

Macroeconomic Assumptions

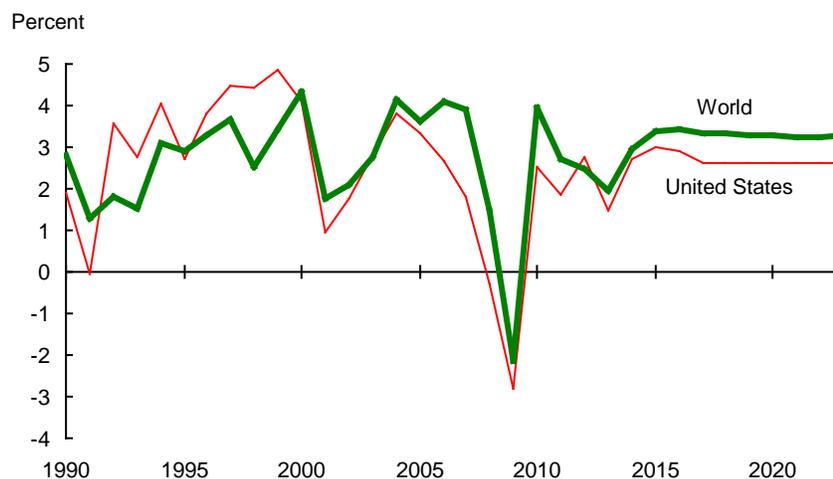
Macroeconomic assumptions underlying USDA's long-term projections include relatively strong, above-average growth in developing countries. As a result, developing countries become a larger part of the world economy. In contrast, relatively weak longrun growth is assumed in developed countries (especially Japan and the European Union (EU)). The macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2013.

Global gross domestic product (GDP) is projected to increase at an average annual rate of around 3.2 percent over the next decade. The strongest growth is anticipated in developing countries. China and India are expected to remain among the world's fastest growing economies, although they will experience a slowing from the high rates of the past decades. Robust economic growth is also anticipated across developing regions, including Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa, the countries of the former Soviet Union, and other countries in East and Southeast Asia. The developed countries' share of global real GDP is projected to be 58 percent in 2023, the end of the projection period, down from 65 percent in 2013.

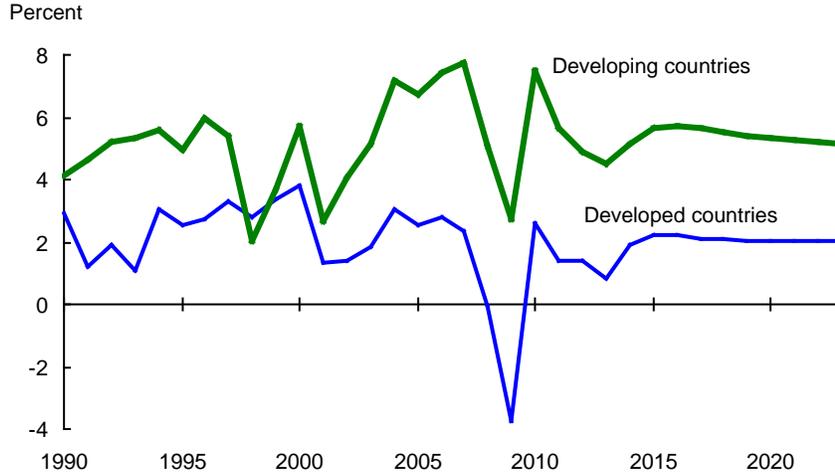
Following the 2007-09 recession, U.S. economic growth averaged 2.2 percent during 2010-13. Stronger growth for the U.S. economy of near 3 percent is assumed for the next several years, before moving to longer term growth of 2.6 percent. With U.S. growth slower than the rest of the world throughout the projection period, the U.S. share of world GDP falls from slightly more than 26 percent in 2013 to less than 25 percent by 2023.

The slow recovery in the United States and other developed economies has several important implications. Inflation is likely to remain subdued for some years to come as excess capacity remains in the economies. Interest rates are also likely to remain at relatively low rates, before moving back toward historical averages. Following a long-term depreciation from 2002 to 2011, the U.S. dollar is expected to appreciate moderately over the next decade, although remaining at a low level compared with the past two decades.

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



Gross domestic product (GDP) growth: Developing countries projected to grow more than double the rate of developed countries

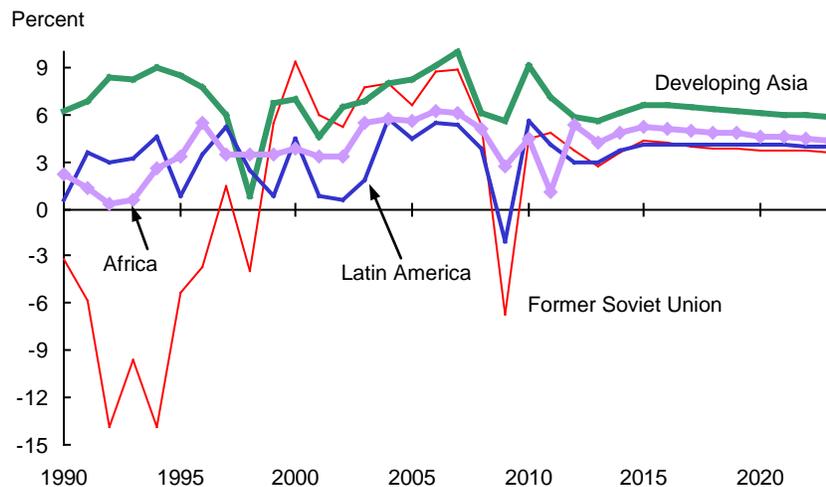


Agricultural Implications

World economic growth is concentrated in developing countries, with growth in those countries projected at more than twice the rate of developed countries in 2013-23. High income-related propensities for consumption of food and agricultural products in developing countries combine with population gains to boost global food and feed demand over the projection period. Also, continued biofuel demand will remain an important factor shaping the projections for global use, world trade, and agricultural commodity prices. 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 relatively low level through the projection period.

- Developing countries will have a growing role in the global economy and food demand, and will continue to account for most of the 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 and more consumers enter the middle class, diets tend to be diversified, with increased 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.
- Although small appreciation is assumed for the U.S. dollar over the projection period, the overall depreciation of the dollar during the past decade has made U.S. agricultural exports more competitive in international markets. Among agricultural products, U.S. exports of bulk commodities and horticultural products tend to be the most sensitive to the value of the U.S. dollar because they face more global trade competition.

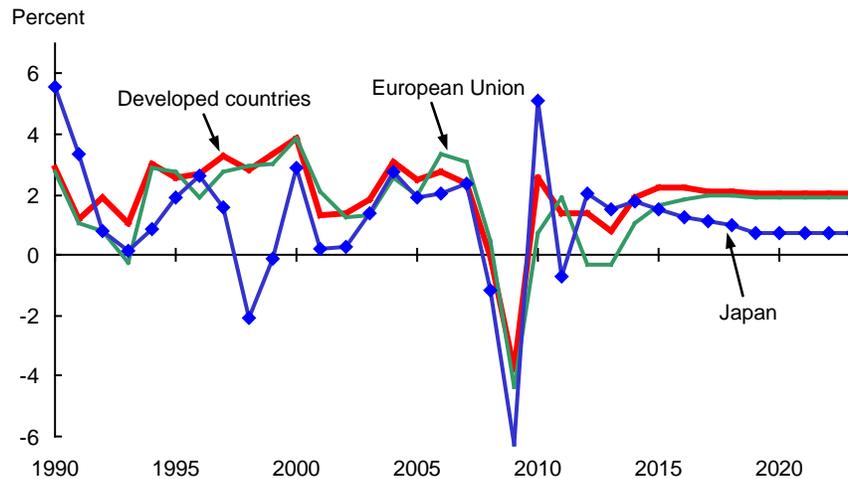
Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) for developing economies and the former Soviet Union



Economic growth in developing countries is projected to average 5.3 percent annually during 2013-23. Among developing countries and countries of the former Soviet Union (FSU), Asian countries are projected to grow the fastest, African countries the next fastest, and Latin American and FSU countries the slowest. However, all developing regions are projected to grow faster than any developed country. Average annual growth is projected to be 7.2 percent in China and 7.0 percent in India, while the rest of the developing economies average 4.1 percent annual growth over the projection period.

- 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 24 percent by the end of the projection period. Even so, 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 over 10 percent between 2001 and 2010. Although China's economic growth is expected to slow over the next decade, the country is expected to account for about 13 percent of the world economy in 2023, up from about 9 percent currently.
- India's projected average economic growth of 7.0 percent per year puts it in the top tier of high-growth countries. Nonetheless, India remains a low-income country.
- Economic growth in Africa, the poorest region in the world, is projected to average 4.7 percent a year over the projection period, with broad-based growth across a wide spectrum of countries and sub-regions. This high growth rate (by historical standards) is likely to improve standards of living and limit the growth of poverty.
- Latin America sustains projected growth of almost 4 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 4 percent per year.
- The countries of the FSU are projected to have sustainable economic growth averaging 3.8 percent annually for the next decade. Continuing relatively high oil prices benefit Russia and other energy-rich FSU countries.

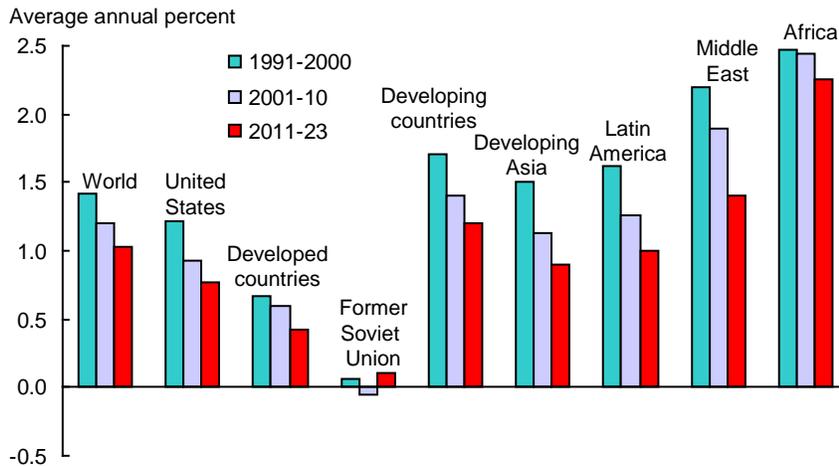
Growth in gross domestic product (GDP) for developed countries, European Union, and Japan



Developed economies are projected to grow about 2 percent annually, on average, from 2013 to 2023. Prospects are for both the EU and Japan 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 for the EU is projected at about 1.6 percent per year in the next decade. Continuing difficulties in overcoming Eurozone financial problems remain a constraint on EU growth prospects. Additionally, structural rigidities, particularly inflexible labor laws and an expensive social security system, constrain the outlook for EU economic growth. Although unemployment is expected to decline from double-digit rates during the projection period, benefits of economic integration are limited by continued restrictions on labor mobility among EU countries.
- The projections assume economic growth in Japan averages 1.1 percent per year, a continuation of the slow growth and deflationary environment that Japan has experienced since the 1990s. Results from economic initiatives to boost growth and overcome deflation have been limited to date. Reforms needed to overcome long-term structural rigidities have not yet been implemented. Monetary easing as a means for ending deflation has had only limited success. Japan continues to be faced with a declining working-age 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 over the past 20 years. A doubling of the consumption tax, which is scheduled to be phased in during 2014-16, could be a further negative fiscal shock to the economy. Slow growth prospects in Japan relative to high growth for the other major Asian countries suggest that Japan’s importance in the global economy will diminish throughout the projection period.

Population growth continues to slow



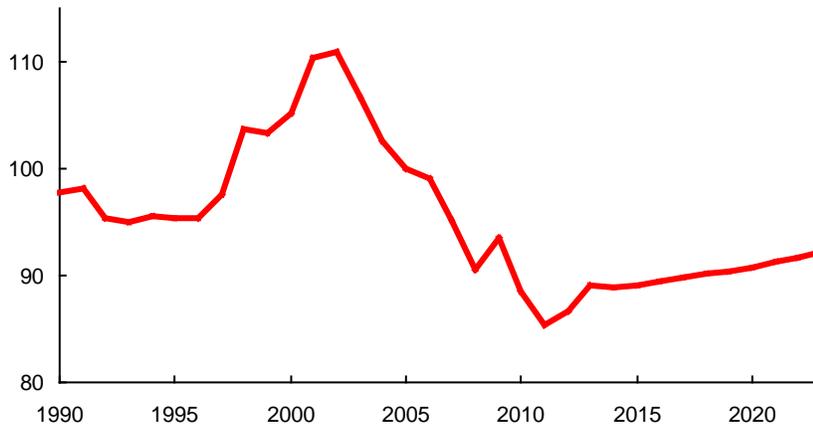
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base at <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>

World population growth is projected to continue slowing 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 2013-23. The projected annual average population growth rate for the United States of about 0.8 percent is the highest among developed countries, in part reflecting immigration.
- Population growth rates in developing economies are projected to be sharply lower than rates in 1990-2010, 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 2023, compared to 79 percent in 2000.
- China and India together accounted for 36 percent of the world's population in 2013. China's population growth rate slows from 1.0 percent per year in 1991-2000 to less than 0.4 percent in 2013-23, with its share of global population falling. The population growth rate in India is projected to decline from 1.8 percent to 1.2 percent per year over the same period, increasing its share of world population.
- Brazil's population growth rate falls from 1.6 percent per year in 1991-2000 to 1.0 percent annually in 2013-23. The population growth rate in Indonesia is projected to decline from 1.7 percent to 0.9 percent per year over the same period. Although Sub-Saharan Africa's population growth rate declines from 2.6 percent to 2.4 percent per year between the same periods, this region continues to have the highest population growth rate of any region in the world and its population decline is modest relative to other regions of the world.
- Countries with declining populations include Greece, Germany, most central European countries, Russia, Ukraine, and Japan.

U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar remains low¹

Index values, 2005=100

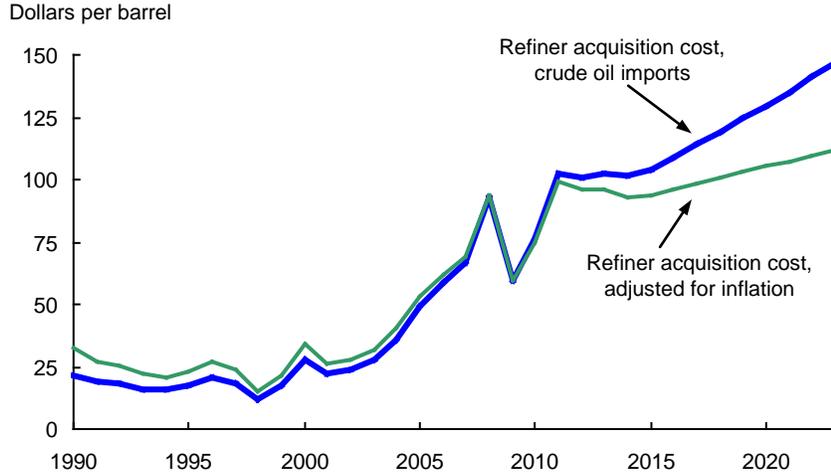


¹ Real U.S. agricultural trade-weighted dollar exchange rate, using U.S. agricultural export weights, based on 192 countries.

The U.S. dollar is projected to maintain a low value through the projection period compared to 1990-2010.

- The U.S. trade-weighted dollar depreciated between 2002 and 2011. In 2012 and 2013 the dollar appreciated, mostly due to the weakness of the euro. A slow appreciation of the dollar is projected over the next decade. Strong GDP growth in the United States relative to the EU and Japan will tend to mitigate any tendencies toward appreciation of the euro and yen relative to the U.S. dollar. The euro could weaken more if Eurozone financial problems continue, pushing the dollar toward further appreciation. The yen is projected to depreciate relative to the U.S. dollar over the projection period as the Bank of Japan continues to fight deflation.
- In June 2010, the Chinese Central Bank announced that it would allow increased flexibility in the exchange rate of the yuan relative to the U.S. dollar. From July 2010 to July 2013, there was a 13.5-percent real appreciation of the yuan. The projections assume that China allows its real exchange rate to continue to appreciate at a measured pace. The yuan will likely also play a larger role in trade finance in Asia, but implications for its exchange value relative to the dollar are unclear.

U.S. crude oil prices



Prices for crude oil are assumed to remain historically high over the next decade. Recently, oil prices have been constrained by high oil production in countries that are not part of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), relatively slow growth in energy demand due to conservation in developed countries, and slowing economic growth in developing economies. Another restraining factor on oil prices recently has been reduced oil imports in the United States because of increased domestic oil and natural-gas production using horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (fracking) technology. Crude oil prices are projected to rise somewhat faster than the general inflation rate beyond 2014, reflecting sustained global economic growth and a slowdown in production gains from new technology.

Table 1. U.S. macroeconomic assumptions

Item	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross Domestic Product												
Nominal, billion dollars	16,245	16,755	17,551	18,458	19,392	20,314	21,279	22,291	23,351	24,461	25,624	26,843
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	15,471	15,703	16,127	16,611	17,092	17,537	17,993	18,460	18,940	19,433	19,938	20,456
percent change	2.8	1.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Disposable personal income												
Nominal, billion dollars	12,246	12,664	13,208	13,855	14,534	15,246	15,993	16,777	17,599	18,462	19,366	20,315
percent change	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Nominal per capita, dollars	38,965	40,006	41,426	43,141	44,918	46,756	48,658	50,637	52,697	54,840	57,071	59,392
percent change	3.1	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	11,552	11,760	12,030	12,367	12,713	13,069	13,435	13,811	14,198	14,595	15,004	15,424
percent change	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Real per capita, 2009 chained dollars	36,756	37,150	37,731	38,506	39,290	40,079	40,875	41,685	42,513	43,356	44,216	45,094
percent change	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Personal consumption expenditures												
Real, billion 2009 chain-weighted dollars	10,518	10,696	10,964	11,271	11,575	11,864	12,161	12,465	12,777	13,096	13,424	13,759
percent change	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Inflation measures												
GDP chained price index, 2009=100	105.0	106.7	108.8	111.1	113.5	115.8	118.3	120.8	123.3	125.9	128.5	131.2
percent change	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
CPI-U, 1982-84=100	229.6	233.0	237.5	242.7	248.3	254.2	260.3	266.6	273.0	279.5	286.2	293.1
percent change	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
PPI, finished goods 1982=100	194.2	196.5	199.5	203.1	207.1	211.3	215.5	219.8	224.2	228.7	233.3	237.9
percent change	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
PPI, crude goods 1982=100	241.3	246.2	249.8	242.8	233.4	236.2	239.7	244.5	250.6	256.9	263.3	269.9
percent change	-3.2	2.0	1.5	-2.8	-3.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Crude oil price, \$/barrel												
EIA refiner acquisition cost, imports	101.1	102.4	101.3	103.8	109.0	114.4	119.3	124.4	129.7	135.2	141.0	147.0
percent change	-1.5	1.3	-1.1	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Real 2009 chain-weighted dollars	96.3	96.0	93.0	93.4	96.1	98.8	100.9	103.0	105.2	107.4	109.7	112.0
percent change	-3.2	-0.3	-3.1	0.4	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Labor compensation per hour nonfarm business, 2005=100												
percent change	1.9	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Interest rates, percent												
3-month Treasury bills	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
3-month AA nonfinancial commercial paper	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Bank prime rate	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.7	6.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
10-year Treasury bonds	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Moody's Aaa bond yield index	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Labor and population												
Civilian unemployment rate, percent	8.1	7.6	7.5	6.7	6.5	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Nonfarm payroll employees, millions	133.7	135.7	138.2	140.4	142.2	143.5	144.7	145.8	147.0	148.2	149.4	150.5
percent change	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Total population, millions	314.3	316.5	318.8	321.2	323.6	326.1	328.7	331.3	334.0	336.6	339.3	342.1
percent change	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

Domestic macroeconomic assumptions were completed in October 2013. 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 share		Per capita		Average							
	GDP, 2012	2010-2012	GDP, 2012	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1991-2000	2001-2010	2013-2023
	<i>Bil. 2005 dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>2005 dollars</i>	<i>Percent change in real GDP</i>								
World	54,226	100.0	7,766	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.2
North America	15,489	28.6	44,435	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.4	1.7	2.6
Canada	1,258	2.3	36,671	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4
United States	14,231	26.3	45,283	2.8	1.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.5	1.7	2.6
Latin America	3,569	6.5	5,927	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.9
Mexico	1,000	1.8	8,701	3.6	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.5	1.9	4.0
Caribbean & Central America	373	0.7	4,514	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	3.8
South America	2,195	4.0	5,427	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.8	3.9
Argentina	284	0.5	6,741	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	4.1	4.7	4.6	3.8
Brazil	1,139	2.1	5,538	1.5	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.6	3.6	3.8
Other	771	1.4	4,927	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.3	4.0	4.1
Europe	15,381	29.0	28,044	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.6
European Union	14,545	27.4	28,011	-0.3	-0.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.6
Other Europe	836	1.6	28,643	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Former Soviet Union	1,323	2.4	4,691	3.8	2.7	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	-4.0	5.4	3.8
Russia	980	1.8	6,877	3.8	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	-3.6	4.9	3.6
Ukraine	97	0.2	2,170	2.5	0.1	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	-7.7	4.5	3.5
Other	245	0.4	2,593	4.2	4.8	5.3	5.6	4.8	4.7	-3.2	8.6	4.5
Asia and Oceania	15,141	27.4	3,932	4.4	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.6
East Asia	11,011	20.0	7,087	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	3.2	4.1	4.3
China	4,504	7.9	3,353	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.5	10.5	10.5	7.2
Hong Kong	233	0.4	32,556	2.8	3.1	4.1	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8
Japan	4,690	8.8	36,823	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
South Korea	1,081	2.0	22,133	2.6	1.6	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	6.2	4.2	3.1
Taiwan	466	0.9	20,066	2.5	2.8	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	6.2	3.9	3.6
Southeast Asia	1,328	2.4	2,135	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1
Burma	58	0.1	1,063	6.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.2	6.7
Cambodia	10	0.0	649	6.8	6.8	7.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	6.9	7.9	7.6
Indonesia	426	0.8	1,715	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.7	4.4	5.2	5.5
Malaysia	188	0.3	6,443	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.2	4.6	4.7
Philippines	142	0.3	1,373	4.6	6.6	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	2.9	4.8	5.1
Thailand	221	0.4	3,297	5.2	4.0	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.7
Vietnam	83	0.2	906	5.4	5.2	6.4	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.6	7.3	6.5
South Asia	1,723	3.1	1,051	5.6	5.0	6.1	6.9	7.2	7.1	5.2	7.3	6.7
Bangladesh	91	0.2	567	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.8	6.4	4.8	5.8	6.1
India	1,411	2.5	1,171	5.7	5.1	6.3	7.2	7.5	7.4	5.5	7.8	7.0
Pakistan	149	0.3	784	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.0	4.7	4.6
Oceania	1,080	2.0	30,061	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.0	2.7
Australia	930	1.7	42,239	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.1	2.7
New Zealand	122	0.2	28,207	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7
Middle East	1,998	3.7	6,693	2.8	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.9
Iran	256	0.5	3,240	-2.0	-2.8	0.6	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.8	5.4	2.1
Iraq	84	0.2	2,689	7.0	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	12.2	5.9	5.6
Saudi Arabia	402	0.7	15,162	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	2.8	3.2	4.3
Turkey	631	1.1	7,914	2.9	3.2	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.0	4.1
Other	625	1.2	7,606	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.8
Africa	1,326	2.4	1,260	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.8	4.8	4.7
North Africa	419	0.8	2,472	7.8	3.5	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	3.7	4.5	4.4
Egypt	137	0.3	1,632	2.2	2.1	2.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.3	5.1	4.1
Morocco	81	0.2	2,517	2.7	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.2	4.6	2.5	4.9	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	906	1.6	1,027	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	2.4	5.0	4.9
South Africa	306	0.6	6,270	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0	1.8	3.5	4.0
West African Community	263	0.5	822	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	5.1	5.0	2.9	4.0	4.8
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	338	0.6	657	4.1	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	2.6	6.2	5.5

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 on information available in August 2013.

Table 3. Population growth assumptions

Region/country	Population in							Average		
	2013	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	1991-2000	2001-2010	2013-2023
	<i>Millions</i>							<i>Percent change</i>		
World ¹	7,059	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
North America	351	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
Canada	35	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7
United States	317	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
Latin America	609	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Mexico	116	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Caribbean & Central America	84	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.9
South America	409	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Argentina	43	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
Brazil	208	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Other	158	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1
Europe	550	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
European Union	520	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other Europe	29	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Former Soviet Union	282	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Russia	143	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1
Ukraine	45	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
Other	95	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Asia and Oceania	3,887	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8
East Asia	1,560	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3
China	1,350	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.3
Hong Kong	7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.3
Japan	127	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2
South Korea	49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1
Taiwan	23	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2
Southeast Asia	629	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.0
Burma	55	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Cambodia	15	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.5
Indonesia	251	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.9
Malaysia	30	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.0	1.4
Philippines	106	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.7
Thailand	67	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4
Vietnam	92	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9
South Asia	1,662	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3
Bangladesh	164	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
India	1,221	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2
Pakistan	193	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.9	1.4
Oceania	36	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1
Australia	22	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
New Zealand	4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
Middle East	303	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.4
Iran	80	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Iraq	32	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.1
Saudi Arabia	27	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.4
Turkey	81	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.0
Other	83	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.9	1.7
Africa	1,077	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2
North Africa	173	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Egypt	85	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7
Morocco	33	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	904	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4
South Africa	49	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.9	0.0
West African Community	328	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	528	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.5

1/ Totals for the world include countries not otherwise listed in the table.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>.

The population assumptions were completed in July 2013 based on the June 2013 update from the U.S. Census Bureau.