

# 2005 World Population Data Sheet

OF THE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

# Fertility Decline: Complex and Unpredictable

Changes in the total fertility rate—lifetime births per woman—have dramatic effects on population size and are therefore the focus of much research, analysis, and debate among demographers. The complex and unpredictable nature of fertility rates makes this debate far from academic: National and international health, economic, and other policies and programs may be based on expected changes in population size.

When demographers prepare population projections for developing countries, they generally assume that fertility will decline as it has in many of those countries in past decades. How far and how fast it will fall remains uncertain. In the past, many projections routinely assumed that fertility would settle at the “replacement level,” usually about two children per woman. At that level, population size eventually stabilizes.

In many industrialized countries and some developing countries such as China and Thailand, average fertility is now well below the two-child average. Because these low fertility levels lead to population decline sooner or later, some reports have sounded alarms about the possibility of a worldwide “birth dearth.” The majority of the world’s countries, however, have fertility above the two-child average and large numbers of women of reproductive age due to higher fertility in the past. Thus, global population growth is ensured for many decades.

The United Nations population projection often considered to be the most likely (the “medium” projection) assumes that fertility in developing countries will drop to an average of 2.1 children per woman by 2050 and eventually to 1.85. As with any projection, such assumptions may prove correct for some countries but not for others. Although the 1980s and 1990s saw rapid fertility decline in many countries, fertility now stands at 3.0 in developing countries, and the pace of decline tends to slow as countries reach lower fertility levels.

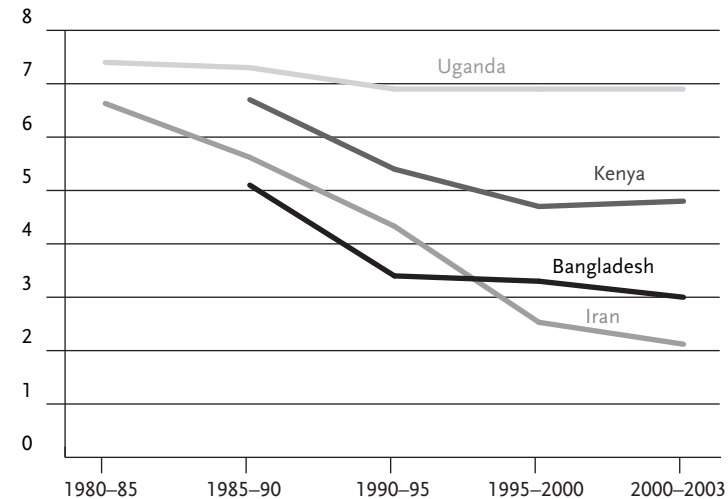
In a recent analysis of survey data between 1990 and 2003 in developing countries, demographer John Bongaarts of the Population Council found that some had not yet experienced fertility decline while others had “stalled” in their transition from high to low fertility. Countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, and Uganda are very poor countries with high fertility that remained virtually unchanged from one survey to the next in the late 1990s. In “stalled” countries, such as the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Kenya, and Turkey, fertility rates settled in a range from 2.5 children per woman (Turkey) to 4.7 children (Kenya) after earlier substantial declines. The accompanying graph illustrates different patterns of fertility decline: little or no decline in Uganda, rapid fertility decline in Iran, the stall in

Kenya, and a stall followed by resumption of fertility decline in Bangladesh.

Bongaarts found that factors associated with fertility decline—contraceptive use and a desire for fewer children—also remained nearly unchanged in the stalled countries. Similarly, unintended births and unmet need for contraception remained high in these countries. (“Unmet need” is the proportion of women who prefer to avoid a pregnancy but are not using contraception.) In Ghana, Kenya, and the Dominican Republic, socioeconomic improvements, such as increases in per capita income and education, stagnated as well.

These findings suggest that further investments in socioeconomic development, as well as improvements in contraceptive access and supply, will be needed in these stalled countries to reduce unintended births and continue on the path of fertility decline. In Africa, the HIV/AIDS epidemic could also bring a slowdown in socioeconomic progress and an increase in couples’ desire for children. In some countries, the stall in fertility decline may be temporary, while in others the stall may continue for years, depending on trends in the factors that influence childbearing.

Lifetime births per woman



Sources: Demographic and Health Surveys and United Nations Population Division.

# Countries With the Highest and Lowest Fertility Worldwide

## LIFETIME BIRTHS PER WOMAN

### HIGHEST

Niger	8.0
Guinea-Bissau	7.1
Mali	7.1
Somalia	7.0
Uganda	6.9
Afghanistan	6.8
Angola	6.8
Burundi	6.8
Liberia	6.8
Dem. Rep. of Congo	6.7
Sierra Leone	6.5

### LOWEST

Belarus	1.2
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.2
Czech Republic	1.2
Moldova	1.2
Poland	1.2
San Marino	1.2
Slovakia	1.2
Slovenia	1.2
South Korea	1.2
Taiwan	1.2
Ukraine	1.2

# Countries With the Highest and Lowest Life Expectancy

### HIGHEST LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)

Japan	82
Iceland	81
Sweden	81
Australia	80
Canada	80
France	80
Italy	80
Norway	80
Spain	80
Switzerland	80

### LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)

Botswana	35
Lesotho	35
Swaziland	35
Zambia	37
Angola	40
Sierra Leone	40
Zimbabwe	41
Afghanistan	42
Liberia	42
Mozambique	42

# The World's 10 Largest Countries in Population

2005

Rank	Country	Population (millions)
1	China	1,304
2	India	1,104
3	United States	296
4	Indonesia	222
5	Brazil	184
6	Pakistan	162
7	Bangladesh	144
8	Russia	143
9	Nigeria	132
10	Japan	128

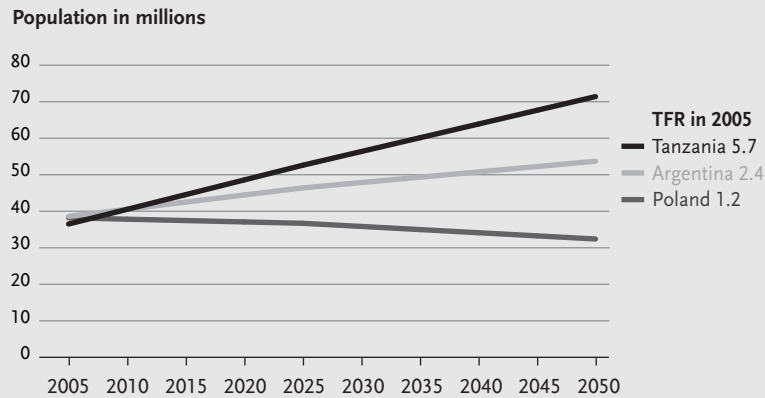
2050

Rank	Country	Population (millions)
1	India	1,628
2	China	1,437
3	United States	420
4	Indonesia	308
5	Pakistan	295
6	Brazil	260
7	Nigeria	258
8	Bangladesh	231
9	Dem. Rep. of Congo	183
10	Ethiopia	170

# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## Fertility Rates Have a Dramatic Effect on Future Population Size.

Tanzania, Argentina, and Poland have similar population sizes today, but will diverge dramatically in the future because of their different levels of fertility. These projections assume that fertility in Tanzania and Argentina will gradually decline to 2 children per woman by 2050 and fertility in Poland will gradually increase.

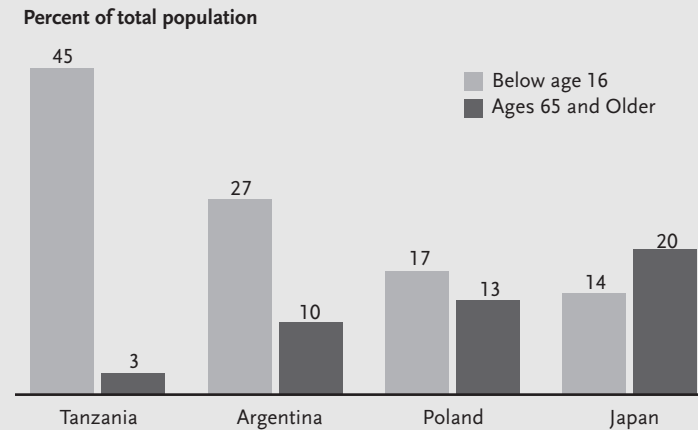


TFR: Total fertility rate, or the average number of children women would bear given current age-specific birth rates.

Source: PRB, 2005 World Population Data Sheet.

## Percentages of Youth and Elderly Also Shape Population Trends.

Large proportions of young people, as there are in Tanzania and Argentina, ensure future population growth even when births per woman decline. This is because the “youth bulge” is about to move through the childbearing years. Conversely, countries with smaller proportions of youth, such as Poland and Japan, face population decline even if births per woman increase.



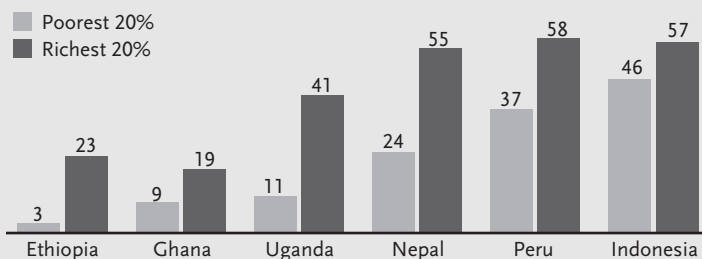
Source: PRB, 2005 World Population Data Sheet.

# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## A Wide Gap Exists in Modern Contraceptive Use Between Poorer and Wealthier Women.

The use of modern contraceptives is more common among wealthier women than poorer women in nearly all countries, and the gap is particularly pronounced in the poorest countries. National averages for contraceptive use may mask large disparities within a country.

Percent of married women ages 15–49 using modern contraception

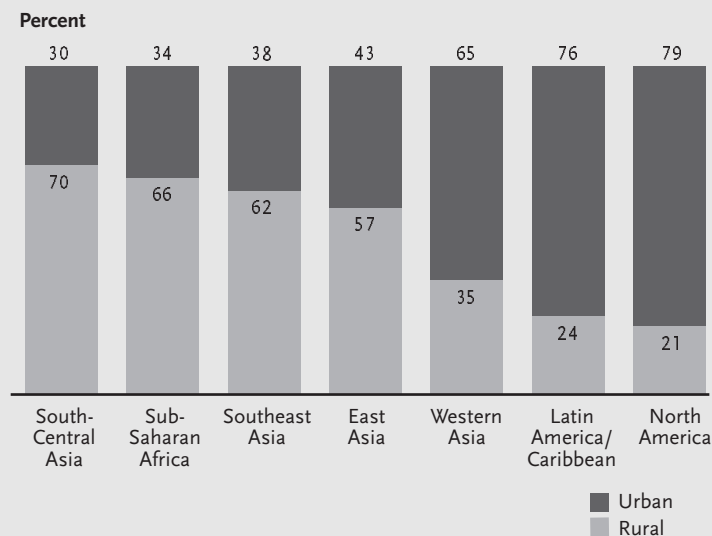


Source: World Bank, *Round II Country Reports on Health, Nutrition, and Population Conditions Among the Poor and the Better-Off in 56 Countries* (2004).

Note: Wealth quintiles (five groups of equal size) have been created using an index of household assets. Data for the lowest and highest quintiles are shown here.

## Much of Africa and Asia Remains Rural.

Though the world has become increasingly urban, two-thirds of the populations of the world's poorest regions—sub-Saharan Africa and South-Central Asia—still live in rural areas.



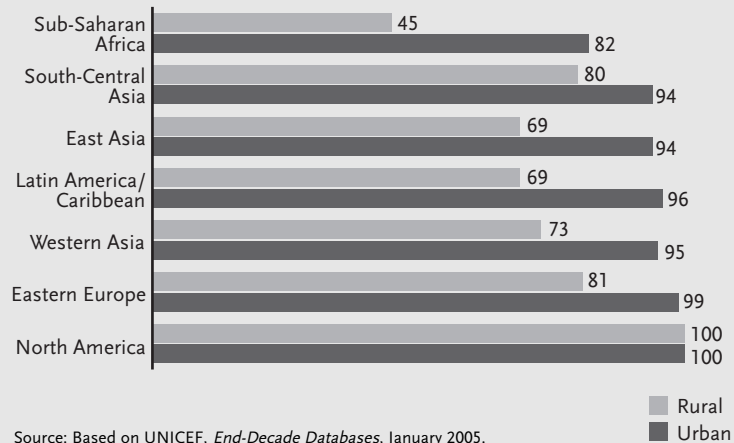
Source: PRB, *2005 World Population Data Sheet*.

# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## In Many Parts of the World, Rural Populations Still Lack Access to Safe Drinking Water.

People living in sub-Saharan Africa have the least access to an improved water source that could supply safe drinking water. Worldwide, nearly one-third of rural residents lack access.

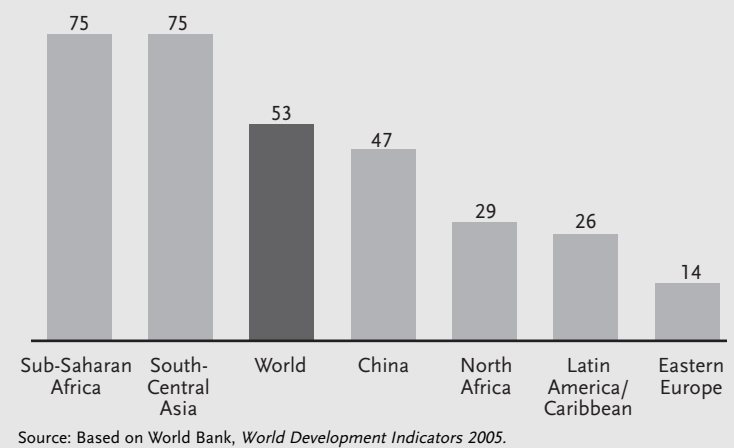
Percent of population with access to improved water sources (2002)



## More Than Half of the World's Population Lives on Less Than \$2 per Day.

Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia have the highest rates of poverty, but other regions also have sizeable percentages of people living below the internationally defined poverty line of US\$2 per day.

Percent of population living on less than US\$2 per day (2002)



Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World																				Economy		Area & Density		Environment			
	Population Mid-2005 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2005-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population 15-49 With HIV/AIDS		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>c</sup>		Govt. View of Birth Rate <sup>d</sup>	2004 GNI PPP per Capita (US\$)	% Population Living Below US\$2 per Day	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population Density per Square Mile	Pop. With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2002		Energy Use Per Capita 2002 (kg oil equivalent)
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		2001	2003/2004	All Methods	Modern Methods						Urban	Rural	
<b>WORLD</b>	6,477	21	9	1.2	7,952	9,262	43	54	2.7	29	7	67	65	69	47	1.1	1.2	60	53		\$8,540	53	51,789,601	125	94	71	1,669
<b>MORE DEVELOPED</b>	1,211	11	10	0.1	1,251	1,249	3	6	1.6	17	15	76	73	80	76	0.4	0.5	68	58		26,320	—	19,814,584	61	100	—	4,878
<b>LESS DEVELOPED</b>	5,266	24	8	1.5	6,701	8,013	52	59	3.0	32	5	65	63	67	41	1.3	1.4	58	52		4,450	56	31,975,017	165	92	69	893
<b>LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)</b>	3,963	27	9	1.8	5,225	6,576	66	64	3.5	35	5	63	61	64	42	1.8	1.9	49	40		4,100	59	28,278,917	140	92	70	869
<b>AFRICA</b>	906	38	15	2.3	1,349	1,969	117	88	5.1	42	3	52	51	53	36	6.3	6.1	28	21		2,300	66	11,698,111	77	85	50	692
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	752	41	17	2.4	1,148	1,729	130	94	5.6	44	3	48	47	49	34	7.6	7.4	21	14		1,830	75	9,379,573	80	82	45	651
<b>NORTHERN AFRICA</b>	194	26	6	2.0	262	324	67	45	3.3	36	4	68	66	70	47	0.5	0.5	49	44		4,050	29	3,286,031	59	93	79	773
Algeria	32.8	20	4	1.5	40.6	44.4	35	32	2.4	31	5	73	73	74	49	z	0.1	57	52	H	6,260	15	919,591	36	92	80	985
Egypt	74.0	26	6	2.0	101.1	125.9	70	37	3.2	36	5	70	67	72	43	z	z	60	57	H	4,120	44	386,660	191	100	97	789
Libya	5.8	27	4	2.4	8.3	10.8	88	27	3.5	35	4	76	74	78	86	—	0.3	49	26	S	—	—	679,359	8	72	68	3,433
Morocco	30.7	21	6	1.6	38.8	45.2	47	40	2.5	30	5	70	68	72	57	—	0.1	63	55	H	4,100	14	172,413	178	99	56	363
Sudan	40.2	37	10	2.7	61.3	84.2	110	67	5.2	44	2	57	56	59	36	1.9	2.3	10	7	H	1,870	—	967,494	42	78	64	483
Tunisia	10.0	17	6	1.1	11.6	12.2	21	21	2.1	27	7	73	71	75	65	z	z	63	53	H	7,310	7	63,170	159	94	60	846
Western Sahara	0.3	28	8	2.0	0.7	0.9	163	53	3.9	34	3	64	62	66	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97,344	4	—	—	—
<b>WESTERN AFRICA</b>	264	43	18	2.5	404	601	127	105	5.9	44	3	47	46	48	40	4.5	4.1	14	8		1,200	83	2,370,015	112	78	50	—
Benin	8.4	42	13	2.9	14.3	22.1	162	105	5.9	44	3	54	53	55	40	1.9	1.9	19	7	S	1,120	—	43,483	194	79	60	340
Burkina Faso	13.9	44	19	2.5	22.5	39.5	184	81	6.2	46	3	44	42	46	17	—	1.8	14	9	H	1,220	81	105,792	132	82	44	—
Cape Verde	0.5	29	7	2.3	0.7	0.9	94	31	4.0	42	6	69	66	72	53	—	—	53	46	H	5,650	—	1,556	306	86	73	—
Côte d'Ivoire	18.2	39	17	2.2	25.1	34.0	87	118	5.2	41	3	47	46	48	46	6.7	7.0	15	7	H	1,390	38	124,502	146	98	74	397
Gambia	1.6	41	13	2.8	2.6	4.1	155	76	5.5	45	3	53	51	55	26	1.2	1.2	10	9	H	1,900	84	4,363	366	95	77	—
Ghana	22.0	33	10	2.3	32.8	47.3	115	64	4.4	40	3	58	57	59	44	—	2.2	25	19	H	2,280	79	92,100	239	93	68	411
Guinea	9.5	43	16	2.7	15.8	28.7	204	94	5.9	44	3	49	48	50	33	2.8	3.2	6	4	H	2,130	—	94,927	100	78	38	—
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	50	20	3.0	2.9	5.3	235	120	7.1	46	3	44	43	46	32	—	—	8	4	H	690	—	13,946	114	79	49	—
Liberia	3.3	50	22	2.9	5.8	10.7	224	142	6.8	46	2	42	41	43	45	5.1	5.9	—	—	H	—	—	43,000	76	72	52	—
Mali	13.5	50	18	3.2	24.0	42.0	211	133	7.1	47	3	48	47	48	30	1.9	1.9	8	6	H	980	91	478,838	28	76	35	—
Mauritania	3.1	42	15	2.7	5.0	7.5	144	97	5.9	43	3	52	50	53	40	0.5	0.6	8	5	S	2,050	63	395,954	8	63	45	—
Niger	14.0	56	22	3.4	26.4	50.2	259	153	8.0	48	2	43	43	44	21	1.1	1.2	14	4	H	830	86	489,189	29	80	36	—
Nigeria	131.5	43	19	2.4	190.3	258.1	96	100	5.9	43	3	44	43	44	44	5.5	5.4	12	8	H	930	91	356,668	369	72	49	718
Senegal	11.7	37	12	2.6	17.3	23.1	98	83	5.1	42	3	56	54	57	43	0.8	0.8	11	8	H	1,720	63	75,954	153	90	54	319
Sierra Leone	5.5	47	24	2.3	8.7	13.8	150	165	6.5	41	3	40	39	42	37	—	—	4	4	H	790	75	27,699	199	75	46	—
Togo	6.1	40	12	2.7	9.6	13.5	120	93	5.4	43	3	54	52	56	33	4.3	4.1	26	9	S	1,690	—	21,927	280	80	36	324

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<b>EASTERN AFRICA</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2,456,184</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>—</b>
Burundi	7.8	43	15	2.8	13.9	22.9	193	67	6.8	47	3	49	49	50	9	6.2	6.0	16	10	H	660	88	10,745	725	90	78	—
Comoros	0.7	40	10	3.0	1.1	1.8	173	96	5.4	43	3	60	58	62	33	—	—	26	19	H	1,840	—	861	779	90	96	—
Djibouti	0.8	32	13	1.9	1.1	1.5	95	100	4.2	41	3	52	51	54	82	2.8	2.9	9	6	H	2,270	—	8,958	89	82	67	—
Eritrea	4.7	39	13	2.6	7.2	10.2	118	50	5.4	45	3	58	56	59	19	2.8	2.7	8	5	H	1,050	—	45,405	103	72	54	—
Ethiopia	77.4	41	16	2.5	118.4	170.2	120	100	5.9	44	3	48	47	49	15	4.1	4.4	8	6	H	810	78	426,371	182	81	11	297
Kenya	33.8	38	15	2.2	49.4	64.8	92	77	4.9	43	2	47	48	46	36	8.0	6.7	39	32	H	1,050	58	224,081	151	89	46	489
Madagascar	17.3	40	12	2.7	28.2	41.8	141	88	5.2	45	3	55	53	57	26	1.3	1.7	27	18	H	830	85	226,656	76	75	34	—
Malawi	12.3	50	19	3.2	23.8	44.4	260	100	6.5	46	3	45	43	46	14	14.3	14.2	31	26	H	620	76	45,745	270	96	62	—
Mauritius	1.2	16	7	0.9	1.4	1.5	21	14.4	1.9	25	7	72	69	75	42	—	—	76	42	S	11,870	—	788	1,578	100	100	—
Mayotte	0.2	40	9	3.1	0.3	0.6	207	—	5.6	42	2	60	58	62	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	1,249	—	—	—
Mozambique	19.4	42	20	2.2	27.6	37.6	94	119	5.5	44	3	42	41	43	32	12.1	12.2	17	12	H	1,160	78	309,494	63	76	24	436
Reunion	0.8	20	5	1.4	1.0	1.1	36	6	2.5	27	7	75	71	80	89	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	969	807	—	—	—
Rwanda	8.7	41	18	2.3	12.9	17.5	101	107	5.7	44	2	44	42	45	17	5.1	5.1	13	4	H	1,300	84	10,170	858	92	69	—
Seychelles	0.1	18	8	1.0	0.1	0.1	11	76	2.1	26	8	71	66	76	50	—	—	—	—	H	15,590	—	174	466	100	75	—
Somalia	8.6	46	18	2.9	14.9	25.5	197	120	7.0	45	3	47	46	49	33	—	—	8	1	S	—	—	246,201	35	32	27	—
Tanzania	36.5	42	18	2.4	52.6	71.4	96	68	5.7	45	3	44	43	45	32	—	7.0	26	20	H	660	73	364,900	100	92	62	408
Uganda	26.9	47	15	3.2	55.8	130.9	387	88	6.9	51	2	48	48	48	12	—	7.1	23	18	H	1,520	97	93,066	289	87	52	—
Zambia	11.2	41	23	1.9	15.8	21.9	95	95	5.7	45	3	37	38	37	35	16.7	16.5	34	23	H	890	87	290,583	39	90	36	639
Zimbabwe	13.0	31	20	1.1	14.4	15.8	21	62	3.8	40	3	41	40	41	34	24.9	24.6	54	50	H	2,180	83	150,873	86	100	74	751
<b>MIDDLE AFRICA</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,553,151</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>388</b>
Angola	15.4	49	24	2.6	25.9	42.0	173	139	6.8	46	2	40	39	42	33	3.7	3.9	6	5	S	2,030	—	481,351	32	70	40	672
Cameroon	16.4	38	15	2.3	22.4	30.9	88	74	5.0	44	3	48	47	49	48	—	5.5	26	13	H	2,090	51	183,568	89	84	41	417
Central African Republic	4.2	37	19	1.7	5.5	6.5	53	94	4.9	43	4	44	43	44	41	13.5	13.5	28	7	S	1,110	84	240,533	18	93	61	—
Chad	9.7	45	17	2.7	17.0	29.5	206	101	6.3	48	3	47	45	48	24	4.9	4.8	11	2	S	1,420	—	495,753	19	40	32	—
Congo	4.0	44	13	3.1	7.4	13.7	243	72	6.3	46	3	52	51	53	52	5.3	4.9	—	—	H	750	—	132,046	30	72	17	252
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	60.8	45	14	3.1	108.0	183.2	201	95	6.7	48	3	50	49	52	30	4.2	4.2	31	4	S	680	—	905,351	67	83	29	299
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	43	20	2.3	0.8	1.1	127	102	5.9	43	4	45	43	46	45	—	—	—	—	S	7,400	—	10,830	47	45	42	—
Gabon	1.4	33	12	2.1	1.8	2.3	65	57	4.3	40	4	56	55	58	81	6.9	8.1	33	12	L	5,600	—	103,347	13	95	47	1,209
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	34	9	2.5	0.2	0.3	93	82	4.1	38	4	63	62	64	38	—	—	29	27	H	—	—	371	413	89	73	—

Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World																				Economy		Area & Density		Environment			
	Population Mid-2005 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2005-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2001 2003/2004		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>c</sup>		Govt. View of Birth Rate <sup>d</sup>	2004 GNI PPP per Capita (US\$)	% Population Living Below US\$2 per Day	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population Density per Square Mile	Pop. With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2002		Energy Use Per Capita 2002 (kg oil equivalent)
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		All Methods	Modern Methods	Urban	Rural						Urban	Rural	
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>10,360</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,032,730</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2,423</b>
Botswana	1.6	25	28	-0.3	1.6	1.4	-14	57	3.1	39	4	35	34	35	54	38.0	37.3	40	39	H	8,920	56	224,606	7	100	90	—
Lesotho	1.8	26	28	-0.1	1.6	1.3	-29	92	3.5	38	5	35	36	35	13	29.6	28.9	41	36	H	3,210	56	11,718	154	88	74	—
Namibia	2.0	27	17	1.1	2.1	1.8	-12	51	4.2	40	4	46	46	46	33	21.3	21.3	44	43	H	6,960	56	318,259	6	98	72	599
South Africa	46.9	23	16	0.7	47.8	48.1	3	43	2.8	33	4	52	50	53	53	20.9	21.5	56	55	H	10,960	34	471,444	100	98	73	2,502
Swaziland	1.1	29	26	0.3	1.0	0.8	-34	75	3.9	43	3	35	34	37	25	38.2	38.8	28	26	H	4,970	23	6,703	170	87	42	—
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>38,810</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,699,508</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,946</b>
Canada	32.2	10	7	0.3	36.0	36.9	14	5.4	1.5	18	13	80	77	82	79	0.3	0.3	75	73	S	30,660	—	3,849,670	8	100	99	7,973
United States	296.5	14	8	0.6	349.4	419.9	42	6.6	2.0	21	12	78	75	80	79	0.6	0.6	73	68	S	39,710	—	3,717,796	80	100	100	7,943
<b>LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7,946,684</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,159</b>
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>957,452</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,314</b>
Belize	0.3	27	5	2.3	0.4	0.5	64	31	3.3	36	4	70	67	74	49	2.1	2.4	56	49	H	6,510	—	8,865	33	100	82	—
Costa Rica	4.3	17	4	1.3	5.6	6.3	46	9	2.0	30	6	79	76	81	59	0.6	0.6	80	72	S	9,530	10	19,730	220	100	92	904
El Salvador	6.9	26	6	2.0	9.1	10.8	57	25	3.0	33	5	70	67	73	59	0.6	0.7	67	—	H	4,980	58	8,124	847	91	68	670
Guatemala	12.7	34	6	2.8	20.0	27.9	120	39	4.4	42	4	66	63	69	39	1.1	1.1	43	34	H	4,140	37	42,042	302	99	92	616
Honduras	7.2	33	5	2.8	10.7	14.7	104	32	4.1	41	4	71	67	74	47	1.6	1.8	62	51	H	2,710	44	43,278	167	99	82	504
Mexico	107.0	23	5	1.9	129.4	139.0	30	25	2.6	31	5	75	73	78	75	0.3	0.3	68	59	H	9,590	26	756,062	142	97	72	1,560
Nicaragua	5.8	32	5	2.7	8.3	10.9	88	36	3.8	42	3	69	66	70	59	0.2	0.2	69	66	H	3,300	80	50,193	115	93	65	544
Panama	3.2	23	5	1.8	4.2	5.0	55	21	2.7	29	6	75	72	77	62	0.7	0.9	—	—	S	6,870	18	29,158	111	99	79	1,028
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>90,653</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,205</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	20	6	1.4	0.1	0.1	0	27	2.3	26	8	71	69	74	37	—	—	—	—	S	10,360	—	170	471	95	89	—
Bahamas	0.3	17	6	1.2	0.4	0.5	46	12.7	2.2	30	5	70	67	73	89	3.0	3.0	—	—	H	16,140	—	5,359	60	98	86	—
Barbados	0.3	15	8	0.6	0.3	0.3	-2	13.2	1.8	22	12	72	70	74	50	1.5	1.5	—	—	S	15,060	—	166	1,554	100	100	—
Cuba	11.3	11	7	0.4	11.8	11.1	-2	5.8	1.5	21	10	77	75	79	76	0.1	0.1	73	72	S	—	—	42,803	263	95	78	1,262
Dominica	0.1	15	7	0.8	0.1	0.1	17	22.2	1.9	28	8	74	71	77	71	—	—	—	—	S	5,250	—	290	242	100	90	—
Dominican Republic	8.9	24	7	1.7	11.0	13.3	50	31	2.9	34	5	68	66	69	64	1.8	1.7	70	66	H	6,750	<2	18,815	471	98	85	948
Grenada	0.1	19	7	1.2	0.1	0.1	-14	17	2.1	35	8	71	—	—	39	—	—	54	49	H	7,000	—	131	769	97	93	—
Guadeloupe	0.4	17	7	1.0	0.5	0.5	5	6.4	2.2	23	9	78	75	81	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	660	681	—	—	—
Haiti	8.3	33	14	1.9	12.9	18.8	127	80	4.7	42	3	52	51	54	36	5.5	5.6	28	22	H	1,680	—	10,714	774	91	59	251
Jamaica	2.7	19	6	1.3	3.0	3.4	28	24	2.3	31	7	73	72	75	52	0.8	1.2	66	63	H	3,630	13	4,243	628	98	87	1,493
Martinique	0.4	14	8	0.7	0.4	0.4	10	8	2.0	23	10	79	75	82	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	425	935	—	—	—

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		All Methods	Modern Methods	Urban	Rural						Urban	Rural	
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	15	8	0.8	0.2	0.3	35	9	2.2	23	10	76	72	79	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	605	—	—	6,782
Puerto Rico	3.9	14	7	0.7	4.1	3.8	-4	9.8	1.8	22	12	77	73	81	94	—	—	78	68	—	—	—	3,456	1,132	—	—	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.05	17	8	1.0	0.1	0.1	33	17	2.3	28	8	70	68	72	33	—	—	—	—	H	11,190	—	139	345	99	99	—
Saint Lucia	0.2	16	6	1.0	0.2	0.2	44	14.2	2.2	30	7	74	72	77	30	—	—	—	—	H	5,560	—	239	681	98	98	—
St. Vincent/Grenadines	0.1	18	7	1.1	0.1	0.1	-12	18.1	2.1	30	6	72	70	74	55	—	—	—	—	H	6,250	—	151	737	—	93	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	14	8	0.7	1.3	1.2	-6	18.6	1.6	21	7	71	67	74	74	3.0	3.2	—	—	S	11,180	20	1,981	659	92	88	7,121
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>7,730</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6,898,579</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,093</b>
Argentina	38.6	18	8	1.1	46.4	53.7	39	16.8	2.4	27	10	74	71	78	89	0.7	0.7	—	—	S	12,460	14	1,073,514	36	97	—	1,543
Bolivia	8.9	29	8	2.1	12.0	14.5	62	54	3.8	37	4	64	62	66	63	0.1	0.1	58	35	S	2,590	34	424,162	21	95	68	499
Brazil	184.2	21	7	1.4	228.9	259.8	41	27	2.4	29	6	71	68	75	81	0.6	0.7	76	70	S	8,020	22	3,300,154	56	96	58	1,093
Chile	16.1	16	5	1.0	19.1	20.5	27	7.8	2.0	24	7	76	73	79	87	0.3	0.3	—	—	S	10,500	10	292,135	55	100	59	1,585
Colombia	46.0	22	5	1.7	58.3	66.3	44	26	2.6	32	5	72	69	75	75	0.5	0.7	76	64	H	6,820	23	439,734	105	99	71	625
Ecuador	13.0	28	6	2.1	17.5	20.4	56	29	3.3	33	7	74	71	77	61	0.3	0.3	73	59	H	3,690	41	109,483	119	92	77	706
French Guiana	0.2	31	4	2.6	0.3	0.4	91	12	3.9	35	4	75	72	79	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,749	6	—	—	—
Guyana	0.8	22	9	1.3	0.7	0.5	-35	49	2.3	28	5	63	60	66	36	2.5	2.5	37	36	S	4,110	—	83,000	9	83	83	—
Paraguay	6.2	22	5	1.7	8.6	10.3	67	37	2.9	32	4	71	69	73	54	0.4	0.5	73	61	H	4,870	33	157,046	39	100	62	709
Peru	27.9	22	6	1.6	35.7	42.8	53	33	2.7	32	5	70	67	72	73	0.4	0.5	68	50	H	5,370	38	496,224	56	87	66	450
Suriname	0.4	21	7	1.4	0.5	0.4	-4	26	2.6	29	6	69	66	73	74	1.3	1.7	42	41	S	—	—	63,039	7	98	73	—
Uruguay	3.4	16	10	0.6	3.8	4.2	23	15.0	2.2	24	13	75	71	79	93	0.3	0.3	—	—	L	9,070	4	68,498	50	98	93	747
Venezuela	26.7	23	5	1.8	35.4	42.0	57	19.6	2.7	31	5	73	70	76	87	0.6	0.7	—	—	S	5,760	31	352,143	76	85	70	2,141
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>58</b>		<b>\$5,350</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12,262,691</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>998</b>
<b>ASIA (Excl. China)</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>5,260</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>8,566,591</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,017</b>
<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>6,890</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,823,873</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,065</b>
Armenia	3.0	12	9	0.3	3.3	3.3	8	36	1.3	22	11	71	67	75	65	0.1	0.1	61	22	L	4,270	49	11,506	264	99	80	632
Azerbaijan	8.4	16	6	1.0	9.7	11.6	38	10	2.0	26	7	72	70	75	51	—	z	55	12	S	3,830	9	33,436	251	95	59	1,435
Bahrain	0.7	21	3	1.8	1.0	1.2	58	8	2.8	28	3	74	73	75	87	0.1	0.2	65	—	S	18,070	—	266	2,744	100	—	9,837
Cyprus	1.0	11	7	0.4	1.1	1.1	12	6	1.6	20	11	77	75	79	65	—	—	—	—	L	22,330	—	3,571	270	100	100	3,225
Georgia	4.5	11	11	0.0	4.2	3.6	-19	25	1.4	19	13	72	68	75	52	z	0.1	41	20	L	2,930	16	26,911	167	90	61	494
Iraq	28.8	37	10	2.7	44.7	63.7	121	94	5.1	42	3	59	57	60	68	—	z	44	25	S	—	—	169,236	170	97	50	1,199
Israel	7.1	21	6	1.6	9.3	11.0	55	5.1	2.9	28	10	80	78	82	92	—	0.1	—	—	L	23,510	—	8,131	874	100	100	3,191
Jordan	5.8	29	5	2.4	8.3	10.4	79	22	3.7	37	3	72	71	72	79	z	z	56	41	H	4,640	7	34,444	168	91	91	1,036

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		All Methods	Modern Methods	Urban	Rural						Urban	Rural	
Kuwait	2.6	19	2	1.7	4.6	7.0	172	10	4.0	26	2	78	77	79	96	—	—	52	39	S	19,510	—	6,880	376	—	—	9,503
Lebanon	3.8	22	6	1.6	4.6	5.0	31	17	2.2	28	6	74	72	75	87	0.1	0.1	63	40	S	5,380	—	4,015	941	100	100	1,209
Oman	2.4	22	4	1.8	3.0	3.7	50	16	3.4	33	3	74	72	75	76	0.1	0.1	24	18	H	13,250	—	82,031	30	81	72	4,265
Palestinian Territory	3.8	38	4	3.4	7.1	11.2	197	21	5.6	46	3	72	71	74	57	—	—	51	37	—	—	—	2,417	1,556	97	86	—
Qatar	0.8	21	3	1.8	1.0	1.1	44	11	3.3	25	2	70	69	72	92	—	—	43	32	S	—	—	4,247	181	100	100	19,915
Saudi Arabia	24.6	30	3	2.7	37.2	49.5	101	23	4.5	37	3	72	70	74	86	—	—	32	29	S	14,010	—	829,996	30	97	—	5,775
Syria	18.4	30	4	2.7	27.4	35.1	91	22	3.7	37	3	72	71	73	50	—	z	47	35	S	3,550	—	71,498	257	94	64	1,063
Turkey	72.9	21	7	1.4	90.2	100.8	38	38	2.4	29	6	69	66	71	65	—	—	71	43	H	7,680	10	299,158	244	96	87	1,083
United Arab Emirates	4.6	15	1	1.4	6.9	9.3	101	8	2.5	25	1	77	75	80	78	—	—	28	24	L	21,000	—	32,278	143	—	—	9,609
Yemen	20.7	43	10	3.3	39.6	71.1	243	75	6.2	46	4	61	59	63	26	—	0.1	23	13	H	820	45	203,849	102	74	68	221
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>1,615</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>41</b>		<b>3,040</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,157,320</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>598</b>
Afghanistan	29.9	48	22	2.6	50.3	81.9	174	172	6.8	45	2	42	41	42	22	—	—	5	4	S	—	—	251,772	119	19	11	—
Bangladesh	144.2	27	8	1.9	190.0	231.0	60	65	3.0	35	3	61	61	62	23	—	—	58	47	H	1,980	83	55,598	2,594	82	72	155
Bhutan	1.0	34	9	2.5	1.4	2.0	108	61	4.7	40	4	63	62	65	21	—	—	—	31	H	—	—	18,147	53	86	60	—
India	1,103.6	25	8	1.7	1,363.0	1,628.0	48	60	3.0	36	4	62	61	63	28	0.8	0.9	48	43	H	3,100	81	1,269,340	869	96	82	513
Iran	69.5	18	6	1.2	89.0	101.9	47	32	2.1	30	4	70	69	72	67	0.1	0.1	74	56	H	7,550	7	630,575	110	98	83	2,044
Kazakhstan	15.1	17	11	0.6	15.9	15.0	-1	61	2.0	27	8	66	61	72	57	0.1	0.2	66	53	L	6,980	25	1,049,151	14	96	72	3,123
Kyrgyzstan	5.2	21	8	1.3	6.7	8.3	60	55	2.6	33	6	68	65	72	35	z	0.1	60	49	S	1,840	25	76,641	67	98	66	507
Maldives	0.3	18	4	1.4	0.4	0.5	83	18	2.8	36	4	72	71	72	27	—	—	40	35	H	—	—	116	2,538	99	78	—
Nepal	25.4	31	9	2.2	36.1	47.8	89	64	3.7	39	4	62	62	63	14	0.4	0.5	39	35	H	1,470	81	56,826	446	93	82	353
Pakistan	162.4	34	10	2.4	228.8	295.0	82	85	4.8	42	4	62	61	63	34	0.1	0.1	28	20	H	2,160	66	307,375	528	95	87	454
Sri Lanka	19.7	19	6	1.3	22.2	22.4	14	11	2.0	27	6	73	71	75	30	z	z	70	50	S	4,000	51	25,332	779	99	72	430
Tajikistan	6.8	31	8	2.3	9.2	10.9	60	89	4.1	40	4	63	61	66	27	—	z	34	27	H	1,150	43	55,251	123	93	47	518
Turkmenistan	5.2	24	8	1.6	6.6	7.4	40	74	2.9	32	4	63	58	67	47	—	z	62	53	S	6,910	44	188,456	28	93	54	3,465
Uzbekistan	26.4	23	7	1.6	33.9	38.4	45	62	2.7	35	5	67	63	70	37	z	0.1	68	63	S	1,860	72	172,741	153	97	84	2,047
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>4,190</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1,735,448</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>815</b>
Brunei	0.4	22	3	1.9	0.5	0.6	62	8	2.6	32	3	74	72	77	74	z	z	—	—	S	—	—	2,228	163	—	—	6,149
Cambodia	13.3	31	9	2.2	18.9	24.6	85	95	4.5	37	3	56	52	60	15	2.7	2.6	24	19	H	2,180	78	69,900	191	58	29	—
East Timor	0.9	39	12	2.7	1.9	3.3	245	94	6.4	41	3	55	54	56	8	—	—	7	—	S	—	—	5,741	165	73	51	—
Indonesia	221.9	22	6	1.6	275.4	308.4	39	46	2.6	30	5	68	66	70	42	0.1	0.1	60	57	H	3,460	52	735,355	302	89	69	737
Laos	5.9	36	13	2.3	8.7	11.6	96	88	4.8	40	4	54	53	56	19	z	0.1	32	29	H	1,850	73	91,429	65	66	38	—

Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World																				Economy		Area & Density		Environment			
Country/Region	Population Mid-2005 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2005-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population 15-49 With HIV/AIDS		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>c</sup>		Govt. View of Birth Rate <sup>d</sup>	2004 GNI PPP per Capita (US\$)	% Population Living Below US\$2 per Day	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population Density per Square Mile	Pop. With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2002		Energy Use Per Capita 2002 (kg oil equivalent)
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		2001	2003/2004	All Methods	Modern Methods						Urban	Rural	
Malaysia	26.1	26	5	2.1	36.1	47.0	80	10	3.3	33	5	73	70	76	62	0.4	0.4	55	30	S	9,630	9	127,317	205	96	94	2,129
Myanmar	50.5	22	10	1.2	59.0	63.7	26	75	2.7	29	5	60	57	63	29	1.0	1.2	37	33	S	—	—	261,228	193	95	74	258
Philippines	84.8	28	5	2.3	115.7	142.2	68	29	3.5	35	4	70	67	72	48	z	z	49	33	H	4,890	48	115,830	732	90	77	525
Singapore	4.3	10	4	0.6	5.1	5.2	21	1.9	1.3	20	8	79	77	81	100	0.2	0.2	62	55	L	26,590	—	239	17,946	100	—	6,078
Thailand	65.0	14	7	0.7	70.2	73.2	13	20	1.7	23	7	71	68	75	31	1.7	1.5	79	79	S	8,020	33	198,116	328	95	80	1,353
Vietnam	83.3	19	6	1.3	103.2	115.4	38	18	2.2	29	7	72	70	73	26	0.3	0.4	75	64	H	2,700	33	128,066	650	93	67	530
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>7,990</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>4,546,050</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1,333</b>
China	1,303.7	12	6	0.6	1,476.0	1,437.0	10	27	1.6	22	8	72	70	74	37	0.1	0.1	87	86	S	5,530	47	3,696,100	353	92	68	960
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>d</sup>	6.9	7	5	0.2	7.9	8.8	27	2.5	1.0	15	12	81	79	85	100	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	31,510	—	413	16,753	—	—	2,413
China, Macao SAR <sup>d</sup>	0.5	7	3	0.4	0.5	0.5	13	3	0.8	17	8	79	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	27,880	—	8	61,383	—	—	—
Japan	127.7	9	8	0.1	121.1	100.6	-21	2.8	1.3	14	20	82	78	85	79	z	z	56	48	L	30,040	—	145,869	876	100	100	4,058
Korea, North	22.9	16	7	0.9	25.8	26.4	15	21	2.0	27	8	71	69	74	60	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	46,541	492	100	100	869
Korea, South	48.3	10	5	0.5	49.8	42.3	-12	5	1.2	19	9	77	73	80	80	z	z	81	67	L	20,400	<2	38,324	1,260	97	71	4,272
Mongolia	2.6	23	7	1.6	3.4	3.9	46	58	2.5	31	4	64	62	66	57	z	z	67	54	S	2,020	75	604,826	4	87	30	—
Taiwan	22.7	9	6	0.4	23.6	19.8	-13	5.4	1.2	19	9	76	73	79	78	—	—	71	—	L	—	—	13,969	1,627	—	—	—
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>19,980</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,875,867</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,614</b>
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>30,130</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>675,794</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,182</b>
Channel Islands	0.2	12	9	0.2	0.2	0.2	15	3.4	1.4	15	13	78	76	80	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	1,987	—	—	—
Denmark	5.4	12	10	0.2	5.5	5.5	1	4.4	1.8	19	15	77	75	79	72	0.2	0.2	—	—	S	31,550	—	16,637	326	100	100	3,675
Estonia	1.3	10	13	-0.3	1.2	1.0	-23	7	1.5	16	16	72	66	77	69	0.7	1.1	70	56	L	13,190	5	17,413	77	—	—	3,324
Finland	5.2	11	9	0.2	5.4	5.3	1	3.1	1.8	18	16	79	75	82	62	0.1	0.1	79	78	S	29,560	—	130,560	40	100	100	6,852
Iceland	0.3	15	6	0.8	0.3	0.4	21	2.4	2.0	23	12	81	79	83	94	0.2	0.2	—	—	S	32,360	—	39,768	7	100	100	11,819
Ireland	4.1	16	7	0.8	4.5	4.7	14	4.8	2.0	21	11	78	75	80	60	0.1	0.1	—	—	S	33,170	—	27,135	152	100	—	3,894
Latvia	2.3	9	14	-0.5	2.2	1.8	-23	9	1.3	15	16	72	66	77	68	0.5	0.6	85	60	L	11,850	8	24,942	92	—	—	1,825
Lithuania	3.4	9	12	-0.3	3.1	2.9	-16	8	1.3	18	15	72	66	78	67	0.1	0.1	47	30	L	12,610	7	25,174	136	—	—	2,476
Norway	4.6	12	9	0.3	5.1	5.6	21	3.2	1.8	20	15	80	78	82	78	0.1	0.1	—	—	L	38,550	—	125,050	37	100	100	5,843
Sweden	9.0	11	10	0.1	9.9	10.6	18	3.1	1.7	18	17	81	78	83	84	0.1	0.1	—	—	S	29,770	—	173,730	52	100	100	5,718
United Kingdom	60.1	12	10	0.2	64.7	67.0	12	5.2	1.7	18	16	78	76	81	89	0.2	0.2	84	79	S	31,460	—	94,548	635	100	—	3,824

Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World																					Economy		Area & Density		Environment		
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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		All Methods	Modern Methods	Urban	Rural						Urban	Rural	
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>29,410</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>427,702</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,390</b>
Austria	8.2	10	9	0.1	8.4	8.2	0	4.5	1.4	16	15	79	76	82	54	0.2	0.3	67	65	L	31,790	—	32,378	252	100	100	3,774
Belgium	10.5	11	10	0.1	10.8	11.0	5	4.4	1.6	17	17	79	76	82	97	0.2	0.2	79	75	S	31,360	—	11,787	887	100	—	5,505
France	60.7	13	8	0.4	63.4	64.0	5	3.9	1.9	19	16	80	77	84	76	0.4	0.4	75	69	L	29,320	—	212,934	285	100	—	4,470
Germany	82.5	9	10	-0.1	82.0	75.1	-9	4.3	1.3	15	18	79	76	81	88	0.1	0.1	75	72	L	27,950	—	137,830	598	100	100	4,198
Liechtenstein	0.04	10	6	0.4	0.04	0.04	26	2.9	1.3	18	11	80	79	82	21	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	62	567	—	—	—
Luxembourg	0.5	12	8	0.4	0.5	0.6	41	3.9	1.6	19	14	78	75	82	91	0.2	0.2	—	—	L	61,220	—	999	457	100	100	9,112
Monaco	0.03	23	16	0.6	0.04	0.1	67	—	—	13	22	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	1	44,000	100	—	—
Netherlands	16.3	12	8	0.4	16.9	16.9	4	4.1	1.7	19	14	79	76	81	62	0.2	0.2	79	76	S	31,220	—	15,768	1,033	100	99	4,827
Switzerland	7.4	10	8	0.2	7.4	7.2	-4	4.3	1.4	16	16	80	78	83	68	0.4	0.4	82	78	L	35,370	—	15,942	467	100	100	3,723
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7,264,035</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>3,354</b>
Belarus	9.8	9	15	-0.6	9.4	8.5	-13	8	1.2	16	14	69	63	75	72	—	—	50	42	L	6,900	<2	80,154	122	100	100	2,496
Bulgaria	7.7	9	14	-0.5	6.6	5.1	-34	11.6	1.3	14	17	72	69	76	70	—	z	41	26	L	7,870	16	42,822	181	100	100	2,417
Czech Republic	10.2	10	11	-0.1	10.2	9.4	-8	3.7	1.2	15	14	75	72	79	77	z	0.1	67	58	L	18,400	<2	30,448	335	—	—	4,090
Hungary	10.1	9	13	-0.4	9.6	8.9	-12	6.6	1.3	16	16	73	68	77	65	—	0.1	77	68	L	15,620	<2	35,919	281	100	98	2,505
Moldova	4.2	10	12	-0.2	4.0	3.3	-21	14	1.2	20	10	68	65	72	45	—	0.2	62	43	L	1,930	64	13,012	323	97	88	703
Poland	38.2	9	10	-0.0	36.7	32.4	-15	6.8	1.2	17	13	75	71	79	62	—	0.1	49	79	L	12,640	<2	124,807	306	100	—	2,333
Romania	21.6	10	12	-0.2	18.1	15.3	-29	16.7	1.3	16	14	71	68	75	53	—	z	64	30	L	8,190	14	92,042	235	91	16	1,696
Russia	143.0	11	16	-0.6	130.2	110.5	-23	12	1.4	16	13	66	59	72	73	0.7	1.1	67	49	L	9,620	8	6,592,819	22	99	88	4,288
Slovakia	5.4	10	10	-0.0	5.2	4.7	-12	7.8	1.2	18	12	74	70	78	56	—	z	74	41	L	14,370	3	18,923	284	100	100	3,448
Ukraine	47.1	9	16	-0.7	41.7	33.4	-29	10	1.2	15	16	68	63	74	68	1.2	1.4	68	38	L	6,250	46	233,089	202	100	94	2,684
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>22,130</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>508,337</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,796</b>
Albania	3.2	15	6	0.9	3.5	3.6	13	8	2.0	27	8	74	72	76	42	—	—	75	8	S	5,070	12	11,100	286	99	95	617
Andorra	0.1	10	3	0.7	0.1	0.1	-3	3.9	1.3	15	13	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	174	426	100	100	—
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	9	8	0.1	3.7	3.1	-19	8	1.2	18	12	74	71	77	43	—	z	48	16	L	7,430	—	19,741	195	100	96	1,052
Croatia	4.4	9	12	-0.3	4.3	3.8	-14	6.3	1.3	17	16	75	71	78	56	—	z	—	—	L	11,670	<2	21,830	203	—	—	1,852
Greece	11.1	9	10	-0.0	11.4	10.6	-4	5.1	1.3	15	18	79	76	81	60	0.2	0.2	—	—	L	22,000	—	50,950	218	—	—	2,637
Italy	58.7	9	10	-0.0	57.6	52.3	-11	4.8	1.3	14	19	80	77	83	90	0.5	0.5	60	39	L	27,860	—	116,320	505	100	—	2,994
Macedonia <sup>e</sup>	2.0	13	9	0.4	2.1	2.0	-2	11.3	1.5	20	11	73	71	76	59	z	z	—	—	S	6,480	4	9,927	205	—	—	—
Malta	0.4	10	8	0.2	0.4	0.4	-10	7.2	1.5	18	13	78	76	80	91	0.1	0.2	86	43	S	18,720	—	124	3,278	100	100	2,247
Portugal	10.6	11	10	0.0	10.4	9.3	-12	4.1	1.4	16	17	77	74	81	53	0.4	0.4	—	—	L	19,250	<2	35,514	298	—	—	2,546

## Demographic Data and Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World

## Economy

## Area &amp; Density

## Environment

	Population Mid-2005 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2005-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population 15-49 With HIV/AIDS		Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>c</sup>		Govt. View of Birth Rate <sup>d</sup>	2004 GNI PPP per Capita (US\$)	% Population Living Below US\$2 per Day	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population Density per Square Mile		Pop. With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%) 2002		Energy Use Per Capita 2002 (kg oil equivalent)
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female		All Methods	Modern Methods	Urban	Rural									
					2001	2003/2004				Methods	Methods	z	z															
San Marino	0.03	10	7	0.3	0.03	0.03	0	6.7	1.2	15	16	81	78	84	84	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	23	1,295	—	—	—	
Serbia and Montenegro	10.7	12	11	0.2	10.5	9.7	-10	10	1.7	19	14	73	71	76	52	0.2	0.2	58	33	L	—	—	39,448	272	99	86	1,981	
Slovenia	2.0	9	10	-0.1	2.0	1.9	-5	4.0	1.2	14	15	77	73	81	51	z	z	71	57	S	20,730	<2	7,819	256	—	—	3,486	
Spain	43.5	11	9	0.1	46.1	43.9	1	3.6	1.3	15	17	80	77	84	76	0.6	0.7	56	53	L	25,070	—	195,363	223	—	—	3,215	
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>21,220</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,306,741</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>—</b>	
Australia	20.4	13	7	0.6	24.2	26.3	29	4.5	1.8	20	13	80	78	83	91	0.1	0.1	67	65	S	29,200	—	2,988,888	7	100	100	5,732	
Fed. States of Micronesia	0.1	28	7	2.1	0.1	0.1	-10	40	4.4	40	4	67	67	67	22	—	—	—	—	H	—	—	270	400	95	94	—	
Fiji	0.8	21	6	1.5	0.9	0.9	11	16	2.7	30	4	68	66	70	46	0.1	0.1	—	—	S	5,770	—	7,054	119	—	—	—	
French Polynesia	0.3	18	5	1.3	0.3	0.4	40	5.2	2.5	31	4	68	67	68	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,544	165	—	—	—	
Guam	0.2	20	4	1.6	0.2	0.2	45	6.2	2.6	30	5	78	76	80	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212	796	—	—	—	
Kiribati	0.1	26	8	1.8	0.1	0.2	128	43	4.3	40	3	63	58	67	43	—	—	—	—	H	—	—	282	326	77	53	—	
Marshall Islands	0.1	35	5	3.0	0.1	0.1	75	35	4.4	42	3	68	67	70	68	—	—	—	—	H	—	—	69	849	80	95	—	
Nauru	0.01	23	5	1.8	0.02	0.02	77	12	3.7	41	2	61	57	65	100	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	9	1,529	—	—	—	
New Caledonia	0.2	19	5	1.4	0.3	0.4	61	9	2.4	29	6	73	70	76	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,174	32	—	—	—	
New Zealand	4.1	14	7	0.7	4.7	5.0	23	5.6	2.0	22	12	79	76	81	86	0.1	0.1	74	72	S	22,130	—	104,452	39	100	—	4,573	
Palau	0.02	15	7	0.9	0.02	0.03	24	15	2.1	24	5	70	67	75	70	—	—	—	—	S	—	—	178	118	79	94	—	
Papua New Guinea	5.9	32	11	2.1	8.2	10.6	80	71	4.1	40	2	55	55	56	13	0.4	0.6	26	20	H	2,300	—	178,703	33	88	32	—	
Samoa	0.2	29	6	2.4	0.2	0.2	-15	18	4.3	41	4	73	72	74	22	—	—	—	—	H	5,670	—	1,097	171	91	88	—	
Solomon Islands	0.5	34	8	2.6	0.7	0.9	93	66	4.5	40	3	62	62	63	16	—	—	—	—	H	1,760	—	11,158	42	94	65	—	
Tonga	0.1	25	7	1.8	0.1	0.2	68	19	3.1	39	5	71	70	72	33	—	—	—	—	S	7,220	—	290	352	100	100	—	
Tuvalu	0.01	27	10	1.7	0.01	0.02	80	35	3.7	36	6	64	62	65	47	—	—	—	—	H	—	—	10	1,000	94	92	—	
Vanuatu	0.2	31	6	2.6	0.3	0.4	78	34	4.2	42	3	67	66	69	21	—	—	—	20	H	2,790	—	4,707	46	85	52	—	

## NOTES

(—) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.  
z=Less than 0.05 percent.1

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime.

<sup>c</sup> H=too high; S=satisfactory; L=too low.

<sup>d</sup> Special Administrative Region.

<sup>e</sup> The former Yugoslav Republic.

\* Data prior to 1999 are shown in italics.

For additional notes and sources, see reverse side.

Data prepared by PRB demographer Carl Haub.

# Acknowledgments, Notes, Sources, and Definitions

## Acknowledgments

The author gratefully acknowledges the valuable assistance of PRB staff members Lori Ashford, Donna Clifton, Zuali Malsawma, and Emily Poster; staff of the International Programs Center of the U.S. Census Bureau; the United Nations (UN) Population Division; the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), Paris; and the World Bank in the preparation of this year's *World Population Data Sheet*. This publication is funded in part by the U.S. Agency for International Development (Cooperative Agreement GPO-AO-00-03-00004-00) and by PRB members and supporters.

## 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**.

**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 in UN and U.S. Census Bureau publications.

## Sources

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: official country statistical yearbooks and bulletins; *United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 2001* of the UN Statistics Division; *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* of the UN Population Division; the UN Statistical Library; *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe, 2004* of the Council of Europe; and the data files and library resources of the International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau. Other sources include recent demo-

graphic 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 author of the *2005 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 2003 or 2004, and for less developed countries, for some point in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

## Definitions

### Mid-2005 Population

Estimates are based on a recent census, official national data, or 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.

### 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. Typically, the population living in towns of 2,000 or more or in national and provincial capitals is classified "urban."

### Percent of Adult Population Ages 15 to 49 With HIV/AIDS

The estimated percentage of adults living with HIV/AIDS in 2001 and 2003/2004. Nearly all data are from UNAIDS' *2004 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*.

### 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 recent available national-level surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Survey programs, and the UN Population Division *World Contraceptive Use 2003*. Other sources include direct communication with national statistical organizations and the databases of the UN Population Division and the U.S. Census Bureau. Data refer to some point in the 1990s and early 2000s. Data prior to 1999 are shown in italics.

### Government View of Current Birth Rate

This population policy indicator presents the officially stated position of country governments on the level of the national birth rate. Most indicators are from the UN Population Division, *World Population Policies 2003*.

### GNI PPP per Capita, 2004 (US\$)

GNI PPP per capita is gross national income in purchasing power parity (PPP) divided by midyear 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 2002 or 2003.

### Percent of Population Living Below US\$2/Day

The proportion of people living below \$2 per day is the percentage of the population with average consumption expenditures less than \$2.15 per day measured in 1993 prices converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. The World Bank's estimates are drawn from surveys that use common methods for measuring household living standards across countries. When estimating poverty worldwide, the same reference poverty line has to be used, expressed in a common unit across countries. The World Bank uses reference lines set at \$1 per day (extreme poverty) and \$2 per day (poverty) in 1993 PPP terms, where PPPs measure the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries. For analysis of poverty trends in a particular country, use of the national poverty line is preferable. Most data refer to the late 1990s and early 2000s.

### Population With Access to Improved Drinking Water Source (%)

The percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling. The data indicate whether people have access to safe water for domestic purposes.

### Energy Use per Capita (kg oil equivalent)

Energy use is presented in a common unit of kilogram of oil equivalent per person. In addition to solid, liquid, and gaseous fuels and nuclear energy, the total also includes hydropower, geothermal and solar power, combustible renewables, and energy from waste. Use per capita shows the amount of energy consumed within the country per person annually, equal to domestic production plus imports and minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. Energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency (IEA).

### Where Have the Capital Cities Gone?

Through 2004, PRB's annual *World Population Data Sheet* carried a column showing capital cities for each country. To provide space for additional data columns, we have moved the list of capital cities to our website. Please go to [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org) and click on DataFinder to find this information.

# Frequently Asked Questions About the *World Population Data Sheet*

Population Reference Bureau staff are often asked how to interpret PRB's annual *World Population Data Sheet* and about current population trends. Here, we answer some of the questions we are frequently asked by educators, journalists, and others interested in population dynamics.

## Where do the *World Population Data Sheet* figures come from?

PRB uses all possible sources to compile its *Data Sheet*. For countries with good censuses and complete registration of births and deaths (primarily more developed countries), the latest data are used from national statistical offices. These sources include statistical yearbooks, monthly statistical bulletins, direct communication, and statistical websites. The *2005 Data Sheet* includes 2004 statistics for many developed and some developing countries. For most countries, the quality and year of estimates vary widely depending on such factors as the recency and completeness of censuses and the availability of demographic surveys. These data are supplemented by research studies from national and international institutions, direct consultation with country experts, and PRB's own demographic analysis.

## Why are small countries such as Bermuda not shown on the *World Population Data Sheet*?

The annual *Data Sheet* prints statistics for all countries or territories with a population of 150,000 or more and smaller countries that are members of the United Nations. Bermuda, an overseas territory of the United Kingdom with an elected government, has a population well below 150,000 and is not a UN member. It is not shown on the *Data Sheet*. Puerto Rico, a commonwealth associated with the United States, is not a UN member, but is on the *Data Sheet* because of its 3.9 million population. Andorra's population is only 74,000, but it is on the *Data Sheet* because it is a UN member.

## Can I use *World Population Data Sheets* from successive years to graph trends in population?

All figures are updated each year based on the most recent information available. As a result, *Data Sheets* from different years cannot be used as a time series. A new census, for example, may suggest a larger or smaller population than previously estimated. This happened with the 2000 U.S. Census, when the U.S. population total was about 7 million higher than expected. Fertility rates in less developed countries are often based on surveys taken years earlier that, for example, might have shown a gradual fertility decline. A newly released survey might

reveal that the decline was faster or slower than anticipated based on the earlier surveys.

## Has world population growth slowed? Is the population declining?

Some stories in the popular media suggest that world population growth has stopped—but world population is still increasing at 1.2 percent per year, resulting in an additional 80 million people annually. Less developed countries account for 99 percent of that growth with wide variations by region. Declines in birth rates have slowed the rate of population growth over the past 50 years, and population is declining in a few countries. These declines caused some to speculate that population growth is no longer a concern.

## How reliable are population projections to 2025 or 2050?

A population projection is not a true forecast but the result of **assumptions** about current and future fertility, mortality, and migration. For developing countries with high fertility, projections have a high degree of uncertainty. Demographers must make assumptions about the speed and timing of fertility decline based on such factors as estimates of contraceptive use, the number of children couples say they want to have, the availability of reproductive health services, and the effectiveness of government policies that affect population change. Patterns of

fertility decline have varied widely throughout the world. Mortality, represented on the *World Population Data Sheet* by the infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth, usually has less effect than fertility on population projections, except in countries with a low life expectancy, a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, or both. Finally, unexpected variations in immigration will affect population trends in some countries.

*More questions and answers can be found in PRB's four-page brief "Frequently Asked Questions about the PRB World Population Data Sheet," available in print and online (see box below).*

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The *2005 World Population Data Sheet* is also available in French and Spanish.

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# Population Reference Bureau

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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.

Since its founding in 1929, PRB has helped countless policymakers, educators, students, and journalists worldwide understand global population, health, and environment challenges.

Over these last 75 years, the world has seen enormous changes, including historically unprecedented declines in mortality rates and increases in population, followed by equally unprecedented declines in fertility rates.

The next 75 years will see a new set of demographic challenges, including a mix of falling fertility rates alongside persisting worldwide population growth, and the subsequent aging of populations in both developing and developed countries.

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