

# 2015 World Population Data Sheet

with a special focus on women's empowerment

71

Worldwide average life expectancy in years—73 years for women, 69 years for men.

7.3 billion

The world population in 2015.

\$15,030

Average global gross national income per capita—\$39,020 in more developed countries, \$2,270 in least developed.



## MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES, 2015 AND 2050

COUNTRY, 2015	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
China	1,372
India	1,314
United States	321
Indonesia	256
Brazil	205
Pakistan	199
Nigeria	182
Bangladesh	160
Russia	144
Mexico	127

COUNTRY, 2050	POPULATION (MILLIONS)
India	1,660
China	1,366
United States	398
Nigeria	397
Indonesia	366
Pakistan	344
Brazil	226
Bangladesh	202
Congo, Dem. Rep.	194
Ethiopia	165

## COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

HIGHEST	2015
Niger	7.6
South Sudan	6.9
Congo, Dem. Rep.	6.6
Somalia	6.6
Chad	6.5
Burundi	6.2
Central African Republic	6.2
Angola	6.1
Burkina Faso	6.0
Mali	5.9
Mozambique	5.9
Uganda	5.9

LOWEST	2015
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1.2
Korea, South	1.2
Portugal	1.2
Taiwan	1.2
Greece	1.3
Moldova	1.3
Poland	1.3
Romania	1.3
Singapore	1.3
Spain	1.3

NOTE: 2015 data refer to latest data available.

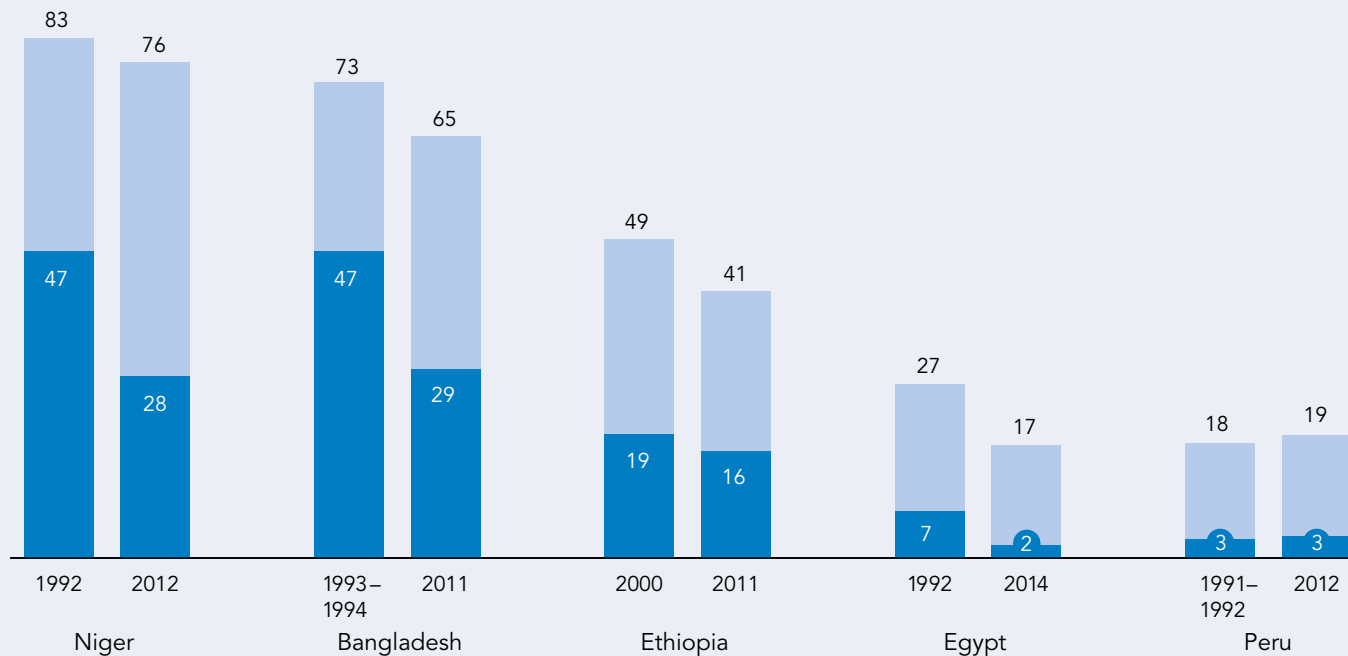
## POPULATION CLOCK, 2015

		<b>WORLD</b>	<b>MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>	<b>LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>
Population		7,336,435,000	1,254,199,000	6,082,235,000
Births per	Year	145,973,000	13,760,000	132,213,000
	Day	399,926	37,700	362,226
	Minute	278	26	252
Deaths per	Year	57,052,000	12,283,000	44,769,000
	Day	156,306	33,652	122,654
	Minute	109	23	85
Natural increase per	Year	88,921,000	1,477,000	87,444,000
	Day	243,620	4,047	239,573
	Minute	169	3	166
Infant deaths per	Year	5,351,000	73,000	5,278,000
	Day	14,660	201	14,459
	Minute	10	0.1	10

### Rates of Early Marriage Fall, Particularly Among Those Under 15

Early marriage (before age 18) undermines the rights and livelihood opportunities of adolescent girls by leaving them vulnerable to the health risks of early pregnancy and childbearing, and prematurely ending their schooling. Rates of early marriage have declined broadly in the past 20 years, particularly among girls who are under age 15. Part of the overall decline reflects improvements in girls' access to education: As girls' educational attainment improves, the proportion marrying early tends to fall. Better employment opportunities for women and girls also can help delay marriages. In Bangladesh, expanded employment in the garment industry is linked to notably lower rates of marriage among rural migrants under age 15. The percentage of Bangladeshi girls married by age 18 has declined much more slowly as the youngest potential brides tend to postpone marriage by only a few years. The majority of Bangladeshi girls continue to marry before age 18.

Percent of Young Women Married by Age 15 (numbers in white) and Age 18 (numbers in black)



Source: ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys.

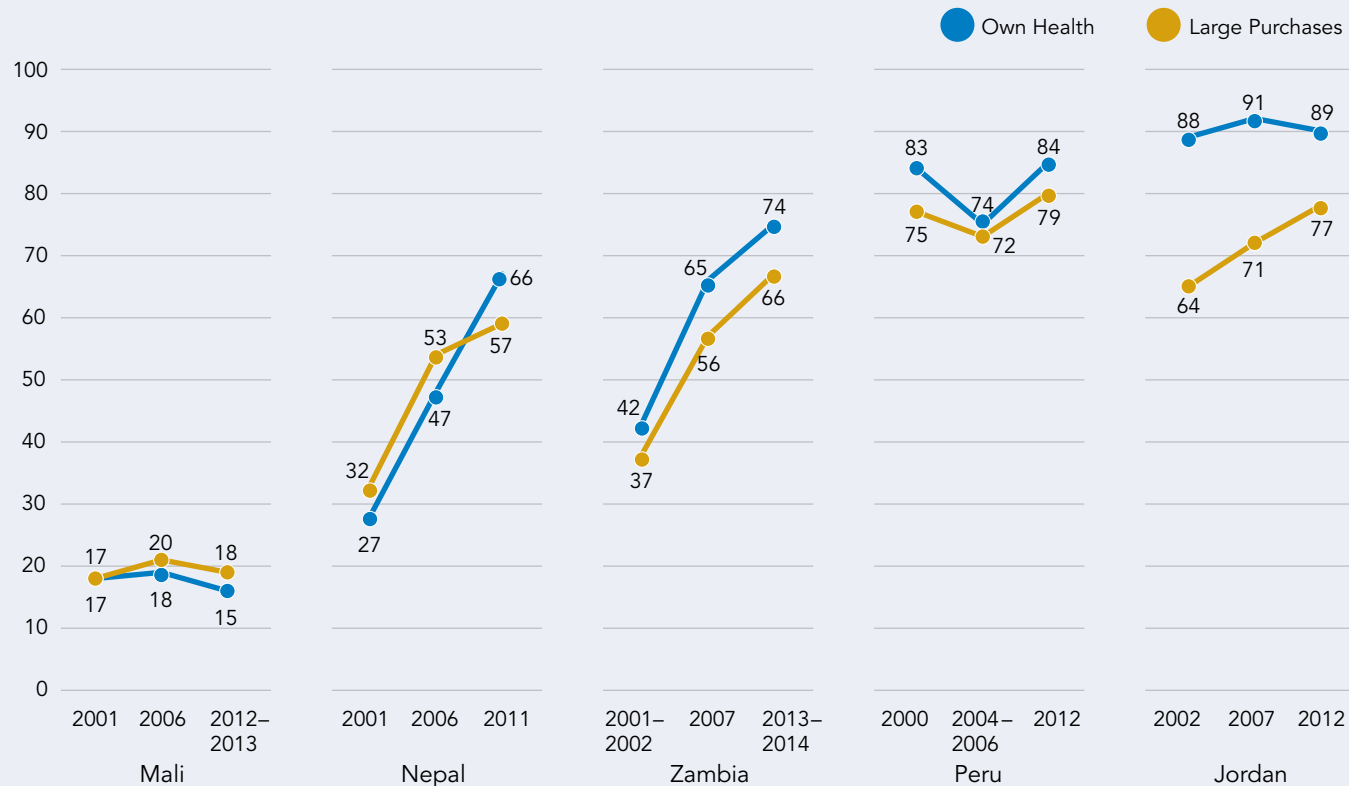
# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## FOCUS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

### Women Post Uneven Gains in Household Decisionmaking Power

Married women in many countries are increasingly likely to have a say in household decisions, but these gains do not necessarily apply to every type of decision. When women are included in decisions about household spending, more money tends to be spent for the benefit of women and children. And when women are able to make decisions about their health care, they are less vulnerable to preventable diseases. Progress in these areas has varied by country, and even in countries showing notable gains, many women still do not engage in all types of important decisions. For example, in Nepal, only 66 percent of women have a say about their own health care decisions. The same percentage of Zambian women have the opportunity to make decisions about large household purchases.

Percent of Currently Married Women Who Have a Say in Decisions About This Topic

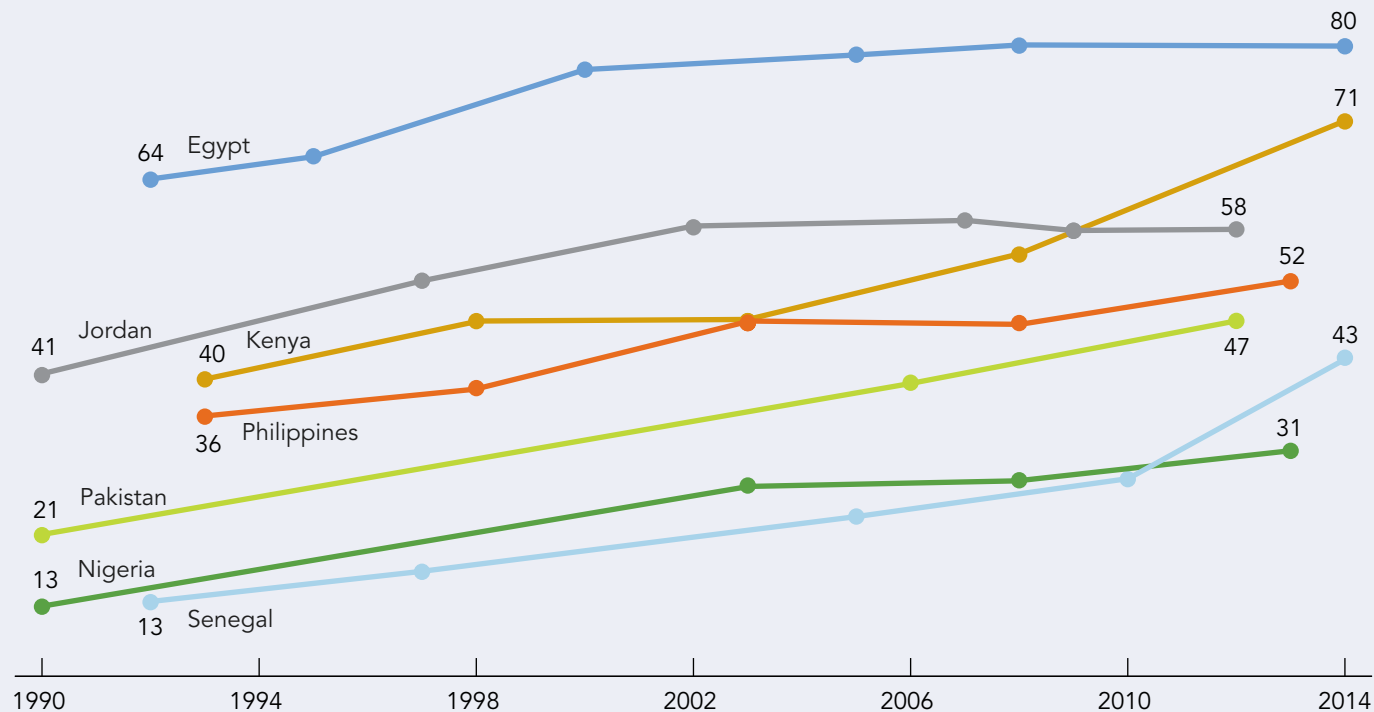


Source: ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys.

### Family Planning Needs Increasingly Met by Modern Methods, but More Progress Needed

“Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods” has emerged as a key indicator of contraceptive availability and use. The indicator measures the proportion of women who want to delay or limit childbearing and who are using modern methods of contraception. Family planning experts have urged countries to strive for meeting at least 75 percent of demand with modern methods. Over the past two decades, a significant number of less developed countries have seen increases in the share of demand satisfied with modern methods, but many countries remain far below the proposed 75 percent benchmark. They will need to accelerate progress over the coming decade so that increased contraceptive use can translate into improved maternal and child health, slower population growth, increased economic well-being, and environmental sustainability.

Percent of Demand for Family Planning Satisfied by Modern Contraceptive Methods



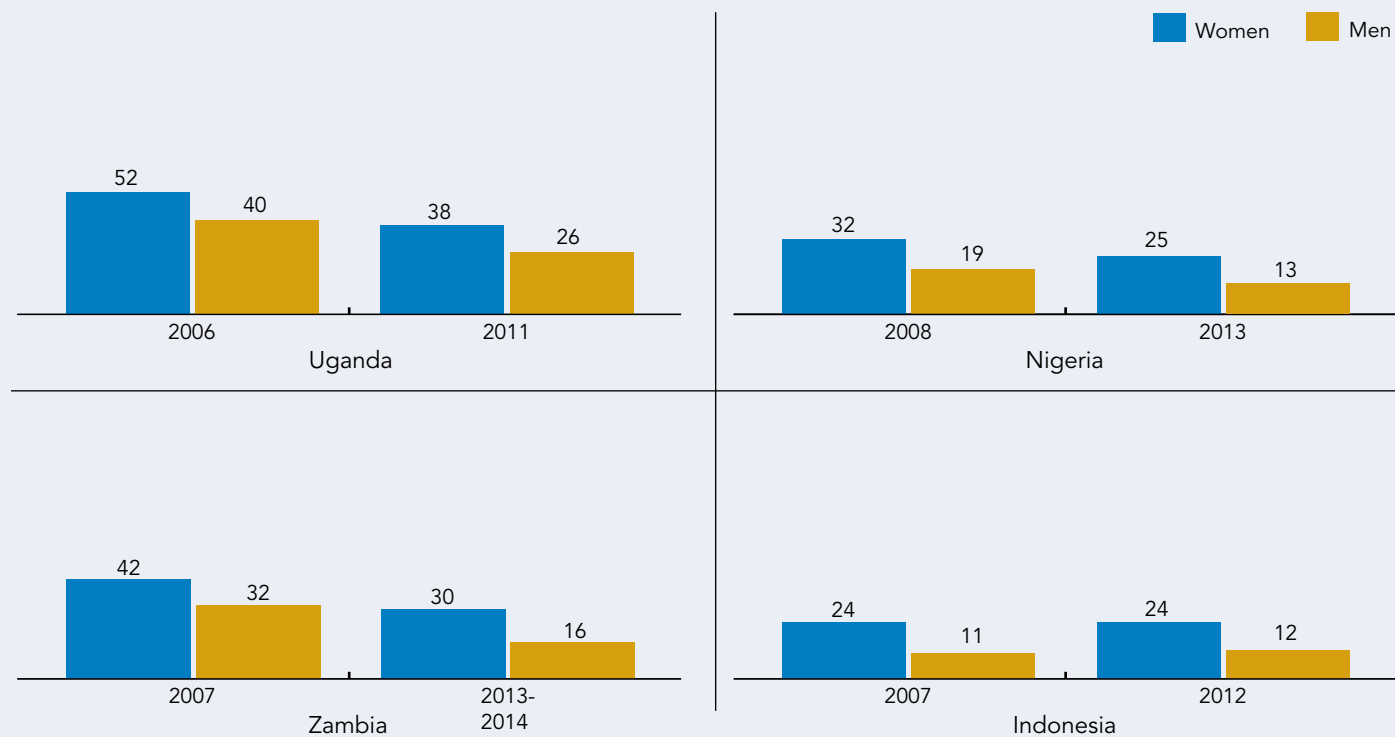
**Note:** Data points are for each corresponding survey year.

**Source:** ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys.

### Acceptance of Wife Beating Recedes

Violence against women poses a serious challenge to women's empowerment. Combating such violence often requires changing the attitudes and beliefs of both men and women. In fact, in some countries, substantial percentages of women actually agree that a husband has the right to beat a wife under certain circumstances. Many of these women believe a husband is justified in hitting a wife who goes out on her own without telling the husband. It is encouraging that these beliefs appear to be moderating in most countries. For example, in 2013, 13 percent of Nigerian men and 25 percent of Nigerian women viewed a wife leaving home without telling the husband as justification for wife beating, down from 19 percent and 32 percent, respectively, in 2008. Zambia also showed notable drops for both men and women between 2007 and 2013-2014. Globally, however, there is still a long path to achieve zero global tolerance of this harmful practice.

Percent Who Agree That Husband Is Justified Beating Wife if She Leaves the House Without Informing Him



Source: ICF International, Demographic and Health Surveys.

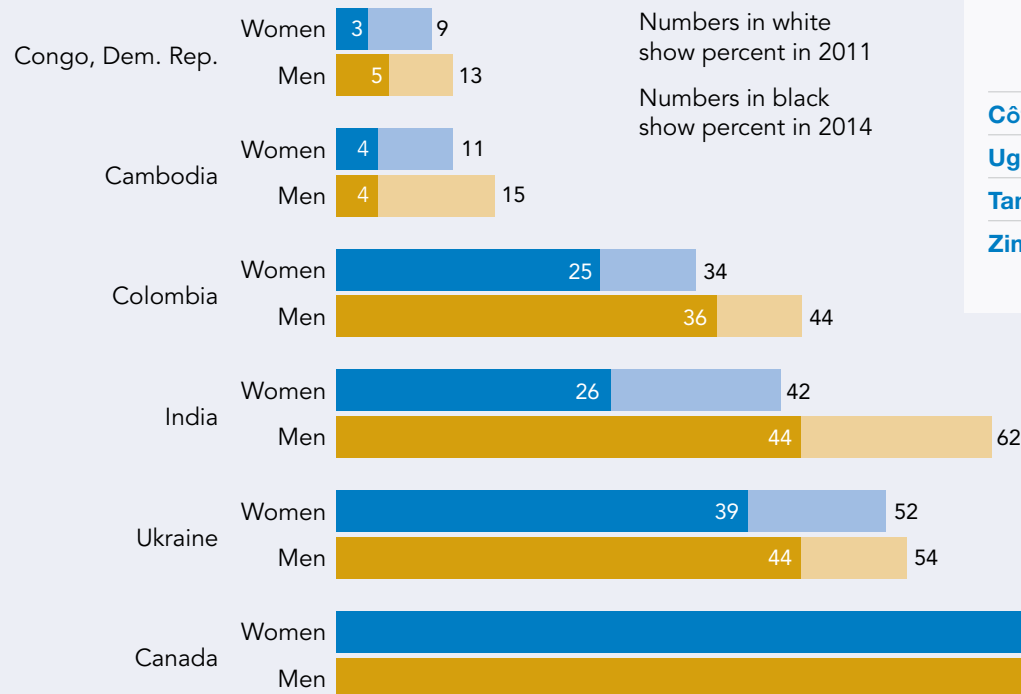
# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## FOCUS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

### Financial Inclusion of Women Expands

Financial inclusion—making appropriate, affordable, and convenient financial services available to all people—is a global development priority. For women, access to savings, credit, and other services can help them gain more financial independence, better manage and leverage their resources, and build capital to support income-generating activities. A core measure of financial inclusion is whether an individual uses an account at a bank or other formal financial institution. In most countries, even many least developed ones, the share of women with such accounts has increased over the past few years. Gaps remain between men and women, but these have narrowed in many cases, and most developed countries show effective gender parity at high levels of usage. Rapid expansion of mobile money and other financial services available via mobile devices, particularly in Africa, provide a convenient way for both men and women to access such services. Women are currently using mobile more than other formal accounts in several African countries (see table).

Percent Who Have Used an Account at a Formal Financial Institution in the Past 12 Months, 2011 and 2014



Percent of Women Using Financial Services by Type, 2014

	Mobile Financial Services	Other Formal Financial Institution
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	20	12
<b>Uganda</b>	29	23
<b>Tanzania</b>	26	17
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	19	15

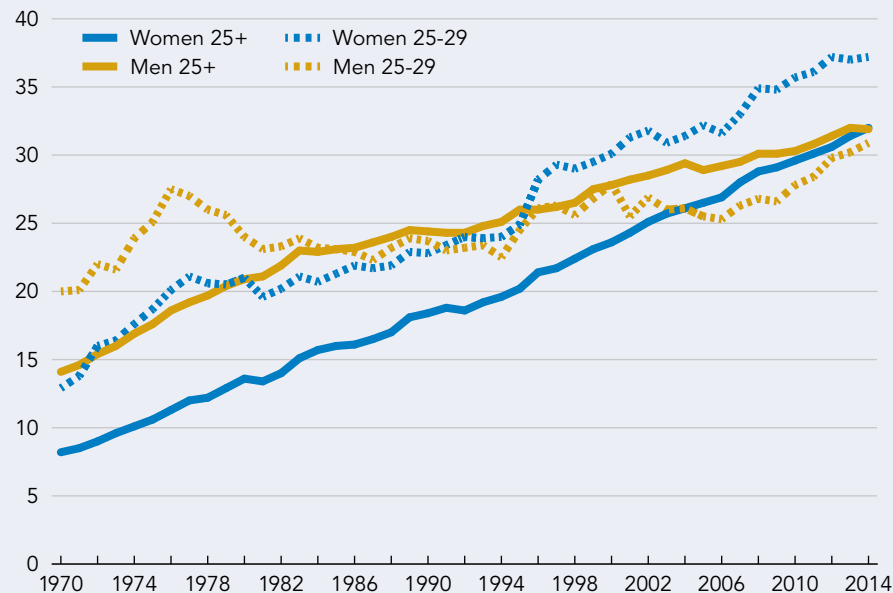
Source: World Bank, Global Findex Database.



### U.S. Gender Gap in College Completion Eases; Earnings Gap Persists

Educational attainment in the United States has risen substantially over the last four decades. Between 1970 and 2014, the share of men ages 25 and older with at least a college degree climbed from 14 percent to 32 percent, while the share of adult women with at least a college degree quadrupled from 8 percent to 32 percent. For ages 25 to 29 only, the share of women with a bachelor's degree or higher actually started outpacing the share for men in 1991. But women still lag behind men in earnings. Among full-time, year-round workers ages 25 and older in 2013, women's median earnings were about 79 percent of men's, up from 71 percent in 1993 (see table). This gender earnings gap persists across all educational levels. For bachelor's degree holders, one factor may be that women are less likely to get degrees in higher-earning fields such as science and engineering. In 2013, among adults ages 25 and older with a bachelor's degree, only 26 percent of women had a degree in science and engineering, compared with 44 percent of men. However, even among full-time, year-round workers with engineering degrees, women's median earnings in 2011 were only 83 percent of men's.

Percent Who Have Completed College, by Age



#### Female-to-Male Median Earnings Ratio Among Full-Time Year-Round Workers

Ages 25 and Older by Education

	1993	2013
High School	71	76
Some College, No Degree	70	74
Bachelor's Degree	73	75
Bachelor's Degree or More	70	73
All Levels	71	79

**Note:** Ratios are expressed as a percent.

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau: 1970 to 2002 March Current Population Survey; 2003 to 2014 Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the Current Population Survey; American Community Survey Brief 11-10 (Oct. 2012); and PRB analysis of data from the 2013 American Community Survey.

# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

FOCUS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

9.8  
BILLION

Projected 2050 world population, up 2.5 billion from 2015.

3,339

Population per square kilometer of arable land in South Korea.

12

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births in Kosovo, the highest rate in Europe.

52%

The percentage of married women ages 15-49 in Peru who use modern contraception.

28

The number of maternal mortality deaths per 100,000 live births in the United States, up from 12 in 1990.

15.5%

The percentage of women in Swaziland ages 15-24 infected with HIV/AIDS, vs. 7.2% for men in same age group.

4.4

The total fertility rate (lifetime births per woman) in Yemen.

58%

The percentage of Rwanda's parliament members who are women—the world's highest percentage.

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

	Population mid-2015 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Population		Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population		GNI per Capita (\$US) 2014 <sup>c</sup>	Percent Urban	Population per Square Kilometer of Arable Land	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>d</sup>	
					mid-2030 (millions)	mid-2050 (millions)			Age <15	Age 65+				All Methods	Modern Methods
					<b>WORLD</b>	7,336			20	8				—	8,505
<b>MORE DEVELOPED</b>	1,254	11	10	2	1,295	1,310	5	1.7	16	17	39,020	77	238	67	59
<b>LESS DEVELOPED</b>	6,082	22	7	-1	7,210	8,495	40	2.6	28	6	9,870	48	696	61	55
<b>LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)</b>	4,702	24	7	-0	5,779	7,120	44	3.0	32	5	8,740	46	612	54	46
<b>LEAST DEVELOPED</b>	938	34	9	-1	1,300	1,887	62	4.3	40	4	2,270	29	521	37	32
<b>AFRICA</b>	1,171	36	10	-0	1,658	2,473	59	4.7	41	4	4,720	40	487	35	29
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	949	38	11	-0	1,369	2,081	64	5.0	43	3	3,480	38	484	30	25
<b>NORTHERN AFRICA</b>	222	29	6	-1	289	392	29	3.4	31	5	9,740	51	500	51	46
Algeria	39.9	26	6	-1	49.9	60.4	21	3.0	28	6	13,540	73	524	56	48
Egypt	89.1	31	6	0	117.9	162.4	22	3.5	31	4	11,020	43	3,196	59	57
Libya	6.3	21	4	-11	7.5	8.4	14	2.4	29	5	16,190	78	359	42	20
Morocco	34.1	22	6	-2	38.7	41.9	26	2.5	25	6	7,180	60	425	67	57
Sudan	40.9	38	9	-2	61.7	105.0	52	5.2	43	3	3,980	33	193	12	12
Tunisia	11.0	19	6	-1	12.3	12.9	16	2.1	23	8	10,600	68	388	63	50
Western Sahara <sup>e</sup>	0.6	20	6	9	0.8	0.8	37	2.4	26	3	—	82	—	—	—
<b>WESTERN AFRICA</b>	349	39	12	-1	509	784	64	5.4	43	3	4,040	45	402	16	12
Benin	10.6	37	10	0	15.1	21.5	67	4.9	45	3	1,850	45	393	18	13
Burkina Faso	18.5	44	11	-1	28.4	46.6	69	6.0	45	2	1,660	27	308	18	18
Cape Verde	0.5	21	6	-2	0.6	0.7	22	2.4	31	6	6,320	62	1,090	61	57
Côte d'Ivoire	23.3	37	14	0	32.0	46.3	74	4.9	41	3	3,350	50	805	18	13
Gambia	2.0	42	10	-1	3.1	5.0	47	5.6	46	2	1,580	57	459	9	8
Ghana	27.7	33	8	-2	37.7	52.6	41	4.2	39	5	3,960	51	588	27	22
Guinea	11.0	38	12	0	16.0	24.2	67	5.1	42	3	1,140	36	366	6	5
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	37	13	-1	2.5	3.5	92	4.9	43	3	1,430	49	594	16	14
Liberia	4.5	36	9	-1	6.4	9.4	54	4.7	42	3	820	47	899	20	19
Mali	16.7	44	15	-4	26.1	43.6	56	5.9	47	3	1,660	39	245	10	10
Mauritania	3.6	34	9	-1	5.0	7.1	72	4.2	40	3	3,700	59	883	11	10
Niger	18.9	50	11	0	33.8	68.0	60	7.6	52	4	950	22	118	14	12
Nigeria	181.8	39	14	-0	261.7	396.5	69	5.5	43	3	5,680	50	520	15	10
Senegal	14.7	37	8	-1	21.5	32.3	33	5.0	42	4	2,290	45	439	22	20
Sierra Leone	6.5	37	14	-1	8.3	10.6	92	4.9	41	3	1,830	41	375	17	16
Togo	7.2	38	11	0	10.5	16.3	49	4.8	42	3	1,310	38	273	20	17
<b>EASTERN AFRICA</b>	388	36	9	-0	562	841	52	4.8	43	3	1,930	24	560	41	35
Burundi	10.7	43	10	0	17.2	30.4	65	6.2	46	3	790	10	977	22	18
Comoros	0.8	33	9	-3	1.0	1.3	36	4.3	41	3	1,530	28	868	19	14
Djibouti	0.9	27	9	-3	1.1	1.2	58	3.4	34	4	—	77	38,827	19	18
Eritrea	5.2	37	7	-5	7.3	10.4	46	4.4	43	2	1,180	21	981	8	7
Ethiopia	98.1	31	8	0	130.5	165.1	49	4.1	41	4	1,500	17	641	42	40
Kenya	44.3	31	8	0	60.1	81.4	39	3.9	41	3	2,890	24	794	58	53
Madagascar	23.0	34	7	0	34.3	52.8	38	4.4	41	3	1,400	33	660	40	33
Malawi	17.2	37	11	0	24.7	36.6	53	5.0	44	3	780	16	458	59	57
Mauritius	1.3	11	8	-1	1.3	1.2	14.5	1.4	20	9	18,290	41	1,663	76	39
Mayotte	0.2	31	2	-5	0.3	0.5	4	4.1	44	3	—	50	—	—	—
Mozambique	25.7	45	13	0	41.0	72.9	83	5.9	45	3	1,170	31	455	12	11
Reunion	0.9	17	5	-3	1.0	1.2	8	2.4	24	10	—	94	—	67	64
Rwanda	11.3	31	8	-1	15.8	21.0	32	4.2	41	3	1,530	28	959	53	48
Seychelles	0.09	17	8	6	0.1	0.1	12.7	2.4	22	8	24,630	54	9,173	—	—

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

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					mid-2030 (millions)	mid-2050 (millions)			Age <15	Age 65+				All Methods	Modern Methods
Somalia	11.1	44	12	-7	16.9	27.1	79	6.6	47	3	—	38	985	15	1
South Sudan	12.2	36	12	11	17.3	24.8	77	6.9	42	3	2,030	17	—	4	1
Tanzania	52.3	39	9	-1	79.4	129.4	37	5.2	45	3	2,530	30	360	34	26
Uganda	40.1	40	9	-1	63.4	104.1	54	5.9	48	2	1,690	18	582	27	26
Zambia	15.5	43	13	0	23.7	42.0	75	5.6	46	3	3,860	40	408	49	45
Zimbabwe	17.4	33	9	-3	25.2	37.5	55	4.3	43	3	1,710	33	436	67	67
<b>MIDDLE AFRICA</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
Angola	25.0	46	14	1	39.4	65.5	95	6.1	47	2	7,150	62	421	18	12
Cameroon	23.7	37	11	-0	34.4	51.9	57	4.9	43	3	2,940	52	383	23	14
Central African Republic	5.6	45	16	0	8.5	13.9	109	6.2	45	3	610	39	307	15	9
Chad	13.7	48	14	1	21.8	37.4	95	6.5	48	2	2,130	22	279	5	2
Congo	4.8	37	10	-8	6.7	10.2	61	4.8	41	3	5,120	64	870	45	20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	73.3	46	16	-0	114.9	193.6	108	6.6	46	3	700	42	1,044	20	8
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	37	13	5	1.2	1.8	70	5.1	39	3	22,480	39	667	13	10
Gabon	1.8	32	9	1	2.4	3.3	43	4.1	38	5	16,500	86	523	31	19
Sao Tome and Principe	0.2	36	7	-6	0.3	0.4	43	4.3	42	4	3,030	67	2,239	38	33
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>
Botswana	2.1	26	8	2	2.3	2.5	31	2.9	33	5	17,460	57	755	53	51
Lesotho	1.9	31	20	-5	2.3	3.0	59	3.3	36	5	3,260	27	682	60	60
Namibia	2.5	29	7	0	3.3	4.7	39	3.6	35	4	9,880	46	301	56	55
South Africa	55.0	22	10	3	59.8	65.2	34	2.6	30	6	12,700	62	458	60	60
Swaziland	1.3	30	14	-1	1.5	1.8	50	3.3	37	4	5,940	21	733	66	66
<b>AMERICAS</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>54,620</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>
Canada	35.8	11	7	6	41.0	46.9	4.8	1.6	16	16	43,400	80	79	74	72
United States	321.2	13	8	3	359.4	398.3	6.0	1.9	19	15	55,860	81	207	62	58
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15,260</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14,420</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>
Belize	0.4	21	4	4	0.5	0.5	13	2.4	36	4	7,870	44	475	55	52
Costa Rica	4.8	15	4	2	5.6	6.1	8.1	1.9	23	7	13,900	73	1,972	76	75
El Salvador	6.4	18	5	-8	6.8	6.8	17	2.0	31	7	7,720	67	904	72	68
Guatemala	16.2	25	5	-1	21.4	27.5	19	3.1	40	5	7,260	52	1,056	54	44
Honduras	8.3	24	5	-2	10.2	11.7	22	2.7	34	5	4,120	54	819	73	64
Mexico	127.0	19	5	-2	148.1	163.8	13	2.3	28	7	16,710	79	526	73	66
Nicaragua	6.3	23	5	-4	7.4	8.4	16	2.4	32	5	4,670	59	416	80	77
Panama	4.0	19	5	2	4.9	5.8	17	2.7	28	8	19,630	78	744	63	60
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12,800</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>59</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	0.09	14	6	0	0.1	0.1	16	1.5	24	8	21,120	30	2,248	—	—
Bahamas	0.4	15	6	1	0.4	0.5	14	1.9	26	7	22,310	85	4,708	—	—
Barbados	0.3	12	9	2	0.3	0.3	19	1.7	20	13	14,750	46	2,525	59	55
Cuba	11.1	11	8	-2	11.2	10.6	4.2	1.7	17	13	18,710	75	348	74	72
Curaçao	0.2	13	8	1	0.2	0.2	8.7	2.1	19	15	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	0.07	14	9	-5	0.07	0.06	20	2.1	22	10	10,300	68	1,133	—	—
Dominican Republic	10.5	21	6	-3	11.3	12.2	31	2.5	31	6	12,450	72	1,310	70	68
Grenada	0.1	17	8	-2	0.1	0.1	15	2.1	26	7	11,650	41	3,710	—	—
Guadeloupe	0.4	13	7	-2	0.4	0.4	8.7	2.2	21	14	—	98	—	—	—
Haiti	10.9	28	9	-3	13.6	16.9	42	3.2	35	4	1,750	59	1,092	35	31
Jamaica	2.7	18	7	-5	2.9	2.7	21	2.3	24	9	8,490	52	2,268	73	68
Martinique	0.4	11	8	-10	0.4	0.4	8	1.9	19	17	—	89	—	—	—

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

	Population mid-2015 (millions)	Births per 1,000 Population	Deaths per 1,000 Population	Net Migration Rate per 1,000	Population		Infant Mortality Rate <sup>a</sup>	Total Fertility Rate <sup>b</sup>	Percent of Population		GNI per Capita (\$US) 2014 <sup>c</sup>	Percent Urban	Population per Square Kilometer of Arable Land	Percent of Married Women 15-49 Using Contraception <sup>d</sup>	
					mid-2030 (millions)	mid-2050 (millions)			Age <15	Age 65+				All Methods	Modern Methods
					Puerto Rico	3.5			10	8				-15	3.5
St. Kitts-Nevis	0.05	14	8	1	0.05	0.06	13	1.8	21	8	21,990	32	921	—	—
St. Lucia	0.2	12	6	0	0.2	0.2	18	1.5	22	9	10,230	15	5,855	56	52
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	17	8	-8	0.1	0.1	20	2.0	25	6	10,610	51	2,204	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	14	8	-1	1.3	1.2	13	1.7	21	9	26,220	15	5,375	43	38
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>
Argentina	42.4	18	8	0	49.4	58.4	10.8	2.2	24	11	—	93	108	55	53
Bolivia	10.5	26	7	-1	13.0	15.8	39	3.2	31	6	6,130	69	242	61	34
Brazil	204.5	15	6	0	223.1	226.3	19	1.8	24	7	15,900	86	281	80	77
Chile	18.0	14	6	2	19.6	20.2	7.4	1.8	21	10	21,570	90	1,347	61	—
Colombia	48.2	19	6	-1	53.2	54.9	16	1.9	27	7	12,600	76	3,104	79	73
Ecuador	16.3	21	5	0	19.8	23.4	17	2.6	31	7	11,120	70	1,425	73	59
French Guiana	0.3	26	3	5	0.4	0.6	9	3.5	34	5	—	77	—	—	—
Guyana	0.7	21	7	-7	0.8	0.7	32	2.6	27	6	6,930	29	180	34	33
Paraguay	7.0	23	6	-1	8.5	10.1	29	2.8	33	5	8,010	64	159	79	70
Peru	31.2	20	5	-1	35.9	40.1	17	2.5	29	6	11,510	79	761	75	52
Suriname	0.6	18	7	-2	0.7	0.7	17	2.3	28	6	15,960	71	923	48	47
Uruguay	3.6	14	10	-1	3.7	3.8	8.9	1.9	21	14	20,220	93	204	77	75
Venezuela	30.6	20	5	0	36.1	40.5	13.3	2.5	28	6	17,140	94	1,120	70	62
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>ASIA (Excl. China)</b>	<b>3,017</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10,480</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25,130</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>37</b>
Armenia	3.0	14	9	-6	2.9	2.5	9	1.5	19	11	8,550	63	675	55	26
Azerbaijan	9.7	18	6	0	11.0	12.1	11	2.2	22	6	16,910	53	510	51	13
Bahrain	1.4	15	2	5	1.7	1.9	8	2.1	21	2	38,140	100	88,490	62	31
Cyprus	1.2	12	6	-12	1.3	1.4	5	1.4	17	12	29,800	67	1,260	—	—
Georgia	3.8	14	12	-2	4.9	4.7	10	1.7	17	14	7,510	54	944	53	35
Iraq	37.1	31	4	2	53.4	76.5	37	4.2	41	3	14,670	71	1,080	53	33
Israel	8.4	21	5	1	10.6	13.9	3.0	3.3	28	11	32,550	91	2,846	—	—
Jordan	8.1	28	6	3	9.0	11.4	17	3.5	37	3	11,910	83	3,810	61	42
Kuwait	3.8	17	2	22	5.0	6.1	8	2.3	23	2	87,700	98	35,893	52	39
Lebanon	6.2	15	5	31	5.5	5.6	8	1.7	26	6	17,330	87	2,993	58	34
Oman	4.2	21	3	45	5.2	5.7	10	2.9	22	3	36,240	75	13,574	24	15
Palestinian Territory	4.5	32	4	-2	6.6	9.2	18	4.1	40	3	5,080	83	9,925	57	44
Qatar	2.4	12	1	28	2.8	3.0	7	2.0	15	1	133,850	100	18,750	38	34
Saudi Arabia	31.6	20	4	5	39.0	47.1	16	2.9	30	3	53,760	81	979	24	—
Syria	17.1	23	7	-26	26.1	31.2	16	2.8	33	4	—	54	366	54	38
Turkey	78.2	17	5	3	88.4	93.5	11	2.2	24	8	19,040	77	381	74	47
United Arab Emirates	9.6	14	1	8	12.3	15.5	6	1.8	16	1	63,750	83	19,093	28	24
Yemen	26.7	33	7	1	35.7	46.1	43	4.4	41	3	3,820	34	2,110	34	29
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>
Kazakhstan	17.5	25	8	0	20.7	24.6	25	3.0	25	7	21,580	53	76	51	50
Kyrgyzstan	6.0	27	6	-1	8.2	11.6	24	4.0	32	4	3,220	36	463	42	40
Tajikistan	8.5	33	7	-3	11.2	14.8	40	3.8	36	3	2,630	27	990	28	26
Turkmenistan	5.4	21	8	-1	6.2	6.6	46	2.3	28	4	14,520	50	279	48	46
Uzbekistan	31.3	23	5	-1	36.0	38.3	44	2.4	28	4	5,840	51	721	65	59
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>2,145</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>
Afghanistan	32.2	34	8	2	45.8	64.3	74	4.9	45	2	1,980	25	415	21	20

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					mid-2030 (millions)	mid-2050 (millions)			Age <15	Age 65+				All Methods	Modern Methods
Bangladesh	160.4	20	6	-3	185.1	201.9	38	2.3	33	5	3,340	23	2,089	62	54
Bhutan	0.8	18	7	2	0.9	1.1	47	2.2	31	5	7,560	38	764	66	65
India	1,314.1	21	7	-1	1,512.9	1,660.1	42	2.3	29	5	5,760	32	842	54	47
Iran	78.5	19	5	-1	90.2	99.3	15	1.8	24	5	16,080	71	442	82	60
Maldives	0.3	22	3	0	0.4	0.6	9	2.2	26	5	12,770	45	11,565	35	27
Nepal	28.0	22	7	-1	32.4	36.0	33	2.4	33	6	2,420	18	1,322	50	47
Pakistan	199.0	30	7	-2	254.7	344.0	69	3.8	36	4	5,100	38	939	35	26
Sri Lanka	20.9	18	6	-4	22.5	23.0	9	2.3	25	8	10,270	18	1,672	68	53
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>
Brunei	0.4	17	3	1	0.5	0.5	4	1.6	25	5	71,020	77	9,796	—	—
Cambodia	15.4	24	6	-2	18.1	21.3	28	2.7	31	6	3,080	21	376	56	39
Indonesia	255.7	21	6	-1	307.6	366.5	31	2.6	29	5	10,250	54	1,086	62	58
Laos	6.9	27	6	-3	8.8	10.6	68	3.1	37	4	4,910	38	475	50	42
Malaysia	30.8	17	5	3	36.0	42.3	7	2.0	26	6	23,850	74	3,231	49	32
Myanmar	52.1	19	9	-1	56.5	56.5	62	2.3	24	5	—	34	481	46	46
Philippines	103.0	23	6	-1	127.8	157.1	23	2.9	34	4	8,300	44	1,857	55	38
Singapore	5.5	10	5	14	6.5	7.0	1.8	1.3	16	11	80,270	100	879,543	62	55
Thailand	65.1	12	8	0	69.8	66.1	11	1.6	18	11	13,950	49	393	79	77
Timor-Leste	1.2	36	8	-9	1.8	2.8	45	5.7	42	5	5,680	32	775	22	21
Viet Nam	91.7	17	7	0	103.2	108.2	16	2.4	24	7	5,350	33	1,436	76	57
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16,040</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>
China	1,371.9	12	7	-0	1,422.5	1,365.7	12	1.7	17	10	13,130	55	1,293	85	84
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>f</sup>	7.3	9	6	3	8.1	8.6	1.6	1.2	11	15	56,570	100	231,314	80	75
China, Macao SAR <sup>f</sup>	0.7	12	3	11	0.7	0.8	3	1.2	11	8	118,460	100	—	—	—
Japan	126.9	8	10	1	116.6	96.9	2.1	1.4	13	26	37,920	93	3,000	54	44
Korea, North	25.0	14	9	0	26.7	27.0	25	2.0	22	10	—	61	1,064	71	65
Korea, South	50.7	9	5	3	52.2	48.1	3.0	1.2	14	13	34,620	82	3,339	80	70
Mongolia	3.0	28	6	-1	3.7	4.4	21	3.1	27	4	11,230	68	487	55	50
Taiwan	23.5	9	7	1	23.4	20.4	3.9	1.2	14	12	—	73	—	71	—
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31,650</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40,340</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>
Channel Islands	0.2	10	7	3	0.2	0.2	2.9	1.7	16	16	—	31	3,819	—	—
Denmark	5.7	10	9	7	6.0	6.3	4	1.7	17	19	46,160	87	235	—	—
Estonia	1.3	10	12	-1	1.3	1.2	2.8	1.5	16	19	25,690	68	212	63	58
Finland	5.5	10	10	3	5.8	6.1	2.2	1.7	16	20	40,000	85	244	77	75
Iceland	0.3	13	6	3	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.9	20	14	42,530	95	275	—	—
Ireland	4.6	15	6	-5	5.2	5.8	3.7	2.0	22	13	40,820	60	395	65	61
Latvia	2.0	11	14	-4	1.6	1.4	3.5	1.6	15	19	23,150	68	168	68	56
Lithuania	2.9	11	14	-4	2.7	2.4	3.8	1.7	15	18	25,390	67	129	63	50
Norway	5.2	12	8	7	5.9	6.7	2.4	1.8	18	16	65,970	80	646	88	82
Sweden	9.8	12	9	8	11.4	12.4	2.2	1.9	17	20	46,710	84	376	75	65
United Kingdom	65.1	12	9	4	71.0	77.0	3.9	1.9	18	17	38,370	80	1,047	84	84
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44,790</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>
Austria	8.6	10	9	6	9.2	9.5	3	1.5	14	18	45,040	67	638	70	68
Belgium	11.2	11	10	5	12.3	13.1	3.8	1.8	17	18	43,030	99	1,397	70	69
France	64.3	12	8	0	68.5	72.3	3.5	2.0	19	18	39,720	78	352	76	74
Germany	81.1	8	11	5	81.1	76.4	3.3	1.5	13	21	46,840	73	685	66	62
Liechtenstein	0.04	9	7	4	0.04	0.05	3.3	1.5	15	16	—	15	1,249	—	—

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					mid-2030 (millions)	mid-2050 (millions)			Age <15	Age 65+				All Methods	Modern Methods
Luxembourg	0.6	11	7	19	0.7	0.7	3.1	1.5	17	14	57,830	90	908	—	—
Monaco	0.04	6	7	13	0.04	0.05	—	1.4	13	24	—	100	—	—	—
Netherlands	16.9	10	9	2	17.6	17.9	3.8	1.7	17	17	47,660	90	1,675	69	67
Switzerland	8.3	10	8	11	8.7	9.0	3.9	1.5	15	18	59,600	74	2,057	82	78
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21,130</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>57</b>
Belarus	9.5	13	13	2	9.1	8.7	4.4	1.7	16	14	17,610	76	173	63	51
Bulgaria	7.2	9	15	-0	6.6	5.8	7.6	1.5	14	20	15,850	73	216	69	40
Czech Republic	10.6	10	10	2	10.8	11.1	2.4	1.5	15	17	26,970	74	334	86	78
Hungary	9.8	9	13	-3	9.7	9.4	4.6	1.4	15	18	23,830	69	224	81	71
Moldova	4.1	11	11	-1	3.7	2.9	10	1.3	16	10	5,480	42	227	60	42
Poland	38.5	10	10	-0	37.2	34.0	4.2	1.3	15	15	24,090	60	352	—	—
Romania	19.8	9	13	-4	18.6	16.4	8.8	1.3	16	17	19,030	54	226	70	51
Russia <sup>g</sup>	144.3	13	13	2	140.4	134.2	9.3	1.8	16	13	24,710	74	121	68	55
Slovakia	5.4	10	9	0	5.4	5.0	6.0	1.4	15	14	25,970	54	389	80	66
Ukraine <sup>g</sup>	42.8	11	15	1	38.2	32.3	9.6	1.5	15	15	8,560	69	132	68	61
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29,730</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>48</b>
Albania	2.9	12	7	-6	3.0	2.8	7.9	1.8	19	12	10,260	56	467	69	10
Andorra	0.08	9	4	-7	0.08	0.07	3.4	1.3	15	18	—	86	3,254	—	—
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3.7	7	9	0	3.5	3.2	5	1.2	15	16	10,020	40	363	46	12
Croatia	4.2	9	12	-2	4.0	3.6	4.1	1.5	15	18	20,560	56	468	—	—
Greece	11.5	9	10	-1	11.1	9.7	3.7	1.3	15	21	26,130	78	454	76	46
Italy	62.5	8	10	2	63.5	63.5	2.9	1.4	14	22	34,710	68	878	63	41
Kosovo <sup>h</sup>	1.8	13	4	-12	1.9	1.9	12	2.3	28	7	9,410	38	—	66	14
Macedonia <sup>i</sup>	2.1	11	10	0	2.0	1.8	10	1.5	17	13	12,600	57	500	40	27
Malta	0.4	10	8	3	0.4	0.4	5.5	1.4	15	16	27,020	95	4,799	86	46
Montenegro	0.6	12	10	-1	0.7	0.8	4.4	1.6	18	14	14,510	64	362	23	15
Portugal	10.3	8	10	-3	9.9	9.1	2.8	1.2	14	19	28,010	61	950	87	83
San Marino	0.03	9	8	5	0.03	0.03	2.2	1.5	15	18	—	94	3,293	—	—
Serbia	7.1	9	14	-2	6.8	6.1	5.7	1.6	14	18	12,150	60	216	58	18
Slovenia	2.1	10	9	0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	15	18	28,650	50	1,206	79	63
Spain	46.4	9	9	-2	45.4	43.7	2.9	1.3	15	18	32,860	77	373	66	62
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>
Australia	23.9	13	7	8	28.5	34.0	3.6	1.9	19	15	42,880	89	51	72	68
Federated States of Micronesia	0.1	24	5	-14	0.1	0.1	29	3.5	34	4	3,680	22	5,074	—	70
Fiji	0.9	21	8	-6	0.9	1.0	15	3.1	29	5	8,030	51	527	29	—
French Polynesia	0.3	16	5	0	0.3	0.3	6.0	2.0	24	7	—	56	10,265	—	—
Guam	0.2	21	6	-6	0.2	0.2	13.3	2.9	26	8	—	93	17,953	67	58
Kiribati	0.1	30	9	-1	0.2	0.2	45	3.8	36	4	2,580	54	5,600	22	18
Marshall Islands	0.06	30	4	-17	0.06	0.07	26	4.1	41	3	4,630	74	2,753	45	42
Nauru	0.01	35	8	-9	0.01	0.02	33	3.9	37	1	—	100	—	36	23
New Caledonia	0.3	15	6	4	0.3	0.3	5	2.3	24	9	—	70	4,959	—	—
New Zealand	4.6	13	7	11	5.2	5.7	5.7	1.9	20	15	33,760	86	794	75	72
Palau	0.02	13	11	0	0.02	0.02	13	1.7	20	6	14,280	84	1,779	33	30
Papua New Guinea	7.7	33	10	0	10.5	14.2	47	4.3	39	3	2,510	13	2,443	32	24
Samoa	0.2	29	5	-28	0.2	0.2	16	4.7	39	5	5,600	19	2,451	29	27
Solomon Islands	0.6	30	5	0	0.9	1.4	26	4.1	39	3	2,020	20	3,276	35	27
Tonga	0.1	27	7	-19	0.1	0.1	17	3.9	37	6	5,300	23	646	34	28
Tuvalu	0.01	25	9	0	0.01	0.02	10	3.2	33	5	5,260	59	—	31	22
Vanuatu	0.3	33	5	0	0.4	0.5	28	4.2	39	4	2,870	24	1,423	49	36

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	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1990	2013	Males 2014	Females 2014	Males 2008/2014	Females 2008/2014	2008/2014	2013	2008/2013	2015
	<b>WORLD</b>	71	69	73	269	136	—	—	78	76	1.03	0.66	34
<b>MORE DEVELOPED</b>	79	76	82	25	15	—	—	104	104	1.27	0.79	48	23
<b>LESS DEVELOPED</b>	69	68	72	338	159	—	—	74	71	0.99	0.63	28	19
<b>LESS DEVELOPED (Excl. China)</b>	68	66	70	443	200	0.4	0.7	69	66	0.94	0.56	28	17
<b>LEAST DEVELOPED</b>	62	60	63	900	384	0.5	0.8	46	40	0.66	0.79	27	22
<b>AFRICA</b>	60	58	61	801	412	0.9	1.5	54	49	—	0.73	30	21
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</b>	57	56	59	964	488	1.1	1.9	49	42	—	0.84	35	21
<b>NORTHERN AFRICA</b>	71	69	72	242	118	<0.1	<0.1	78	75	1.09	0.32	20	—
Algeria	74	72	77	160	89	<0.1	<0.1	96	100	1.51	0.21	18	26
Egypt	71	70	73	120	45	<0.1	<0.1	90	88	0.89	0.32	19	—
Libya	71	69	74	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	0.39	—	16
Morocco	74	73	75	310	120	<0.1	<0.1	74	63	0.89	0.35	22	11
Sudan	62	60	64	720	360	0.1	0.2	43	39	1.12	0.41	—	—
Tunisia	76	74	78	91	46	<0.1	<0.1	89	93	1.62	0.35	28	31
Western Sahara <sup>e</sup>	68	66	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>WESTERN AFRICA</b>	55	54	56	1,053	539	0.6	1.0	47	40	—	0.76	—	10
Benin	59	58	61	600	340	0.2	0.4	65	43	0.27	0.86	26	7
Burkina Faso	56	56	57	770	400	0.4	0.5	31	26	0.49	0.86	—	13
Cape Verde	75	71	80	230	53	0.8	0.3	89	103	1.46	0.62	—	21
Côte d'Ivoire	51	50	52	740	720	0.9	1.4	46	32	0.62	0.64	21	9
Gambia	59	58	60	710	430	0.4	0.7	59	56	—	0.87	—	9
Ghana	61	60	63	760	380	0.4	0.6	69	65	0.63	0.94	32	11
Guinea	60	58	61	1,100	650	0.4	0.7	47	29	0.44	0.84	18	22
Guinea-Bissau	54	53	56	930	560	0.8	1.5	—	—	—	0.87	—	14
Liberia	60	59	61	1,200	640	0.3	0.4	42	33	0.63	0.90	24	11
Mali	53	53	53	1,100	550	0.5	0.7	50	40	0.43	0.62	—	9
Mauritania	63	62	64	630	320	0.2	0.4	30	29	0.44	0.36	—	22
Niger	60	59	61	1,000	630	<0.1	0.2	22	15	0.34	0.45	36	13
Nigeria	52	52	53	1,200	560	0.7	1.3	46	41	—	0.76	—	5
Senegal	65	63	67	530	320	0.1	0.1	43	39	0.59	0.75	27	43
Sierra Leone	50	50	51	2,300	1,100	0.2	0.4	48	42	—	0.95	—	12
Togo	57	56	57	660	450	0.5	0.8	—	—	0.39	0.99	—	18
<b>EASTERN AFRICA</b>	61	59	63	1,034	440	1.3	1.9	41	38	—	0.92	36	28
Burundi	59	57	61	1,300	740	0.3	0.4	37	29	0.42	1.02	—	35
Comoros	61	60	62	630	350	—	—	63	65	0.86	0.44	—	3
Djibouti	62	60	63	400	230	0.5	0.8	53	43	0.68	0.54	—	13
Eritrea	63	60	65	1,700	380	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.50	0.89	—	22
Ethiopia	64	62	65	1,400	420	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	0.88	39	26
Kenya	62	60	65	490	400	—	—	69	65	0.70	0.86	36	21
Madagascar	65	64	66	740	440	0.2	0.1	39	38	0.94	0.96	37	21
Malawi	61	60	62	1,100	510	2.4	4.1	38	35	0.65	1.04	—	17
Mauritius	74	71	78	70	73	0.2	0.2	94	98	1.22	0.59	38	12
Mayotte	79	76	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mozambique	54	52	56	1,300	480	—	—	27	25	0.69	1.03	—	40
Reunion	80	77	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rwanda	65	63	66	1,400	320	1.0	1.3	31	34	0.75	1.01	34	58
Seychelles	73	69	78	—	—	—	—	69	75	2.20	—	53	44



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	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1990	2013	Males 2014	Females 2014	Males 2008/2014	Females 2008/2014	2008/2014	2013	2008/2013	2015
	Somalia	55	53	57	1,300	850	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.49	—
South Sudan	55	54	56	1,800	730	0.7	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	24
Tanzania	62	60	63	910	410	1.4	2.1	34	32	0.54	0.98	33	36
Uganda	59	58	60	780	360	2.3	3.7	29	25	0.78	0.96	35	35
Zambia	53	51	56	580	280	3.3	4.2	—	—	—	0.85	—	13
Zimbabwe	61	60	62	520	470	4.8	7.0	48	47	0.85	0.93	34	35
<b>MIDDLE AFRICA</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>
Angola	52	50	53	1,400	460	0.6	1.1	38	25	0.37	0.82	—	37
Cameroon	57	56	58	720	590	1.2	2.1	56	48	0.73	0.83	26	27
Central African Republic	50	48	52	1,200	880	1.4	2.0	24	12	0.36	0.85	—	—
Chad	51	50	52	1,700	980	0.6	1.0	31	14	0.24	0.81	—	15
Congo	58	57	59	670	410	0.9	1.4	57	50	0.75	0.94	—	12
Congo, Dem. Rep.	50	48	52	1,000	730	0.3	0.5	54	33	0.45	0.97	—	8
Equatorial Guinea	57	56	59	1,600	290	1.3	2.5	—	—	—	0.88	—	20
Gabon	63	62	64	380	240	0.6	1.3	—	—	—	0.86	35	16
Sao Tome and Principe	66	64	68	410	210	0.2	0.2	76	85	0.86	0.58	—	18
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>
Botswana	64	62	67	360	170	5.7	8.9	79	84	1.25	0.88	41	10
Lesotho	44	43	46	720	490	5.9	10.2	45	62	1.46	0.80	—	25
Namibia	64	62	67	320	130	2.9	5.0	—	—	1.28	0.86	43	38
South Africa	61	59	63	150	140	4.0	8.1	107	114	1.37	0.74	46	41
Swaziland	49	50	48	550	310	7.2	15.5	61	60	1.05	0.61	—	15
<b>AMERICAS</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>21</b>
Canada	81	79	84	6	11	—	—	112	111	—	0.87	50	28
United States	79	76	81	12	28	—	—	94	94	1.37	0.82	48	20
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>
Belize	74	71	77	75	45	0.3	0.4	83	89	1.68	0.60	—	13
Costa Rica	79	77	82	38	38	0.1	<0.1	105	113	1.24	0.59	43	33
El Salvador	73	68	77	110	69	0.2	0.2	70	71	1.13	0.61	33	32
Guatemala	73	69	76	270	140	0.2	0.2	68	62	1.04	0.56	37	13
Honduras	74	72	76	290	120	0.2	0.2	64	78	1.38	0.52	—	26
Mexico	75	73	78	88	49	0.1	<0.1	84	91	0.96	0.56	40	37
Nicaragua	75	72	78	170	100	0.2	<0.1	66	72	—	0.59	—	39
Panama	78	75	80	98	85	0.2	0.1	71	76	1.56	0.60	44	19
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>24</b>
Antigua and Barbuda	77	74	80	—	—	—	—	98	113	2.07	—	51	26
Bahamas	74	71	77	43	37	—	—	90	95	—	0.87	52	17
Barbados	75	73	78	120	52	—	—	99	111	2.45	0.86	52	20
Cuba	78	77	80	63	80	0.2	<0.1	92	92	1.65	0.62	45	49
Curaçao	78	75	81	—	—	—	—	83	89	2.20	—	—	—
Dominica	75	72	77	—	—	—	—	93	100	—	—	—	22
Dominican Republic	73	70	77	240	100	0.4	0.4	72	80	1.60	0.65	42	19
Grenada	76	74	79	34	23	—	—	102	100	1.36	—	—	25
Guadeloupe	81	78	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
Haiti	64	61	65	670	380	0.5	0.8	—	—	—	0.86	—	3
Jamaica	74	70	78	98	80	0.8	0.6	76	79	2.29	0.79	48	17
Martinique	82	79	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—

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	Puerto Rico	79	76	83	—	—	—	—	78	83	1.43	0.66	46
St. Kitts-Nevis	75	73	78	—	—	—	—	93	110	2.09	—	—	14
St. Lucia	79	75	83	60	34	—	—	88	88	2.00	0.82	—	21
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	71	70	74	48	45	—	—	105	101	—	0.71	—	13
Trinidad and Tobago	75	71	78	89	84	—	—	—	—	—	0.70	46	25
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18</b>
Argentina	77	73	80	71	69	0.2	0.1	103	112	1.57	0.63	42	37
Bolivia	67	65	69	510	200	0.2	0.1	80	80	—	0.79	37	52
Brazil	75	71	79	120	69	—	—	—	—	—	0.74	47	11
Chile	79	76	81	55	22	0.2	<0.1	99	100	1.11	0.66	39	16
Colombia	75	72	79	100	83	0.2	0.1	89	97	1.14	0.70	46	21
Ecuador	75	72	78	160	87	0.2	<0.1	101	106	1.31	0.66	38	42
French Guiana	80	77	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Guyana	66	64	69	210	250	0.7	1.2	94	109	2.14	0.53	—	31
Paraguay	72	70	74	130	110	0.3	0.2	73	78	1.40	0.66	44	17
Peru	75	72	78	250	89	0.1	0.1	95	93	1.09	0.81	37	22
Suriname	71	68	74	84	130	0.3	0.5	66	86	—	0.59	36	12
Uruguay	77	73	80	42	14	0.4	0.1	85	96	1.73	0.72	49	12
Venezuela	75	72	78	93	110	0.2	0.2	89	97	1.69	0.65	44	17
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ASIA (Excl. China)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>WESTERN ASIA</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>
Armenia	75	72	78	47	29	0.2	<0.1	91	104	1.51	0.75	44	11
Azerbaijan	74	72	77	60	26	0.1	<0.1	101	100	1.05	0.90	43	16
Bahrain	76	75	76	21	22	—	—	104	99	2.18	0.45	21	15
Cyprus	80	78	82	18	10	—	—	94	96	1.18	0.79	52	13
Georgia	75	71	79	50	41	0.3	<0.1	100	101	1.26	0.75	47	11
Iraq	69	67	71	110	67	—	—	—	—	—	0.21	12	27
Israel	82	80	84	12	2	—	—	101	103	1.34	0.84	51	24
Jordan	74	73	77	86	50	—	—	87	89	1.15	0.23	16	12
Kuwait	74	73	76	12	14	—	—	—	—	2.24	0.52	—	2
Lebanon	77	76	79	64	16	<0.1	<0.1	75	75	1.09	0.33	—	3
Oman	77	75	79	48	11	<0.1	<0.1	85	99	1.45	0.35	—	10
Palestinian Territory	73	72	75	—	—	—	—	79	86	1.50	—	16	—
Qatar	78	78	79	11	6	—	—	107	117	6.66	0.53	13	0
Saudi Arabia	74	73	75	41	16	—	—	127	120	1.04	0.26	14	20
Syria	70	64	76	130	49	<0.1	<0.1	48	48	1.01	0.19	16	12
Turkey	77	75	79	48	20	—	—	104	101	0.86	0.42	26	14
United Arab Emirates	77	76	78	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	0.51	20	18
Yemen	65	62	67	460	270	<0.1	<0.1	58	40	0.44	0.35	12	0
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>18</b>
Kazakhstan	70	66	75	91	26	<0.1	<0.1	100	101	1.30	0.87	51	20
Kyrgyzstan	70	66	74	85	75	<0.1	<0.1	88	88	1.61	0.70	42	23
Tajikistan	67	64	71	68	44	0.1	0.1	92	82	0.61	0.76	29	15
Turkmenistan	65	61	70	66	61	—	—	87	84	0.64	0.61	—	26
Uzbekistan	68	65	72	66	36	<0.1	<0.1	106	104	0.65	0.64	—	16
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>
Afghanistan	61	60	62	1,200	400	<0.1	<0.1	70	38	0.33	0.20	18	25

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

	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Births		Percent Ages 15-24 With HIV/AIDS		Secondary School Enrollment Ratio		Tertiary School Gender Parity Index	Gender Ratio of Labor Force Participation Rates	Female Share of Nonagricultural Wage Earners	Female Share of Parliament Members
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1990	2013	Males 2014	Females 2014	Males 2008/2014	Females 2008/2014	2008/2014	2013	2008/2013	2015
Bangladesh	71	70	71	550	170	<0.1	<0.1	50	57	0.72	0.68	18	20
Bhutan	68	68	69	900	120	—	—	75	80	0.74	0.86	26	8
India	68	66	69	560	190	—	—	73	69	0.92	0.34	19	12
Iran	74	72	76	83	23	<0.1	<0.1	89	83	0.94	0.23	15	3
Maldives	74	73	75	430	31	—	—	—	—	1.13	0.73	41	6
Nepal	67	66	69	790	190	<0.1	<0.1	65	69	0.81	0.92	—	30
Pakistan	66	66	67	400	170	<0.1	<0.1	44	32	0.98	0.30	13	20
Sri Lanka	74	71	77	49	29	<0.1	<0.1	96	102	1.60	0.46	32	6
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>
Brunei	79	77	80	26	27	—	—	105	107	1.82	0.70	—	—
Cambodia	64	61	66	1,200	170	0.1	0.2	49	41	0.61	0.91	41	19
Indonesia	71	69	73	430	190	0.4	0.4	84	82	1.03	0.61	35	17
Laos	68	67	70	1,100	220	0.1	0.2	53	48	0.88	0.96	35	25
Malaysia	75	73	77	56	29	0.1	<0.1	73	69	1.21	0.59	39	14
Myanmar	65	63	67	580	200	0.4	0.3	49	51	1.23	0.91	—	5
Philippines	69	65	72	110	120	<0.1	<0.1	83	88	1.26	0.64	42	27
Singapore	83	80	85	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	0.76	47	25
Thailand	75	72	78	42	26	0.3	0.2	83	89	1.34	0.80	45	6
Timor-Leste	68	66	69	1,200	270	—	—	56	57	0.73	0.48	23	38
Viet Nam	73	71	76	140	49	0.3	0.2	—	—	0.90	0.89	41	24
<b>EAST ASIA</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>31</b>	—	—	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>0.81</b>	—	<b>23</b>
China	75	73	78	97	32	—	—	91	94	1.15	0.82	—	24
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>f</sup>	84	81	87	—	—	—	—	101	98	1.13	0.76	50	—
China, Macao SAR <sup>f</sup>	83	80	86	—	—	—	—	97	95	1.28	0.85	48	—
Japan	83	80	87	14	6	—	—	102	102	0.90	0.69	43	12
Korea, North	70	66	74	85	87	—	—	—	—	—	0.86	—	16
Korea, South	82	79	85	18	27	—	—	100	98	0.75	0.69	43	16
Mongolia	69	65	75	100	68	—	—	88	95	1.42	0.82	50	15
Taiwan	80	77	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	—	—	<b>109</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>EUROPEAN UNION</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	—	—	<b>113</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>NORTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	—	—	<b>125</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1.37</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>28</b>
Channel Islands	82	80	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	81	79	83	9	5	<0.1	<0.1	130	133	1.38	0.88	50	38
Estonia	77	73	81	48	11	—	—	105	104	1.48	0.82	52	24
Finland	81	78	84	6	4	—	—	137	150	1.21	0.87	52	42
Iceland	82	81	84	7	4	—	—	113	111	1.72	0.91	51	41
Ireland	81	79	83	6	9	0.1	<0.1	118	120	1.03	0.78	52	20
Latvia	74	70	79	57	13	—	—	109	105	1.49	0.81	53	18
Lithuania	74	69	79	34	11	—	—	111	105	1.45	0.83	53	23
Norway	82	80	84	9	4	<0.1	<0.1	115	111	1.50	0.89	49	40
Sweden	82	80	84	6	4	<0.1	<0.1	121	137	1.56	0.89	50	44
United Kingdom	81	79	83	10	8	—	—	126	132	1.35	0.81	49	24
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	—	—	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>
Austria	81	78	84	10	4	—	—	101	97	1.20	0.81	48	30
Belgium	80	78	83	10	6	—	—	155	176	1.30	0.80	48	42
France	82	79	85	12	9	—	—	108	110	1.25	0.82	50	26
Germany	80	78	83	13	7	—	—	104	98	0.93	0.81	48	37
Liechtenstein	82	81	84	—	—	—	—	119	101	0.55	—	44	20

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

	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)			Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Births		Percent Ages 15-24 With HIV/AIDS		Secondary School Enrollment Ratio		Tertiary School Gender Parity Index	Gender Ratio of Labor Force Participation Rates	Female Share of Nonagricultural Wage Earners	Female Share of Parliament Members
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1990	2013	Males 2014	Females 2014	Males 2008/2014	Females 2008/2014	2008/2014	2013	2008/2013	2015
	Luxembourg	82	80	84	6	11	—	—	98	102	1.13	0.78	45
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Netherlands	81	79	83	11	6	—	—	131	130	1.10	0.83	49	37
Switzerland	83	81	85	8	6	—	—	98	95	1.00	0.83	48	28
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>16</b>
Belarus	73	67	78	37	1	0.1	0.2	106	104	1.35	0.79	51	29
Bulgaria	75	71	78	24	5	—	—	101	96	1.27	0.81	50	20
Czech Republic	79	76	82	15	5	—	—	103	104	1.43	0.75	46	20
Hungary	76	72	79	23	14	—	—	108	108	1.28	0.75	48	10
Moldova	72	68	76	61	21	—	—	88	89	1.29	0.85	55	22
Poland	78	74	82	17	3	<0.1	<0.1	111	107	1.55	0.75	47	22
Romania	75	71	78	170	33	—	—	96	94	1.33	0.75	46	12
Russia <sup>g</sup>	71	65	76	74	24	—	—	98	96	1.26	0.80	50	15
Slovakia	76	73	80	15	7	<0.1	<0.1	92	93	1.54	0.74	48	19
Ukraine <sup>g</sup>	71	66	76	49	23	0.2	0.6	100	97	1.19	0.80	49	12
<b>SOUTHERN EUROPE</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>32</b>
Albania	78	76	80	31	21	—	—	84	80	1.30	0.69	41	21
Andorra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	39
Bosnia-Herzegovina	75	72	78	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	0.60	38	19
Croatia	77	74	81	8	13	—	—	97	100	1.36	0.77	48	26
Greece	81	78	83	6	5	—	—	110	107	1.02	0.71	43	23
Italy	83	80	85	10	4	—	—	100	98	1.42	0.67	46	30
Kosovo <sup>h</sup>	77	74	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macedonia <sup>i</sup>	75	73	77	15	7	—	—	83	82	1.20	0.64	42	33
Malta	82	80	84	12	9	—	—	85	88	1.32	0.57	41	13
Montenegro	77	74	79	8	7	—	—	91	91	1.27	0.75	47	17
Portugal	80	77	83	15	8	—	—	123	123	1.18	0.83	50	31
San Marino	87	84	89	—	—	—	—	93	96	1.38	—	43	17
Serbia	75	73	78	18	16	—	—	93	96	1.33	0.73	45	34
Slovenia	81	78	84	11	7	<0.1	<0.1	110	110	1.46	0.83	47	28
Spain	83	80	86	7	4	—	—	130	131	1.22	0.80	47	38
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>
Australia	82	80	84	7	6	—	—	141	130	1.37	0.82	47	31
Federated States of Micronesia	70	69	72	170	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0
Fiji	70	67	73	89	59	<0.1	<0.1	84	93	—	0.52	—	14
French Polynesia	77	75	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.73	45	—
Guam	79	76	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.80	44	—
Kiribati	65	63	68	250	130	—	—	82	91	—	—	44	9
Marshall Islands	72	70	75	—	—	—	—	101	104	0.92	—	—	3
Nauru	66	62	70	—	—	—	—	81	77	—	—	—	5
New Caledonia	77	74	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.68	—	—
New Zealand	81	80	83	18	8	—	—	116	122	1.45	0.84	47	31
Palau	72	69	76	—	—	—	—	111	117	1.55	—	—	10
Papua New Guinea	62	60	65	470	220	0.2	0.2	46	34	—	0.95	—	3
Samoa	74	73	76	150	58	—	—	81	90	—	0.40	37	6
Solomon Islands	70	67	74	320	130	—	—	50	47	—	0.68	—	2
Tonga	76	74	77	71	120	—	—	100	104	—	0.72	—	0
Tuvalu	70	67	72	—	—	—	—	85	106	—	—	—	7
Vanuatu	71	70	73	170	86	—	—	60	59	—	0.77	37	0

# WORLD POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## FOCUS ON WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

### NOTES

(—) Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.

A date range indicates the most recent data point during that time period.

- a Infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Rates shown with decimals indicate national statistics reported as completely registered, while those without are estimates from the sources cited on the reverse. Rates shown in italics are based on fewer than 50 annual infant deaths, so the figure is estimated from an average of the previous three years.
- b Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime.
- c Data prior to 2014 are shown in italics.
- d Data prior to 2009 are shown in italics.

e The status of Western Sahara is disputed by Morocco.

f Special Administrative Region.

g Does not include the population of Crimea, estimated at 2.3 million.

h Kosovo declared independence from Serbia on Feb. 17, 2008. Serbia has not recognized Kosovo's independence.

i The former Yugoslav Republic.

For additional notes and sources, see reverse side.

Data prepared by PRB demographers Toshiko Kaneda and Kristin Bietsch.

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# Acknowledgments, Notes, Sources, and Definitions

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## NOTES

The Data Sheet lists all geopolitical entities with populations of 150,000 or more and all members of the UN. These include sovereign states, dependencies, overseas departments, and some territories whose status or boundaries may be undetermined or in dispute. **More developed** regions, following the UN classification, comprise all of Europe and North America, plus Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All other regions and countries are classified as **less developed**. The **least developed** countries consist of 48 countries with especially low incomes, high economic vulnerability, and poor human development indicators; 34 of these countries are in sub-Saharan Africa, 13 in Asia, and one in the Caribbean. The criteria and list of countries, as defined by the UN, can be found at <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/>.

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

**World and Regional Totals:** Regional population totals are independently rounded and include small countries or areas not shown. Regional and world rates and percentages are weighted averages of countries for which data are available. For most indicators, regional averages are shown when data or estimates are available for at least three-quarters of the region's population. For Secondary School Enrollment Ratios, HIV Prevalence Rates, and Female Share of Nonagricultural Wage Earners, regional averages are shown when data or estimates are available for at least half of the region's population.

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

## SOURCES

The rates and figures are primarily compiled from the following sources: official country statistical yearbooks, bulletins, and websites; the UN *Demographic Yearbook, 2013*; and *Population and Vital Statistics Report* of the UN Statistics Division; *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision* of the UN Population Division; and the International Data Base of the International Programs Center, U.S.

Census Bureau. Other sources include recent demographic surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, special studies, and direct communication with demographers and statistical bureaus in the United States and abroad. Specific data sources may be obtained by contacting the authors of the *2015 World Population Data Sheet*. For countries with complete registration of births and deaths, rates are those most recently reported. For more developed countries, nearly all vital rates refer to 2014 or 2013.

## DEFINITIONS

### Mid-2015 Population

Estimates are based on a recent census, official national data, or PRB, UN, and U.S. Census Bureau projections. The effects of refugee movements, large numbers of foreign workers, and population shifts due to contemporary political events are taken into account to the extent possible.

### Birth and Death Rate

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

### Net Migration

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

### Projected Population, 2030 and 2050

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

### Infant Mortality Rate

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

### Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

### Population Under Age 15/Age 65+

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

### GNI PPP per Capita, 2014 (US\$)

GNI PPP per capita is gross national income in purchasing power parity (PPP) divided by mid-year population. GNI PPP refers to

gross national income converted to "international" dollars using a purchasing power parity conversion factor. PPP adjusts exchange rates to relative purchasing power in different countries, providing a more accurate basis of comparison for GNI. Data are from the World Bank. Figures in italics are for 2013, 2012, or 2011.

### Percent Urban

Percentage of the total population living in areas termed "urban" by that country or by the UN. Countries define urban in many different ways, from population centers of 100 or more dwellings to only the population living in national and provincial capitals.

### Population per Square Kilometer of Arable Land

The mid-year 2015 population divided by the square kilometers of arable land. Arable land is defined by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to include "the land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years)." Data for the percent of land that is arable and the square kilometers in a country are from the FAO.

### Contraceptive Use

The percentage of currently married or "in union" women of reproductive age who are currently using any form of contraception. Modern methods include clinic and supply methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, and sterilization. Data are from the most recently available national-level surveys, such as Demographic and Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, regional survey programs, national surveys, and the UN Population Division *World Contraceptive Use 2014*. Data prior to 2009 are shown in italics.

### Life Expectancy at Birth

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

### Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Births

Maternal deaths in a time period divided by the number of live births in the same period, expressed per 100,000 live births. A maternal death is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes." Data are from the 2014 report *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013* that compiles estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank, and the UN Population Division.

### HIV Prevalence

The proportion of the population living with HIV regardless of the time of infection, knowledge of the infection, or stage of the disease. Data are from UNAIDS.

### Secondary School Enrollment Ratio

The number of students enrolled in secondary education divided by the secondary-school-age population (Gross Enrollment Ratio). The ratio can be over 100 when there are students enrolled who are older or younger than the age expected for secondary school students. Data are from UNESCO for 2008-2014.

### Tertiary School Gender Parity Index

The tertiary education gross enrollment ratio for women divided by the tertiary gross enrollment ratio for men. An index less than one indicates that men are more represented in higher education than women, while an index greater than one indicates that women are more represented. Data are from UNESCO for 2008-2014.

### Gender Ratio of Labor Force Participation Rates

The ratio of the female labor force participation rate over the male rate. The labor force participation rate is defined as the proportion of the population ages 15 years and older who are economically active, including those employed and unemployed. A ratio less than one indicates that the male labor force participation rate is greater than the female rate while a ratio of more than one indicates that the female rate is greater than the male rate. Data are from the World Bank for 2013.

### Female Share of Nonagricultural Wage Earners

The percent of workers in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector who are women. In a small number of countries the definition of the sector is one of the following: the economically active population in nonagriculture, total employment, total employment in nonagriculture, total paid employment, and employment in the public sector. Data are from the UN from 2008-2013.

### Female Share of Parliament Members

The percentage of seats in a country's single chamber, combined higher and lower chambers of the national parliament, or other national legislature held by women. Data are from the Inter-Parliamentary Union from May 1, 2015.

PRB's *2015 World Population Data Sheet* is available in English, French, and Spanish at [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org).

Also online:

- A customized Data Dashboard where users can view multiple indicators for regions or countries.
- A video focusing on what the data say about the state of women's empowerment.
- An interactive world map illustrating key demographic variables by country and region.

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

## INFORM

PRB analyzes complex demographic data and research to provide the most objective, accurate, and up-to-date population information in formats that are easily understood by advocates, journalists, and decisionmakers alike.

**INNOVATIVE TOOLS.** PRB creates interactive content to make data and research more accessible to users. An interactive data visualization of “What-If Scenarios” shows how projections of U.S. child poverty and other social indicators change based on assumptions and scenarios selected by the viewer.

**INFLUENTIAL PUBLICATIONS.** *The Urban-Rural Divide in Health and Development Data Sheet* looks at gaps in key development indicators between urban and rural dwellers in many low- and middle-income countries.

**MULTIMEDIA.** PRB has produced hundreds of cutting-edge video and audio presentations that distill the knowledge of leading experts on topics as wide-ranging as the demographic dividend, climate change, immigration, HIV/AIDS, and female genital mutilation/cutting.

**ONLINE RESOURCES.** PRB’s website provides access to all of our content, including our respected Data Sheets, *Population Bulletins*, visualizations, and data and analysis on world issues ranging from gender to aging to family planning.

## EMPOWER

PRB empowers people—researchers, journalists, policymakers, and educators—to use information about population, health, and the environment to encourage action. Frequently, people have information but lack the skills and tools needed to communicate effectively to decisionmakers. PRB builds coalitions and conducts trainings to share techniques to inform policy.

**JOURNALIST NETWORKS.** PRB strengthens the capacity of journalists from developing countries through seminars and study tours. We organized several study tours for journalists in Kenya, Senegal, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Jamaica to visit projects and the people they affect.

**POLICY COMMUNICATION TRAINING.** In the past five years, PRB has trained more than 1,000 professionals in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to communicate data and research effectively. Each year, for example, we have sponsored two workshops with Kenya’s National Council for Population and Development, training local and regional policymakers, program managers, and advocates.

**COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE.** PRB developed and coordinates the American Community Survey (ACS) Data Users Group to increase understanding of the value and utility of ACS data and to facilitate communication among ACS data users about key ACS data issues and applications. This group connects ACS data users and helps them share information and materials through an online community forum, webinars, special sessions at professional meetings, and an annual conference.

## ADVANCE

PRB works to ensure that policymakers worldwide rely on sound evidence, rather than anecdotal or outdated information, to inform population, health, and environmental policies. While the numbers of publications created or workshops conducted are one way to measure PRB’s work, the adoption of evidence-based policies, increased demand for health services, and active coalitions are better gauges of progress toward positive social change.

**EVIDENCE-BASED POLICIES.** PRB provides analysis for the KIDS COUNT Data Book, an annual report card on the well-being of children and families in the United States. The Data Book has helped promote the passage of several U.S. policies, including the State Children’s Health Insurance Program.

### DEMAND FOR HEALTH SERVICES.

TV reporting in India by an alumna of PRB’s Women’s Edition training program led to the creation of health camps to care for pregnant women in the slums. Another led to the renewal of a family planning program that promoted birth spacing.

**ACTIVE COALITIONS.** PRB works with the East Africa Population, Health, and Environment Network to increase information sharing across the region. In the Lake Victoria Basin, PRB also provides technical assistance on integrated population, health, and environment development in the region.



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