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ABSTRACT
        This booklet is designed for K-12 students and
educators to learn about world population growth factors. Data are
shown through charts and graphs with brief explanations. The booklet
contains: (1) "World Population Growth and Regional Distribution
through History"; (2) "Population Growth through Natural Increase";
(3) "Effect of Migration on Population Growth"; (4) "Three Patterns
of Population Change"; (5) "The Status of Women"; (6) "Patterns of
World Urbanization"; (7) "World Health"; (8) "Study Questions"; (9)
"Largest Urban Areas in the World in 1950, 1995, and 2015"; (10)
"1995 World Population Data Sheet"; (11) "Data Sheet Definitions";
(12) "Data Sheet Notes"; (13) "Countries, Areas, and Densities"; (14)
"Glossary of Population Terms"; and (15) "For Further Reading and
Research." The information comes from data gathered by the
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Division of the United Nations; and the World Bank. (EH)

World Population
Fundamentals of Growth

Student Chartbook

World Population
Fundamentals of Growth

World Population: Fundamentals of Growth was written by Mary Mederios Kent. Revisions and adaptations to the third edition (July 1995) were made by Kimberly A. Crews and Jessica Teisch. Some of the charts and readings in this edition were written expressly for this publication.

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Cover photo credits (clockwise from top left): World Bank/Ray Witlin (Senegal); Patrick Herbert (United States); IDB/Carlos Conde (Ecuador); and Hermine Dreyfuss (Kyrgyzstan).

World Population Growth, 1750-2150
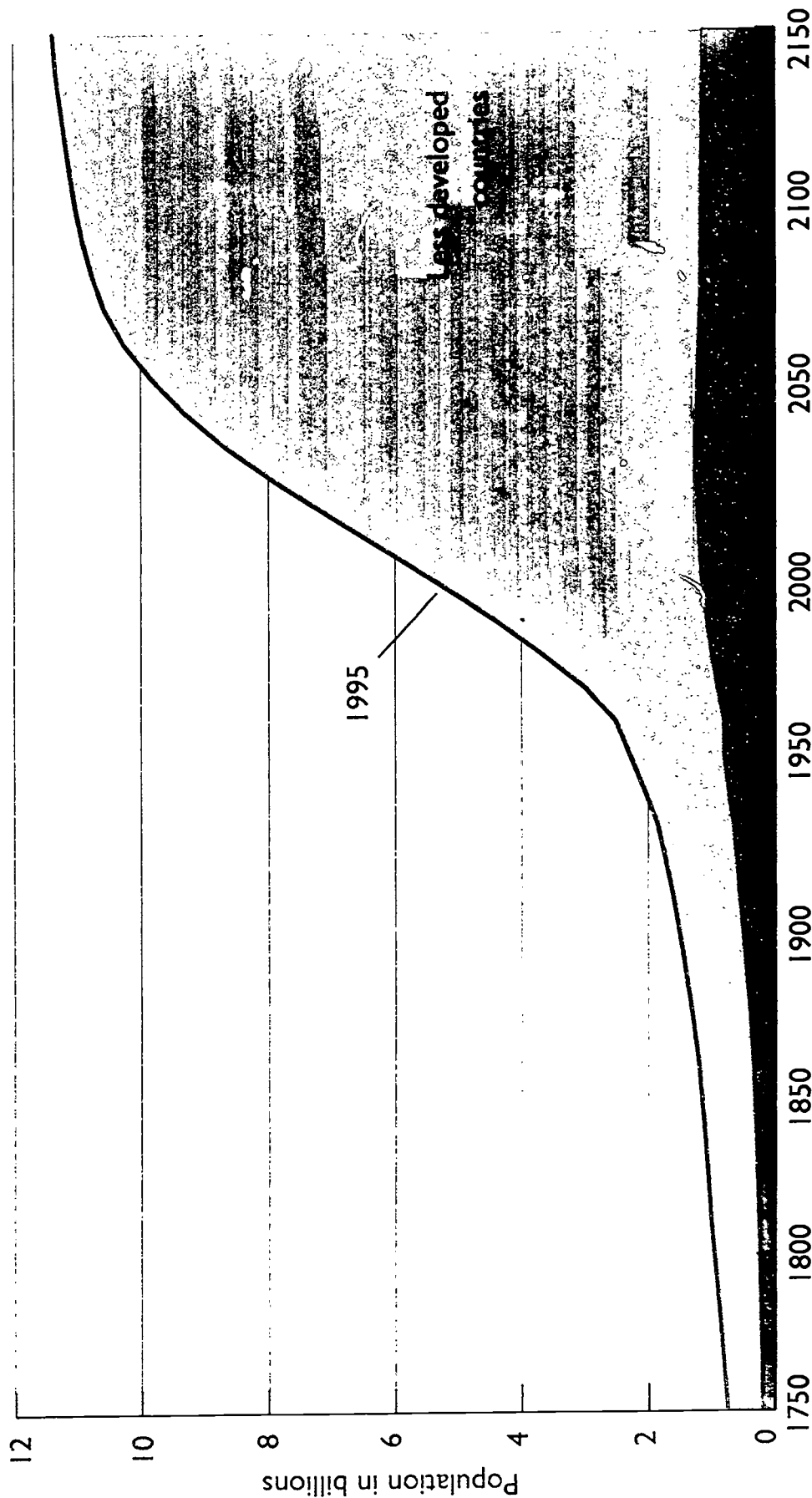
Population in billions

1995

Less developed countries

5

World Population

World Population Distribution by Region, 1800-2100

Percent of World Population

Asia
64.7 | 54.6 | 59.2 | 53.5

Europe/Former USSR
21.0 | 26.9 | 13.0 | 7.5

Africa
10.9 | 9.0 | 13.8 | 26.2

U.S./ Canada
0.7 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 2.8

Latin America
2.5 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 9.6

Oceania
0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4
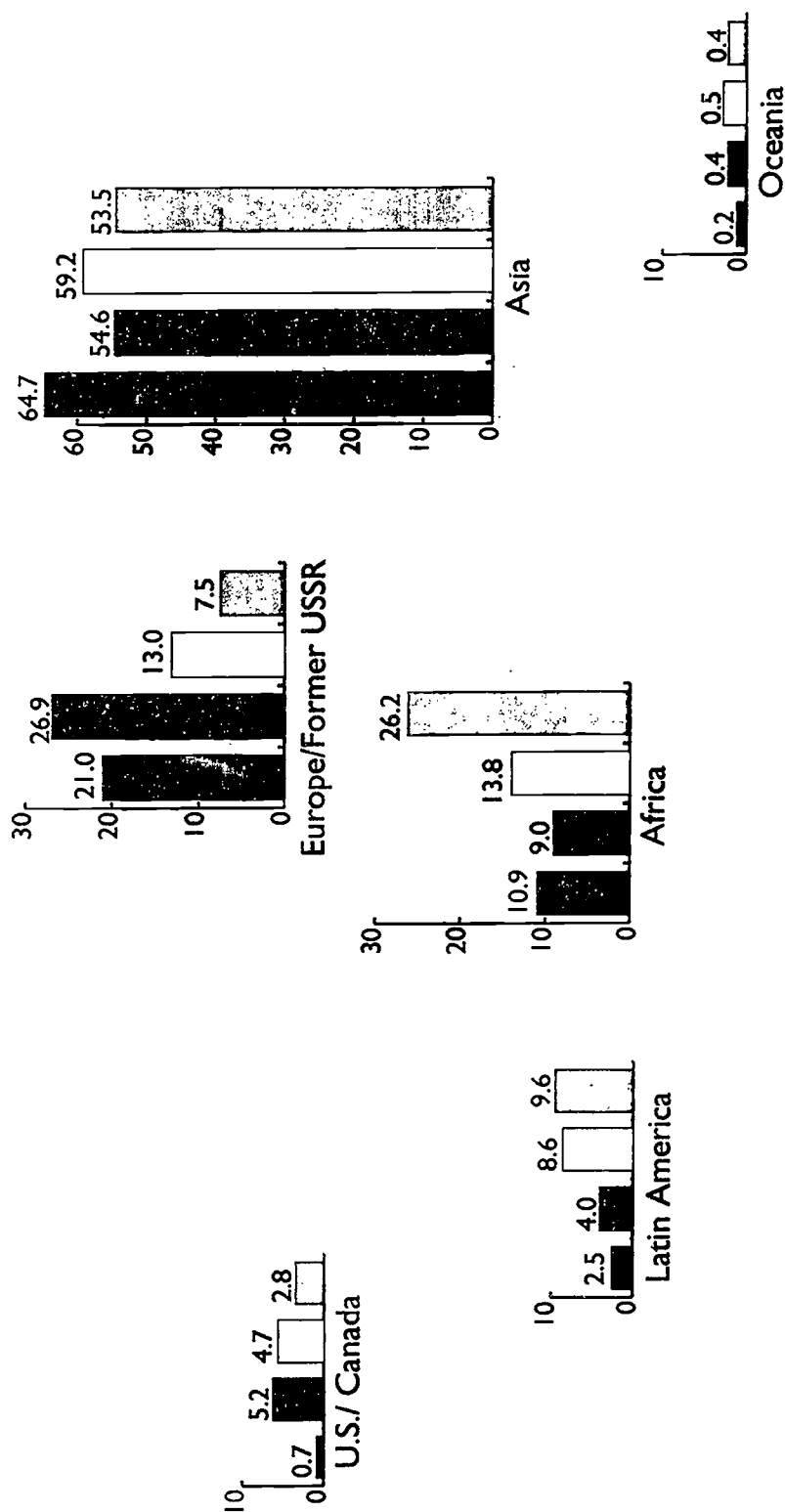
■ 1800　■ 1900　□ 2000　□ 2100

Sources: 1800 and 1900, United Nations, *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, 1953; 2000 and 2100, United Nations, *Long-Range World Population Projections*, 1992. United Nations, *World Population Projections*, 1992.

Note: Numbers may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

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World Population Projections: Six Scenarios, 1995-2150

Legend:
- High Fertility
- Medium-High Fertility
- Medium Fertility
- Medium-Low Fertility
- Low Fertility
- Instant Replacement (TFR = 2.1)

(2.50)*
(2.17)
(2.16)
(2.1)
(1.96)
(1.70)

Y-axis: Billions (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30)
X-axis: Year (1995, 2000, 2025, 2050, 2075, 2100, 2125, 2150)

Source: United Nations. * Average number of children drops to this level and remains constant.

Growth Rate	Doubling Time
1%	70 yrs.
2%	35 yrs.
3%	23 yrs.
4%	17 yrs.

World Population Growth and Regional Distribution through History

In 1995, the world had 5.7 billion inhabitants. This number will rise to more than 6 billion by the end of the century. For the last 50 years, world population has multiplied more rapidly than ever before, and more rapidly than it will ever grow in the future. Anthropologists believe the human species dates back at least 3 million years. For most of our history, these distant ancestors lived a precarious existence as hunters and gatherers. This way of life kept their total numbers small, probably less than 10 million. However, as agriculture was introduced, communities evolved that could support more people.

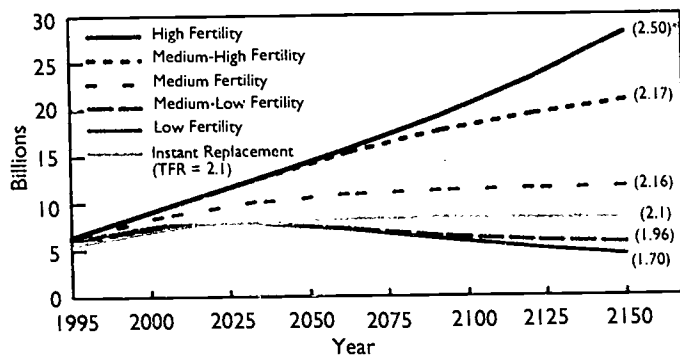World population expanded to about 300 million by 1 A.D. and continued to grow at a moderate rate. But after the start of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, living standards rose and widespread famines and epidemics diminished in some regions. Population growth accelerated. The population climbed to about 760 million in 1750 and reached 1 billion around 1800 (see chart, "World Population Growth, 1750-2100").

In 1800, the vast majority of the world's population (86 percent) resided in Asia and Europe, with 65 percent in Asia alone (see "World Population Distribution by Region, 1800-2100"). By 1900, Europe's share of world population had risen to 27 percent, fueled by population increase that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. Some of this growth spilled over to the Americas, increasing their share of the world total.

World population grew to 2 billion by 1930. It took only 30 more years to reach 3 billion, and the 4th billion arrived by 1975. Throughout the 20th century each additional billion has been achieved in a shorter period of time. If the current annual growth rate of 1.5 percent were to continue, the global population would double in 45 years.

Exponential Growth

As long ago as 1789, Thomas Malthus studied the nature of population growth in Europe. He claimed that population was increasing faster than food production, and he feared eventual global starvation. Of course he could not foresee how modern technology would expand food production, but his observations about how populations increase were important. Population grows geometrically (1, 2, 4, 8, ...), rather than arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4,...), which is why the numbers can increase so quickly.

A story said to have originated in Persia offers a classic example of exponential growth. It tells of a clever courtier who presented a beautiful chess set to his king and in return asked only that the king give him one grain of rice for the first square, two grains, or double the amount, for the second square, four grains (or double again) for the third, and so forth. The king, not being mathematically inclined,

World Population Growth through History

Y-axis: Billions of people (1-8)

Periods: Old Stone Age | New Stone Age Commences | New Stone Age | Bronze Age | Iron Age | Middle Ages | Modern Age

Black Death - the plague

X-axis: 2-5 million years, 7000 B.C., 6000 B.C., 5000 B.C., 4000 B.C., 3000 B.C., 2000 B.C., 1000 B.C., 1 A.D., 1000 A.D., 2025 A.D.
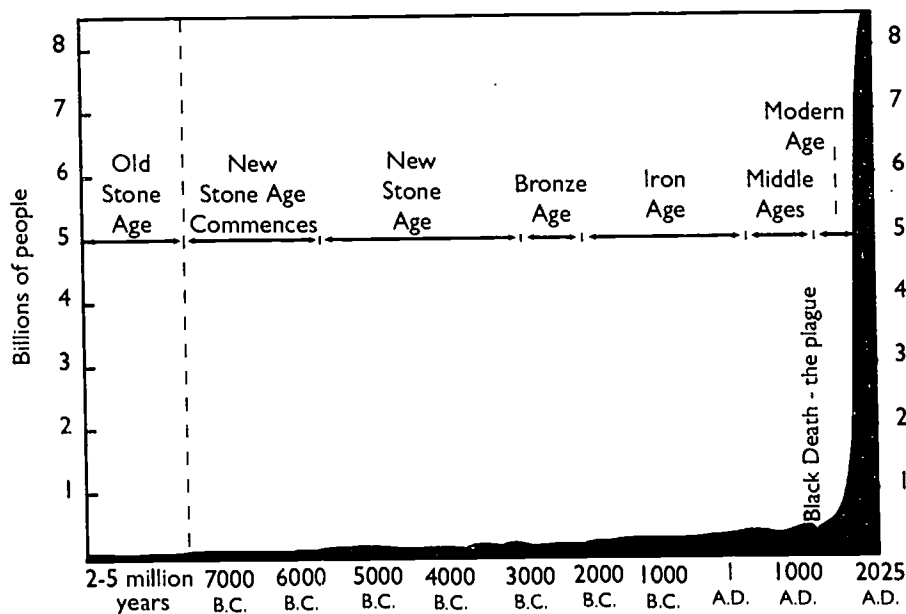
Components of Population Change

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}\text{Births – Deaths}\\\text{or Natural Increase}\end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c}\text{Immigrants – Emigrants}\\\text{or Net Migration}\end{array}\right) = \begin{array}{c}\text{Growth}\\\text{(or Decrease)}\end{array}$$

agreed and ordered the rice to be brought from storage. The eighth square required 128 grains, the 12th took more than one pound. Long before reaching the 64th square, every grain of rice in the kingdom had been used. Even today, the total world rice production would not be enough to meet the amount required for the final square of the chess board. The secret to understanding the arithmetic is that the rate of growth (doubling for each square) applies to an ever-expanding amount of rice, so the number of grains added with each doubling goes up, even though the rate of growth remains the same.

Similarly, if a human population begins with 1 million and grows at a steady 3 percent annually, it will add 30,000 persons the first year, 31,000 the second year, and 40,000 by the 10th year. At a 3 percent growth rate, its doubling time—or the number of years to double in size—is 23 years. (The doubling time for a population can be determined by dividing the growth rate into the number "69." Therefore, 69/3=23 years.)

Growth Rates for World Regions, 1960 and 1995

Region	Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1960	1995
World	1.9	1.5
Africa	2.5	2.8
Asia (excl. China)	2.5	1.9
China	1.8	1.1
Latin America	2.8	1.9
North America	1.6	0.7
Europe (incl. Russia)	1.0	-0.1
Oceania	2.2	1.2

.B and United Nations data.

The 1995 growth rate of 1.5 percent, when applied to the world's 5.7 billion population, yields an annual increase of about 88 million people. Because of the large and increasing population size, the number of people added to the global population will remain high for several decades, even with declining growth rates.

Between now and 2030, nearly 100 percent of this annual growth will occur in the developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, whose population growth rates are much higher than those in "developed" regions. Growth rates of 1.9 percent and higher mean that populations will double in 36 years or less, if these rates continue.* Also, the populations in these regions will command a larger proportion of the world total. While Asia's share of world population will continue to hover around 55 percent through next century, Europe's portion has declined sharply and will drop even more during the 21st century. Africa and Latin America each will gain part of Europe's share. By 2100, Africa is expected to capture the greatest share. (see "World Population Distribution by Region").

The developed regions—Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, New Zealand—have growth rates under 1 percent. Populations in many European countries have negative growth rates—for example, Russia (-0.6%), Estonia (-0.5%), Hungary (-0.4%), and Ukraine (-0.4%). While growth rates fluctuate with changing economic and social conditions, it is possible that some European countries (such as those mentioned above) may have already reached zero population growth. As the "World Population Growth, 1750-2150" chart shows, population increase in developed regions is already low and expected to stabilize in the middle of the next century.

Projections of World Population

No one really knows how large the world's population will be in the future. But we can make educated guesses by looking at past and present trends in two of the components of population growth: births and deaths. The third component, migration, can be important to the growth of individual countries, but not to world population.

World population is projected to increase to 8.3 billion by 2025 and to reach 11 to 13 billion by 2150. As you can see, this projection does not correspond with the doubling time of 45 years for today's annual growth rate. It assumes that the growth rate will drop slightly by 2020 and continue declining as the century progresses. If the growth rate does fall and the world population reaches 11 billion by 2100, the population will have doubled in about 100 years.

Because most of the population growth is likely to continue to be in developing countries, Asia will continue to hold the majority of the world's people. Africa and Latin America will gain larger shares. The population of these regions will increase by 100 percent by 2100. Nearly 90 percent of world population will live in "developing countries" in 2100 compared with about 80 percent today.

*Population doubling time is useful to demonstrate the long-term effect of a growth rate, but should not be used to project population size. Many developed countries have very low growth rates and, as a result, the equation shows doubling times of hundreds or thousands of years. But these countries are not expected to ever double again. Most, in fact, likely have population declines in their future.

Population Growth through Natural Increase, 1775-1995

Developed Countries
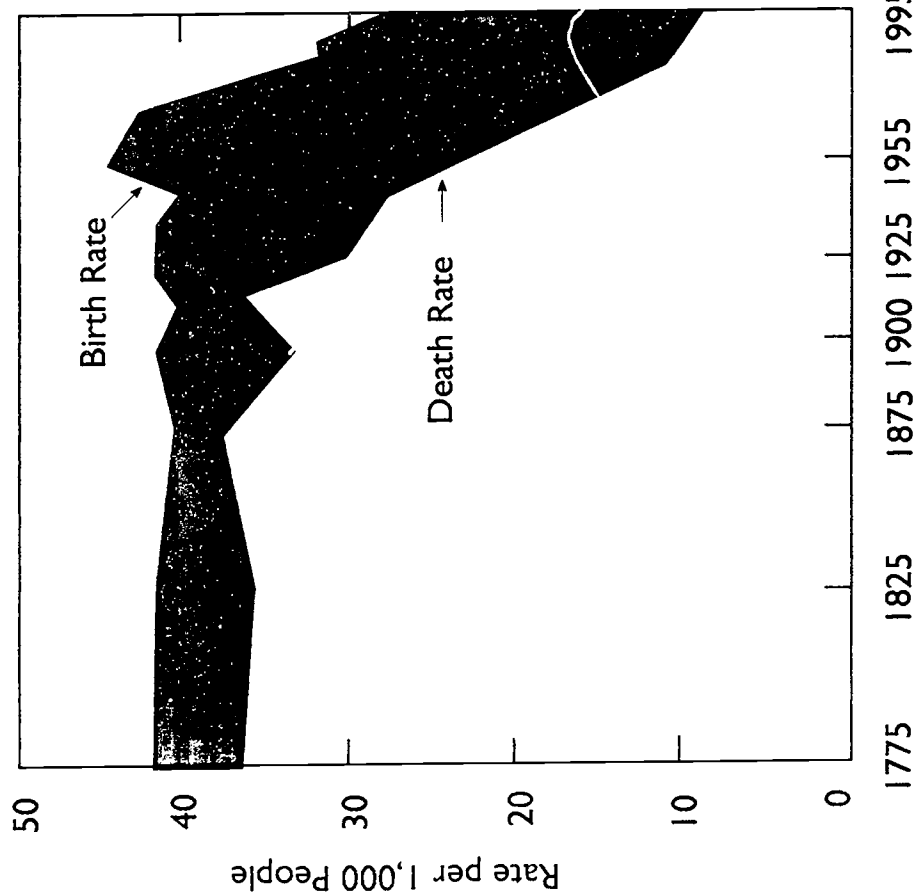
Birth Rate

Death Rate

1775 1825 1875 1900 1925 1955 1995

Developing Countries

Birth Rate

Death Rate

1775 1825 1875 1900 1925 1955 1995

Rate per 1,000 People

50

40

30

20

10

0

11

10

Annual Rate of Population Growth, 1775-1995
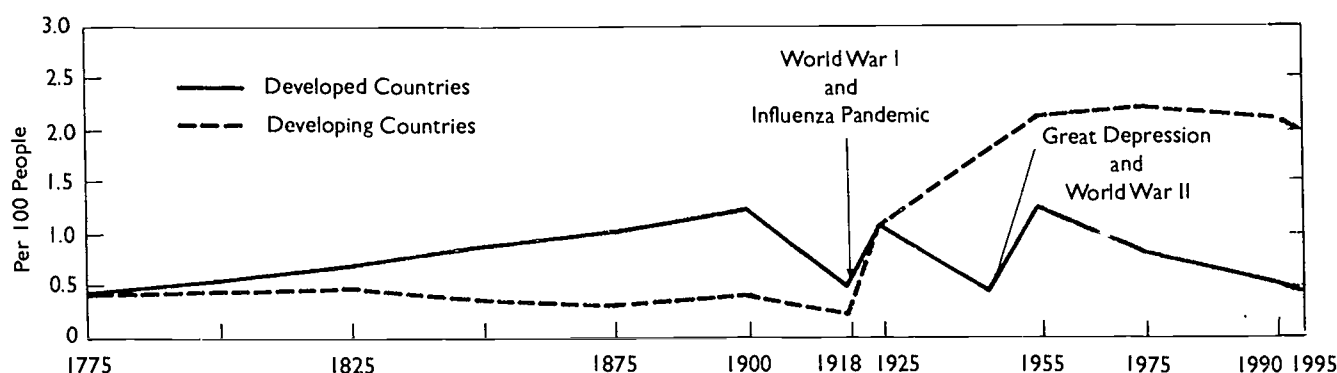
Source: Ansley J. Coale, "The History of Human Population," *Scientific American*, Sept. 1974. p. 47: and United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 1992 Revision*, 1993.

Population Growth Through Natural Increase

Population change affects all our lives in a much more immediate way today than it has throughout most of human history. For the first one-half million years of human existence, the population growth rate was about zero. The population stayed about the same size from year to year. It was not until the 1700s that the modern era of population growth began. Between 1850 and 1900, the annual growth rate reached 0.5 percent. The rate surged to 2.0 percent by the mid-1960s, dropped to 1.7 percent by the mid-1980s, and declined to about 1.5 percent by 1995.

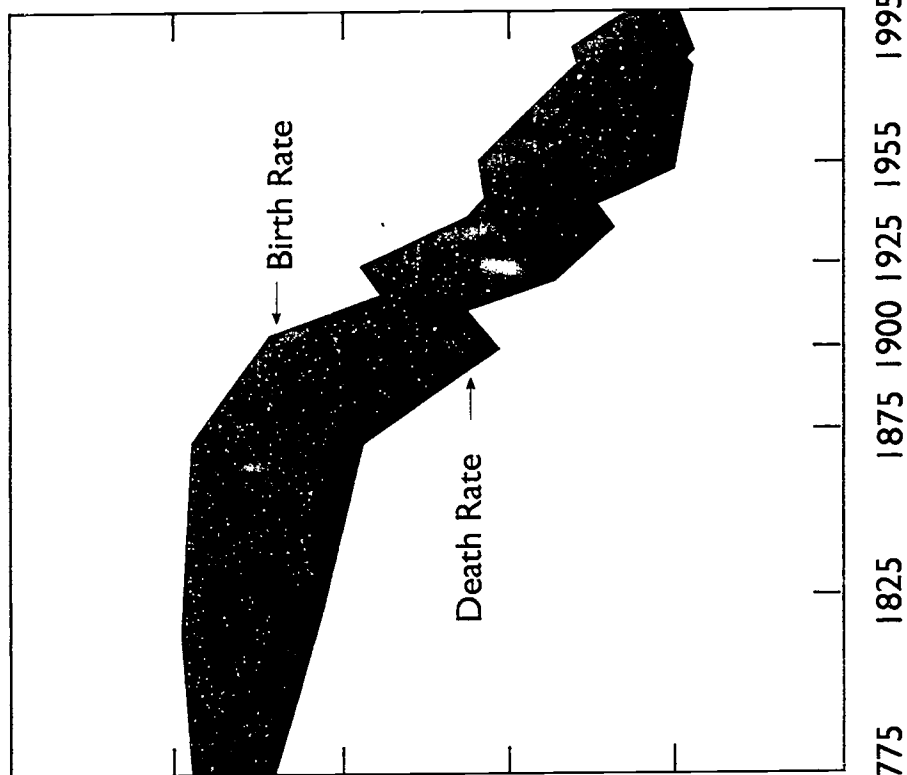Why has population grown at such different rates throughout history? Population change results from the interaction of three variables: births, deaths and migration. For the world, growth occurs only when there are more births than deaths; for individual countries, migration is also a factor.

The Mortality Revolution

The population grew rapidly during the Industrial Revolution, not because the birth rate increased, but because the death rate began to fall. This "mortality revolution" began in the 1700s in Europe and spread to North America by the mid-1800s. Death rates fell because new technologies and increasing industrialization improved public health and living standards. New farming and transportation technology expanded the food supply and lessened the danger of famine. Late in the 19th century, birth rates also began to fall in Europe and North America, easing the increased population growth that resulted from the lower death rates and continued moderately high birth rates.

Since 1900, both birth and death rates in the developed countries have continued to fall in tandem, with a few interruptions. The worldwide influenza pandemic in 1918 caused a temporary increase in the death rate. A slight increase in birth rates occurred after World Wars I and II. In the 1980s, birth and death rates in the developed world fell to historical lows. Some European countries, such as Sweden, had extremely low birth rates in the mid-1980s, which rebounded later in the decade. However, the fertility rates in many developed countries are well below replacement levels of two children per couple. In addition, poor economic conditions in the countries of the former Soviet Union have led to a serious decline in birth rates and increase in death rates, contributing to the negative growth in some of these countries.

The Demographic Transition

Demographers have attempted to explain the experience of these developed countries as a "demographic transition" from the high birth rates and death rates to the current low levels. This process tends to occur in three stages. First, birth and death rates are both high so little growth occurs. Second, death rates fall due to improved living conditions, while birth rates remain high. This is a period of rapid population growth. The third stage of the transition is reached when fertility falls and closes the gap between birth and death rates, resulting again in a slower pace of population growth. All the developed countries have entered this third stage of demographic transition. A few have gone on to a fourth stage in which death rates are higher than birth rates, and the population declines.

In contrast to the developed countries, the developing countries—in Asia, Africa, and Latin America—have both higher birth and death rates than Europe and North America did in the 1700s, and these higher rates have continued well into this century. In most of these countries, the "mortality revolution" did not begin in earnest until after World War II, and it followed a different pattern than that of European countries. Death rates fell rapidly in developing countries through the introduction of medical and public health technology; antibiotics and immunization reduced deaths from infectious diseases; and insecticides helped control malaria. These changes did not result from economic development within the countries, but were "imported" through international foreign aid. In the second stage of the demographic transition of these regions, birth rates actually increased as a result of the better health enjoyed by the population. With declining mortality and increasing fertility rates, the population growth of the developing world achieved an unparalleled 2.5 percent per year in the 1960s. Since 1970 birth rates have fallen, but the death rate is falling faster. The population growth rate is still high, about 1.9 percent per year. While the patterns of fertility decline have varied dramatically throughout the developing world, many countries are well into the transition process. Even in sub-Saharan Africa, where birth rates remained stubbornly high through much of the 19' 0s, fertility rates are beginning to decline.

Regional Origins of Immigrants to the United States, Selected Years

Legend:
- ■ Africa
- □ Latin America
- ▨ Canada
- ▨ Asia
- □ Europe

Immigrants

Value	Year
8,795,386	1901-1910
4,107,209	1921-1930
1,035,039	1941-1950
3,321,677	1961-1970
7,338,062	1981-1990
3,705,436	1991-1993

Y-axis scale: 9,000,000 / 8,000,000 / 7,000,000 / 6,000,000 / 5,000,000 / 4,000,000 / 3,000,000 / 2,000,000 / 1,000,000 / 0
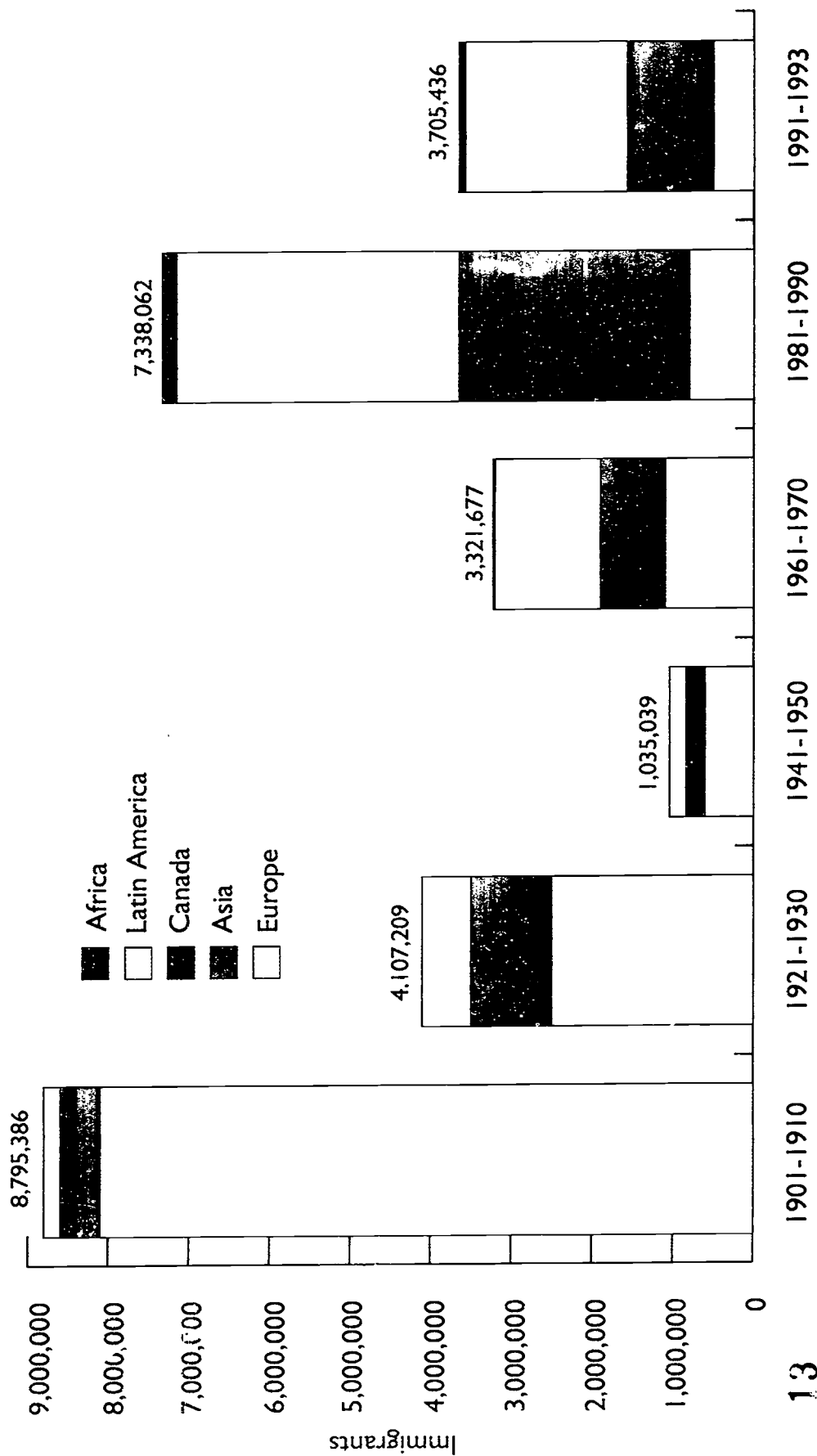
Note: Total number of immigrants includes data for other countries.
Source: *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, various years.

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World Population

Percentage of U.S. Population Growth from Migration, 1900-1993

Period	Percent change due to immigration
1900-09	43.8%
1910-19	23.7%
1920-29	34.0%
1930-39	1.6%
1940-49	9.0%
1950-59	10.6%
1960-69	15.6%
1970-79	17.9%
1980-89	29.6%
1990-93	34.0%
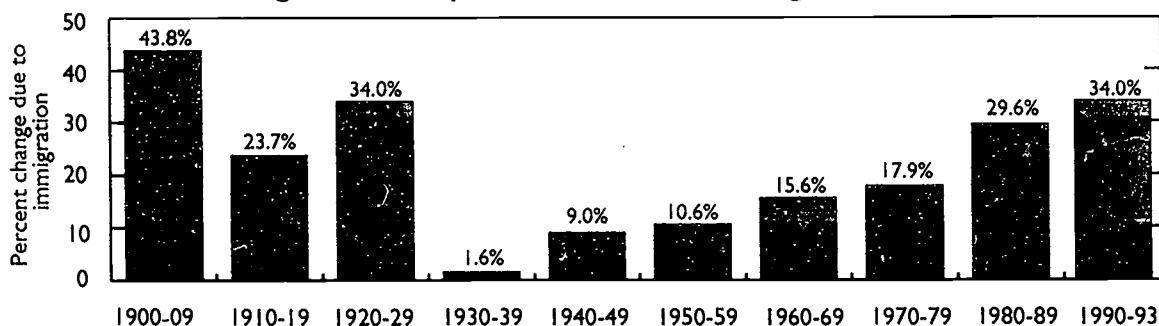
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Current Population Reports..*

Effect of Migration on Population Growth

Population growth of any geographic area occurs through the interaction of three demographic variables: fertility, mortality, and migration.

This relationship is summarized by a formula known as the "balancing equation." The difference between births and deaths in a population produces the natural increase (or decrease) of a population. Net migration is the difference between the number of persons entering a geographic area (immigrants) and those leaving (emigrants). Natural increase usually accounts for the greatest amount of growth in a population, especially within a short period of time. But over time, migration contributes more than just the number of people moving into an area because the children and grandchildren of the immigrants add several times the original number to the population base.

Most Americans are immigrants or descendants of immigrants who arrived here over the past 200 years. Only a small fraction of the population is related to the Native Americans who were here when the first European settlers arrived in the 1600s. Australia and Brazil are other countries whose current populations consist primarily of descendants of persons who immigrated during the past two centuries.

Impact on Population Size

The majority of migrants to the United States in the past 200 years were European. During the first decade of this century nearly 9 million immigrants entered this country, and more than 90 percent were from Europe. By mid-century, just half of the migrants were from Europe. total number of immigrants fell to around 1 million in the 1940s. In the 1980s the number of migrants increased to levels similar to those at the turn of the century. But 84 percent of these migrants were from Latin America and Asia, while just 10 percent were European. The volume of legal immigration and the prevalence of migrants from Asia and Latin America have continued through the first half of the 1990s.

The origins of immigrants change, as do their numbers and the impact that they have on U.S. population growth. According to one estimate, about 42 percent of the U.S. population in 1900 resulted from immigration during the preceding century. Immigration was an even greater factor in growth between 1,900 and 1950, when 20 million people entered the country. Natural increase added an average of 1 percent of the population increase per year during that period. At that rate the population would have doubled in about 70 years. But it took only 50 years to double. Migration stepped up the doubling by 20 years.

The volume of legal migration has been increasing since the 1930s. It has accounted for an increasing portion of population growth because the natural increase component of the balancing equation started to shrink as American women began having fewer children.

Why People Move

Most people move for economic reasons, but some migrate to escape political or religious persecution or simply to fulfill a personal dream.

Some experts divide the many reasons people leave their homes for a new one into "push" and "pull" factors. Push factors might be widespread unemployment, lack of farm land, famine, or war at home. The Great Depression (1929-1939) is a good example of a push factor, as hard times encouraged some residents to leave the United States. In addition, hundreds of thousands of Africans were pushed out of their homelands to neighboring countries because of famine and civil war in the 1980s.

Factors that pull a migrant may be a booming economy, favorable immigration laws, or free agricultural land in the area to which the migrant is moving. The labor shortage in Japan is pulling record numbers of legal and illegal immigrants to fill the low-status, low-paying, or dangerous jobs that Japanese natives reject. Between 1980 and 1990 the number of legal "foreigners" increased from 783,000 to 1,075,000. Estimates of illegal migrants in Japan range from 150,000 to 300,000.

Government Policies

Of the three components of population change, migration is the one most affected by legal restrictions and government policies. Because nations can control their borders, they may regulate the flow of legal immigrants. The oil-producing countries in the Middle East offered financial incentives to attract immigrants, just as the United States and Australia once offered free land. In 1990, Japan permitted employment rights and residence for ethnic Japanese from Latin America. In 1993, 880,000 immigrants were admitted legally to the United States; another 24,000 aliens were granted legal immigration status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. Many aliens also enter the country illegally each year. The exact number of persons migrating illegally to the United States is unknown, but estimates range from 100,000 to 500,000 per year.

Three Patterns of Population Change, 1995

Rapid Growth
Kenya
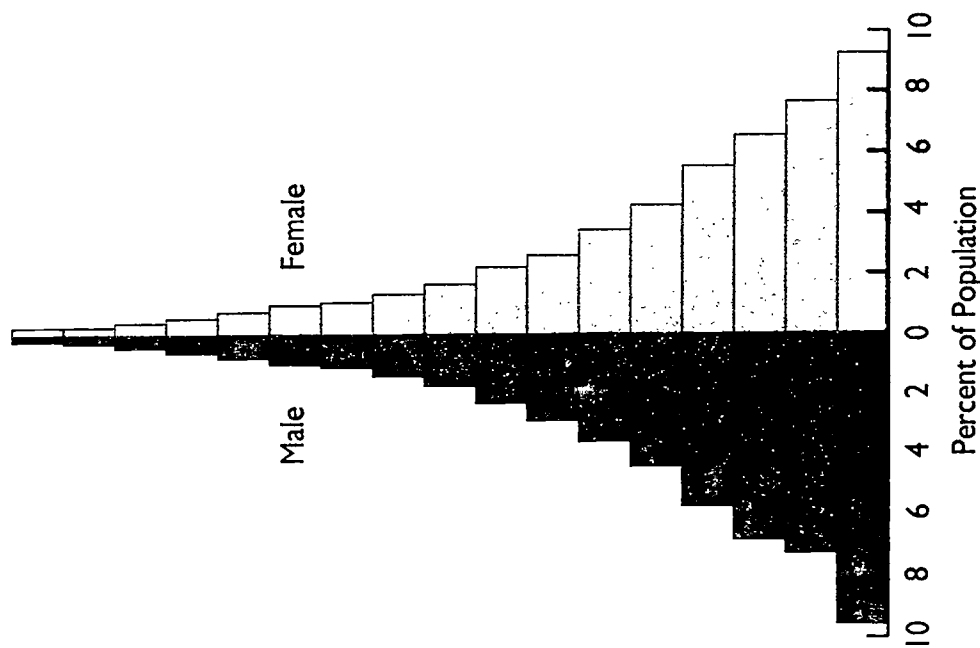
Slow Growth
United States
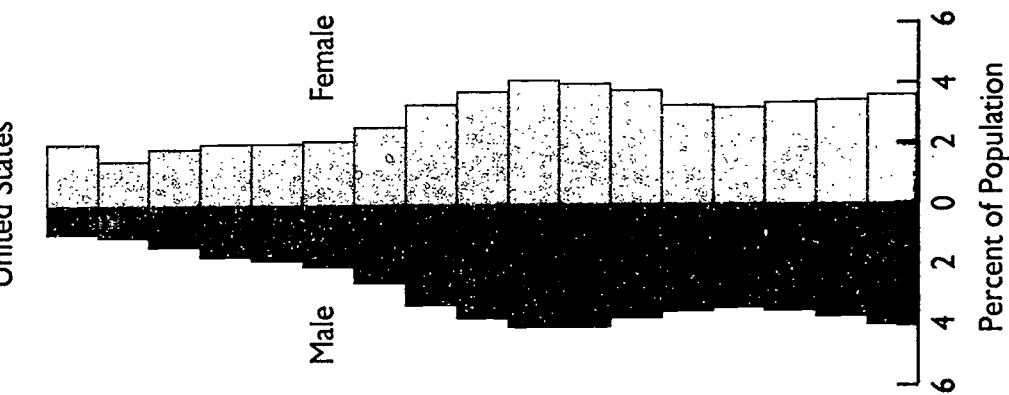
Negative Growth
Germany

Age	Year of Birth
80+	Before 1915
75-79	1915-1919
70-74	1920-1924
65-69	1925-1929
60-64	1930-1934
55-59	1935-1939
50-54	1940-1944
45-49	1945-1949
40-44	1950-1954
35-39	1955-1959
30-34	1960-1964
25-29	1965-1969
20-24	1970-1974
15-19	1975-1979
10-14	1980-1984
5-9	1985-1989
0-4	1990-1994
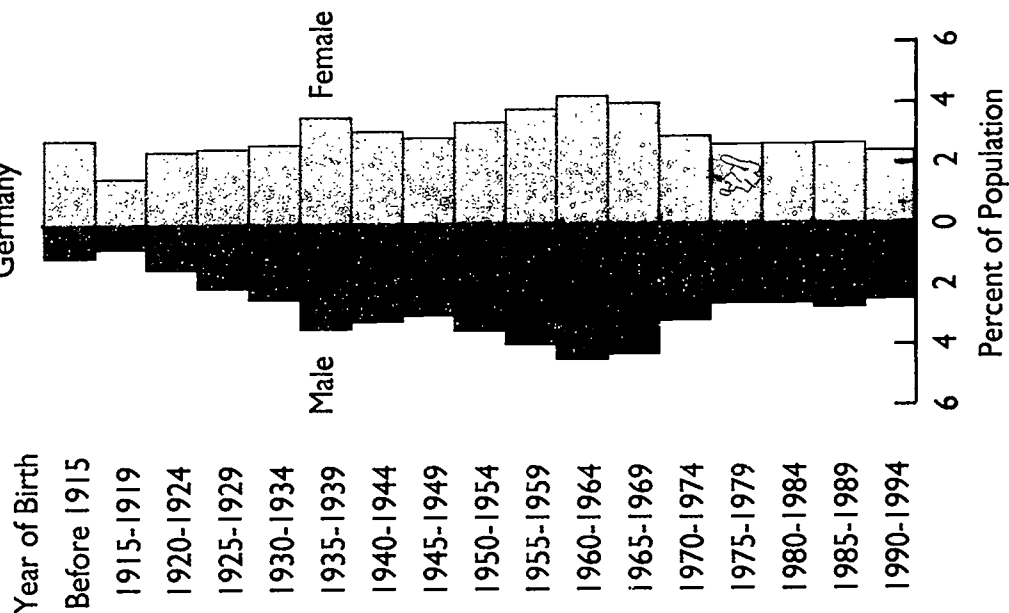
Source: United Nations, *The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population, The 1994 Revision*, New York, 1994.

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| Rapid Growth | Slow Growth | Zero Growth | Negative Growth |
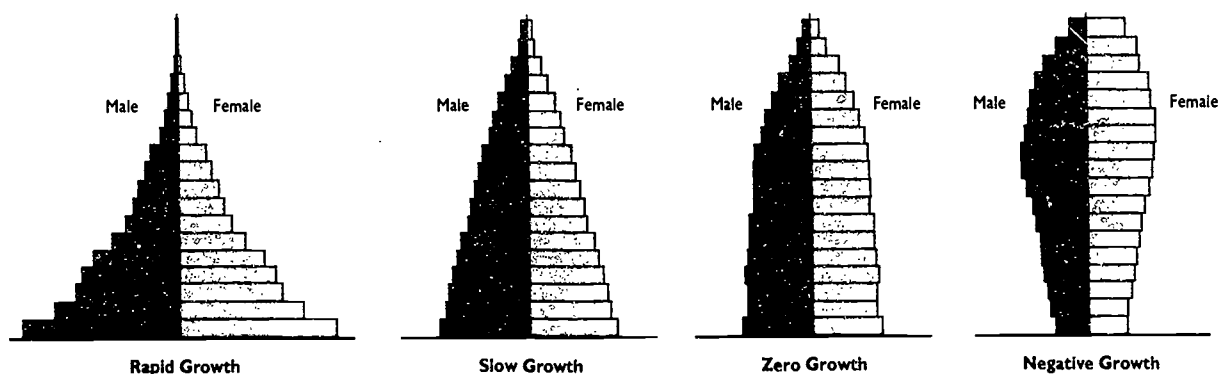
Three Patterns of Population Change

Aside from the total size, the most important demographic characteristic of a population is its age and sex structure, or the proportion of people at each age, by sex. The age-sex structure determines potential for future growth of specific age groups, as well as the total population. For these reasons, the age structure has significant government policy implications. A population of young people needs a sufficient number of schools and, later, enough jobs to accommodate them. Countries with a large proportion of older people must develop retirement systems and medical facilities to serve them. Therefore, as a population "ages," needs change—from child care and schools to jobs, housing, and medical care.

Population Pyramids

The age-sex structure of a country can be studied through population pyramids. The overall shape of the pyramid indicates the potential for future growth, as is shown in the four examples above. The horizontal bars show the percentage (or in some cases the actual numbers) of males and females in each age group.

Three representative pyramids are shown on the chart on the reverse side of this sheet. Kenya's pyramid, with its wide base and narrow top, is typical of a "young" population. This shape is the result of high birth rates that feed more and more people into the lowest bars and in turn shrink the relative proportion at the oldest ages. As the death rate declines, as it has in Kenya, more people survive to the reproductive ages. The births they further widen the base of the pyramid. This shape is common in many developing countries that have experienced improvements in life expectancy but continue to have high birth rates. It reflects both a history of rapid population growth and the potential for future rapid growth.

The age-sex pyramid for the United States is typical of a slowly growing population. The United States has had declining fertility and mortality rates for most of this century. With lower fertility, fewer people have entered the lowest bars of the pyramid, and as life expectancy has increased, a greater percentage of the "births" have survived until old age. As a result, the population has been aging, meaning that the proportion of older persons in the population has been growing. This trend was interrupted by the post-war baby boom, 1947-1964, when birth rates climbed again. (The bulge of the baby-boom generation can be seen in the pyramid for those age 30-49 in 1995.) After 1964, birth rates continued their downward trend until the late 1970s. Life expectancy rose above 70 years. As the last members of the baby boom approached their childbearing years during the 1980s, the number of births rose again, peaking in 1990. These children, the youngest generation, are represented by the slightly widening base of the pyramid. Even though the number of births per woman is lower than ever before, the population continues to grow because of the huge baby-boom generation.

A few countries have reached "zero population growth" (ZPG) or are experiencing "negative growth" because of low birth rates and an old age structure coupled with minimal net migration. While Germany's death rate exceeds its birth rate, its population continues to grow because of net migration. Pyramids in which the proportions of the population are fairly evenly distributed among all age groups are representative of a highly industrialized society. Germany's "old" population reflects an extended period of low birth and death rates. While fewer children have been born, most of those born survive through middle age to reach old age. The net effect is "zero growth" or no natural increase. Germany's pyramid also shows the effect of higher mortality among males. In an industrialized society, females generally outnumber males after age 40. This trend is particularly evident in Germany's oldest age group.

While birth and death rates usually determine the basic pyramid shape, migration also affects it. Typically, most migrants are in the working ages, and often more males than females migrate across national borders. In some Middle Eastern countries a large influx of men migrated to work in the oil fields, which caused a bulge in one side of the pyramid, while it took a "bite" out of the pyramid of some of the countries from which they came.

Short-term fluctuations in birth and death rates that produce unusual bites or bulges in population pyramids, such as the baby boom, often can be traced to such historical events as wars, epidemics, economic booms, or depressions. The decline in the birth rate during the Great Depression caused a small bite in the U.S. pyramid for the group born between 1930 and 1934. World Wars I and II caused a deficit of older men in Germany. The impact of these events emphasizes the interrelationships among population change and economic, social, political, and health factors.

Women's Education and Family Size in Selected Countries

Legend: ■ No education ☐ Primary ■ Secondary

Total fertility rate (vertical axis, 0 to 8)

Pakistan 1990-1991: No education 5.7, Primary 4.9, Secondary 3.6
Thailand 1987: No education 3.4, Primary 2.5, Secondary 1.7
Dom. Rep. 1991: No education 5.2, Primary 3.5, Secondary 2.8
Colombia 1990: No education 4.9, Primary 3.6, Secondary 2.3
Egypt 1992: No education 5.0, Primary 3.0, Secondary 2.9
Senegal 1992-1993: No education 6.5, Primary 5.7, Secondary 3.8
Kenya 1993: No education 6.0, Primary 5.0, Secondary 4.0

Total fertility rate is the average number of children born per woman given current birth rates.
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

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Women's Age at First Marriage (years) and Family Size in Selected Countries, Early 1990s

Country	Average age at first marriage	TFR
Burkina Faso 17.4		6.9
Nigeria 19.6		6.5
El Salvador 19.4		3.9
Indonesia 17.7		3.3
USA 23.3		2.1
Korea 24.1		1.6
Germany 23.6		1.3
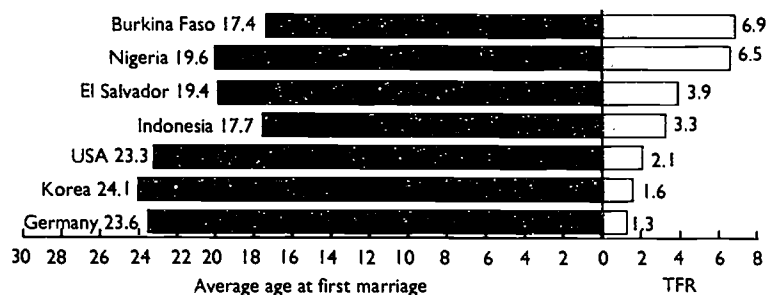
Note: The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average family size. or number of children born per woman given current birth rates.
Source: World Health Organization; Demographic and Health Surveys.

Demographic & Socioeconomic Indicators in India and the U.S.

Indicator	U.S.	India	Kerala
Total fertility rate	2.0	3.4	2.0
Infant mortality rate	8.0	74	24
Life expectancy			
Male	72	60	69
Female	79	60	71
Female literacy	99%	43%	83%
Contraceptive prev.	65	36	54

Source: PRB: *India Family Health Survey.*

The Status of Women

The population of the world surged from 2.4 to 5.7 billion over the past 50 years because birth rates remained high at the same time death rates began to fall. The number of children that a couple will have is determined by many factors, including health, religion, culture, and economic status. Many of these factors relate to the status of women—the social, economic, and cultural circumstances of individual women in different societies. Because these factors help determine the number, spacing, and timing of births, women's choices (or lack thereof) regarding childbirth directly affect population growth.

Factors Affecting Family Size

Biological and socioeconomic conditions, together, determine the number of children that a woman will have as these factors affect: 1) her exposure to intercourse; 2) her ability to conceive; and 3) her ability to carry the baby to term. Factors that affect these determinants include age at marriage, use of birth control, and other factors that determine conception rates, such as breastfeeding. Many socioeconomic factors are also important influences on these direct determinants of fertility. These "indirect" factors include education, urbanization, labor force participation, and infant mortality.

Generally, the age at which a woman first marries is directly related to the number of children she will bear because it affects the length of time she will be "at risk" of becoming pregnant. Of course, unmarried women may also have children, but the vast majority of childbearing takes place within marriage throughout most of the world, which makes the age at marriage ble indicator of a woman's lifetime fertility. The total fertility rate (TFR)—or average births per woman—for German women, who marry around age 24, is 1.3. Conversely, women in Burkina Faso, who marry earlier, average 7 children (see chart above). Within countries, rural women tend to marry earlier than urban women and tend to have larger families. Other direct factors, particularly access to contraception, are important contributors to the differences in the fertility rates among countries, but culture and socioeconomics weigh heavily on these factors.

Women's access to education, health care, family planning, and employment all affect family size. Education is key because educated women are more likely to know what social, community, and health services, including family planning, are available and to have the confidence to use them. In addition, women with more education have more opportunities outside the house and can see the benefits of education for their children. Women who achieve a relatively high level of education are also more likely to enter the labor force before they marry or begin childbearing, and ultimately to have smaller families than women who marry in their teens. This trend is evident in almost every country where data are available; as the chart on the reverse side of this page shows, women with a secondary school education have substantially smaller families than women with less education.

Evidence shows that efforts to lower birth rates may depend on improvement in women's status. Part of the Cairo Program of Action, developed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, calls for universal access to education, employment opportunities for women, and an end to discrimination against women. Experiences in some countries have shown that fertility patterns can change in as little as a decade and that voluntary polices and programs can be highly effective in encouraging the change.

An Example from India

Women in the southern Indian state of Kerala demonstrate the role of womens' status in lowering birth rates and improving child and maternal health. Kerala is primarily rural and agricultural, as is most of India. The residents have low incomes. Yet, in the early 1990s, women in Kerala were bearing about two children, on average. That is the same as the average in the United States, and less than the average for India (3.4). The infant mortality rate is also low, 24 per thousand. Between 1970 and 1992, Kerala's TFR dropped from 4.1 to 2.0 children per woman, the largest decline of any Indian state.

Why are the women in Kerala different? One obvious difference is their higher educational level. While most Indian women cannot read and write, 83 percent of women in Kerala are literate. The state government has assigned a high priority to ensuring that all residents have access to education.

But today's high literacy rates and good maternal health are only a symptom of the higher status women in Kerala have enjoyed for a long time. In traditional Keralese culture, women can inherit land and wield some political power—a sharp contrast with other parts of India. And, while in most of India girls are considered a drain on family finances because their parents must pay a dowry to marry them off, Keralese women bring their families a brideprice. In Kerala, girls are considered an asset.

Largest Urban Areas in the World in 1950, 1995, and 2015

Size of Urban Population
- ○ 5 million and over since 1950
- ● 5 million and over since 1995
- ◉ 5 million and over in 2015 (projected)

22

23
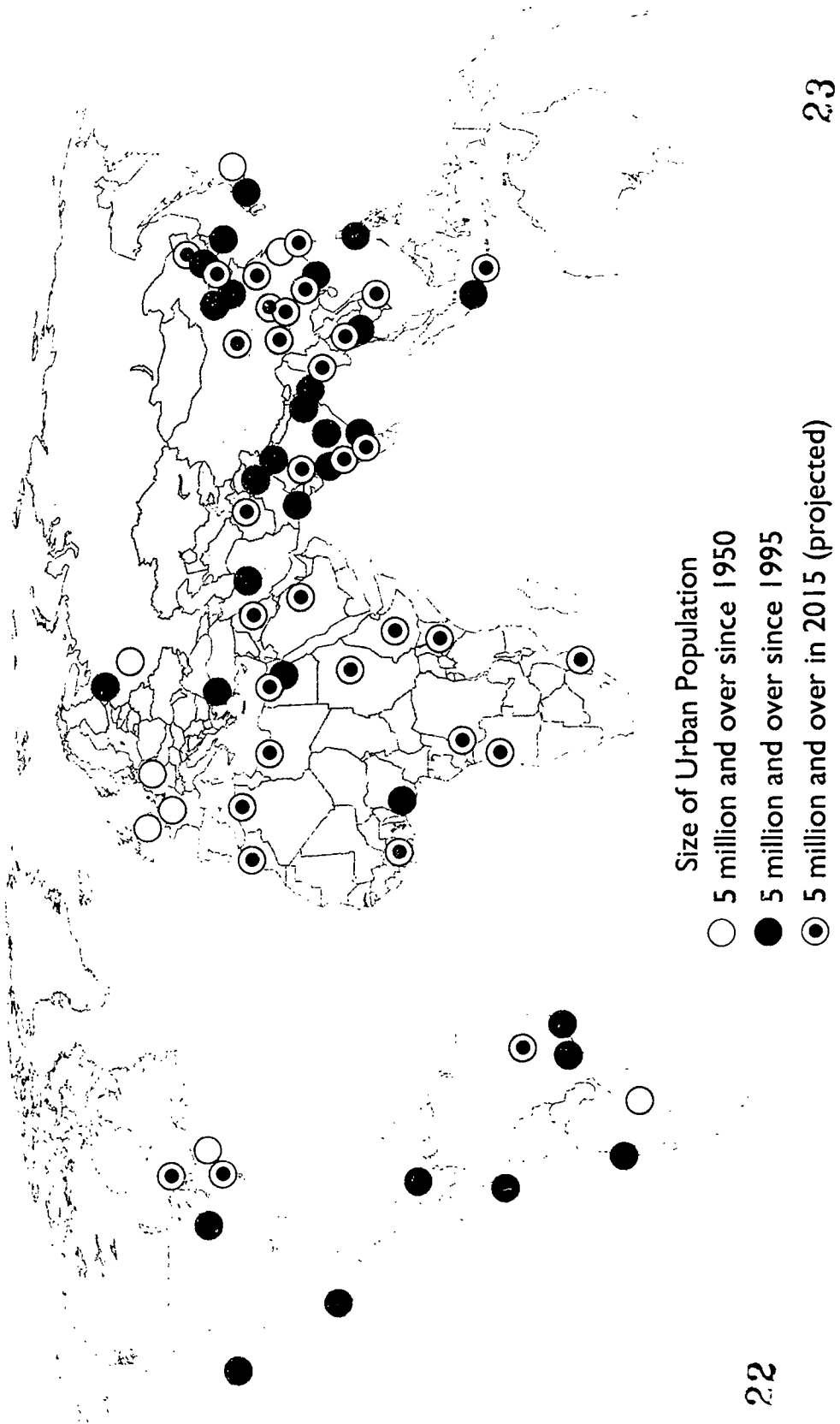
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

Source: United Nations.

Growth of Urban Agglomerations, 1950-2015

Source: United Nations.

Patterns of World Urbanization

Through most of history, the human population has lived a rural lifestyle, dependent on agriculture and hunting for survival. In 1800, only 3 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas. By 1900, almost 14 percent were urbanites, although only 12 cities had 1 million or more inhabitants. In 1959, 25 percent of the world's population resided in urban centers. The number of cities with over 1 million persons had grown to 80.

The world has experienced unprecedented urban growth in recent decades. In 1995, about 43 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas. Developed nations are about 74 percent urban, while just 35 percent of residents of developing countries live in urban areas. However, urbanization is occurring rapidly in many developing countries. It is expected that 60 percent of the world population will be urban by 2025, and that most urban growth will occur in developing countries.

What is an urban area? An urban area may be defined by the number of residents, the population density, the percent of persons not dependent upon agriculture, or the provision of such public utilities and services as electricity and education. Some countries define any place with a population of 2,500 or more as urban; others set a minimum of 20,000. There are no universal standards, and generally each country develops its own set of criteria for distinguishing "urban areas."

When comparing countries it is often helpful to look beyond the proportion of populations that are rural or urban and instead consider the size of cities. Coundiffer markedly in the distribution of their urban population. For example, many "urban" dwellers in Africa live in cities of fewer than 10,000 residents. In Argentina, 87 percent of the 1995 population was urban, and 41 percent of these people lived in just one city, Buenos Aires. In 1990, 36 percent of the world's urbanites lived in agglomerations of 1 million or more inhabitants, and 15 percent resided in agglomerations of 5 million or more. Only 8 percent of Americans live in cities of 1 million or more.

Migration or Natural Increase

A city grows through natural increase—the excess of births over deaths—and through the in-migration of people from other cities, rural areas, or countries. Developed and developing countries of the world differ not only in the percent living in cities, but also in the way in which urbanization is occurring.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, urbanization resulted from and contributed to industrialization. New job opportunities in the cities spurred the mass movement of surplus population away from the countryside. At the same time, migrants provided cheap, plentiful labor for the emerging factories. While the proportion increas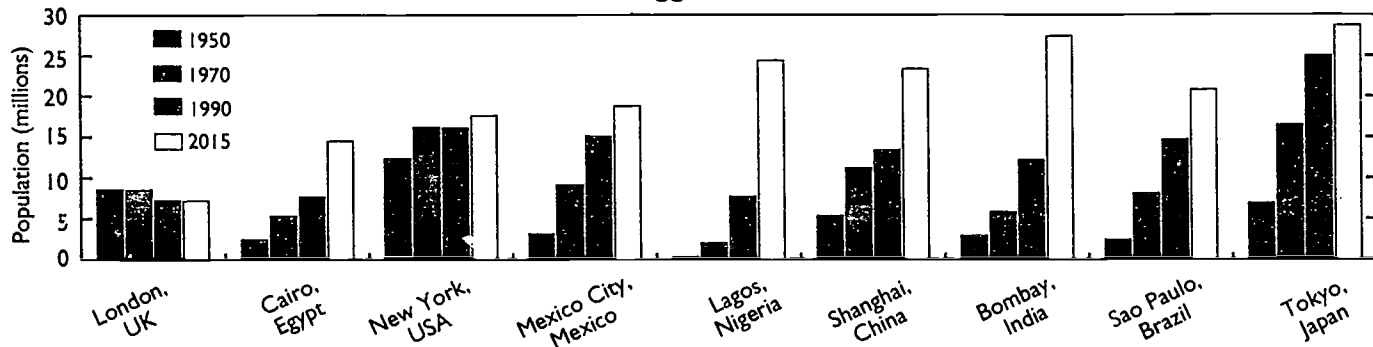ed through rural to urban migration, high death rates in the cities slowed urban growth. Cities were unhealthy places because of crowded living conditions, the prevalence of contagious diseases, and the lack of sanitation. Until the mid-1800s, the number of deaths exceeded births in many large European cities. Migration accounted for as much as 90 percent of city growth during this period.

Urbanization in most developing countries in the past 40 years contrasts sharply with the experience of the developed countries. Death rates have fallen faster in urban areas because of greater access to health services. Because birth rates are relatively high in most developing countries, the rates of natural increase are also quite high in cities. Migration also fuels urban growth as people leave the countryside in search of better jobs.

The chart above shows population growth in selected cities. New York and London are typical of large cities in developed countries that arose in the 1800s and early 1900s, reached their current size mid-century and have since experienced slow growth or decline. Cities in some developing countries, such as Mexico City, grew very rapidly between 1950 and 1980 and are growing more slowly now. Many Asian and African cities, such as Lagos and Bombay, are experiencing very rapid growth now and are projected to continue at this pace into the next century.

Mega Cities

As the population increases, more people will live in large cities. Many people will live in the growing number of cities with over 5 million habitants, know as "mega cities." As the map on the reverse of this sheet shows, just eight cities had populations of 5 million or more in 1950, two of them in developing countries. Mega cities numbered 38 in 1995. By 2015, 33 new mega-cities will be added, 31 in developing countries.

By the turn of the century, cities of 10 million and larger will be more common. In 1950, only one city had more than 10 million inhabitants (see table "Largest Urban Areas in the World"). By 2015, 27 cities are projected to hold over 10 million people; all but three will be in developing countries.

World Population Fundamentals of Growth

Major Causes of Death in the U.S. and Peru, Selected Years (as a percent of all deaths)

United States 1900

- 1.3% Liver disease
- 4% Early infancy diseases
- 4% Cancer
- 4% Stroke
- 5% Kidney disease
- 8% Infectious & Parasitic diseases
- 9% Heart diseases
- 9% Gastrointestinal diseases[2]
- 16% Respiratory diseases[1]

25

Peru 1988

- 1% Nutritional deficiency
- 2% Homicide & other violence
- 3% Cerebro-vascular disease
- 3% Tuberculosis
- 5% Accidents
- 6% Digestive diseases
- 7% Infectious & parasitic diseases
- 9% Circulatory diseases
- 12% Respiratory diseases[1]

Peru 1988

United States 1992

- 1% Homicide
- 1% Suicide
- 2% HIV/AIDS
- 2% Diabetes
- 4% Pneumonia/Influenza
- 4% Pulmonary diseases
- 7% Cerebro-vascular diseases
- 33% Heart disease

United States 1992

26

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

1 Primarily influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia.
2 Includes diarrhea and inflammation of the stomach and intestines.
Source: National Center for Health Statistics and World Health Organization.

Deaths to Children Under Age 5 by Main Cause, Developing Countries

Measles 7%
Other 13%
Acute respiratory infections 27%
Neo & perinatal causes 30%
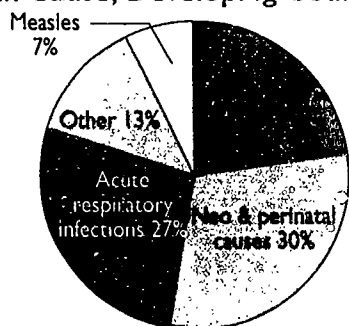
Source: USAID.

World Infant Mortality Rates in Selected Countries, 1994

Country	Rate
Japan	4
USA	8
Russia	19
Peru	60
Ethiopia	120
Afghanistan	163
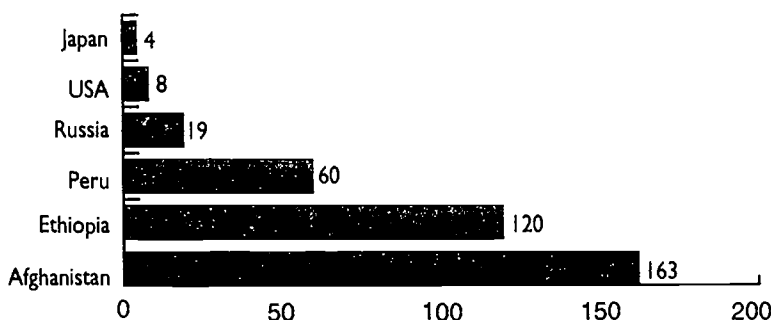
Source: Population Reference Bureau.

World Health

Declining mortality, not rising fertility, has been the cause of the accelerating world population growth. By attacking the causes of death that have kept population growth low for most of human existence, we have extended life expectancies and multiplied our numbers.

Life expectancy has evolved steadily through history. During the Roman Empire, average life expectancy at birth was a brief 22 years. By the Middle Ages it had risen to about 33 years in England, increasing to 43 years by the middle of the 19th century. In the early 20th century, life expectancies in developed countries ranged from 35 to 55. They have climbed to about 74 years today, and continue to improve. Meanwhile, life expectancy in developing countries has gradually climbed, rising to about 64 years in 1995.

Initial declines in mortality can be attributed to improvements in public health and living standards that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. Greater declines in the early 20th century were attributable to improvements in medical technology, which led to the control of such infectious diseases as tuberculosis, smallpox, and cholera. Further improvements in life expectancy are anticipated in most countries. In countries where death from infectious diseases is minimal, the improvements will come from the decline in mortality from degenerative diseases such as heart diseases and cancer. In some countries, the spread of AIDS and other infectious ailments is a potential threat to further gains in life expectancy. In Central Africa, where the spread of HIV infection is disproportionately high, life expectancy is projected to stagnate or even between 1995 and 2000.

Infant and Child Mortality

In less developed countries, the chances of dying are greatest at infancy and remain high during the first few years of childhood. A newborn child is fragile and has not developed immunities to common ailments. When a country has a high rate of infant death, it usually signals high mortality risk from infectious, parasitic, communicable, and other diseases that are associated with poor sanitary conditions and malnourishment. As a result, the infant mortality rate (IMR), or annual number of deaths per 1,000 live births, is considered one of the most sensitive measures of a nation's health.

More than 8 million babies die annually before their first birthday. As the chart above shows, two of the primary causes of infant and child deaths are acute respiratory diseases—such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, and influenza—and diarrhea. Other infectious diseases, such as measles, are also major causes of deaths to infants and children. Death from these conditions is almost unheard of for infants in developed countries. But in less developed countries where malnourishment weakens small bodies, medical facilities are scarce, and living areas may be unsanitary, infant deaths are commonplace. In 1995, world IMRs range from 4.3 per 1,000 births in Japan to 163 per 1,000 in Afghanistan.

As countries develop economically, infant mortality usually declines. The IMR in the United States was probably about 100 in 1900—around the level of the IMRs of some of the poorest countries in the world today. The IMR in the United States has now fallen to below 10. Many countries have even lower rates, with Japan, Sweden, and Finland heading the list.

Causes of Death

The chart on the reverse side of this sheet is useful for developing a better understanding of the changes in mortality in this century. It shows the major causes of death for the United States in 1900 and 1992, and for Peru in 1988. Each column accounts for all causes of death with the top causes specified. Some causes are combined because of their similarities. Data on cause of death should be interpreted cautiously because some causes are more easily identified than others and are reported more completely.

In the United States in 1900, respiratory, infectious and parasitic, and gastrointestinal diseases (including diarrhea) accounted for nearly 40 percent of all deaths. Since then, mortality rates from these diseases have declined sharply. For example, tuberculosis, which accounted for 11 percent of deaths in 1900, accounted for fewer than 1 percent in 1992. Heart diseases, stroke, and cancer, which account for more than half of all deaths today, caused only about 15 percent of deaths in 1900.

In Peru today, like the United States in 1900, the causes of death are more broadly dispersed. Fifty percent are attributable to the top seven causes. Respiratory diseases top the list, with circulatory diseases, cancer, and infectious and parasitic diseases also contributing a large share.

As Peru and other countries continue to develop, their causes of death may more closely resemble those of the United States today. As life expectancy improves and the role of infectious, parasitic, and respiratory diseases diminishes, more people will survive to older ages and chronic degenerative diseases such as stroke, cancer, and heart disease will become more common.

World Population *Fundamentals of Growth*
Study Questions

World Population Growth and Regional Distribution through History
Chart
1. According to the projection shown on "World Population Growth: 1750-2150," about what percentage of growth is projected to occur in less developed countries after 2100?
2. What is the medium fertility population projection for the world in 2000, 2050, 2100, and 2150?
3. If replacement level fertility (2.1 children per woman) were achieved today what would the world population be in 2150?
4. Which region is projected to gain the greatest share of world population between 2000 and 2100?
5. During what "age" of human history did the world's population begin to grow rapidly?

Reading
1. What is the world's population in 1995? How many people were added to the world population in 1995?
2. Which regions have the fastest rate of population growth?
3. In which region does the greatest share of the world's population reside?
4. How are population projections made?

Data Sheet
Examine the *1995 World Population Data Sheet* in the back of this chartbook.
1. Select five countries and find the corresponding population estimates, growth rates (rate of natural increase) and doubling times. Apply the rate of natural increase to the population to find the number of people being added to those countries in 1995. How do the doubling times (for the current rates of natural increase) relate to the projected populations for 2010 and 2025?
2. Find the countries with the highest and lowest growth rates. In which regions are these countries located?

Discussion
1. World population growth was very slow during the stone age. Why was growth so slow during this period?
2. Examine the projections shown in "World Population Projections: Six Scenarios, 1995-2150." Which projection do you think is most likely? Why?

Population Growth through Natural Increase
Chart
1. What were the levels of birth and death rates in developing countries and in developed countries in 1775?
2. Describe how the birth and death rates in the developing and developed countries changed from 1775 to 1995.

Reading
1. What are the components of population change?
2. How does the world population growth rate today compare with the growth rate at other times in history?
3. What were the causes of the "mortality revolution" in Europe and North America?
4. Compare and contrast the demographic transition in developed and developing countries.

Data Sheet
The rate of natural increase is the difference between birth and death rates. It measures the degree to which a population is growing. Since birth and death rates are measured as the number of births (or deaths) occurring per 1,000 population, the difference is divided by 10 to convert this rate into a percentage.

$$\text{Rate of Natural Increase} = \frac{\text{Birth Rate} - \text{Death Rate}}{10}$$

1. Using the birth and death rates from the *1995 World Population Data Sheet*, calculate the rate of natural increase for five countries or regions. (Due to rounding, answers may differ slightly from the rates of natural increase on the *Data Sheet*.)

2. Find five countries that appear to have reached the fourth stage of the demographic transition (in which death rates are higher than birth rates).

Discussion
1. What technological, economic, and social factors might cause levels of mortality and fertility to change?
2. What do you think the prospects are for the changes in birth and death rates in the United States?

Effect of Migration on Population Growth
Chart
1. How has the proportion of Asian immigrants changed during the 20th century?

Reading
1. How much does immigration contribute to population growth in the United States?
2. Why do people move?
3. Give examples of other "push" and "pull" factors.

Data
1. Obtain data from a library, your state data center, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, or the Population Reference Bureau on the recent components of change for your state. How much growth in your state is due to net migration?

Discussion
1. Where did your ancestors come from? When did they come to the United States? Why?

Three Patterns of Population Change
Chart
1. What percentage of Kenyan, U.S., and German populations are 0-4 years old?
2. Which of the three countries has the greatest proportion of people age 65 and older?

Reading
1. How can the age-sex structure of a population help determine the needs of that population?
2. What does it mean to have a "young" or "old" population?
3. How can migration affect the shape of a pyramid?
4. What is "zero population growth?" Which pyramid represents this concept?

Data Sheet
The dependency ratio is a measure used to indicate the ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (under 15 and age 65 and older) per 100 persons in the "economically productive" ages (15-64 years of age). The formula for the dependency ratio is:

$$\frac{\% \text{ Population under age 15} \quad + \quad \% \text{ Population age 65+}}{\text{Population age 15-64}} \times 100$$

The age dependency ratio for the United States is shown below at 54.

$$\frac{22 \quad + \quad 13}{65} \times 100 = 53.8$$

This means that there were 54 persons in the dependent ages for every 100 persons in the working ages.

1. Calculate the dependency ratios for Kenya, Germany, Brazil, and Japan. Compare the components of each of them.

Discussion
1. Discuss the implications of high or low dependency ratios for economic resources and development.

Status of Women

Chart

1.	Make a statement based on the information shown in "Women's Education and Family Size in Selected Countries."

Reading

1.	What are some of the ways that education can play a role in determining family size?
2.	What determines the number of children a women will have?
3.	What are some of the factors that "indirectly" affect fertility?

Data Sheet

1.	Contraceptive prevalence is a determinant of fertility. Using information from the *Data Sheet*, prepare a graph to show the relationship between contraceptive use and fertility.
2.	What other indicators on the *Data Sheet* might provide information on the status of women?

Discussion

1.	Consider how the status of women in the United States has affected family size.

Patterns of World Urbanization

1.	Where will most of the new 5 million-plus cities spring up in 2015—in developed or developing countries?

Reading

1.	What is the definition of an urban area?
2.	In 1995, do most of the world's people live in rural or urban areas?
3.	Describe the differences in the patterns of urbanization in the developed and developing countries.

Data Sheet

1.	Find the column on the *1995 World Population Data Sheet* showing the percent of population residing in urban areas. Also examine the list of the largest cities found in the back of this chartbook. For the ten largest cities, calculate the proportion of the country's population living in that city in 1995. For example, 15.1 million people reside in Mexico City; this is 16 percent of Mexico's population.

Discussion

1.	Why are megacities increasing so rapidly in developing countries? What are some implications of rapid growth in these cities?

World Health

Chart

1.	What was the leading cause of death in the United States in 1992? What proportion of deaths were attributable to this cause in the United States in 1900 and in Peru in 1988?
2.	What proportion of deaths in Peru in 1988 were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases?

Reading

1.	How have life expectancies changed in developed countries since the Roman empire?
2.	Why are infant mortality rates over 100 in some developing countries?
3.	What types of diseases are the most common causes of death in the developed regions?

Data Sheet

1.	Examine the columns on the *1995 World Population Data Sheet* showing infant mortality and life expectancy. Find these variables for 10 countries and examine their relationship. Examine the relationship between the IMR, the birth rate, and GNP per capita.

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Largest Urban Areas in the World in 1950, 1995, and 2015

1950

	City	Country	Population (in millions)
1.	New York	USA	12.3
2.	London	UK	8.7
3.	Tokyo	Japan	6.9
4.	Paris	France	5.4
5.	Moscow	Russia	5.4
6.	Shanghai	China	5.3
7.	Essen	Germany	5.3
8.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	5.0

1995

	City	Country	Population (in millions)
1.	Tokyo	Japan	26.8
2.	Sao Paulo	Brazil	16.4
3.	New York	USA	16.3
4.	Mexico City	Mexico	15.6
5.	Shanghai	China	15.1
6.	Bombay	India	15.1
7.	Los Angeles	USA	12.4
8.	Beijing	China	12.4
9.	Calcutta	India	11.7
10.	Seoul	S. Korea	11.6
11.	Jakarta	Indonesia	11.5
12.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	11.0
13.	Osaka	Japan	10.6
14.	Lagos	Nigeria	10.3
15.	Delhi	India	9.9
16.	Rio de Janiero	Brazil	9.9
17.	Karachi	Pakistan	9.9
18.	Cairo	Egypt	9.7
19.	Paris	France	9.5
20.	Manilla	Philippines	9.3
21.	Tianjin	China	9.2
22.	Moscow	Russia	9.2
23.	Dacca	Bangladesh	7.8
24.	Istanbul	Turkey	7.8
25.	Lima	Peru	7.5
26.	London	UK	7.3
27.	Chicago	USA	6.8
28.	Teheran	Iran	6.8
29.	Bangkok	Thailand	6.6
30.	Essen	Germany	6.5
31.	Madras	India	5.9
32.	Bogota	Colombia	5.6
33.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5.6
34.	Hyderabad	India	5.3
35.	Shenyang	China	5.3
36.	St. Petersburg	Russia	5.1
37.	Lahore	Pakistan	5.1
38.	Santiago	Chile	5.1

2015

	City	Country	Population (in millions)
1.	Tokyo	Japan	28.7
2.	Bombay	India	27.4
3.	Lagos	Nigeria	24.4
4.	Shanghai	China	23.4
5.	Jakarta	Indonesia	21.2
6.	Sao Paulo	Brazil	20.8
7.	Karachi	Pakistan	20.6
8.	Beijing	China	19.4
9.	Dacca	Bangladesh	19.0
10.	Mexico City	Mexico	18.8
11.	New York	USA	17.6
12.	Calcutta	India	17.6
13.	Delhi	India	17.6
14.	Tianjin	China	17.0
15.	Manila	Philippines	14.7
16.	Cairo	Egypt	14.5
17.	Los Angeles	USA	14.3
18.	Seoul	S. Korea	13.1
19.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	12.4
20.	Istanbul	Turkey	12.3
21.	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11.6
22.	Lahore	Pakistan	10.8
23.	Hyderabad	India	10.7
24.	Osaka	Japan	10.6
25.	Bangkok	Thailand	10.6
26.	Lima	Peru	10.5
27.	Teheran	Iran	10.2
28.	Kinshasa	Zaire	9.9
29.	Paris	France	9.6
30.	Madras	India	9.5
31.	Moscow	Russia	9.3
32.	Shenyang	China	8.6
33.	Bangalore	India	8.3
34.	Bogota	Colombia	7.7
35.	Chicago	USA	7.5
36.	Yangon	Myanmar	7.4
37.	London	UK	7.3
38.	Baghdad	Iraq	7.3
39.	Wuhan	China	7.2
40.	Abidjan	Côte d'Ivoire	6.6
41.	Guangzhou	China	6.6
42.	Essen	Germany	6.5
43.	Ho Chi Minh	Viet Nam	6.4
44.	Algiers	Algeria	6.3
45.	Santiago	Chile	6.3
46.	Ahmedabad	India	6.1
47.	Tripoli	Libya	6.0
48.	Addis Ababa	Ethiopia	5.9
49.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5.8
50.	Chongquing	China	5.8
51.	Khartoum	Sudan	5.8
52.	Maputo	Mozambique	5.8
53.	Toronto	Canada	5.7
54.	Taipei	China	5.7
55.	Chengdu	China	5.6
56.	Luanda	Angola	5.5
57.	Alexandria	Egypt	5.5
58.	Belo Horizonte	Brazil	5.5
59.	Xi'an	China	5.5
60.	Harbin	China	5.4
61.	Pune	India	5.4
62.	Dalian	China	5.4
63.	Kabul	Afghanistan	5.4
64.	Nairobi	Kenya	5.4
65.	Bandung	Indonesia	5.3
66.	Jinan	China	5.3
67.	Chittagong	Bangladesh	5.2
68.	Riyadh	Saudi Arabia	5.1
69.	Casablanca	Morocco	5.1
70.	Saint Petersburg	Russia	5.1
71.	Washington D.C.	USA	5.0

Population *Fundamentals of economics*

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1995 World Population Data Sheet

Region or Country	Population mid-1995 (millions)	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Natural Increase (annual, %)	"Doubling Time" in Years at Current Rate	Projected Population (Millions — 2010)	Projected Population (Millions — 2025)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	% Age <15 / 65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) T/M/F	% Urban	Data Code	% Married Women Using Contraception Total/Modern	Govt. View of Birth Rate	Per Capita GNP, 1993 (US$)
WORLD	5,702	24	9	1.5	45	7,024	8,312	62	3.1	32/ 6	66/64/68	43		58/49		$ 4,500
MORE DEVELOPED	1,169	12	10	0.2	432	1,232	1,271	10	1.6	20/13	74/70/78	74		—/52		17,270
LESS DEVELOPED	4,533	28	9	1.9	36	5,791	7,041	67	3.5	35/ 5	64/62/65	35		55/49		1,030
LESS DEVEL. Excl. China	3,314	31	9	2.2	32	4,466	5,516	72	4.0	39/ 4	62/60/63	38		41/33		1,250
AFRICA	720	41	13	2.8	24	1,069	1,510	90	5.8	45/ 3	55/53/56	31		22/17		660
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	586	44	14	3.0	23	892	1,290	95	6.2	46/ 3	52/51/54	27		15/11		560
NORTHERN AFRICA	162	32	8	2.4	29	219	279	63	4.4	41/ 3	64/63/65	45		39/35		1,040
Algeria	28.4	30	6	2.4	29	38.0	47.2	55	4.4	39/ 4	67/66/68	50	B	47/43	H	1,650
Egypt	61.9	30	8	2.3	31	80.7	97.9	62	3.9	40/ 4	64/62/65	44	B	47/45	H	660
Libya	5.2	42	8	3.4	21	8.9	14.4	68	6.4	48/ 3	63/62/65	85	B	—/—	S	—
Morocco	29.2	28	6	2.2	32	38.4	47.4	57	4.0	40/ 4	69/67/71	47	B	42/36	H	1,030
Sudan	28.1	41	12	3.0	23	41.5	58.4	77	5.9	46/ 2	55/54/56	27	B	9/ 6	H	—
Tunisia	8.9	25	6	1.9	36	11.2	13.3	43	3.4	37/ 5	68/67/69	60	B	50/40	H	1,780
Western Sahara	0.2	47	18	2.8	24	0.3	0.4	—	—	—/—	—/—/—	—	D	—/—	—	—
WESTERN AFRICA	199	45	14	3.1	22	311	467	86	6.4	46/ 3	53/52/55	23		8/ 4		370
Benin	5.4	49	18	3.1	22	8.3	12.3	86	7.1	47/ 3	48/46/49	30	B	9/ 1	S	420
Burkina Faso	10.4	47	19	2.8	24	14.5	20.9	94	6.9	48/ 3	45/44/46	15	B	8/ 4	H	300
Cape Verde	0.4	36	9	2.8	25	0.6	0.7	50	4.3	45/ 6	65/64/66	44	B	—/—	H	870
Côte d'Ivoire	14.3	50	15	3.5	20	23.1	36.8	92	7.4	47/ 2	51/50/52	39	B	3/ 1	S	630
Gambia	1.1	48	21	2.7	26	1.5	2.1	90	5.9	45/ 2	45/43/47	26	B	12/ 7	H	360
Ghana	17.5	42	12	3.0	23	26.6	38.0	81	5.5	45/ 3	56/54/58	36	B	19/ 9	H	430
Guinea	6.5	44	19	2.4	29	9.3	12.9	143	5.8	44/ 3	44/42/47	29	C	—/—	H	510
Guinea-Bissau	1.1	43	21	2.1	32	1.5	2.0	140	5.8	43/ 3	44/42/45	22	C	—/—	H	220
Liberia	3.0	47	14	3.3	21	4.8	7.2	126	6.8	46/ 4	55/54/57	44	B	6/ 5	H	—
Mali	9.4	51	20	3.2	22	15.0	23.7	104	7.3	46/ 4	47/45/48	22	B	5/ 1	H	300
Mauritania	2.3	40	14	2.5	27	3.3	4.4	101	5.4	45/ 4	52/50/53	39	B	4/ 1	S	510
Niger	9.2	53	19	3.4	21	14.8	22.4	123	7.4	49/ 3	47/45/48	15	B	4/ 2	H	270
Nigeria	101.2	43	12	3.1	22	162.0	246.0	72	6.3	45/ 3	56/55/58	16	B	6/ 4	H	310
Senegal	8.3	43	16	2.7	26	12.2	16.9	68	6.0	45/ 3	49/48/50	39	B	7/ 5	H	730
Sierra Leone	4.5	46	19	2.7	26	6.4	8.7	143	6.2	44/ 3	46/44/47	35	C	—/—	H	140
Togo	4.4	47	11	3.6	19	7.4	11.7	86	6.9	49/ 2	58/56/60	30	B	34/ 3	S	330
EASTERN AFRICA	226	46	15	3.0	23	345	491	106	6.4	47/ 3	50/48/52	21		17/12		210
Burundi	6.4	46	16	3.0	23	9.5	13.5	102	6.6	46/ 4	50/48/52	6	B	9/ 1	H	180
Comoros	0.5	46	11	3.6	20	0.9	1.4	79	6.8	48/ 3	58/56/60	29	C	—/—	H	520
Djibouti	0.6	38	16	2.2	32	0.8	1.1	115	5.8	41/ 2	48/47/50	77	C	—/—	S	780
Eritrea	3.5	42	16	2.6	27	5.2	7.0	—	—	—/—	—/—/—	—	D	—/—	H	—
Ethiopia	56.0	46	16	3.1	23	90.0	129.7	120	7.0	49/ 3	50/48/52	15	B	4/ 3	H	100
Kenya	28.3	45	12	3.3	21	43.6	63.6	69	5.7	48/ 3	56/54/57	27	B	33/27	H	270
Madagascar	14.8	44	12	3.2	22	23.3	34.4	93	6.1	46/ 3	57/55/58	22	B	17/ 5	H	240
Malawi	9.7	47	20	2.7	25	14.7	21.3	134	6.7	48/ 3	45/44/45	17	B	13/ 7	H	220
Mauritius	1.1	21	7	1.5	47	1.3	1.5	18.5	2.4	30/ 6	69/65/73	44	A	75/49	S	2,980
Mozambique	17.4	45	19	2.7	26	26.9	38.3	148	6.5	46/ 2	46/45/48	33	C	—/—	H	80
Reunion	0.7	23	6	1.8	40	0.8	0.9	8	2.3	31/ 6	73/69/77	73	B	67/62	—	—
Rwanda	7.8	40	17	2.3	30	10.4	12.8	117	6.2	48/ 3	46/45/48	5	B	21/13	H	200
Seychelles	0.1	23	7	1.5	46	0.1	0.1	11.9	2.7	32/ 7	70/68/73	50	A	—/—	H	6,370
Somalia	9.3	50	19	3.2	22	14.5	21.3	122	7.0	48/ 3	47/45/49	24	C	—/—	S	—
Tanzania	28.5	45	15	3.0	23	42.8	58.6	92	6.3	47/ 3	49/47/50	21	B	20/13	H	100
Uganda	21.3	52	19	3.3	21	32.3	48.1	115	7.3	47/ 3	45/44/46	11	B	5/ 3	H	190
Zambia	9.1	47	17	3.1	23	13.0	17.1	107	6.5	50/ 2	48/47/49	42	B	15/ 9	H	370
Zimbabwe	11.3	39	12	2.7	26	15.3	19.6	53	4.4	44/ 3	54/52/55	27	B	48/42	H	540
MIDDLE AFRICA	63	46	16	2.9	24	127	191	107	6.3	46/ 3	48/47/51	33		—/—		—
Angola	11.5	47	20	2.7	26	17.6	24.7	137	6.4	45/ 3	46/44/48	37	D	—/—	H	—
Cameroon	13.5	40	11	2.9	24	21.2	32.6	65	5.9	44/ 3	58/56/60	41	B	16/ 4	H	770
Central African Republic	3.2	42	22	2.0	34	3.9	5.2	136	5.3	43/ 4	41/40/43	39	C	—/—	H	390
Chad	6.4	44	18	2.6	27	9.3	12.9	122	5.9	41/ 3	48/46/49	22	C	—/—	S	200

Region or Country	Population mid-1995 (millions)	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Natural Increase (annual, %)	"Doubling Time" in Years at Current Rate	Projected Population (Millions — 2010)	Projected Population (Millions — 2025)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	% Age <15 / 65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) T/M/F	% Urban	Data Code	% Married Women Using Contraception Total/Modern	Govt. View of Birth Rate	Per Capita GNP, 1993 (US$)
Congo	2.5	40	17	2.3	31	3.2	4.2	109	5.2	44/ 3	46/44/48	58	C	—/—	H	920
Equatorial Guinea	0.4	40	14	2.6	27	0.6	0.9	99	5.3	43/ 4	53/51/56	37	C	—/—	S	360
Gabon	1.3	37	16	2.2	32	1.9	2.7	94	4.0	39/ 6	54/52/55	73	C	—/—	L	4,050
Sao Tome and Principe	0.1	35	9	2.6	27	0.2	0.2	61.8	4.4	47/ 4	64/62/66	46	A	—/—	H	330
Zaire	44.1	48	16	3.2	22	69.1	107.6	108	6.6	48/ 3	48/46/50	29	B	8/ 3	S	—
SOUTHERN AFRICA	**50**	**31**	**8**	**2.3**	**30**	**67**	**83**	**49**	**4.2**	**38/ 4**	**66/62/67**	**50**		**50/48**		**2,720**
Botswana	1.5	31	7	2.3	30	2.2	3.0	39	4.2	43/ 3	64/60/66	27	B	33/32	H	2,590
Lesotho	2.1	31	12	1.9	36	3.0	4.2	79	5.2	41/ 4	61/58/63	22	B	23/19	H	660
Namibia	1.5	37	10	2.7	26	2.2	3.0	57	5.4	42/ 4	59/58/60	32	B	29/26	H	1,660
South Africa	43.5	31	8	2.3	30	57.5	70.1	46	4.1	37/ 5	66/63/68	63	B	53/52	H	2,900
Swaziland	1.0	43	11	3.2	22	1.6	2.5	90	6.1	46/ 2	57/53/61	30	B	20/17	H	1,050
NORTH AMERICA	**293**	**15**	**9**	**0.7**	**105**	**334**	**375**	**8**	**2.0**	**22/13**	**76/72/79**	**75**		**71/66**		**24,340**
Canada	29.6	14	7	0.7	102	33.6	36.6	7.0	1.7	21/12	78/74/81	77	A	73/69	S	20,670
United States	263.2	15	9	0.7	105	300.4	338.3	8.0	2.0	22/13	76/72/79	75	A	71/65	S	24,750
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**481**	**26**	**7**	**1.9**	**36**	**601**	**706**	**44**	**3.1**	**34/ 5**	**69/66/72**	**70**		**61/51**		**3,040**
CENTRAL AMERICA	**129**	**29**	**5**	**2.3**	**30**	**163**	**196**	**37**	**3.5**	**37/ 4**	**71/68/74**	**65**		**60/51**		**3,090**
Belize	0.2	38	5	3.3	21	0.3	0.4	34	4.5	44/ 4	68/67/71	48	B	47/42	H	2,440
Costa Rica	3.3	26	4	2.2	32	4.4	5.5	13.7	3.1	35/ 5	76/74/79	49	A	75/65	H	2,160
El Salvador	5.9	32	6	2.6	27	7.6	9.4	41	3.8	40/ 4	68/65/70	46	B	53/48	H	1,320
Guatemala	10.6	39	8	3.1	22	15.8	21.7	48	5.4	45/ 3	65/62/67	38	C	23/19	H	1,110
Honduras	5.5	34	6	2.8	25	7.6	9.7	50	5.2	47/ 4	68/66/71	46	B	47/34	H	580
Mexico	93.7	27	5	2.2	34	117.7	136.6	34	3.1	36/ 4	72/70/76	71	B	65/56	H	3,750
Nicaragua	4.4	33	6	2.7	26	6.7	9.1	49	4.6	46/ 3	65/62/68	62	C	49/45	H	360
Panama	2.6	29	8	2.1	33	3.3	3.8	28	3.0	34/ 5	72/69/75	54	B	58/54	S	2,580
CARIBBEAN	**36**	**23**	**8**	**1.5**	**46**	**43**	**50**	**39**	**2.9**	**31/ 7**	**70/67/72**	**60**		**—/—**		**—**
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	18	6	1.2	58	0.1	0.1	18	1.7	25/ 6	73/71/75	31	A	53/51	S	6,390
Bahamas	0.3	20	5	1.5	47	0.3	0.4	23.8	2.0	29/ 5	73/69/78	84	A	62/60	S	11,500
Barbados	0.3	16	9	0.7	98	0.3	0.3	9.1	1.8	24/12	76/73/78	38	A	55/53	S	6,240
Cuba	11.2	14	7	0.7	102	12.3	12.9	9.4	1.8	22/ 9	75/72/78	74	A	—/—	S	—
Dominica	0.1	20	7	1.3	55	0.1	0.1	18.4	2.5	29/ 8	77/74/80	—	A	50/48	H	2,680
Dominican Republic	7.8	27	6	2.1	32	9.7	11.2	42	3.3	35/ 4	70/68/72	61	B	56/52	H	1,080
Grenada	0.1	29	6	2.4	29	0.1	0.2	12	3.8	43/ 5	71/68/73	—	B	54/49	H	2,410
Guadeloupe	0.4	18	6	1.2	56	0.5	0.5	10.3	2.0	26/ 8	75/71/78	48	A	—/—	—	—
Haiti	7.2	35	12	2.3	30	9.8	13.1	74	4.8	40/ 4	57/55/58	31	B	18/14	H	—
Jamaica	2.4	25	6	2.0	35	2.8	3.3	13.2	2.4	33/ 8	74/71/76	53	A	67/63	H	1,390
Martinique	0.4	17	6	1.1	62	0.4	0.5	8	2.0	23/10	76/73/79	81	B	—/—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	0.2	19	6	1.3	55	0.2	0.2	6.3	2.0	26/ 7	76/74/79	92	A	—/—	—	—
Puerto Rico	3.7	18	8	1.0	67	4.1	4.6	12.7	2.2	27/10	74/70/79	73	A	70/62	—	7,020
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.04	23	9	1.4	50	0.1	0.1	19	2.5	32/ 9	69/66/71	42	A	41/37	H	4,470
Saint Lucia	0.1	27	6	2.0	34	0.2	0.2	18.5	3.1	37/ 7	72/68/75	48	A	47/46	H	3,040
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.1	25	7	1.8	38	0.1	0.2	16	3.1	37/ 6	73/71/74	25	A	58/55	H	2,130
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	17	7	1.1	64	1.6	1.8	10.5	2.7	31/ 6	71/68/73	65	A	53/44	H	3,730
SOUTH AMERICA	**319**	**25**	**7**	**1.8**	**38**	**395**	**460**	**47**	**3.0**	**33/ 5**	**68/65/71**	**73**		**64/51**		**3,020**
Argentina	34.6	21	8	1.3	55	40.8	46.1	23.6	2.8	30/ 9	71/68/75	87	A	—/—	S	7,290
Bolivia	7.4	36	10	2.6	27	10.2	13.1	71	4.8	41/ 4	60/59/62	58	B	45/18	S	770
Brazil	157.8	25	8	1.7	41	194.4	224.6	58	2.9	32/ 5	66/64/69	77	B	66/56	S	3,020
Chile	14.3	22	6	1.7	41	17.3	20.1	14.6	2.5	31/ 6	72/69/76	85	A	—/—	S	3,070
Colombia	37.7	24	6	1.8	39	46.1	53.0	37	2.7	33/ 5	69/66/72	50	B	66/55	S	1,400
Ecuador	11.5	28	6	2.2	31	14.9	17.8	50	3.5	38/ 4	69/66/71	58	B	57/46	H	1,170
Guyana	0.8	25	7	1.8	39	1.0	1.1	48	2.6	32/ 4	65/62/68	33	B	—/—	S	350
Paraguay	5.0	33	6	2.8	25	7.0	9.0	38	4.3	40/ 4	70/68/72	51	B	48/35	S	1,500
Peru	24.0	29	7	2.1	33	30.3	35.9	60	3.5	36/ 4	66/64/68	70	B	59/33	H	1,490
Suriname	0.4	25	6	2.0	36	0.5	0.6	28	2.7	35/ 5	70/68/73	49	B	—/—	S	1,210
Uruguay	3.2	17	10	0.7	102	3.5	3.7	18.6	2.3	26/12	73/69/76	90	A	—/—	L	3,910
Venezuela	21.8	30	5	2.6	27	28.7	34.8	20.2	3.6	38/ 4	72/69/75	84	A	—/—	S	2,840
ASIA	**3,451**	**24**	**8**	**1.7**	**42**	**4,242**	**4,930**	**62**	**2.9**	**35/ 5**	**65/64/67**	**33**		**62/55**		**1,900**
ASIA (Excl. China)	**2,232**	**29**	**9**	**1.9**	**36**	**2,857**	**3,418**	**68**	**3.5**	**38/ 5**	**62/62/64**	**35**		**45/35**		**2,950**

1995 World Population Data Sheet

Region or Country	Population mid-1995 (millions)	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Natural Increase (annual, %)	"Doubling Time" in Years at Current Rate	Projected Population — 2010 (Millions)	Projected Population — 2025 (Millions)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	% Age <15 / 65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) T/M/F	% Urban	Data Code	% Married Women Using Contraception Total/Modern	Govt. View of Birth Rate	Per Capita GNP, 1993 (US$)
WESTERN ASIA	168	31	7	2.4	29	242	329	51	4.3	39/ 4	67/65/69	58	B	—/—	S	—
Armenia	3.7	16	7	0.8	83	4.2	4.3	17	2.0	31/ 7	71/68/74	68	B	—/12	S	660
Azerbaijan	7.3	23	7	1.6	43	9.0	10.3	26	2.5	33/ 5	71/66/75	54	B	—/ 7	S	730
Bahrain	0.6	29	4	2.5	28	0.8	1.1	25	3.7	32/ 2	74/71/76	88	C	54/30	L	7,870
Cyprus	0.7	17	8	0.9	76	0.8	0.9	9	2.3	25/11	77/75/79	68	C	—/—	—	10,380
Gaza	0.9	52	6	4.6	15	1.8	2.8	34	8.1	50/ 4	69/68/69	94	B	—/—	S	—
Georgia	5.4	12	10	0.2	462	5.7	6.0	18	1.5	25/10	73/69/76	56	C	—/ 8	L	560
Iraq	20.6	43	7	3.7	19	34.5	52.6	62	6.6	47/ 3	66/65/67	70	A	18/10	L	—
Israel	5.5	21	6	1.5	47	6.9	8.0	7.0	2.8	30/ 9	77/75/79	90	B	—/—	H	13,760
Jordan	4.1	38	4	3.3	21	6.2	8.3	32	5.6	43/ 3	72/70/74	68	C	35/27	S	1,190
Kuwait	1.5	25	2	2.2	31	2.5	3.6	12	4.0	34/ 2	75/73/77	—	D	35/32	S	23,350
Lebanon	3.7	25	5	2.0	34	5.0	6.1	28	2.9	33/ 5	75/73/78	86	C	65/39	S	—
Oman	2.2	53	4	4.9	14	3.7	6.0	24	6.9	36/ 3	71/70/72	12	B	9/ 8	S	5,600
Qatar	0.5	19	2	1.8	39	0.6	0.7	13	3.8	30/ 1	73/70/75	91	C	26/24	S	15,140
Saudi Arabia	18.5	36	4	3.2	22	30.0	48.2	24	5.5	43/ 2	70/69/72	79	C	—/—	S	7,780
Syria	14.7	41	6	3.5	20	23.6	33.5	39	5.9	49/ 4	66/65/67	51	B	—/—	H	—
Turkey	61.4	23	7	1.6	44	79.2	95.6	53	2.7	33/ 4	67/64/70	51	C	63/35	S	2,120
United Arab Emirates	1.9	23	4	1.9	36	2.5	3.0	23	4.1	32/ 1	72/70/74	82	C	—/—	—	22,470
West Bank	1.5	41	7	3.4	20	2.7	3.8	38	5.7	46/ 4	68/68/68	—	B	—/—	H	—
Yemen	13.2	50	14	3.6	19	21.9	34.5	109	7.7	52/ 3	52/52/53	25		10/ 6		—
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,355	31	10	2.1	33	1,772	2,138	79	3.8	38/ 4	60/60/61	27	D	39/30	H	420
Afghanistan	18.4	50	22	2.8	24	31.1	41.4	163	6.9	41/ 3	43/43/44	18	B	—/—	H	—
Bangladesh	119.2	36	12	2.4	29	160.8	194.1	108	4.3	42/ 3	55/56/55	17	D	45/36	S	220
Bhutan	0.8	39	15	2.3	30	1.1	1.5	138	6.2	39/ 4	51/51/50	13	B	—/—	H	170
India	930.6	29	9	1.9	36	1,182.7	1,384.6	74	3.4	36/ 4	60/60/60	26	B	41/37	H	290
Iran	61.3	36	7	2.9	24	83.7	106.1	56	5.0	44/ 3	67/66/68	57	B	65/45	S	2,230
Kazakhstan	16.9	19	9	0.9	74	18.4	20.5	28	2.3	31/ 6	69/64/73	57	B	—/22	S	1,540
Kyrgyzstan	4.4	26	8	1.8	38	5.6	7.0	33	3.3	38/ 5	68/64/72	36	B	—/25	S	830
Maldives	0.3	43	7	3.6	19	0.4	0.6	52	6.2	47/ 3	65/64/67	26	B	—/—	H	820
Nepal	22.6	38	14	2.4	29	32.2	43.3	102	5.8	42/ 3	54/56/53	10	C	23/22	H	160
Pakistan	129.7	39	10	2.9	24	187.7	251.8	91	5.6	41/ 3	61/61/61	32	A	12/ 9	H	430
Sri Lanka	18.2	21	6	1.5	46	21.0	24.0	19.4	2.3	35/ 4	73/70/75	22	B	66/44	H	600
Tajikistan	5.8	33	9	2.4	29	9.2	13.1	47	4.3	43/ 4	70/68/73	31	B	—/15	S	470
Turkmenistan	4.5	33	8	2.5	28	5.9	7.9	44	4.0	41/ 4	66/63/70	45	B	—/12	S	1,380
Uzbekistan	22.7	31	7	2.5	28	31.9	42.3	37	3.8	41/ 4	69/66/72	41		—/19		960
SOUTHEAST ASIA	485	26	8	1.9	37	601	704	53	3.2	37/ 4	64/62/66	31	A	51/44	S	1,070
Brunei	0.3	27	3	2.4	29	0.4	0.4	7.0	3.1	36/ 3	74/73/76	67	D	—/—	H	—
Cambodia	10.6	44	16	2.8	25	15.7	22.8	108	5.8	46/ 3	50/48/51	13	B	—/—	H	—
Indonesia	198.4	24	8	1.6	43	240.6	276.5	64	2.8	37/ 4	63/61/65	31	B	50/47	S	730
Laos	4.8	42	14	2.8	25	7.2	9.8	98	6.0	45/ 3	52/51/54	19	B	—/—	H	290
Malaysia	19.9	29	5	2.4	29	27.5	34.5	12	3.3	36/ 4	71/69/74	51	C	56/37	H	3,160
Myanmar (Burma)	44.8	28	9	1.9	36	57.3	69.3	48	3.6	36/ 4	60/58/63	25	B	—/—	H	—
Philippines	68.4	30	9	2.1	33	87.2	102.7	49	4.1	40/ 3	65/63/66	49	A	40/25	L	830
Singapore	3.0	17	5	1.2	56	3.6	4.0	4.7	1.8	23/ 7	74/72/77	100	B	65/—	H	19,310
Thailand	60.2	20	6	1.4	48	68.7	75.4	35	2.2	31/ 4	70/68/72	19	B	66/64	H	2,040
Viet Nam	75.0	30	7	2.3	30	92.5	108.1	42	3.7	39/ 5	65/63/67	21		49/37		170
EAST ASIA	1,442	17	6	1.0	66	1,628	1,768	40	1.8	26/ 7	70/66/72	35	B	87/84	S	3,570
China	1,218.8	18	6	1.1	62	1,385.5	1,522.8	44	1.9	27/ 6	69/67/70	28	A	90/89	—	490
Hong Kong	6.0	12	5	0.7	99	6.4	6.3	4.8	1.2	20/ 9	78/75/81	—	A	81/75	L	17,860
Japan	125.2	10	7	0.3	277	130.4	125.8	4.3	1.5	16/14	79/76/83	77	D	64/47	S	31,450
Korea, North	23.5	23	6	1.8	40	28.5	32.1	26	2.4	30/ 4	70/67/73	61	B	—/—	S	—
Korea, South	44.9	15	6	1.0	72	49.7	50.8	11	1.6	24/ 5	72/68/76	74	B	79/69	—	7,670
Macao	0.4	16	4	1.2	57	0.5	0.6	9	1.6	24/ 7	—/—/—	97	C	—/—	S	—
Mongolia	2.3	22	8	1.4	51	3.0	3.6	61	3.8	40/ 4	64/62/65	55	A	—/—	— —	400
Taiwan	21.2	16	5	1.0	67	24.0	25.5	5.6	1.8	25/ 7	74/72/77	75		75/68		—
EUROPE	729	11	12	-0.1	—	743	743	11	1.5	20/13	73/68/77	72		—/45		11,870
NORTHERN EUROPE	94	13	11	0.2	443	97	99	7	1.8	20/15	76/73/79	85		73/66		18,020
Denmark	5.2	13	12	0.1	770	5.3	5.3	5.7	1.8	17/15	75/73/78	85	A	78/71	S	26,5103

(–) indicates data unavailable or inapplicable
*Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
*Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime
*A=complete data...D=little or no data
*Estonia, Lativa, and Lithuania are shown under Northern Europe
*Former republics of Yugoslavia

Region or Country	Population mid-1995 (millions)	Birth Rate per 1000 pop.	Death Rate per 1000 pop.	Natural Increase (annual, %)	"Doubling Time" in Years at Current Rate	Projected Population (Millions — 2010)	Projected Population (Millions — 2025)	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	% Age <15 / 65+	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) T/M/F	% Urban	Data Code	% Married Women Using Contraception Total/Modern	Govt. View of Birth Rate	Per Capita GNP, 1993 (US$)
Estonia	1.5	9	14	-0.5	—	1.4	1.4	16	1.3	21/13	70/64/75	71	B	—/26	L	3,040
Finland	5.1	13	10	0.3	227	5.2	5.2	4.4	1.8	19/14	76/72/79	64	A	—/—	S	18,970
Iceland	0.3	17	7	1.1	64	0.3	0.3	4.8	2.2	25/11	79/77/81	91	A	—/—	S	23,620
Ireland	3.6	14	9	0.5	139	3.5	3.5	6.0	2.0	26/11	75/73/78	57	A	—/—	S	12,580
Latvia	2.5	10	15	-0.5	—	2.4	2.4	16	1.5	21/13	68/62/74	69	B	—/19	L	2,030
Lithuania	3.7	13	12	0.0	6,931	3.8	3.9	16	1.7	22/12	71/65/76	68	B	—/12	S	1,310
Norway	4.3	14	11	0.3	224	4.7	5.0	5.8	1.9	19/16	77/74/80	73	A	76/65	S	26,340
Sweden	8.9	13	12	0.1	990	9.2	9.6	4.8	1.9	19/18	78/76/81	83	A	78/71	S	24,830
United Kingdom	58.6	13	11	0.2	385	61.0	62.1	6.6	1.8	19/16	76/74/79	92	A	72/71	S	17,970
WESTERN EUROPE	**181**	**11**	**10**	**0.1**	**741**	**187**	**184**	**6**	**1.5**	**18/15**	**77/73/80**	**81**		**77/59**		**23,310**
Austria	8.1	12	10	0.1	533	8.3	8.3	6.2	1.4	18/15	77/73/80	54	A	71/56	S	23,120
Belgium	10.2	12	11	0.1	578	10.4	10.5	7.6	1.6	18/16	77/73/80	97	A	79/75	S	21,210
France	58.1	12	9	0.3	217	61.7	63.6	6.1	1.7	20/15	78/74/82	74	A	81/66	L	22,360
Germany	81.7	10	11	-0.1	—	81.2	76.1	5.8	1.3	16/15	76/73/79	85	A	75/72	L	23,560
Liechtenstein	0.03	12	6	0.6	108	0.03	0.04	10.7	1.4	19/10	—/—/—	—	A	—/—	S	—
Luxembourg	0.4	13	10	0.4	193	0.4	0.4	6.0	1.7	18/14	76/73/79	86	A	—/—	L	35,850
Netherlands	15.5	13	9	0.4	182	16.9	17.6	5.9	1.6	18/13	77/74/80	89	A	76/72	S	20,710
Switzerland	7.0	12	9	0.3	224	7.6	7.5	5.6	1.5	16/15	78/75/81	68	A	71/65	L	36,410
EASTERN EUROPE	**310**	**10**	**14**	**-0.3**	**—**	**315**	**320**	**17**	**1.5**	**22/12**	**68/62/73**	**68**		**—/22**		**2,180**
Belarus	10.3	11	13	-0.2	—	10.9	11.3	13	1.5	22/12	69/64/74	68	B	—/13	S	2,840
Bulgaria	8.5	10	13	-0.3	—	7.9	7.5	15.5	1.4	19/14	71/68/74	67	A	—/—	L	1,160
Czech Republic	10.4	12	11	0.0	2,310	10.5	10.7	8.5	1.7	21/10	73/69/77	75	A	69/45	S	2,730
Hungary	10.2	12	14	-0.3	—	9.9	9.3	11.6	1.7	19/14	69/65/74	63	A	73/62	L	3,330
Moldova	4.3	15	12	0.4	193	4.8	5.1	22	2.1	28/ 9	68/64/72	47	B	—/15	S	1,180
Poland	38.6	12	10	0.2	301	40.2	41.7	13.7	1.8	24/11	72/67/76	62	A	—/—	A	2,270
Romania	22.7	11	12	-0.1	—	22.2	21.6	23.3	1.4	22/11	70/66/73	55	A	57/15	L	1,120
Russia	147.5	9	16	-0.6	—	149.5	153.1	19	1.4	22/11	65/59/72	73	B	—/22	L	2,350
Slovakia	5.4	14	10	0.4	178	5.7	6.0	15.6	1.9	25/11	71/67/75	57	A	74/42	S	1,900
Ukraine	52.0	11	14	-0.4	—	53.0	54.0	15	1.6	21/13	69/64/74	68	B	—/15	L	1,910
SOUTHERN EUROPE	**144**	**11**	**9**	**0.1**	**516**	**144**	**139**	**11**	**1.4**	**18/14**	**76/73/79**	**60**		**—/—**		**14,720**
Albania	3.5	23	5	1.8	39	4.1	4.7	32.9	2.9	33/ 5	72/69/75	37	A	—/—	S	340
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.5	14	7	0.7	95	4.4	4.5	15.3	1.6	23/ 7	72/70/75	34	—	—/—	S	—
Croatia	4.5	10	11	-0.1	—	4.4	4.2	11.6	1.4	19/13	70/66/75	54	A	—/—	L	—
Greece	10.5	10	9	0.0	1,733	10.2	10.0	8.3	1.4	19/14	77/75/80	63	A	—/—	L	7,390
Italy	57.7	9	10	-0.0	—	56.5	52.8	7.4	1.2	16/16	77/74/80	68	A	—/—	S	19,620
Macedonia	2.1	16	8	0.8	85	2.3	2.5	24.4	2.2	26/ 7	72/70/74	58	A	—/—	H	780
Malta	0.4	14	7	0.7	102	0.4	0.4	9.3	2.0	23/11	75/73/78	85	A	—/—	S	—
Portugal	9.9	12	11	0.1	866	9.9	9.8	8.6	1.5	18/14	75/71/78	34	A	—/—	L	7,890
San Marino	0.03	10	6	0.4	169	0.03	0.03	9.3	1.1	15/14	76/73/79	90	A	—/—	S	—
Slovenia	2.0	10	10	0.1	1,386	2.0	1.9	6.6	1.3	19/12	73/69/77	50	A	—/—	L	6,310
Spain	39.1	10	9	0.1	578	39.0	37.1	7.6	1.2	17/15	77/73/81	64	A	59/38	S	13,650
Yugoslavia*	10.8	13	10	0.3	204	11.1	11.5	18.4	2.0	23/10	72/69/75	47	A	—/—	S	—
OCEANIA	**28**	**19**	**8**	**1.2**	**60**	**34**	**39**	**24**	**2.5**	**26/10**	**73/71/76**	**71**		**65/—**		**13,540**
Australia	18.0	15	7	0.8	91	20.8	23.1	6.1	1.9	22/12	78/75/81	85	A	76/72	S	17,510
Federated States of Micronesia	0.1	38	8	3.0	23	0.1	0.1	52	5.6	46/ 4	68/66/70	26	C	—/—	H	—
Fiji	0.8	25	5	2.0	35	0.9	1.1	19	3.0	38/ 3	63/61/65	39	B	—/—	H	2,140
French Polynesia	0.2	26	5	2.1	34	0.3	0.4	12	3.1	36/ 3	70/68/72	57	B	—/—	—	—
Guam	0.2	30	4	2.6	27	0.2	0.2	9.8	3.3	30/ 4	74/72/76	38	A	—/—	—	—
Marshall Islands	0.1	49	9	4.0	17	0.1	0.2	63	7.2	51/ 3	63/62/65	65	B	—/—	H	—
New Caledonia	0.2	26	6	2.0	34	0.2	0.3	21	3.3	33/ 5	74/71/77	70	B	—/—	—	—
New Zealand	3.5	16	8	0.9	81	4.1	4.5	6.9	2.0	23/12	76/73/79	85	A	—/—	S	12,900
Palau	0.02	22	8	1.4	50	0.03	0.03	25	3.1	30/ 6	67/—/—	60	C	—/—	—	—
Papua-New Guinea	4.1	33	10	2.3	30	5.7	7.3	63	4.7	40/ 4	57/56/58	15	B	18/—	H	1,120
Solomon Islands	0.4	44	7	3.7	19	0.6	0.8	43	5.8	47/ 3	61/—/—	13	B	—/—	H	750
Vanuatu	0.2	38	9	2.9	24	0.2	0.3	45	5.3	46/ 3	63/—/—	18	B	—/—	S	1,230
Western Samoa	0.2	34	8	2.6	27	0.2	0.3	21	4.2	41/ 4	65/—/—	21	B	—/—	H	980

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Data Sheet Definitions

Mid-1995 Population: Estimates are based on a recent census, official national data, or UN, U.S. Census Bureau, or World Bank projections. The effects of refugee movements, large numbers of foreign workers, and population shifts due to contemporary political events are taken into account when possible. Such events can introduce a high degree of uncertainty into the estimates.

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" because they do not take into account a population's age structure. Thus, crude death rates in more developed countries, with a relatively large proportion of older population, are often higher than those in less developed countries.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus the death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for migration. Expressed as a percentage.

Population "Doubling Time": The number of years it will take for the population to double, assuming a *constant* rate of natural increase. Based on the *unrounded* RNI, this column provides an indication of potential growth associated with a given RNI. It is not intended to forecast the actual doubling of any population. Projections for 2010 and 2025 should be consulted for a more plausible expectation of future growth.

Population in 2010 and 2025: Projected populations based on reasonable assumptions about the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are based on official country projections, or on series issued by the UN, the U.S. Census Bureau, World Bank, 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 are completely registered national statistics, while those without are estimates from the sources cited above. Rates shown in italics are based on less than 50 annual infant deaths and, as a result, are subject to considerable yearly variability. Rates for the republics of the former USSR omit several categories of infant deaths and may understate mortality by 20-50 percent.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15-49).

Population Under Age 15/Age 65 or Over: The percentage of the total population in those age groups, 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.

Urban Population: 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 are classified "urban."

Data Code: Provides a general indication of data availability. An "A" indicates a country with both complete vital statistics (birth and death data) and a published national-level census within 10 years or a continuous population register. Countries rated "B" have one of those two sources plus either a census within 15 years or a usable national survey or sample registration system within 10 years, or both. "C" indicates that at least a census, a survey, 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. There can be considerable variation in the quality of data even within the same category.

Contraceptive Use: The percentage of currently married or "in-union" women of reproductive age who use any form of contraception. "Modern" methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization. Data are the most recent available national-level surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Survey programs and UN Population Division, *World Contraceptive Use 1994*. Data refer to some point from 1986 to 1994, except those shown in italics, which are for some point from 1980 to 1985.

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 United Nations Population Division, *Global Population Policy Data Base, 1993*, (forthcoming).

Per Capita GNP: Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from *The World Bank Atlas, 1995*. Figures in italics refer to 1992. Data on Ethiopia include Eritrea.

Data Sheet Notes

Acknowledgments

Notes

The *World Population 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. This year one country, Palau, was added because it attained a population size of 150,000.

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 available in UN, World Bank, and U.S. Census Bureau publications.

Sources

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: official statistical yearbooks and bulletins from the countries, United Nations (UN) *Demographic Yearbook, 1993 (forthcoming)* and *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Data Available as of 1 April 1995* (forthcoming) of the UN Statistical Division; *World Population Prospects: The 1994 Revision* of the UN Population Division; the UN Statistical Library; Demographic and Health Surveys; the data files and library resources of the International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census; data from the publications of the Council of Europe and the European Communities; and long term population projections of the World Bank. Other sources include recent demographic surveys, special studies, and direct fax and telephone communication with demographers and statistical bureaus in the United States and abroad. Specific data sources may be obtained by contacting the authors of the *Data Sheet*.

For countries with complete registration of births and deaths, rates are those most recently reported. For developed countries, nearly all vital rates refer to 1993 or 1994, and for less developed countries, for some point in the early 1990s. Completeness of vital statistics registration is indicated by the data code column on the *Data Sheet*.

World Population *Fundamentals of Growth*

Countries, Areas, Densities

Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop. per sq. mile	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop. per sq. mile	Country	Area (sq. miles)	Pop. per sq. mile
Afghanistan	251,770	73	Greece	50,520	207	Palau	190	90
Albania	10,580	326	Grenada	130	716	Panama	29,340	90
Algeria	919,590	31	Guadeloupe	650	667	Papua-New Guinea	174,850	23
Angola	481,350	24	Guam	210	720	Paraguay	153,400	32
Antigua and Barbuda	170	383	Guatemala	41,860	254	Peru	494,210	49
Argentina	1,056,640	33	Guinea	94,930	69	Philippines	115,120	594
Armenia	11,500	326	Guinea-Bissau	10,860	99	Poland	117,550	328
Australia	2,941,290	6	Guyana	76,000	11	Portugal	35,500	279
Austria	31,940	253	Haiti	10,640	675	Puerto Rico	3,420	1074
Azerbaijan	33,400	218	Honduras	43,200	126	Qatar	4,250	124
Bahamas	3,860	71	Hong Kong	380	15671	Reunion	970	677
Bahrain	260	2297	Hungary	35,650	287	Romania	88,930	255
Bangladesh	50,260	2371	Iceland	38,710	7	Russia	6,592,800	22
Barbados	170	1578	India	1,147,950	811	Rwanda	9,530	818
Belarus	80,200	129	Indonesia	705,190	281	St. Kitts-Nevis	140	295
Belgium	11,750	864	Iran	631,660	97	Saint Lucia	240	611
Belize	8,800	24	Iraq	168,870	122	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	150	770
Benin	42,710	127	Ireland	26,600	135	San Marino	20	1079
Bhutan	18,150	45	Israel	7,850	705	São Tome and Principe	370	378
Bolivia	418,680	18	Italy	113,540	508	Saudi Arabia	830,000	22
Bosnia-Herz.	19,740	175	Jamaica	4,180	585	Senegal	74,340	112
Botswana	218,810	7	Japan	145,370	861	Seychelles	100	697
Brazil	3,265,060	48	Jordan	34,340	119	Sierra Leone	27,650	163
Brunei	2,030	145	Kazakhstan	1,049,200	16	Singapore	240	12687
Bulgaria	42,680	198	Kenya	219,960	128	Slovakia	18,790	286
Burkina Faso	105,710	99	Korea, North	46,490	505	Slovenia	7,820	254
Burundi	9,900	646	Korea, South	38,120	1177	Solomon Islands	10,810	37
Cambodia	68,150	155	Kuwait	6,880	219	Somalia	242,220	38
Cameroon	179,690	75	Kyrgyzstan	76,600	58	South Africa	471,440	92
Canada	3,560,220	8	Laos	89,110	54	Spain	192,830	203
Cape Verde	1,560	252	Latvia	24,900	101	Sri Lanka	24,950	728
Central African Republic	240,530	13	Lebanon	3,950	936	Sudan	917,370	31
Chad	486,180	13	Lesotho	11,720	175	Suriname	60,230	7
Chile	289,110	49	Liberia	37,190	82	Swaziland	6,640	146
China	3,600,930	338	Libya	679,360	8	Sweden	158,930	56
Colombia	401,040	94	Liechtenstein	60	502	Switzerland	15,360	459
Comoros	860	638	Lithuania	25,210	147	Syria	71,070	206
Congo	131,850	19	Luxembourg	990	413	Taiwan	13,900	1528
Costa Rica	19,710	170	Macao	10	54286	Tajikistan	55,300	106
Côte d'Ivoire	122,780	116	Macedonia	9,930	214	Tanzania	342,100	83
Croatia	21,830	206	Madagascar	224,530	66	Thailand	197,250	305
Cuba	42,400	263	Malawi	36,320	268	Togo	21,000	210
Cyprus	3,570	208	Malaysia	126,850	157	Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	659
Czech Republic	30,590	339	Maldives	120	2253	Tunisia	59,980	148
Denmark	16,360	318	Mali	471,120	20	Turkey	297,150	207
Djibouti	8,950	64	Malta	120	3011	Turkmenistan	188,500	24
Dominica	290	245	Marshall Islands	70	801	Uganda	77,050	276
Dominican Rep.	18,680	419	Martinique	410	927	Ukraine	233,100	223
Ecuador	106,890	107	Mauritania	395,840	6	United Arab Emirates	32,280	59
Egypt	384,340	161	Mauritius	710	1564	United Kingdom	93,280	628
El Salvador	8,000	734	Mexico	736,950	127	United States	3,539,230	74
Equatorial Guinea	10,830	39	Moldova	14,170	307	Uruguay	67,490	47
Eritrea	48,260	73	Mongolia	604,830	4	Uzbekistan	172,700	131
Estonia	17,410	85	Morocco	172,320	169	Vanuatu	4,710	37
Ethiopia	376,830	149	Mozambique	302,740	58	Venezuela	340,560	64
Federated States of Micronesia	270	454	Myanmar	253,880	176	Viet Nam	125,670	597
Fiji	7,050	110	Namibia	317,870	5	Western Sahara	103,000	2
Finland	117,610	43	Nepal	52,820	427	Western Samoa	1,090	164
France	212,390	274	Netherlands	13,100	1180	Yemen	203,850	65
French Polynesia	1,410	156	Netherlands Antilles	380	521	Yugoslavia	26,940	403
Gabon	99,490	13	New Caledonia	7,060	26	Zaire	875,520	50
Gambia	3,860	282	New Zealand	103,470	34	Zambia	287,020	32
Georgia	26,900	202	Nicaragua	45,850	97	Zimbabwe	149,290	75
Germany	134,930	606	Niger	489,070	19			
Ghana	88,810	197	Nigeria	351,650	288			
			Norway	118,470	37			
			Oman	82,030	26			
			Pakistan	297,640	436			

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Glossary of Population Terms

Age-sex Structure. The composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each age category. Age-sex structure of a population is a cumulative result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration. Information on age-sex composition is an essential prerequisite for the description and analysis of many other types of demographic data. See also "population pyramid."

Baby Boom. The period following World War II from 1946-1964, marked by a dramatic increase in fertility rates and in the absolute number of births in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Birth Rate (or Crude Birth Rate). The annual number of births per 1,000 population.

Death Rate (or Crude Death Rate). The annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Demographic Transition. Historical shift of birth and death rates from high to low levels in a population. The decline in mortality usually precedes the decline in fertility, thus resulting in rapid population growth during the transition period.

Developed (also Industrialized or More Developed) Countries. Those countries that have higher levels of per capita income, industrialization, and modernization. The "more developed" region, according to the United Nations, includes all of Europe (including Russia) Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Developing (or Less Developed) Countries. Those countries which have lower levels of per capita income, industrialization, and modernization.

Doubling Time. The number of years required for a population of an area to double its present size, given the current rate of population growth. The estimate for "doubling time" is not intended to forecast the actual doubling of any population, but is a useful device with which to demonstrate the long-term effect of a growth rate.

Emigrant. A person who moves out of one country to live in another.

Exponential Growth. A Constant rate of growth applied to a continually growing base; for example, a snowball gathering mass, an account increasing at compounded interest, a population growing at 3 percent annually.

Fertility. The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group, or a population.

Growth Rate (compare Rate of Natural Increase). The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to natural increase and net migration (immigration minus emigration), expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Immigrant. A person who enters one country to take up permanent residence.

Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. This act granted aliens permanent residence if they had lived in the U.S. continuously since 1982.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR). The number of deaths of infants under age one in a given year per 1,000 live births that year.

Life Expectancy. The average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue. Commonly called "life expectancy at birth."

Mortality. Deaths as a component of population change.

Net Migration. The balance between in-migration and out-migration. The number of people entering an area minus the number of people leaving.

Population Projection. A computation of future changes in population numbers, given certain assumptions about future trends in the rates of fertility, mortality, and migration. Demographers often issue low, medium, and high projections of the same population, based on different assumptions of how these rates will change in the future.

Population Pyramid. A special type of bar chart that shows the distribution of the population by age and sex. Most countries fall into one of the three general types of pyramids: (1) Expansive—a broad base, indicating a high proportion of children and a rapid rate of population growth; (2) Constrictive—a base that is narrower than the middle of the pyramid, usually the result of recent rapid decline in fertility; (3) Stationary—a narrow base and roughly equal numbers in each age group, tapering off at the older ages, indicating a moderate proportion of children and a slow or zero rate of growth.

Rate of Natural Increase (compare Growth Rate). The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to a surplus or deficit of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

Replacement Fertility. The level of fertility at which a cohort of women on the averagee are having only enough daughters to "replace" themselves in the population. By definition, replacement level is equal to a net reproduction rate of 1.0. The total fertility rate is also used to indicate replacement level fertility; in developed countries today a TFR of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

Stabilization. When a population has an unchanging rate of growth and unchanging age composition.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Urbanite. A person residing in an urban area.

Urbanization. Growth in the proportion of a population that lives in urban areas.

Zero Population Growth (ZPG). A population equilibrium with a growth rate of zero, achieved when births plus immigration equals deaths plus emigration.

Population *Fundamentals of growth*

For Further Reading and Research

From the Population Reference Bureau
World Population Data Sheet, $3.00. The annual two-color wall chart with population estimates and projections as well as other key indicators for 197 countries.

Other Data Sheets. $3.00 each
U.S. Population Data Sheet (1994)
U.S. Metro Data Sheet (1993)
The World's Women Data Sheet (1995)
The World's Youth 1994: Special Focus on Reproductive Health

World Population: Facts in Focus. $4.00. *World Population Data Sheet* Workbook with current *World Population Data Sheet* in 8.5" x 11"

World Population: Toward the Next Century (1994). $5.00. Detailed answers to 16 popular questions on global population size, distribution, and change.

Population Bulletins, $7.00 each. Concise paperback reports on population topics. Of particular interest:
- *Older Americans in the 1990s and Beyond* (1995)
- *New Perspectives on Population: Lessons from Cairo* (1995)
- *Population Change in the Former Soviet Republics* (1994)
- *Population and Health: An Introduction to Epidemiology* (1994)
- *Immigration to the United States: Journey to an Uncertain Destination* (1994)
- *The Future of World Population* (1994)
- *Americans on the Move* (1993)
- *China's Demographic Dilemmas* (1992)
- *Population: A Lively Introduction* (1991)

Population Handbook. (1991) $7.00.
A 71-page guide to demographic basics with definitions and examples of all major population rates and ratios.

Send orders for PRB publications to: PRB, 1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728.
Add $1.50 or 6% of total order (whichever is greater) for postage and handling. Orders of $50.00 or less must be prepaid.
Call 1-800-877-9881 for bulk discount rates.

Other Resources
Atlas of World Population History, by Colin McEvedy & Richard Jones. Penguin Books, 1978. 368 pages. The *Atlas* is a reference tool for historical population data. It reviews population trends for all major world regions and highlights specific countries within each region.

The Peopling of the Planet: Human Population Growth through the Ages, by Roy A. Gallant. New York: MacMillan Publishing Company, 1990. 163 pages. $19.95. An exploration of the history of population growth beginning with the first humans.

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