



THE STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2011

People and possibilities
in a world
of 7 billion





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POPULATION



Global Health Policy Forum

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This year's State of World Population Report covers nine countries...

China

Egypt

Ethiopia

India

Finland

Mexico

Mozambique

Nigeria

The former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia



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Foreword

- **With planning and the right investments in people now, our world of 7 billion can have thriving sustainable cities, productive labour forces that can fuel economic growth, youth populations that contribute to the well-being of economies and societies, and a generation of older people who are healthy and engaged in their communities' economic and social affairs.**



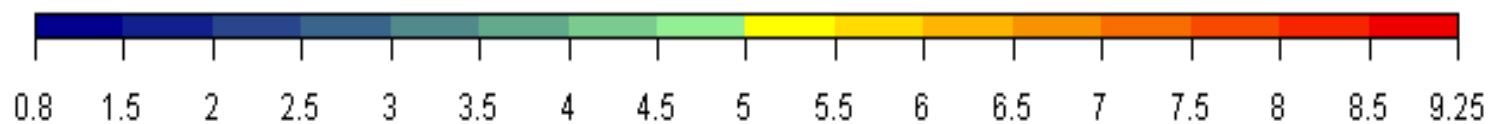
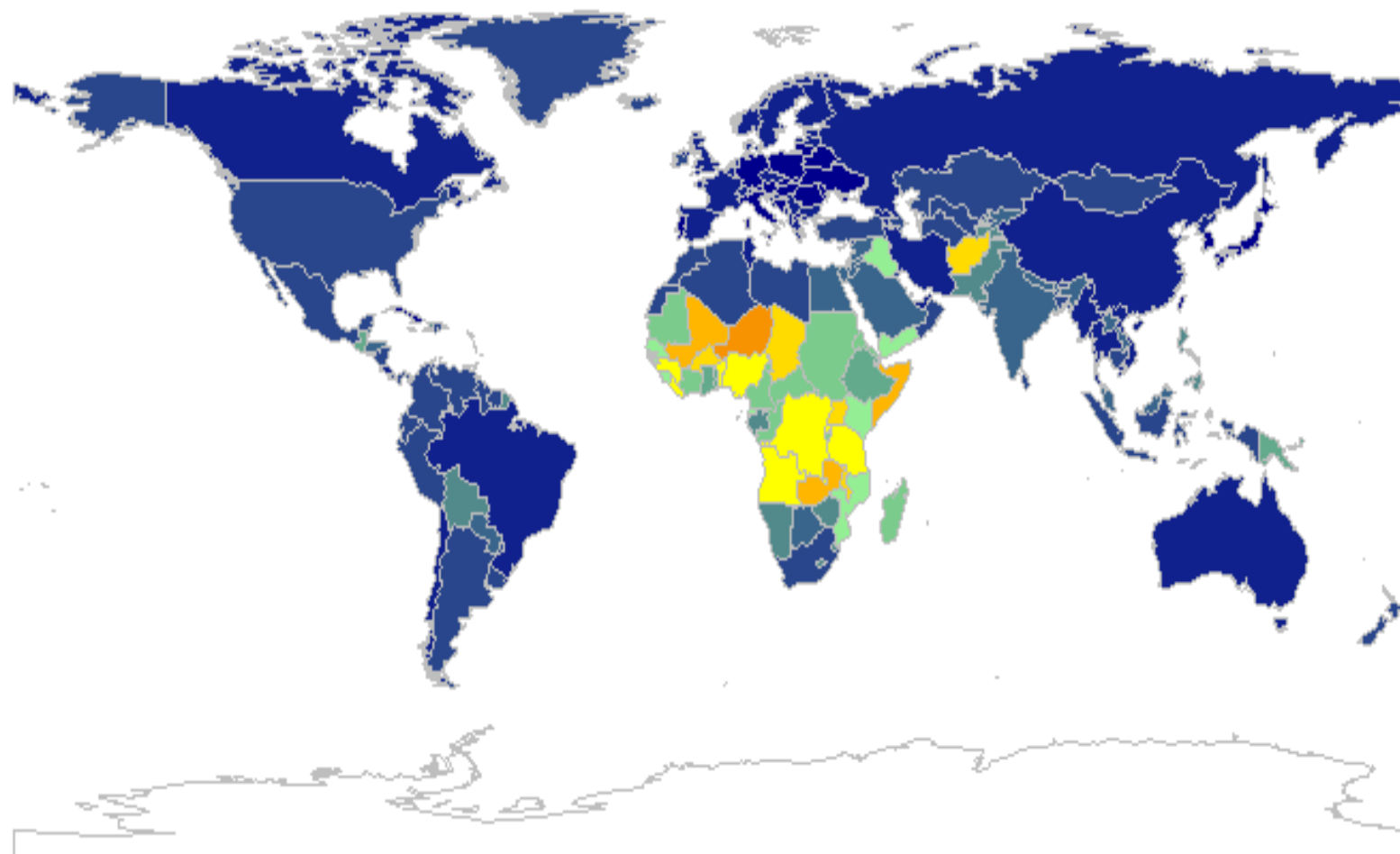
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Introduction

- Our world of 7 billion is one of paradoxes: fewer children, but our numbers rising, high fertility rates in poor countries, low fertility in the industrialized ones.
- Despite global fertility declines about *80 million people added* to the world each year; global population to reach *10 billion by end century*; *Asia accounts for 60 per cent* of world population; *Africa's population to more than triple by 2100 to 3.6 billion.*



2010-2015 median projection





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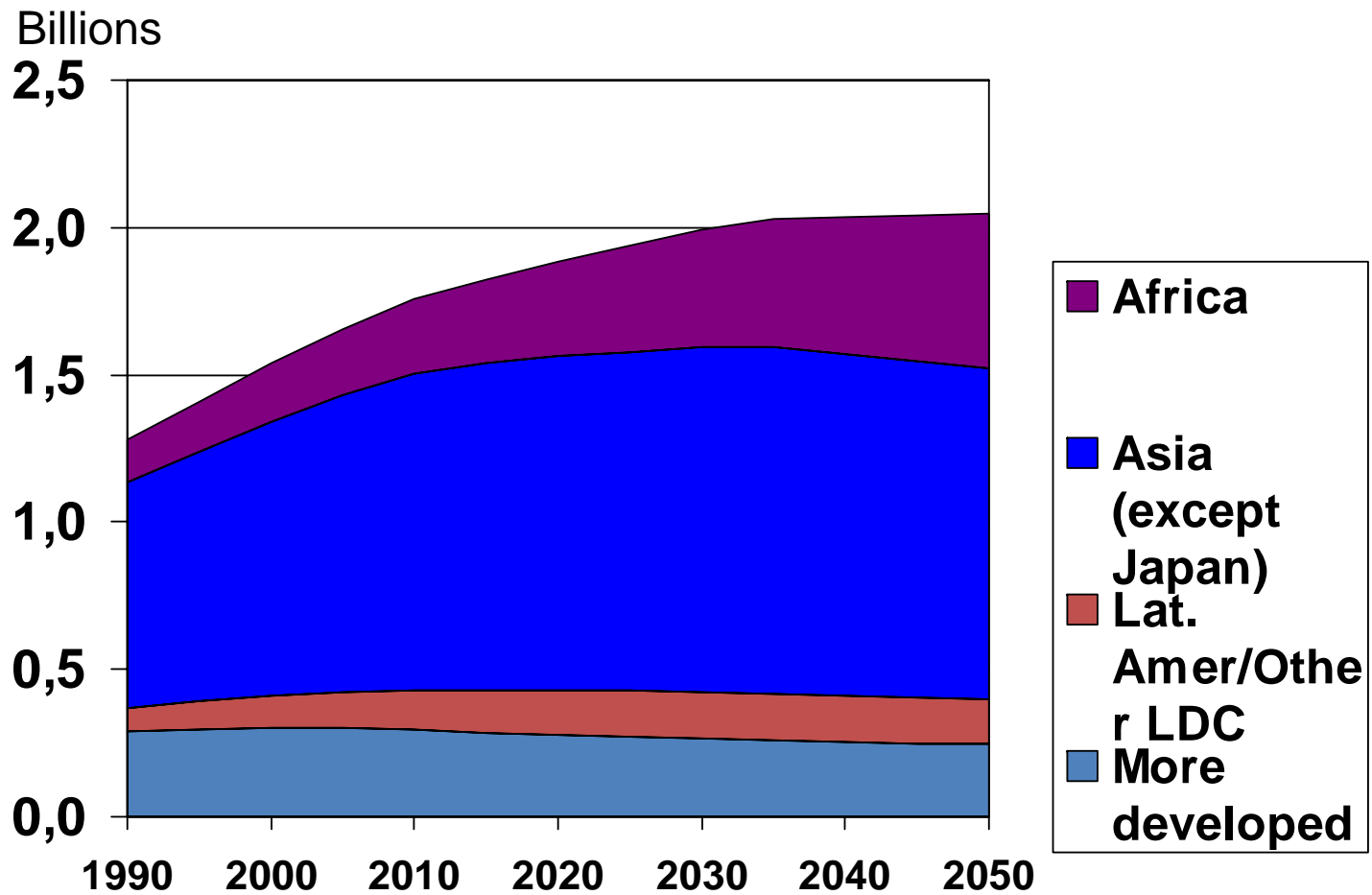
Youth — Turning numbers into national assets

People under the age of 25 account for 43 per cent of the world's population.



Even with fertility decline, the number of women of reproductive age—the mothers of the present and future—will continue to grow. Recent demographic trends suggest that the number of women of reproductive age will rise from 1.3 billion in 1990 to 2.1 billion by 2050, with all of the growth taking place in Africa and other less developed regions where rates of maternal mortality are high.

Women of Childbearing Age (15-49) in World Regions, 1990-2050





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Ageing — Countries worldwide looking for policies

By 2050, the number of people in the world over 60 is expected to rise to 2.4 billion.



AGEING

- Since 1950: average life expectancy from 48 to 69.
- But: SSA: 54 vs N. Europe: 80
- 1950: 12 working age/+65-2011:7 and 2050: 3
- 4/5 have no pensions
- 80 and over: fastest growing age group



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The fertility puzzle — Why poor women lack choices

Globally, fertility has dropped by more than half—from about 6.0 to 2.5, but fertility rates remain high among the least developed countries.



Total Fertility Rate 2010

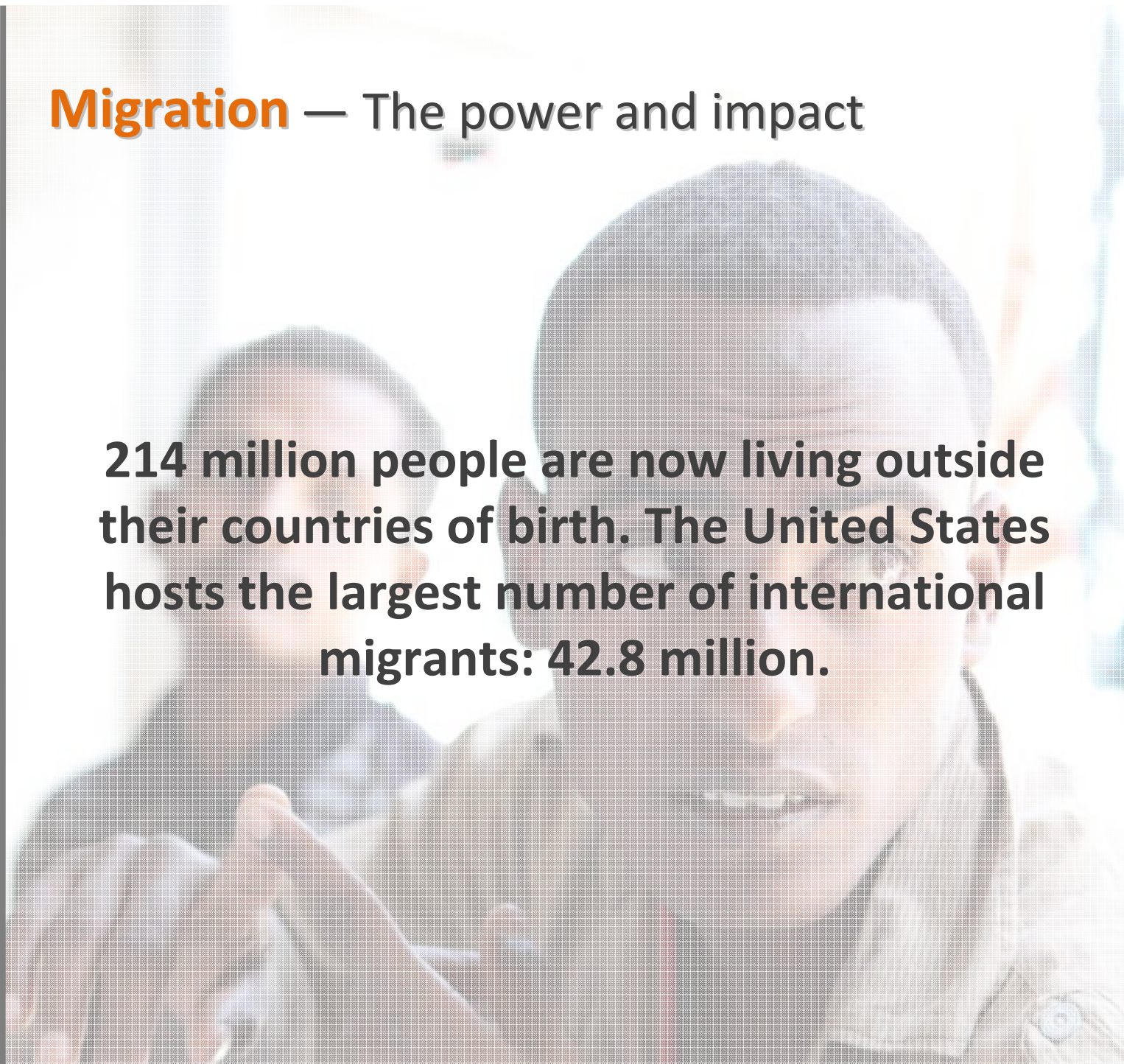
Index	Major area, region, country or area *	1950-1955	2005-2010
1	WORLD	4,95	2,52
2	More developed regions	2,81	1,66
3	Less developed regions	6,07	2,68
4	Least developed countries; Less developed regions, excluding least developed countries	6,54	4,41
5	Less developed regions, excluding China	6,01	2,41
6		6,06	3,03



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Migration — The power and impact

214 million people are now living outside their countries of birth. The United States hosts the largest number of international migrants: 42.8 million.





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Urbanization — Some new thinking emerges.

1 out of 2 people live in cities, a ratio expected to rise to 2 out of 3 in only about 35 years.



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The environment — preserving a healthy planet.

The world's richest half billion people—7 per cent of the total—are responsible for about half of the world's carbon dioxide emissions; it now takes the earth one year and six months to regenerate what humanity uses in a year.



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The way forward...

Implementing the Cairo Agenda

- Integrated approach on HIV and RH in developing countries' health services, budgets and administration
- Health system strengthening as priority
- Deepen the rights based approach
- Re-funding the Cairo Agenda
- RIO+20 in 2012/ Cairo+20 in 2014/ MDGs and Beijing+20 in 2015



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Resources

<http://www.unfpa.org>

<http://www.un.org/desa/population/>



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