	1.4	84	99	10	5	3	62
Costa Rica	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	55
Cuba	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	Upper middle	67	69	3.8	1.7	95	99	15	9	4	54
Ecuador	Upper middle	50	67	5.1	1.9	99	98	—	—	4	54
El Salvador	Lower middle	61	71	3.7	1.6	91	98	—	—	5	52
Grenada	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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		Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth
		Guatemala	Lower middle	26	62	5.7	1.8	20	95	32	8
Guyana	Lower middle	31	45	4.9	1.9	81	96	38	24	4	50
Haiti	Low	15	29	6.6	2.0	6	68	44	32	3	63
Honduras	Lower middle	41	65	5.6	2.1	33	99	24	12	2	61
Jamaica	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	52
Mexico	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	56
Nicaragua	Lower middle	64	73	4.5	1.8	42	99	13	7	4	57
Panama	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	57
Paraguay	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	57
Peru	Upper middle	41	57	4.0	1.5	56	100	11	4	4	53
St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	48
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suriname	Upper middle	29	51	—	—	81	96	28	13	3	57
Uruguay	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	49
Venezuela	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	49
ASIA											
Afghanistan	Low	16	29	5.3	4.8	12	68	—	—	9	39
Armenia	Lower middle	12	29	1.8	1.5	93	100	16	10	9	40
Azerbaijan	Upper middle	11	21	2.3	1.6	76	100	22	16	8	42
Bangladesh	Low	47	49	3.2	2.2	5	51	17	15	9	41
Bhutan	Lower middle	69	62	3.1	2.0	34	95	11	12	5	53
Cambodia	Low	35	31	4.5	2.1	49	97	21	12	7	52
China	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	48
Georgia	Lower middle	12	28	—	—	95	99	—	—	5	47
India	Lower middle	35	58	3.9	1.8	19	89	18	8	8	45
Indonesia	Lower middle	50	58	3.0	2.7	44	95	—	—	8	45
Iran	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	45
Iraq	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	40
Jordan	Upper middle	37	49	4.9	2.7	98	100	13	10	7	46
Kazakhstan	Upper middle	40	57	3.4	1.2	100	100	12	6	9	40
Korea, North	Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyrgyzstan	Low	47	49	4.6	2.0	93	100	2	2	9	43
Laos	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	3	81	—	—	8	45
Lebanon	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaysia	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	52
Maldives	Upper middle	29	26	2.8	2.1	89	99	29	25	7	44
Mongolia	Lower middle	65	53	—	—	98	99	20	23	7	41
Myanmar	Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	Low	30	54	4.7	1.9	5	58	32	19	6	54
Pakistan	Lower middle	12	32	5.8	3.0	16	77	31	20	9	42

INEQUALITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

	World Bank Income Group Classification	Married Women 15-49 Using Modern Contraception (%) 2000/2010		Total Fertility Rate 2000/2010		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%) 2000/2010		Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total (%) 2000/2010		Share of Income or Consumption (%) 2000/2010	
		Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth	Poorest Fifth	Richest Fifth
		Palestinian Territory	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippines	Lower middle	26	33	5.2	1.9	26	94	28	21	6	50
Sri Lanka	Lower middle	—	—	2.4	2.4	97	99	7	8	7	48
Syria	Lower middle	29	53	—	—	78	99	14	8	8	44
Tajikistan	Low	86	92	—	—	90	90	26	21	8	42
Thailand	Upper middle	74	66	—	—	93	100	—	—	6	49
Timor-Leste	Lower middle	15	32	7.3	4.2	11	69	35	28	9	41
Turkey	Upper middle	38	54	3.4	1.4	73	100	13	4	5	49
Turkmenistan	Lower middle	51	50	3.4	2.1	99	100	11	8	6	47
Uzbekistan	Lower middle	61	56	4.4	2.2	100	100	9	10	7	44
Vietnam	Lower middle	58	52	2.2	1.4	53	99	8	3	7	45
Yemen	Lower middle	5	34	6.6	3.4	17	74	32	14	7	45
OCEANIA											
Federated States of Micronesia	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	64
Fiji	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	Lower middle	26	17	5.0	2.9	76	93	25	31	—	—
Marshall Islands	Lower middle	43	44	5.1	3.4	68	99	14	6	—	—
Palau	Upper middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	56
Samoa	Lower middle	28	32	5.9	3.6	66	95	47	41	—	—
Solomon Islands	Lower middle	24	25	—	—	56	88	15	6	—	—
Tonga	Lower middle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	Lower middle	20	24	3.6	2.8	99	98	23	23	—	—
Vanuatu	Lower middle	28	44	—	—	55	90	—	—	—	—

NOTES

Data are presented for low- and middle-income countries, as defined by the World Bank, for which sufficient data are available.

— Data are unavailable or inapplicable.

Italics Data refer to year prior to the stated period or, in some cases, prior to 2000.

2005/2010 Data refer to the most recent estimate available during the stated period.

Inequalities Within Countries

Researchers divide a country's population into quintiles, or five groups of equal size, based on an index of surveyed household assets that serve as a proxy measure for wealth. Data shown are for the richest and poorest quintiles.

Selection Criteria

Countries highlighted in the graphs were chosen based on available data, geographic range, and topical relevance.

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Definitions, Sources, and Acknowledgments

DEFINITIONS

World Bank Income Group Classification

Economies are divided according to 2010 gross national income (GNI) per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are: low income, \$1,005 or less; lower middle income, \$1,006 - \$3,975; upper middle income, \$3,976 - \$12,275; and high income, \$12,276 or more (not included on this data sheet).

Mid-2011 Population

Estimates are based on a recent census; official national data; or PRB, UN, and U.S. Census Bureau projections. The effects of refugee movements, large numbers of foreign workers, and population shifts due to contemporary political events are taken into account to the extent possible.

Population Growth Rate

The number of persons added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to births, deaths, and net migration; expressed as a percentage.

Percent Urban

Percentage of the total population living in areas termed "urban" by that country. Countries define urban in many different ways, from population centers of 100 or more dwellings to only the population living in national and provincial capitals.

Life Expectancy at Birth, Both Sexes

The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The average number of children a woman would have assuming that current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

Married Women 15-49 Using Modern Contraception

The percentage of currently married or "in-union" women of reproductive age who are currently using a form of modern contraception. "Modern" methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization.

Infant Mortality Rate

The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births.

Children Under Age 5 Moderately or Severely Underweight

The percentage of children ages 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3 percent of children fall below minus two standard deviations.

Per Capita Public Expenditure on Health

Public expenditure on health consists of recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations), and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. The total is divided by the country's population. Expressed as the average exchange rate for that year in U.S. dollars.

Net Secondary School Enrollment

Enrollment of the official age group for secondary education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Child Dependency Ratio

The ratio of the population ages 0-14 to the population ages 15-64.

Gross Domestic Product (million PPP \$)

Gross domestic product (GDP) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of

fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars.

Per Capita GDP (PPP \$)

Gross domestic product (GDP) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates divided by a country's population. Data are in current international dollars.

Agriculture as Percent of GDP

The share of a country's GDP derived from agriculture, including forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.

Percent of Population Living on <\$2/Day

Percentage of the population living on less than \$2 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker, including doctors, nurses, or midwives.

Share of Income or Consumption

Percentage share of national income or consumption that accrues to subgroups of a population.

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total

Women have an unmet need for family planning if they are married, fecund, of reproductive age (generally ages 15 to 49), and say they prefer to stop having children or want to wait two or more years to have another child, but are not using any method of contraception.

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, 2011 *World Population Data Sheet*, United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*; Demographic and Health Surveys (ICF Macro and national statistical offices); Reproductive Health Surveys (U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention); Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF); UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) Database; United Nations Statistics Division, Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database; World Bank, World Development Indicators Database; and World Health Organization, Global Health Observatory Data Repository.

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EMPOWER

PRB empowers people—researchers, journalists, policymakers, and educators—to use information about population, health, and the environment to encourage action. Frequently, people have information but lack the tools needed to communicate effectively to decisionmakers. PRB builds coalitions and conducts trainings to share techniques to inform policy.

JOURNALIST NETWORKS. PRB builds the capacity of journalists from developing countries through seminars and study tours. We organized several study tours for journalists in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mali to visit projects and the people they affect.

POLICY COMMUNICATIONS TRAINING. In the past decade, PRB has trained more than 800 professionals in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. For example, we sponsored two workshops with Kenya's National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development, training local and regional policymakers, program managers, and advocates.

DATA WORKSHOPS. PRB's data workshops and online training assist the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT network in using vital data about the status of children in the United States. Participants take away the knowledge needed to access data about their particular state and communicate with policymakers.

ADVANCE

PRB works to advance the well-being of current and future generations. Toward that end, we analyze data and research, disseminate information, and empower people to use that information to inform policymaking. While the numbers of publications created or workshops conducted are one way to measure PRB's work, the creation of evidence-based policies, increased demand for health services, and active coalitions are better gauges of progress toward positive social change.

EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES. PRB provides analysis for the KIDS COUNT Data Book, an annual report card on the well-being of children and families in the United States. The Data Book has helped promote the passage of several U.S. policies, including the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

DEMAND FOR HEALTH SERVICES. Articles written as part of a media training effort in child marriage in Senegal led to the Vice President of the National Assembly's call for a study to understand and address this common and harmful practice.

ACTIVE COALITIONS. PRB works with the East Africa Population, Health, and Environment Network to increase information sharing across the region. The AFRICAPHE online discussion group improves access to information and capacity-building and funding opportunities.

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