### Special Focus on Emissions

Population data can help countries prepare for and adapt to climate change. Across the globe, extreme weather events are occurring more frequently than in the past, and, for some countries, the effects are particularly significant. For example, in the mid-2050s, 2 billion people are projected to live in areas with high exposure to climate change, despite high trends in economic growth and per capita income.

Population characteristics, like age, gender, and socioeconomic status, are among the factors that affect and propel some of the most harmful impacts from climate change, such as increasing temperatures, more frequent droughts, and more volatile rainfall patterns. These factors have implications for food security, healthcare, and overall well-being. Effective data management and analysis are crucial for understanding how these factors interact and how they can impact the future sustainability of nations and communities.

A study that analyzed data from the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey and the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data from 2017-2021 found that countries that invest in strategies to strengthen their resilience against population and adapt to climate change are more likely to achieve long-term sustainability. The study highlights the importance of understanding population dynamics, health and education trends, and economic conditions in order to develop effective adaptation strategies.

Using modern data analysis techniques, such as machine learning and geographic information systems, researchers can identify patterns and trends in population movement, resource availability, and climate impacts. This information can then be used to inform policy decisions and guide investments in areas that are most vulnerable to climate change.

Population data can help countries prepare for and adapt to climate change by examining trends in population growth, migration, and resilience. By understanding how different factors interact and how they are influencing the future of their populations, countries can make informed decisions to ensure the well-being and sustainability of their citizens.

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**Note:**

Sources: PRB analysis of the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey and the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data from 2017-2021. (See Sources on reverse.)
The World Population Data Sheet, produced by PRB annually since 1962, is both a reference document and an educational tool. With two dozen critical POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT indicators carefully researched, developed, and vetted by PRB demographers and analysts for more than 200 countries and territories, it provides a snapshot of the demographic trends reshaping our world today and previews what we can expect in the future.

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Methodological Note

The data, information, and analyses presented in this publication are derived from a variety of sources, including surveys, censuses, and government publications. The sources of data and data collection surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), and World Fertility Surveys (WFS) are the responsibility of Population Reference Bureau. The contents of this document are the responsibility of Population Reference Bureau and do not necessarily represent the policies or positions of the U.S. Agency for International Development or the U.S. Government. The contents provided in this document are the responsibility of Population Reference Bureau.

Notes

Data are footnoted as appropriate. The Data Sheet lists all geopolitical entities we have included data for and notes where data are not available. Countries and territories that are independent and sovereign states, dependencies, overseas territories, and regions are included in the data. This document uses the political boundaries and definition of countries in the World Factbook (https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook) and the definition of states in the Handbook of International Organizations (https://www.horizons.hdr.undp.org/) from the United Nations. The year 2022 is used as the base year for all data unless otherwise noted.

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