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# 2011 World Population Data Sheet

## The World Adding Another Billion People Every 12 Years

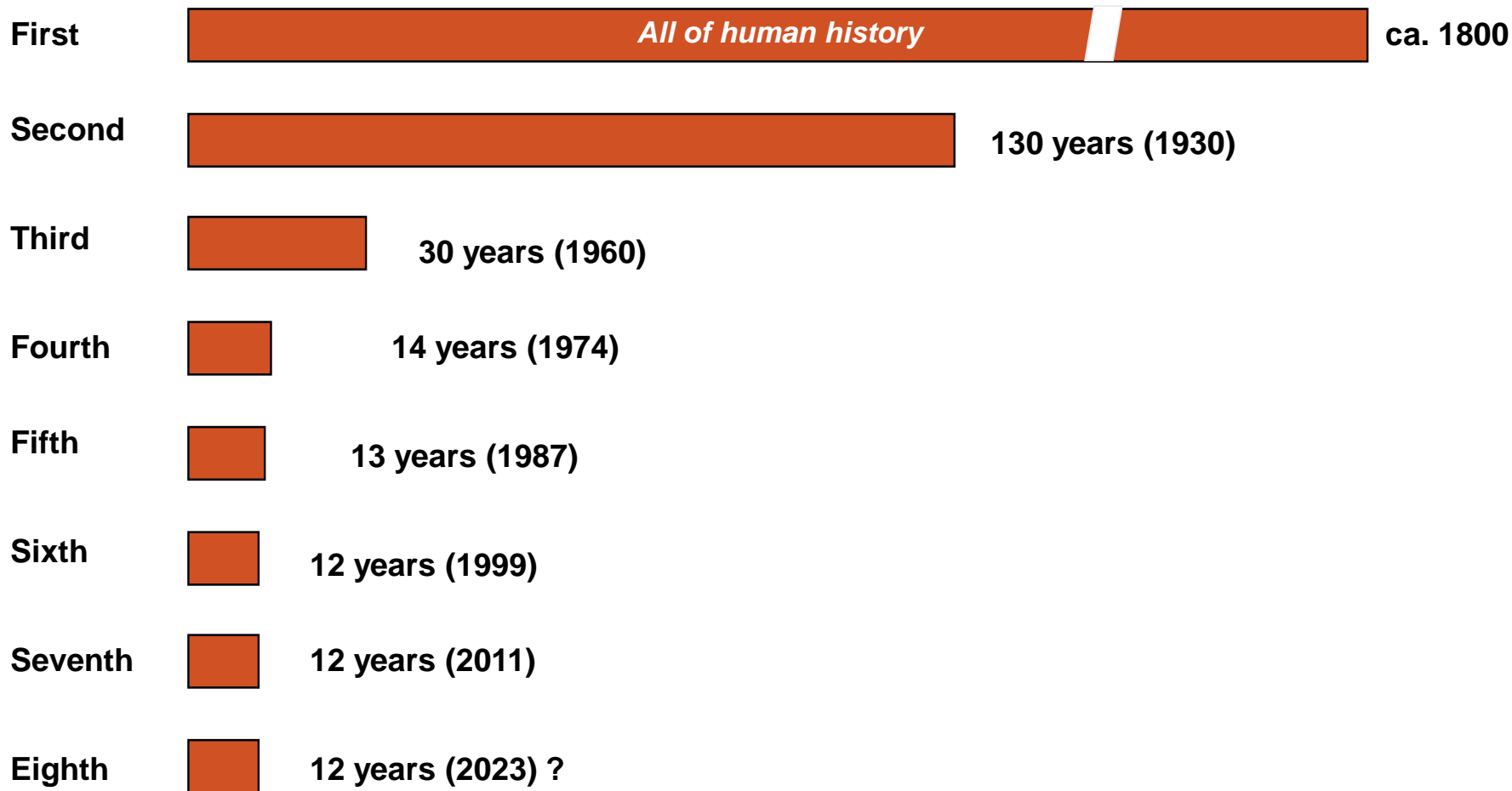
**PRESENTATION BY CARL HAUB, JAMES GRIBBLE, AND LINDA JACOBSEN  
OF THE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU**

# CARL HAUB

Senior Visiting Scholar

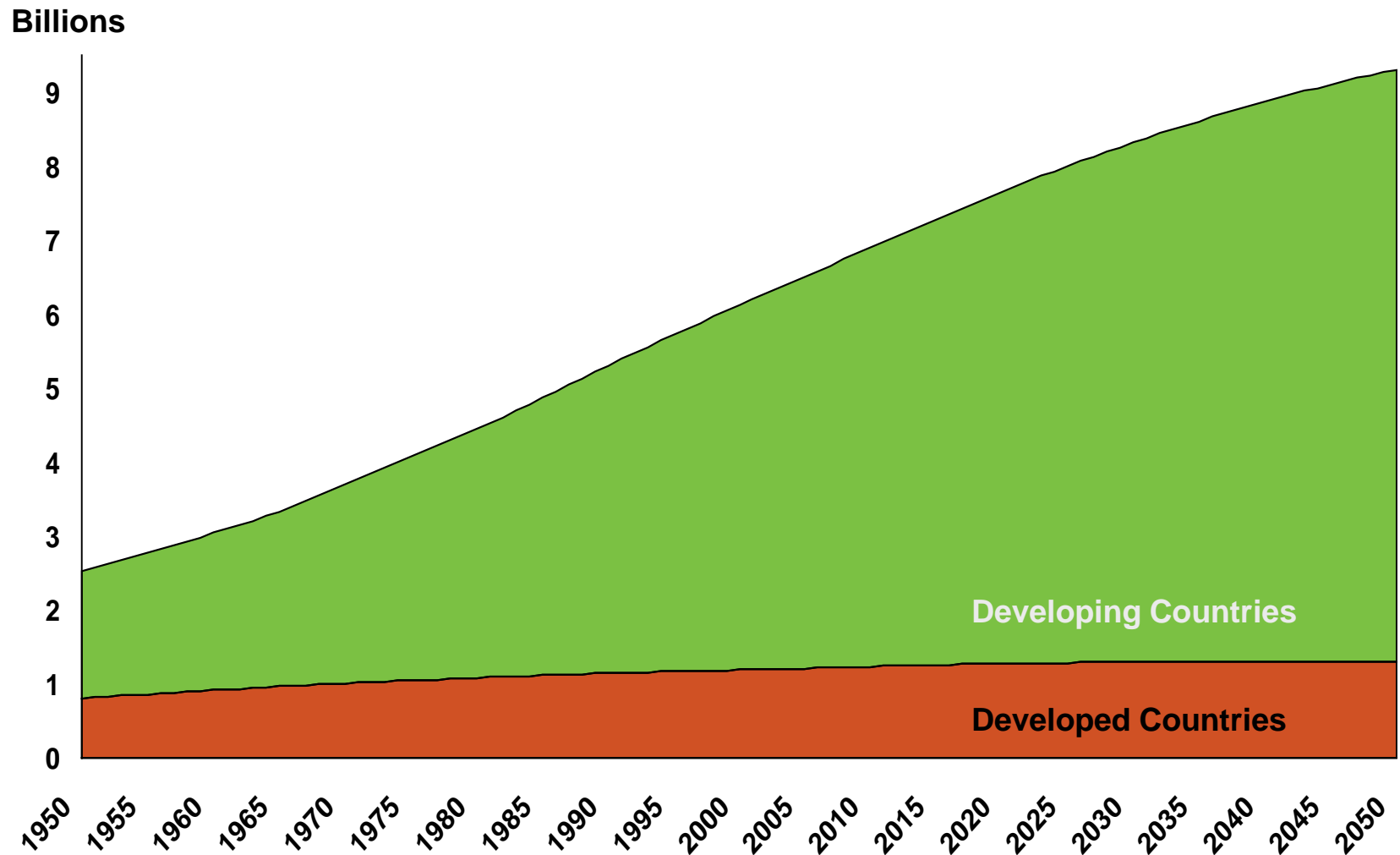
Co-author of the 2011 World Population Data Sheet  
and Population Bulletin: “The World at 7 Billion”

# The world is adding another billion people every 12 years.



Sources: United Nations Population Division and Population Reference Bureau estimates and projections.

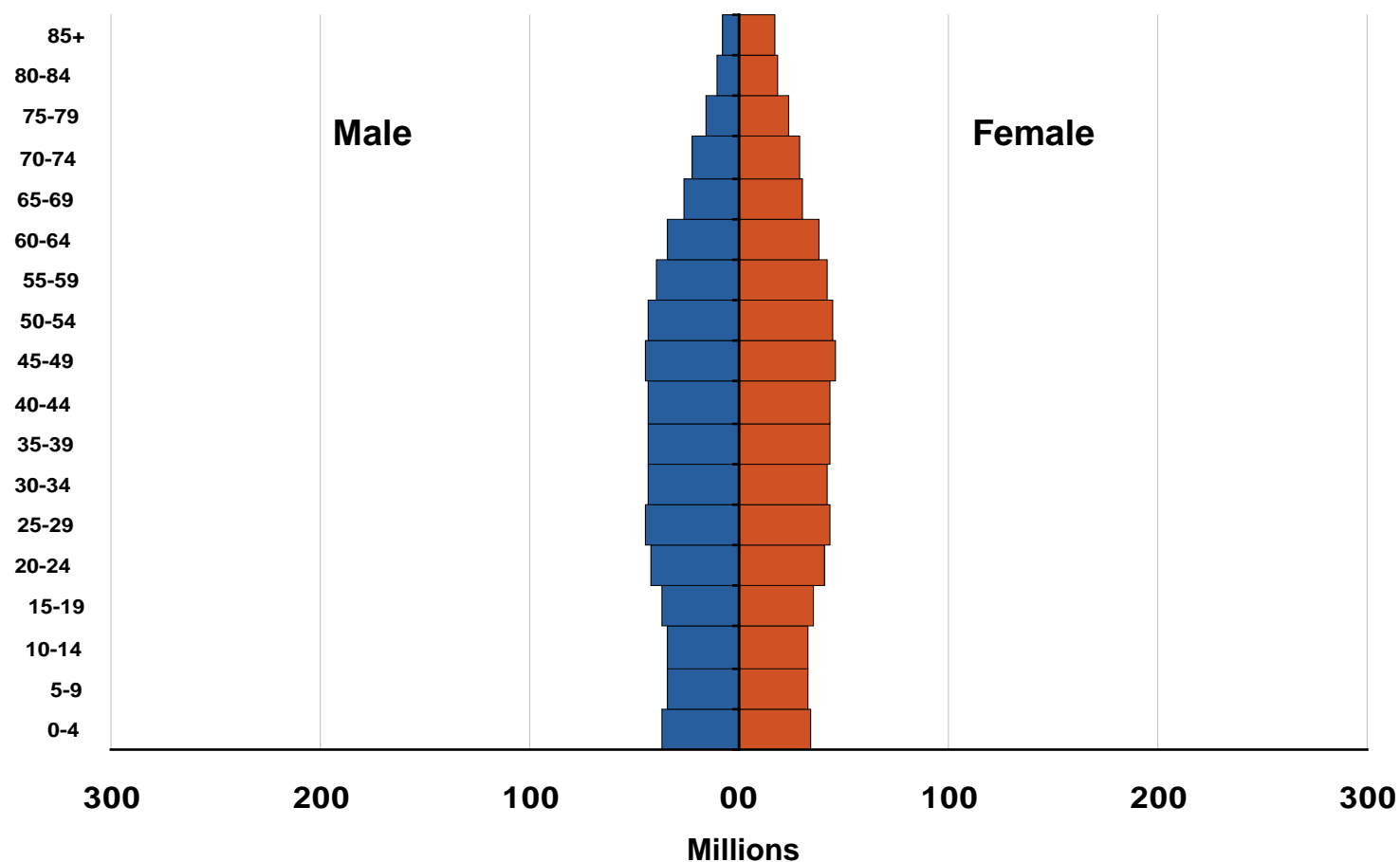
# Virtually all population growth is in the world's poorest countries.



Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

# Fewer young people in developed countries ensures little population growth or even population decline.

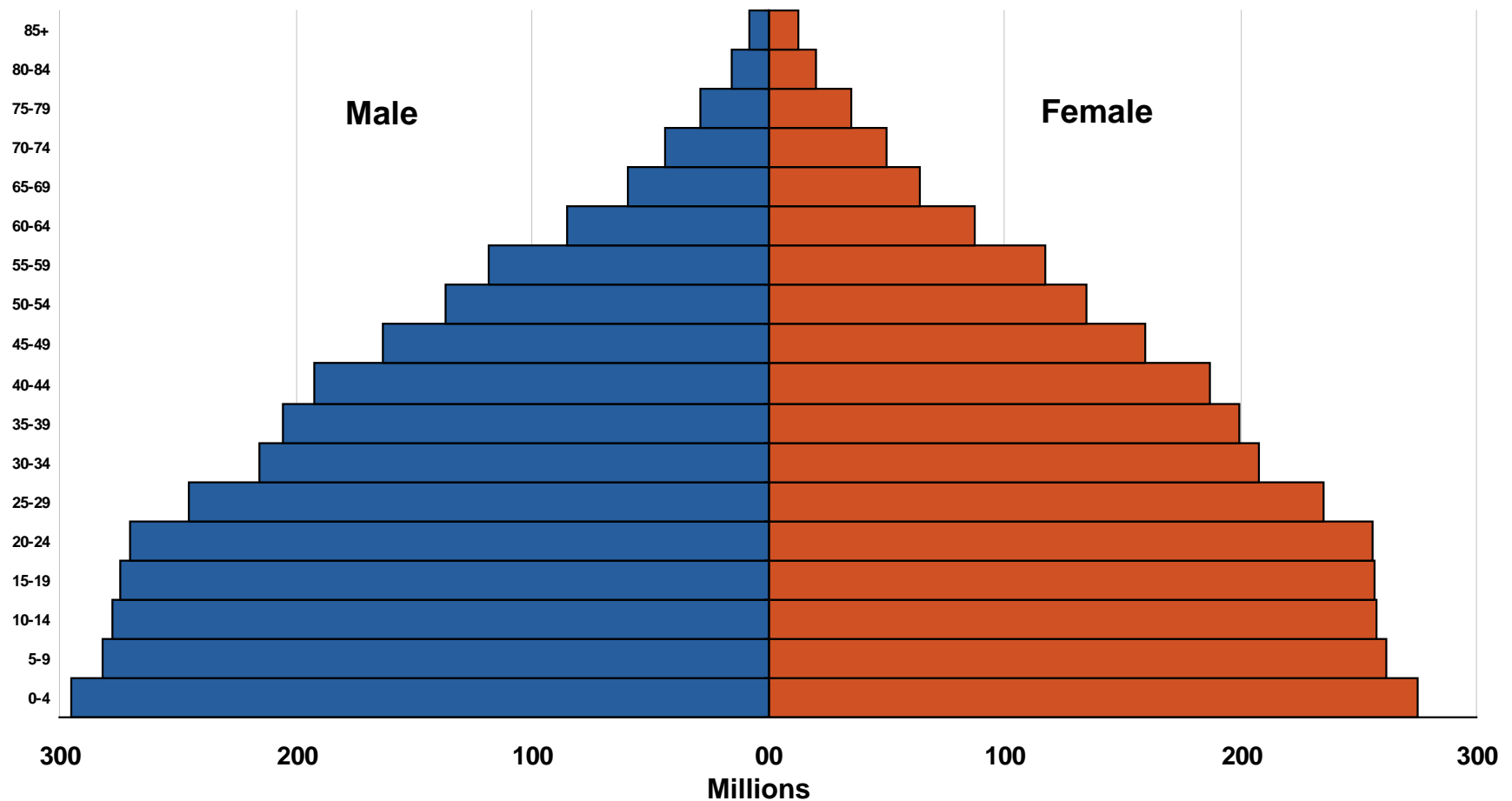
Age



Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

# Large numbers of young people in developing countries guarantee large population growth.

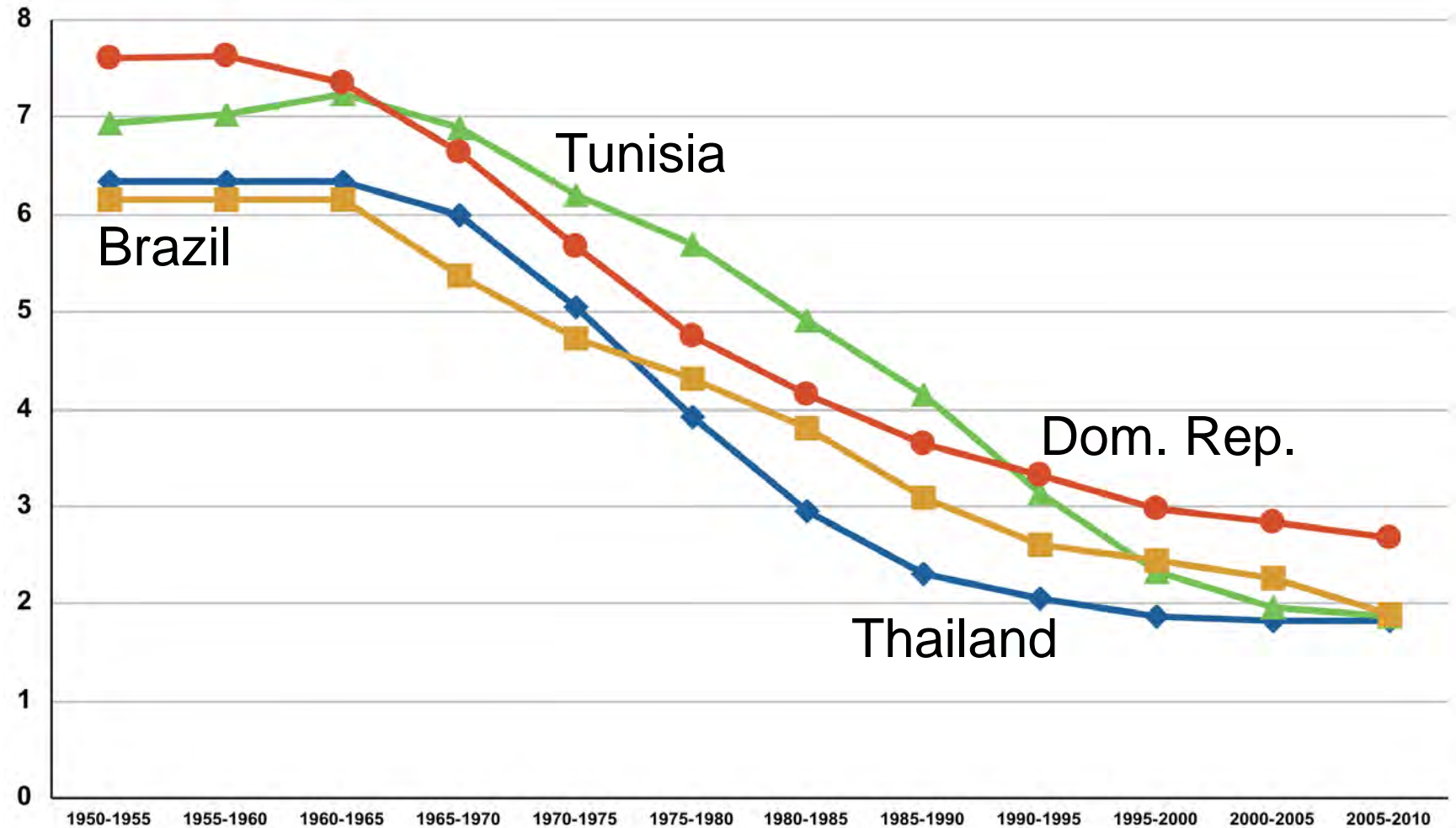
Age



Source: United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

# In quite a few developing countries, fertility decline has been rather smooth.

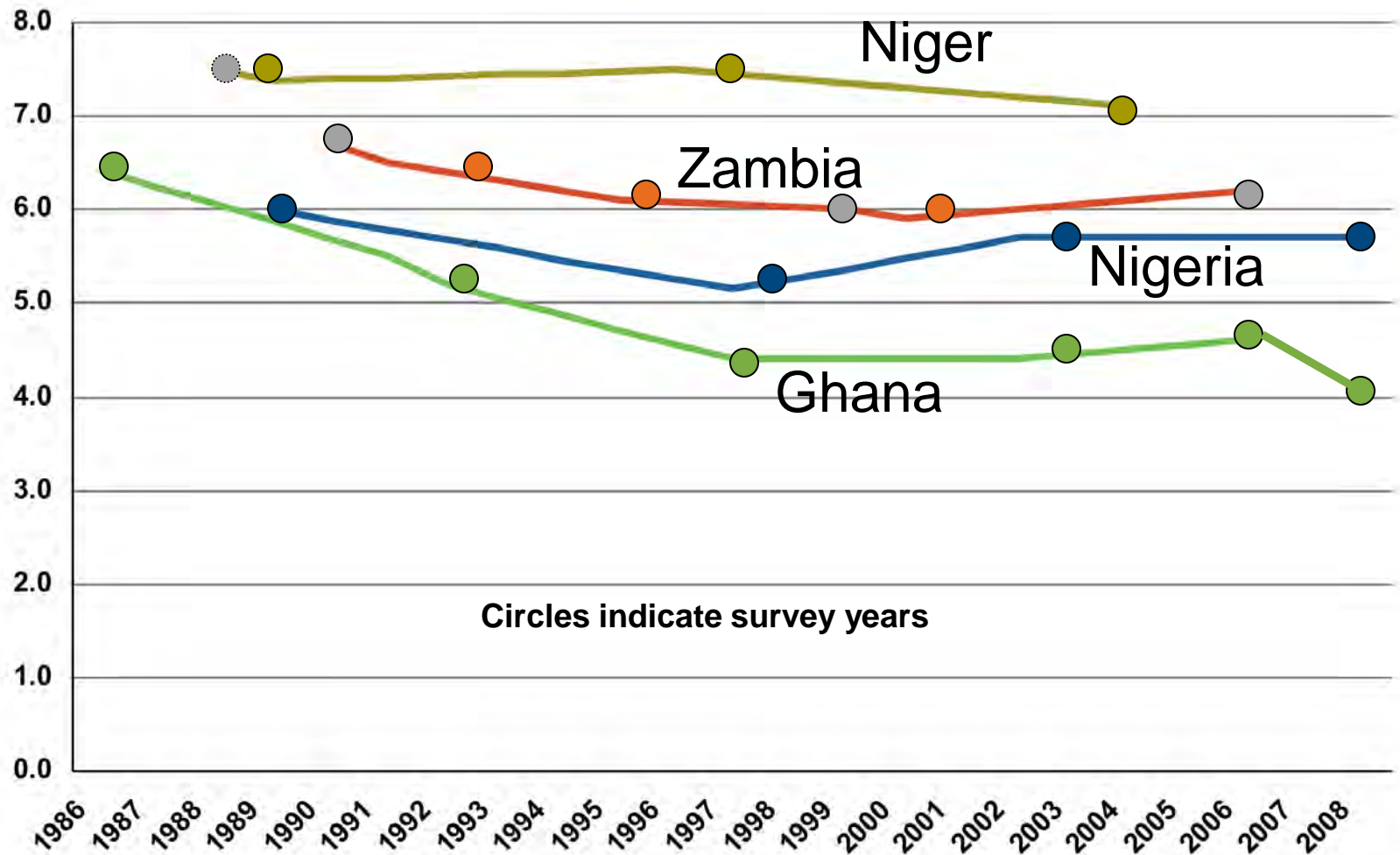
Lifetime births per woman



Sources: United Nations Population Division; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics; and *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

# Future fertility decline in sub-Saharan Africa is quite doubtful, based on the results of recent surveys.

Lifetime children per woman



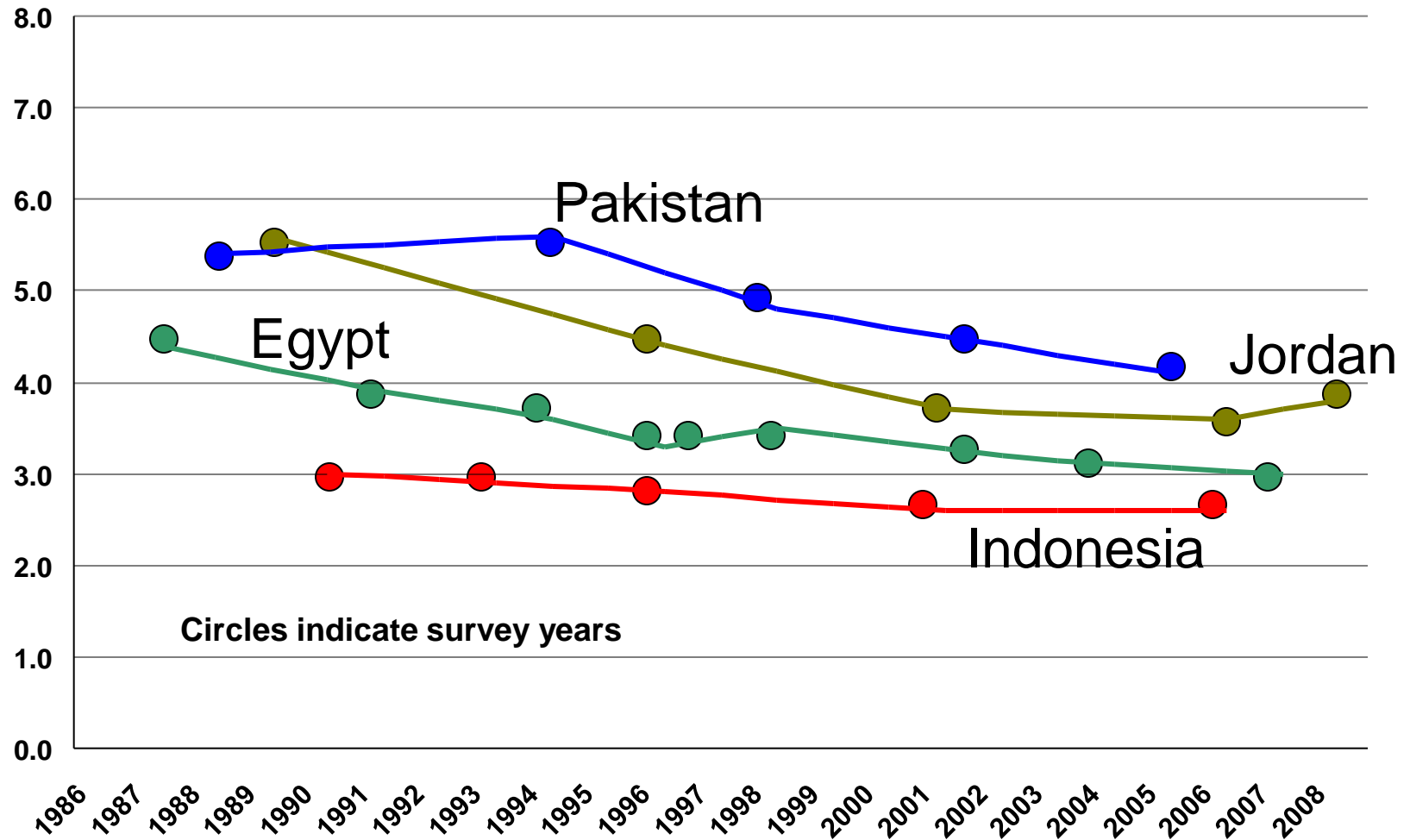
Source: *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Note: Gray circles indicate a census estimate



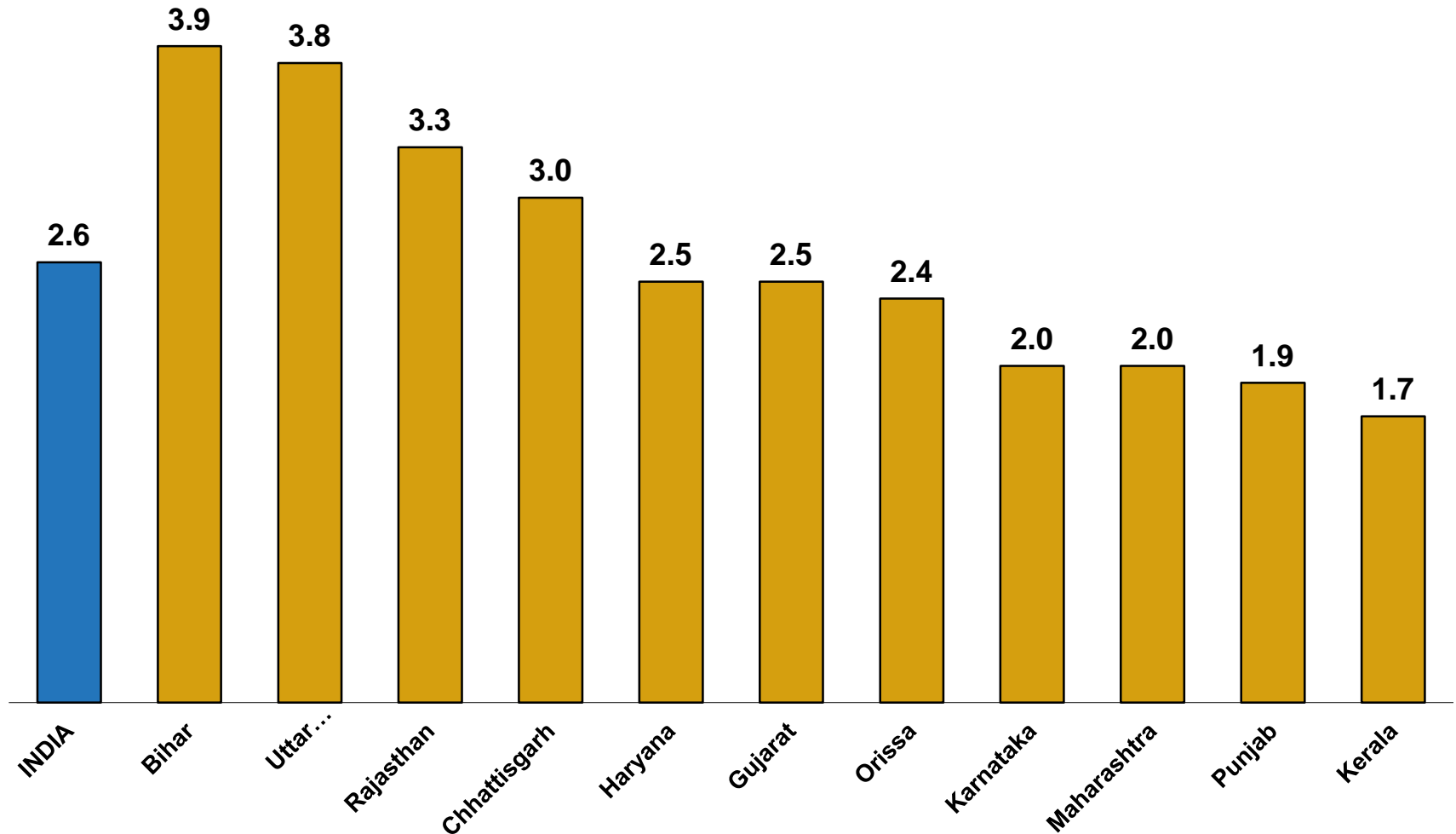
# Slow or little fertility decline is not confined to sub-Saharan Africa.

Lifetime children per woman



Sources: *Demographic and Health Surveys and various surveys in Pakistan.*

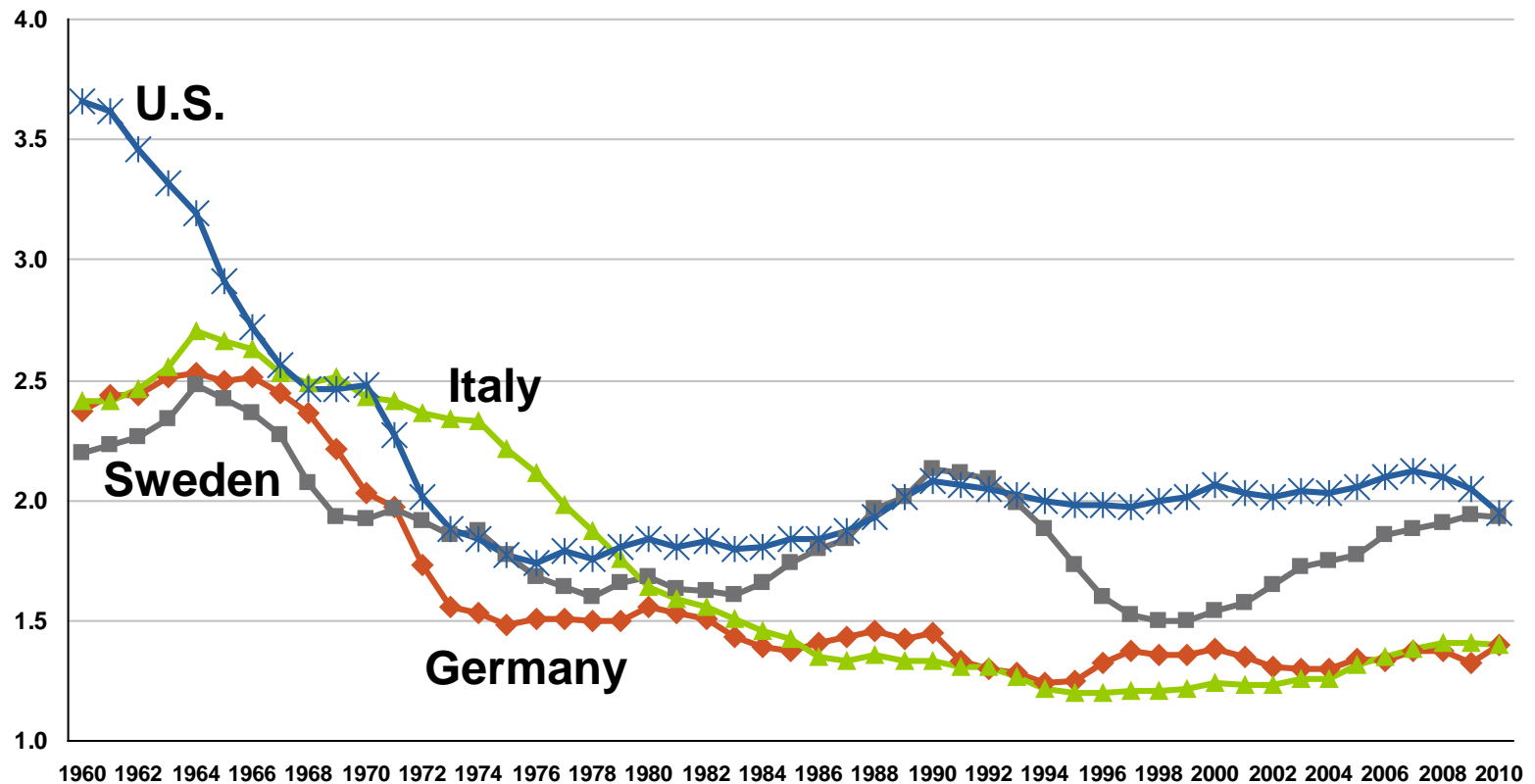
## TFRs in India vary widely by state.



Source: Sample Registration System, data from 2008.

# In many developed countries, fertility has fallen to historically low levels, while in others, the TFR has returned to 2 children per woman.

Children per woman



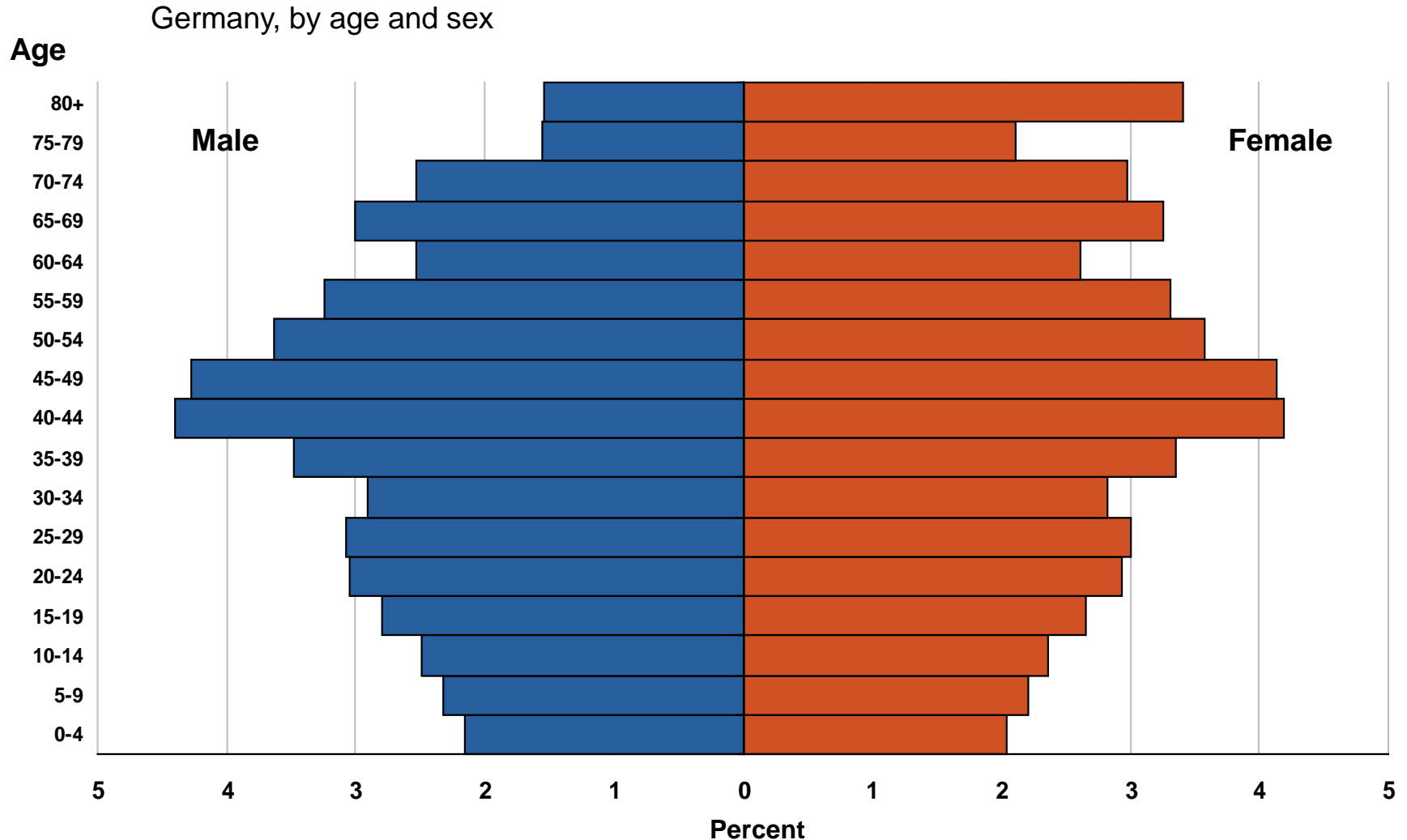
Sources: Council of Europe, *Recent Demographic Developments in Europe*, various issues; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics; and national statistical offices.

# The Demographic Divide: Example of DRC and Italy.

	<u>Congo, Dem. Rep.</u>	<u>Italy</u>
Population 2011	68 million	61 million
Population 2050	149 million	62 million
Lifetime Births per Woman	6.1	1.4
Annual Number of Births	3,050,000	560,000
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Births	111	3.7
Annual Number of Infant Deaths	340,000	2,100
Life Expectancy at Birth	49	81
Population Below Age 15	46%	14%
Population Age 65+	3%	20%
Population Living <\$US2/Day	80	n.a.

Source: Carl Haub and Toshiko Kaneda, *2011 World Population Data Sheet*.

# Small numbers of young people in many developed countries have all but guaranteed fewer future births.



Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, *Statistical Yearbook, 2010* (2009 data).

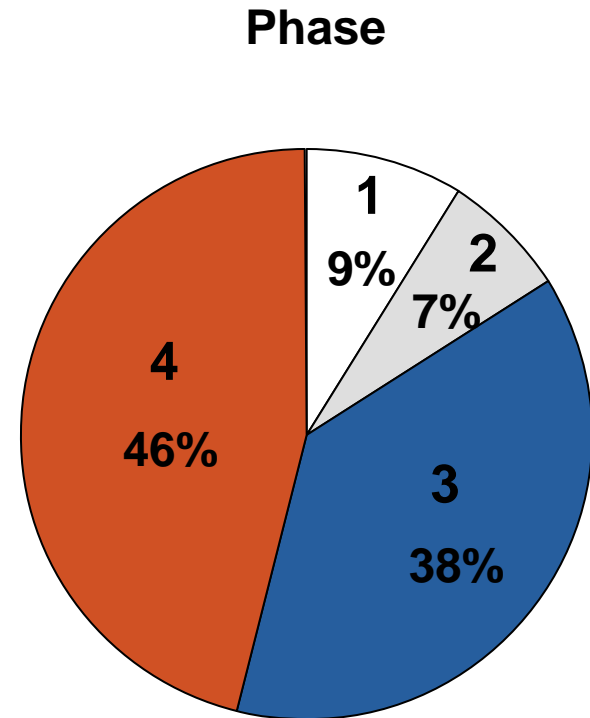
# JAMES GRIBBLE

Vice President of International Programs

Co-author of the Population Bulletin: “The World at 7 Billion”

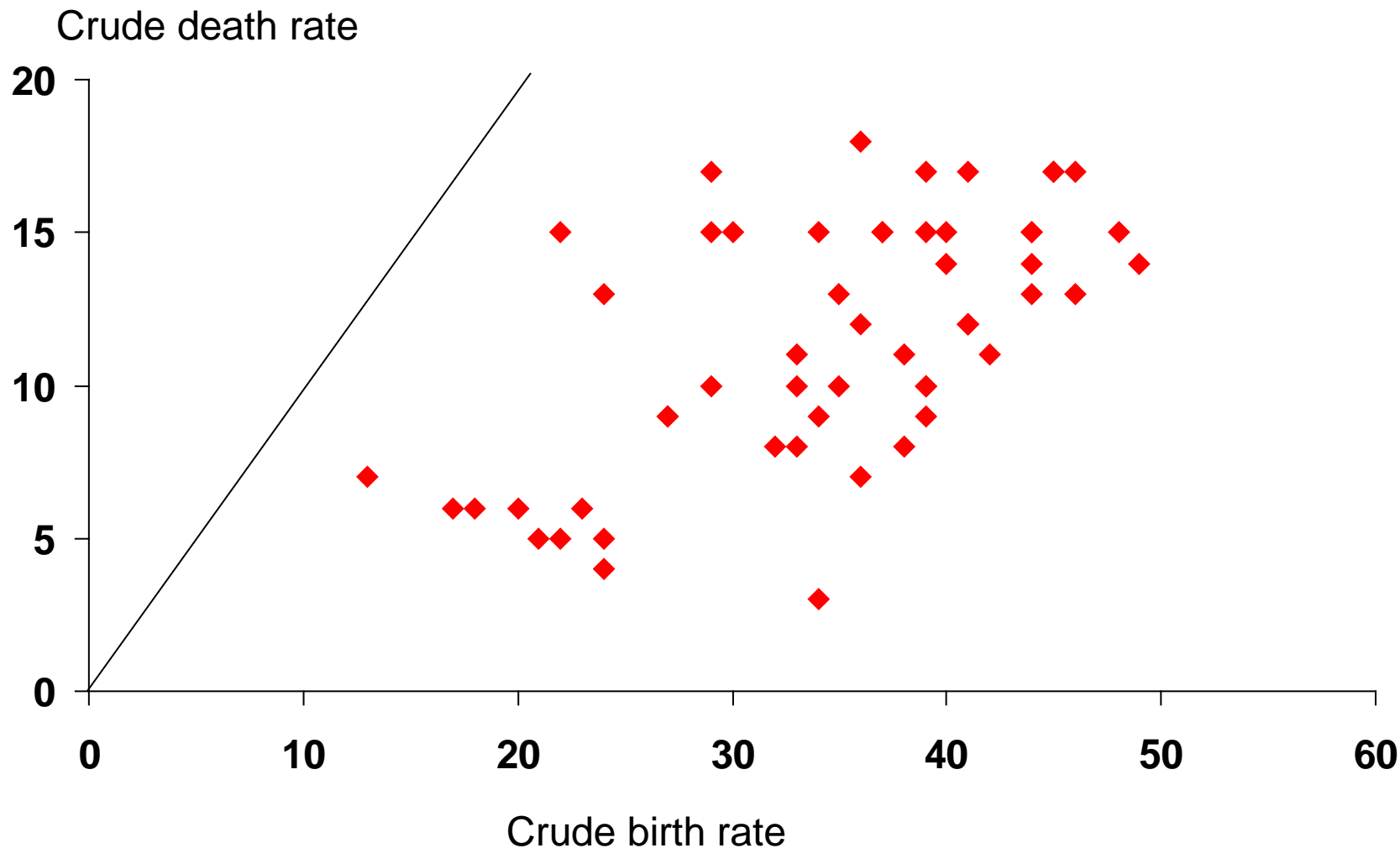
# The 4 Phases of Demographic Transition

- **Phase 1:** High birth rates and fluctuating death rates (TFR 5+)
- **Phase 2:** Declining birth and death rates (TFR 3.5 to 5)
- **Phase 3:** Approaching replacement fertility (TFR 2 to 3.5)
- **Phase 4:** Low/very low birth and death rates (TFR below 2)



# Africa:

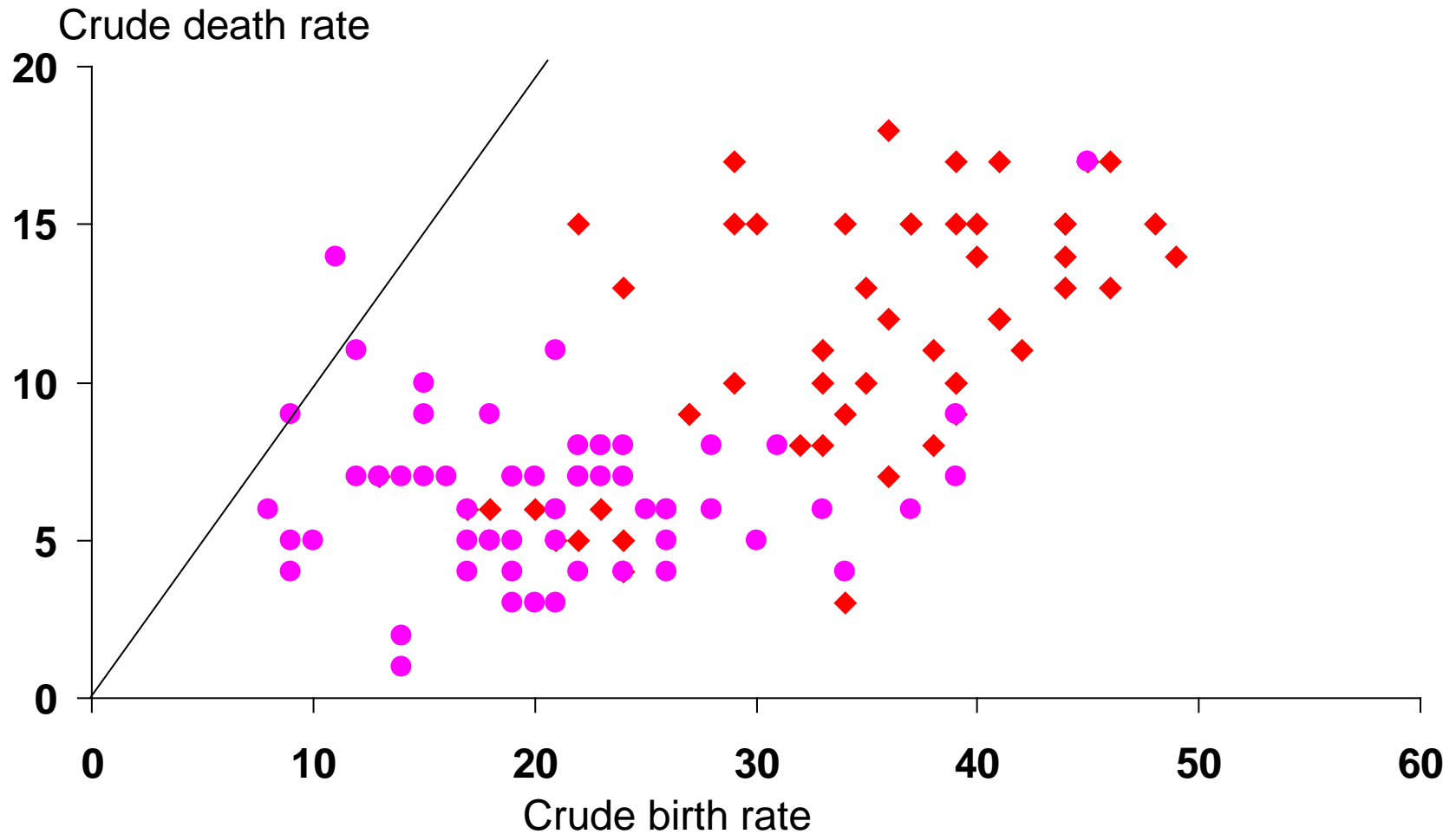
## High death rates, but higher birth rates.



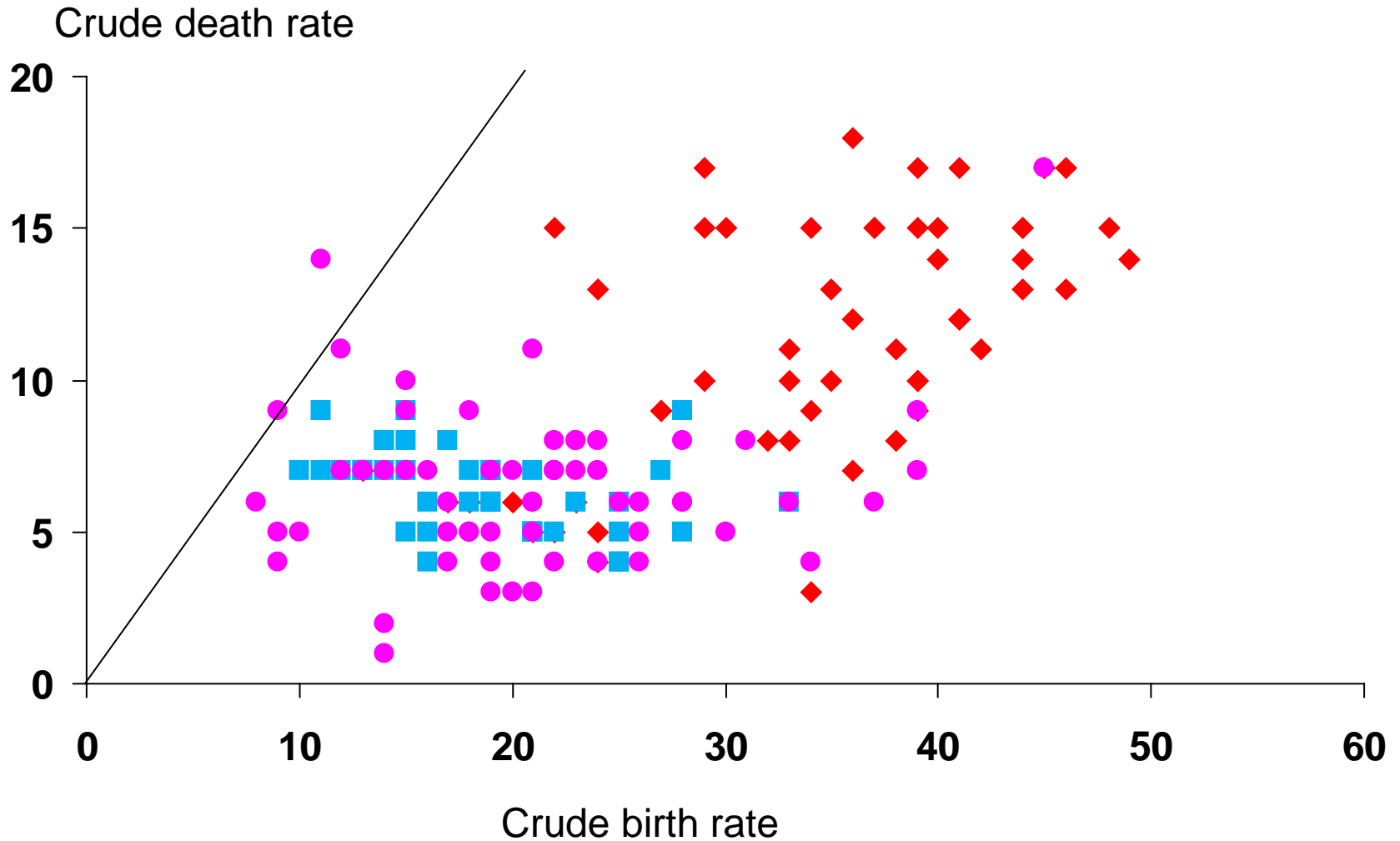


## Asia & Oceania:

Lower birth and death rates, and some increasing death rates.



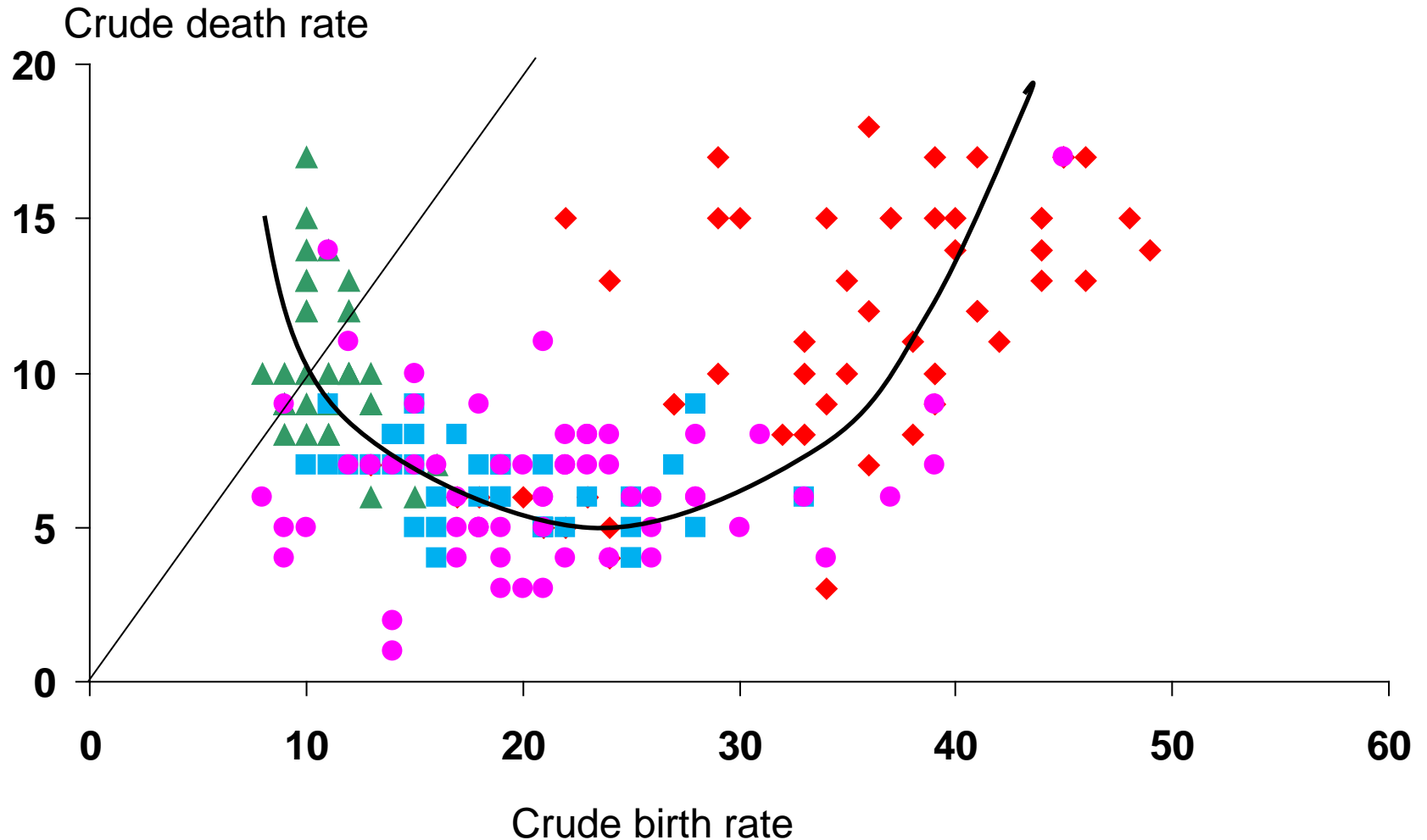
# Americas: Birth rates are low, and still exceed death rates.



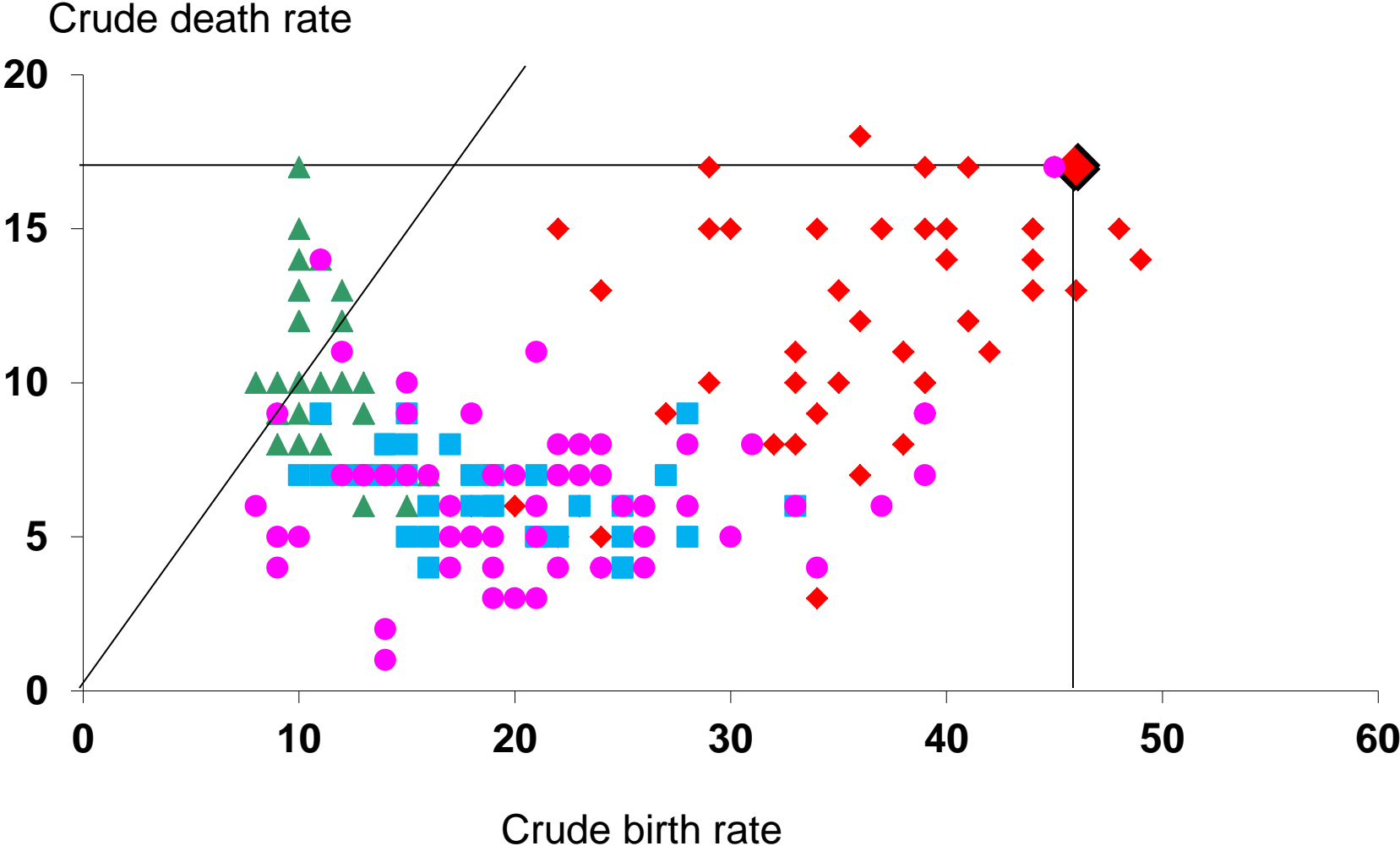


## Europe:

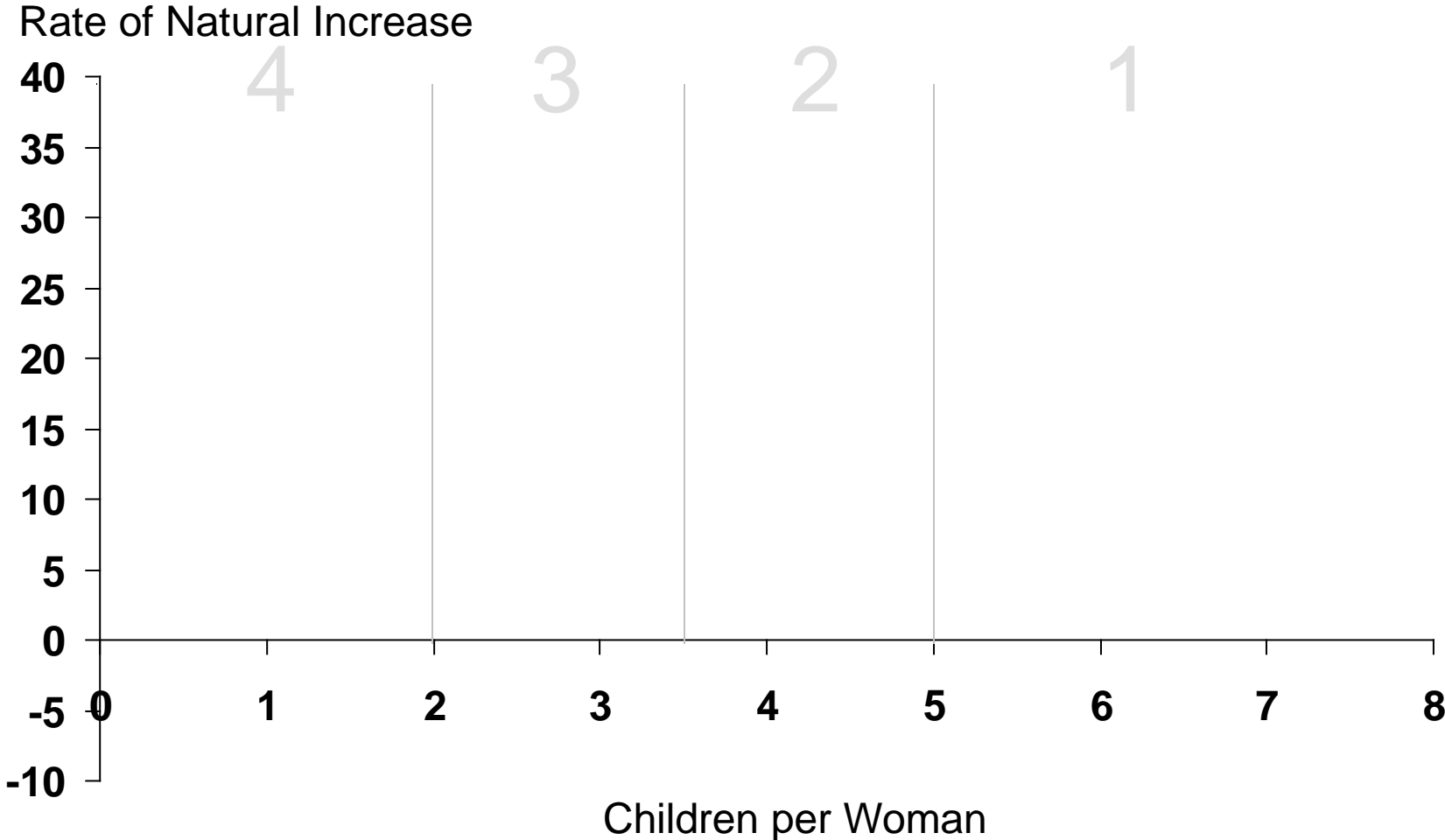
Death rates exceed the very low birth rates in some countries.



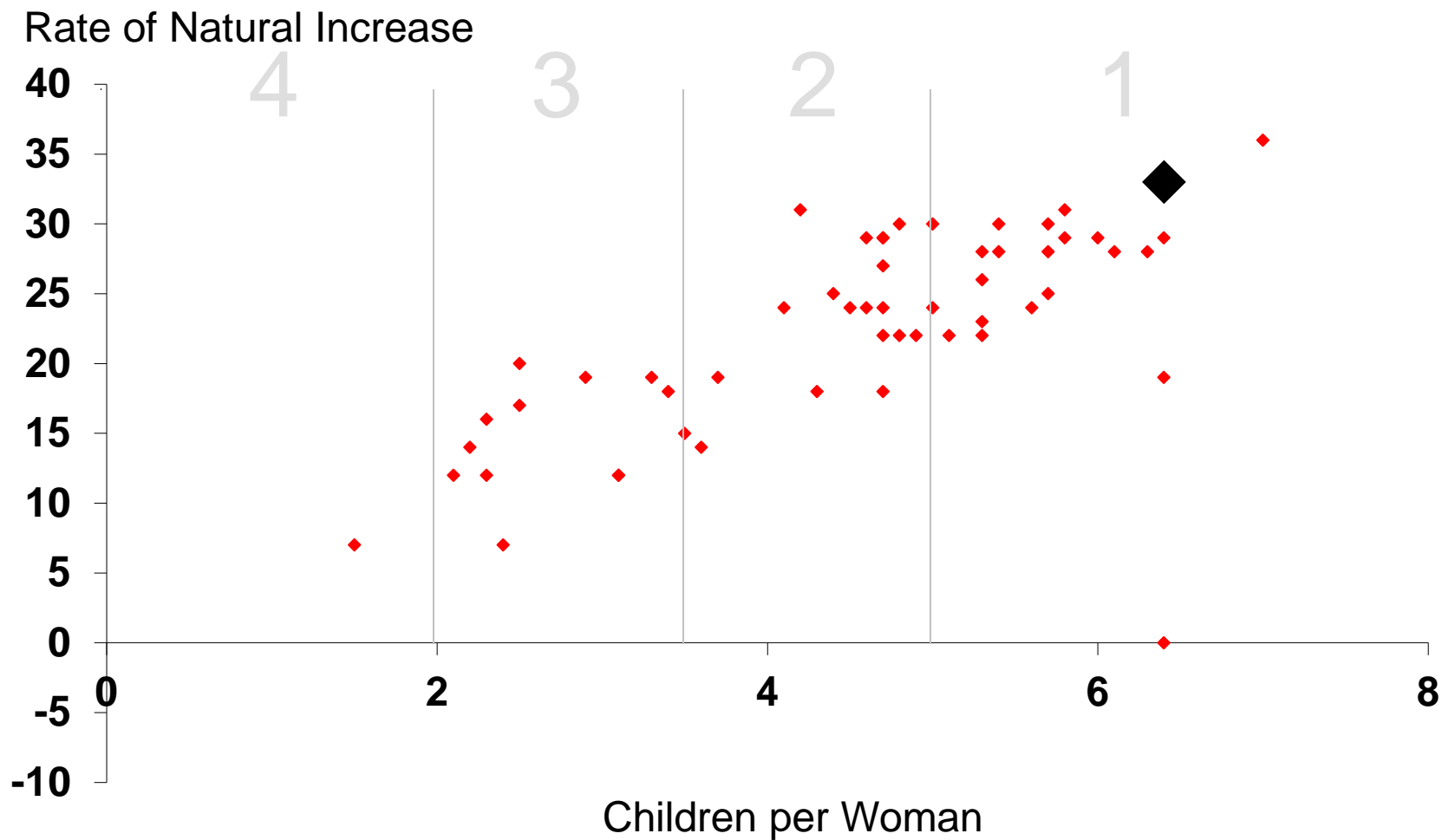
# Natural increase occurs when births exceed deaths.



# Demographic transition across the world's continents.



# Many African countries are in Phase 1. Consider Uganda...



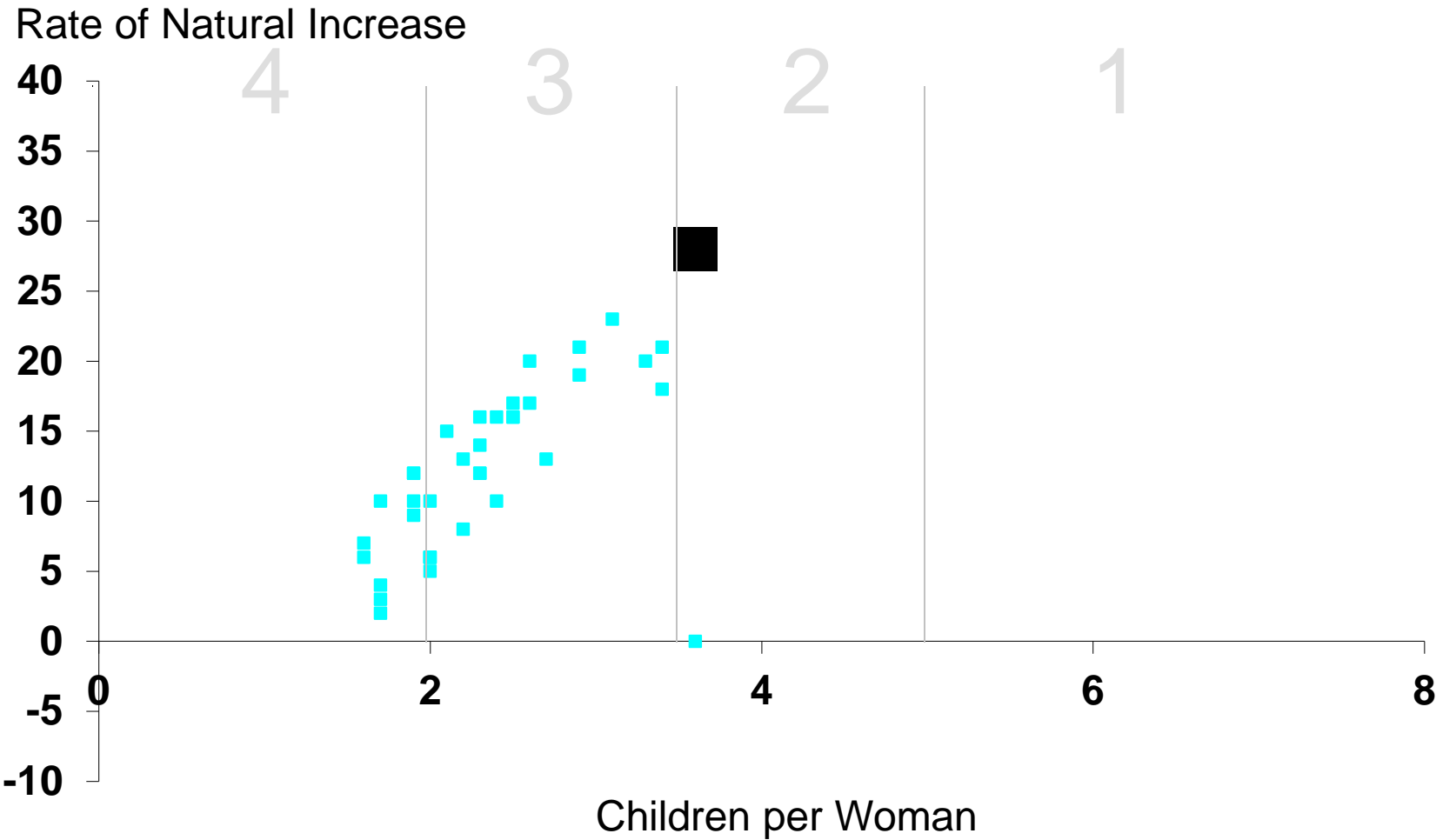
# Uganda

- 35 million people
  - Growing at 3.3% per year
  - Half the population is age 15 or younger
  - 6+ children per woman
- 
- Contraceptive use: 18%
  - Life expectancy: 54 years
  - Nutritional challenges
  - Public expenditures on health: US\$7 per person

Photo: © 2007 Frances Y. Cheng, Courtesy of Photoshare



# Guatemala is the only Phase 2 country in the Americas.

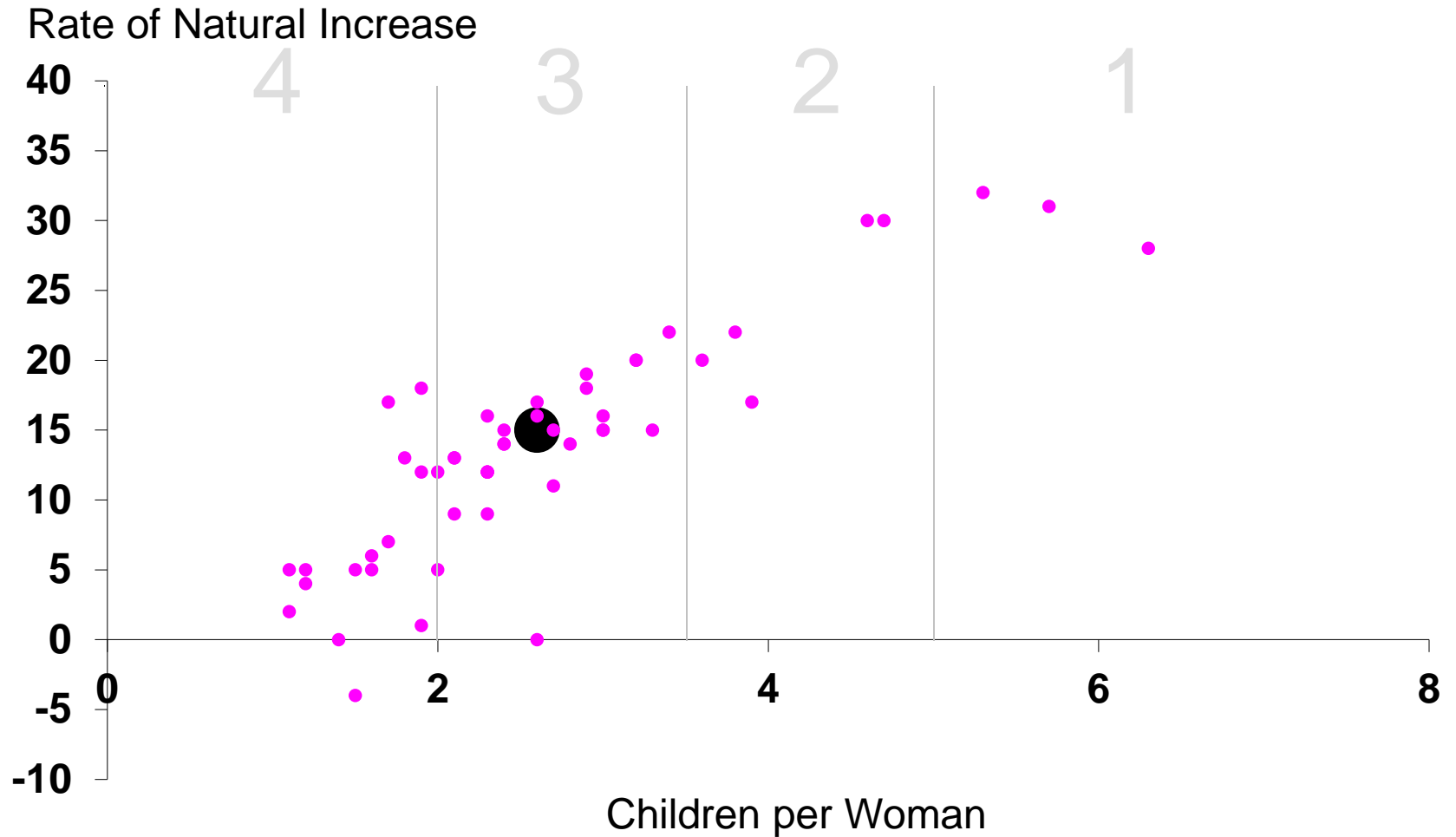


# Guatemala

- 14 million people
  - Growing at 2.5% per year
  - Half of population is 19 years or younger
  - 3.6 children per woman
- 
- Contraceptive use: 34%
  - Life expectancy: 71 years
  - Mayan population faces many inequities
  - Public expenditures on health: US\$52 per person

Photo: © 2001 Virginia Lamprecht, Courtesy of Photoshare

# Most Asian countries are in Phase 3 or 4. Consider India...

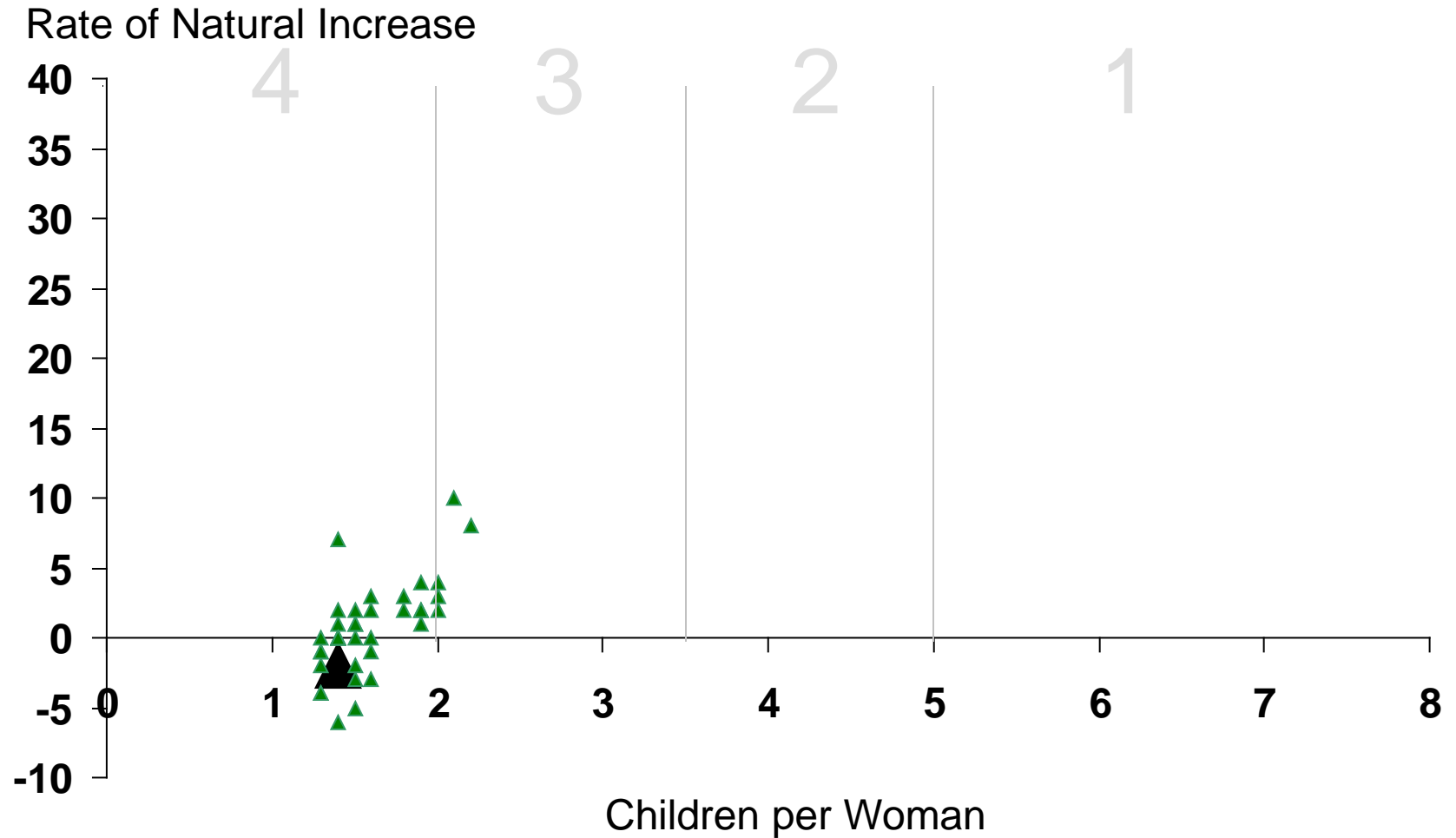


# India

- 1.2 billion people
- Growing at 1.3% per year
- Half of population is age 25 or younger
- 2.7 children per woman
- Contraceptive use: 49%
- Life expectancy: 64 years
- 76% living on <US\$2/day
- Public expenditures on health: US\$7 per person

Photo: © 2009 Rajal Thaker, Courtesy of Photoshare

# Most European countries are in Phase 4. Germany has negative growth.



# Germany

- 82 million people
- Growing at  $-0.2\%$  per year
- Projected 2025 population is 79 million
- Half the population is age 44 or younger
- 21% of population is over age 65
- 1.4 children per woman
- Contraceptive use: 66%
- Life expectancy: 80 years

Photo: © 2004 David Lederman, Courtesy of Photoshare

# The World at 7 Billion

Slowing fertility

Longer, healthier lives

Improving inequities

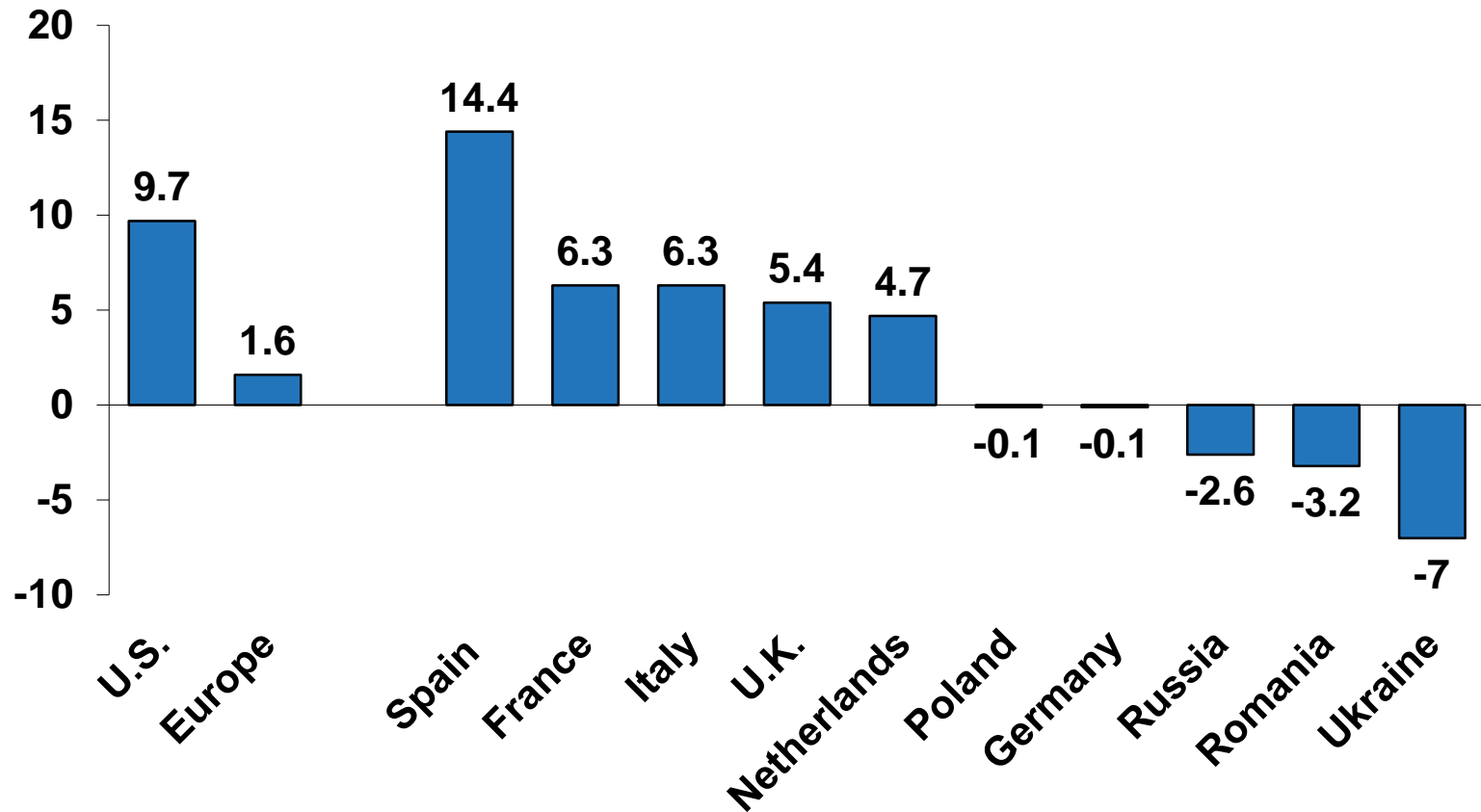
# LINDA JACOBSEN

Vice President of Domestic Programs



# U.S. population growth exceeds growth in most of Europe.

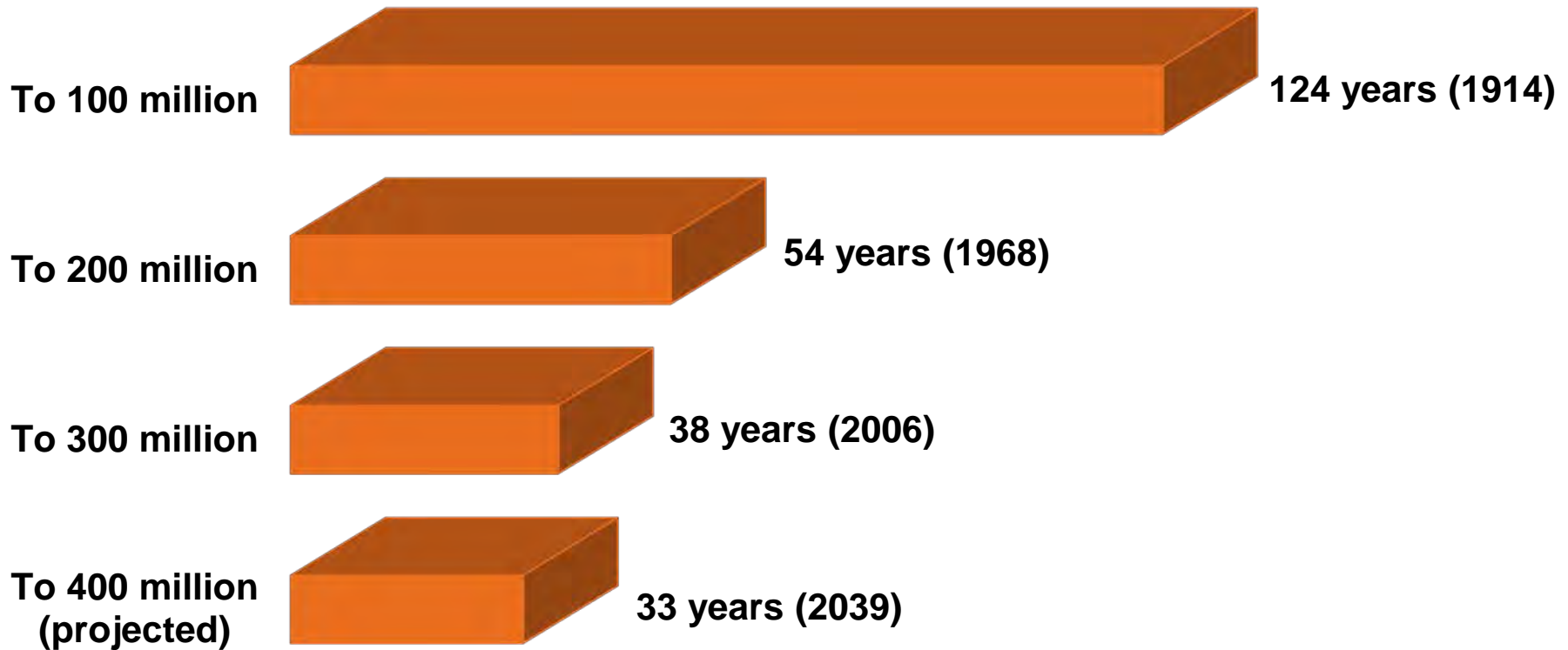
Percent Change in Population, 2000 to 2010



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Censuses; and United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision*, CD-ROM edition (2011).

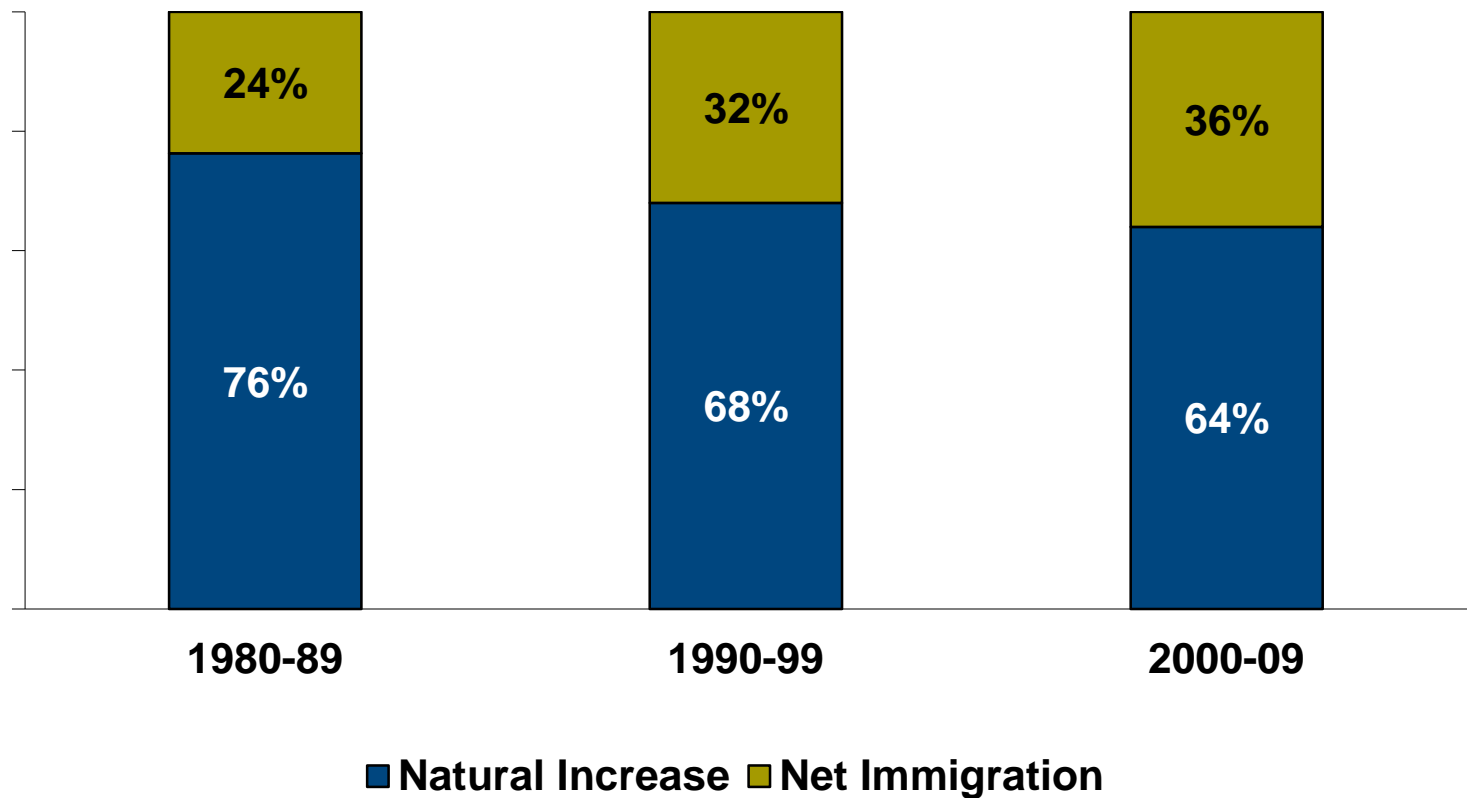
# The U.S. is still growing rapidly, but the pace is projected to slow down.

**1790 population: 3.9 million**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# Natural increase accounts for more than 60% of population growth in the United States.

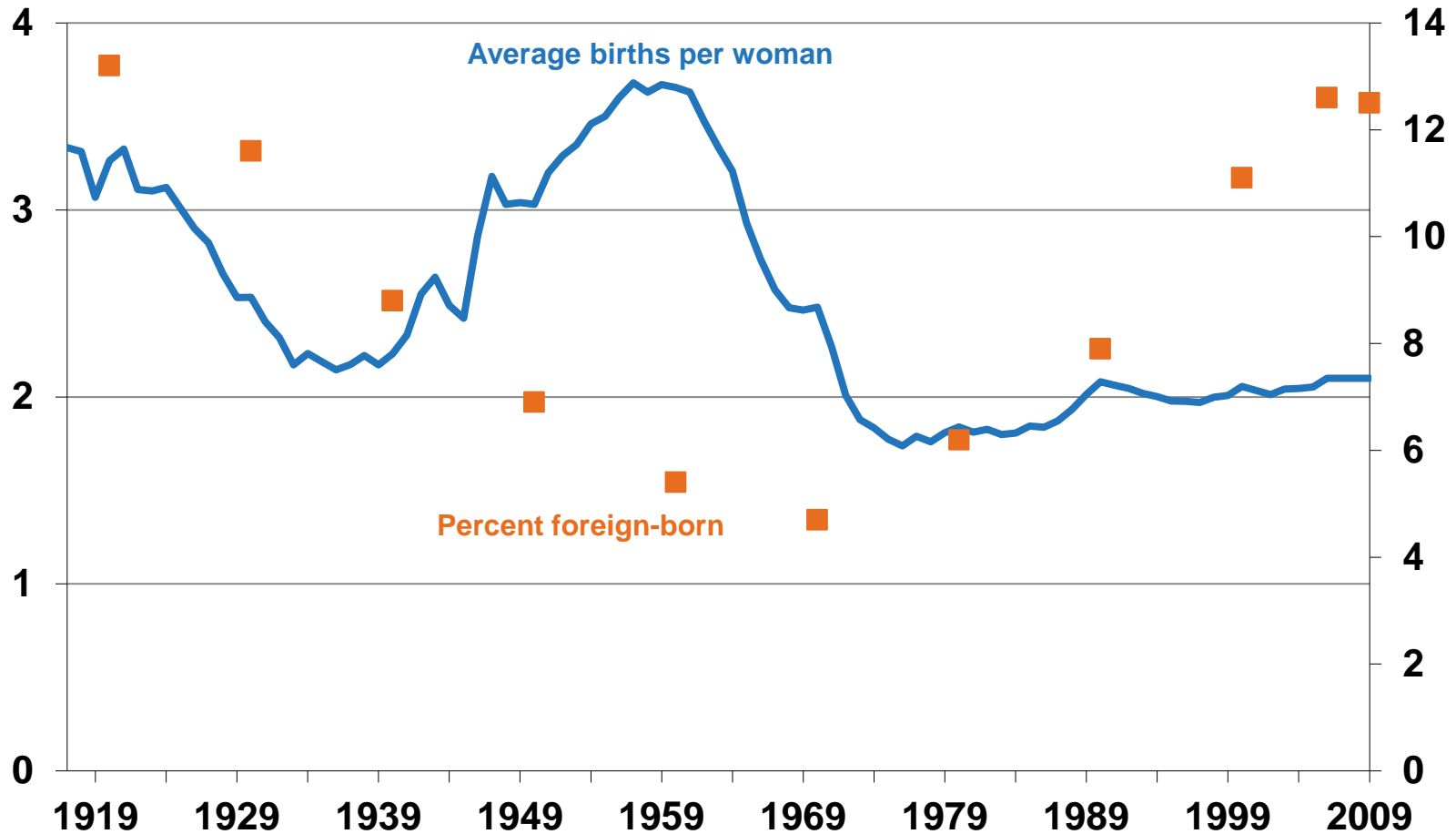


Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# Fertility rates have leveled off in the U.S., but the foreign-born population has increased.

Average births per woman, 1917-2009

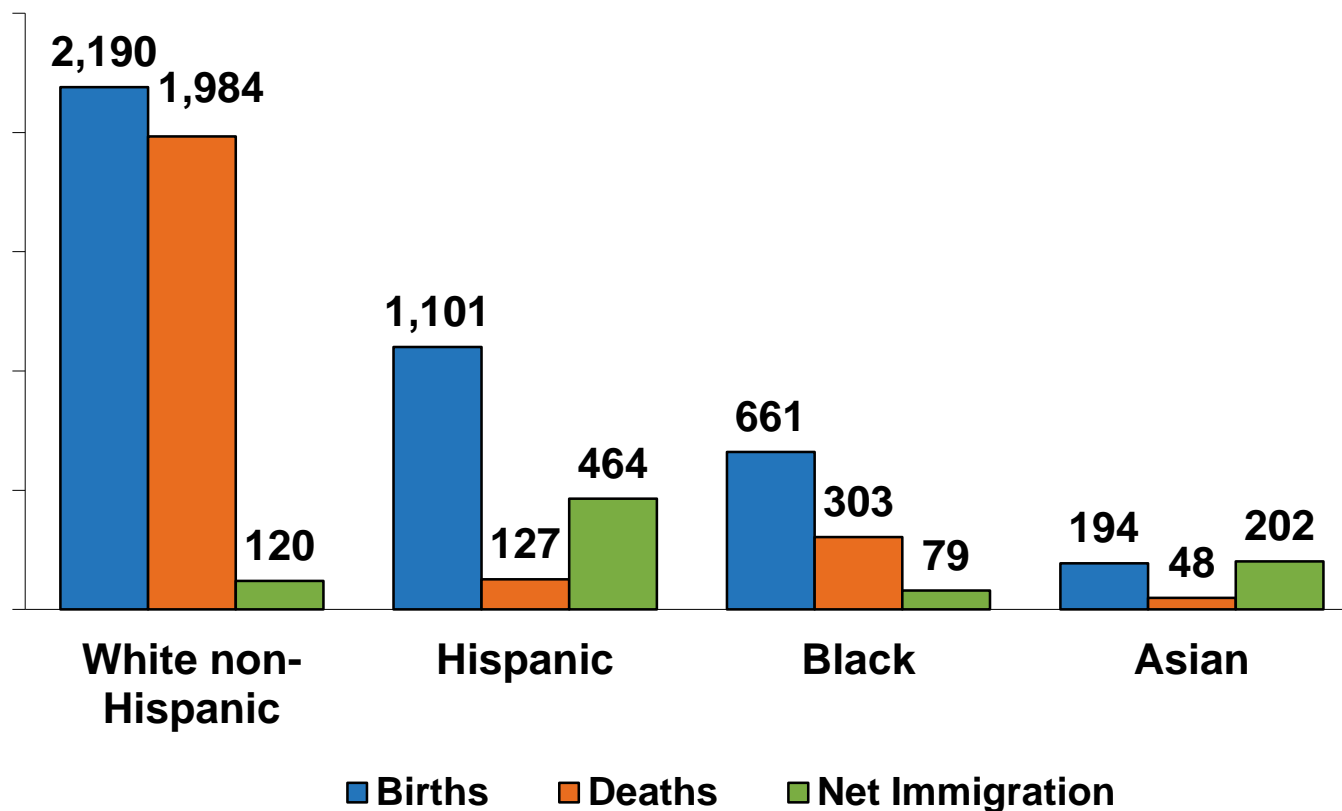
Percent foreign-born, 1920-2009



Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics; and U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey.

# Natural increase and net immigration vary across racial and ethnic groups in the U.S.

Population Change (in thousands), 2008-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# The non-Hispanic white population is aging rapidly as the baby boomers reach retirement age.

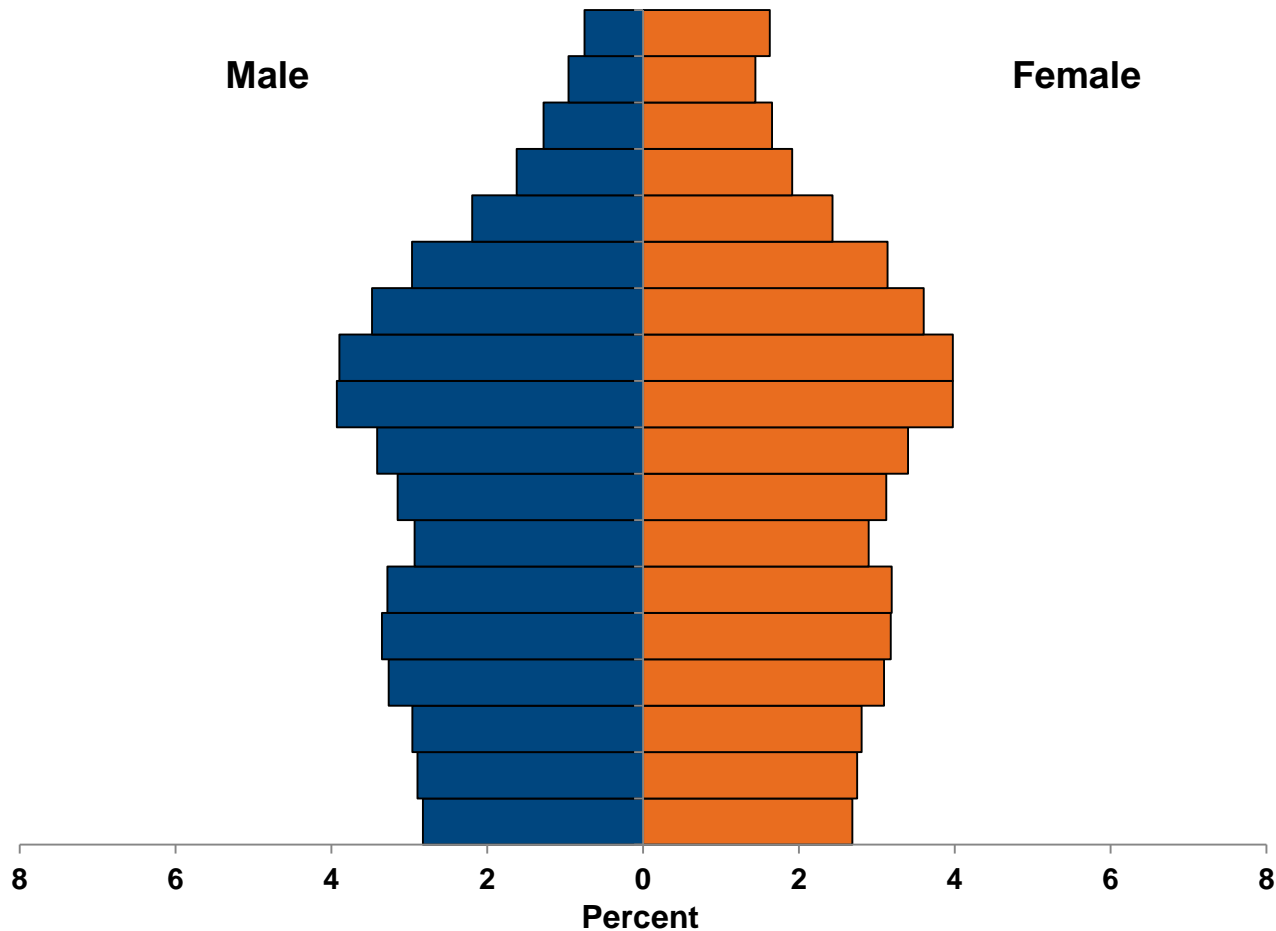
Population by Age and Sex, U.S. White Alone, not Hispanic or Latino: 2009

Age

85+  
80-84  
75-79  
70-74  
65-69  
60-64  
55-59  
50-54  
45-49  
40-44  
35-39  
30-34  
25-29  
20-24  
15-19  
10-14  
5-9  
0-4

Male

Female

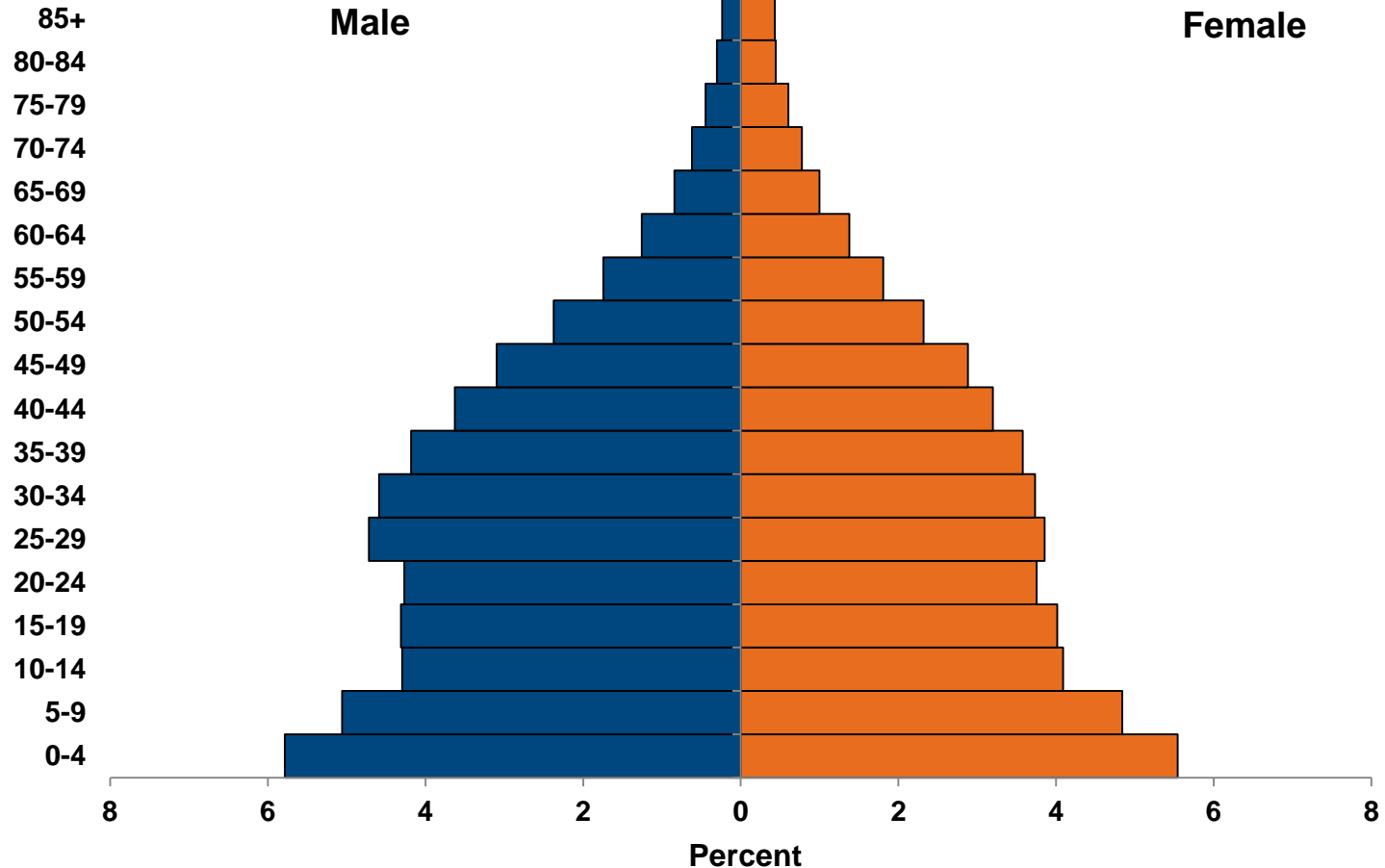


Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

# The Hispanic population has a younger age structure primarily because of higher fertility.

Population by Age and Sex, U.S. Hispanic or Latino: 2009

## Age



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

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JULY 2011

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**Carl Haub**

Senior Visiting Scholar

**James Gribble**

Vice President of International Programs

**Linda Jacobsen**

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