

48%

The percentage of the world's population living below \$2 a day.

81

The average life expectancy at birth for men and women in Canada, Martinique, and Singapore.

2.5

The total fertility rate worldwide. TFRs range from 0.9 children per woman in Taiwan to 7.0 in Niger.

14.3%

The percentage of Zimbabwe's population with HIV/AIDS in 2009, down from 23.7% in 2001.

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

2011

WORLD POPULATION
DATA SHEET

THE WORLD AT 7 BILLION

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MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES, 2011 AND 2050

2011

COUNTRY	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
China	1,346
India	1,241
United States	312
Indonesia	238
Brazil	197
Pakistan	177
Nigeria	162
Bangladesh	151
Russia	143
Japan	128

2050

COUNTRY	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
India	1,692
China	1,313
Nigeria	433
United States	423
Pakistan	314
Indonesia	309
Bangladesh	226
Brazil	223
Ethiopia	174
Philippines	150

COUNTRIES WITH THE YOUNGEST AND OLDEST POPULATIONS, 2011

YOUNGEST	% AGES <15
Niger	48.9
Uganda	48.3
Mali	47.6
Angola	47.3
Zambia	46.5
Burundi	46.3
Congo, Dem. Rep.	46.0
Mozambique	45.3
Chad	45.3
Burkina Faso	45.2

OLDEST	% AGES 65+
Japan	23.2
Germany	20.7
Italy	20.2
Greece	18.9
Sweden	18.5
Portugal	17.9
Bulgaria	17.7
Austria	17.6
Finland	17.5
Latvia	17.4

POPULATION CLOCK, 2011

		WORLD	MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
Population		6,986,951,000	1,241,580,000	5,745,371,000
Births per	Year	139,558,000	14,070,000	125,488,000
	Day	382,351	38,548	343,803
	Minute	266	27	239
Deaths per	Year	56,611,000	12,201,000	44,410,000
	Day	155,099	33,427	121,671
	Minute	108	23	84
Natural increase (births-deaths) per	Year	82,947,000	1,869,000	81,078,000
	Day	227,252	5,121	222,132
	Minute	158	4	154
Infant deaths per	Year	6,078,000	77,000	6,001,000
	Day	16,652	211	16,441
	Minute	12	0.1	11

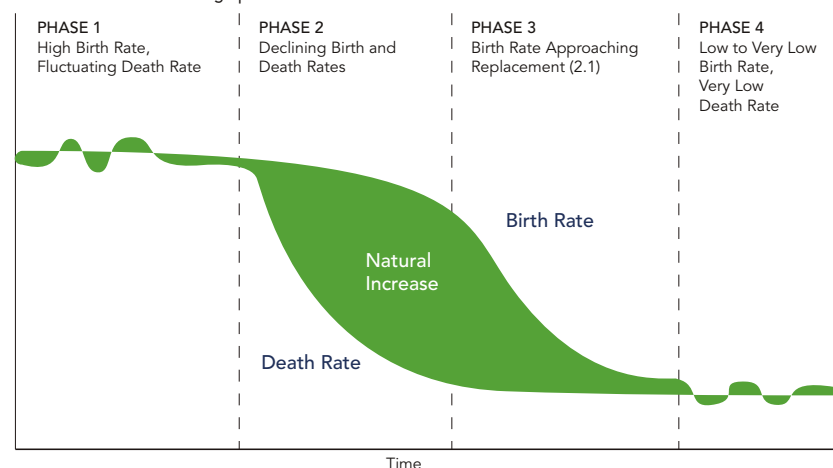
WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

THE WORLD AT 7 BILLION

The Four Phases of Demographic Transition Are Evident Today Around the World.

In the parish of Mouy, north of Paris, there were 47 burials recorded in 1693; in 1694, the number jumped to an appalling 262. This is a dramatic example of life during Phase 1 of the demographic transition (albeit a somewhat modern one compared to the 50,000 years of human existence that preceded Phase 1). A rise in the price of grains meant more people could not afford food, a situation that nearly always led to excessive mortality, as happened in Mouy. In Phase 2 of the transition—roughly the beginning of the Industrial Revolution—death rates began to fall more regularly, although the preference for larger families may have remained for a time. Next, increasing urbanization lessened the need for children even as early public health measures improved life spans. Now the transition was really underway. By the 20th century, the development of modern medicine and the desire to limit family size combined to cause the low death rates and very low birth rates we see today. That, at least, is what happened over the centuries in Europe and North America. Most developing countries arrived in the 20th century still in the first phase of the transition. In the aftermath of World War II, however, the benefits of public health and modern medicine became available to them in a comparatively short period of time. Mortality fell with unusual rapidity but the desire for large families remained. Then, with mounting concern over record rates of population growth, birth rates did begin to fall in many countries. Today, we can find examples around the world of all four stages of the transition.

The Classic Phases of Demographic Transition



NOTES: Natural increase or decrease is the difference between the number of births and deaths. The birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The death rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year.

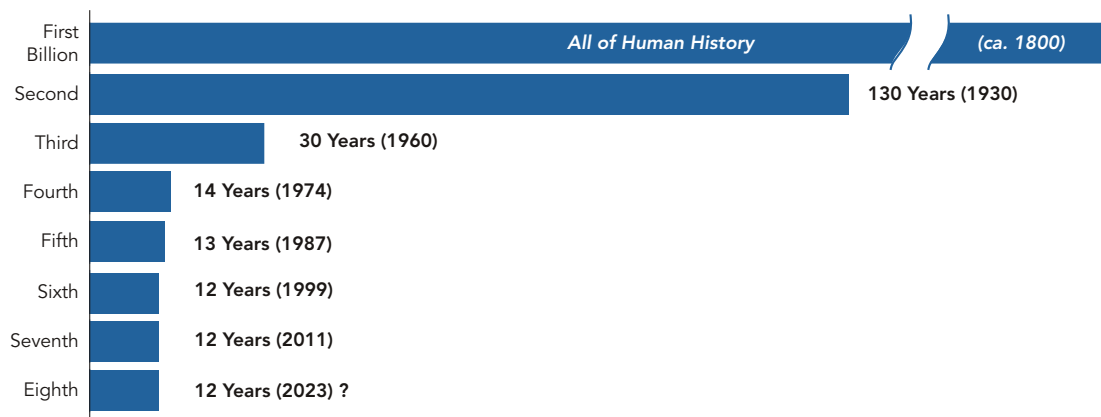
SOURCE: (for burials in 1693 and 1694): E.A. Wrigley, *Population and History* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1969).

	Birth Rate	Death Rate
PHASE 1		
Afghanistan	44	16
Uganda	46	12
Zambia	46	15
PHASE 2		
Ghana	31	8
Guatemala	30	6
Iraq	35	6
PHASE 3		
India	23	7
Gabon	27	9
Malaysia	21	5
PHASE 4		
Brazil	15	6
Germany	8	10
Japan	8	9

The World Is in the Midst of Its Most Rapid Population Growth in History.

Today, the world is adding the largest numbers to its population than in any time in history. Despite the fact that the annual population growth rate has declined to 1.2 percent per year, world population grows by about 83 million annually. If the same growth rate had applied in 1950, only 30 million people annually would have been added to the world total. While declines in birth rates have been virtually universal across countries, the pattern of decline has been very variable. In some countries, birth rates have fallen below two children; birth rates in other countries have decreased to medium levels or have barely begun to decrease. Population projections assume that birth rates in developing countries will decline—smoothly—to two children or fewer (this PRB data sheet incorporates that assumption). Both the sixth billion and seventh

billion were reached in the same number of years: a record 12. The eighth billion may also take 12 years but only if birth rates decline according to projections.



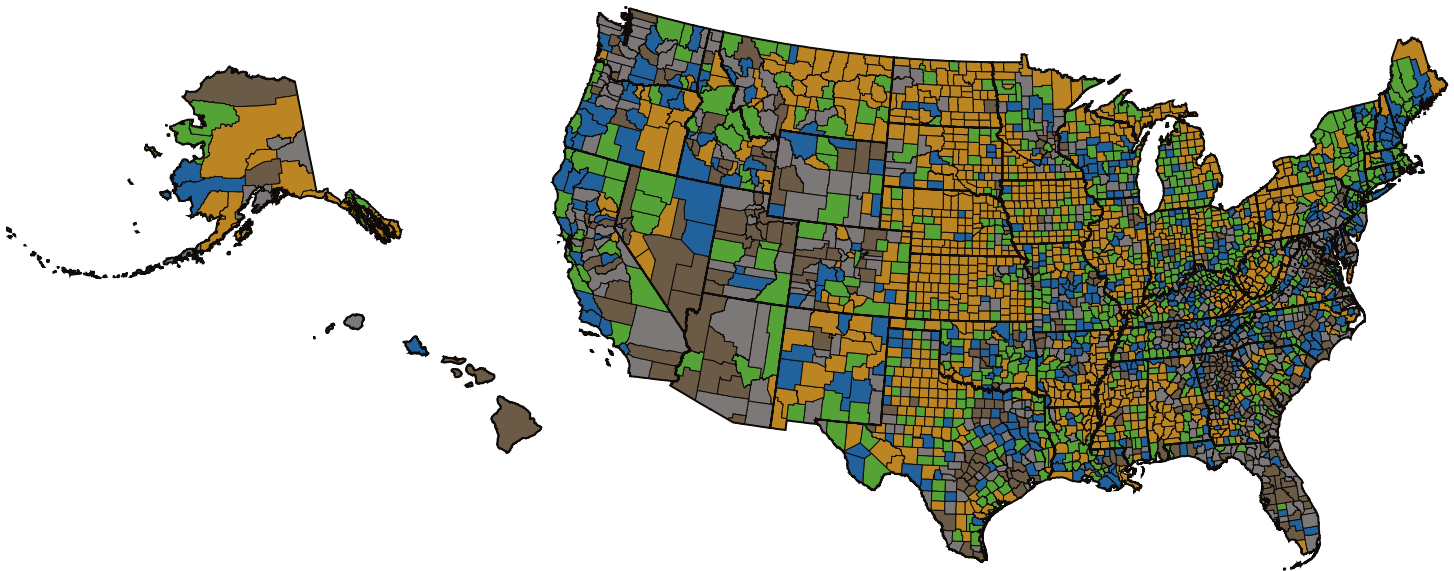
SOURCES: Population Reference Bureau estimates and projections (1800 and 2023) and United Nations Population Division.

WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

THE WORLD AT 7 BILLION

Population Change in U.S. Counties Varies Widely Within States.

Total population in the United States increased by almost 10 percent between 2000 and 2010, but growth patterns varied widely across counties. About one-fourth of counties grew faster than the national average, with one-tenth increasing by 20 percent or more. Population continued to increase fastest in states in the South and the West, but even within high-growth states like Texas, some counties still lost population over this decade. Although Michigan was the only state whose population declined between 2000 and 2010, more than half of the counties in Michigan still grew over this period. Areas with the fastest growth included the suburbs of metropolitan areas such as Orlando, Las Vegas, Atlanta, Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, Washington, D.C., and the Research Triangle area of North Carolina. As in previous decades, many rural areas lost population, including much of the Great Plains and northern and central Appalachia. Nearly half of the 1,104 counties that lost population during the decade were isolated from metropolitan areas. Parts of Louisiana that were hard hit by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita ranked among the counties with the fastest rate of population decline between 2000 and 2010.



Population Change, 2000-2010
U.S. Average: Gain of 9.7 percent

- Loss
- Gain of up to 4.9 percent
- Gain of 5 percent to 9.9 percent
- Gain of 10 percent to 19.9 percent
- Gain of 20 percent or greater

U.S. COUNTY	2010	CHANGE, 2000-2010	
	POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Fastest Growth*			
Kendall County, Ill.	114,736	60,173	110.3
Pinal County, Ariz.	375,770	196,050	109.1
Flagler County, Fla.	95,696	45,864	92.0
Lincoln County, S.D.	44,828	20,681	85.6
Loudoun County, Va.	312,311	142,712	84.1
Fastest Decline*			
St. Bernard Parish, La.	35,897	-31,332	-46.6
Issaquena County, Miss.	1,406	-868	-38.2
Cameron Parish, La.	6,839	-3,149	-31.5
Orleans Parish, La.	343,829	-140,845	-29.1
Sharkey County, Miss.	4,916	-1,664	-25.3

*Among counties with at least 1,000 people in 2000.

NOTE: The lists do not include county equivalents (*municipios*) in Puerto Rico.

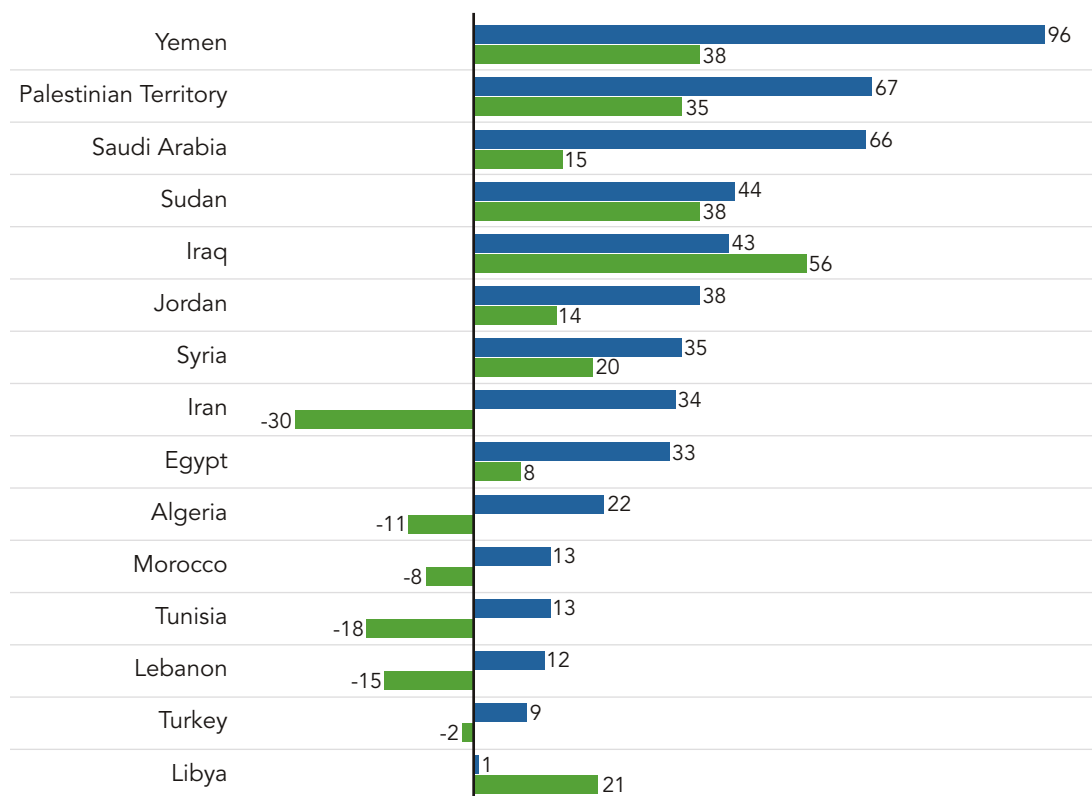
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau.

WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

THE WORLD AT 7 BILLION

Growth in the Youth Population in the Middle East Has Slowed and Even Is Declining in Some Countries.

Since the mid-1960s, the youth population (ages 15 to 24) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) has grown rapidly. But because of the steady decline in fertility in many countries in recent years, the size of the youth population will grow at a much slower pace in the coming decades. For example, the youth population in Yemen nearly doubled between 1995 and 2010, but is projected to increase by only



38 percent between 2010 and 2025. MENA countries, however, differ substantially in the pace of their fertility declines, and some countries will even experience declines in their youth populations in coming decades. For example, Iran's youth population grew by 34 percent between 1995 and 2010, but is projected to decline by 30 percent between 2010 and 2025.

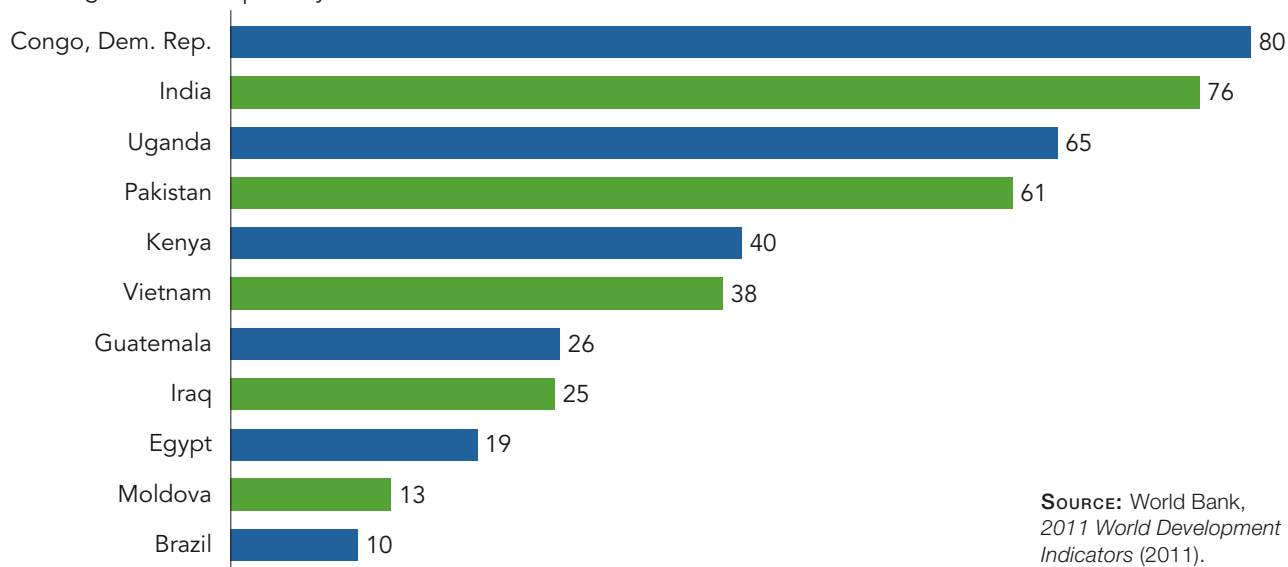
■ 1995-2010
■ 2010-2025

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

Poverty Remains a Significant Problem Worldwide.

Poverty has emerged as a serious global issue, particularly because the most rapid population growth is occurring in the world's poorest countries and, within many countries, in the poorest states and provinces. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, eight in 10 residents live on less than US\$2 per day. In India, 76 percent of the population lives below that level—more than 900 million people. Relatively high population growth rates make it more difficult to lift large numbers of people out of poverty.

Percent Living Below US\$2 per Day



SOURCE: World Bank, *2011 World Development Indicators* (2011).

**POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT DATA AND ESTIMATES
FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD**

	Population mid-2011 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase %	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Projected Population (millions)		2050 Population as a Multiple of 2011	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population Ages	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
WORLD	6,987	20	8	1.2	—	8,084	9,587	1.4	44	2.5	27	8
MORE DEVELOPED	1,242	11	10	0.2	2	1,290	1,333	1.1	5	1.7	16	16
LESS DEVELOPED	5,745	22	8	1.4	-1	6,794	8,254	1.4	48	2.6	29	6
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	4,400	25	8	1.7	-1	5,390	6,942	1.6	52	3.0	33	5
LEAST DEVELOPED	861	35	11	2.4	-1	1,176	1,826	2.1	76	4.5	41	3
AFRICA	1,051	36	12	2.4	-1	1,444	2,300	2.2	74	4.7	41	4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	883	38	13	2.6	-1	1,245	2,069	2.3	80	5.2	43	3
NORTHERN AFRICA	213	25	6	1.8	-1	261	323	1.5	33	2.9	31	5
Algeria	36.0	19	5	1.5	-1	42.0	46.5	1.3	22	2.3	27	5
Egypt	82.6	25	5	2.0	-1	100.9	123.5	1.5	23	2.9	31	5
Libya	6.4	22	4	1.8	-8	7.5	8.8	1.4	14	2.5	31	4
Morocco	32.3	19	6	1.3	-3	36.4	39.2	1.2	30	2.2	28	6
Sudan ^c	44.6	33	9	2.4	1	60.8	91.0	2.0	59	4.5	40	4
Tunisia	10.7	18	6	1.2	-0	12.1	12.6	1.2	18	2.1	24	7
Western Sahara ^d	0.5	32	9	2.3	8	0.7	1.2	2.3	60	4.3	39	4
WESTERN AFRICA	313	40	14	2.6	-1	452	792	2.5	85	5.5	43	3
Benin	9.1	40	11	2.9	0	13.0	21.7	2.4	78	5.4	44	3
Burkina Faso	17.0	43	12	3.1	-1	25.5	46.7	2.8	73	5.8	45	2
Cape Verde	0.5	22	5	1.7	-5	0.6	0.6	1.3	19	2.5	32	6
Côte d'Ivoire	22.6	37	13	2.3	-1	30.4	45.6	2.0	97	4.9	41	4
Gambia	1.8	39	9	3.0	-1	2.5	4.0	2.3	68	5.0	44	2
Ghana	25.0	31	8	2.3	-0	33.4	49.1	2.0	45	4.1	38	4
Guinea	10.2	39	13	2.7	-1	14.3	23.0	2.2	86	5.3	43	3
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	39	16	2.3	-1	2.1	3.3	2.1	103	5.1	41	3
Liberia	4.1	43	12	3.1	-1	6.0	10.8	2.6	78	5.8	43	3
Mali	15.4	45	15	3.1	-5	22.0	35.2	2.3	116	6.4	48	3
Mauritania	3.5	33	9	2.4	-1	4.7	7.1	2.0	71	4.4	40	3
Niger	16.1	48	12	3.6	-0	26.2	55.4	3.4	88	7.0	49	2
Nigeria	162.3	41	16	2.5	-0	237.1	433.2	2.7	89	5.7	43	3
Senegal	12.8	36	9	2.8	-2	17.9	28.6	2.2	51	4.7	44	2
Sierra Leone	5.4	37	15	2.2	-0	7.5	13.6	2.5	89	5.0	42	4
Togo	5.8	36	8	2.8	0	8.4	14.3	2.4	55	4.7	42	4
EASTERN AFRICA	336	39	11	2.8	-1	486	826	2.5	69	5.3	44	3
Burundi	10.2	42	10	3.2	5	15.5	27.1	2.7	66	6.4	46	3
Comoros	0.8	36	8	2.8	-3	1.0	1.7	2.3	65	4.8	43	3
Djibouti	0.9	29	10	1.9	0	1.2	1.6	1.8	76	3.7	35	3
Eritrea	5.9	34	8	2.6	0	8.0	11.4	1.9	43	4.7	43	4
Ethiopia	87.1	37	10	2.7	-1	119.8	173.8	2.0	77	5.3	44	3
Kenya	41.6	37	10	2.7	-0	59.1	96.9	2.3	59	4.7	42	3
Madagascar	21.3	35	6	2.8	-0	31.2	53.6	2.5	42	4.6	43	3
Malawi	15.9	42	15	2.7	-0	22.9	37.4	2.4	84	5.7	45	3
Mauritius	1.3	12	7	0.5	-0	1.6	1.6	1.2	12.5	1.5	22	7
Mayotte	0.2	33	3	3.0	-0	0.3	0.5	2.3	6	4.2	46	2
Mozambique	23.1	41	14	2.8	-4	32.4	59.3	2.6	86	5.6	45	3
Reunion	0.9	17	6	1.1	0	1.0	1.1	1.3	6	2.3	25	8
Rwanda	10.9	33	12	2.1	0	15.3	23.1	2.1	50	4.6	42	3
Seychelles	0.1	18	8	1.0	0	0.1	0.1	1.1	11.5	2.4	23	8
Somalia	9.9	43	15	2.8	-12	13.3	22.6	2.3	107	6.4	45	2
Tanzania	46.2	40	11	2.9	-1	70.9	138.3	3.0	51	5.4	45	3
Uganda	34.5	46	12	3.4	-1	54.1	105.6	3.1	74	6.4	48	3
Zambia	13.5	46	15	3.1	-1	21.0	45.0	3.3	84	6.3	46	3
Zimbabwe	12.1	34	15	1.9	0	17.4	25.2	2.1	57	4.1	44	4
MIDDLE AFRICA	131	43	16	2.7	-0	183	291	2.2	106	5.7	45	3
Angola	19.6	43	15	2.8	1	28.8	48.0	2.4	102	5.7	47	3
Cameroon	20.1	37	15	2.2	-0	27.4	43.7	2.2	91	4.8	41	4
Central African Republic	5.0	37	15	2.1	0	6.6	10.3	2.1	102	4.7	41	4
Chad	11.5	45	16	2.9	-2	16.4	27.3	2.4	125	6.0	45	3
Congo	4.1	36	11	2.5	-1	5.6	8.8	2.1	68	4.7	40	4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	67.8	45	17	2.8	-0	95.4	148.5	2.2	111	6.1	46	3
Equatorial Guinea	0.7	37	15	2.3	5	1.0	1.7	2.3	95	5.3	39	3
Gabon	1.5	27	9	1.8	1	2.0	2.8	1.8	45	3.4	35	4
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	34	7	2.7	-9	0.2	0.3	1.7	45	4.6	44	3

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						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
SOUTHERN AFRICA	58	22	14	0.7	-0	63	68	1.2	49	2.5	31	5
Botswana	2.0	26	14	1.2	2	2.4	2.9	1.4	36	3.1	32	4
Lesotho	2.2	27	15	1.2	-2	2.5	2.8	1.3	91	3.1	37	4
Namibia	2.3	26	8	1.7	-0	2.9	3.6	1.5	31	3.3	36	4
South Africa	50.5	21	14	0.6	-0	53.8	56.8	1.1	48	2.4	30	5
Swaziland	1.2	30	14	1.5	-1	1.4	1.7	1.4	67	3.5	38	3
AMERICAS	942	16	7	1.0	0	1,068	1,216	1.3	15	2.1	25	9
NORTHERN AMERICA	346	13	8	0.5	3	391	470	1.4	6	1.9	19	13
Canada	34.5	11	7	0.4	7	39.8	47.5	1.4	5.1	1.7	16	14
United States	311.7	13	8	0.5	3	351.4	422.6	1.4	6.1	2.0	20	13
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	596	18	6	1.2	-1	676	746	1.3	19	2.2	28	7
CENTRAL AMERICA	158	20	5	1.6	-2	185	211	1.3	17	2.4	31	6
Belize	0.3	25	4	2.1	-1	0.4	0.5	1.6	17	2.9	36	4
Costa Rica	4.7	16	4	1.2	3	5.5	6.0	1.3	8.8	1.9	24	7
El Salvador	6.2	20	7	1.4	-8	6.8	7.6	1.2	20	2.3	33	7
Guatemala	14.7	30	6	2.4	-2	19.7	27.4	1.9	30	3.6	41	4
Honduras	7.8	26	5	2.1	-2	9.9	12.9	1.7	24	3.1	36	4
Mexico	114.8	19	5	1.4	-3	131.0	143.9	1.3	14	2.3	29	6
Nicaragua	5.9	23	5	1.9	-5	6.9	7.8	1.3	19	2.6	34	5
Panama	3.6	19	5	1.4	1	4.3	5.1	1.4	17	2.4	29	7
CARIBBEAN	42	18	7	1.1	-4	45	48	1.1	32	2.4	27	9
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	14	6	0.9	0	0.1	0.1	1.4	14	1.8	28	7
Bahamas	0.4	13	5	0.8	4	0.4	0.5	1.3	12	1.7	26	6
Barbados	0.3	13	8	0.5	-0	0.3	0.3	1.0	12	1.7	17	12
Cuba	11.2	12	8	0.4	-3	11.5	11.3	1.0	4.8	1.7	17	12
Dominica	0.1	15	8	0.7	-5	0.1	0.1	0.9	16	2.0	27	10
Dominican Republic	10.0	22	6	1.6	-3	10.6	11.8	1.2	23	2.6	31	6
Grenada	0.1	19	6	1.3	-10	0.1	0.1	0.9	13	2.2	27	7
Guadeloupe	0.4	14	7	0.7	-2	0.4	0.4	1.0	9	2.2	22	13
Haiti	10.1	27	9	1.8	-4	11.9	14.2	1.4	59	3.4	36	4
Jamaica	2.7	16	7	1.0	-7	2.8	2.6	0.9	24	2.3	27	9
Martinique	0.4	13	7	0.6	-1	0.4	0.4	1.0	9	2.0	20	15
Puerto Rico	3.7	11	7	0.4	-8	3.7	3.6	1.0	8.8	1.6	20	15
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.1	13	7	0.6	1	0.1	0.1	1.1	10	1.8	24	7
Saint Lucia	0.2	13	6	0.7	-1	0.2	0.2	1.2	22	1.9	25	7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	17	7	0.9	-9	0.1	0.1	1.0	22	2.0	26	7
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	14	8	0.6	-3	1.4	1.3	1.0	25	1.6	25	7
SOUTH AMERICA	396	17	6	1.1	-1	447	487	1.2	18	2.1	27	7
Argentina	40.5	19	8	1.1	-1	46.9	57.6	1.4	12.1	2.4	26	10
Bolivia	10.1	26	7	1.9	-3	12.5	16.8	1.7	42	3.3	36	5
Brazil	196.7	15	6	0.9	-0	216.2	222.8	1.1	20	1.9	25	7
Chile	17.3	15	5	0.9	0	19.1	20.2	1.2	7.8	1.9	23	9
Colombia	46.9	18	6	1.2	-1	52.4	53.2	1.1	16	2.1	29	6
Ecuador	14.7	21	5	1.6	-2	17.2	19.5	1.3	19	2.5	30	6
French Guiana	0.2	28	3	2.5	5	0.4	0.6	2.4	12.1	3.4	35	4
Guyana	0.8	22	6	1.6	-10	0.8	0.9	1.2	38	2.7	33	4
Paraguay	6.6	24	5	1.8	-1	8.2	10.3	1.6	28	2.9	33	5
Peru	29.4	21	6	1.5	-4	34.1	38.8	1.3	17	2.5	31	6
Suriname	0.5	18	7	1.1	-2	0.6	0.6	1.2	20	2.3	28	7
Uruguay	3.4	14	10	0.5	-1	3.5	3.6	1.1	10.6	2.0	23	13
Venezuela	29.3	21	5	1.6	-1	35.1	41.6	1.4	15.8	2.5	29	6
ASIA	4,216	18	7	1.1	-0	4,780	5,284	1.3	39	2.2	26	7
ASIA (Excl. China)	2,870	21	7	1.4	-0	3,375	3,971	1.4	44	2.6	30	6
WESTERN ASIA	238	24	5	1.9	2	300	402	1.7	27	3.0	32	5
Armenia	3.1	14	10	0.4	-13	3.1	2.9	0.9	13	1.7	20	10
Azerbaijan	9.2	17	6	1.1	0	10.4	11.4	1.2	11	2.3	22	7
Bahrain	1.3	15	2	1.3	20	1.7	2.0	1.5	7	1.9	20	2
Cyprus	1.1	13	7	0.6	6	1.1	1.1	1.0	7	1.6	17	10
Georgia	4.3	14	11	0.4	-6	3.9	3.2	0.7	28	1.9	17	14
Iraq	32.7	35	6	3.0	0	48.9	83.4	2.6	34	4.7	43	3

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	Population mid-2011 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase %	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Projected Population (millions)		2050 Population as a Multiple of 2011	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population Ages	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
Israel	7.9	22	5	1.7	2	9.4	11.4	1.4	3.6	3.0	28	10
Jordan	6.6	31	4	2.6	-4	8.3	13.9	2.1	23	3.8	37	3
Kuwait	2.8	19	3	1.6	18	3.7	5.2	1.8	9	2.3	26	3
Lebanon	4.3	20	5	1.5	-1	4.8	5.4	1.3	21	2.1	25	7
Oman	3.0	29	3	2.6	0	3.9	5.3	1.8	12	3.3	24	2
Palestinian Territory	4.2	33	4	2.8	-4	6.0	9.8	2.3	25	4.6	43	3
Qatar	1.7	11	1	1.0	19	2.1	2.4	1.4	8	2.1	14	1
Saudi Arabia	27.9	21	4	1.8	7	36.0	44.6	1.6	18	2.9	31	3
Syria	22.5	26	4	2.2	-1	26.5	33.7	1.5	17	3.2	37	4
Turkey	74.0	18	6	1.2	1	85.4	94.7	1.3	23	2.1	26	7
United Arab Emirates	7.9	13	1	1.2	11	9.9	12.2	1.5	7	1.8	18	1
Yemen	23.8	38	7	3.1	-1	35.3	59.2	2.5	51	5.3	45	3
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,795	23	7	1.6	-1	2,147	2,574	1.4	53	2.7	33	5
Afghanistan	32.4	44	16	2.8	6	47.6	76.3	2.4	131	6.3	44	2
Bangladesh	150.7	22	6	1.5	-3	183.2	226.3	1.5	45	2.4	31	5
Bhutan	0.7	22	8	1.4	0	0.9	0.9	1.3	47	2.6	31	5
India	1,241.3	23	7	1.5	-0	1,458.7	1,691.7	1.4	50	2.6	33	5
Iran	77.9	19	6	1.3	-0	90.5	100.0	1.3	45	1.9	25	5
Kazakhstan	16.6	23	9	1.4	1	18.7	21.7	1.3	18	2.7	24	7
Kyrgyzstan	5.6	26	7	1.9	-5	6.6	8.1	1.4	25	3.0	29	5
Maldives	0.3	23	4	2.0	0	0.4	0.4	1.3	11	2.4	28	5
Nepal	30.5	25	6	1.9	-1	37.7	46.5	1.5	53	2.9	37	4
Pakistan	176.9	28	8	2.1	-2	229.6	314.3	1.8	64	3.6	36	4
Sri Lanka	20.9	18	6	1.3	-3	23.2	25.4	1.2	15	2.3	26	6
Tajikistan	7.5	28	4	2.4	-2	9.6	13.4	1.8	56	3.4	38	4
Turkmenistan	5.1	22	8	1.4	-2	5.9	6.6	1.3	50	2.4	30	4
Uzbekistan	28.5	24	5	1.9	-2	34.5	42.0	1.5	47	2.7	30	4
SOUTHEAST ASIA	602	19	7	1.3	-1	698	796	1.3	28	2.3	28	6
Brunei	0.4	16	3	1.3	7	0.5	0.6	1.5	7	1.7	27	3
Cambodia	14.7	26	8	1.8	-0	18.0	22.3	1.5	58	3.0	33	4
Indonesia	238.2	19	6	1.3	-1	273.2	309.4	1.3	30	2.3	28	6
Laos	6.3	31	8	2.2	-1	7.9	10.3	1.6	59	3.9	41	4
Malaysia	28.9	21	5	1.6	1	35.3	43.6	1.5	8	2.6	30	5
Myanmar	54.0	20	8	1.2	-0	61.7	70.8	1.3	52	2.3	28	5
Philippines	95.7	25	6	1.9	-3	120.2	150.1	1.6	22	3.2	36	4
Singapore	5.2	9	4	0.5	13	5.8	6.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	17	9
Thailand	69.5	12	7	0.5	1	72.9	71.0	1.0	12	1.6	21	9
Timor-Leste	1.2	40	10	3.1	2	1.7	2.8	2.3	64	5.7	45	3
Vietnam	87.9	17	7	1.0	-1	100.4	109.3	1.2	16	2.0	25	7
EAST ASIA	1,581	12	7	0.5	-0	1,634	1,512	1.0	16	1.5	16	10
China	1,345.9	12	7	0.5	-0	1,404.2	1,312.6	1.0	17	1.5	17	9
China, Hong Kong SAR ^e	7.1	13	6	0.7	3	8.1	9.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	12	13
China, Macao SAR ^e	0.6	9	3	0.6	13	0.8	0.9	1.5	3	1.1	12	8
Japan	128.1	8	9	-0.1	0	119.3	95.2	0.7	2.6	1.4	13	23
Korea, North	24.5	15	9	0.6	0	26.2	27.0	1.1	32	2.0	23	9
Korea, South	49.0	9	5	0.4	1	49.1	42.3	0.9	3.2	1.2	16	13
Mongolia	2.8	24	6	1.8	0	3.4	4.1	1.5	39	2.6	28	4
Taiwan	23.2	7	6	0.1	1	23.4	20.9	0.9	4.1	0.9	16	11
EUROPE	740	11	11	0.0	2	746	725	1.0	6	1.6	16	16
EUROPEAN UNION	502	11	10	0.1	2	515	513	1.0	4	1.6	16	17
NORTHERN EUROPE	100	13	9	0.3	2	108	118	1.2	4	1.9	17	16
Channel Islands	0.2	10	8	0.2	7	0.2	0.2	1.0	3.6	1.6	16	15
Denmark	5.6	12	10	0.2	4	5.8	6.0	1.1	3.4	1.9	18	17
Estonia	1.3	12	12	-0.0	-0	1.3	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6	15	17
Finland	5.4	11	9	0.2	3	5.8	6.1	1.1	2.6	1.9	17	18
Iceland	0.3	15	6	0.9	-7	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.2	2.2	21	12
Ireland	4.6	17	6	1.0	-8	5.4	6.1	1.3	3.6	2.1	21	11
Latvia	2.2	8	13	-0.5	-4	2.1	1.8	0.8	5.7	1.3	14	17
Lithuania	3.2	11	13	-0.2	-24	3.0	2.7	0.8	4.3	1.5	15	16
Norway	5.0	13	8	0.4	9	5.6	6.6	1.3	2.8	1.9	19	15
Sweden	9.4	12	10	0.3	5	10.2	10.7	1.1	2.5	2.0	17	18
United Kingdom	62.7	13	9	0.4	2	68.6	75.7	1.2	4.5	2.0	17	16

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	Population mid-2011 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase %	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Projected Population (millions)		2050 Population as a Multiple of 2011	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population Ages	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
WESTERN EUROPE	190	10	9	0.1	2	193	191	1.0	4	1.7	16	18
Austria	8.4	9	9	0.0	3	8.9	9.5	1.1	3.7	1.4	15	18
Belgium	11.0	12	10	0.2	6	11.9	12.5	1.1	3.4	1.8	17	17
France	63.3	13	9	0.4	1	67.3	72.3	1.1	3.6	2.0	18	17
Germany	81.8	8	10	-0.2	2	78.7	69.4	0.8	3.5	1.4	13	21
Liechtenstein	0.04	11	6	0.5	2	0.04	0.04	1.2	3.3	1.6	16	14
Luxembourg	0.5	12	7	0.4	15	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.0	1.6	18	14
Monaco	0.04	7	7	-0.0	6	0.04	0.04	1.0	—	—	13	24
Netherlands	16.7	11	8	0.3	2	17.5	17.8	1.1	3.8	1.8	18	15
Switzerland	7.9	10	8	0.2	8	8.6	9.0	1.1	3.8	1.5	15	17
EASTERN EUROPE	295	12	13	-0.2	1	285	259	0.9	8	1.5	15	14
Belarus	9.5	12	14	-0.3	1	9.0	8.9	0.9	4.7	1.5	15	14
Bulgaria	7.5	10	15	-0.5	-3	6.7	5.7	0.8	9.4	1.5	14	18
Czech Republic	10.5	11	10	0.1	1	10.9	10.8	1.0	2.7	1.5	14	15
Hungary	10.0	9	13	-0.4	1	9.8	9.2	0.9	5.3	1.3	15	16
Moldova	4.1	11	12	-0.1	-1	4.0	3.5	0.8	12	1.3	17	10
Poland	38.2	11	10	0.1	-0	37.3	34.1	0.9	5.0	1.4	15	14
Romania	21.4	10	12	-0.2	-0	20.7	18.5	0.9	9.9	1.3	15	15
Russia	142.8	13	14	-0.2	1	139.0	126.2	0.9	8.1	1.6	15	13
Slovakia	5.4	11	10	0.1	1	5.6	5.3	1.0	5.7	1.4	15	12
Ukraine	45.7	11	15	-0.4	0	42.3	36.5	0.8	9.1	1.4	14	16
SOUTHERN EUROPE	155	10	9	0.1	3	159	157	1.0	5	1.4	15	18
Albania	3.2	11	5	0.6	-3	3.3	3.0	0.9	18.0	1.4	23	9
Andorra	0.1	10	3	0.7	4	0.1	0.1	0.9	3.1	1.2	14	13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	9	9	-0.0	0	3.7	3.0	0.8	6	1.3	15	14
Croatia	4.4	10	12	-0.2	-1	4.3	3.9	0.9	5.3	1.5	15	17
Greece	11.3	10	10	0.1	3	11.7	11.5	1.0	3.2	1.5	14	19
Italy	60.8	9	10	-0.1	6	62.2	62.0	1.0	3.7	1.4	14	20
Kosovo ^f	2.3	21	7	1.4	-4	2.7	3.2	1.4	33	2.5	32	6
Macedonia ^g	2.1	12	9	0.3	0	2.1	1.9	0.9	7	1.6	18	12
Malta	0.4	10	8	0.2	-1	0.4	0.4	0.9	6.7	1.4	16	15
Montenegro	0.6	14	9	0.4	-0	0.7	0.7	1.1	9.3	1.9	19	13
Portugal	10.7	9	10	-0.1	1	10.8	10.7	1.0	3.0	1.3	15	18
San Marino	0.03	10	7	0.4	3	0.04	0.04	1.1	2.0	1.3	15	16
Serbia	7.3	9	14	-0.5	0	6.8	5.9	0.8	6.7	1.4	15	17
Slovenia	2.1	11	9	0.2	0	2.1	2.0	1.0	2.5	1.6	14	17
Spain	46.2	11	8	0.2	1	48.4	49.1	1.1	3.5	1.4	15	17
OCEANIA	37	18	7	1.2	5	46	62	1.7	24	2.5	24	11
Australia	22.7	14	6	0.7	8	27.6	36.8	1.6	3.9	1.9	19	14
Federated States of Micronesia	0.1	24	5	1.9	-15	0.1	0.1	1.1	38	3.8	35	4
Fiji	0.9	22	8	1.4	-8	0.9	0.9	1.1	16	2.7	29	5
French Polynesia	0.3	17	4	1.3	-1	0.3	0.3	1.3	5.5	2.1	24	6
Guam	0.2	19	6	1.4	13	0.2	0.3	1.4	10.9	2.7	27	7
Kiribati	0.1	28	8	2.0	-1	0.1	0.2	1.6	52	3.5	35	4
Marshall Islands	0.1	31	6	2.5	-18	0.1	0.1	1.1	27	4.3	41	2
Nauru	0.01	28	10	1.9	0	0.01	0.01	1.6	38	3.2	35	1
New Caledonia	0.3	17	5	1.2	4	0.3	0.3	1.4	6	2.2	27	7
New Zealand	4.4	15	7	0.8	2	5.0	5.6	1.3	5.1	2.2	20	13
Palau	0.02	14	8	0.6	0	0.02	0.02	1.1	20	2.0	20	6
Papua New Guinea	6.9	34	8	2.6	0	9.5	15.0	2.2	58	4.4	40	3
Samoa	0.2	28	5	2.3	-11	0.2	0.2	1.1	20	4.6	40	5
Solomon Islands	0.5	34	7	2.7	-3	0.8	1.2	2.2	24	4.6	39	3
Tonga	0.1	27	7	2.0	-17	0.1	0.1	1.2	19	4.2	38	6
Tuvalu	0.01	23	9	1.4	-9	0.01	0.01	1.2	17	3.7	32	6
Vanuatu	0.3	31	5	2.6	0	0.3	0.5	1.9	21	4.1	37	3

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	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population With HIV/AIDS 15-49		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception		GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2009	Population per Square Kilometer	Percent of Population Below \$US2/Day PPP 2000/2009	Percent of Population With Improved Water Supply (2008)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		2001	2009	All Methods	Modern Methods				Urban	Rural
WORLD	70	68	72	51	0.8	0.8	61	55	10,240	51	48	96	77
MORE DEVELOPED	78	74	81	75	0.3	0.4	72	62	32,470	27	—	100	97
LESS DEVELOPED	68	66	70	46	—	0.9	59	54	5,440	69	51	94	76
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	66	64	68	44	1.4	1.2	51	44	5,000	60	56	93	74
LEAST DEVELOPED	59	57	60	28	2.7	2.5	29	25	1,220	41	77	80	54
AFRICA	58	56	59	39	4.8	4.3	29	25	2,720	35	63	85	52
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	55	53	56	37	5.9	5.0	23	19	2,000	36	72	82	47
NORTHERN AFRICA	71	69	73	51	0.1	0.3	49	43	5,540	25	18	90	78
Algeria	73	72	75	67	<0.1	0.1	61	52	8,110	15	24	85	79
Egypt	73	71	75	43	<0.1	<0.1	60	58	5,680	83	19	100	98
Libya	75	73	78	78	—	—	42	20	16,400	4	—	—	—
Morocco	72	70	75	56	0.1	0.1	63	52	4,400	72	14	98	60
Sudan ^c	62	60	63	41	0.4	1.1	8	6	1,990	18	—	64	52
Tunisia	75	73	77	68	<0.1	<0.1	60	52	7,810	65	13	99	84
Western Sahara ^d	61	59	63	82	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
WESTERN AFRICA	54	53	55	45	3.1	2.7	15	10	1,690	51	75	81	50
Benin	56	54	58	43	1.4	1.2	17	6	1,510	81	75	84	69
Burkina Faso	56	55	57	24	2.1	1.2	17	13	1,170	62	81	95	72
Cape Verde	74	70	78	62	—	—	61	57	3,530	123	40	85	82
Côte d'Ivoire	52	51	54	51	6.5	3.4	13	8	1,640	70	46	93	68
Gambia	59	57	60	59	0.6	2.0	18	13	1,330	157	57	96	86
Ghana	64	63	65	52	2.3	1.8	24	17	1,530	105	54	90	74
Guinea	54	53	56	28	1.7	1.3	9	6	940	42	70	89	61
Guinea-Bissau	48	47	50	30	2.0	2.5	24	14	1,060	45	78	83	51
Liberia	57	56	58	47	3.1	1.5	11	10	290	37	95	79	51
Mali	52	50	53	33	1.6	1.0	8	6	1,190	12	77	81	44
Mauritania	59	57	61	42	0.6	0.7	9	8	1,940	3	44	52	47
Niger	55	54	55	17	1.0	0.8	11	5	680	13	76	96	39
Nigeria	52	51	53	51	3.8	3.6	15	10	2,070	176	84	75	42
Senegal	59	58	61	43	0.6	0.9	12	10	1,810	65	60	92	52
Sierra Leone	53	51	56	39	1.1	1.6	8	7	790	75	76	86	26
Togo	62	60	65	37	3.6	3.2	17	11	850	103	69	87	41
EASTERN AFRICA	56	55	57	22	—	—	29	24	1,080	53	75	85	45
Burundi	57	56	59	11	5.0	3.3	22	18	390	367	94	83	71
Comoros	61	60	63	28	<0.1	0.1	26	19	1,180	337	65	91	97
Djibouti	58	57	60	76	2.9	2.5	18	17	2,480	39	41	98	52
Eritrea	62	60	64	22	1.2	0.8	8	5	580	51	—	74	57
Ethiopia	56	54	57	17	—	—	15	14	930	79	78	98	26
Kenya	57	56	59	18	8.4	6.3	46	39	1,570	72	40	83	52
Madagascar	67	65	68	31	0.2	0.2	40	29	990	36	90	71	29
Malawi	54	54	54	14	13.8	11.0	46	42	780	134	91	95	77
Mauritius	73	69	77	42	0.4	1.0	76	42	13,270	630	—	100	99
Mayotte	77	74	81	50	—	—	—	—	—	563	—	—	—
Mozambique	52	50	55	31	9.4	11.5	17	12	880	29	82	77	29
Reunion	78	74	81	94	—	—	67	64	—	341	—	—	—
Rwanda	55	54	57	19	3.7	2.9	—	45	1,130	415	90	77	62
Seychelles	73	68	78	56	—	—	—	—	16,790	194	1	100	—
Somalia	51	50	53	38	0.3	0.7	15	1	—	16	—	67	9
Tanzania	57	56	57	27	7.1	5.6	34	26	1,360	49	88	80	45
Uganda	54	53	55	15	7.0	6.5	24	18	1,190	143	65	91	64
Zambia	49	49	49	36	14.3	13.5	41	27	1,280	18	82	87	46
Zimbabwe	46	46	45	29	23.7	14.3	59	57	—	31	—	99	72
MIDDLE AFRICA	50	48	51	44	—	—	18	—	1,760	20	70	79	35
Angola	50	49	52	59	1.9	2.0	6	5	5,190	16	70	60	38
Cameroon	51	50	52	59	5.5	5.3	29	12	2,190	42	31	92	51
Central African Republic	50	48	51	39	8.9	4.7	19	9	750	8	82	92	51
Chad	50	48	51	28	3.2	3.4	3	2	1,160	9	83	67	44
Congo	58	56	59	63	3.8	3.4	44	13	3,040	12	74	95	34
Congo, Dem. Rep.	49	47	50	36	—	—	18	—	300	29	80	80	28
Equatorial Guinea	51	50	53	40	1.9	5.0	10	6	19,330	26	—	—	—
Gabon	63	62	64	86	5.3	5.2	33	12	12,450	6	20	95	41
Sao Tome and Principe	62	61	64	63	—	—	38	33	1,850	187	57	89	89

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	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population With HIV/AIDS 15-49		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception		GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2009	Population per Square Kilometer	Percent of Population Below \$US2/Day PPP 2000/2009	Percent of Population With Improved Water Supply (2008)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females		2001	2009	All Methods	Modern Methods				Urban	Rural
SOUTHERN AFRICA	53	53	54	59	17.8	18.2	58	58	9,580	22	45	99	79
Botswana	53	54	52	62	26.3	24.8	44	42	12,840	3	—	99	90
Lesotho	49	49	48	23	24.5	23.6	47	46	1,800	72	62	97	81
Namibia	62	62	63	39	16.1	13.1	55	53	6,350	3	—	99	88
South Africa	53	53	54	62	17.1	17.8	60	60	10,050	41	43	99	78
Swaziland	49	49	48	22	23.6	25.9	49	48	4,790	69	81	92	61
AMERICAS	76	73	79	80	0.5	0.5	75	69	22,870	22	—	98	86
NORTHERN AMERICA	78	76	81	79	0.5	0.6	78	73	44,790	16	—	100	94
Canada	81	78	83	80	0.2	0.2	74	72	37,280	3	—	100	99
United States	78	75	80	79	0.5	0.6	79	73	45,640	32	—	100	94
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	74	71	77	80	—	—	74	67	10,130	29	13	97	80
CENTRAL AMERICA	76	73	78	72	0.4	0.4	71	64	11,760	64	13	96	85
Belize	74	72	76	44	2.2	2.3	34	31	5,990	14	24	99	100
Costa Rica	79	77	82	65	0.2	0.3	80	72	10,930	92	5	100	91
El Salvador	72	67	77	65	0.8	0.8	73	66	6,420	296	15	94	76
Guatemala	71	67	74	50	0.5	0.8	54	44	4,570	135	26	98	90
Honduras	73	71	76	52	1.2	0.8	65	56	3,710	69	36	95	77
Mexico	77	75	79	78	0.3	0.3	73	66	14,020	59	9	96	87
Nicaragua	74	71	77	58	0.1	0.2	72	69	2,540	45	32	98	68
Panama	76	74	79	75	1.4	0.9	—	—	12,180	47	10	97	83
CARIBBEAN	72	70	75	66	1.2	1.0	62	57	—	180	—	88	76
Antigua and Barbuda	75	73	78	30	—	—	—	—	17,670	199	—	96	—
Bahamas	76	72	79	84	3.1	3.1	—	—	—	26	—	98	—
Barbados	77	74	80	45	0.5	1.4	—	—	—	637	—	100	100
Cuba	78	76	80	75	<0.1	0.1	73	72	—	101	—	96	89
Dominica	76	73	79	67	—	—	—	—	8,460	97	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	73	69	76	66	0.9	0.9	73	70	8,110	207	14	87	84
Grenada	76	74	78	40	—	—	—	—	7,710	305	—	97	—
Guadeloupe	80	76	83	98	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	98	—
Haiti	62	61	64	53	2.6	1.9	32	24	—	365	72	71	55
Jamaica	73	71	76	52	1.9	1.7	73	57	7,230	246	6	98	89
Martinique	81	78	84	89	—	—	—	—	—	369	—	100	—
Puerto Rico	79	75	83	99	—	—	84	72	—	450	—	—	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	75	72	77	33	—	—	—	—	13,640	192	—	100	100
Saint Lucia	75	72	77	28	—	—	—	—	8,860	327	—	97	98
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	72	70	75	50	—	—	—	—	8,830	282	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	70	67	74	14	1.2	1.5	43	38	24,970	258	—	98	93
SOUTH AMERICA	74	71	77	84	—	—	76	70	10,200	22	12	98	78
Argentina	76	72	79	93	0.4	0.5	65	64	14,090	15	1	98	80
Bolivia	67	65	69	67	0.2	0.2	61	34	4,250	9	25	96	67
Brazil	74	70	77	87	—	—	80	77	10,160	23	10	99	84
Chile	79	75	82	87	0.3	0.4	64	—	13,420	23	1	99	75
Colombia	73	70	77	75	0.8	0.5	79	73	8,600	41	28	99	73
Ecuador	76	73	79	68	0.5	0.4	73	59	8,100	52	13	97	88
French Guiana	77	73	80	77	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Guyana	70	67	73	29	1.4	1.2	43	40	3,270	4	17	98	93
Paraguay	73	71	75	58	0.3	0.3	74	70	4,430	16	13	99	66
Peru	74	71	76	77	0.5	0.4	74	51	8,120	23	15	90	61
Suriname	71	68	74	70	1.0	1.0	46	45	6,730	3	27	97	81
Uruguay	76	73	80	93	0.4	0.5	77	75	12,900	19	1	100	100
Venezuela	74	71	77	94	—	—	70	62	12,220	32	10	—	—
ASIA	70	68	72	44	—	0.2	64	59	6,310	132	54	96	82
ASIA (Excl. China)	68	66	70	41	0.3	0.3	55	47	6,040	129	64	95	82
WESTERN ASIA	72	70	75	69	—	—	52	36	10,560	49	—	96	77
Armenia	72	69	76	64	0.1	0.1	55	27	5,410	105	12	98	93
Azerbaijan	74	71	76	54	<0.1	0.1	51	13	9,020	106	8	88	71
Bahrain	75	73	78	100	—	—	62	31	33,690	1,925	—	100	—
Cyprus	78	76	81	62	—	—	—	—	30,290	120	—	100	100
Georgia	74	69	79	53	<0.1	0.1	47	27	4,700	62	33	100	96
Iraq	69	66	72	67	—	—	50	33	3,330	75	25	91	55

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	Both Sexes	Males	Females		2001	2009	All Methods	Modern Methods				Urban	Rural
Israel	82	80	84	92	0.1	0.2	—	—	27,010	355	—	100	100
Jordan	73	72	74	83	—	—	59	41	5,730	74	4	98	91
Kuwait	74	74	75	98	—	—	52	39	—	158	—	99	100
Lebanon	72	70	75	87	0.2	0.1	58	34	13,400	410	—	100	100
Oman	73	70	76	73	<0.1	0.1	32	25	24,530	10	—	92	77
Palestinian Territory	72	71	74	83	—	—	50	39	—	692	—	91	91
Qatar	78	78	78	100	<0.1	<0.1	43	32	—	157	—	100	99
Saudi Arabia	73	73	75	81	—	—	24	—	24,020	13	—	97	—
Syria	74	72	76	54	—	—	58	43	4,620	122	17	94	84
Turkey	73	71	76	76	<0.1	<0.1	73	46	13,500	94	—	100	96
United Arab Emirates	76	76	77	83	—	—	28	24	—	94	—	100	100
Yemen	65	63	66	29	—	—	28	19	2,330	45	47	72	57
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	65	64	66	31	0.3	0.2	52	44	3,430	166	73	95	83
Afghanistan	44	44	44	22	—	—	23	15	860	50	—	78	39
Bangladesh	69	68	69	25	<0.1	<0.1	56	48	1,550	1,046	81	85	78
Bhutan	69	68	69	33	<0.1	0.2	66	65	5,290	15	50	99	88
India	64	63	65	29	0.4	0.3	54	47	3,280	378	76	96	84
Iran	70	68	71	70	0.1	0.2	73	59	11,470	47	—	98	—
Kazakhstan	69	63	74	54	<0.1	0.1	51	49	10,320	6	1	99	90
Kyrgyzstan	69	65	73	35	<0.1	0.3	48	46	2,200	28	29	99	85
Maldives	73	73	74	35	<0.1	<0.1	35	27	5,250	1,091	12	99	86
Nepal	68	67	68	17	0.5	0.4	48	44	1,180	207	78	93	87
Pakistan	65	64	66	35	0.1	0.1	27	19	2,680	222	61	95	87
Sri Lanka	74	71	78	15	<0.1	<0.1	68	53	4,720	318	29	98	88
Tajikistan	72	70	75	26	0.1	0.2	37	32	1,950	53	51	94	61
Turkmenistan	63	58	67	47	—	—	62	45	6,980	10	50	97	—
Uzbekistan	67	63	70	36	<0.1	0.1	65	59	2,910	64	77	98	81
SOUTHEAST ASIA	71	68	73	42	0.4	0.4	62	55	4,490	134	42	92	80
Brunei	78	77	80	72	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—
Cambodia	62	60	64	20	1.2	0.5	51	35	1,820	81	57	81	56
Indonesia	71	69	74	43	<0.1	0.2	61	57	3,720	125	51	89	71
Laos	65	64	69	27	<0.1	0.2	32	29	2,200	26	66	72	51
Malaysia	74	72	77	64	0.4	0.5	—	—	13,710	88	2	100	99
Myanmar	64	62	67	31	0.8	0.6	41	38	—	80	—	75	69
Philippines	68	65	72	63	<0.1	<0.1	51	34	3,540	319	45	93	87
Singapore	81	79	84	100	0.1	0.1	62	55	49,780	7,565	—	100	—
Thailand	74	70	77	31	1.7	1.3	80	77	7,640	135	27	99	98
Timor-Leste	62	61	62	22	—	—	22	21	4,730	80	73	86	63
Vietnam	73	70	76	30	0.3	0.4	78	68	2,790	265	38	99	92
EAST ASIA	75	73	78	54	—	0.1	82	80	9,650	134	36	98	83
China	74	72	77	50	—	0.1	85	84	6,890	141	36	98	82
China, Hong Kong SAR ^a	83	80	86	100	—	—	80	75	44,540	6,488	—	—	—
China, Macao SAR ^a	82	79	85	100	—	—	—	—	57,390	1,423	—	—	—
Japan	83	80	86	86	<0.1	<0.1	54	44	33,440	339	—	100	100
Korea, North	68	64	72	60	—	—	69	58	—	203	—	100	100
Korea, South	81	77	84	82	<0.1	<0.1	80	70	27,240	492	—	100	88
Mongolia	67	64	71	61	<0.1	<0.1	66	61	3,330	2	39	97	49
Taiwan	79	76	82	78	—	—	71	—	—	644	—	—	—
EUROPE	76	73	80	71	0.3	0.4	73	60	26,390	32	—	99	97
EUROPEAN UNION	80	77	82	71	0.2	0.2	72	61	31,120	116	—	100	100
NORTHERN EUROPE	80	77	82	77	0.1	0.2	80	78	35,700	55	—	100	100
Channel Islands	79	77	82	31	—	—	—	—	—	804	—	—	—
Denmark	79	77	81	72	0.1	0.2	—	—	38,780	129	—	100	100
Estonia	75	70	80	68	0.6	1.2	70	56	19,120	30	1	99	97
Finland	80	77	83	68	0.1	0.1	79	78	35,280	16	—	100	100
Iceland	81	80	84	93	0.2	0.3	—	—	32,840	3	—	100	98
Ireland	79	77	82	60	0.2	0.2	65	61	33,040	64	—	100	100
Latvia	73	68	78	68	0.4	0.7	68	56	17,610	34	1	100	96
Lithuania	73	68	79	67	<0.1	0.1	51	33	17,310	49	1	—	—
Norway	81	79	83	79	0.1	0.1	88	82	55,420	13	—	100	100
Sweden	82	80	84	84	0.1	0.1	75	65	38,050	21	—	100	100
United Kingdom	80	78	82	80	0.1	0.2	84	84	35,860	258	—	100	100

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	Both Sexes	Males	Females		2001	2009	All Methods	Modern Methods				Urban	Rural
WESTERN EUROPE	81	78	83	75	0.2	0.2	72	69	36,660	171	—	100	100
Austria	80	77	83	67	0.1	0.3	51	47	38,410	100	—	100	100
Belgium	80	77	82	99	0.2	0.2	75	73	36,610	359	—	100	100
France	82	78	85	77	0.3	0.4	77	75	33,950	115	—	100	100
Germany	80	77	83	73	0.1	0.1	70	66	36,850	229	—	100	100
Liechtenstein	80	79	82	15	—	—	—	—	—	226	—	—	—
Luxembourg	80	78	83	83	0.3	0.3	—	—	59,590	200	—	100	99
Monaco	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Netherlands	81	79	83	66	0.2	0.2	69	67	39,740	402	—	100	100
Switzerland	82	80	84	74	0.3	0.4	82	78	47,100	191	—	100	100
EASTERN EUROPE	71	66	76	69	0.4	0.7	75	54	15,940	16	2	99	94
Belarus	71	65	76	75	0.1	0.3	73	56	12,740	46	1	100	99
Bulgaria	74	70	77	73	<0.1	0.1	63	40	13,260	67	7	100	100
Czech Republic	78	74	81	74	<0.1	<0.1	72	63	23,940	134	1	100	100
Hungary	74	70	78	68	<0.1	<0.1	81	71	19,090	107	1	100	100
Moldova	69	65	73	42	0.4	0.4	68	43	3,010	121	13	96	85
Poland	76	72	80	61	0.1	0.1	73	28	18,290	122	1	100	100
Romania	73	70	77	55	0.1	0.1	70	38	14,540	90	1	—	—
Russia	69	63	75	74	0.5	1.0	80	65	18,330	8	1	98	89
Slovakia	75	71	79	55	<0.1	<0.1	80	66	22,110	111	1	100	100
Ukraine	69	64	75	69	0.9	1.1	67	48	6,180	76	1	98	97
SOUTHERN EUROPE	80	77	83	67	0.3	0.3	64	48	27,700	119	—	100	100
Albania	75	73	78	50	—	—	69	10	8,640	111	4	96	98
Andorra	—	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	—	183	—	100	97
Bosnia-Herzegovina	76	73	78	46	—	—	36	11	8,770	75	1	100	98
Croatia	76	72	80	56	<0.1	<0.1	—	—	19,200	78	1	100	97
Greece	80	78	82	73	0.1	0.1	76	46	28,800	86	—	100	99
Italy	81	79	84	68	0.3	0.3	63	41	31,870	202	—	100	100
Kosovo ^f	69	67	71	—	—	—	44	18	—	210	—	—	—
Macedonia ^g	74	72	76	65	—	—	14	10	10,880	80	4	100	99
Malta	79	78	82	100	0.1	0.1	86	46	23,170	1,304	—	100	99
Montenegro	74	72	77	64	—	—	39	17	13,110	46	1	100	96
Portugal	79	76	82	38	0.5	0.6	87	83	24,080	116	—	99	100
San Marino	83	81	86	84	—	—	—	—	—	524	—	—	—
Serbia	74	71	76	58	<0.1	0.1	41	19	11,700	94	1	99	98
Slovenia	80	76	83	50	<0.1	<0.1	79	63	26,470	101	1	100	99
Spain	82	79	85	77	0.4	0.4	66	62	31,490	93	—	100	100
OCEANIA	77	75	79	66	0.2	0.3	63	60	27,470	4	—	99	64
Australia	82	79	84	82	0.1	0.1	71	71	38,510	3	—	100	100
Federated States of Micronesia	69	68	70	22	—	—	—	70	3,240	145	45	97	—
Fiji	68	65	70	51	<0.1	0.1	45	—	4,530	47	—	—	—
French Polynesia	74	72	77	51	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	100	100
Guam	79	76	82	93	—	—	67	58	—	350	—	100	100
Kiribati	61	59	63	44	—	—	36	31	3,310	142	—	—	—
Marshall Islands	66	64	67	68	—	—	45	42	—	304	—	92	98
Nauru	56	55	57	100	—	—	36	23	—	485	—	88	—
New Caledonia	76	72	80	58	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
New Zealand	81	79	83	86	0.1	0.1	75	72	27,790	16	—	100	100
Palau	69	66	72	77	—	—	33	30	—	45	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	62	60	64	13	0.5	0.9	36	24	2,260	15	57	87	33
Samoa	73	72	74	22	—	—	29	27	4,270	67	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	66	65	68	20	—	—	35	27	1,860	19	—	—	—
Tonga	70	67	73	23	—	—	—	23	4,570	139	—	100	100
Tuvalu	64	62	65	47	—	—	31	22	—	431	—	100	99
Vanuatu	71	70	73	24	—	—	38	37	4,290	21	—	95	79

NOTES

(—) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.
a Infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with decimals indicate national statistics reported as completely registered, while those without are estimates from the sources cited on reverse. Rates shown in italics are based upon fewer than 50 annual infant deaths and, as a result, are subject to considerable yearly variability.

b Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime.
c South Sudan gained independence from Sudan on July 9, 2011.
d The status of Western Sahara is disputed by Morocco.
e Special Administrative Region.
f Kosovo declared independence from Serbia on Feb. 17, 2008. Serbia has not recognized Kosovo's independence.
g The former Yugoslav Republic.

* Data prior to 2005 are shown in italics.
For additional notes and sources, see reverse side.
Data prepared by PRB demographers Carl Haub and Toshiko Kaneda.
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Acknowledgments, Notes, Sources, and Definitions

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NOTES

The *Data Sheet* lists all geopolitical entities with populations of 150,000 or more and all members of the UN. These include sovereign states, dependencies, overseas departments, and some territories whose status or boundaries may be undetermined or in dispute. **More developed** regions, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed**. The **least developed** countries consist of 49 countries with especially low incomes, high economic vulnerability, and poor human development indicators. The criteria and list of countries, as defined by the United Nations, can be found at www.unohrls.org/en/ldc/.

Sub-Saharan Africa: All countries of Africa except the northern African countries of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, and Western Sahara.

World and Regional Totals: Regional population totals are independently rounded and include small countries or areas not shown. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available; regional averages are shown when data or estimates are available for at least three-quarters of the region's population.

World Population Data Sheets from different years should **not be used as a time series**. Fluctuations in values from year to year often reflect revisions based on new data or estimates rather than actual changes in levels. Additional information on likely trends and consistent time series can be obtained from PRB, and are also available from UN and U.S. Census Bureau publications and websites.

SOURCES

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: official country statistical yearbooks, bulletins, and websites; *United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 2008* of the UN Statistics Division; *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* of the UN Population Division; and the International Data Base of the International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau. Other sources include recent demographic surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, special studies, and direct communication with demographers and statistical bureaus in the United States and abroad. Specific data sources may be obtained by contacting the authors of the *2011 World Population Data Sheet*. For countries with complete registration of births and deaths, rates are those most recently reported. For more developed countries, nearly all vital rates refer to 2010 or 2009.

DEFINITIONS

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.

Birth and Death Rate

The annual number of births and deaths per 1,000 total population. These rates are often referred to as "crude rates" since they do not take a population's age structure into account. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries, with a relatively large proportion of high-mortality older population, are often higher than those in less developed countries with lower life expectancy.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)

The birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. Expressed as a percentage.

Net Migration

The estimated rate of net immigration (immigration minus emigration) per 1,000 population for a recent year based upon the official national rate or derived as a residual from estimated birth, death, and population growth rates. Migration rates can vary substantially from year to year for any particular country as can the definition of an immigrant.

Projected Population 2025 and 2050

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based upon official country projections, series issued by the UN or the U.S. Census Bureau, or PRB projections.

Infant Mortality Rate

The annual number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with decimals indicate national statistics reported as completely registered, while those without are estimates from the sources cited above. Rates shown in italics are based upon fewer than 50 annual infant deaths and, as a result, are subject to considerable yearly variability.

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).

Population Under Age 15/Age 65+

The percentage of the total population in these ages, which are often considered the "dependent ages."

Life Expectancy at Birth

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

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.

Prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The estimated percentage of adults, ages 15-49, living with HIV/AIDS. Figures are from UNAIDS' *2010 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*. Some regional averages were calculated by PRB.

Contraceptive Use

The percentage of currently married or "in-union" women of reproductive age who are currently using any form of contraception. "Modern" methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization. Data are from the most recently available national-level surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, regional survey programs, national surveys, and the UN Population Division *World Contraceptive Use 2011*. For more developed countries, data refer to some point in the 1990s and early 2000s. Data for less developed countries are primarily from a point in the mid-2000s. Data prior to 2005 are shown in italics.

GNI PPP per Capita, 2009 (US\$)

GNI PPP per capita is gross national income in purchasing power parity (PPP) divided by mid-year population. GNI PPP refers to gross national income converted to "international" dollars using a purchasing power parity conversion factor. International dollars indicate

the amount of goods and services one could buy in the United States with a given amount of money. Data are from the World Bank. Figures in italics are for 2007 or 2008.

Percent of Population Below \$US2 per Day

Population below \$US2 purchasing power parity (PPP) a day is the percentage of the population living on less than \$2 a day at 2005 international prices. Data prior to 2000 are in italics. Data are from the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.2DAY>).

Percent of Population With Access to Improved Water Supply

Estimates are from the World Health Organization and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (www.wssinfo.org/data-estimates/table/). An improved drinking-water source is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is protected from outside contamination.

PRB's *2011 World Population Data Sheet* is available in English, French, and Spanish at www.prb.org. Also online:

- Interactive world map illustrating key demographic variables by country and region. Map can be embedded on other websites using simple coding.
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Data prepared by PRB demographers Carl Haub and Toshiko Kaneda.

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The **POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU** informs people around the world about population, health, and the environment, and **empowers** them to use that information to **advance** the well-being of current and future generations.

INFORM

PRB informs people around the world about issues related to population, health, and the environment. To do this, we transform technical data and research into accurate, easy-to-understand information.

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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. Each year, we organize several study tours for journalists throughout Africa 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, in 2010 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 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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