# Theme 2. POPULATION AND DEVELOPEMENT AT STAKE

### Lesson 1: The world demographics and its challenges

### **INTRODUCTION**

The world population currently **peaks at** 8 billion people and should reach 9,8/10 by 2050 (for the most optimistic).

This demographic growth is not due to all the countries but mainly to developing countries.

### WHAT IS THE WOLRD DEMOGRAPHICS LIKE? WHAT IMPACT DOES IT HAVE?

First, It's important to point out the unequal <u>distribution</u> of the world population.

This is going to be helpful to understand the **trend** of demographic dynamism in the world and its reasons

To finish, we'll see the impact of all these demographic contrasts

### **I/AN INCREASING WORLD POPULATION**

## A/ Demographic growth has speeded up in the 20th century

### In 2022 there were 8 billion people on Earth

It's 5 times more than in 1900

#### HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH



### It speeded up in the mid 19 th century

### **B/The world is unevenly/unequally populated**.

<u>Map 2000 is bigger than</u> <u>Map 2050 :</u> the population will keep growing

<u>Continents which are bigger</u> Asia 59.7% world population Africa16.6% America 13.4% (Europe 9.8%)

<u>Places which will grow</u> <u>bigger are:</u> Asia and Africa



### When dealing with states:

The bigger ones today and in the future are: China 1.5 billions India 1.55 billions

Both together represent 35% pop





### C/ The world population becomes more and more urban

In 2019, 55% of the world population lived in a city

This increase is called the **URBAN TRANSITION** 

The increasing number of **MEGAPOLISES** witnesses this phenomena:

In south Asia (India :Mumbai 26 millions) In Africa( Nigeria :Lagos 21 millions )

In developing countries, the urban population has doubled in the past 50 years because of the **DRIFT FROM THE LAND** 

This increasing but unequally distributed world population can be explained by the <u>demographic growth.</u>

## II/ Population evolution varies from a country to another

### <u>A/ The demographic transition model</u> <u>P</u>opulation evolves in different steps.

## They can be represented on a graph called the **DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION SCHEMA**



### The demographic transition represents the evolution of a population from:

- -a high birth rate
- -a high death rate
- -a low natural growth
- To:
- -a low birth rate
- -a low death rate
- -a low natural growth

#### **KEY BOX**

BIRTH RATE: Number of live births for 1000 inhabitants

**DEATH RATE**: Number of deaths for 1000 inhabitants

NATURAL INCREASE: Birth rate – Death rate/ 10: in percent

<u>LIFE EXPECTANCY</u>: number of years someone can expect to live at birth: it changes every year

<u>FERTILITY INDEX</u>: Number of kids per woman aged between 15-45. It must be above 2.1 to renew generation

INFANT MORTALITY: in percent or per thousand , deaths of kids under one year old.

#### Let's build a table to comment on each step/ phase/stage

	<u>Step A</u>	<u>Step B</u>	<u>Step C</u>	<u>Step D</u>
<u>Birth rate in per</u> <u>thousand</u>				
<u>Death rate in per</u> <u>thousand</u>				
<u>Natural growth in</u> <u>percent</u>				
<u>Reasons</u>				

	<u>Step A</u>	<u>Step B</u>	<u>Step C</u>	<u>Step D</u>
<u>Birth rate in per</u> <u>thousand</u>	40-50	40-50	20-15	15-10
<u>Death rate in per</u> <u>thousand</u>				
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<u>Death rate in per</u> <u>thousand</u>	40-35	20-15	15-10	10-8
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<u>Natural growth in</u> <u>percent</u>	Under 1	3-4	Around 1	Under 1
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### **B/ All the countries don't have the same evolution**

**Developed countries or MEDC's** have finished their transition whereas **developing countries or LEDC's** are still into it.

It's easy to guess where a country stands in the transition by looking at its birth rate and death rate

Source: www.ined.fr

### Estimations 2023

	Total population		Mortality		Infant mortality
Countries	(thousands)	Birth rate	rate	Life expectancy	rate
AFRICA	1460480	31	8	63	43
ASIA	4753080	14	7	75	21
EUROPE	742273	9.131	11	80	3
LATIN AMERICA AND					
THE CARIBBEAN	664997	14	6	75	12
NORTHERN AMERICA	378904	11	8.5	80	4
OCEANIA	45575.8	15	6.7	80	15

Institut national d'études démographiques www.ined.fr

COUNTRY	BIRTH	DEATH	GROWTH in %	Infant mortality in per thousand	STEP
France	10,9	9,9	0,01	3,5	D
Poland	9.3	9.4	- 0,01	3,8	D
Japan	8	10	-0,2	1,9	D
Egypt	27	7	2	15	Beg of C
Brazil	13,5	7	0,55	11,4	End of C
India	21	7	1,4	30	Beg of C

These contrasts in the demographic evolution have impacts within each country.

Indeed, a growing population has more needs.

But needs are not always easy to meet

### **III/ DEMOGRAPHICS IMPACTS NEEDS**

### A/ New needs

The UNO considers that basic needs are:

Food

Water

Housing

Education (?)

### 1) In Developed/MEDC's countries where the transition is over

-Dealing with increased medical needs of the aging population is hard

It's hard to keep up with the funding of the pension system
The French pension system is threatened. (VIDEO)
Many options can be chosen to save the system:

pushing the retirement age further

In France It's now 64 years old.
And It's needed to work for 42 years to have full pension

-creating new taxes to get money

-Encouraging private savings

### 2) In developing countries/MEDC's where the transition keeps going

There are some emergency needs:

More food, more housing, education, health care system, employment...

The increasing population puts sometimes a stress on some resources like water .

This can create tensions and even conflicts

### **B/** The current situation is not only negative

### 1) In MEDC's

Seniors are actors of the economy.

The have sometimes a high purchasing power and represent an interesting market too (travels, cars ...)

### <u>2) In LEDC's</u>

A young and numerous population can be a great asset because It represents a cheap labour force and attract foreign investments

### **CONCLUSION**

### WHAT IS THE WORLD DEMOGRAPHY LIKE? WHAT ARE THE IMAPCTS?

The world population keeps increasing but this is mainly the case in developing countries.

This is a challenge to meet because these countries usually lack money.

On the opposite, wealthier countries have an aging population. It's also a challenge considering this population has special needs to be met

Demography is a key to understand many other issues like the lack of developement and also the access to vital resources.