2011 World Population Data Sheet

The World Adding Another Billion People Every 12 Years

PRESENTATION BY CARL HAUB, JAMES GRIBBLE, AND LINDA JACOBSEN OF THE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU
CARL HAUB

Senior Visiting Scholar
The world is adding another billion people every 12 years.

Virtually all population growth is in the world’s poorest countries.

Fewer young people in developed countries ensures little population growth or even population decline.

Large numbers of young people in developing countries guarantee large population growth.

In quite a few developing countries, fertility decline has been rather smooth.

Sources: United Nations Population Division; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics; and Demographic and Health Surveys.
Future fertility decline in sub-Saharan Africa is quite doubtful, based on the results of recent surveys.

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Note: Gray circles indicate a census estimate.
Slow or little fertility decline is not confined to sub-Saharan Africa.

Sources: Demographic and Health Surveys and various surveys in Pakistan.
TFRs in India vary widely by state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>TFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Sample Registration System, data from 2008.
In many developed countries, fertility has fallen to historically low levels, while in others, the TFR has returned to 2 children per woman.

Sources: Council of Europe, *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe*, various issues; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics; and national statistical offices.
## The Demographic Divide: Example of DRC and Italy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Congo, Dem. Rep.</th>
<th>Italy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population 2011</td>
<td>68 million</td>
<td>61 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population 2050</td>
<td>149 million</td>
<td>62 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Births per Woman</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Number of Births</td>
<td>3,050,000</td>
<td>560,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Number of Infant Deaths</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Expectancy at Birth</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Below Age 15</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Age 65+</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small numbers of young people in many developed countries have all but guaranteed fewer future births.

JAMES GRIBBLE

Vice President of International Programs
The 4 Phases of Demographic Transition

- **Phase 1**: High birth rates and fluctuating death rates (TFR 5+)
- **Phase 2**: Declining birth and death rates (TFR 3.5 to 5)
- **Phase 3**: Approaching replacement fertility (TFR 2 to 3.5)
- **Phase 4**: Low/very low birth and death rates (TFR below 2)
Africa:
High death rates, but higher birth rates.
Asia & Oceania:
Lower birth and death rates, and some increasing death rates.
Americas:
Birth rates are low, and still exceed death rates.
Europe:
Death rates exceed the very low birth rates in some countries.

Crude death rate

Crude birth rate
Europe:
Death rates exceed the very low birth rates in some countries.
Natural increase occurs when births exceed deaths.
Demographic transition across the world’s continents.

Rate of Natural Increase

Children per Woman
Many African countries are in Phase 1. Consider Uganda…

Rate of Natural Increase

Children per Woman

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Uganda

- 35 million people
- Growing at 3.3% per year
- Half the population is age 15 or younger
- 6+ children per woman

- Contraceptive use: 18%
- Life expectancy: 54 years
- Nutritional challenges
- Public expenditures on health: US$7 per person
Guatemala is the only Phase 2 country in the Americas.
Guatemala

- 14 million people
- Growing at 2.5% per year
- Half of population is 19 years or younger
- 3.6 children per woman

- Contraceptive use: 34%
- Life expectancy: 71 years
- Mayan population faces many inequities
- Public expenditures on health: US$52 per person

Photo: © 2001 Virginia Lamprecht, Courtesy of Photoshare
Most Asian countries are in Phase 3 or 4. Consider India...
India

- 1.2 billion people
- Growing at 1.3% per year
- Half of population is age 25 or younger
- 2.7 children per woman

- Contraceptive use: 49%
- Life expectancy: 64 years
- 76% living on <US$2/day
- Public expenditures on health: US$7 per person
Most European countries are in Phase 4. Germany has negative growth.
Germany

- 82 million people
- Growing at –0.2% per year
- Projected 2025 population is 79 million
- Half the population is age 44 or younger

- 21% of population is over age 65
- 1.4 children per woman
- Contraceptive use: 66%
- Life expectancy: 80 years

Photo: © 2004 David Lederman, Courtesy of Photoshare
The World at 7 Billion

Slowing fertility

Longer, healthier lives

Improving inequities
LINDA JACOBSEN

Vice President of Domestic Programs
U.S. population growth exceeds growth in most of Europe.

Percent Change in Population, 2000 to 2010

The U.S. is still growing rapidly, but the pace is projected to slow down.

1790 population: 3.9 million

- To 100 million: 124 years (1914)
- To 200 million: 54 years (1968)
- To 300 million: 38 years (2006)
- To 400 million (projected): 33 years (2039)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Natural increase accounts for more than 60% of population growth in the United States.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
Fertility rates have leveled off in the U.S., but the foreign-born population has increased.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; and U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey.
Natural increase and net immigration vary across racial and ethnic groups in the U.S.

Population Change (in thousands), 2008-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Net Immigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1,101</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
The non-Hispanic white population is aging rapidly as the baby boomers reach retirement age.

Population by Age and Sex, U.S. White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino: 2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
The Hispanic population has a younger age structure primarily because of higher fertility.

Population by Age and Sex, U.S. Hispanic or Latino: 2009

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.
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