



2003 World Population Data Sheet

of the Population Reference Bureau

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

2003 Data Sheet Highlights

The Gap Widens

With every passing year, prospects for population growth in the more developed and less developed countries grow more dissimilar. On this year's *Data Sheet*, the total fertility rate (TFR) for the more developed countries is a mere 1.5, compared with 3.1 in the less developed countries—3.5 if outlier China's large statistical effect is removed. But the passage of time, as well as the difference in fertility rates, is ensuring that the two types of countries can expect to continue to have different population sizes in the future. The decline in Europe's fertility rates is not a recent phenomenon; those rates have been low for quite some time. As a result, there have been long-term changes to age distributions in Europe, and this "youth dearth" is now taking on a more significant role in the near certainty of population decline.

The U.S. Birth Rate Falls Further

In a surprising recent development, the U.S. TFR has been revised, so the United States is no longer the sole industrialized country with fertility above the replacement level of about 2.1 children per woman. In 2001, the U.S. TFR was estimated at 2.034, down from 2.056 in 2000. The change reflected the 2000 Census count of the U.S. population, which was nearly 7 million higher than expected (when denominators of rates rise, the rates themselves go down). An August 2002 cover story in the *Economist* pointed out that the U.S. birth rate is a great deal higher than those of countries on the other side of the Atlantic. Perhaps the

new estimate of the U.S. TFR and the sagging U.S. economy, which may further reduce the birth rate, will narrow that gap in the near future.

Who's Growing? Who's Not?

Middle Africa is expected to be the fastest-growing region in the first half of the 21st century, growing to 193 percent of its current size by 2050; western Africa follows, increasing to 142 percent of its 2003 population. The population of HIV/AIDS-ravaged southern Africa is projected to fall by

22 percent, a decline that no one would have predicted in the recent past. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Central America is expected to grow by 60 percent, while the Caribbean will grow by 36 percent and South America by 42 percent. In Asia, western Asia is projected to grow by 105 percent, while eastern Asia, home to 1.5 billion people, is expected to increase by just 5 percent, due largely to China's low fertility rate. In Europe, northern Europe is expected to grow slightly, with a 6 percent gain, while the rest of the continent will decline.

**World's Largest Countries
in 2003**

Rank	Country	Population (millions)
1	China	1,289
2	India	1,069
3	United States	292
4	Indonesia	220
5	Brazil	176
6	Pakistan	149
7	Bangladesh	147
8	Russia	146
9	Nigeria	134
10	Japan	128
11	Mexico	105
12	Germany	83
13	Philippines	82
14	Vietnam	81
15	Egypt	72
16	Turkey	71
17	Ethiopia	71
18	Iran	67
19	Thailand	63
20	France	60

**World's Largest Countries
in 2050**

Rank	Country	Population (millions)
1	India	1,628
2	China	1,394
3	United States	422
4	Pakistan	349
5	Indonesia	316
6	Nigeria	307
7	Bangladesh	255
8	Brazil	221
9	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	181
10	Ethiopia	173
11	Mexico	153
12	Philippines	133
13	Egypt	127
14	Russia	119
15	Vietnam	117
16	Japan	101
17	Turkey	98
18	Iran	96
19	Sudan	84
20	Uganda	82

Using Global Population Projections

Global population projections have likely created more headlines than any other demographic topic. There is a certain fascination with peering into the future, no matter how uncertain that future might be. But how should projections really be regarded: as dependable predictors of things to come or as simple speculation? The truth is somewhere between those extremes and may best be understood by looking at the longer-term setting.

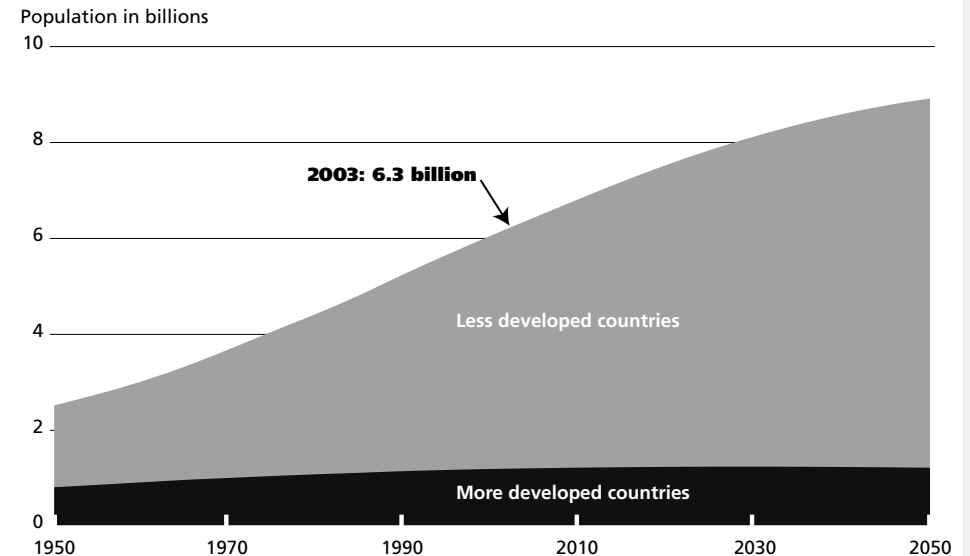
The term “population explosion” came into wide use when the global population total began to increase rapidly in the 20th century. The world’s population did not reach 2 billion until 1930, but as population growth accelerated, it took only decades—or even less time—to add additional billions. But this explosive growth did not occur worldwide. It was, in fact, almost completely confined to the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These countries were experiencing an unprecedented decline in mortality, particularly infant mortality; combined with large numbers of young people, the fall in mortality spurred an unprecedented pace of growth. The stark contrast in growth between the more developed and less developed countries has continued to increase. Today, 97 percent of the world’s population growth is in developing countries. Only the United States, which has a relatively high birth rate for a developed country, as well as steady immigration, shows robust growth.

During the 1960s and 1970s, many feared that this new rise in population, especially in the countries that could least afford to support growing numbers of people, might lead to serious food shortages and social and political unrest. This belief was widely accepted—and well-founded, since population numbers had nowhere to go but up. The perception is now changing, however, and fear of population growth has subsided. What caused this change of perception?

Ironically, concern has fallen because the concern itself prompted many developing countries to take action to slow their population growth. India moved first, setting up a population policy in 1952, and most developing countries eventually followed suit. Programs to disseminate the concept of limiting family size and to provide the means to do so have had varying degrees of success, and the amount of effort and financing invested has also varied. Successful programs, such as Thailand’s, provide a sharp contrast to those in many sub-Saharan African nations, where progress remains elusive.

Still, declining fertility in developing countries has created the impression that the crisis has gone away. Many people assume that declines in birth rates signal the end of dramatic population growth. Demographic projections, too, can contribute to the impression that the crisis is over, because they assume—not

World Population, 1950 to 2050: ‘Medium’ Projection



Source: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*.

unreasonably—that birth rates will decrease over the long term, leading to the end of population growth. When considering projections, however, we should look not at the results but at the assumptions used to create the projections.

In making assumptions about fertility, it is standard practice to assume that fertility in developing countries will decline as education levels rise, populations urbanize, and family planning services become available. But when, how far, and how fast will fertility decline? Demographers must consider countries with widely varying fertility patterns. In some countries, such as Uganda, fertility has not even begun to fall. In others, including Bangladesh, fertility has declined somewhat and then plateaued. In a few countries, such as Iran, the fertility decline has been swift and dramatic.

In its latest medium-variant projections, the United Nations Population Division decided to reduce the threshold to which fertility levels in developing countries were expected to fall in the 21st century, in part because fertility in devel-

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

Area, Density, and Capital City

	Population Mid-2003 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2003-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Data Avail. Code ^c	Percent of Pop. 15-49 With HIV/AIDS End-2001	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception*		Govt. View of Birth Rated	GNI PPP per Capita, 2001 (US\$)	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population per Square Mile	Capital City
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
WORLD	6,314	22	9	1.3	7,907	9,198	46	55	2.8	30	7	67	65	69	47		1.2	59	53		\$7,160	51,789,601	122	
MORE DEVELOPED	1,202	11	10	0.1	1,260	1,257	5	7	1.5	18	15	76	72	79	75		0.4	68	57		22,030	19,814,584	61	
LESS DEVELOPED	5,112	24	8	1.6	6,647	7,940	55	61	3.1	33	5	65	63	66	40		1.4	57	52		3,660	31,975,017	160	
LESS DEVELOPED (excl. China)	3,823	28	9	1.9	5,192	6,547	71	65	3.5	36	4	63	61	64	41		1.9	48	40		3,570	28,278,917	135	
AFRICA	861	38	14	2.4	1,289	1,883	119	88	5.2	42	3	52	51	53	33		6.5	26	20		2,120	11,698,111	74	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	711	40	16	2.5	1,084	1,636	130	93	5.6	44	3	48	47	49	30		8.9	19	13		1,710	9,379,573	76	
NORTHERN AFRICA	188	27	7	2.1	267	331	76	51	3.6	37	4	67	65	68	45		0.6	48	42		3,600	3,286,031	57	
Algeria	31.7	23	5	1.8	42.8	51.0	61	54	2.8	35	4	70	68	71	49	C	0.1	64	50	H	5,910	919,591	35	Algiers
Egypt	72.1	27	6	2.1	103.2	127.4	77	44	3.5	36	4	68	66	70	43	B	z	56	54	H	3,560	386,660	186	Cairo
Libya	5.5	28	4	2.4	8.3	10.8	97	30	3.7	36	4	76	73	78	86	B	0.2	49	26	S	—	679,359	8	Tripoli
Morocco	30.4	22	6	1.6	39.2	45.0	48	37	2.7	32	5	70	68	72	57	B	0.1	58	49	H	3,500	172,413	176	Rabat
Sudan	38.1	39	10	2.8	61.3	84.2	121	70	5.5	45	2	57	56	58	27	C	2.6	10	7	H	1,750	967,494	39	Khartoum
Tunisia	9.9	17	6	1.1	11.6	12.2	23	23	2.1	29	6	73	71	75	63	B	z	60	49	H	6,090	63,170	157	Tunis
Western Sahara	0.3	45	16	2.9	0.4	0.6	117	134	6.6	—	—	50	49	51	95	D	—	—	—	—	—	97,344	3	El Aaiún
WESTERN AFRICA	256	41	15	2.7	402	617	142	88	5.8	45	3	51	50	51	35		4.9	14	8		1,060	2,370,015	108	
Benin	7.0	41	14	2.7	11.8	18.0	156	89	5.6	47	2	51	50	52	40	C	3.6	19	7	S	970	43,483	162	Porto-Novo
Burkina Faso	13.2	47	19	2.8	22.5	39.5	198	105	6.5	49	3	45	43	46	15	B	6.5	12	5	H	1,120	105,792	125	Ouagadougou
Cape Verde	0.5	30	7	2.3	0.7	0.8	76	31	3.9	41	6	69	66	73	53	B	—	53	46	H	5,540	1,556	305	Cidade de Praia
Côte d'Ivoire	17.0	37	18	1.9	24.6	34.1	101	102	5.2	46	2	43	41	46	46	C	9.7	14	7	H	1,400	124,502	136	Abidjan
Gambia	1.5	42	13	2.9	2.7	4.2	177	82	5.8	45	3	53	51	55	37	C	1.6	10	9	H	2,010	4,363	344	Banjul
Ghana	20.5	31	10	2.1	25.4	29.8	46	56	4.2	43	3	57	56	58	37	B	3.0	22	13	H	2,170	92,100	222	Accra
Guinea	9.0	43	16	2.7	16.2	30.6	239	98	6.0	45	3	49	48	50	26	C	1.5	6	4	H	1,900	94,927	95	Conakry
Guinea-Bissau	1.3	45	20	2.5	2.2	3.3	154	126	6.0	44	4	45	43	46	22	C	2.8	8	4	H	890	13,946	92	Bissau
Liberia	3.3	49	17	3.1	5.5	8.8	165	141	6.6	43	3	49	47	50	45	D	2.8	—	—	H	—	43,000	77	Monrovia
Mali	11.6	50	20	3.0	20.0	32.5	179	126	7.0	47	3	45	44	47	26	B	1.7	8	6	H	770	478,838	24	Bamako
Mauritania	2.9	44	15	2.9	5.4	8.5	190	101	6.0	44	3	54	53	55	55	B	0.5	8	5	S	1,940	395,954	7	Nouakchott
Niger	12.1	55	20	3.5	25.7	51.9	330	123	8.0	50	2	45	45	46	17	C	1.4	14	4	H	880	489,189	25	Niamey
Nigeria	133.9	41	13	2.8	206.4	307.4	130	75	5.8	44	3	52	52	52	36	C	5.8	14	9	H	790	356,668	375	Abuja
Senegal	10.6	38	11	2.7	17.1	24.6	132	68	5.2	44	3	53	52	55	43	C	0.5	9	8	H	1,480	75,954	139	Dakar
Sierra Leone	5.7	47	21	2.5	9.0	13.8	141	155	6.2	45	3	43	40	46	37	D	7.0	4	4	H	460	27,699	207	Freetown
Togo	5.4	38	11	2.7	7.6	9.7	78	72	5.5	46	2	54	53	56	31	C	6.0	23	7	S	1,620	21,927	248	Lomé

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
EASTERN AFRICA	263	41	17	2.4	395	590	124	102	5.6	45	3	44	43	45	20		9.5	21	16		960	2,456,184	107	
Burundi	6.1	40	19	2.2	10.1	15.4	152	75	6.3	48	3	43	42	44	8	C	8.3	—	—	H	680	10,745	567	Bujumbura
Comoros	0.6	47	12	3.5	1.1	1.8	190	86	6.8	46	5	56	54	59	29	C	0.1	20	11	H	1,890	861	735	Moroni
Djibouti	0.7	39	19	2.0	0.8	1.1	62	117	5.9	43	3	43	42	44	83	D	11.8	—	—	H	2,420	8,958	73	Djibouti
Eritrea	4.4	41	13	2.8	7.0	10.5	142	48	5.9	44	3	54	52	57	16	C	2.8	8	7	H	1,030	45,405	96	Asmara
Ethiopia	70.7	42	15	2.7	117.6	173.3	145	107	5.9	44	3	42	41	43	15	B	6.4	8	6	H	800	426,371	166	Addis Ababa
Kenya	31.6	35	15	2.0	35.3	40.2	27	66	4.4	44	3	46	46	46	20	B	15.0	39	32	H	970	224,081	141	Nairobi
Madagascar	17.0	43	13	3.0	33.0	65.5	286	85	5.8	45	3	55	53	57	22	B	0.3	19	10	H	820	226,656	75	Antananarivo
Malawi	11.7	47	22	2.6	17.7	29.0	149	108	6.5	46	3	39	39	40	14	B	15.0	29	26	H	560	45,745	255	Lilongwe
Mauritius	1.2	16	7	0.9	1.4	1.5	23	14.1	1.9	25	6	72	68	75	43	A	0.1	75	60	S	9,860	788	1,550	Port Louis
Mayotte	0.2	41	9	3.2	0.4	0.6	255	—	5.0	47	2	60	57	62	28	C	—	—	—	—	—	145	1,152	Mamoudzou
Mozambique	17.5	41	28	1.3	17.5	19.0	9	201	5.1	45	3	34	33	34	29	B	13.0	5	5	H	1,050	309,494	56	Maputo
Reunion	0.8	21	5	1.6	0.9	1.0	33	27	2.5	27	7	75	71	79	73	B	—	67	62	—	—	969	778	St. Denis
Rwanda	8.3	40	21	1.9	11.7	17.3	108	107	5.8	43	3	40	39	41	5	C	8.9	13	4	H	1,240	10,170	817	Kigali
Seychelles	0.1	18	7	1.2	0.1	0.1	11	10	2.1	29	8	70	67	73	63	C	—	—	—	H	—	174	501	Victoria
Somalia	8.0	48	19	2.9	14.9	25.5	218	126	7.2	45	3	46	45	48	28	D	1.0	8	1	S	—	246,201	33	Mogadishu
Tanzania	35.4	40	17	2.3	52.0	73.8	109	105	5.3	45	3	45	44	46	22	B	7.8	25	17	H	520	364,900	97	Dar-es-Salaam
Uganda	25.3	47	17	3.0	47.3	82.5	226	88	6.9	51	2	44	43	46	12	B	5.0	22	18	H	1,460	93,066	271	Kampala
Zambia	10.9	43	21	2.2	13.6	17.5	60	95	5.9	47	3	41	41	40	36	B	15.6	34	23	H	750	290,583	37	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	12.6	32	20	1.2	12.8	14.6	16	65	4.0	40	3	41	43	40	32	B	33.7	54	50	H	2,220	150,873	83	Harare
MIDDLE AFRICA	104	45	16	2.9	184	305	193	104	6.4	44	3	47	46	49	33		6.3	11	4		1,020	2,553,151	41	
Angola	13.1	48	20	2.9	25.2	43.1	230	145	6.8	47	3	40	39	41	32	D	5.5	7	4	S	1,690	481,351	27	Luanda
Cameroon	15.7	37	15	2.2	22.4	30.9	96	77	4.9	43	3	48	47	49	48	C	11.8	26	8	H	1,580	183,568	86	Yaoundé
Central African Republic	3.7	38	19	1.9	4.8	6.2	68	98	5.1	44	3	43	42	44	39	C	12.9	14	3	S	1,300	240,533	15	Bangui
Chad	9.3	49	16	3.2	16.7	29.2	215	103	6.6	48	3	49	47	51	21	C	3.6	8	2	S	1,060	495,753	19	N'Djamena
Congo	3.7	44	15	2.9	6.8	10.6	186	84	6.3	46	3	50	49	51	41	D	7.2	—	—	H	680	132,046	28	Brazzaville
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	56.6	47	16	3.1	104.9	181.3	220	102	6.9	43	4	48	46	51	29	D	4.9	8	2	S	630	905,351	63	Kinshasa
Equatorial Guinea	0.5	38	13	2.5	0.8	1.2	143	95	4.9	43	4	54	52	56	37	D	3.4	—	—	S	—	10,830	47	Malabo
Gabon	1.3	32	11	2.2	1.9	2.5	87	57	4.3	42	4	59	57	61	73	B	4.2	31	12	L	5,190	103,347	13	Libreville
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	43	8	3.5	0.3	0.5	185	50	6.1	48	4	65	64	67	44	C	—	—	—	H	—	371	475	São Tomé
SOUTHERN AFRICA	50	24	14	1.0	41	39	-22	59	3.0	35	5	52	51	52	50		21.5	53	52		10,240	1,032,730	49	
Botswana	1.6	28	25	0.3	1.0	0.9	-43	60	3.6	40	4	37	36	38	54	C	38.8	44	42	H	7,410	224,606	7	Gaborone
Lesotho	1.8	33	22	1.1	2.1	2.2	24	89	4.4	43	5	37	37	38	17	C	31.0	30	30	H	2,980	11,718	153	Maseru
Namibia	1.9	36	15	2.1	2.1	2.6	37	65	4.9	43	4	49	50	49	27	C	22.5	27	26	H	7,410	318,259	6	Windhoek
South Africa	44.0	23	14	0.9	35.1	32.5	-26	57	2.8	34	5	53	53	54	53	B	20.1	56	55	H	10,910	471,444	93	Pretoria
Swaziland	1.2	32	16	1.5	1.1	1.1	-2	65	5.9	42	3	45	47	44	25	C	33.4	21	19	H	4,430	6,703	173	Mbabane

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NORTH AMERICA	323	14	8	0.5	387	459	42	7	2.0	21	13	77	75	80	79		0.6	76	72		33,510	7,699,508	42	
Canada	31.6	11	7	0.3	36.0	36.6	16	5.3	1.5	18	13	79	77	82	79	A	0.3	75	75	S	26,530	3,849,670	8	Ottawa
United States	291.5	14	9	0.6	351.1	421.8	45	6.9	2.0	21	13	77	74	80	79	A	0.6	76	72	S	34,280	3,717,796	78	Washington, DC
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	540	23	6	1.7	690	789	46	29	2.7	32	6	71	68	74	75		0.7	70	62		6,820	7,946,684	68	
CENTRAL AMERICA	144	29	5	2.4	192	230	60	27	3.0	35	5	74	71	76	68		0.5	66	57		7,150	957,452	150	
Belize	0.3	29	6	2.3	0.4	0.6	110	21	3.7	41	4	67	65	69	45	B	2.0	47	42	S	5,150	8,865	31	Belmopan
Costa Rica	4.2	18	4	1.4	5.6	6.3	51	10	2.1	30	6	79	76	81	59	A	0.6	80	72	S	9,260	19,730	211	San José
El Salvador	6.6	29	6	2.3	9.3	12.4	86	30	3.4	38	5	70	67	73	58	B	0.6	60	54	H	5,160	8,124	817	San Salvador
Guatemala	12.4	33	7	2.6	19.8	27.2	120	41	4.4	42	4	66	63	69	39	B	1.0	43	34	H	4,380	42,042	294	Guatemala
Honduras	6.9	34	5	2.9	10.7	14.7	114	34	4.2	42	4	71	67	74	46	B	1.6	62	51	H	2,760	43,278	159	Tegucigalpa
Mexico	104.9	29	5	2.4	133.8	153.2	46	25	2.8	33	5	75	73	78	75	B	0.3	68	59	H	8,240	756,062	139	Mexico City
Nicaragua	5.5	32	5	2.7	8.3	10.9	98	31	3.8	42	3	69	66	71	57	B	0.2	69	66	H	—	50,193	109	Managua
Panama	3.0	23	5	1.8	4.2	5.0	68	21	2.7	32	6	74	72	77	62	C	1.5	—	—	S	5,440	29,158	102	Panama City
CARIBBEAN	38	20	8	1.2	46	51	36	38	2.7	29	7	69	67	71	62		2.4	62	58		—	90,653	417	
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	24	6	1.7	0.1	0.1	1	17	2.7	26	8	71	68	73	37	C	—	—	—	S	9,550	170	436	St. John's
Bahamas	0.3	18	5	1.3	0.3	0.3	9	15.8	2.1	30	5	72	70	75	84	A	3.5	—	—	H	15,680	5,359	58	Nassau
Barbados	0.3	15	8	0.6	0.3	0.2	-2	13.2	1.8	22	12	73	70	76	38	B	1.3	—	—	S	15,110	166	1,524	Bridgetown
Cuba	11.3	12	7	0.5	11.8	11.1	-2	6	1.6	21	10	76	74	78	75	C	0.1	73	72	S	—	42,803	264	Havana
Dominica	0.1	17	7	1.0	0.1	0.1	17	16.1	1.9	33	9	73	71	76	71	B	—	—	—	S	4,920	290	242	Roseau
Dominican Republic	8.7	25	6	1.9	11.1	13.4	54	31	3.0	35	5	69	68	70	61	B	2.7	70	66	H	6,650	18,815	463	Santo Domingo
Grenada	0.1	19	7	1.2	0.1	0.1	-17	17	2.1	35	8	71	—	—	38	C	—	54	49	H	6,290	131	800	St. George's
Guadeloupe	0.4	18	6	1.2	0.5	0.5	5	7.6	2.1	25	9	78	74	81	100	B	—	—	—	—	—	660	668	Basse-Terre
Haiti	7.5	32	14	1.8	11.1	15.1	100	80	4.7	40	4	51	50	52	36	C	6.1	28	22	H	1,870	10,714	703	Port-au-Prince
Jamaica	2.6	21	7	1.5	3.3	3.7	38	24	2.4	31	7	75	73	77	52	B	1.2	66	63	H	3,490	4,243	624	Kingston
Martinique	0.4	15	7	0.8	0.4	0.4	4	8	1.9	24	10	79	76	82	95	C	—	—	—	—	—	425	923	Fort-de-France
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	14	6	0.7	0.2	0.2	12	13	1.8	25	8	76	73	79	70	C	—	—	—	—	—	309	580	Willemstad
Puerto Rico	3.9	16	7	0.8	4.2	3.9	1	10.6	1.9	24	11	77	73	81	71	A	—	78	68	—	18,090	3,456	1,123	San Juan
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.05	21	9	1.2	0.1	0.1	35	28	2.6	31	9	71	68	74	43	C	—	—	—	H	10,190	139	331	Basseterre
Saint Lucia	0.2	17	6	1.1	0.2	0.2	45	13.6	2.2	31	5	72	70	74	30	A	—	—	—	H	4,960	239	677	Castries
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	18	7	1.1	0.1	0.1	-16	19.3	2.1	37	7	72	71	74	44	A	—	—	—	H	4,980	151	731	Kingstown
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	13	7	0.6	1.3	1.2	-7	18.6	1.6	25	7	71	68	73	72	C	2.5	—	—	H	8,620	1,981	661	Port-of-Spain

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
SOUTH AMERICA	358	22	6	1.5	452	507	42	30	2.5	31	6	70	67	74	79		0.6	74	64		6,910	6,898,579	52	
Argentina	36.9	19	8	1.2	47.2	54.5	48	16.6	2.5	31	9	74	70	77	89	B	0.7	—	—	S	10,980	1,073,514	34	Buenos Aires
Bolivia	8.6	32	9	2.3	12.2	15.4	79	61	4.1	39	5	63	61	64	63	B	0.1	48	25	S	2,240	424,162	20	La Paz
Brazil	176.5	20	7	1.3	211.2	221.4	25	33	2.2	30	6	69	65	73	81	B	0.7	76	70	S	7,070	3,300,154	53	Brasilia
Chile	15.8	18	6	1.2	19.5	22.2	41	10.1	2.4	26	7	76	73	79	87	A	0.3	—	—	S	8,840	292,135	54	Santiago
Colombia	44.2	23	6	1.8	58.1	67.3	52	28	2.7	33	5	71	68	75	71	B	0.4	76	64	S	6,790	439,734	100	Bogotá
Ecuador	12.6	27	6	2.1	17.5	21.7	73	35	3.2	36	4	71	68	74	61	B	0.3	66	50	H	2,960	109,483	115	Quito
French Guiana	0.2	31	4	2.8	0.3	0.4	95	12	3.6	33	5	76	72	79	79	C	—	—	—	—	—	34,749	5	Cayenne
Guyana	0.8	23	9	1.4	0.7	0.5	-34	53	2.4	30	4	63	60	67	36	D	2.7	—	—	S	4,280	83,000	9	Georgetown
Paraguay	6.2	31	5	2.7	10.1	15.0	142	37	4.2	39	5	71	69	73	54	C	0.1	57	48	H	5,180	157,046	39	Asunción
Peru	27.1	26	7	2.0	35.7	42.8	58	33	2.9	34	5	69	66	71	72	B	0.4	68	50	H	4,470	496,224	55	Lima
Suriname	0.4	23	7	1.5	0.4	0.4	-18	27	2.7	32	6	70	67	72	69	D	1.2	42	35	S	—	63,039	7	Paramaribo
Uruguay	3.4	16	9	0.6	3.8	4.2	24	13.5	2.2	24	13	75	71	79	93	A	0.3	—	—	L	8,250	68,498	49	Montevideo
Venezuela	25.7	24	5	1.9	35.2	41.7	62	19.6	2.8	34	4	73	71	77	87	C	0.5	—	—	S	5,590	352,143	73	Caracas
OCEANIA	32	18	7	1.1	42	50	56	25	2.4	25	10	75	72	77	69		0.2	60	57		18,400	3,306,741	10	
Australia	19.9	13	7	0.6	25.0	29.5	48	5.1	1.7	20	13	80	77	82	85	A	0.1	67	65	S	24,630	2,988,888	7	Canberra
Federated States of Micronesia	0.1	29	6	2.3	0.1	0.2	45	37	4.1	40	4	68	67	69	27	C	—	—	—	H	—	270	426	Palikir
Fiji	0.9	25	6	1.9	1.0	1.0	15	20	3.3	35	3	67	65	69	46	C	0.1	—	—	S	4,920	7,054	123	Suva
French Polynesia	0.2	20	4	1.6	0.3	0.4	45	7	2.5	31	4	72	69	74	53	C	—	—	—	—	28,020	1,544	159	Papeete
Guam	0.2	23	4	1.8	0.2	0.3	65	9.8	3.5	30	5	78	76	80	93	A	—	—	—	—	—	212	772	Agana
Kiribati	0.1	33	8	2.5	0.2	0.2	137	55	4.5	41	3	62	59	65	37	C	—	—	—	H	—	282	348	Tarawa
Marshall Islands	0.1	42	5	3.7	0.1	0.1	87	37	5.7	43	2	68	66	69	68	B	—	—	—	H	—	69	791	Majuro
Nauru	0.01	28	7	2.1	0.02	0.02	92	25	3.7	41	2	61	57	65	100	B	—	—	—	S	—	9	1,412	Yaren District
New Caledonia	0.2	22	5	1.7	0.3	0.4	67	5	2.6	30	5	73	70	76	71	B	—	—	—	—	25,200	7,174	31	Noumea
New Zealand	4.0	14	7	0.7	4.7	5.1	27	5.3	1.9	22	12	78	76	81	77	A	0.1	74	72	S	18,250	104,452	38	Wellington
Palau	0.02	20	7	1.3	0.02	0.03	30	17	2.5	27	5	69	66	72	71	C	—	—	—	S	—	178	113	Koror
Papua New Guinea	5.5	33	8	2.5	8.3	11.1	102	60	4.4	39	4	57	56	58	15	B	0.7	26	20	H	2,450	178,703	31	Port Moresby
Samoa	0.2	30	5	2.4	0.2	0.2	42	25	4.3	41	5	69	66	73	21	C	—	—	—	H	6,130	1,097	157	Apia
Solomon Islands	0.5	35	4	3.1	0.8	1.1	118	25	4.8	44	3	71	69	74	13	C	—	—	—	H	1,910	11,158	44	Honiara
Tonga	0.1	28	7	2.1	0.1	0.1	14	22	4.0	41	4	68	67	68	32	C	—	—	—	S	—	290	370	Nuku'alofa
Tuvalu	0.01	22	8	1.4	0.02	0.02	90	29	3.1	34	5	66	64	69	42	D	—	—	—	H	—	10	1,000	Funafuti
Vanuatu	0.2	32	6	2.7	0.3	0.4	103	45	4.4	42	3	67	66	69	21	C	—	—	20	S	3,110	4,707	45	Port-Vila

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
ASIA	3,830	20	7	1.3	4,776	5,353	40	54	2.6	30	6	67	66	69	38		0.4	63	57		4,290	12,262,691	312	
ASIA (excl. China)	2,541	24	8	1.6	3,322	3,959	56	60	3.1	34	5	65	64	67	38		0.5	52	44		4,470	8,566,591	297	
WESTERN ASIA	204	27	7	2.0	308	418	105	47	3.8	36	5	68	66	70	62		z	50	30		5,550	1,823,873	112	
Armenia	3.2	14	8	0.6	3.4	3.4	4	36	1.7	24	10	72	70	74	64	B	0.2	59	22	L	2,730	11,506	280	Yerevan
Azerbaijan	8.2	14	6	0.8	9.7	11.6	41	13	1.9	29	6	72	69	75	51	B	z	55	12	S	2,890	33,436	246	Baku
Bahrain	0.7	21	3	1.8	1.0	1.2	75	8	2.6	28	3	74	73	75	87	B	0.3	65	—	S	15,390	266	2,545	Manama
Cyprus	0.9	12	6	0.6	1.0	1.0	9	5	1.6	22	11	77	75	80	66	C	0.3	—	—	L	21,110	3,571	262	Nicosia
Georgia	4.7	9	9	-0.0	3.9	2.6	-43	15	1.1	20	14	77	75	80	58	B	z	41	20	L	2,580	26,911	173	Tbilisi
Iraq	24.2	35	10	2.5	41.5	60.5	150	103	5.4	47	3	58	56	59	68	D	z	—	—	S	—	169,236	143	Baghdad
Israel	6.7	21	6	1.5	9.3	11.0	64	5.3	2.9	28	10	79	77	81	91	A	0.1	—	—	L	19,630	8,131	825	Jerusalem
Jordan	5.5	29	5	2.4	8.7	11.8	115	22	3.7	40	5	69	69	71	79	B	z	56	39	H	3,880	34,444	159	Amman
Kuwait	2.4	18	2	1.7	4.6	7.0	192	10	4.0	26	2	78	77	79	100	B	0.1	52	39	S	21,530	6,880	346	Kuwait
Lebanon	4.2	21	7	1.4	5.2	5.7	35	33	2.4	28	7	73	72	75	88	C	0.1	63	40	S	4,400	4,015	1,045	Beirut
Oman	2.6	28	4	2.5	4.4	6.3	139	16	4.1	34	3	73	72	75	72	B	0.1	24	18	H	10,720	82,031	32	Muscat
Palestinian Territory	3.6	39	4	3.5	7.4	11.9	228	26	5.7	46	3	72	71	74	57	B	—	51	37	—	—	2,417	1,504	Jerusalem
Qatar	0.6	20	4	1.6	0.8	0.9	43	12	3.5	26	1	72	70	75	91	B	0.1	43	32	S	—	4,247	148	Doha
Saudi Arabia	24.1	35	6	2.9	46.1	74.2	208	25	5.7	43	3	72	71	73	83	C	z	32	29	S	13,290	829,996	29	Riyadh
Syria	17.5	28	5	2.4	27.6	35.0	99	18	3.8	40	4	70	69	71	50	B	z	49	32	S	3,160	71,498	245	Damascus
Turkey	71.2	22	7	1.5	88.9	97.5	37	39	2.5	30	5	69	66	71	59	B	z	64	38	H	5,830	299,158	238	Ankara
United Arab Emirates	3.9	16	2	1.4	4.7	4.9	27	8	3.0	26	1	74	73	77	78	B	0.2	28	24	L	—	32,278	120	Abu Dhabi
Yemen	19.4	43	10	3.3	39.6	71.1	268	75	7.0	48	3	60	58	62	26	B	0.1	21	10	H	730	203,849	95	Sana'a
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,563	27	9	1.8	2,084	2,546	63	69	3.3	37	4	62	62	63	30		0.6	48	42		2,700	4,157,320	376	
Afghanistan	28.7	42	18	2.4	45.9	67.2	134	154	6.0	43	3	46	47	45	22	D	z	—	—	H	—	251,772	114	Kabul
Bangladesh	146.7	30	8	2.2	208.3	254.6	73	66	3.6	40	3	59	59	59	23	B	z	54	43	H	1,600	55,598	2,639	Dhaka
Bhutan	0.9	34	9	2.5	1.5	2.1	117	61	4.7	39	5	66	66	66	16	D	z	—	31	H	—	18,147	52	Thimphu
India	1,068.6	25	8	1.7	1,363.0	1,628.0	52	66	3.1	36	4	63	62	64	28	B	0.8	48	43	H	2,820	1,269,340	842	New Delhi
Iran	66.6	18	6	1.2	84.7	96.5	45	32	2.5	33	5	69	68	70	66	B	0.1	74	56	H	5,940	630,575	106	Tehran
Kazakhstan	14.8	15	10	0.5	14.7	13.3	-10	19	1.8	29	7	66	58	71	56	B	0.1	66	53	L	6,150	1,049,151	14	Astana

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					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
Kyrgyzstan	5.0	20	7	1.3	6.4	7.1	41	23	2.4	35	6	69	65	72	35	B	z	60	49	S	2,630	76,641	66	Bishkek
Maldives	0.3	24	4	2.0	0.4	0.5	77	17	3.7	39	4	67	71	72	27	C	0.1	42	33	H	—	116	2,461	Malé
Nepal	25.2	34	10	2.4	37.8	50.8	102	77	4.5	41	4	59	59	58	11	C	0.5	39	35	H	1,360	56,826	443	Kathmandu
Pakistan	149.1	37	10	2.7	249.7	348.6	134	91	4.8	42	4	60	60	60	34	B	0.1	28	20	H	1,860	307,375	485	Islamabad
Sri Lanka	19.3	19	6	1.3	21.7	21.4	11	13	2.0	27	7	72	70	74	30	B	z	66	44	S	3,260	25,332	761	Colombo
Tajikistan	6.6	19	4	1.4	8.6	10.0	53	19	2.4	42	4	68	66	71	27	B	z	34	27	H	1,140	55,251	119	Dushanbe
Turkmenistan	5.7	19	5	1.3	7.7	8.8	55	25	2.2	38	4	67	63	70	44	C	z	62	53	S	4,240	188,456	30	Ashgabat
Uzbekistan	25.7	20	5	1.5	33.2	37.2	45	20	2.5	38	4	70	68	73	38	C	z	67	63	S	2,410	172,741	149	Tashkent
SOUTHEAST ASIA	544	22	7	1.6	697	792	46	41	2.7	31	5	68	66	70	37		0.6	57	50		3,390	1,735,448	313	
Brunei	0.4	22	3	1.9	0.5	0.7	90	7	2.3	31	3	76	74	79	67	C	0.2	—	—	S	—	2,228	162	Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	12.6	28	10	1.8	18.5	24.4	94	95	4.0	43	4	56	54	58	16	B	2.7	24	19	H	1,790	69,900	180	Phnom Penh
East Timor	0.8	26	13	1.3	1.2	1.4	84	129	4.1	44	5	49	48	49	8	C	—	—	—	—	—	5,741	136	Dili
Indonesia	220.5	22	6	1.6	281.9	315.6	43	46	2.6	31	5	68	66	70	40	B	0.1	57	55	H	2,830	735,355	300	Jakarta
Laos	5.6	36	13	2.3	8.5	11.3	102	104	4.9	43	4	54	52	55	17	C	0.1	32	29	H	1,540	91,429	61	Vientiane
Malaysia	25.1	26	4	2.1	34.3	46.6	86	11	3.3	34	4	73	70	75	57	C	0.4	55	30	H	7,910	127,317	197	Kuala Lumpur
Myanmar	49.5	25	11	1.4	59.7	64.4	30	87	3.1	33	5	57	54	60	27	D	2.0	33	28	S	—	261,228	189	Yangon
Philippines	81.6	28	6	2.2	111.5	132.8	63	26	3.5	37	4	70	67	72	47	B	z	49	35	H	4,070	115,830	704	Manila
Singapore	4.2	11	4	0.7	4.8	4.4	6	2.5	1.4	21	7	79	77	81	100	A	0.2	65	—	L	22,850	239	17,528	Singapore City
Thailand	63.1	13	6	0.7	72.1	72.8	15	20	1.7	23	7	71	68	75	31	B	1.8	72	70	S	6,230	198,116	318	Bangkok
Viet Nam	80.8	19	6	1.3	104.1	117.2	45	26	2.3	30	6	72	70	73	25	B	0.3	77	65	H	2,070	128,066	631	Hanoi
EAST ASIA	1,519	13	7	0.6	1,688	1,597	5	29	1.7	22	8	72	70	74	45		0.1	80	79		6,090	4,546,050	334	
China	1,288.7	13	6	0.6	1,454.7	1,393.6	8	32	1.7	22	7	71	69	73	39	B	0.1	83	83	S	3,950	3,696,100	349	Beijing
China, Hong Kong SAR ^e	6.8	7	5	0.2	8.4	7.5	10	2.6	0.9	16	11	81	78	85	100	A	0.1	86	—	—	25,560	413	16,513	—
China, Macao SAR ^e	0.4	7	3	0.4	0.6	0.8	76	4	0.9	22	7	77	75	80	99	B	—	—	—	—	21,630	8	57,628	Macao
Japan	127.5	9	8	0.1	121.1	100.6	-21	3.0	1.3	14	19	81	78	85	78	A	z	56	48	L	25,550	145,869	874	Tokyo
Korea, North	22.7	17	11	0.6	24.7	24.9	10	45	2.0	27	6	63	61	66	59	C	z	62	53	S	—	46,541	487	Pyongyang
Korea, South	47.9	12	5	0.7	50.6	44.3	-8	8	1.3	21	8	76	72	80	79	B	z	77	66	S	15,060	38,324	1,251	Seoul
Mongolia	2.5	18	8	1.1	3.2	3.6	45	30	2.7	36	5	65	63	68	57	B	z	60	46	S	1,710	604,826	4	Ulan Bator
Taiwan	22.6	11	6	0.5	24.4	22.1	-2	6.0	1.3	20	9	76	73	79	78	A	—	71	—	L	—	13,969	1,616	Taipei

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

Area, Density, and Capital City

	Population Mid-2003 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2003-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Data Avail. Code ^c	Percent of Pop. 15-49 With HIV/AIDS End-2001	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception [*]		Govt. View of Birth Rated	GNI PPP per Capita, 2001 (US\$)	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population per Square Mile	Capital City
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
EUROPE	727	10	12	-0.2	722	664	-9	8	1.4	17	15	74	70	78	73		0.4	67	51		16,270	8,875,867	82	
NORTHERN EUROPE	95	11	10	0.1	101	101	6	5	1.6	19	16	78	75	80	83		0.1	72	69		23,620	675,794	141	
Channel Islands	0.2	11	9	0.2	0.2	0.1	-3	2.8	1.4	17	15	78	75	80	30	A	—	—	—	—	75	2,000		St. Helier/St. Peter Port
Denmark	5.4	12	11	0.1	5.9	5.8	8	4.9	1.7	19	15	77	75	79	72	A	0.2	—	—	S	28,490	16,637	324	Copenhagen
Estonia	1.4	9	14	-0.4	1.2	0.9	-35	9	1.3	17	16	71	65	76	67	A	1.0	70	56	L	9,650	17,413	78	Tallinn
Finland	5.2	11	9	0.1	5.3	4.8	-8	3.2	1.7	18	15	78	75	82	62	A	0.1	79	78	S	24,030	130,560	40	Helsinki
Iceland	0.3	14	6	0.8	0.3	0.4	31	2.7	1.9	23	12	80	78	82	94	A	0.2	—	—	S	28,850	39,768	7	Reykjavik
Ireland	4.0	15	8	0.7	4.5	4.7	18	5.8	2.0	21	11	77	75	80	58	A	0.1	—	—	S	27,170	27,135	147	Dublin
Latvia	2.3	9	14	-0.5	2.2	1.8	-24	11	1.2	17	15	71	65	76	68	B	0.4	85	60	L	7,760	24,942	93	Riga
Lithuania	3.5	9	12	-0.3	3.5	3.1	-10	8	1.2	19	14	72	66	77	67	B	0.1	47	30	L	8,350	25,174	137	Vilnius
Norway	4.6	12	10	0.3	5.1	5.6	22	3.9	1.7	20	15	79	76	82	74	A	0.1	—	—	S	29,340	125,050	37	Oslo
Sweden	9.0	11	11	0.0	9.6	10.0	11	3.7	1.6	18	17	80	78	82	84	A	0.1	—	—	S	23,800	173,730	52	Stockholm
United Kingdom	59.2	11	10	0.1	62.9	63.7	8	5.4	1.6	19	16	78	75	80	90	A	0.1	72	71	S	24,340	94,548	626	London
WESTERN EUROPE	185	11	10	0.1	187	177	-4	4	1.6	17	16	79	75	82	78		0.2	75	—		25,430	427,702	433	
Austria	8.2	9	9	0.0	8.4	8.2	1	4.8	1.3	16	16	79	76	82	54	A	0.2	67	65	L	26,380	32,378	252	Vienna
Belgium	10.4	11	10	0.1	10.8	11.0	6	5.0	1.6	18	17	78	75	81	97	A	0.2	79	75	S	26,150	11,787	881	Brussels
France	59.8	13	9	0.4	63.4	64.0	7	4.2	1.9	19	16	79	76	83	74	A	0.3	74	—	L	24,080	212,934	281	Paris
Germany	82.6	9	10	-0.1	78.1	67.7	-18	4.3	1.3	15	17	78	75	81	86	A	0.1	75	72	L	25,240	137,830	599	Berlin
Liechtenstein	0.04	12	7	0.5	0.04	0.04	11	7.9	1.4	18	10	—	—	—	21	A	—	—	—	S	—	62	567	Vaduz
Luxembourg	0.5	12	8	0.4	0.6	0.6	31	5.9	1.7	19	14	78	75	81	88	A	0.2	—	—	L	48,560	999	452	Luxembourg
Monaco	0.03	23	16	0.6	0.04	0.04	15	—	—	15	23	—	—	—	100	D	—	—	—	S	—	1	45,333	Monaco
Netherlands	16.2	13	9	0.4	17.7	18.0	11	5.4	1.7	19	14	78	76	81	62	A	0.2	79	76	S	27,390	15,768	1,030	Amsterdam
Switzerland	7.3	10	8	0.2	7.6	7.4	0	4.9	1.4	17	16	80	77	83	68	A	0.5	82	78	L	30,970	15,942	460	Bern
EASTERN EUROPE	301	9	14	-0.5	285	247	-18	13	1.2	18	13	68	63	74	68		0.6	64	41		7,170	7,264,035	41	
Belarus	9.9	9	14	-0.5	9.4	8.5	-14	9	1.3	18	14	69	63	75	71	B	0.3	50	42	L	7,630	80,154	123	Minsk
Bulgaria	7.5	8	14	-0.6	6.0	4.5	-40	13.8	1.2	15	17	72	69	75	69	A	z	41	26	L	6,740	42,822	176	Sofia
Czech Republic	10.2	9	11	-0.2	10.1	9.2	-10	4.1	1.2	16	14	75	72	78	77	A	z	67	58	L	14,320	30,448	334	Prague
Hungary	10.1	10	13	-0.4	8.9	7.6	-25	7.2	1.3	16	15	72	68	76	65	A	0.1	73	60	L	11,990	35,919	282	Budapest
Moldova	4.3	9	9	-0.1	4.6	4.6	8	16	1.3	22	10	68	65	72	46	B	0.2	62	43	S	2,300	13,012	327	Chisinau
Poland	38.6	10	9	0.0	38.6	33.9	-12	7.7	1.3	18	13	74	70	78	62	B	0.1	49	19	L	9,370	124,807	309	Warsaw
Romania	21.6	10	12	-0.3	20.6	17.1	-21	18.4	1.2	18	14	71	67	74	55	C	z	64	30	L	5,780	92,042	235	Bucharest

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

Area, Density, and Capital City

	Population Mid-2003 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Pop.	Deaths per 1,000 Pop.	Rate of Natural Increase (%)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Pop. Change 2003-2050 (%)	Infant Mortality Rate ^a	Total Fertility Rate ^b	Percent of Population of Age		Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Percent Urban	Data Avail. Code ^c	Percent of Pop. 15-49 With HIV/AIDS End-2001	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception [*]		Govt. View of Birth Rated	GNI PPP per Capita, 2001 (US\$)	Area of Countries (square miles)	Population per Square Mile	Capital City
					2025	2050				<15	65+	Total	Male	Female				All Methods	Modern Methods					
Russia	145.5	10	16	-0.7	136.9	119.1	-18	15	1.3	18	13	65	59	72	73	B	0.9	67	49	L	6,880	6,592,819	22	Moscow
Slovakia	5.4	10	10	-0.0	5.2	4.7	-12	6.2	1.2	19	11	74	70	78	57	A	z	74	41	L	11,780	18,923	283	Bratislava
Ukraine	47.8	8	15	-0.8	45.1	38.4	-20	11	1.1	17	14	68	62	74	67	B	1.0	68	38	L	4,270	233,089	205	Kiev
SOUTHERN EUROPE	147	10	9	0.1	149	138	-6	6	1.3	16	17	78	75	81	70		0.4	58	42		18,610	508,337	288	
Albania	3.1	16	5	1.1	3.6	3.6	16	12	2.0	32	6	74	72	76	46	B	z	58	15	S	3,810	11,100	282	Tirana
Andorra	0.1	12	4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0	4	1.3	15	13	—	—	—	92	C	—	—	—	S	—	174	386	Andorra la Vella
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.9	10	8	0.2	3.9	3.3	-15	8	1.3	19	9	72	69	74	40	D	z	48	16	L	6,250	19,741	197	Sarajevo
Croatia	4.3	9	11	-0.2	4.4	4.3	-1	8.4	1.3	17	16	74	71	78	54	A	z	—	—	L	8,930	21,830	196	Zagreb
Greece	11.0	9	9	-0.0	10.4	9.7	-12	5.9	1.2	14	19	78	76	81	59	A	0.2	—	—	L	17,520	50,950	216	Athens
Italy	57.2	9	10	-0.1	57.6	52.3	-9	4.8	1.2	14	19	80	77	83	90	A	0.4	60	39	L	24,530	116,320	491	Rome
Macedonia ^f	2.1	13	8	0.5	2.2	2.1	2	11.9	1.7	22	10	73	71	75	59	A	z	—	—	H	6,040	9,927	207	Skopje
Malta	0.4	10	8	0.2	0.4	0.4	-8	3.4	1.5	19	13	77	74	80	91	B	0.1	86	43	S	13,140	124	3,205	Valletta
Portugal	10.4	11	10	0.1	10.3	9.4	-10	5.0	1.5	16	16	77	74	80	48	A	0.5	—	—	L	17,710	35,514	294	Lisbon
San Marino	0.03	11	7	0.4	0.04	0.04	23	3.2	1.3	15	16	81	77	84	84	C	—	—	—	S	—	23	1,295	San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro	10.7	12	11	0.2	10.7	10.2	-4	13	1.7	20	14	73	70	75	52	C	0.2	58	33	S	—	39,448	271	Belgrade
Slovenia	2.0	9	9	-0.1	2.0	1.7	-15	9.2	1.2	16	14	76	72	80	50	A	z	71	57	S	17,060	7,819	256	Ljubljana
Spain	41.3	10	9	0.1	43.5	41.3	0	3.5	1.2	15	17	79	76	83	64	A	0.5	56	53	L	19,860	195,363	212	Madrid

NOTES

(—) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.

z=Less than 0.05 percent.

^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 page 11. 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 A=complete data ... D=little or no data.

^d H=too high; S=satisfactory; L=too low.

^e Special Administrative Region.

^f The former Yugoslav Republic.

*Data prior to 1997 are shown in italics.

Data prepared by PRB demographer Carl Haub.

continued from page 2

oped countries has fallen below the 2.0 children per family assumed in the past. The fertility threshold has now been set at 1.85 children per woman. As noteworthy a development as this is, it remains an assumption.

Projections are valuable and informative, but we should keep in mind that they deal with current assessments of distant events. The United Nations notes that the expected decline to low levels of fertility is “contingent on ensuring that couples have access to family planning.” Such a development is anything but certain. Events in the near term are of greater immediate concern. Developing countries now add about 80 million people per year to the

world's population; developed countries contribute 1 million per year. Will developing countries be able to provide family planning services to their vast rural populations, as the projections assume? Will people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America come to prefer the much smaller families now preferred by couples in Europe?

Tracking the answers to these questions over the coming years will be interesting and may be vital. As population growth either follows or deviates from its projected path, governments will have to deal with the impact on the environment, human health, and food supplies.

Acknowledgments, Notes, Sources, and Definitions

Acknowledgments

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Notes

The *Data Sheet* lists all geopolitical entities with populations of 150,000 or more and all members of the UN. These include sovereign states, dependencies, overseas departments, and some territories whose status or boundaries may be undetermined or in dispute. **More developed regions**, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed**.

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.

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

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, 2000* and *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Data Available as of 1 Jan. 2003* of the UN Statistics Division; *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* of the UN Population Division; the UN Statistical Library; *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe, 2002* 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 *2003 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 2001 or 2002, and for less developed countries, for some point in the late 1990s or early 2000s.

Definitions

Mid-2003 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.

Data Availability Code

Provides a general indication of data availability. An "A" indicates a country with both complete vital statistics (birth and death data) and either a national-level census within 10 years or a continuous population register. If a country has complete vital statistics or a continuous population register and a national-level census within 15 years, it is rated "B." Also rated "B" are countries that have one of the three sources necessary for an "A" plus either a usable national survey or a sample registration system within 10 years. "C" indicates that at least a census (within 15 years), a survey (within 10 years), or sample registration system is available. "D" indicates that little or no reliable demographic information is available and that estimates are based on fragmentary data or demographic models. Countries whose demographic situations have been seriously disrupted and for which there are few recent data are also coded "D." There can be considerable variation in the quality of data within the same category.

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 with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2001. These data are compiled by UNAIDS and the World Health Organization. Please note that successive estimates, such as the end-2001 estimates of HIV/AIDS prevalence used on the 2000 and 2001 editions of the *Data Sheet*, cannot be used as a time series, given the variation in data available for estimating levels from year to year. Italics indicate estimates for the end of 1999.

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 *Levels and Trends of Contraceptive Use as Assessed in 2001*. 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 1997 are shown in italics.

Government View of Current Birth Rate

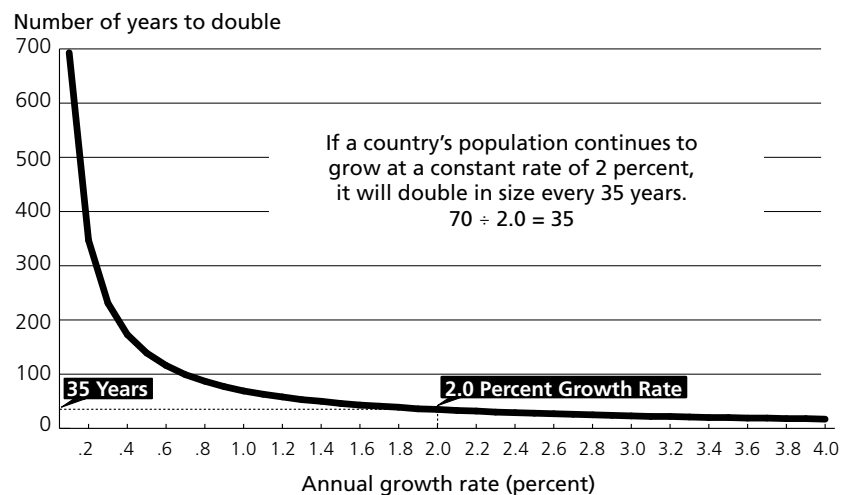
This population policy indicator presents the officially stated position of country governments on the level of the national birth rate. Most indicators are from the UN Population Division, *National Population Policies, 2001*.

GNI PPP per Capita, 2001 (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, *World Development Indicators 2002*.

Doubling Time

The doubling time of a population is simply the number of years it would take for a population to double in size if the present rate of growth remained unchanged. Used for many years, its primary purpose has been to emphasize just how quickly populations can grow, doubling their numbers geometrically.



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For more than 70 years, the Population Reference Bureau has been informing people about the population dimensions of important social, economic, and political issues. Our mission is to be the leader in providing timely and objective information on U.S. and international population trends and their implications.

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