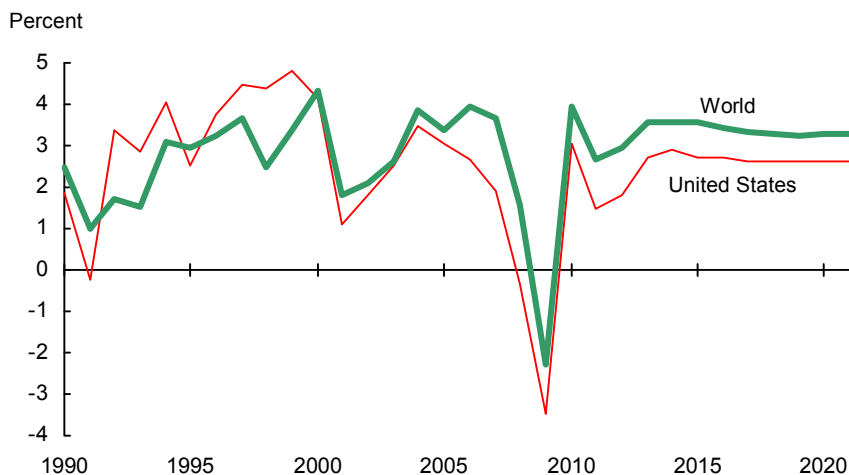


## Macroeconomic Assumptions

The United States and the rest of the developed world are continuing to move from recession to sustainable growth. The transition has been characterized by below-average economic growth and slow employment gains. With continued excess capacity in the U.S. economy, the short to intermediate term will likely be a period of relatively low inflation and continued low interest rates. Developing countries, many of whom were not as seriously affected by the global financial crisis and recession, are expected to have above-average growth. However, growing inflationary pressures in developing countries, particularly in the short to intermediate term, could lead to a tightening of monetary policy, which would raise interest rates and limit the expected economic growth.

With these conditions, the macroeconomic assumptions underlying USDA's long-term projections reflect a dichotomy between a slow transition back toward relatively weaker longrun sustainable growth in developed countries (especially Japan and the European Union (EU)) and stronger growth in developing countries. As a result, developing countries become a larger part of the world economy. Implicit in these assumptions is that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and other major central banks around the world will continue to take aggressive action, as needed, to counter the continuing economic problems following the recession. The macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2011.

**U.S. and world gross domestic product (GDP) growth**



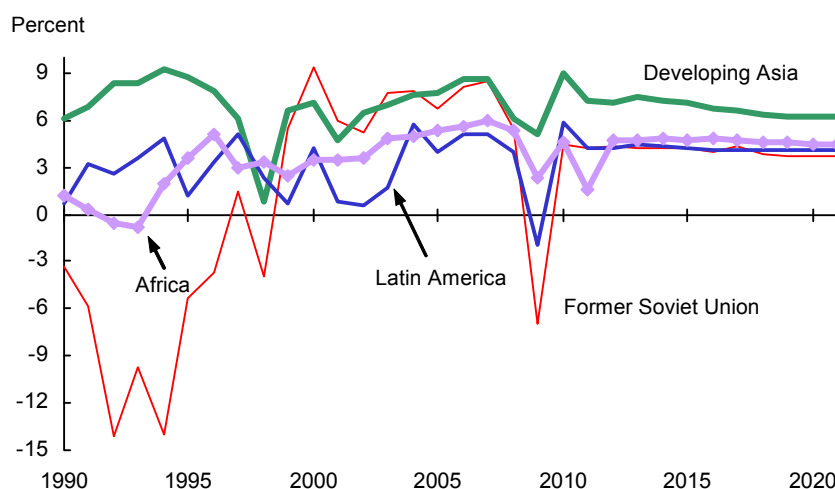
After growth averaging 2.9 percent between 2001 and 2008, overall world gross domestic product (GDP) fell more than 2 percent in 2009. World GDP growth rebounded in 2010 to 3.9 percent, with developed countries growing 2.6 percent and developing countries growing 7.3 percent. From 2011 through 2021, world GDP growth is projected to increase at an average annual rate of around 3.3 percent. The strongest growth is anticipated to occur in developing countries, particularly China and India, and in the countries of the former Soviet Union. Developed countries' share of global real GDP is 59 percent at the end of the projection period, down from 67 percent in 2010.

Following a contraction of about 3.5 percent in 2009, the U.S. economy grew 3.0 percent in 2010, but is projected to grow only 1.5 percent in 2011 and 1.8 percent in 2012. Stronger growth for the U.S. economy of 2.7 percent to 2.9 percent is assumed for several years beginning in 2013, before moving to a longer term sustainable growth rate of 2.6 percent. With U.S. GDP growing more slowly than the world economy throughout the projection period, the U.S. share of global GDP falls to 24 percent by 2021.

### **Agricultural Implications**

The return of positive global economic growth in 2010 and continued population gains are expected to boost food and feed demand over the projection period. This is particularly true since world growth is concentrated in emerging markets and developing countries with high income-related propensities for consumption of food and agricultural products. In addition, growing biofuel demand will remain an important factor shaping the projections for world trade and commodity prices. Also supporting the outlook for U.S. agricultural exports is the cumulative effect of the weaker U.S. dollar since 2002 and the dollar's continued decline through the projection period. The declining dollar makes U.S. agricultural exports increasingly competitive in international markets. Among agricultural products, U.S. exports of bulk commodities and horticultural products tend to be the most sensitive to movements in the U.S. dollar's value, because they face more global trade competition.

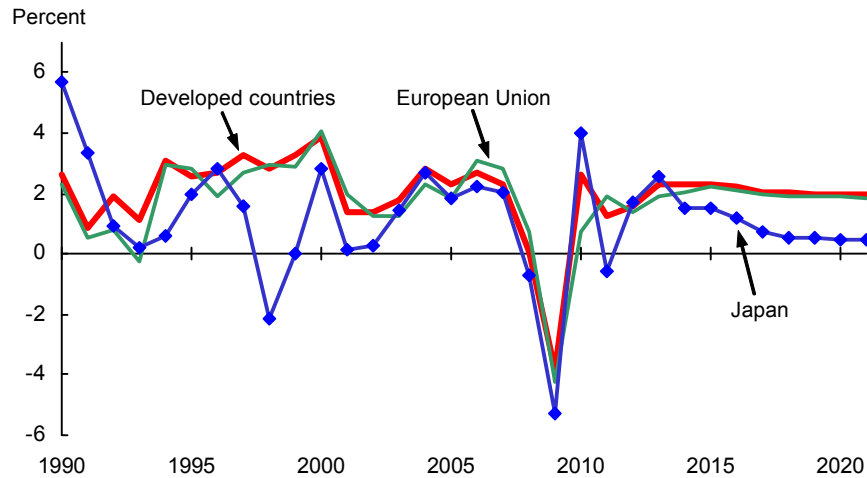
### GDP growth for developing economies and the former Soviet Union



Economic growth in developing countries is projected to average close to 6 percent annually during 2011-21. Growth is projected to be particularly strong in China and India, each averaging about 8 percent annually, while annual growth in the rest of the developing economies averages 4.4 percent.

- Developing countries will have a growing role in the global economy and food demand, and will continue to account for most growth in U.S. agricultural exports. High income growth, along with associated gains in consumption and imports of food and feed, drives this result. As incomes rise in developing countries, consumers tend to diversify their diets, increasing their relative consumption of meat, dairy products, and processed foods (including vegetable oils). These consumption changes move import demand toward feedstuffs and high-value food products.
- Continued strong growth in China, India, and the rest of Asia make this region an increasingly important part of the global economy, with developing Asia's share of world GDP rising to 23 percent by the end of the projection period. Projected annual growth for Southeast Asia averages 5 percent for the next decade. Growth in developing countries of East Asia is projected to be almost 7 percent per year, largely due to China's strong economic gains. Relatively high oil prices, by historical standards, modestly constrain economic growth in developing Asia. The manufacturing sector in Asian countries is far more dependent on energy for GDP growth than are the more-developed economies.
- China's economic growth has been consistently the strongest in Asia, averaging almost 10 percent between 2001 and 2010. While some slowing is expected, China's growth is expected to average around 8 percent over the next decade and will account for about 12 percent of the world economy in 2021. India's projected average economic growth of more than 8 percent per year also puts it in the top tier of high-growth countries. Nonetheless, India remains a low-income country, with real (inflation-adjusted) 2005-based per capita income of \$1,000 in 2011, compared with \$3,000 in China. Continued strong income growth in India and China is expected to more than double both countries' real per capita income by the end of the projection period. This continued rapid growth in per capita income is expected to move a significant number of people out of poverty.
- Latin America sustains projected growth of 4.2 percent a year. An overall improvement in macroeconomic policies has attracted foreign capital inflows (particularly foreign direct investment to Chile, Colombia, and Brazil) and sustained growth in the region. Growth in Mexico is projected to average 3.7 percent per year.
- The countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU) are projected to return to sustainable growth averaging 4.1 percent annually for the next decade. Continuing relatively high oil prices benefit Russia and other energy-rich FSU countries.

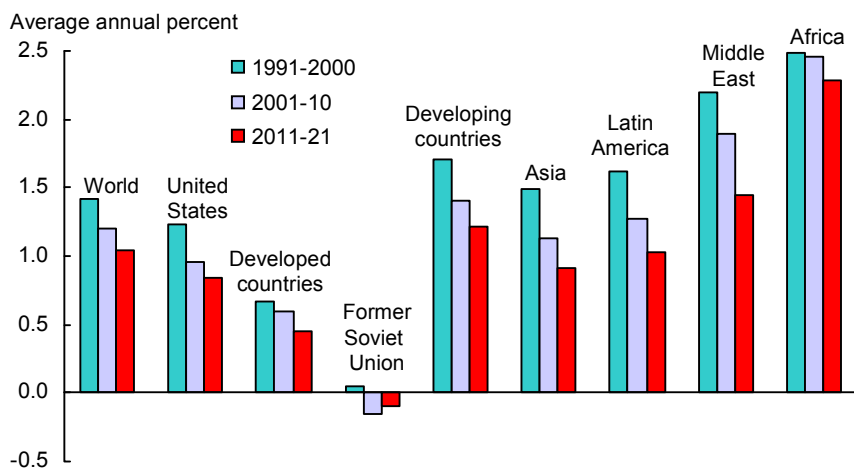
### GDP growth for developed countries, European Union, and Japan



Developed economies are projected to grow 2 percent annually, on average, from 2011 to 2021, 0.7 percentage points less than the 1970-2008 historical average. Both the EU and Japan experienced a more severe recession than the United States. Prospects are for both to grow at lower rates than the United States in coming years. Canada's growth is projected to be similar to that of the United States.

- Economic growth rates for the EU remain about 1.9 percent per year in the projection period, significantly less than the EU historical average of 2.4 percent. The European Central Bank was less aggressive in combating the impact of the global financial crisis than was the United States. The continuing Eurozone sovereign debt crisis further sets back growth prospects for the EU. Structural rigidities, particularly inflexible labor laws and an expensive social security system, impinge on EU economic growth and the EU financial system. Political difficulties also limit the benefits of economic integration, particularly with continued restrictions on labor mobility between EU countries and a cumbersome EU Commission decision-making process. Unemployment rates are expected to decline from double-digit rates in the projection period.
- The projections assume economic growth in Japan averages around 1 percent per year, a continuation of the slow growth and deflationary environment that Japan has experienced since the 1990s. In addition to the economic impact of the 2011 earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power station failure, Japan continues to face constraints to economic growth from long-term structural rigidities, a political process that makes economic reform difficult, and a rapidly aging population. Increasing integration with the other economies of Asia, especially China, will mitigate some of the growth constraints in the Japanese economy. Nonetheless, Japan is a heavily trade-dependent country and its trade-dependent sectors have declined significantly. Slow growth prospects in Japan relative to high growth for the other major Asian countries suggest that the importance of Japan in the global economy will diminish throughout the projection period.

### Population growth continues to slow



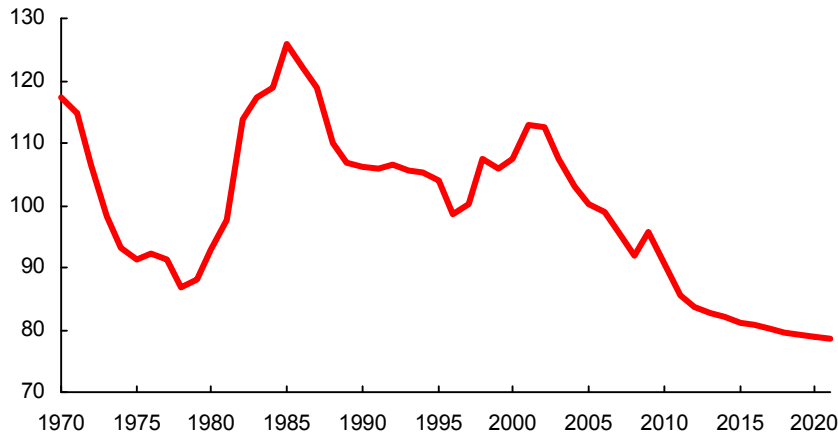
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

World population growth continues to slow over the next decade, rising about 1.0 percent per year for the projection period compared to an annual rate of 1.2 percent in 2001-10.

- Developed countries have very low projected rates of population growth, at 0.4 percent over 2011-21. Projected annual average population growth rates for the United States of 0.8 percent to 0.9 percent are the highest among developed countries, in part reflecting large immigration.
- Population growth rates in developing economies are projected to be sharply lower than rates in the 1980s and 1990s, but remain above those in the rest of the world. As a result, the share of global population accounted for by developing countries increases to 82 percent by 2021, compared to 74 percent in 1980.
- China and India together accounted for 37 percent of the world's population in 2011. China's population growth rate slows from 1.5 percent per year in 1981-90 to 0.4 percent in 2011-21. The population growth rate in India is projected to decline from 2.0 percent to 1.2 percent per year over the same period.
- Brazil's population growth rate falls from 2.1 percent per year in 1981-90 to 1.0 percent annually in 2011-21. Although Sub-Saharan Africa's population growth rate declines from 2.9 percent to 2.6 percent per year between the same periods, this region continues to have the highest population growth rate of any region in the world.
- Countries with declining populations include Germany, Russia, Ukraine, Japan, and South Africa.

### U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar continues depreciation 1/

Index values, 2005=100

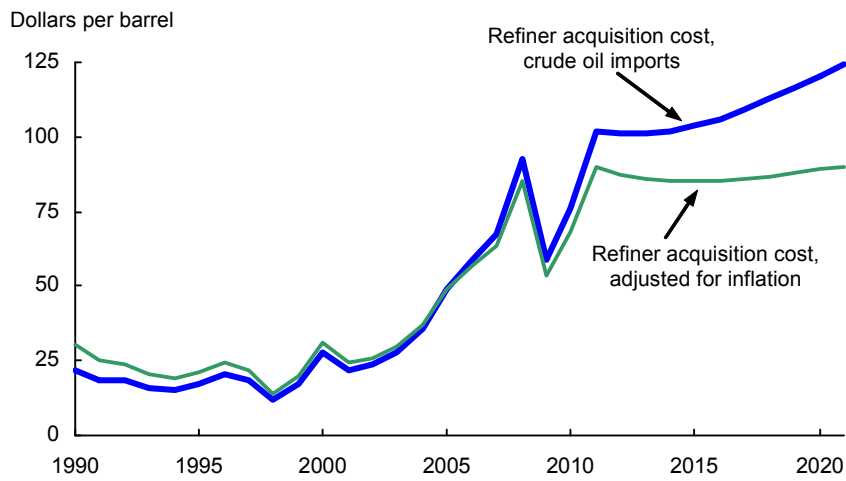


1/ Real U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar exchange rate, using U.S. agricultural export weights, based on 192 countries.

The U.S. dollar is projected to depreciate through the projection period. The dollar depreciation is part of a global rebalancing of trade and financial markets in the aftermath of the global financial crisis and recession.

- Strong GDP growth in the United States relative to the EU and Japan will tend to mitigate the continued appreciation of the euro and yen relative to the U.S. dollar. Although the initial debt crisis in Greece led to a depreciation of the euro relative to the dollar during the first half of 2010, the euro has strengthened moderately relative to the dollar since then. While not assumed for these projections, the euro could weaken further if the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis worsens, which would slow the depreciation of the dollar. The yen has continued to appreciate against the dollar despite interventions of Japan's central bank to moderate the appreciation.
- China initiated a process for appreciating its currency in 2005 after a long period of maintaining a fixed nominal exchange rate and an undervalued currency. However, that process paused beginning in 2008. After nearly 2 years of maintaining a constant nominal exchange rate of the yuan relative to the dollar, the Chinese Central Bank announced in June 2010 that it would allow increased flexibility in the bilateral exchange rate. From June 2010 to December 2011, there was a 7-percent nominal appreciation of the yuan, resulting in a real appreciation of 9.6 percent because of higher Chinese inflation. The projections assume that China allows its real exchange rate to continue to appreciate at a measured pace. The real appreciation of the yuan also leads to some appreciation of other Asian currencies. These exchange-rate developments will strengthen U.S. agricultural exports to Asian countries.

### U.S. crude oil prices



Prices for crude oil are assumed to remain historically high over the next decade. They rise somewhat faster than the general inflation rate in the latter part of the projections reflecting sustained global economic growth. By the end of the projection period, the nominal refiner acquisition cost for crude oil imports is projected to be over \$120 per barrel.

Table 1. U.S. macroeconomic assumptions

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>GDP, billion dollars</b>												
Nominal	14,527	15,055	15,617	16,280	17,087	17,917	18,787	19,680	20,616	21,596	22,623	23,698
Real 2005 chained dollars	13,088	13,284	13,523	13,889	14,291	14,677	15,073	15,465	15,868	16,280	16,703	17,138
percent change	3.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>Disposable personal income</b>												
Nominal (billion dollars)	11,180	11,649	12,069	12,527	13,129	13,772	14,447	15,155	15,897	16,676	17,493	18,350
percent change	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Nominal per capita, dollars	36,679	37,224	38,231	39,344	40,884	42,529	44,243	46,030	47,893	49,835	51,860	53,969
percent change	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
Real (billion 2005 chained dollars)	10,062	10,213	10,407	10,646	10,944	11,251	11,566	11,889	12,222	12,565	12,916	13,278
percent change	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Real per capita, 2005 chained dollars	32,446	32,633	32,966	33,436	34,082	34,743	35,420	36,113	36,822	37,548	38,291	39,051
percent change	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<b>Consumer spending</b>												
Real (billion 2005 chained dollars)	9,221	9,378	9,556	9,804	10,049	10,301	10,558	10,822	11,093	11,370	11,654	11,946
percent change	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>Inflation measures</b>												
GDP price index, chained, 2005=100	111.0	113.3	115.5	117.2	119.6	122.1	124.6	127.3	129.9	132.7	135.4	138.3
percent change	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
CPI-U, 1982-84=100	218.1	224.8	229.8	235.1	240.7	246.5	252.4	258.5	264.7	271.0	277.5	284.2
percent change	1.7	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
PPI, finished goods 1982=100	179.8	190.2	194.0	197.7	201.5	205.3	209.2	213.2	217.2	221.4	225.6	229.8
percent change	4.1	5.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
PPI, crude goods 1982=100	213.6	248.8	250.8	257.4	259.9	262.5	265.2	267.8	270.5	273.2	275.9	278.7
percent change	21.5	16.5	0.8	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Crude oil price, \$/barrel</b>												
EIA refiner acq. cost, imports	75.9	101.6	100.9	101.0	102.0	104.0	106.0	109.3	113.0	116.7	120.6	124.6
percent change	28.5	33.9	-0.7	0.1	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Real 2005 chained dollars	68.4	89.7	87.4	86.2	85.3	85.2	85.1	85.9	86.9	88.0	89.0	90.1
percent change	27.0	31.2	-2.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Labor compensation per hour nonfarm business, 2005=100</b>												
	115.8	118.1	120.7	123.7	127.3	131.1	135.3	139.7	144.1	148.7	153.5	158.4
percent change	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>Interest rates, percent</b>												
3-month Treasury bills	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
3-month commercial paper	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	4.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Bank prime rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
10-year Treasury bonds	3.2	3.1	3.3	4.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Moody's Aaa bond yield index	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
<b>Labor and population</b>												
<b>Civilian unemployment</b>												
rate, percent	9.6	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Nonfarm payroll emp., millions	131.7	133.0	134.7	136.4	137.7	139.1	140.5	141.8	142.9	144.0	145.2	146.3
percent change	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Total population, millions</b>												
	310.1	313.0	315.7	318.4	321.1	323.8	326.5	329.2	331.9	334.6	337.3	340.0
percent change	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Domestic macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2011. CPI-U is the consumer price index for all urban consumers. PPI is the producer price index. EIA is the Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy.



Table 2. Global real GDP growth assumptions

Region/country	GDP, 2010	GDP share 2008-2010	Per capita GDP							Average		
			2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2021	
	<i>Bil. 2005</i>		<i>2005</i>									
	<i>dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>dollars</i>									
				<i>Percent change in real GDP</i>								
World	49,971	100.0	7,379	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	3.3
Less United States	36,883	73.5	5,708	4.3	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.6
North America	14,376	29.1	41,792	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.5
Canada	1,288	2.6	38,144	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	2.4
United States	13,088	26.5	42,189	3.0	1.5	1.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.5
Latin America	3,262	6.4	5,538	5.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.1	3.1	4.2
Mexico	829	1.7	7,374	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	1.7	3.7
Caribbean & Central America	322	0.7	3,964	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.8
South America	2,111	4.1	5,340	6.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.0	3.8	4.4
Argentina	242	0.5	5,848	9.2	7.0	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.4
Brazil	1,072	2.4	6,010	7.5	3.8	4.4	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.5	4.5
Other	660	1.3	4,320	4.0	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.0	4.3
Europe	15,029	30.7	27,498	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.9
European Union-27	14,185	29.0	27,683	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9
Other Europe	844	1.7	24,733	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.2
Former Soviet Union	1,234	2.5	4,440	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	-4.0	5.3	4.1
Russia	933	1.9	6,690	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	-3.6	4.8	4.0
Ukraine	88	0.2	1,946	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.8	-7.7	4.5	4.8
Other	213	0.4	2,287	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	-3.8	8.6	4.2
Asia and Oceania	13,280	25.8	3,582	6.8	4.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.3	3.6	4.3	4.9
East Asia	9,773	19.0	6,346	7.0	4.0	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.1	3.4	4.0	4.6
China	3,734	7.0	2,807	10.3	9.1	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.5	10.5	9.9	8.0
Hong Kong	210	0.4	29,652	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.7
Japan	4,371	8.8	34,264	4.0	-0.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
South Korea	1,015	2.0	20,861	6.2	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.2	6.2	4.1	3.7
Taiwan	424	0.8	18,422	10.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.3	6.5	4.0	4.1
Southeast Asia	1,166	2.3	2,164	7.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.1
Burma	52	0.1	971	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	6.5	5.2	4.9
Cambodia	7	0.0	513	5.4	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.4
Indonesia	394	0.8	1,622	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.7	4.4	5.2	5.5
Malaysia	167	0.3	5,917	7.2	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.2	7.2	4.5	4.8
Philippines	133	0.3	1,334	7.3	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.1	4.6	4.7
Thailand	224	0.4	3,370	7.8	4.2	4.6	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.6
Vietnam	73	0.1	820	6.9	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2	6.6
South Asia	1,407	2.7	883	8.1	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.9	7.7	5.2	7.1	7.6
Bangladesh	72	0.1	463	5.8	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	4.8	5.7	6.2
India	1,135	2.1	968	8.8	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.4	8.2	5.5	7.5	8.1
Pakistan	141	0.3	762	4.4	2.4	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.2
Oceania	934	1.9	26,879	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.8
Australia	801	1.6	37,223	2.7	1.7	1.8	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8
New Zealand	107	0.2	25,231	2.3	1.2	1.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.5
Middle East	1,588	3.2	5,487	4.7	5.4	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.4
Iran	215	0.4	2,795	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	2.6	4.6	3.7
Iraq	83	0.2	2,795	2.8	11.8	8.3	7.2	6.2	6.0	9.5	10.4	6.6
Saudi Arabia	359	0.7	13,940	3.8	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.6	3.5	4.4
Turkey	400	0.8	5,135	8.9	6.6	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.9	3.6	3.9	4.4
Other	532	1.1	6,706	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.2	4.3
Africa	1,202	2.4	1,181	4.7	1.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.2	4.6	4.4
North Africa	392	0.8	2,394	4.4	-4.0	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.4	3.2
Egypt	132	0.3	1,639	5.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.5	5.0	2.7
Morocco	66	0.1	2,079	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.7	2.4	4.5	4.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	810	1.6	949	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	1.6	4.7	4.9
South Africa	255	0.5	5,201	2.8	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.3	1.8	3.2	4.4
West African Community	206	0.4	677	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	2.9	3.7	4.6
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	349	0.7	696	5.5	3.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	0.7	5.8	5.0

Source: Historical data from various sources; compiled in the International Macroeconomic Data Set, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. International macroeconomic assumptions were based in information available in July 2011.

Table 3. Population growth assumptions

Region/country	Population in							Average		
	2010	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1991-2000	2001-2010	2011-2021
	<i>Millions</i>							<i>Percent change</i>		
World <sup>1</sup>	6,772	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
Less United States	6,461	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1
North America	344	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
Canada	34	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
United States	310	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
Latin America	589	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
Mexico	112	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Caribbean & Central America	81	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.0
South America	395	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0
Argentina	41	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
Brazil	201	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Other	153	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
Europe	547	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
European Union-27	512	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other Europe	34	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Former Soviet Union	278	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Russia	139	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Ukraine	45	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
Other	93	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Asia and Oceania	3,707	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9
East Asia	1,540	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3
China	1,330	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
Hong Kong	7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.3
Japan	128	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.2
South Korea	49	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1
Taiwan	23	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1
Southeast Asia	539	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1
Burma	53	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Cambodia	14	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.6
Indonesia	243	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Malaysia	28	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.0	1.4
Philippines	100	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8
Thailand	66	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Vietnam	90	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
South Asia	1,593	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3
Bangladesh	156	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
India	1,173	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2
Pakistan	184	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.5
Oceania	35	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1
Australia	22	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
New Zealand	4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
Middle East	289	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
Iran	77	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.2
Iraq	30	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2
Saudi Arabia	26	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.5
Turkey	78	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.1
Other	79	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.9	1.7
Africa	1,017	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
North Africa	164	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Egypt	80	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8
Morocco	32	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	854	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
South Africa	49	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	1.6	0.9	-0.1
West African Community	304	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	501	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6

1/ Totals for the world and world less United States include countries not otherwise listed in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

The population assumptions were completed in July 2011 based on the June 2011 update from the U.S. Census Bureau.