

# Population Dynamics: Socio-Economic Change and Health Impacts

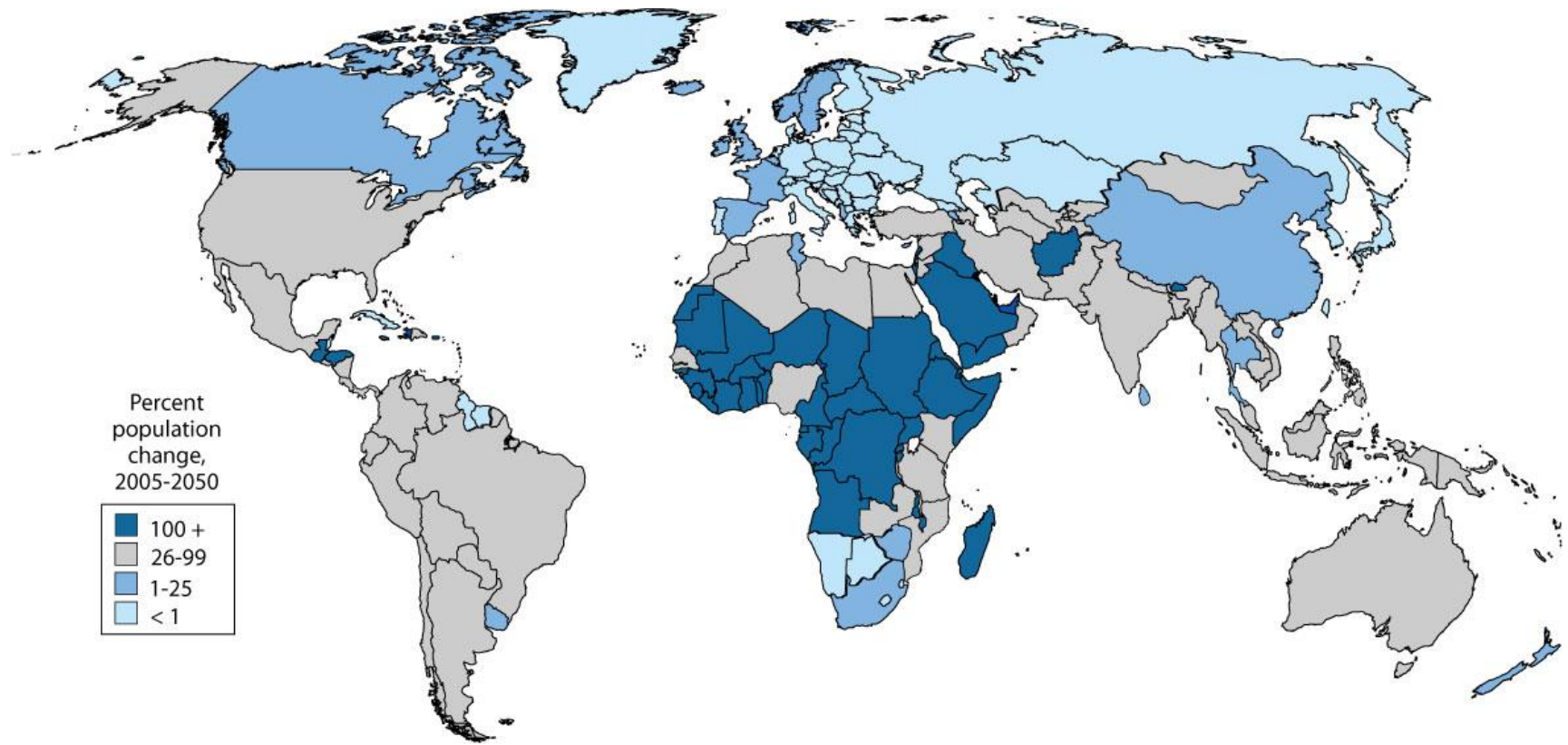
## Africa's Stalled Fertility Transition: Causes, Cures, and Consequences?

Jeffrey Jordan  
President and CEO, PRB

1. Global and Regional Population Change
2. Demographic Dividend (lost)
3. Disease Burden and Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

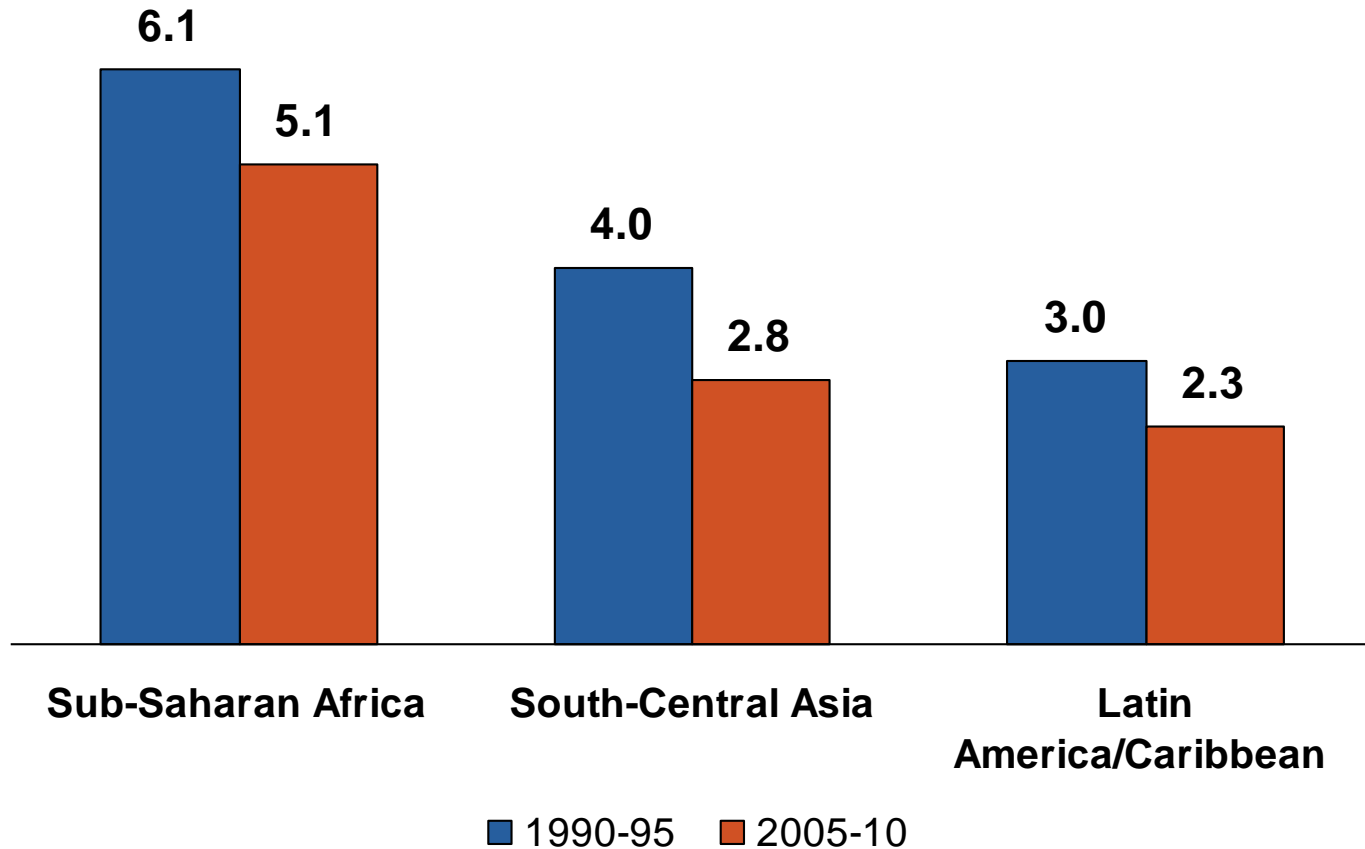
# Projected Population Change, by Country

## Percent Population Change, 2005-2050



Source: Population Reference Bureau, *2005 World Population Data Sheet*.

# Decline in Average Number of Children per Woman in Developing Regions



Source: United Nations Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision*.

# The Demographic Divide- Niger and the Netherlands

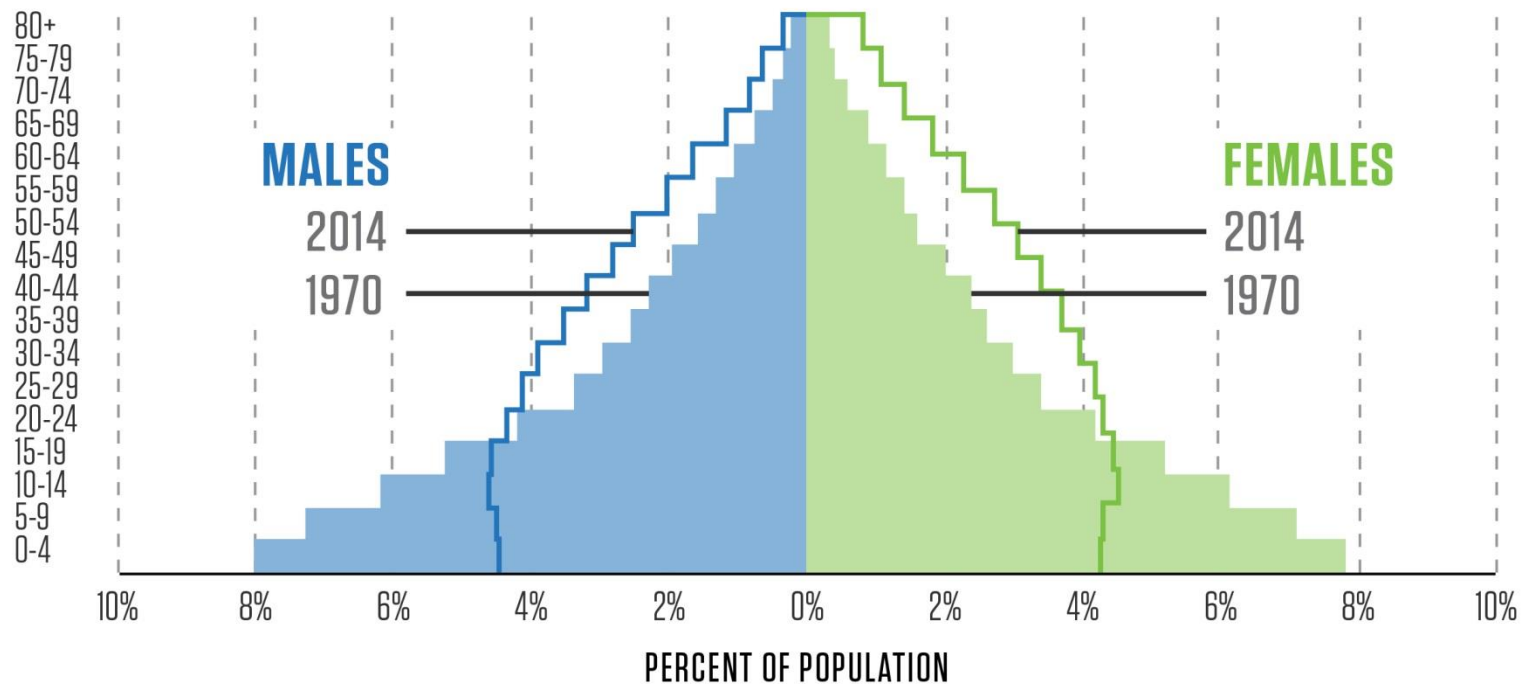
	Niger	Netherlands
Population (2013)	16.9 million	16.8 million
Projected Population (2050)	65.8 million	17.9 million
Lifetime Births per Woman	7.6	1.7
Annual Births	845,000	176,000
Annual Deaths	195,000	141,000
% of Population Below Age 15	50%	17%
% of Population Ages 65+ (2013)	3%	16%
% of Population Ages 65+ (projected 2050)	3%	27%
Life Expectancy at Birth (all)	57 years	81 years
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	51	3.7
Annual Number of Infant Deaths	43,000	650

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *2013 World Population Data sheet*.

<http://www.prb.org/Publications/Datasheets/2013/2013-world-population-data-sheet/data-sheet.aspx>

# WORLD POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN 1970 AND 2014.

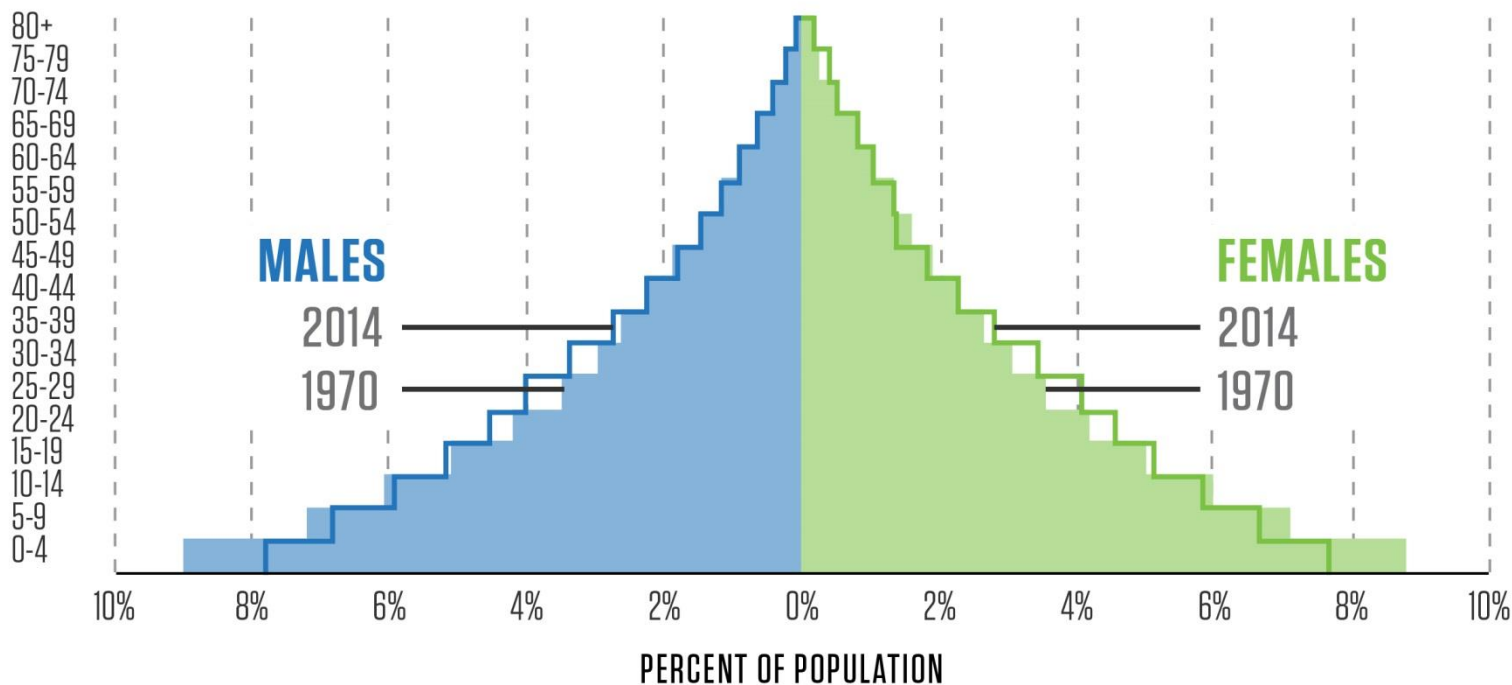
## LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN



**Source:** United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (New York: United Nations, 2013).

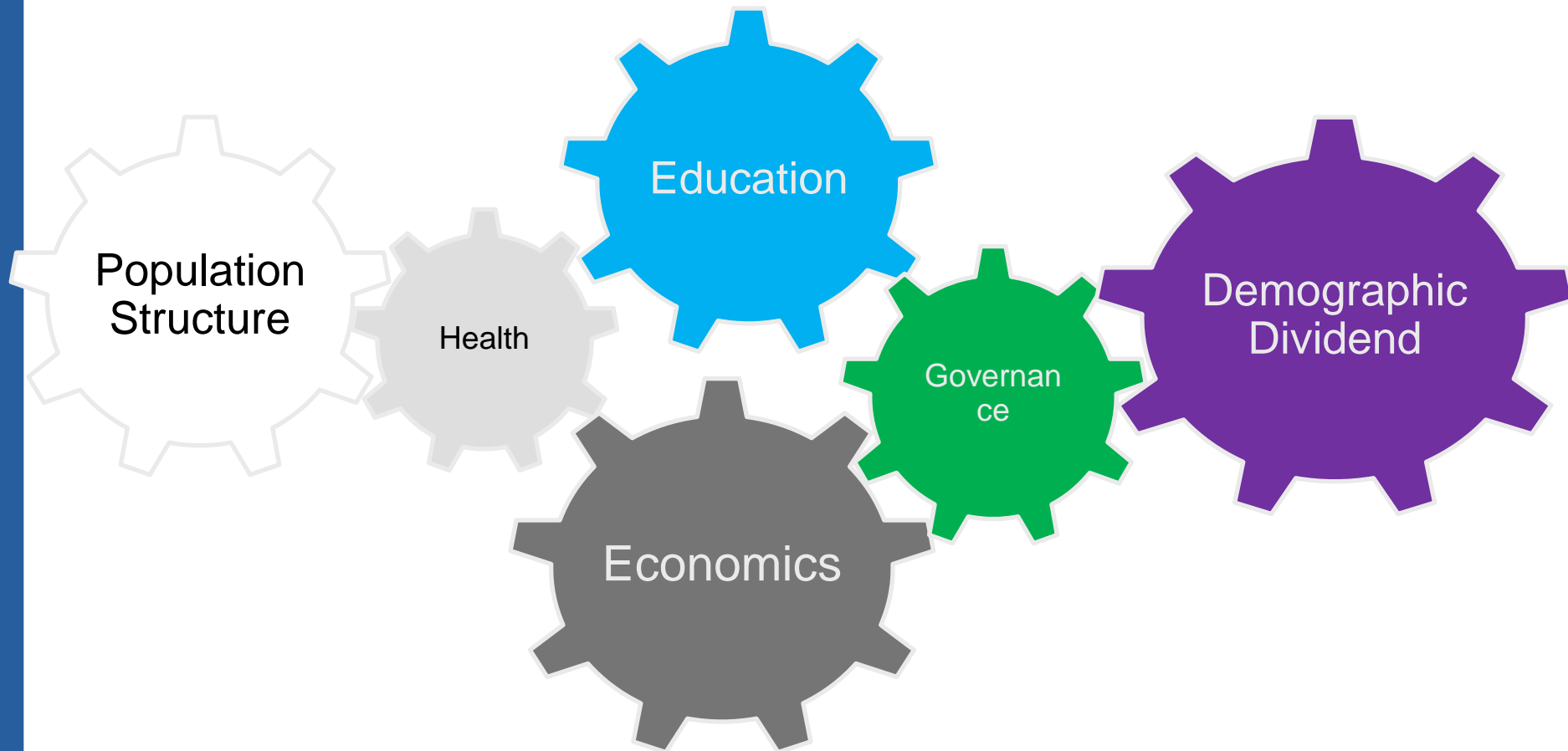
# WORLD POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BETWEEN 1970 AND 2014.

## AFRICA



**Source:** United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (New York: United Nations, 2013).

# Accelerated economic growth can happen as the population age structure changes





# Global Burden of Disease

1. Demographic transition/longer lifespan
2. Cause of death transition to NCDs
3. Global shift to disability (vs. mortality)
4. Changing risk factors; now behavioral
5. Health systems facing enormous changes

However countries which have not achieved transition still face higher infant, child, and maternal mortality and lower life expectancy.

# Four Major NCDs

1. Cardiovascular Disease
2. Diabetes
3. Chronic Respiratory Diseases
4. Cancers (most)

# Four Behavioral Risk Factors

1. Tobacco
2. Harmful use of alcohol
3. Insufficient physical activity
4. Unhealthy diet (Overweight/Obesity)



# Why is it Important to Address NCD Risk Factors?

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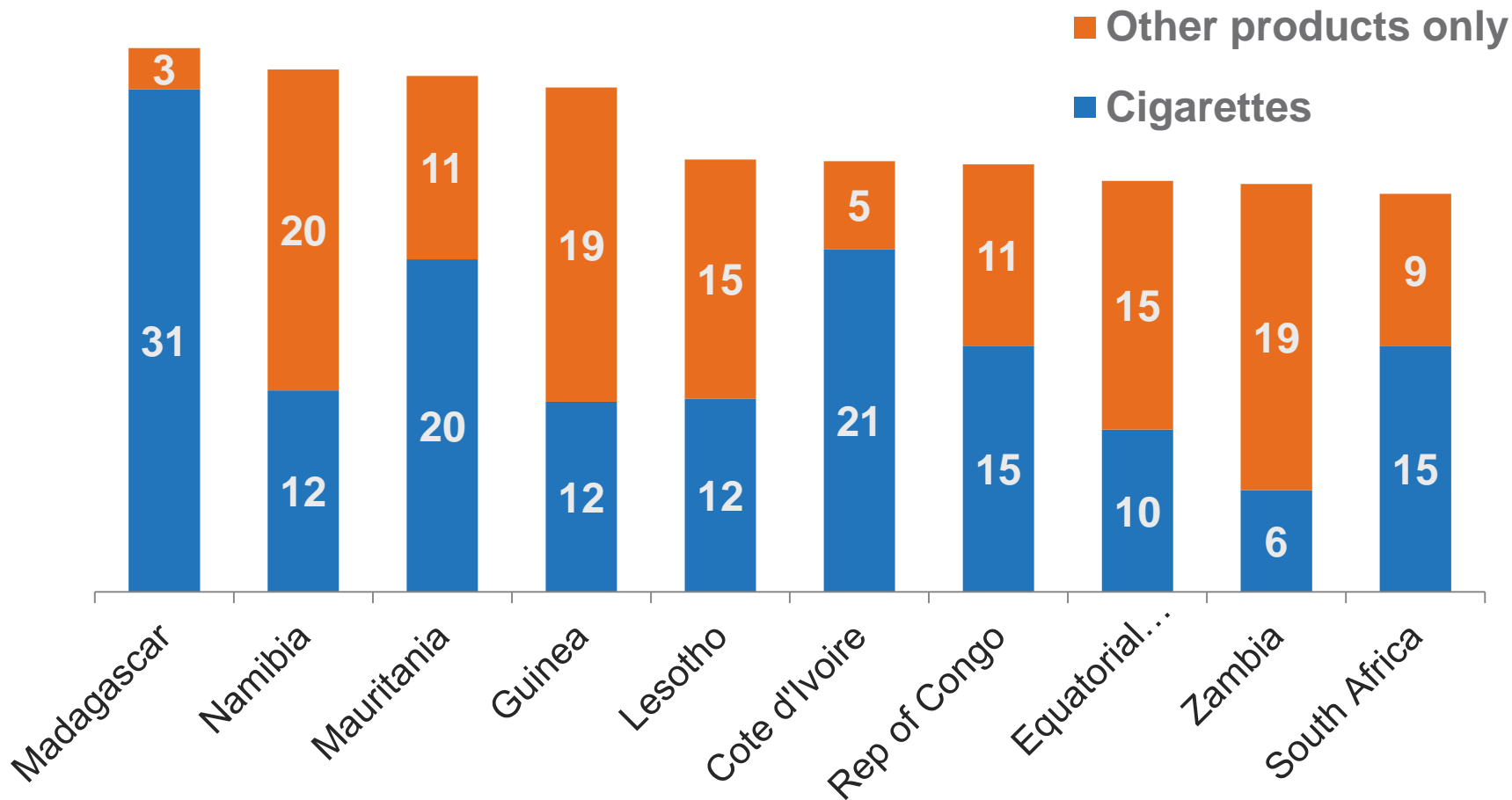
- **Large young populations across Africa today**
  - By 2050, population age 45+ will grow three-fold

# Why is it Important to Address NCD Risk Factors Among the Young Now in Africa?

- **Large young populations across Africa today**
  - By 2050, population age 45+ to grow three-fold
- **Rapidly growing NCD burden**
  - Increasing prevalence due to urbanization, aging populations, globalization
  - By 2030, NCDs will be the leading causes of death even in sub-Saharan Africa

# Tobacco Use: Cigarettes VS. Other Tobacco Products — Boys

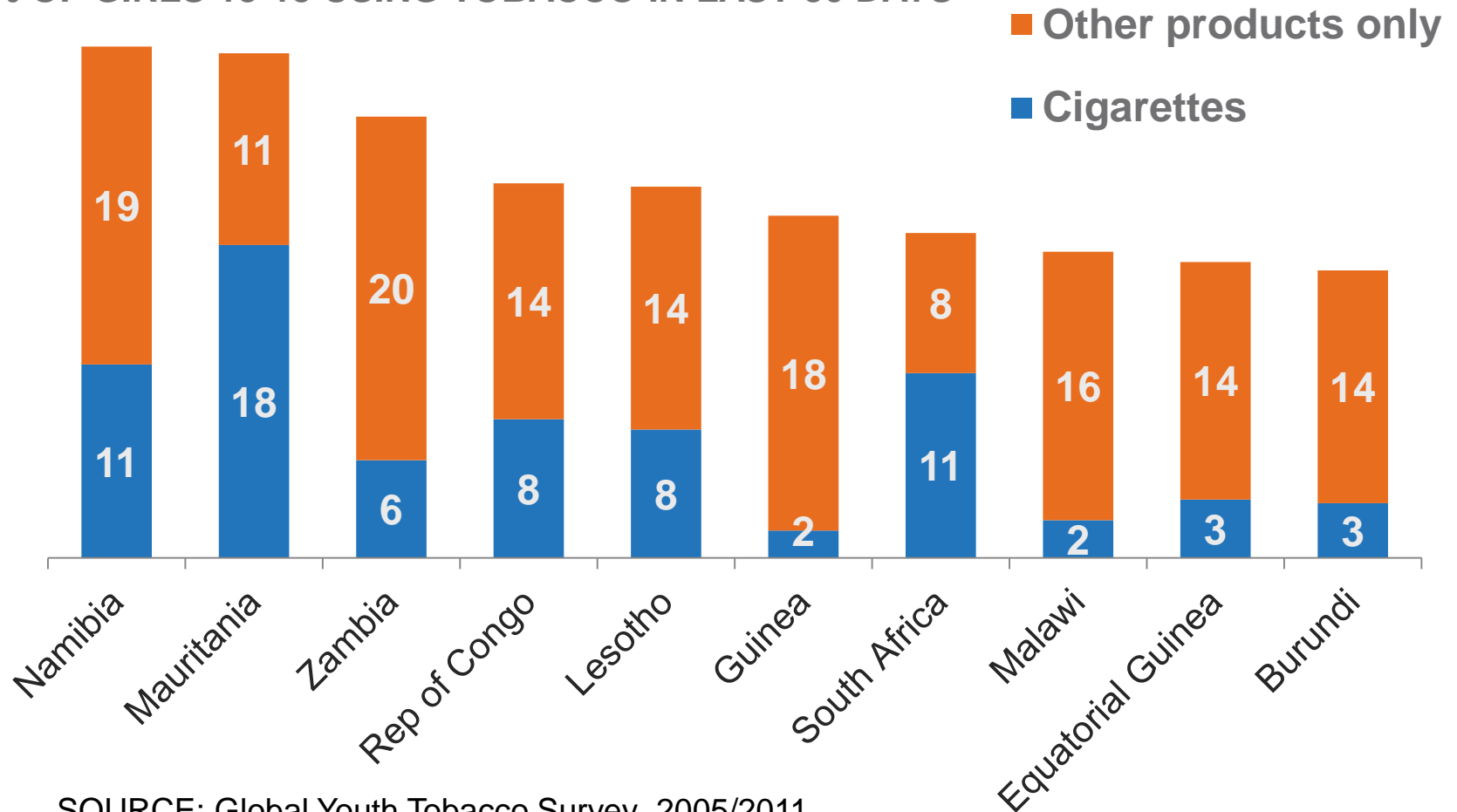
% OF BOYS 13-15 USING TOBACCO IN LAST 30 DAYS



SOURCE: Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2006/2011

# Tobacco Use: Cigarettes VS. Other Tobacco Products — Girls

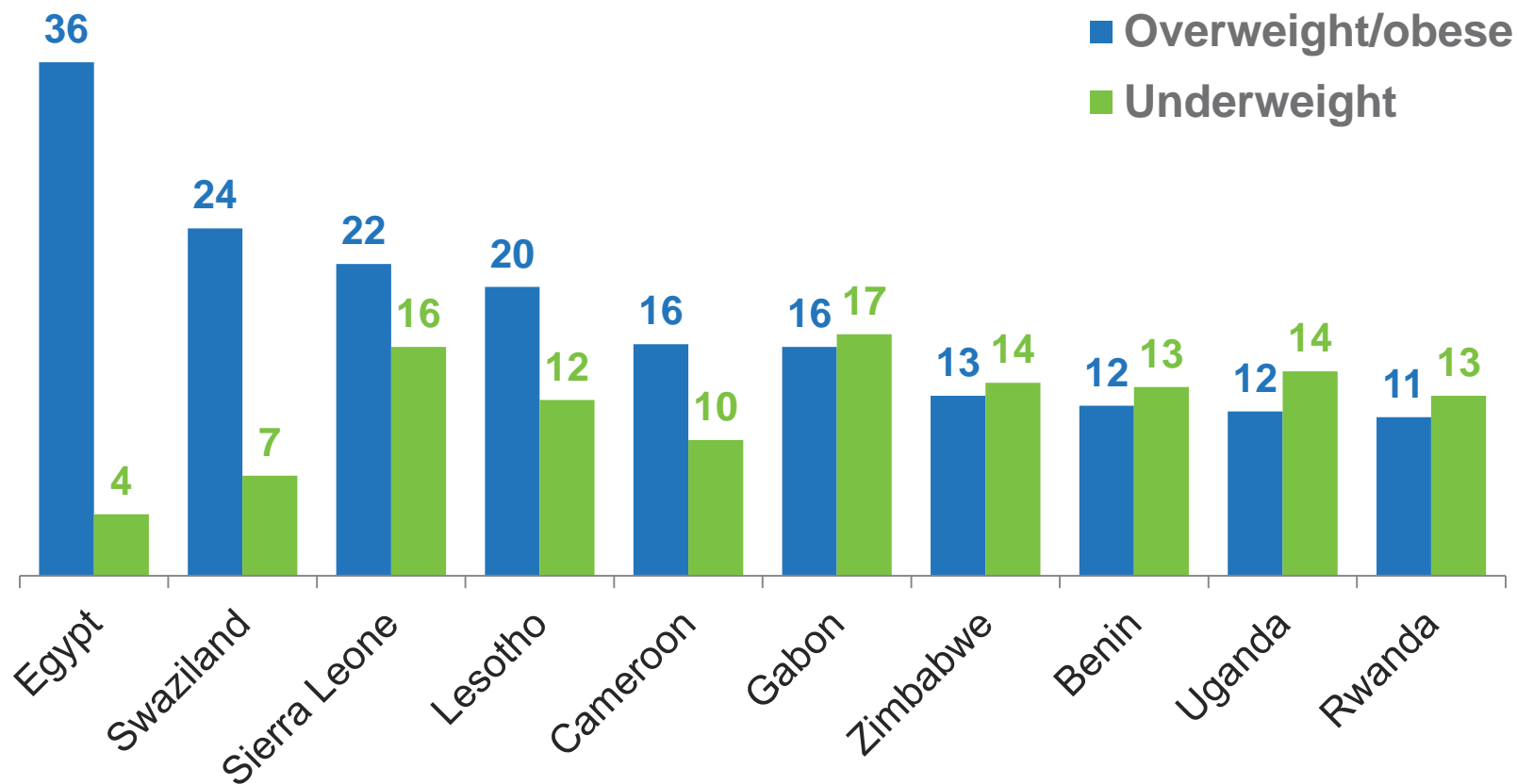
% OF GIRLS 13-15 USING TOBACCO IN LAST 30 DAYS



SOURCE: Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2005/2011

# Overweight Status: Dual Burden with Undernutrition

% OF GIRLS 15-19 WHO ARE OVERWEIGHT/OBESE  
OR UNDERWEIGHT

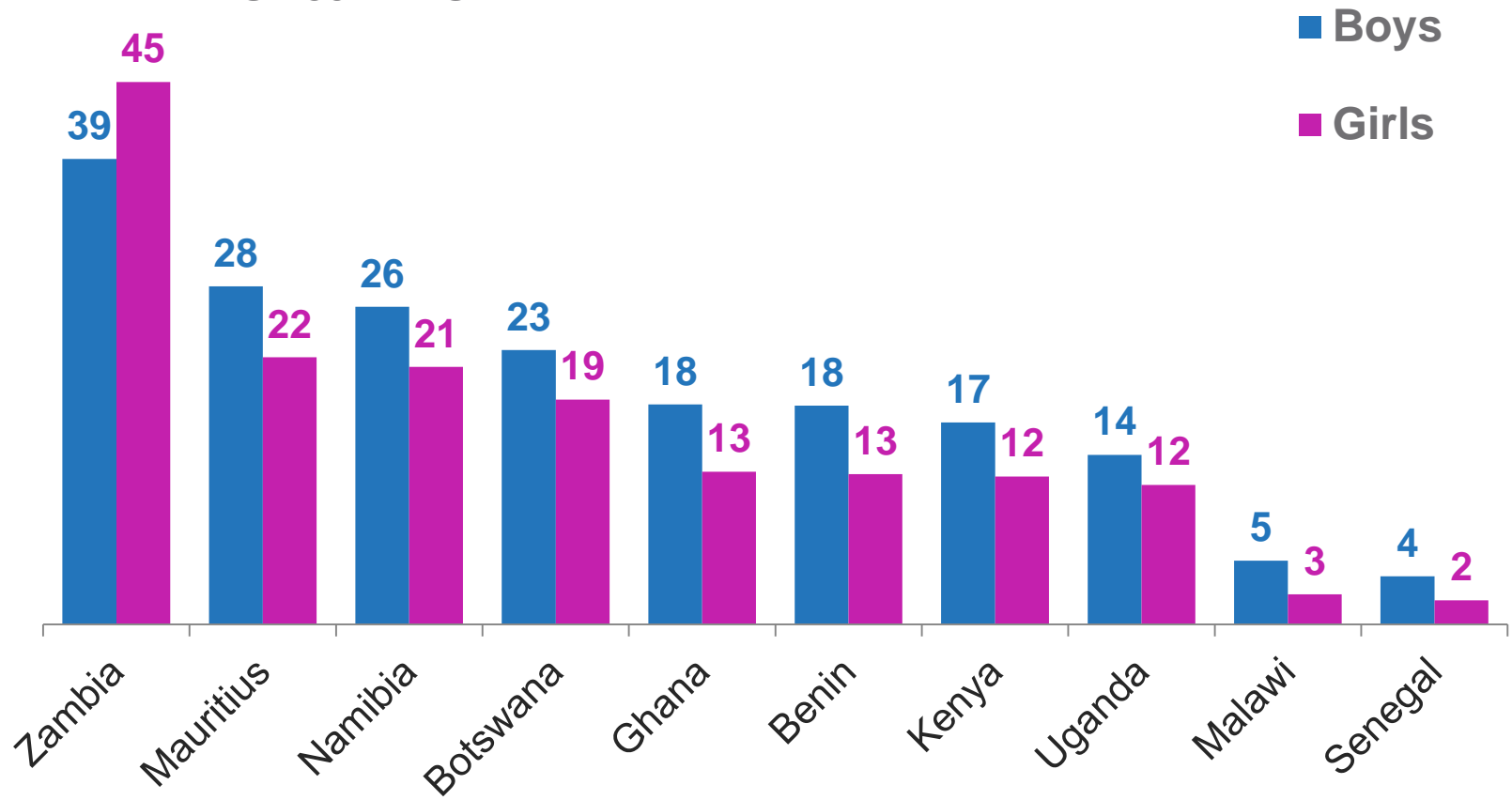


SOURCE: Demographic and Health Survey 2007/2012



# Alcohol Use

% OF BOYS/GIRLS 13-15 WHO HAD 1+ ALCOHOLIC DRINK IN LAST 30 DAYS



SOURCE: Global School-based Student Health Survey 2003/2013

# Why is it Important to Address NCD Risk Factors Among the Young Now in Africa?

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- Productivity loss
- Lack of robust health systems to address needs
- NCD-related healthcare costs high and increasing

1. Global and Regional Population Change
2. Demographic Dividend (lost)
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