

Appendix C

2007 World Population Data Sheet

Appendix C

POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

2007 WORLD POPULATION

Data Sheet



Appendix C

World's 10 Largest Countries in Population

2007		2050	
Country	Population (millions)	Country	Population (millions)
China	1,318	India	1,747
India	1,132	China	1,437
United States	302	United States	420
Indonesia	232	Indonesia	297
Brazil	189	Pakistan	295
Pakistan	169	Nigeria	282
Bangladesh	149	Brazil	260
Nigeria	144	Bangladesh	231
Russia	142	Dem. Rep. of Congo	187
Japan	128	Philippines	150

Developing Countries With the Highest and Lowest Shares of Children Under Age 5 Who Are Underweight

Highest		Lowest	
Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Afghanistan	46	Grenada	< 1
India (under age 3)	46	Chile	1
Yemen	46	Antigua and Barbuda	2
Niger	44	Argentina	2
Bangladesh	43	Kuwait	2
East Timor	41	Samoa	2
Burundi	39	Georgia	3
Nepal	39	Jamaica	3
Sudan	38	Mexico	3
Madagascar	37	Palestinian Territory	3
		Singapore	3

Countries With the Highest and Lowest Life Expectancy

Highest		Lowest	
Country	Years	Country	Years
Japan	82	Swaziland	33
Australia	81	Botswana	34
France	81	Lesotho	36
Iceland	81	Zimbabwe	37
Italy	81	Zambia	38
Sweden	81	Malawi	40
Switzerland	81	Angola	41
Austria	80	Afghanistan	42
Canada	80	Central African Republic	43
Israel	80	Mozambique	43
Malta	80		
Netherlands	80		
New Zealand	80		
Norway	80		
Singapore	80		
Spain	80		

WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

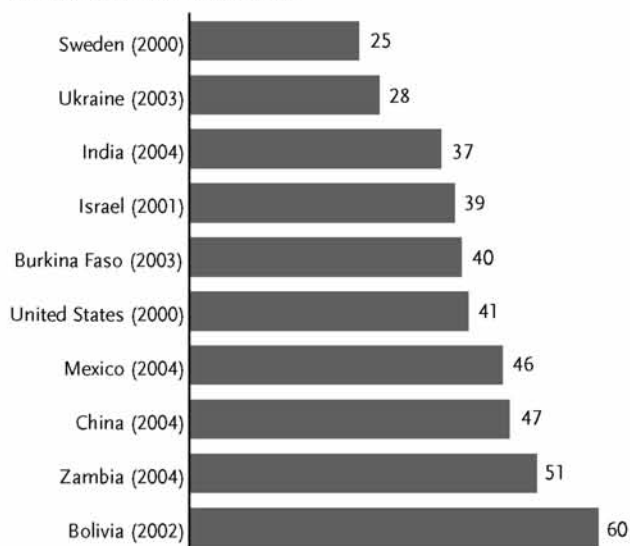
Levels of Income Inequality Vary Around the World.

The Gini index is the most common measure of income inequality. It is constructed so that zero corresponds to perfect income equality (that is, everyone has the same income), while 100 corresponds to perfect income inequality (that is, one person has all the income while everyone else has none). The median value of the Gini index across the world's countries is 39.

The United States has a Gini index of 41, above the level of most industrialized countries and reflecting its greater income inequality. Among developing countries, the Gini index varies from below 40 (India, Burkina Faso) to above 50 (Zambia, Bolivia). Greater income inequality is associated with weakened social cohesion and worse health status. Income inequality appears to increase, at least in the short term, in countries that are innovating and growing rapidly economically. Countries can influence their levels of income inequality through policies affecting taxation, public transfer programs, education, and migration.

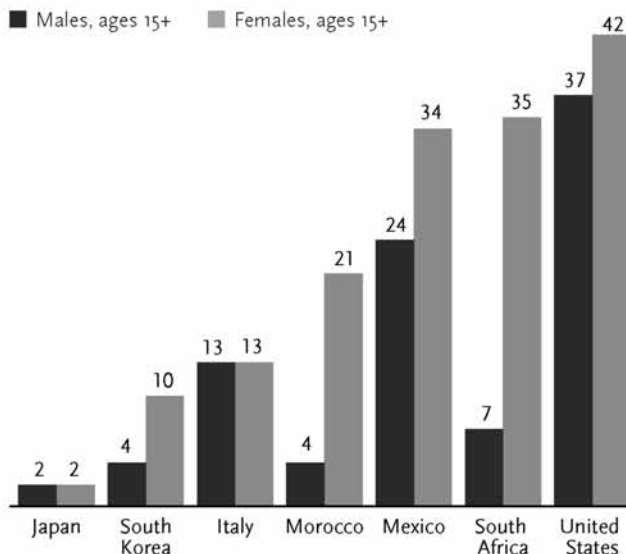
SOURCE: World Bank, World Development Indicators, online database (<http://publications.worldbank.org/WDI/>, accessed May 25, 2007).

Gini Index of income distribution



Percent of adults who are obese (2005)

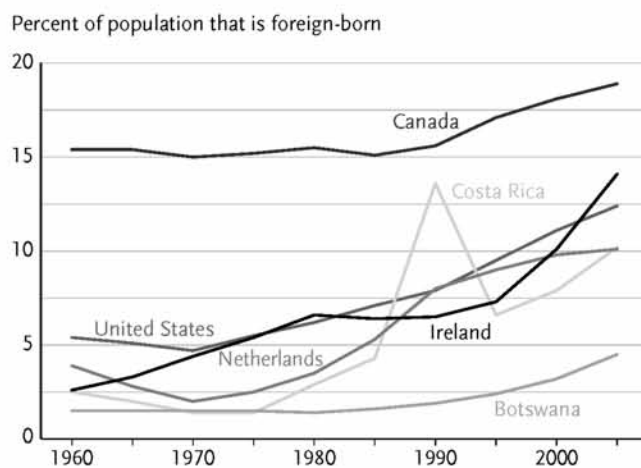
■ Males, ages 15+ ■ Females, ages 15+



Long a Problem in Industrialized Countries, Obesity Is a Problem in the Developing World.

Globally, at least 1 billion adults are overweight (body mass index, or BMI, exceeding 25), with about 300 million of those adults considered obese (BMI of 30 or greater). While obesity has long been a problem in industrialized countries, levels are rising in many developing countries as well. For example, one-fourth of Mexican men and one-third of Mexican women are considered obese. Similarly, obesity rates are 21 percent for Moroccan women and 35 percent for South African women—significantly greater than the rates for women in many industrialized nations.

SOURCE: World Health Organization, WHO Global InfoBase Online, Country Comparable Data (<http://infobase.who.int>, accessed June 15, 2007).



Foreign-Born Populations Are Rising in Both Industrialized and Developing Countries.

Much press has been given to the increase in immigration in the industrialized world—most of which has come from developing countries. The United States and Canada, for example, both have long traditions of immigration, while many countries in western Europe have seen the influx of migrants from both former colonies in Asia and Africa (to the Netherlands) and eastern Europe (to Ireland). Less well known, however, is that several countries in the developing world have seen a rise in their foreign-born populations. Costa Rica, for example, has long attracted refugees escaping civil strife in nearby countries, and more recently has been a destination for Nicaraguans and Panamanians seeking seasonal work. Botswana provides another case in point, as it has attracted both refugees and economic migrants from its neighbors in southern Africa.

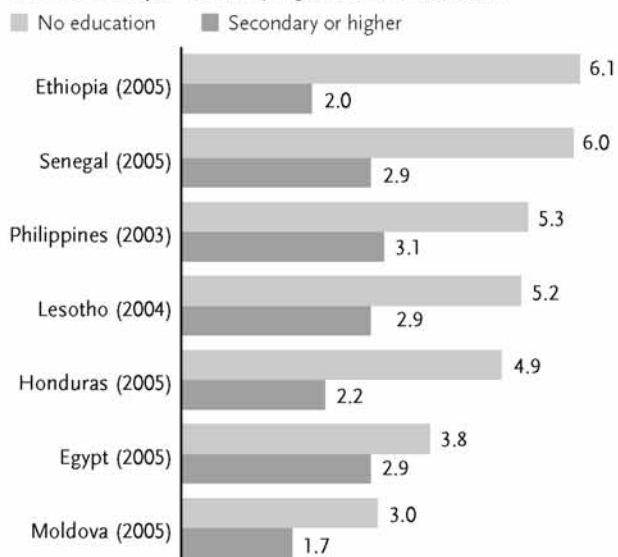
SOURCES: United Nations Population Division and U.S. Census Bureau.

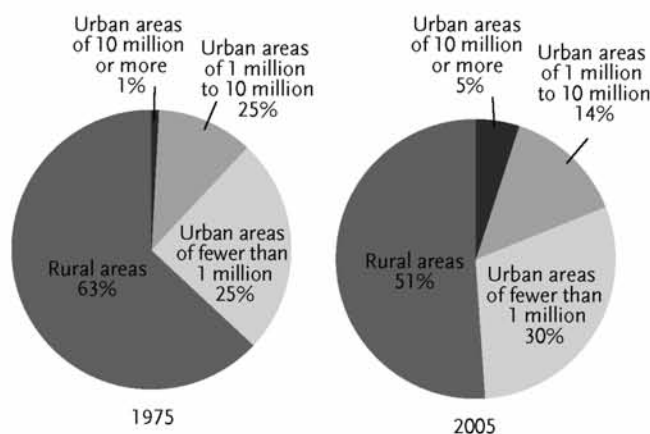
Among Women in Developing Countries, More Education Often Leads to Lower Fertility.

A large body of research over the years has linked higher education for women and girls with reduced fertility levels. Indeed, recent data from many countries have shown that women with at least a secondary-level education eventually give birth to one-third to one-half as many children as women with no formal education. In some of these countries, the fertility of these well-educated women approaches replacement level. Better-educated women are able to delay marriage and exercise more control over their reproductive lives, including decisions about childbearing.

SOURCE: ORC Macro, MEASURE DHS STATcompiler (www.measuredhs.com, accessed June 15, 2007).

Lifetime births per woman by highest level of education





Urbanization Has Grown Dramatically Since the 1970s.

As recently as 1975, one in three persons worldwide lived in urban areas, with most of those 1.5 billion urbanites living in areas of fewer than 1 million persons. (Many urban dwellers, in fact, live in communities of fewer than 5,000 residents.) Over the past 30 years, the urban population has increased so that more than half of the world population will be living in cities by 2008. Parallel to this overall urban growth (and the continued rise of smaller cities) is the emergence of “mega-cities”—urban areas of at least 10 million persons. Between 1975 and 2005, the number of such large cities has mushroomed from three (two of which were in industrialized countries) to 20 (15 of which are in developing countries).

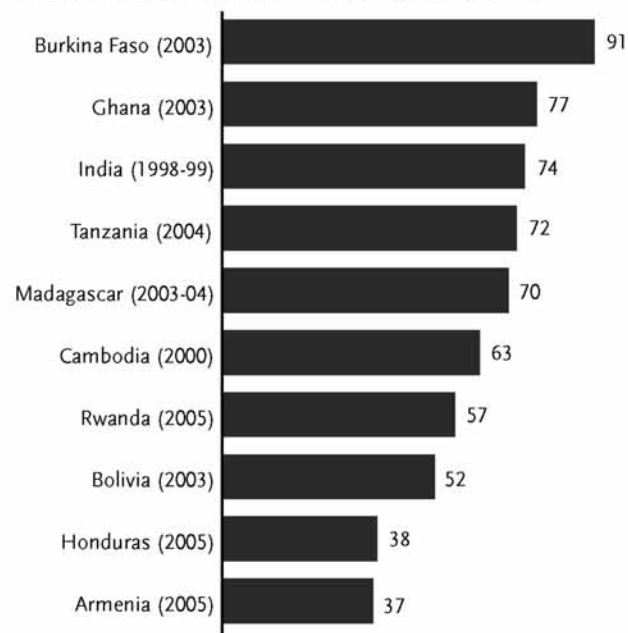
SOURCE: United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision* (2006).

Iron-Deficiency Anemia Remains a Problem in Many Parts of the Developing World.

Nearly three in five children under age 5 live in countries where anemia is a severe public health problem. The prevalence is most severe in Africa and Asia, where in some countries, more than 40 percent of preschool-age children have moderate or severe anemia (hemoglobin levels below 10 grams per deciliter). High rates of iron-deficiency anemia in young children are particularly worrisome because the lack of sufficient iron in their diet hinders their growth and cognitive development. In addition, iron deficiency affects pregnancy outcomes and reduces work productivity, and severe iron-deficiency anemia increases the probability of disability and death among women of childbearing age.

SOURCE: ORC Macro, MEASURE DHS STATcompiler (www.measuredhs.com, accessed June 15, 2007).

Percent of children under age 5 with iron-deficiency anemia



Appendix C

Population Aging Is Occurring Worldwide.

Over the past half-century, both the worldwide drop in fertility and concurrent rise in life expectancy have led to the gradual aging of the world's population. Since 1950, the share of persons ages 65 and older has risen from 5 percent to 7 percent worldwide. As the map shows, Europe and Japan have led the way, with North America, Australia, and New Zealand close behind. However, older persons are now more than 5 percent of the inhabitants in many developing countries and by 2050 are expected to be 19 percent of Latin America's population and 18 percent of Asia's.

	Percent of Persons Ages 65 and Older		
	2007	2025	2050
WORLD	7	10	16
Industrialized Countries	16	21	26
Developing Countries	6	9	15
Europe	16	21	28
North America	12	18	21
Oceania	10	15	19
Latin America & Caribbean	6	10	19
Asia	6	10	18
Africa	3	4	7

SOURCES: C. Haub, 2007 *World Population Data Sheet*, and United Nations Population Division.



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD

	Population mid-2007 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Net Migration Rate per 1,000 Population	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Population Change 2007-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
WORLD	6,625	21	9	1.2	0	7,965	9,294	40	52	2.7	28	7
MORE DEVELOPED	1,221	11	10	0.1	3	1,254	1,259	3	6	1.6	17	16
LESS DEVELOPED	5,404	23	8	1.5	-0	6,711	8,036	49	57	2.9	31	6
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	4,086	27	9	1.8	-0	5,235	6,599	61	61	3.3	34	5
AFRICA	944	38	14	2.4	-0	1,359	1,953	107	86	5.0	41	3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	788	41	16	2.5	-0	1,160	1,716	118	92	5.5	43	3
NORTHERN AFRICA	195	26	7	1.9	-1	253	310	59	42	3.1	33	5
Algeria	34.1	21	4	1.7	-1	43.2	50.0	47	30	2.4	30	5
Egypt	73.4	27	6	2.1	-2	95.9	117.9	61	33	3.1	33	5
Libya	6.2	24	4	2.0	-0	8.1	9.7	57	21	3.0	30	4
Morocco	31.7	21	6	1.5	-2	38.9	45.3	43	38	2.4	30	5
Sudan	38.6	33	11	2.2	-1	54.3	73.0	89	69	4.5	41	4
Tunisia	10.2	17	6	1.1	-1	12.1	13.2	29	20	2.0	26	6
Western Sahara	0.5	28	8	2.0	6	0.8	0.9	95	49	2.9	31	2
WESTERN AFRICA	283	42	15	2.7	-0	419	616	118	98	5.7	44	3
Benin	9.0	42	12	3.0	2	14.5	22.5	149	98	5.7	44	3
Burkina Faso	14.8	45	15	3.0	1	23.7	37.5	154	81	6.2	47	3
Cape Verde	0.5	30	5	2.5	-6	0.7	0.9	87	28	3.5	38	6
Côte d'Ivoire	20.2	38	14	2.4	5	27.4	36.4	80	104	5.0	41	3
Gambia	1.5	38	11	2.7	3	2.2	3.2	114	75	5.1	42	3
Ghana	23.0	33	10	2.3	-0	33.1	47.8	108	59	4.4	40	4
Guinea	10.1	42	14	2.9	-8	15.7	24.5	142	113	5.7	46	3
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	50	19	3.1	-1	2.9	5.3	214	117	7.1	48	3
Liberia	3.8	50	19	3.1	3	6.8	12.5	232	138	6.8	47	2
Mali	12.3	48	16	3.3	-3	20.6	34.2	177	96	6.6	48	4
Mauritania	3.1	35	9	2.7	1	4.5	6.4	104	74	4.8	40	4
Niger	14.2	48	15	3.4	-0	26.3	53.2	274	126	7.1	48	3
Nigeria	144.4	43	18	2.5	-0	204.9	281.6	95	100	5.9	45	3
Senegal	12.4	39	10	3.0	-2	18.0	25.3	104	61	5.3	44	4
Sierra Leone	5.3	48	23	2.5	-4	7.6	10.9	103	158	6.1	42	4
Togo	6.6	38	10	2.8	-0	9.9	14.1	113	91	5.1	43	3
EASTERN AFRICA	294	41	15	2.5	-0	438	650	121	83	5.5	44	3
Burundi	8.5	46	16	3.0	6	15.0	28.3	233	107	6.8	45	3
Comoros	0.7	37	7	2.9	-3	1.0	1.5	104	59	4.9	42	3
Djibouti	0.8	30	12	1.8	0	1.1	1.5	78	67	4.2	39	3
Eritrea	4.9	40	10	3.0	7	7.7	11.5	136	59	5.3	43	2
Ethiopia	77.1	40	15	2.5	-0	108.7	145.9	89	77	5.4	43	3
Kenya	36.9	40	12	2.8	-0	51.3	65.2	77	77	4.9	42	2
Madagascar	18.3	40	12	2.7	0	28.2	41.8	129	79	5.2	45	3
Malawi	13.1	46	18	2.8	-0	20.6	30.9	136	96	6.3	46	3
Mauritius	1.3	14	7	0.7	-0	1.4	1.5	18	14.4	1.7	24	7
Mayotte	0.2	39	3	3.6	5	0.3	0.6	183	—	4.5	42	2
Mozambique	20.4	41	20	2.1	-0	27.5	37.2	83	108	5.4	43	3
Reunion	0.8	19	6	1.3	1	1.0	1.1	33	7	2.4	27	7
Rwanda	9.3	43	16	2.7	1	14.6	21.7	133	86	6.1	46	3
Seychelles	0.1	17	8	1.0	5	0.1	0.1	38	11	2.1	25	8
Somalia	9.1	46	17	2.9	5	14.9	25.5	180	117	6.8	45	3
Tanzania	38.7	40	15	2.6	-2	57.4	81.5	110	78	5.4	44	3
Uganda	28.5	48	16	3.1	-1	55.9	117.0	310	83	6.7	50	3
Zambia	11.5	41	22	1.9	-3	14.8	18.4	61	100	5.5	46	2
Zimbabwe	13.3	31	21	1.1	-1	16.0	19.1	43	60	3.8	41	3
MIDDLE AFRICA	118	46	18	2.8	-0	191	315	167	113	6.3	46	3
Angola	16.3	49	22	2.7	2	26.2	42.7	162	141	6.8	47	2
Cameroon	18.1	37	14	2.3	-0	25.5	34.9	93	74	4.9	42	3
Central African Republic	4.3	38	19	1.9	-1	5.8	7.6	75	102	5.0	43	4
Chad	10.8	47	16	3.1	2	17.5	29.4	173	102	6.5	46	3
Congo	3.8	41	14	2.7	-2	6.1	9.6	153	75	5.3	42	3
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	62.6	50	19	3.0	-1	107.5	186.8	198	120	6.7	47	3
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	40	16	2.3	0	0.8	1.2	133	101	5.6	42	4
Gabon	1.3	28	12	1.6	1	1.7	2.1	56	62	3.4	26	5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	35	8	2.7	-9	0.2	0.3	88	77	4.1	42	4

Appendix C

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD												
	Population mid-2007 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Net Migration Rate per 1,000 Population	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Population Change 2007-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
SOUTHERN AFRICA	55	24	16	0.8	0	58	62	13	46	2.8	33	4
Botswana	1.8	26	27	-0.1	-1	1.7	1.7	-5	56	3.1	38	3
Lesotho	1.8	28	25	0.3	-4	1.7	1.6	-10	91	3.5	39	5
Namibia	2.1	27	13	1.5	-0	2.6	3.0	47	55	3.6	41	3
South Africa	47.9	23	15	0.8	0	51.5	54.8	14	43	2.7	32	4
Swaziland	1.1	28	29	-0.1	0	1.0	0.8	-34	73	3.6	41	4
NORTHERN AMERICA	335	14	8	0.6	4	387	462	38	6	2.0	20	12
Canada	32.9	11	7	0.3	7	37.6	41.6	26	5.3	1.5	18	13
United States	302.2	14	8	0.6	4	349.4	419.9	39	6.5	2.1	20	12
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	569	21	6	1.5	-2	691	784	38	24	2.5	30	6
CENTRAL AMERICA	148	23	5	1.8	-5	181	205	39	23	2.7	33	5
Belize	0.3	27	5	2.3	10	0.4	0.6	85	25	3.3	41	4
Costa Rica	4.5	16	4	1.2	4	5.6	6.3	41	10	1.9	28	6
El Salvador	6.9	25	6	1.9	-4	9.0	11.9	73	25	2.9	35	5
Guatemala	13.4	34	6	2.8	-4	19.9	27.5	106	34	4.4	43	4
Honduras	7.1	27	6	2.1	-4	9.7	12.1	70	23	3.3	38	4
Mexico	106.5	21	5	1.7	-6	124.7	132.3	24	21	2.4	32	6
Nicaragua	5.6	28	5	2.3	-7	7.5	9.8	75	26	3.2	39	4
Panama	3.3	20	4	1.5	0	4.2	5.0	50	15	2.4	30	6
CARIBBEAN	40	19	8	1.1	-3	46	51	27	32	2.5	28	8
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	21	6	1.5	-6	0.1	0.1	0	20	2.3	28	7
Bahamas	0.3	16	7	1.0	1	0.4	0.5	36	12.7	1.9	28	6
Barbados	0.3	14	8	0.6	-1	0.3	0.3	-8	14.2	1.9	22	12
Cuba	11.2	11	8	0.3	-3	11.5	10.8	-4	6.2	1.5	19	11
Dominica	0.1	24	7	1.7	-12	0.1	0.1	20	22.2	3.0	29	10
Dominican Republic	9.4	24	5	1.8	-3	11.9	14.7	57	30	2.9	33	6
Grenada	0.1	19	7	1.2	-15	0.1	0.1	-12	17	2.1	32	5
Guadeloupe	0.5	16	6	1.0	2	0.5	0.5	4	6.9	2.2	26	8
Haiti	9.0	29	11	1.8	-3	11.5	14.3	59	57	4.0	39	4
Jamaica	2.7	17	6	1.1	-6	3.0	3.4	26	24	2.1	30	8
Martinique	0.4	13	7	0.7	1	0.4	0.4	-12	5	2.0	22	12
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	13	8	0.5	21	0.2	0.2	11	9	1.8	23	10
Puerto Rico	3.9	13	7	0.5	-2	4.1	3.8	-4	9	1.7	21	13
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.05	18	9	1.0	-6	0.1	0.1	34	14.5	2.3	28	8
Saint Lucia	0.2	15	7	0.8	7	0.2	0.2	31	19.4	1.7	28	7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	18	7	1.1	-8	0.1	0.1	-12	18.1	2.0	29	7
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	14	8	0.6	-3	1.5	1.4	-1	15	1.6	25	6
SOUTH AMERICA	381	21	6	1.5	-1	463	528	38	24	2.4	29	6
Argentina	39.4	19	8	1.2	-1	46.4	53.7	36	14.4	2.5	27	10
Bolivia	9.8	29	8	2.1	-1	13.3	16.0	63	51	3.7	38	4
Brazil	189.3	21	6	1.4	-0	228.9	259.8	37	27	2.3	28	6
Chile	16.6	15	5	1.0	2	19.1	20.2	22	8.4	2.0	25	8
Colombia	46.2	20	6	1.5	-1	55.6	61.9	34	19	2.4	30	5
Ecuador	13.5	26	6	2.0	-4	17.5	20.4	51	25	3.1	33	6
French Guiana	0.2	31	4	2.7	5	0.3	0.4	84	10	4.0	35	4
Guyana	0.8	21	9	1.2	-7	0.8	0.6	-15	48	2.7	32	5
Paraguay	6.1	27	6	2.1	-2	8.0	9.9	61	36	3.5	36	5
Peru	27.9	21	6	1.5	-4	34.1	39.0	40	24	2.5	32	6
Suriname	0.5	21	7	1.4	-7	0.5	0.5	-7	20	2.5	30	6
Uruguay	3.3	15	9	0.6	-3	3.5	3.6	9	14.5	2.1	24	13
Venezuela	27.5	22	5	1.7	0	35.2	41.8	52	17.5	2.7	31	5
ASIA	4,010	19	7	1.2	-0	4,768	5,378	34	48	2.4	28	6
ASIA (Excl. China)	2,692	23	7	1.5	-0	3,292	3,941	46	53	2.8	31	6
WESTERN ASIA	223	26	6	2.0	2	292	367	65	41	3.4	34	5
Armenia	3.0	15	9	0.6	-3	3.4	3.4	12	26	1.7	22	11
Azerbaijan	8.6	18	6	1.2	0	9.7	11.6	35	10	2.1	24	7
Bahrain	0.8	21	3	1.8	7	1.0	1.2	56	9	2.6	27	3
Cyprus	1.0	12	6	0.5	29	1.1	1.1	5	6	1.5	19	11
Georgia	4.5	11	10	0.1	18	4.1	3.2	-29	20	1.3	18	13
Iraq	29.0	36	11	2.5	-3	43.2	61.9	114	94	4.9	42	3
Israel	7.3	21	6	1.5	2	9.3	11.2	52	3.9	2.8	28	10

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						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
Jordan	5.7	28	4	2.4	7	7.7	9.8	71	24	3.5	37	3
Kuwait	2.8	21	2	1.9	15	3.9	5.1	84	8	2.6	26	2
Lebanon	3.9	19	5	1.5	-0	4.6	5.0	27	17	2.3	27	8
Oman	2.7	25	3	2.2	16	3.1	3.9	42	10	3.4	33	3
Palestinian Territory	4.0	33	4	2.9	—	6.2	8.8	120	25	4.6	44	3
Qatar	0.9	17	2	1.5	36	1.1	1.4	55	7	2.8	23	1
Saudi Arabia	27.6	30	3	2.7	0	35.7	49.7	80	16	4.1	38	2
Syria	19.9	28	4	2.5	2	27.5	34.9	75	19	3.5	37	3
Turkey	74.0	19	6	1.2	0	87.8	88.7	20	23	2.2	28	6
United Arab Emirates	4.4	17	2	1.5	35	6.2	8.4	90	9	2.7	20	1
Yemen	22.4	40	9	3.2	-1	36.6	58.0	159	75	6.2	47	2
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,662	25	8	1.7	-0	2,080	2,601	56	64	3.0	34	5
Afghanistan	31.9	47	21	2.6	0	50.3	81.9	157	166	6.8	45	2
Bangladesh	149.0	27	8	1.9	-1	190.0	231.0	55	65	3.0	33	4
Bhutan	0.9	20	7	1.3	3	1.1	1.3	42	40	2.9	33	5
India	1,131.9	24	8	1.6	-0	1,391.2	1,747.3	54	58	2.9	33	5
Iran	71.2	18	6	1.2	-3	88.2	100.2	41	32	2.0	29	5
Kazakhstan	15.5	20	10	0.9	2	17.1	17.4	13	29	2.5	27	8
Kyrgyzstan	5.2	23	7	1.6	-6	6.6	8.1	56	50	2.8	32	6
Maldives	0.3	19	3	1.6	0	0.4	0.5	77	15	2.8	34	4
Nepal	27.8	28	9	1.9	-1	36.1	42.6	53	51	3.1	41	4
Pakistan	169.3	31	8	2.3	-1	228.8	295.0	74	78	4.1	40	4
Sri Lanka	20.1	18	7	1.2	-1	21.2	19.5	-3	11	2.0	27	6
Tajikistan	7.1	26	7	1.9	-1	9.4	11.4	59	65	3.4	32	3
Turkmenistan	5.4	25	8	1.6	-0	6.6	7.4	36	74	2.9	34	5
Uzbekistan	26.5	24	7	1.7	-2	32.9	37.2	40	58	2.7	35	5
SOUTHEAST ASIA	574	21	7	1.4	-0	691	778	35	32	2.5	29	5
Brunei	0.4	19	3	1.6	3	0.5	0.6	55	7	2.3	30	3
Cambodia	14.4	26	9	1.7	0	19.6	25.5	78	71	3.4	37	3
East Timor	1.0	44	11	3.3	0	1.7	3.0	188	98	7.0	45	3
Indonesia	231.6	21	7	1.4	-1	271.2	296.9	28	34	2.4	28	6
Laos	5.9	36	12	2.4	0	8.5	11.8	102	85	4.8	44	4
Malaysia	27.2	23	5	1.8	4	34.5	40.5	49	10	2.9	33	4
Myanmar	49.8	20	10	0.9	-0	55.4	58.7	18	75	2.3	27	6
Philippines	88.7	27	5	2.1	-2	120.2	149.8	69	27	3.4	35	4
Singapore	4.6	10	4	0.6	27	5.3	5.3	13	2.6	1.3	19	8
Thailand	65.7	14	7	0.7	-0	70.2	68.9	5	20	1.7	23	7
Vietnam	85.1	19	5	1.3	-0	103.6	116.9	37	18	2.1	29	7
EAST ASIA	1,550	12	7	0.5	-0	1,705	1,632	5	25	1.6	19	9
China	1,318.0	12	7	0.5	-0	1,476.0	1,437.0	9	27	1.6	20	8
China, Hong Kong SAR ^d	6.9	10	5	0.4	5	8.1	8.7	25	1.8	1.0	14	12
China, Macao SAR ^d	0.5	8	3	0.5	53	0.6	0.6	9	3	0.9	15	7
Japan	127.7	9	9	0.0	0	119.3	95.2	-26	2.8	1.3	14	21
Korea, North	23.3	16	7	0.9	0	25.8	26.4	13	21	2.0	27	8
Korea, South	48.5	9	5	0.4	-2	49.1	42.3	-13	5	1.1	18	10
Mongolia	2.6	18	6	1.2	0	3.1	3.4	29	41	2.0	29	4
Taiwan	22.9	9	6	0.3	1	23.1	18.9	-18	5.0	1.1	18	10
EUROPE	733	10	11	-0.1	2	719	669	-9	6	1.5	16	16
NORTHERN EUROPE	98	12	10	0.2	4	104	108	11	5	1.8	18	16
Channel Islands	0.2	12	9	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	-3	3.4	1.4	15	13
Denmark	5.5	12	10	0.2	2	5.6	5.5	1	3.9	1.9	19	15
Estonia	1.3	11	13	-0.2	-0	1.2	1.0	-23	4.4	1.6	15	17
Finland	5.3	11	9	0.2	2	5.6	5.7	9	3.0	1.8	17	16
Iceland	0.3	15	6	0.8	17	0.3	0.4	14	2.4	2.1	21	12
Ireland	4.4	15	7	0.9	16	4.9	5.1	16	3.8	1.9	20	11
Latvia	2.3	10	14	-0.5	-1	2.2	1.8	-22	7.6	1.4	14	17
Lithuania	3.4	9	13	-0.4	-1	3.1	2.9	-15	6.8	1.3	16	16
Norway	4.7	13	9	0.4	5	5.2	5.8	24	3.2	1.9	19	15
Sweden	9.1	12	10	0.2	6	9.9	10.5	15	2.8	1.9	17	17
United Kingdom	61.0	12	10	0.3	4	65.8	69.2	13	4.9	1.8	18	16
WESTERN EUROPE	187	10	9	0.1	1	191	187	-0	4	1.6	16	17

Appendix C

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES FOR THE COUNTRIES AND REGIONS OF THE WORLD												
	Population mid-2007 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Net Migration Rate per 1,000 Population	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Population Change 2007-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age	
						mid-2025	mid-2050				<15	65+
Austria	8.3	9	9	0.0	4	8.8	9.0	8	3.6	1.4	16	17
Belgium	10.6	11	10	0.1	3	10.8	11.0	3	4.4	1.7	17	17
France	61.7	13	9	0.4	2	66.1	70.0	13	3.7	2.0	18	16
Germany	82.3	8	10	-0.2	0	79.6	71.4	-13	3.8	1.3	14	19
Liechtenstein	0.04	11	6	0.5	4	0.04	0.04	19	2.9	1.4	17	12
Luxembourg	0.5	12	8	0.4	6	0.5	0.6	35	3.2	1.7	19	14
Monaco	0.03	25	16	0.9	8	0.04	0.04	12	—	—	13	22
Netherlands	16.4	11	8	0.3	-2	16.9	16.8	3	4.4	1.7	18	14
Switzerland	7.5	10	8	0.2	5	8.1	8.1	7	4.2	1.4	16	16
EASTERN EUROPE	295	10	14	-0.4	1	271	229	-22	9	1.3	15	14
Belarus	9.7	9	14	-0.5	0	9.0	7.8	-20	7	1.2	16	14
Bulgaria	7.7	10	15	-0.5	-0	6.6	5.0	-35	9.7	1.4	13	17
Czech Republic	10.3	10	10	0.0	3	10.2	9.4	-8	3.3	1.3	15	14
Hungary	10.1	10	13	-0.3	2	9.6	8.9	-11	5.7	1.3	15	16
Moldova	4.0	11	12	-0.2	1	3.7	3.0	-24	12	1.3	20	10
Poland	38.1	10	10	0.0	-1	36.7	30.5	-20	6.0	1.3	16	13
Romania	21.6	10	12	-0.2	-0	19.7	17.1	-21	14.0	1.3	16	15
Russia	141.7	10	15	-0.5	2	128.5	109.4	-23	10	1.3	15	14
Slovakia	5.4	10	10	0.0	1	5.2	4.7	-12	6.8	1.3	16	12
Ukraine	46.5	10	16	-0.6	0	41.7	33.4	-28	10	1.3	14	16
SOUTHERN EUROPE	153	10	9	0.1	4	153	144	-5	5	1.4	15	18
Albania	3.2	14	6	0.8	-3	3.5	3.5	12	8	1.8	27	8
Andorra	0.1	11	4	0.7	15	0.1	0.1	-4	2.5	1.3	15	12
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.8	9	9	0.0	0	3.7	3.1	-20	7	1.2	18	13
Croatia	4.4	10	12	-0.2	2	4.3	3.8	-14	5.7	1.4	16	17
Greece	11.2	10	9	0.0	4	11.3	10.8	-4	3.8	1.3	14	19
Italy	59.3	10	9	0.0	4	58.7	55.9	-6	3.7	1.4	14	20
Macedonia*	2.0	11	9	0.2	-1	2.0	1.7	-15	13	1.4	20	11
Malta	0.4	10	8	0.2	2	0.4	0.3	-20	6.0	1.4	17	13
Montenegro	0.6	12	9	0.2	-1	0.6	0.6	-4	9.5	1.6	20	13
Portugal	10.7	10	10	0.0	5	10.4	9.3	-13	3.5	1.4	16	17
San Marino	0.03	10	6	0.4	11	0.04	0.04	13	3.3	1.2	15	16
Serbia	9.5	11	12	-0.0	1	9.6	9.3	-2	13	1.8	20	15
Slovenia	2.0	9	9	0.0	4	2.0	1.9	-6	3.3	1.3	14	16
Spain	45.3	11	8	0.3	7	46.2	43.9	-3	3.8	1.4	14	17
OCEANIA	35	18	7	1.0	5	42	49	41	27	2.1	25	10
Australia	21.0	13	6	0.6	7	24.7	28.1	34	5.0	1.8	20	13
Federated States of Micronesia	0.1	26	6	2.0	-17	0.1	0.1	21	40	4.1	39	3
Fiji	0.9	21	6	1.4	-5	0.9	0.9	8	16	2.5	31	4
French Polynesia	0.3	18	5	1.3	0	0.3	0.4	36	6.3	2.2	28	5
Guam	0.2	21	4	1.6	0	0.2	0.3	48	11.3	2.8	30	6
Kiribati	0.1	31	8	2.3	0	0.1	0.2	119	43	4.2	39	3
Marshall Islands	0.1	38	5	3.3	-6	0.1	0.1	60	29	4.9	42	2
Nauru	0.01	26	7	1.9	0	0.02	0.02	64	42	3.4	39	2
New Caledonia	0.2	18	5	1.3	3	0.3	0.4	49	6	2.3	28	7
New Zealand	4.2	14	7	0.7	4	4.7	5.0	21	5.1	2.0	21	13
Palau	0.02	14	7	0.7	1	0.02	0.03	30	18	2.1	24	6
Papua New Guinea	6.3	32	10	2.2	0	8.6	11.2	76	64	4.1	41	2
Samoa	0.2	29	6	2.4	-1	0.2	0.2	15	20	4.4	41	4
Solomon Islands	0.5	34	8	2.6	0	0.7	1.0	93	48	4.5	40	3
Tonga	0.1	27	6	2.1	-18	0.1	0.1	-27	12	3.6	35	6
Tuvalu	0.01	27	10	1.7	-1	0.01	0.02	83	35	3.7	36	6
Vanuatu	0.2	31	6	2.5	0	0.4	0.5	113	27	4.0	41	3

	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES							NUTRITION	ECONOMY	ENVIRONMENT		DENSITY
	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2005/2006	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception*		Percent of Children Under Age 5 Underweight	GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2006	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (metric tons) 2002	Percent of Natural Habitat Remaining	Population Density per Sq. Kilometer
	Total	Males	Females			All Methods	Modern Methods					
WORLD	68	66	70	49	0.9	62	54	23	59,940	4.0	78	49
MORE DEVELOPED	77	73	80	75	0.5	68	58	—	29,680	11.7	82	27
LESS DEVELOPED	66	64	67	43	1.1	60	53	24	5,480	2.1	76	65
LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)	64	62	65	42	1.4	51	43	28	4,760	1.9	76	56
AFRICA	53	52	54	37	4.5	28	22	24	2,550	1.1	84	31
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	49	48	50	34	5.4	22	16	26	2,000	0.8	81	32
NORTHERN AFRICA	68	67	70	50	0.4	50	44	15	4,660	1.9	91	23
Algeria	72	71	74	58	0.1	57	52	10	6,900	2.8	>95	14
Egypt	71	68	73	43	<0.1	59	57	5	4,680	2.0	>95	73
Libya	73	71	76	85	—	49	26	—	—	9.5	>95	4
Morocco	70	68	72	55	0.1	63	55	10	5,000	1.2	77	71
Sudan	58	56	59	41	1.6	10	7	38	2,160	0.3	76	15
Tunisia	74	72	76	65	0.1	63	53	4	8,490	2.3	90	62
Western Sahara	65	63	67	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	>95	2
WESTERN AFRICA	51	50	51	40	3.0	13	8	27	1,330	0.5	75	46
Benin	56	54	57	39	1.2	17	6	23	1,160	0.3	83	80
Burkina Faso	51	49	52	16	2.0	14	9	35	1,330	0.1	36	54
Cape Verde	71	68	74	56	—	53	46	—	5,980	0.3	—	122
Côte d'Ivoire	51	49	53	47	4.7	15	7	18	1,550	0.3	50	63
Gambia	58	57	59	50	2.4	10	9	15	1,970	0.2	30	134
Ghana	59	58	59	44	2.3	17	14	18	2,640	0.4	66	96
Guinea	54	52	55	30	1.5	9	6	23	2,410	0.2	72	41
Guinea-Bissau	46	44	48	30	3.8	8	4	22	830	0.2	88	47
Liberia	45	44	46	58	—	—	—	23	—	0.1	30	34
Mali	53	51	55	31	1.3	8	6	32	1,130	0.1	80	10
Mauritania	62	61	64	40	0.7	8	5	30	2,600	1.1	>95	3
Niger	56	57	55	17	0.7	11	5	44	830	0.1	>95	11
Nigeria	47	46	47	44	3.9	12	8	27	1,050	0.7	50	156
Senegal	62	60	64	41	0.7	12	10	15	1,830	0.4	41	63
Sierra Leone	48	48	49	36	1.5	5	4	31	850	0.1	23	74
Togo	58	56	60	40	3.2	26	9	23	1,490	0.3	87	116
EASTERN AFRICA	48	48	49	22	6.2	25	20	25	1,180	0.2	75	46
Burundi	49	47	50	10	3.3	16	10	39	710	0.0	57	306
Comoros	64	62	66	37	<0.1	26	19	25	2,010	0.1	69	318
Djibouti	54	53	55	82	3.1	18	17	29	2,540	0.5	>95	36
Eritrea	57	54	59	19	2.4	8	5	35	1,090	0.2	—	41
Ethiopia	49	48	50	16	1.4	15	14	35	1,190	0.1	60	70
Kenya	53	53	53	19	6.1	39	32	17	1,300	0.3	86	64
Madagascar	57	55	59	26	0.5	27	17	37	960	0.1	77	31
Malawi	40	40	40	17	12.7	42	39	19	720	0.1	68	110
Mauritius	72	69	76	42	0.6	76	42	—	13,500	2.6	—	618
Mayotte	74	72	76	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	524
Mozambique	43	42	44	35	16.1	17	12	21	1,220	0.1	87	25
Reunion	76	72	80	89	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	319
Rwanda	47	47	48	17	3.0	17	10	23	1,270	0.1	41	355
Seychelles	72	67	77	53	—	—	—	—	16,590	6.9	—	190
Somalia	48	46	50	34	0.9	8	1	23	—	—	94	14
Tanzania	50	49	51	23	6.5	26	20	17	740	0.1	73	41
Uganda	47	47	47	12	6.7	24	18	20	1,490	0.1	56	118
Zambia	38	38	37	35	17.0	34	23	23	1,000	0.2	89	15
Zimbabwe	37	38	37	36	18.1	60	58	17	1,940	0.9	64	34
MIDDLE AFRICA	46	45	47	37	3.9	25	6	29	1,370	0.3	90	18
Angola	41	39	43	40	3.7	6	5	28	2,360	1.0	95	13
Cameroon	50	50	51	53	5.4	26	13	15	2,370	0.4	85	38
Central African Republic	43	42	45	38	6.2	28	7	22	1,280	0.1	>95	7
Chad	51	49	52	21	3.5	3	2	34	1,230	0.0	77	8
Congo	52	51	53	60	5.3	44	13	12	940	0.8	95	11
Congo, Dem. Rep. Of	45	44	46	32	3.2	31	4	34	720	0.0	93	27
Equatorial Guinea	49	48	51	39	3.2	—	—	16	10,150	3.1	84	18
Gabon	57	56	58	84	7.9	33	12	9	5,310	3.1	94	5
Sao Tome and Principe	64	63	66	58	—	29	27	10	—	0.6	—	161

Appendix C

	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES							NUTRITION	ECONOMY	ENVIRONMENT		DENSITY
	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2005/2006	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception*		Percent of Children Under Age 5 Underweight	GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2006	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (metric tons) 2002	Percent of Natural Habitat Remaining	Population Density per Sq. Kilometer
	Total	Males	Females			All Methods	Modern Methods					
SOUTHERN AFRICA	50	48	51	50	19.3	58	58	11	11,210	7.0	86	20
Botswana	34	35	33	54	24.1	44	42	11	12,240	2.3	90	3
Lesotho	36	35	36	13	23.2	37	35	20	4,340	0.1	82	59
Namibia	52	50	53	33	19.6	44	43	20	8,110	1.2	>95	3
South Africa	51	49	53	53	18.8	60	60	10	11,710	7.8	77	39
Swaziland	33	33	34	23	25.9	28	26	9	5,170	0.9	>95	65
NORTHERN AMERICA	78	75	81	79	0.6	73	69	1	43,290	19.6	85	15
Canada	80	78	83	81	0.3	75	73	—	34,610	16.5	95	3
United States	78	75	80	79	0.6	73	68	1	44,260	19.9	75	31
LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	73	70	76	76	0.5	71	62	5	8,630	2.5	73	28
CENTRAL AMERICA	74	72	77	69	0.5	66	58	6	9,700	3.1	75	60
Belize	70	67	74	50	2.5	56	49	—	6,640	3.1	83	14
Costa Rica	79	77	81	59	0.3	80	72	—	10,770	1.3	43	88
El Salvador	71	68	74	59	0.9	67	61	6	5,340	0.9	23	327
Guatemala	69	66	73	47	0.9	43	34	18	4,800	0.9	46	123
Honduras	71	67	74	48	1.5	65	56	9	3,540	0.9	43	63
Mexico	75	73	78	75	0.3	68	59	3	11,330	3.8	82	54
Nicaragua	71	68	74	59	0.2	69	66	8	4,010	0.8	47	43
Panama	75	73	78	64	0.9	—	—	6	7,680	2.4	53	44
CARIBBEAN	71	69	73	62	1.2	59	55	11	—	2.9	48	171
Antigua and Barbuda	72	70	74	39	—	—	—	2	13,490	4.7	90	195
Bahamas	71	69	74	90	3.3	—	—	—	—	6.7	>95	24
Barbados	76	73	79	53	1.5	—	—	—	—	5.1	—	647
Cuba	77	75	79	76	0.1	73	72	4	—	3.2	36	101
Dominica	74	71	77	73	—	—	—	—	6,490	1.6	>95	93
Dominican Republic	72	71	74	65	1.1	61	60	5	8,290	2.5	59	192
Grenada	65	63	66	31	—	54	49	2	7,810	2.3	—	288
Guadeloupe	79	75	82	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	274
Haiti	58	56	60	36	2.2	32	25	22	1,490	0.2	46	323
Jamaica	72	70	75	49	1.5	66	63	3	4,030	3.9	46	244
Martinique	79	76	82	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	368
Netherlands Antilles	76	72	79	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	248
Puerto Rico	78	74	83	94	—	78	68	—	—	—	40	445
St. Kitts-Nevis	70	68	72	32	—	—	—	6	12,680	2.8	66	180
Saint Lucia	74	72	77	28	—	—	—	—	6,960	2.4	—	315
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	71	69	73	45	—	—	—	—	7,000	1.6	—	286
Trinidad and Tobago	69	67	71	12	2.6	38	33	4	16,250	16.9	75	270
SOUTH AMERICA	72	69	76	80	0.5	75	66	4	8,790	2.2	73	21
Argentina	75	71	79	89	0.6	—	—	2	15,390	3.3	79	14
Bolivia	65	63	67	63	0.1	58	35	6	2,890	1.2	91	9
Brazil	72	68	76	81	0.5	76	70	4	8,800	1.9	64	22
Chile	78	75	81	88	0.3	—	—	1	11,260	3.4	90	22
Colombia	72	69	76	72	0.6	78	68	5	7,620	1.4	71	41
Ecuador	75	72	78	62	0.3	73	59	6	4,400	2.0	62	48
French Guiana	75	72	79	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	>95	2
Guyana	65	63	68	28	2.4	35	34	12	4,680	2.2	>95	4
Paraguay	71	69	73	57	0.4	73	61	4	5,070	0.7	74	15
Peru	70	68	73	73	0.6	71	47	8	6,070	1.0	93	22
Suriname	69	66	73	74	1.9	42	41	11	8,120	5.2	>95	3
Uruguay	75	72	79	93	0.5	—	—	6	11,150	1.4	51	19
Venezuela	73	70	76	88	0.7	—	—	5	7,440	5.2	80	30
ASIA	68	67	70	41	0.2	66	60	27	56,630	2.6	69	126
ASIA (Excl. China)	66	65	68	39	0.3	56	47	34	6,100	2.4	66	121
WESTERN ASIA	70	68	72	64	—	51	33	12	8,180	5.2	85	46
Armenia	71	67	75	64	0.1	53	20	4	5,880	1.0	19	101
Azerbaijan	72	70	75	52	0.1	51	14	8	5,960	3.4	63	99
Bahrain	74	73	75	100	—	65	—	—	18,770	21.8	>95	1,098
Cyprus	78	76	80	62	—	—	—	—	21,480	8.9	48	111
Georgia	73	69	77	52	0.2	47	27	3	3,690	0.7	70	65
Iraq	57	55	59	67	—	50	33	8	—	3.2	>95	66
Israel	80	78	82	92	—	—	—	—	25,470	10.5	80	332

	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES							NUTRITION	ECONOMY	ENVIRONMENT		DENSITY
	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2005/2006	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception*		Percent of Children Under Age 5 Underweight	GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2006	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (metric tons) 2002	Percent of Natural Habitat Remaining	Population Density per Sq. Kilometer
	Total	Males	Females			All Methods	Modern Methods					
Jordan	72	71	72	82	—	56	41	4	6,200	3.2	>95	64
Kuwait	78	77	79	98	—	52	39	2	29,200	25.3	>95	156
Lebanon	71	69	73	87	0.1	63	40	4	5,460	4.8	44	377
Oman	74	73	75	71	—	24	18	13	14,570	11.7	>95	9
Palestinian Territory	72	71	74	72	—	50	39	3	—	—	87	666
Qatar	73	71	76	100	—	43	32	—	—	36.5	>95	80
Saudi Arabia	75	73	77	81	—	32	29	—	16,620	13.7	>95	13
Syria	73	71	75	50	—	47	35	9	3,920	2.8	89	108
Turkey	72	69	74	66	—	71	43	4	9,060	3.0	28	94
United Arab Emirates	79	77	81	74	—	28	24	—	23,990	23.6	>95	53
Yemen	60	59	62	26	—	23	13	46	920	0.6	94	42
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	63	63	64	30	0.3	54	45	41	3,620	1.3	66	154
Afghanistan	42	42	42	20	<0.1	10	9	46	—	0.0	75	49
Bangladesh	62	62	63	23	<0.1	58	47	43	2,340	0.3	<5	1,035
Bhutan	64	62	65	31	<0.1	—	31	14	—	0.2	58	19
India	64	63	64	28	0.4	56	49	46	3,800	1.1	36	344
Iran	70	68	71	67	0.2	74	56	9	8,480	5.5	94	43
Kazakhstan	66	61	72	57	0.1	66	53	4	7,780	10.1	77	6
Kyrgyzstan	66	62	70	35	0.1	60	49	8	1,980	1.0	73	26
Maldives	70	70	70	27	—	40	35	26	—	3.4	90	1,020
Nepal	62	62	63	14	0.5	48	44	39	1,630	0.1	54	189
Pakistan	62	61	63	34	0.1	30	22	31	2,500	0.7	63	213
Sri Lanka	74	72	76	15	<0.1	70	50	23	5,000	0.6	46	306
Tajikistan	64	61	66	26	0.1	38	33	17	1,410	0.8	79	50
Turkmenistan	62	58	67	47	<0.1	62	53	10	—	9.1	>95	11
Uzbekistan	67	63	70	36	0.2	68	63	6	2,240	4.9	91	59
SOUTHEAST ASIA	69	66	71	39	0.4	59	52	21	4,930	1.7	44	128
Brunei	75	72	77	72	<0.1	—	—	—	—	15.2	80	65
Cambodia	63	61	65	15	0.6	40	27	36	2,920	0.1	42	79
East Timor	58	57	59	22	—	10	9	41	—	—	<5	70
Indonesia	69	67	71	42	0.1	60	57	20	3,950	1.6	59	122
Laos	55	53	57	21	0.1	32	29	36	2,050	0.3	31	25
Malaysia	74	72	76	62	0.5	55	30	16	11,300	5.6	58	82
Myanmar	60	57	63	29	1.3	37	33	30	—	0.2	37	74
Philippines	69	66	72	48	<0.1	51	36	21	5,980	0.9	28	296
Singapore	80	78	82	100	0.3	—	73	3	31,700	13.1	<5	6,785
Thailand	71	68	75	33	1.4	72	70	7	9,140	3.3	19	128
Vietnam	72	70	73	27	0.5	77	66	27	3,300	0.8	22	257
EAST ASIA	73	72	75	49	0.1	84	82	6	10,270	3.9	76	132
China	72	71	74	44	0.1	87	86	6	7,730	2.9	76	138
China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	82	80	86	100	—	86	80	—	38,180	—	39	6,308
China, Macao SAR ²	79	77	82	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,346
Japan	82	79	86	79	<0.1	56	48	—	33,730	9.5	65	338
Korea, North	71	68	73	60	—	69	58	18	—	3.2	77	193
Korea, South	79	75	82	82	<0.1	81	67	—	23,800	10.6	49	487
Mongolia	66	64	68	59	<0.1	66	61	6	2,280	3.3	80	2
Taiwan	77	74	80	78	—	71	—	—	—	—	79	636
EUROPE	75	71	79	72	0.5	67	53	—	22,690	8.4	76	32
NORTHERN EUROPE	79	76	81	83	0.2	82	76	—	34,430	8.8	78	54
Channel Islands	78	76	80	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	<5	768
Denmark	78	76	80	72	0.2	—	—	—	36,110	9.7	6	127
Estonia	73	67	78	69	1.3	70	56	—	17,530	11.4	38	30
Finland	79	76	83	62	0.1	79	78	—	34,810	12.7	89	16
Iceland	81	79	83	93	0.2	—	—	—	35,980	8.0	>95	3
Ireland	78	75	80	60	0.2	—	—	—	35,540	11.1	92	62
Latvia	72	66	77	68	0.8	85	60	—	15,340	2.9	36	35
Lithuania	71	65	77	67	0.2	47	30	—	14,930	3.6	22	52
Norway	80	78	83	78	0.1	—	—	—	43,920	8.3	89	12
Sweden	81	79	83	84	0.2	—	—	—	34,780	5.9	86	20
United Kingdom	79	77	81	90	0.2	84	79	—	35,690	9.2	63	251
WESTERN EUROPE	80	77	83	75	0.2	74	70	—	32,740	9.0	40	169

Appendix C

	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA AND ESTIMATES							NUTRITION	ECONOMY	ENVIRONMENT		DENSITY
	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Percent of Population Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2005/2006	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception*		Percent of Children Under Age 5 Underweight	GNI PPP per Capita (US\$) 2006	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (metric tons) 2002	Percent of Natural Habitat Remaining	Population Density per Sq. Kilometer
	Total	Males	Females			All Methods	Modern Methods					
Austria	80	77	83	67	0.3	67	65	—	35,300	8.5	76	99
Belgium	79	76	82	97	0.3	79	75	—	34,460	11.3	23	348
France	81	77	84	77	0.4	75	69	—	32,130	6.3	39	112
Germany	79	76	82	75	0.1	75	72	—	31,280	10.5	29	230
Liechtenstein	80	79	82	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	>95	221
Luxembourg	78	75	81	83	0.2	—	—	—	55,970	21.6	37	180
Monaco	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,104
Netherlands	80	78	82	65	0.2	79	76	—	35,800	11.1	25	394
Switzerland	81	79	84	68	0.4	57	54	—	40,630	6.2	88	182
EASTERN EUROPE	69	63	74	68	0.8	63	42	—	11,610	8.5	81	16
Belarus	70	63	76	73	0.3	50	42	—	8,810	6.1	31	47
Bulgaria	73	69	76	71	<0.1	41	26	2	10,140	5.7	33	69
Czech Republic	76	73	79	74	0.1	67	58	2	21,160	12.0	—	131
Hungary	73	69	77	65	0.1	77	68	—	17,920	5.7	12	108
Moldova	69	65	72	45	1.1	68	44	3	2,880	1.6	13	118
Poland	75	71	79	62	0.1	49	19	—	14,530	7.7	26	122
Romania	71	68	75	55	<0.1	58	34	4	9,820	4.3	33	90
Russia	65	59	72	73	1.1	67	49	—	11,620	10.6	87	8
Slovakia	74	70	78	56	<0.1	74	41	—	16,910	7.5	—	110
Ukraine	68	62	74	68	1.4	68	38	4	7,510	6.6	18	77
SOUTHERN EUROPE	79	76	82	66	0.5	58	42	—	24,270	7.2	37	116
Albania	75	72	79	45	—	75	8	17	5,840	1.3	36	110
Andorra	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	>95	173
Bosnia-Herzegovina	74	71	77	46	<0.1	48	16	4	—	3.6	—	75
Croatia	75	72	79	56	<0.1	—	—	—	13,670	4.8	—	79
Greece	79	77	81	59	0.2	—	—	—	24,570	8.6	54	85
Italy	81	78	84	68	0.5	60	39	—	29,840	7.8	47	197
Macedonia*	74	71	76	59	<0.1	—	—	1	7,610	4.1	—	80
Malta	80	78	81	95	0.1	86	43	—	18,620	6.4	—	1,288
Montenegro	73	71	75	64	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	45
Portugal	78	75	81	55	0.4	—	—	—	20,850	6.6	61	116
San Marino	81	78	84	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	508
Serbia	72	69	74	52	0.2 ^f	41	19	2	—	4.8	—	108
Slovenia	78	74	81	49	<0.1	71	57	—	23,960	8.1	—	99
Spain	80	77	83	77	0.6	56	53	—	28,420	7.8	40	90
OCEANIA	75	73	78	72	0.4	—	59	—	23,320	12.2	89	4
Australia	81	79	83	91	0.1	85	75	—	31,860	17.3	91	3
Federated States of Micronesia	67	67	67	22	—	—	70	15	7,830	—	78	154
Fiji	68	66	71	51	0.1	—	40	—	6,200	1.7	88	47
French Polynesia	74	71	76	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65
Guam	78	75	81	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	315
Kiribati	62	59	65	47	—	—	22	13	8,970	0.3	—	132
Marshall Islands	70	68	72	68	—	34	—	27	—	—	—	370
Nauru	62	58	66	100	—	—	—	—	—	10.7	—	667
New Caledonia	75	72	79	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	>95	13
New Zealand	80	78	82	86	0.1	—	72	—	26,470	8.6	66	15
Palau	71	69	73	77	—	—	17	—	—	11.7	—	44
Papua New Guinea	57	54	60	13	1.8	—	9	18	2,410	0.5	73	14
Samoa	73	72	74	22	—	—	54	2	6,400	0.8	—	66
Solomon Islands	62	62	63	17	—	—	16	21	2,170	0.4	>95	17
Tonga	71	70	72	24	—	—	23	—	8,580	1.1	—	135
Tuvalu	64	62	65	47	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	379
Vanuatu	67	66	69	21	—	—	15	—	3,280	0.4	94	19

NOTES

(—) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.

z Rounds to zero.

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 Child under age 3.

d Special Administrative Region.

e The former Yugoslav Republic.

f Data are for the former Serbia and Montenegro.

* Data prior to 2001 are shown in italics.

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, Sara Maki, Zuali Malsawma, and Kelvin Pollard; 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 by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the U.S. Agency for International Development (Cooperative Agreement GPO-A-00-03-00004-00), and supporters.

The information in this data sheet was not provided by and does not represent the views of the United States government or the USAID.

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*, 2003 of the UN Statistics Division; *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision of the UN Population Division*; *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe*, 2005 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 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 author of the 2007 *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 2005 or 2006.

Definitions

Mid-2007 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.

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.

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 2005/2006. Data are from UNAIDS' 2006 *Report on*

the Global AIDS Epidemic and recent Demographic and Health Surveys.

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 the Demographic and Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Survey programs, and the UN Population Division *World Contraceptive Use 2005*. Other sources include direct communication with national statistical organizations and the U.S. Census Bureau. Data refer to some point in the 1990s and early 2000s. Data prior to 2001 are shown in italics.

GNI PPP per Capita, 2006 (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 2004 or 2005.

Percent of Children Under 5 Who Are Underweight

The share of children under age 5 whose weight is 2 or more standard deviations below the median weight for their particular age, according to the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards. Source: World Health Organization Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition, accessed online at www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/en/, on June 27, 2007, and supplemental data from national surveys.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita

The amount of carbon dioxide, in metric tons, produced or emitted per person in a country or region. (A metric ton is equivalent to 1,000 kilograms.) The data shown here include all carbon dioxide produced through the combustion of solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels, or through the manufacturing of cement. Emissions produced through land use conversion or from bunker fuels used in international transportation are not included. Source: World Resources Institute, EarthTrends database, accessed online at www.earthtrends.wri.org, on June 27, 2007.

Percent of Natural Habitat Remaining

The share of the land area in a country or region that has not been converted to human use. Land converted to human use includes land devoted to agriculture, roads, railroads, cities, and towns. Although the data shown here indicate the amount of habitat remaining, they do not represent actual biodiversity. Many large areas of remaining natural land nonetheless have been stripped of all animal wildlife. Source: Michael D. Jennings, *Gross Amount of Habitat Lost by Country* (Moscow, Idaho: The Nature Conservancy, 2007).

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The 2007 *World Population Data Sheet* is also available in French and Spanish.

Data prepared by PRB demographer Carl Haub.

Graphs and tables prepared by PRB demographer Kelvin Pollard.

Design and production: Becca Gurney, PRB.

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ISSN 0085-8315.

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Appendix C

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 and in the United States about issues related to population, health, and the environment. To do this, we transform technical data and research into accurate, easy-to-understand information.

Innovative Tools. PRB's wallcharts, including the *World Population Data Sheet* and the *Map of Persistent Child Poverty in the U.S.*, are searchable via our DataFinder web tool and make accurate demographic information accessible to a wide audience.

Influential Reports. Health workers in the developing world use PRB's report on cervical cancer prevention, created in collaboration with the global health nonprofit PATH, to design successful screening programs. PRB and the Russell Sage Foundation published *The American People: Census 2000*, 14 reports that describe America in the year 2000.

Unbiased Policy Analysis. For more than 20 years, PRB has hosted a monthly seminar series focused on the policy implications of population issues including the color line in American society and HIV/AIDS in India.

Online Resources. PRB's website offers full text of all PRB publications, including our respected *Population Bulletins* and web-exclusive data and analysis on world issues ranging from aging to family planning. Our Center for Public Information on Population Research puts new population research findings into context for journalists and policymakers.

empower

PRB empowers people—researchers, journalists, policymakers, and educators—to use information about population, health, and the environment to encourage action.

Information alone can be powerful. Frequently, however, people have knowledge but lack the tools needed to communicate it effectively to decisionmakers. PRB builds coalitions and conducts trainings in the United States and throughout the developing world to share techniques to inform policy.

Journalist Networks. Since 1996, PRB has shared techniques for fact-based, reproductive health reporting with a network of West African editors. The Pop'Médiafrrique program, one of several PRB journalist networks, has improved news coverage and increased demand for family planning in the region.

Policy Communications Training. Over the past five years, PRB has trained nearly 500 advocates, health professionals, and government workers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. For example, participants in a workshop in Madagascar learned how to develop a fact sheet for policymakers to explain the complex linkages between population, health, and the environment.

Data Workshops. PRB's data workshops assist the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT network in using vital data about the status of children in the United States. Workshop 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 in order 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, that has helped promote the passage of several U.S. policies, including the State Children's Health Insurance Program.

Increased Demand for Health Services. Information broadcast by women radio journalists who attended PRB's reproductive health workshop in Senegal has increased local demand for family planning and health services.

Active Coalitions. PRB worked with local groups in the Philippines to establish a national coalition that helps decisionmakers understand the impact of population on the environment through events such as an International Earth Day celebration near the endangered Pasig River in Manila.

PRB's *World Population Data Sheet* is used around the world and is widely considered to be the most accurate source of information on population. If you value the *Data Sheet* and are among the tens of thousands of people who eagerly anticipate its publication each year, please consider making a contribution to PRB. Your donation will help ensure that PRB can maintain its commitment to keeping the *Data Sheet* as affordable as possible. Visit our website to donate now: www.prb.org.



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