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Population Projections: Assumptions First, Results Second

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World Population

1900

1.6

Billions

World Population

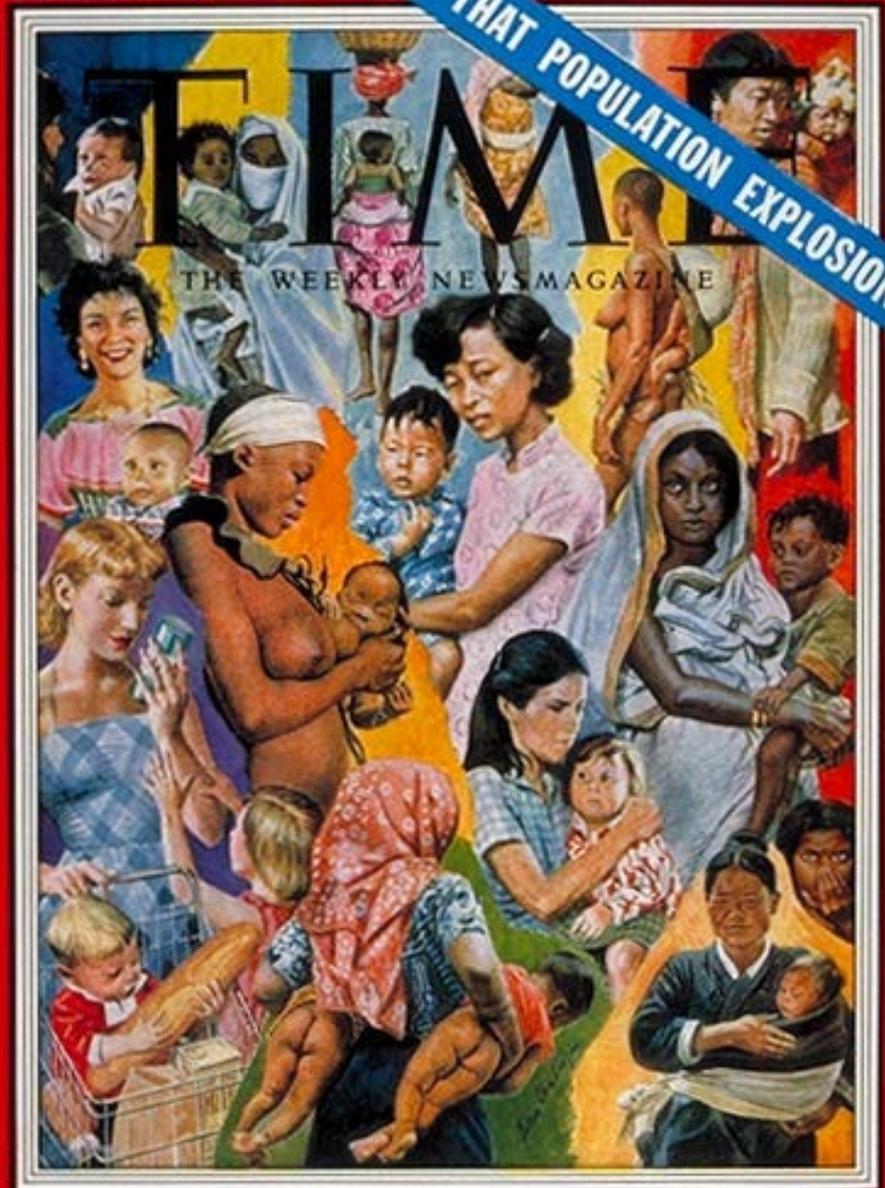
2000

6.1
Billion

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

JANUARY 11, 1960

THAT POPULATION EXPLOSION



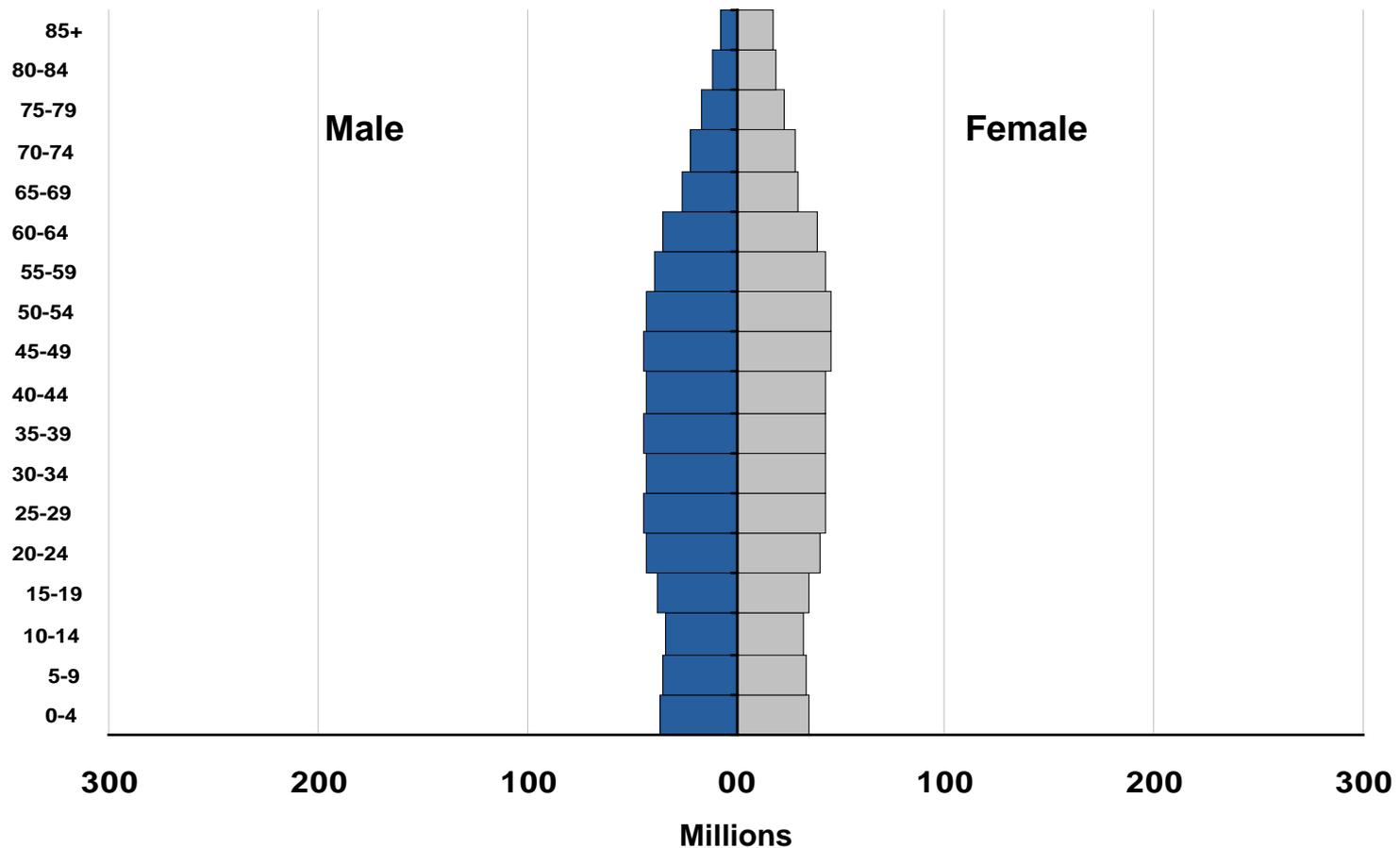
TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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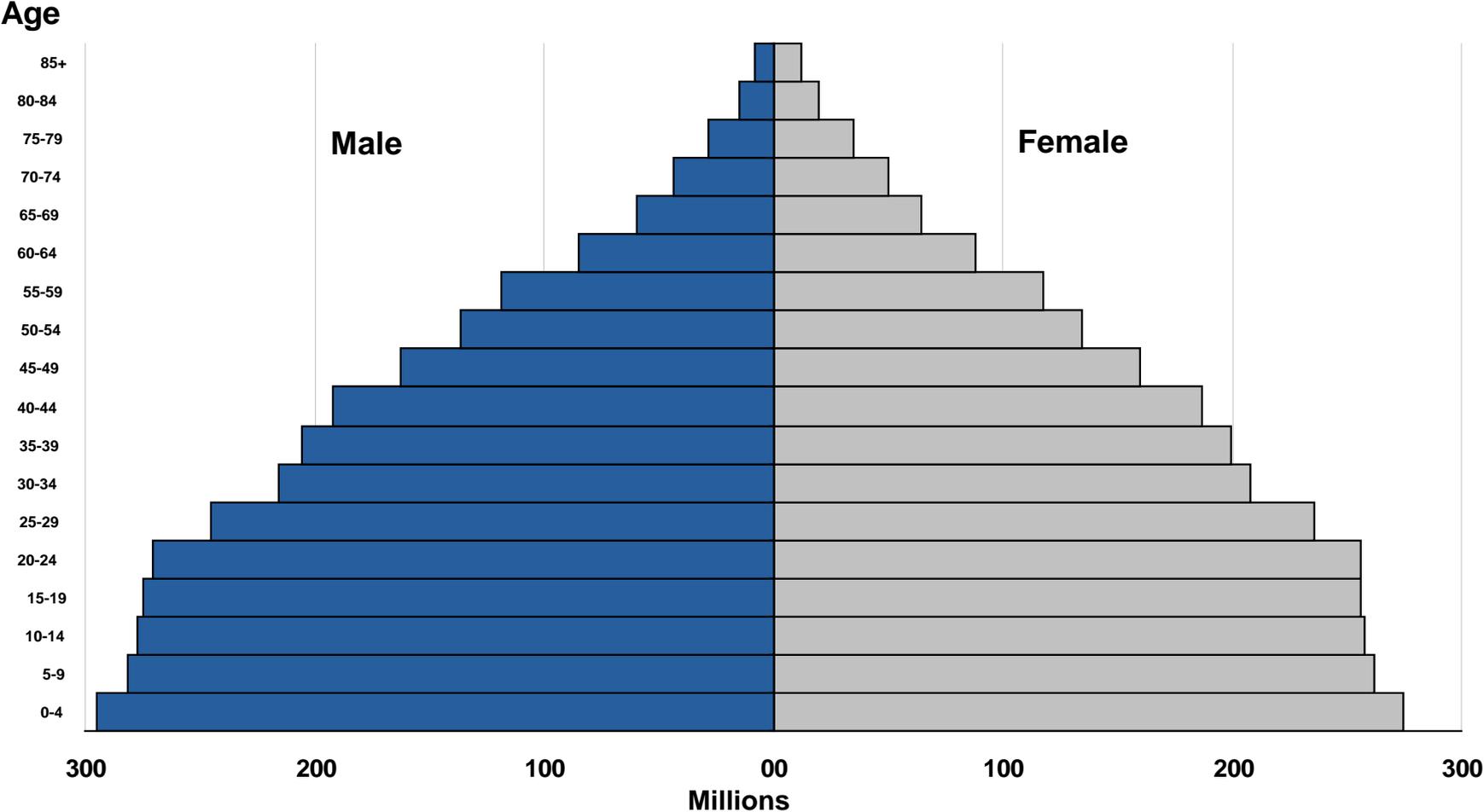
Fewer young people in developed countries ensures little population growth or even population decline.

Age



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

Large numbers of young people in developing countries guarantee large population growth.



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

What's Required for a Projection?

1. Base population
2. Assumption on the future course of fertility
3. Assumption on the future course of mortality
(infant mortality, life expectancy at birth)
4. Assumption on the future course of
immigration/emigration

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The TFR is the average number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime *if* the birth rate of a particular year were to remain constant.

The Assumption Behind the Assumption

“To achieve such reductions, it is essential that access to family planning expands, particularly in the least developed countries.”

World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables

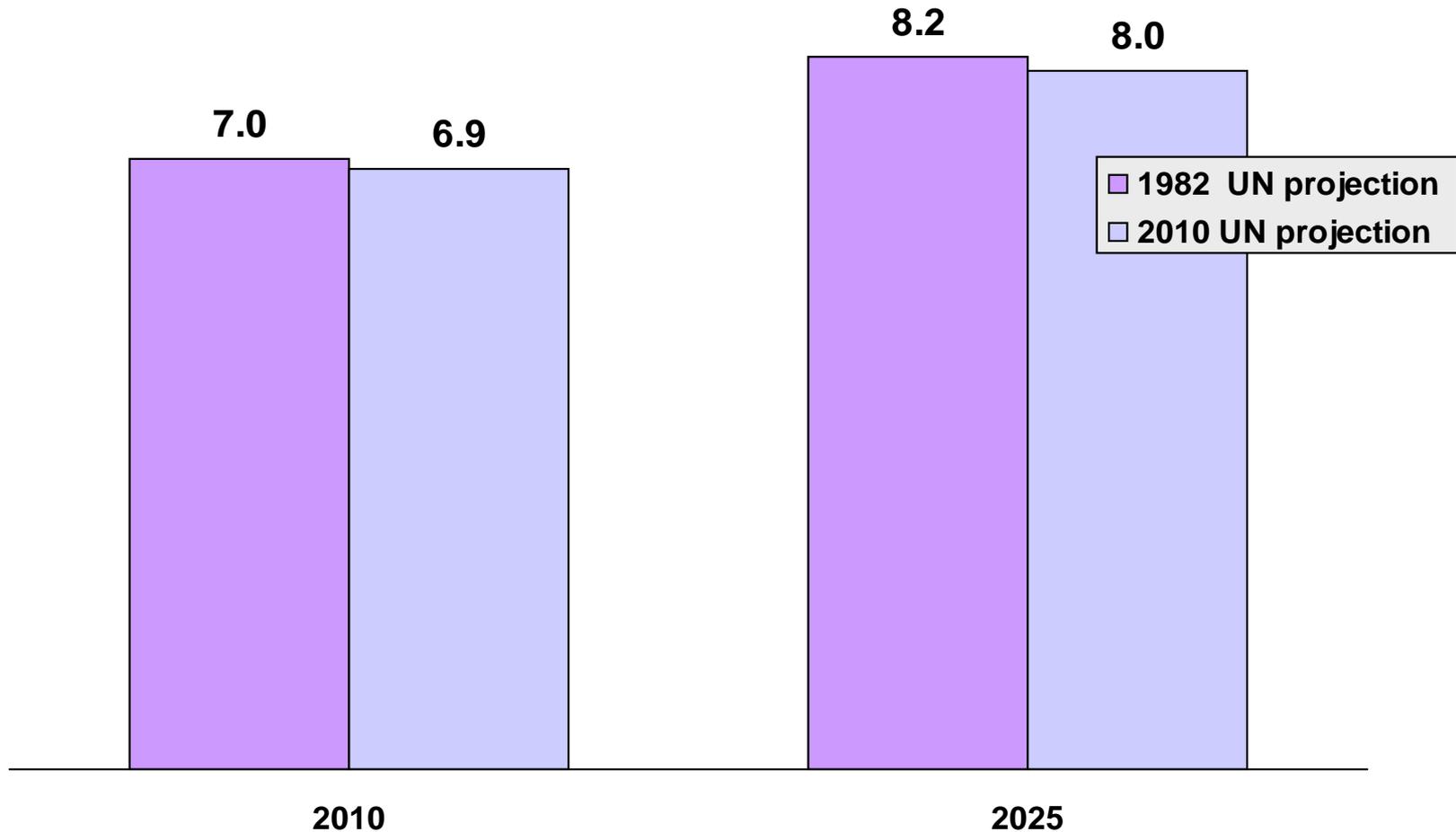
And Further to the Point...

“The urgency of realizing the projected reductions of fertility is brought into focus by considering that, if fertility were to remain constant at the levels estimated for 2005-2010, the population of the less developed regions would increase to 9.7 billion in 2050 and to 25.8 billion in 2100 instead of the 8.0 billion and 8.8 billion projected by assuming that fertility declines.”

World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision, Highlights and Advance Tables

World Population for 2010 and 2025 in Two UN Projections

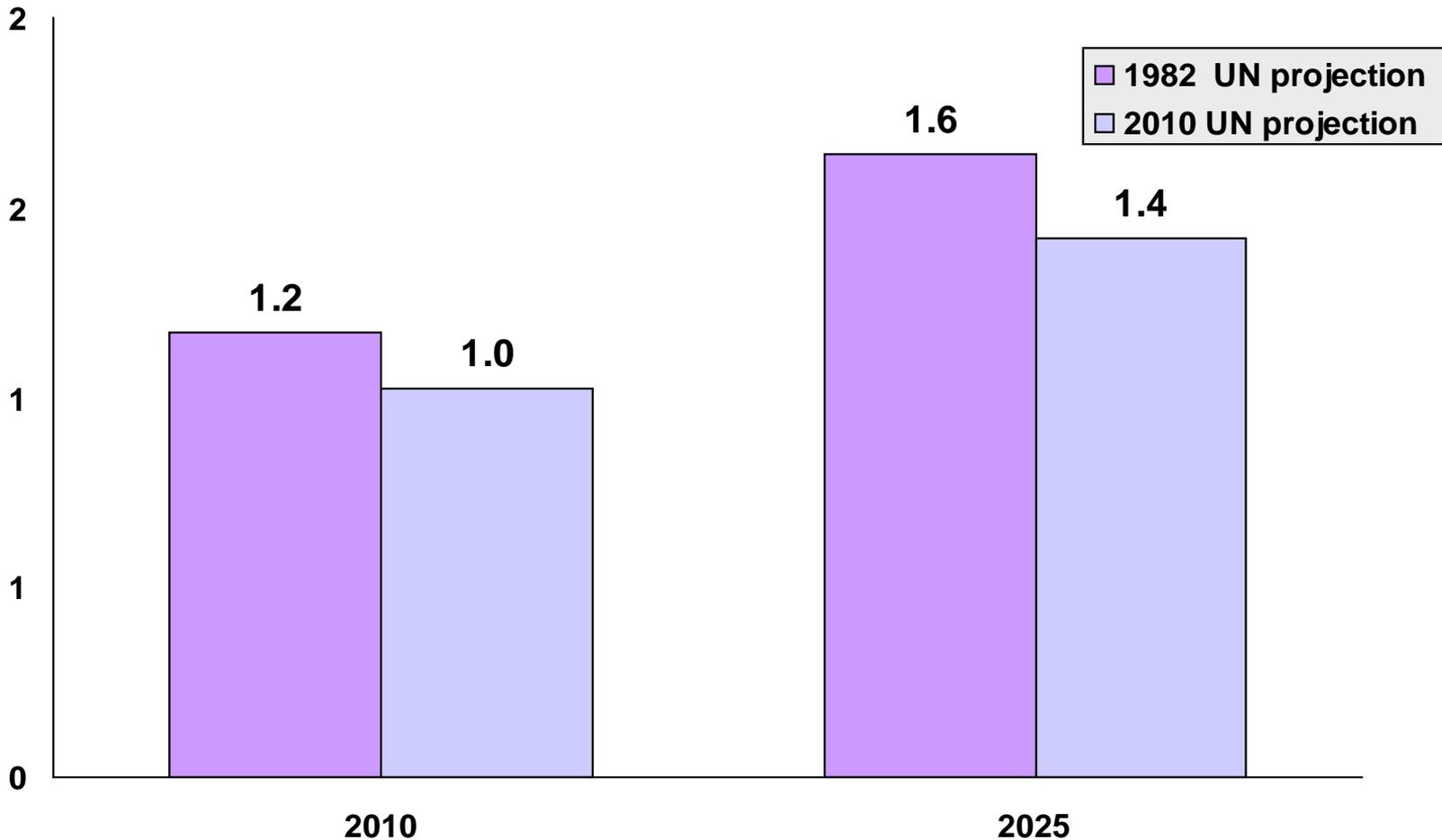
Billions



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1982* (medium variant) and *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

Population of sub-Saharan Africa for 2010 and 2025 in Two UN Projections

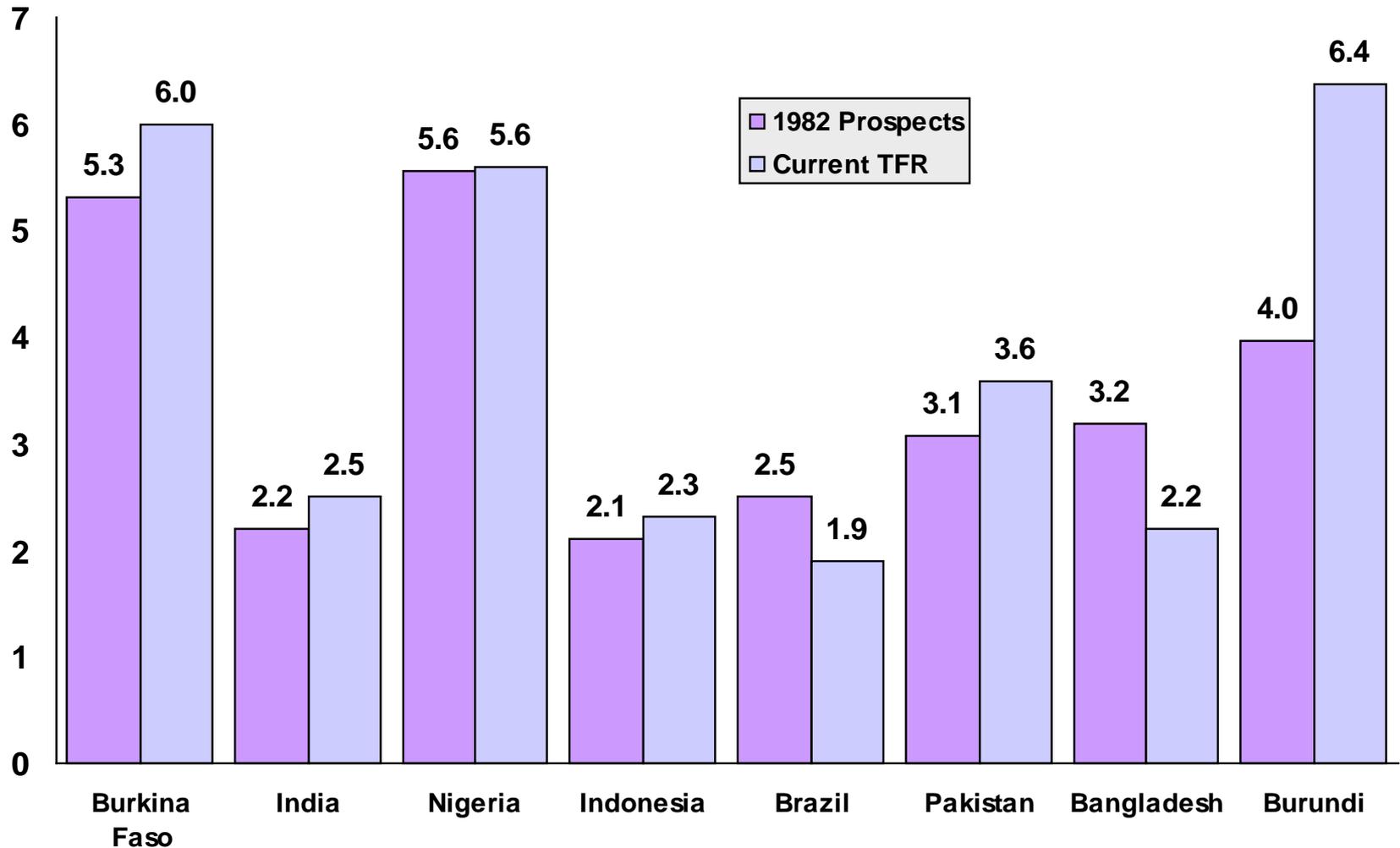
Billions



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1982* (medium variant) and *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

TFR for 2010 as Projected in 1982 and Likely Current Value

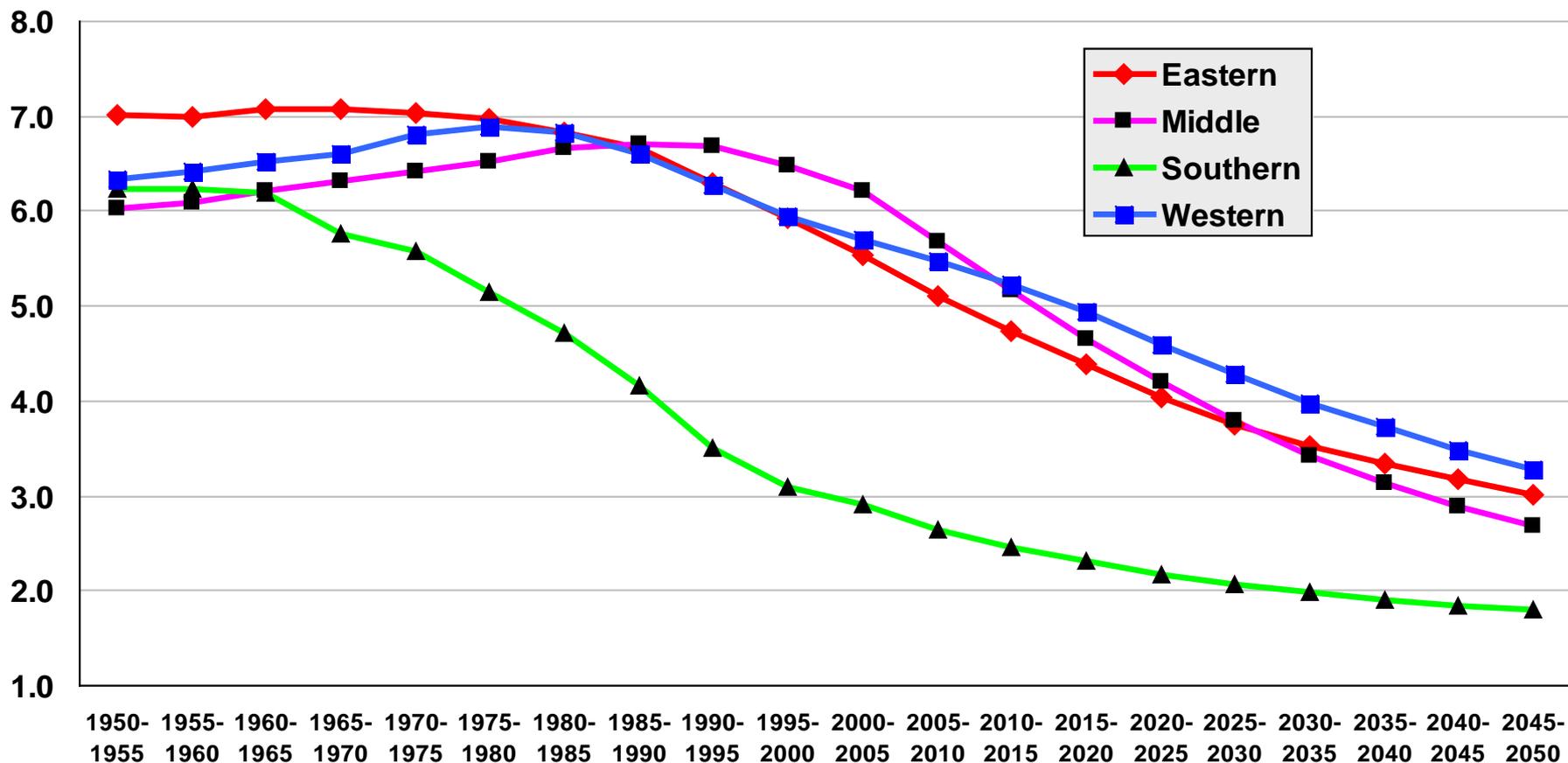
Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects, as Assessed in 1982* (medium variant)

Estimated and Projected TFR for Regions of Africa to 2050

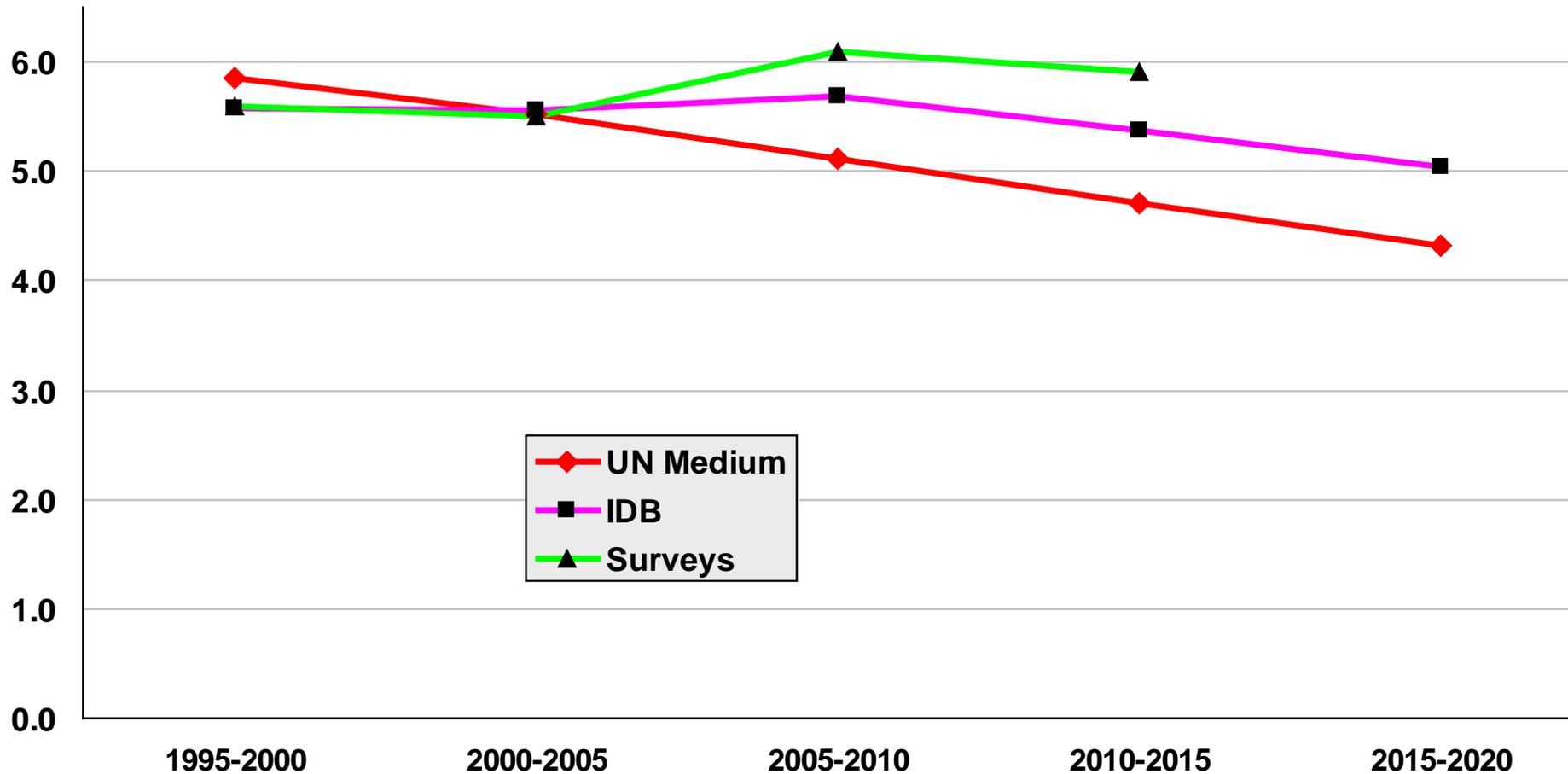
Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

TFR Assumptions, Mozambique, Two Projections vs. Surveys

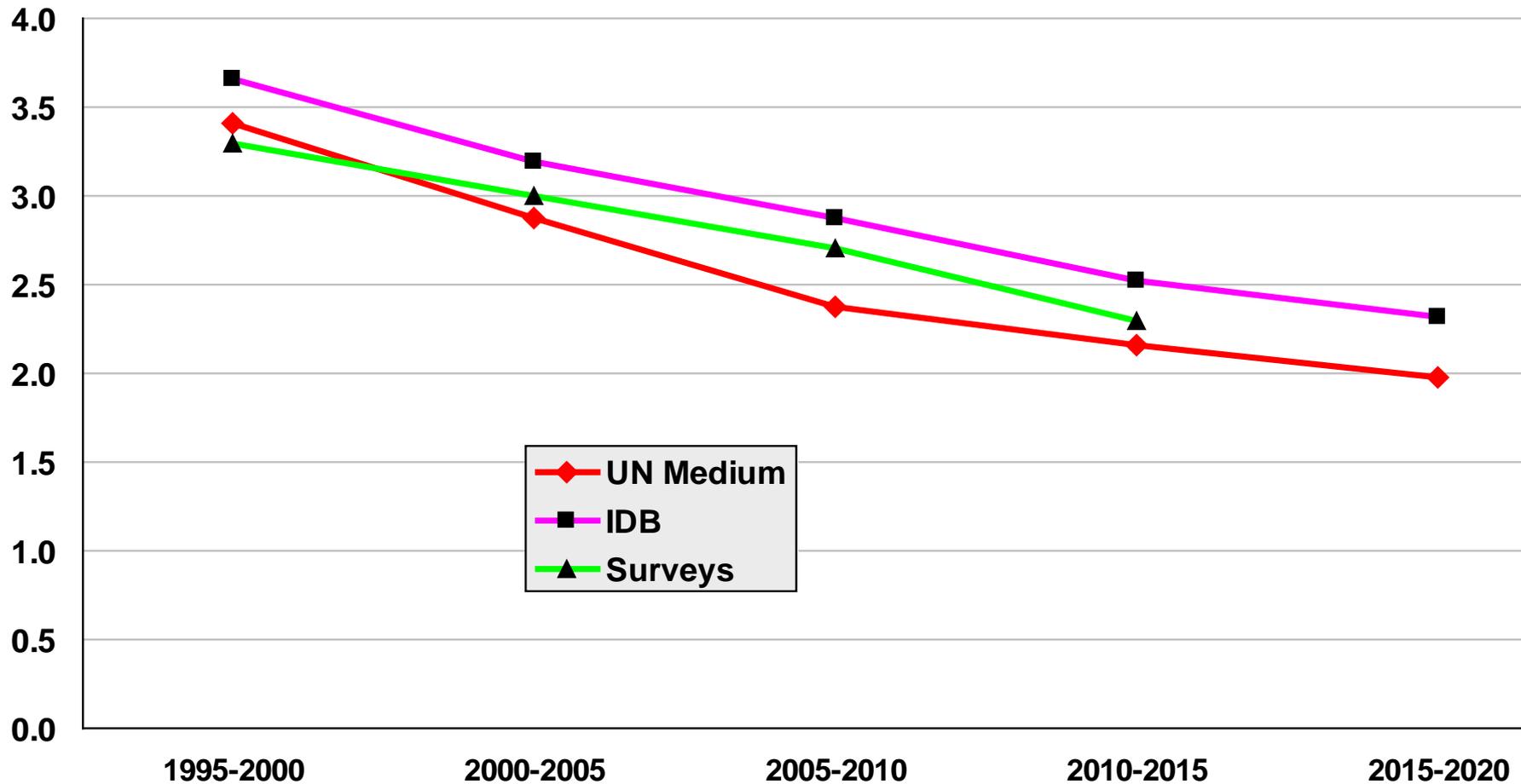
Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* and U.S. Census Bureau, *International Database*

TFR Assumptions, Bangladesh, Two Projections vs. Surveys

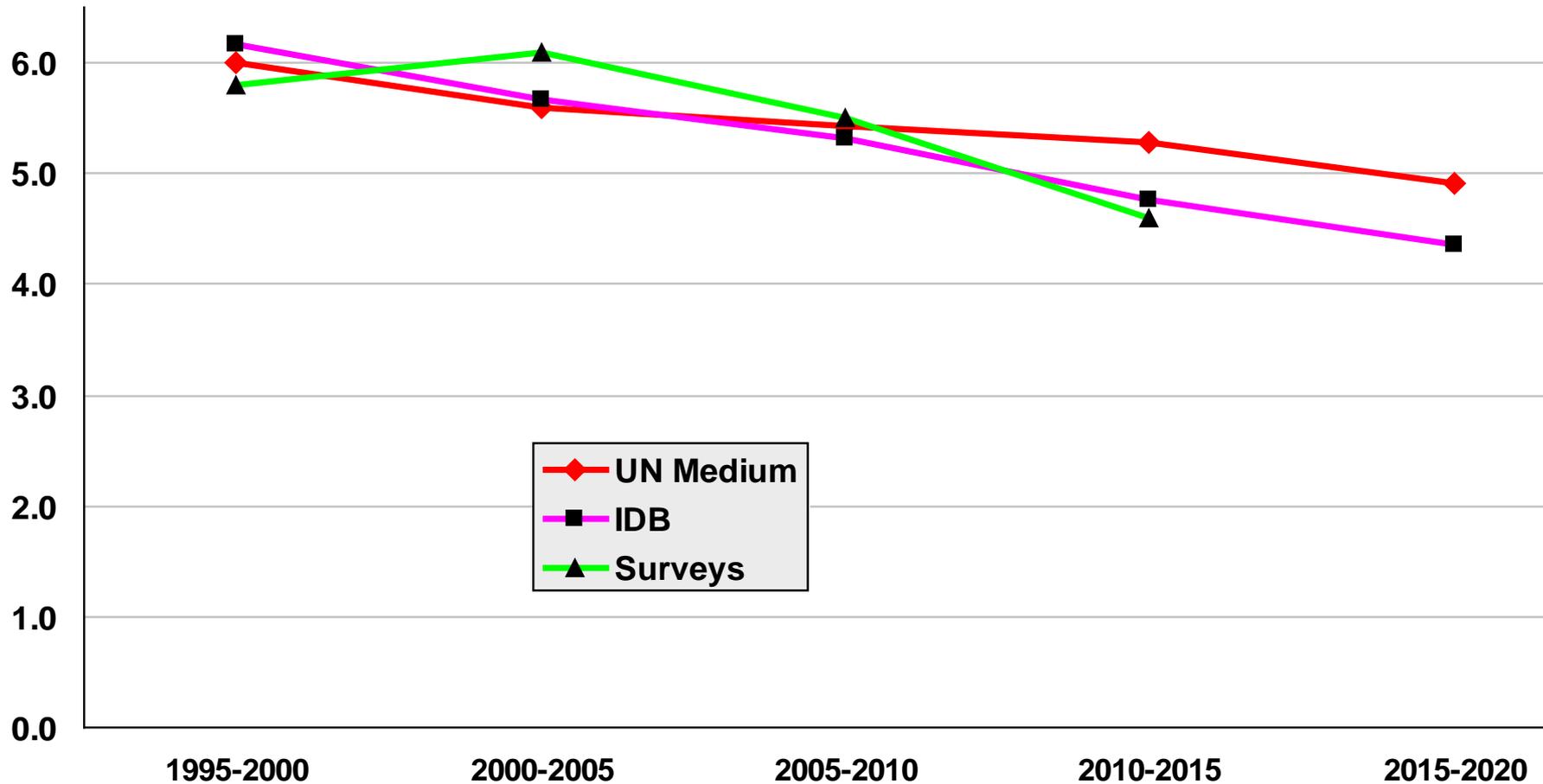
Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* and U.S. Census Bureau, *International Database*

TFR Assumptions, Rwanda, Two Projections vs. Surveys

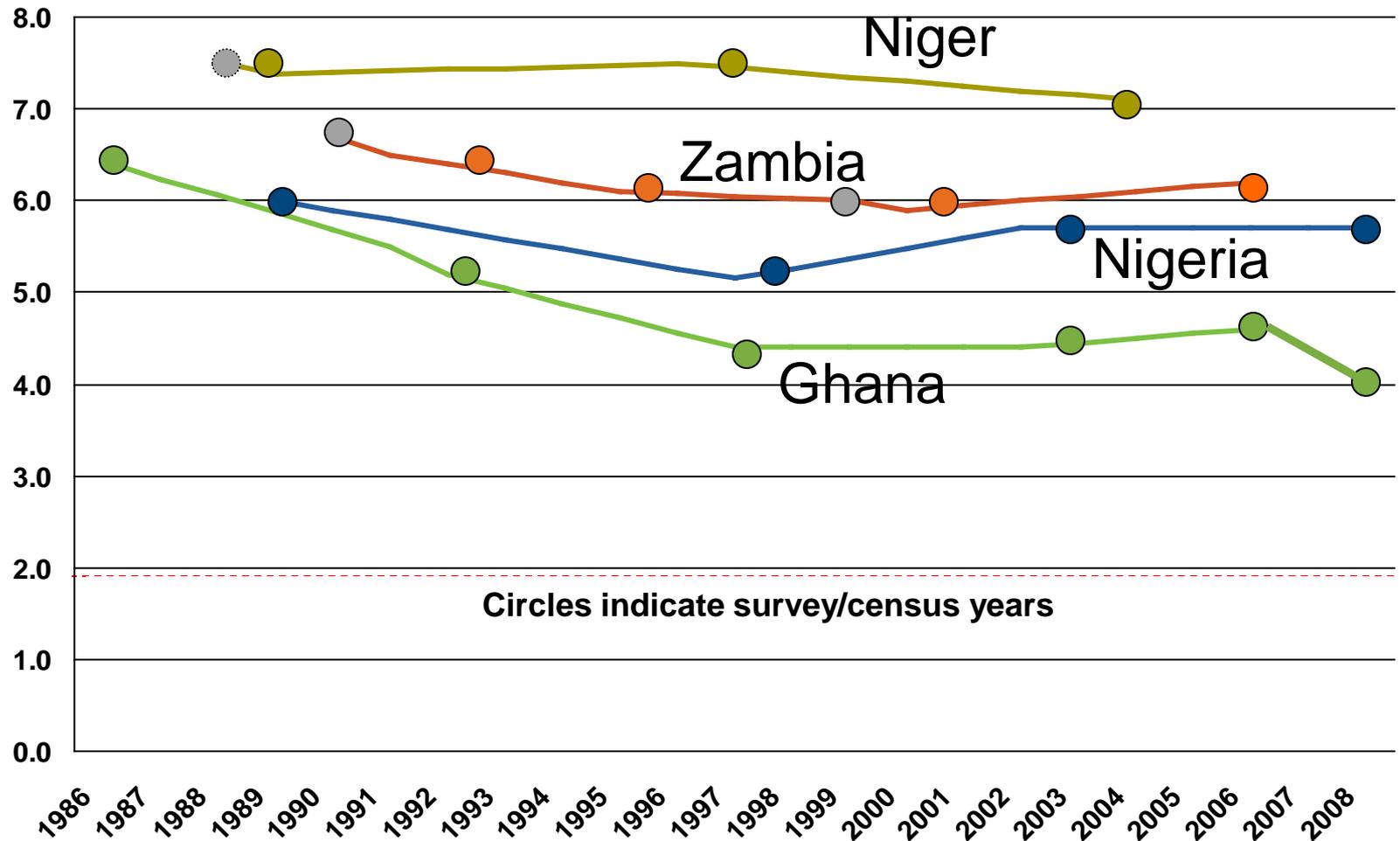
Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* and U.S. Census Bureau, *International Database*

Future fertility decline in sub-Saharan Africa is quite doubtful, based on the results of recent surveys.

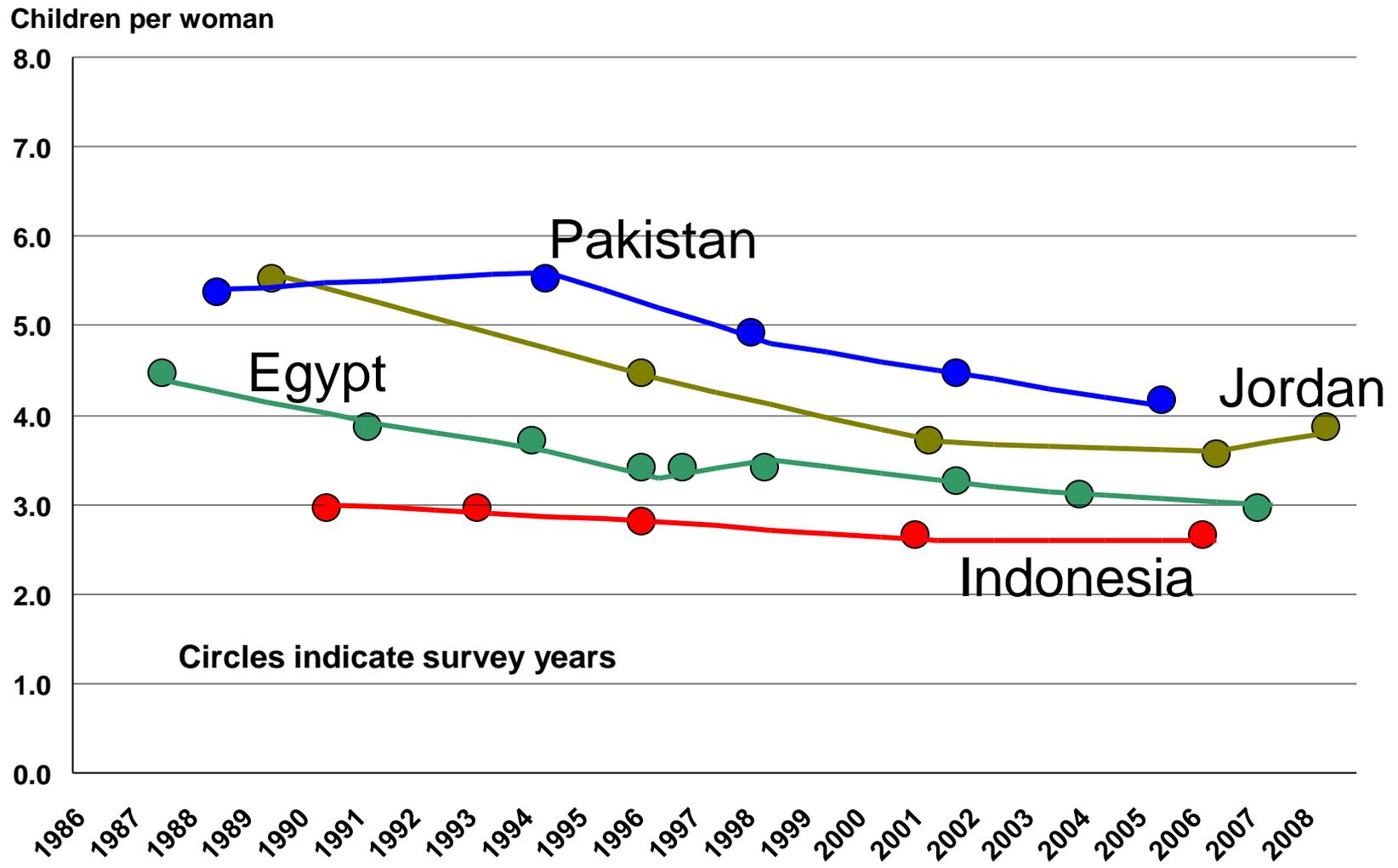
Children per woman



Demographic and Health Surveys.

Note: Gray circles indicate a census estimate

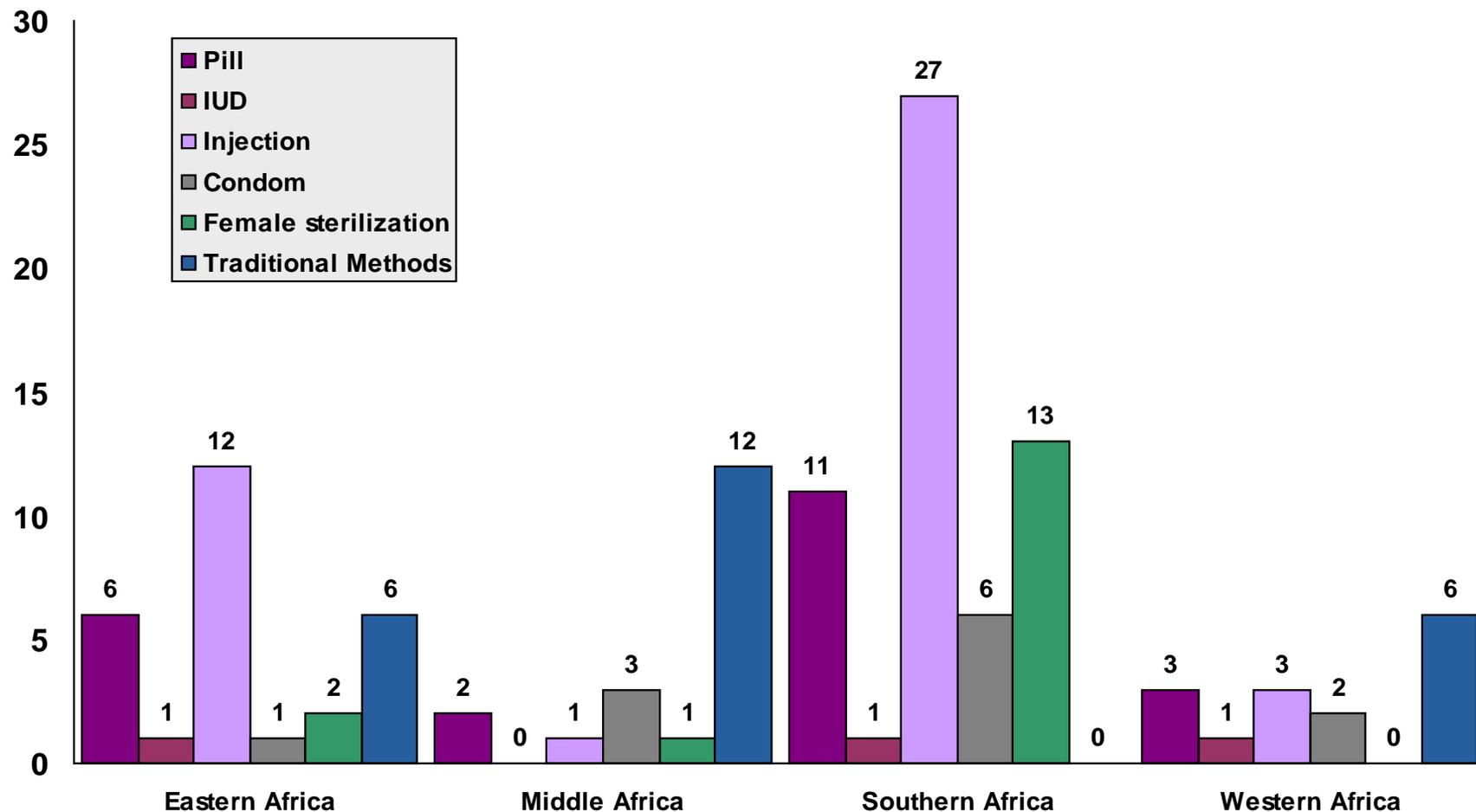
Slow or little fertility decline is not confined to sub-Saharan Africa.



Demographic and Health Surveys and various surveys in Pakistan.

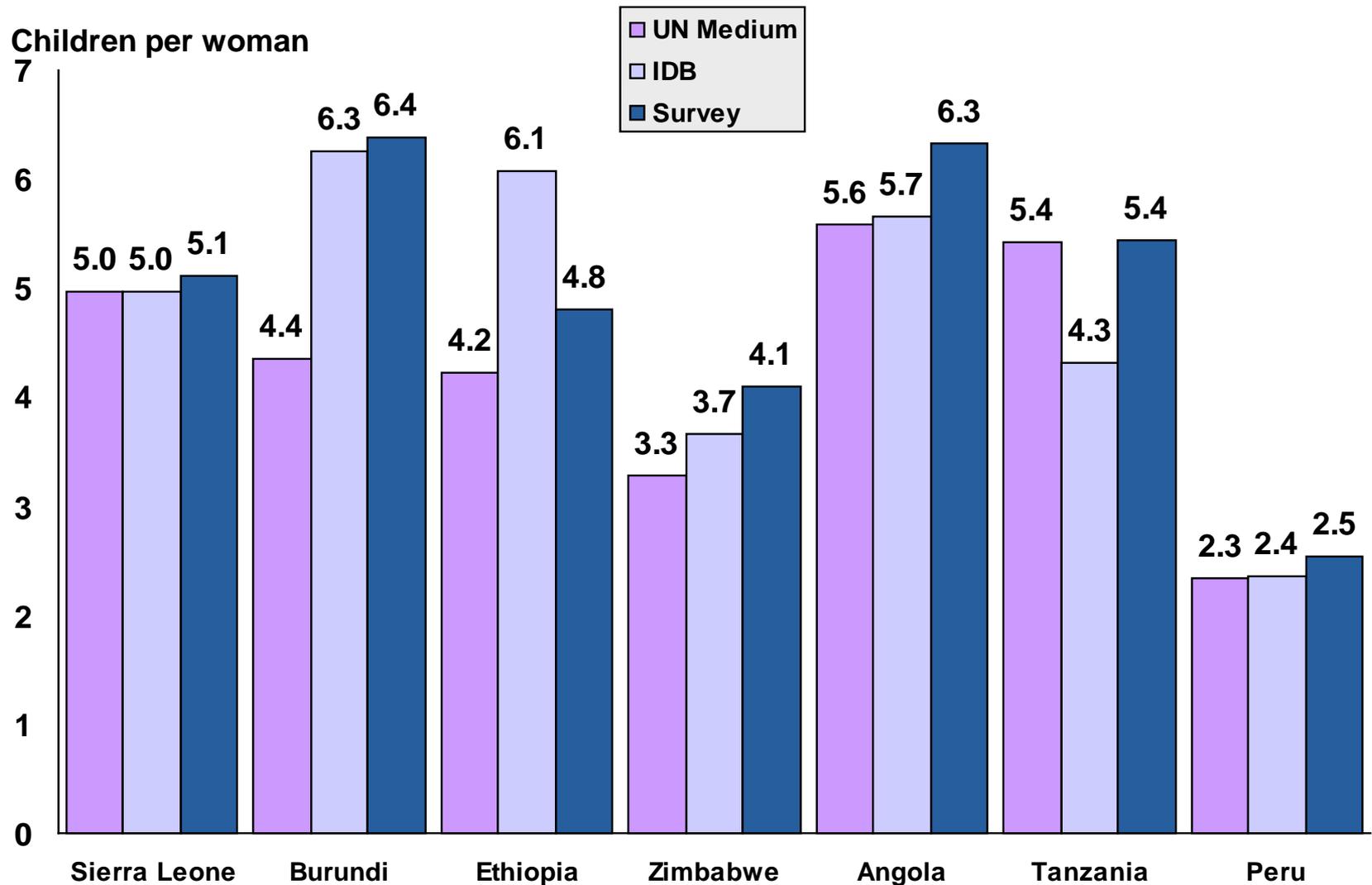
In Sub-Saharan Africa, Short-acting Methods Predominate

Percent of married women using



United Nations Population Division, *World Contraceptive Use, 2011*

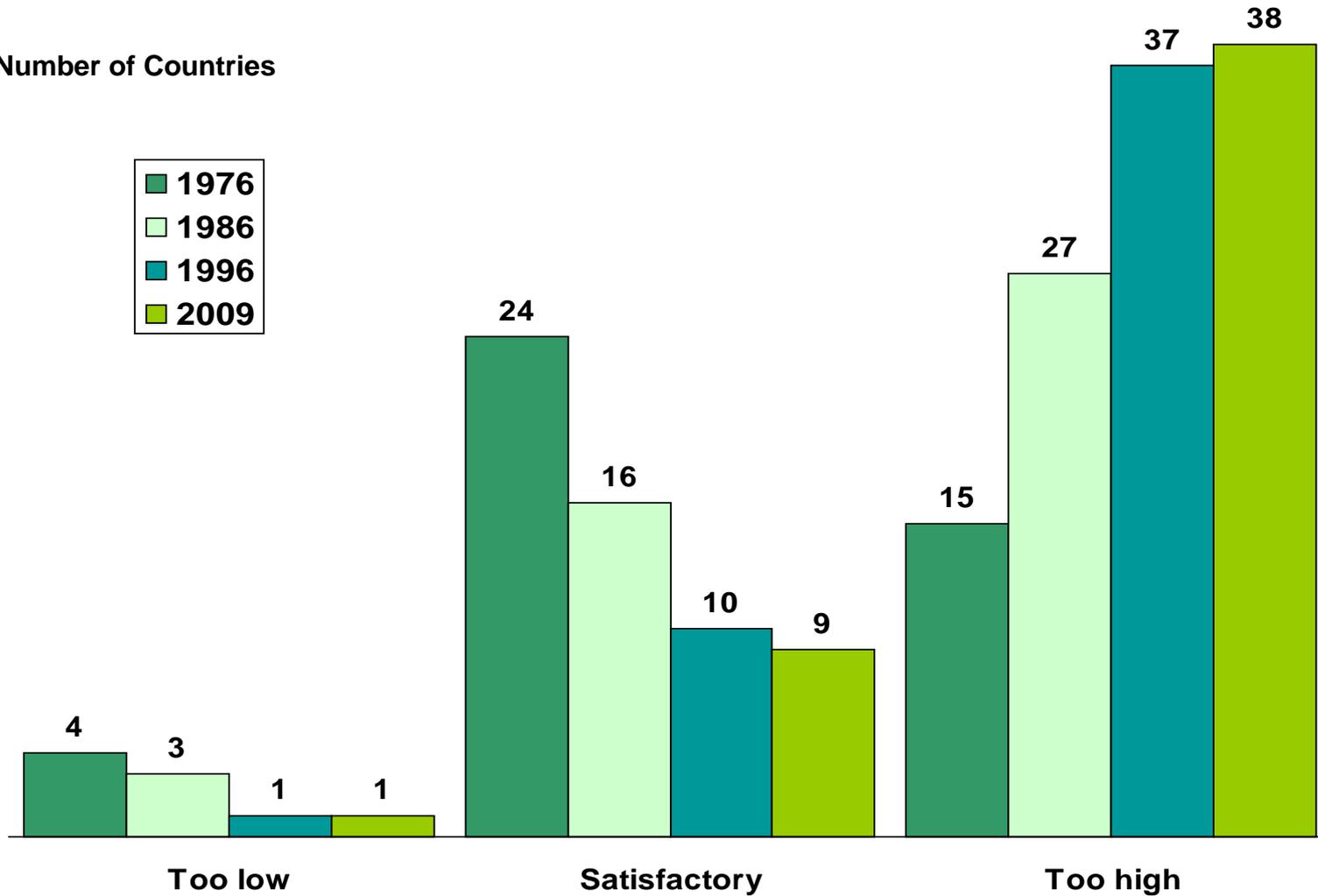
Projected TFRs vs. Recent Surveys, ca. 2010



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision and Demographic and Health Surveys and other surveys*

Reported Government View on the Level of the Birth Rate, Sub-Saharan Africa, 1976 - 2009

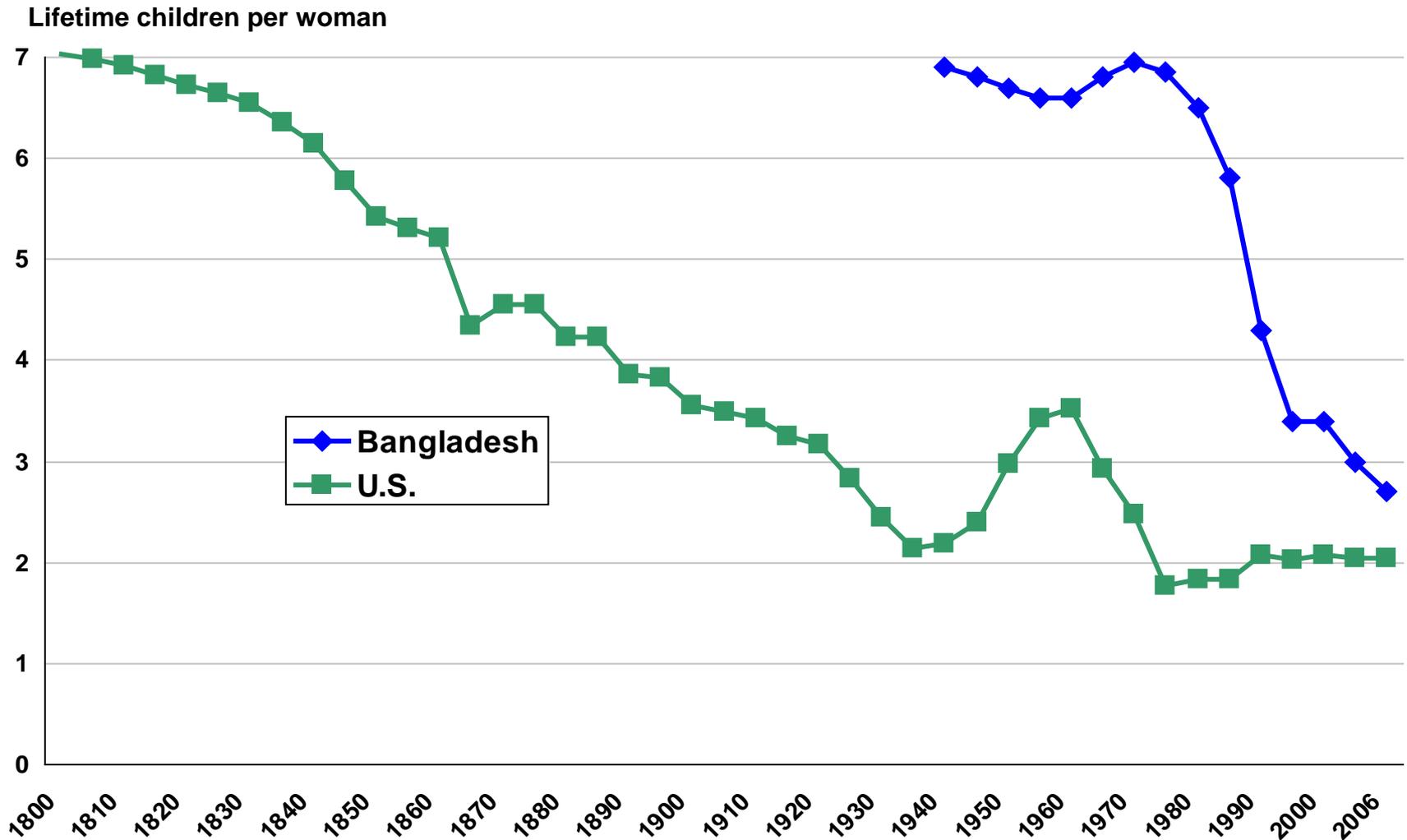
Number of Countries



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Policies, 2009*

Fertility Decline in Bangladesh and the United States, 1800 - 2006

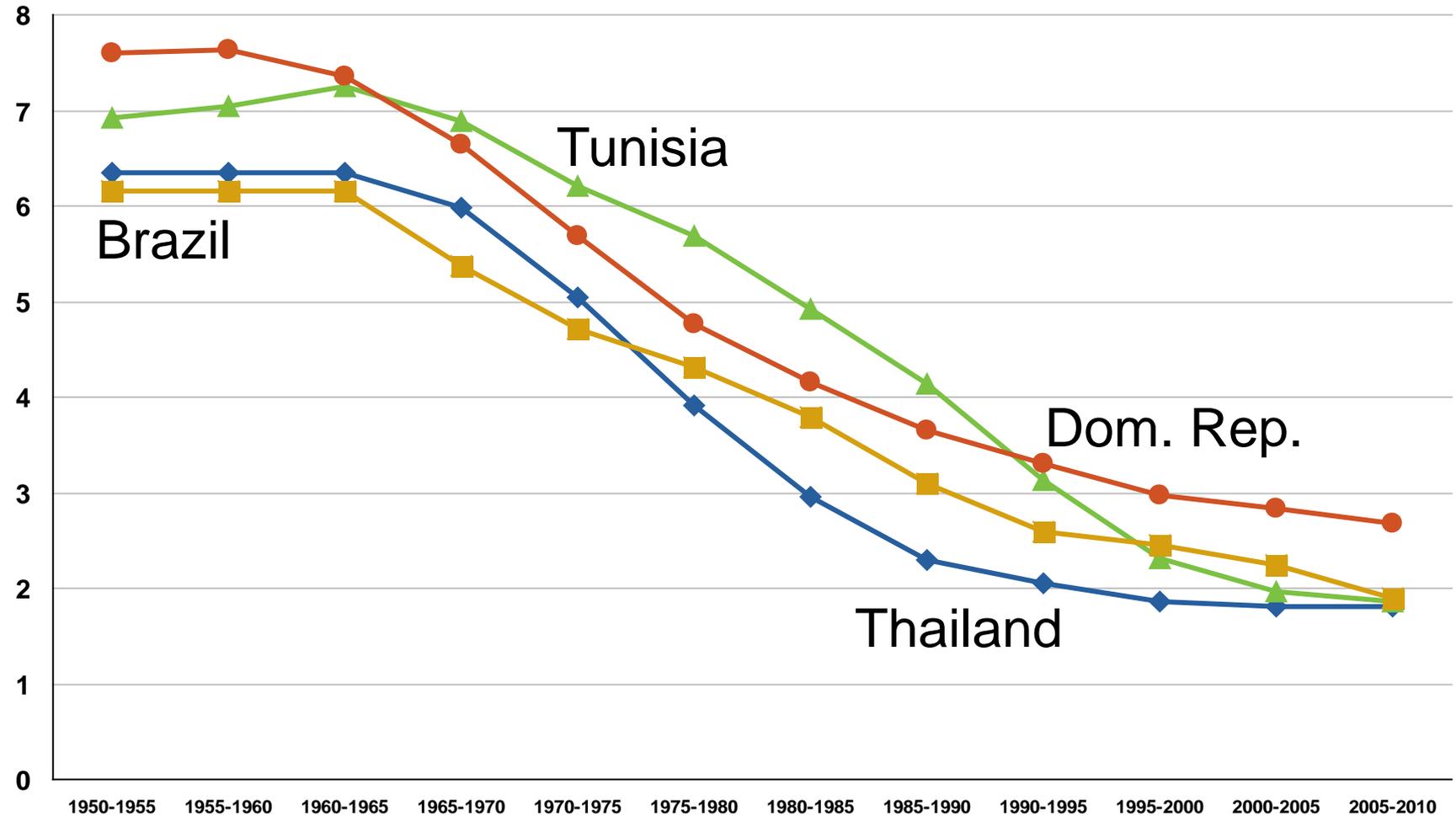
Two Very Different Histories



Population Reference Bureau, NCHS, DHS surveys

In quite a few developing countries, fertility decline has been rather smooth.

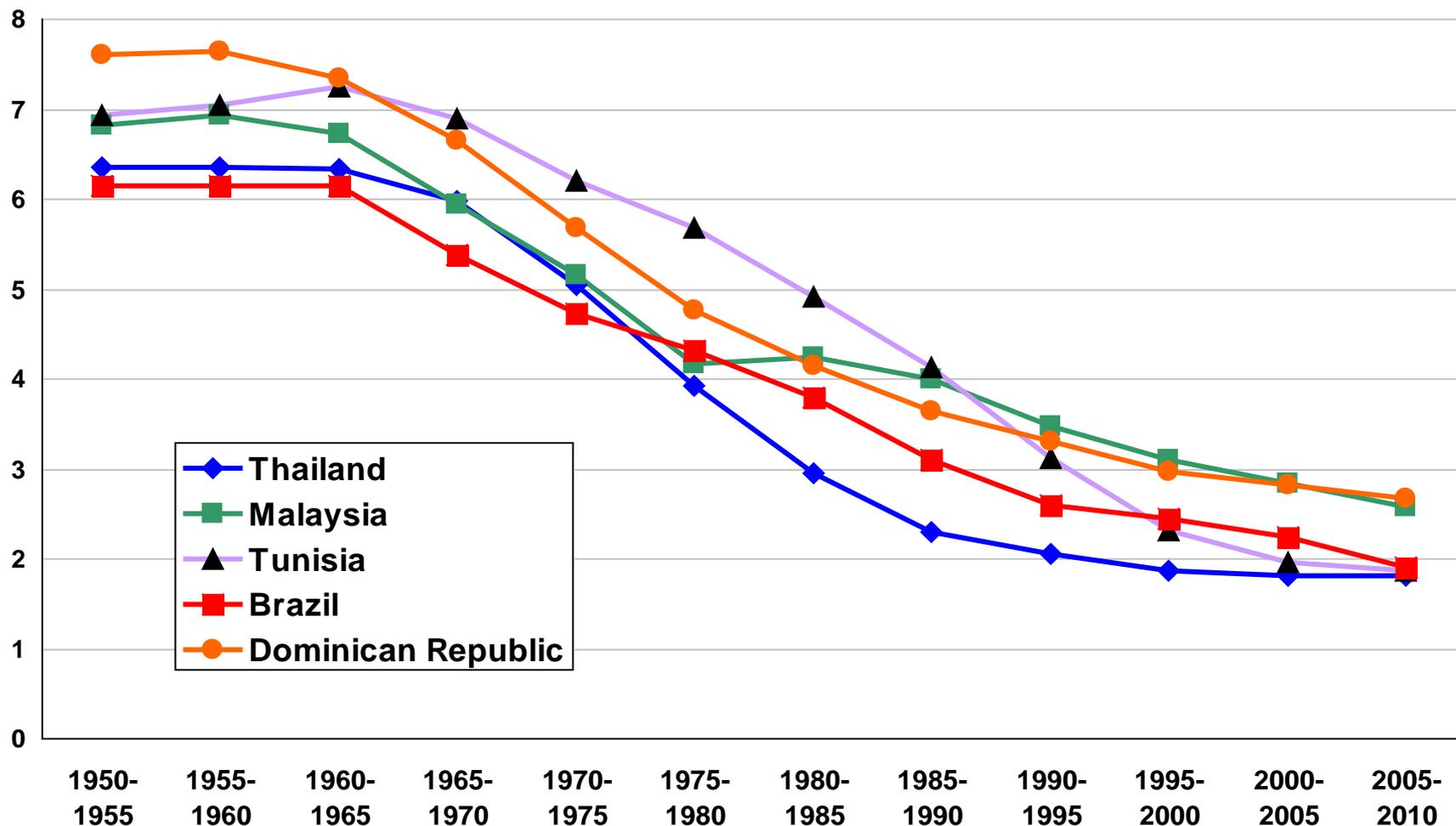
Lifetime births per woman



United Nations Population Division; and *Demographic and Health Surveys*.

Other Developing Countries with Significant Fertility Decline

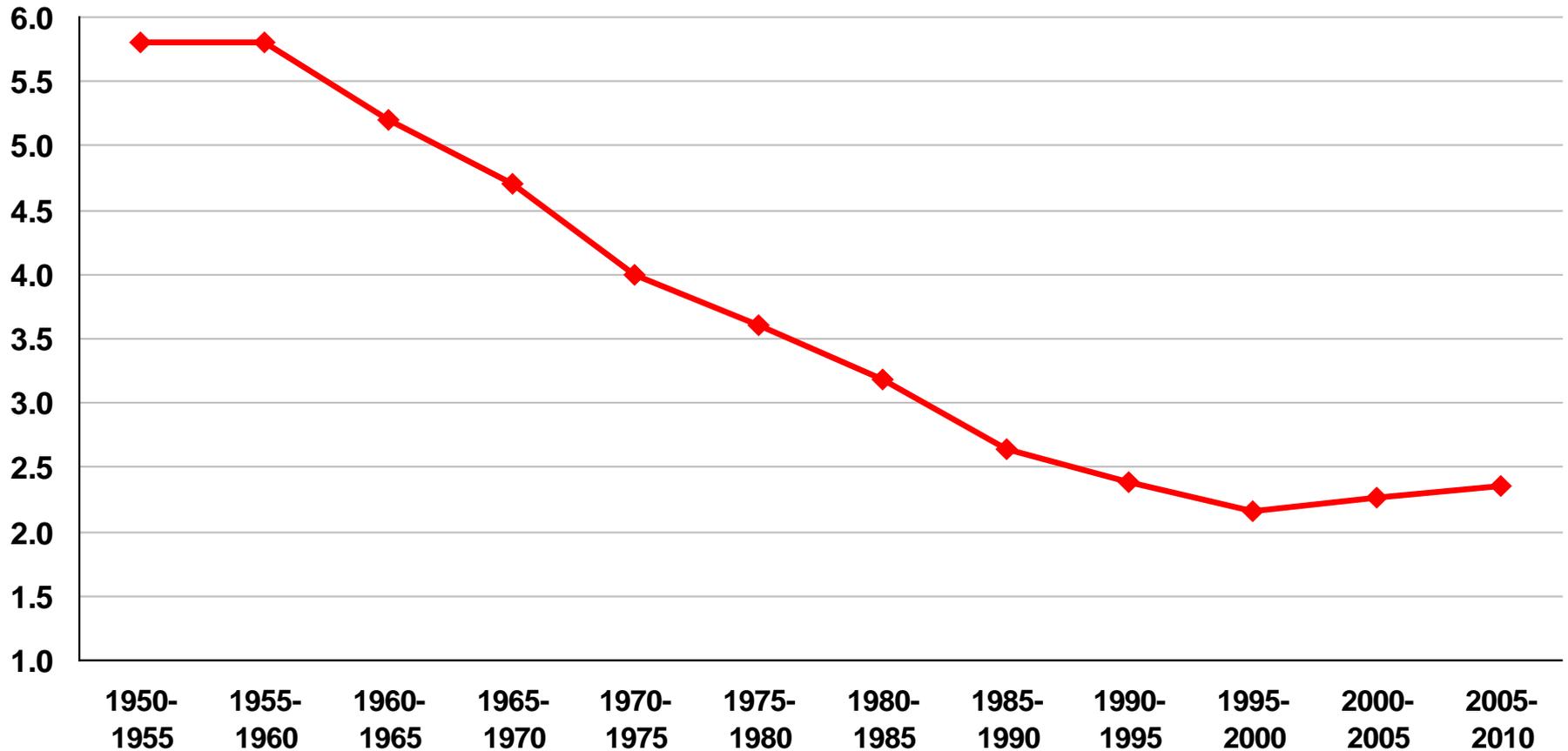
Lifetime births per woman



Population Reference Bureau, DHS surveys

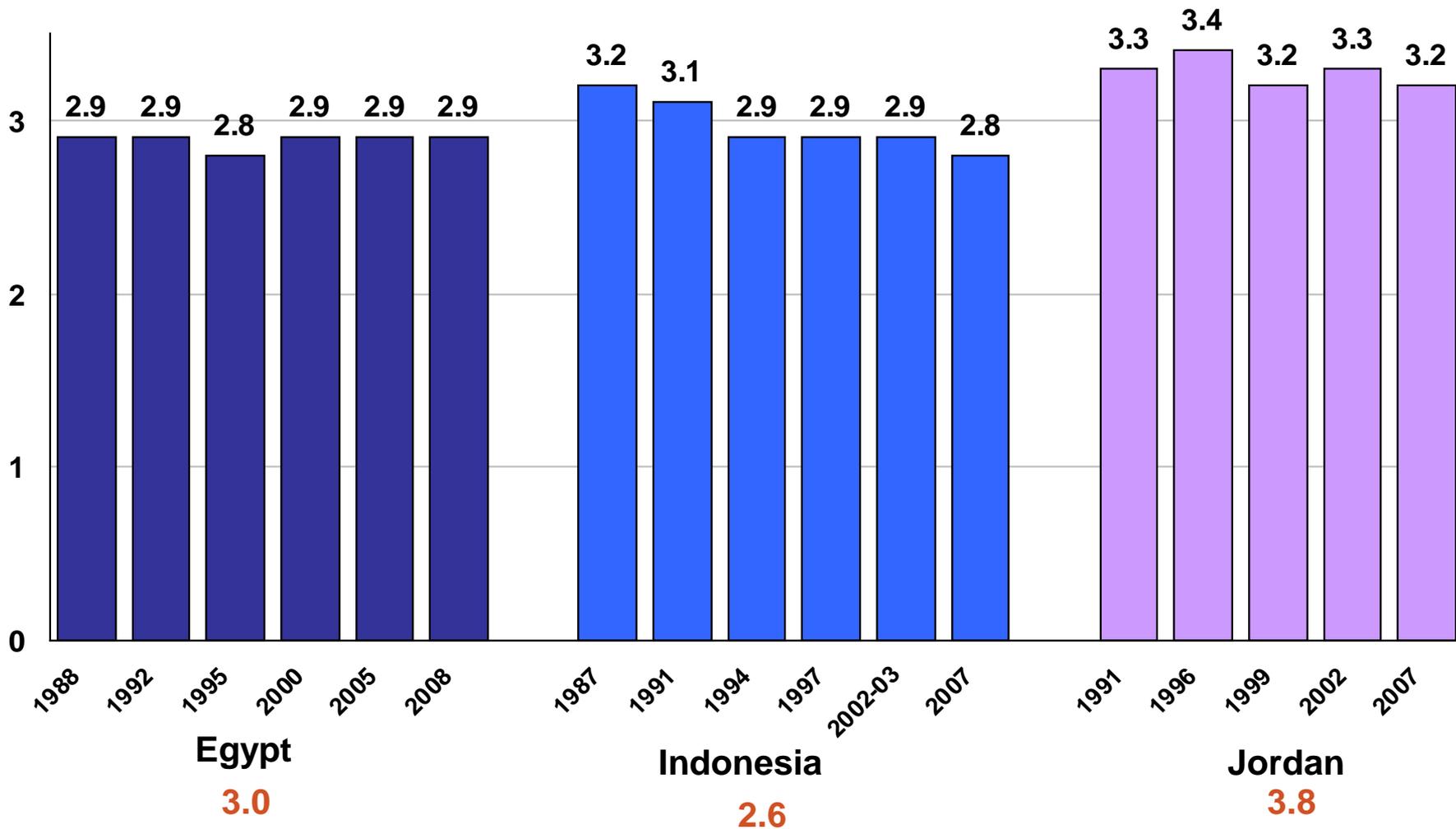
Total Fertility Rate, Sri Lanka, 1950-55 to 2005-2010

Children per woman



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).

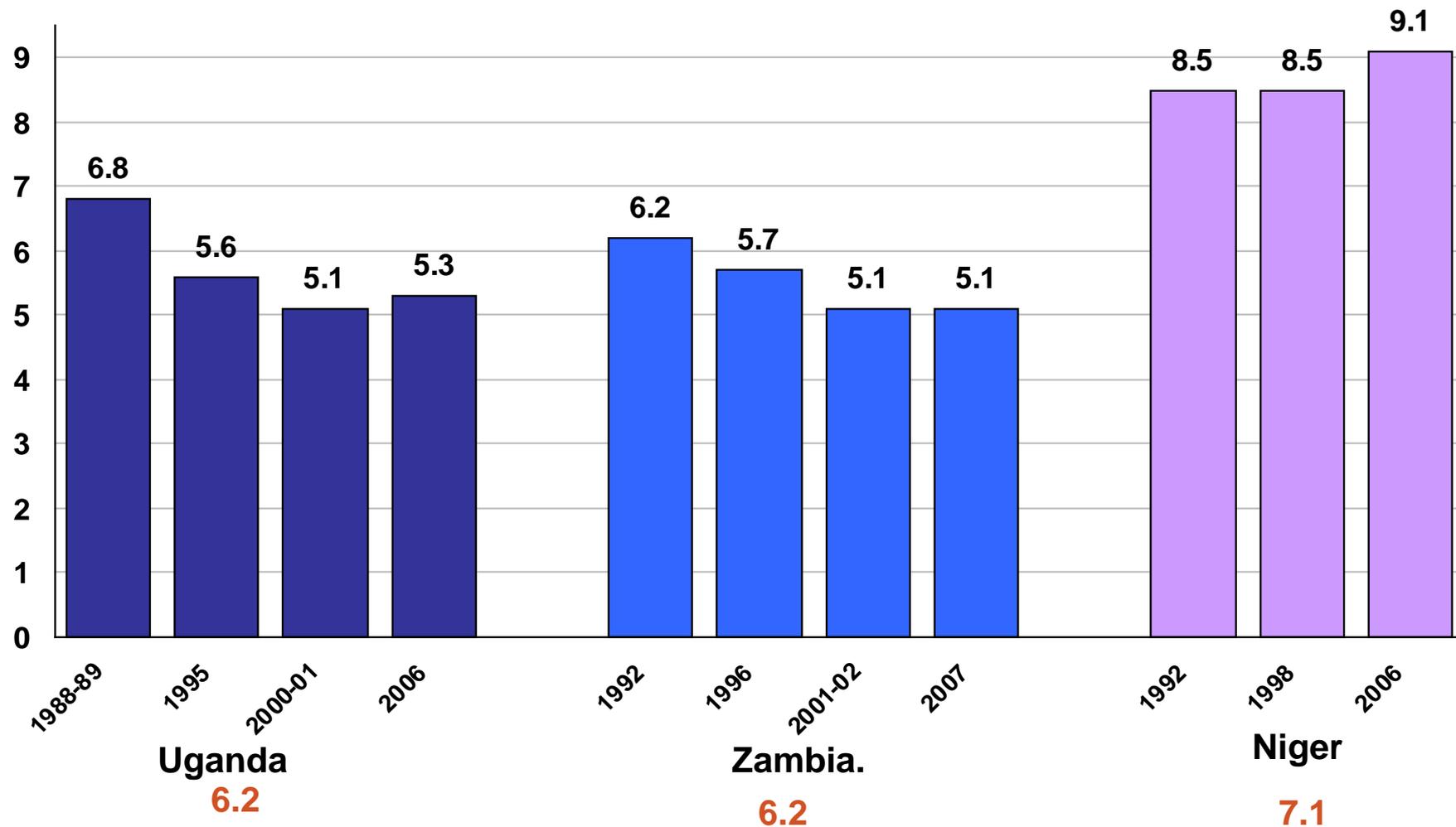
How Many Children Do Women Say Are “Ideal?”



Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

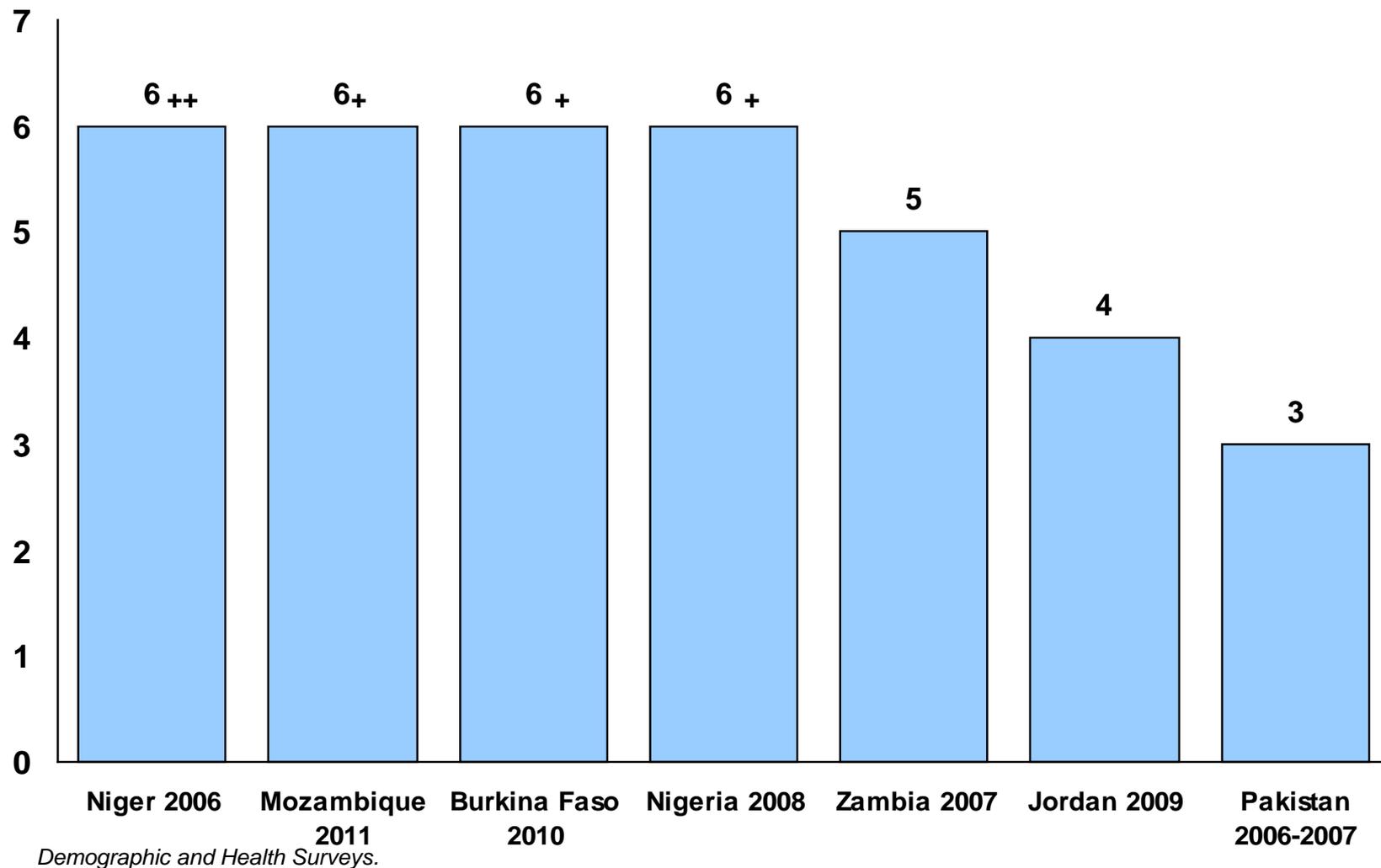
Latest DHS total fertility rate in red

How Many Children Do Women Say Are “Ideal?” – con’t



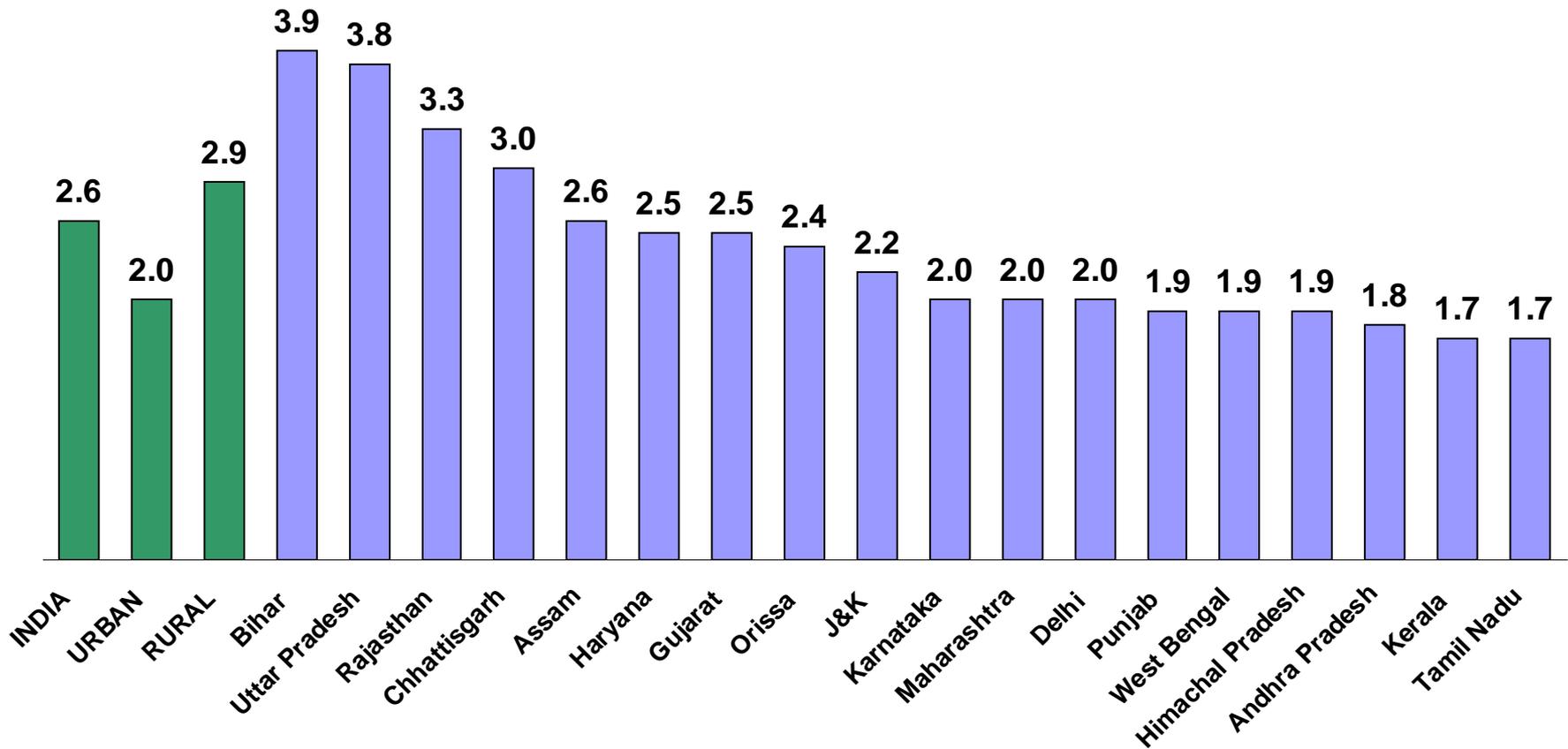
Latest DHS total fertility rate in red

With How Many Living Children Do Half of Women Say That They Wish to Cease Childbearing?



Fertility Rates in India Are Not Uniform, 2008 Data

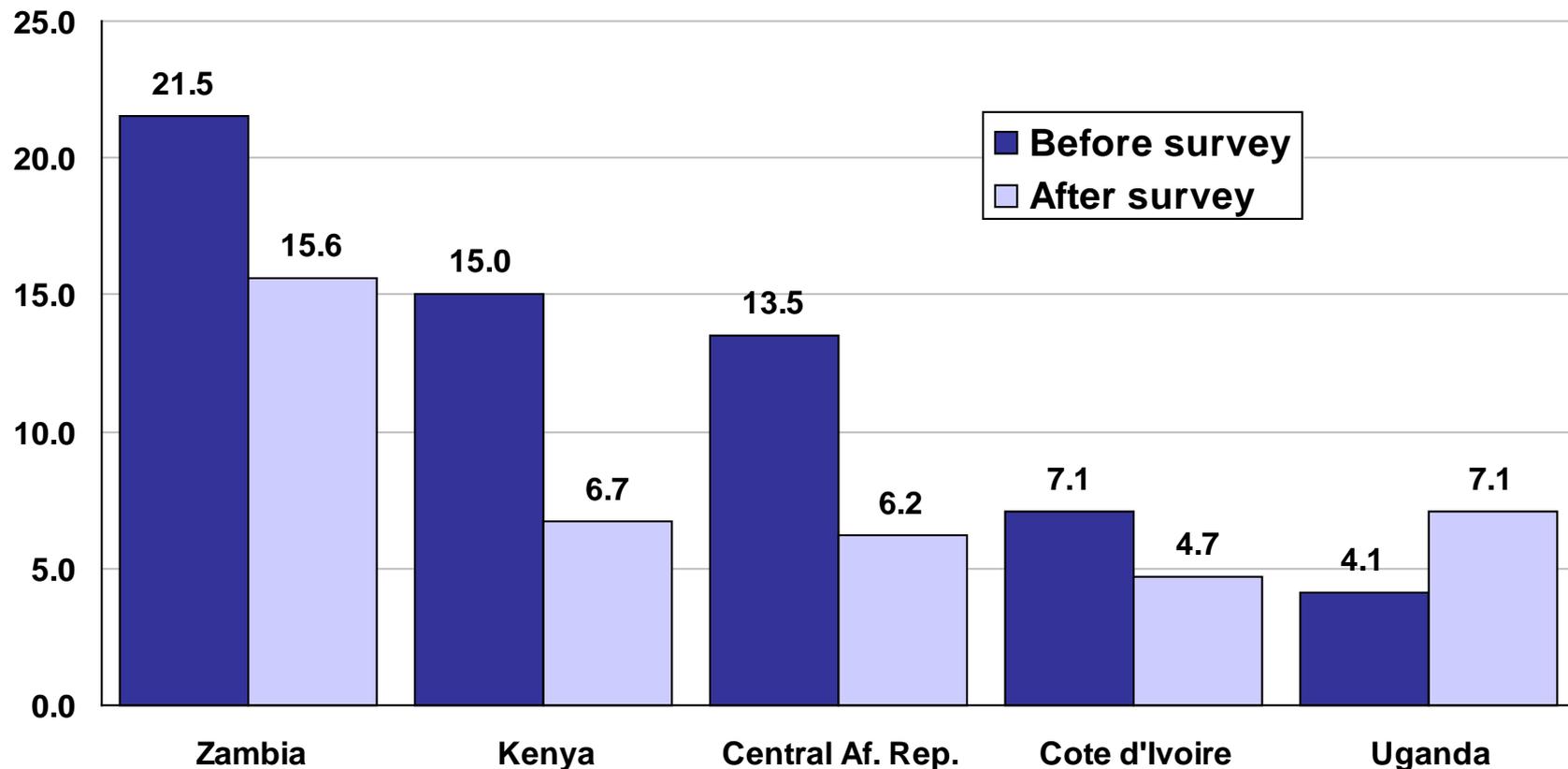
Lifetime births per woman



Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System

Before Nationally-representative Surveys Were Taken, the Prevalence of HIV Was Often Overestimated – but Still High

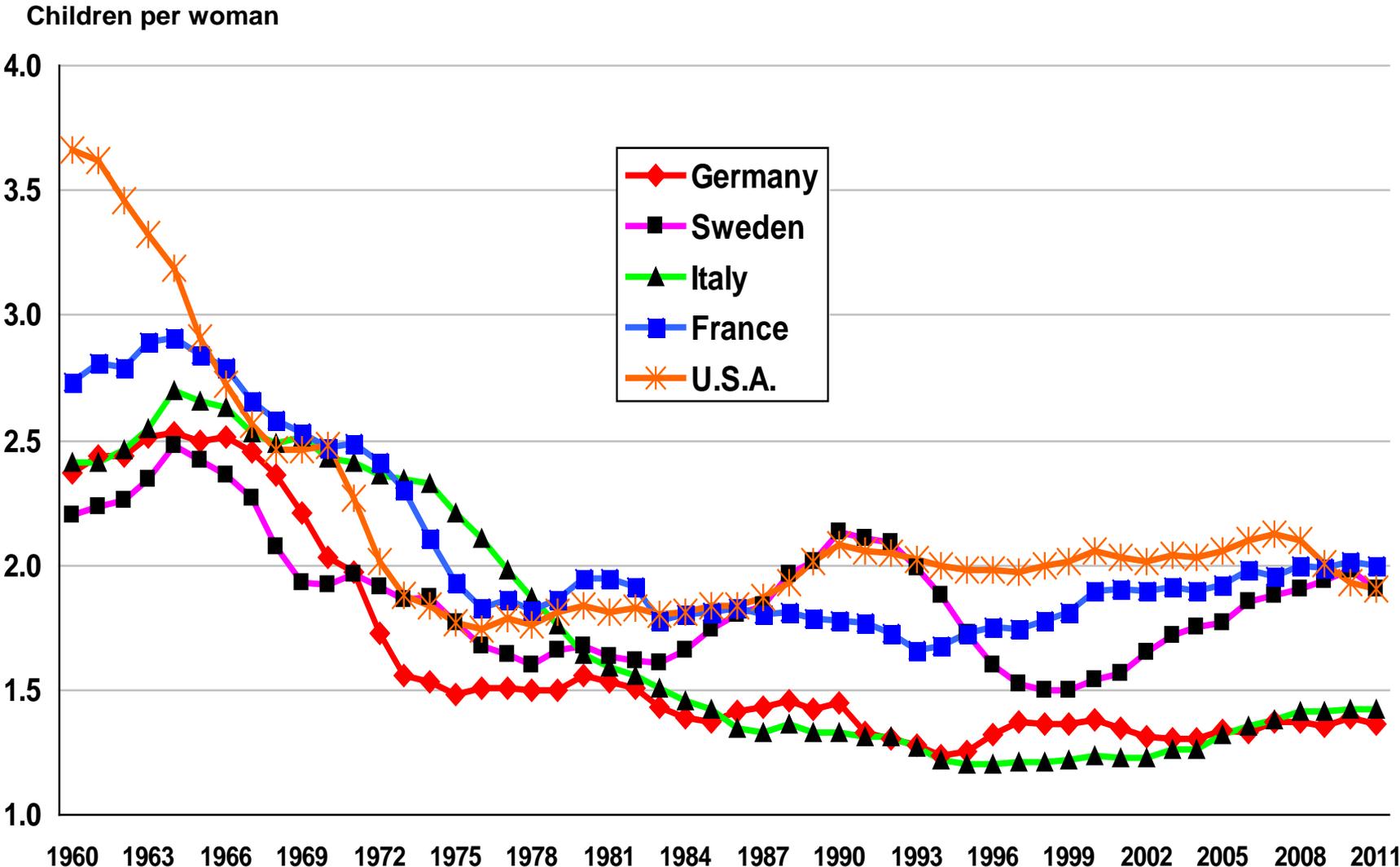
Percent of adult population, ages 15-49 with HIV



UNAIDS and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

Note: DHS Surveys from 2003 to 2006

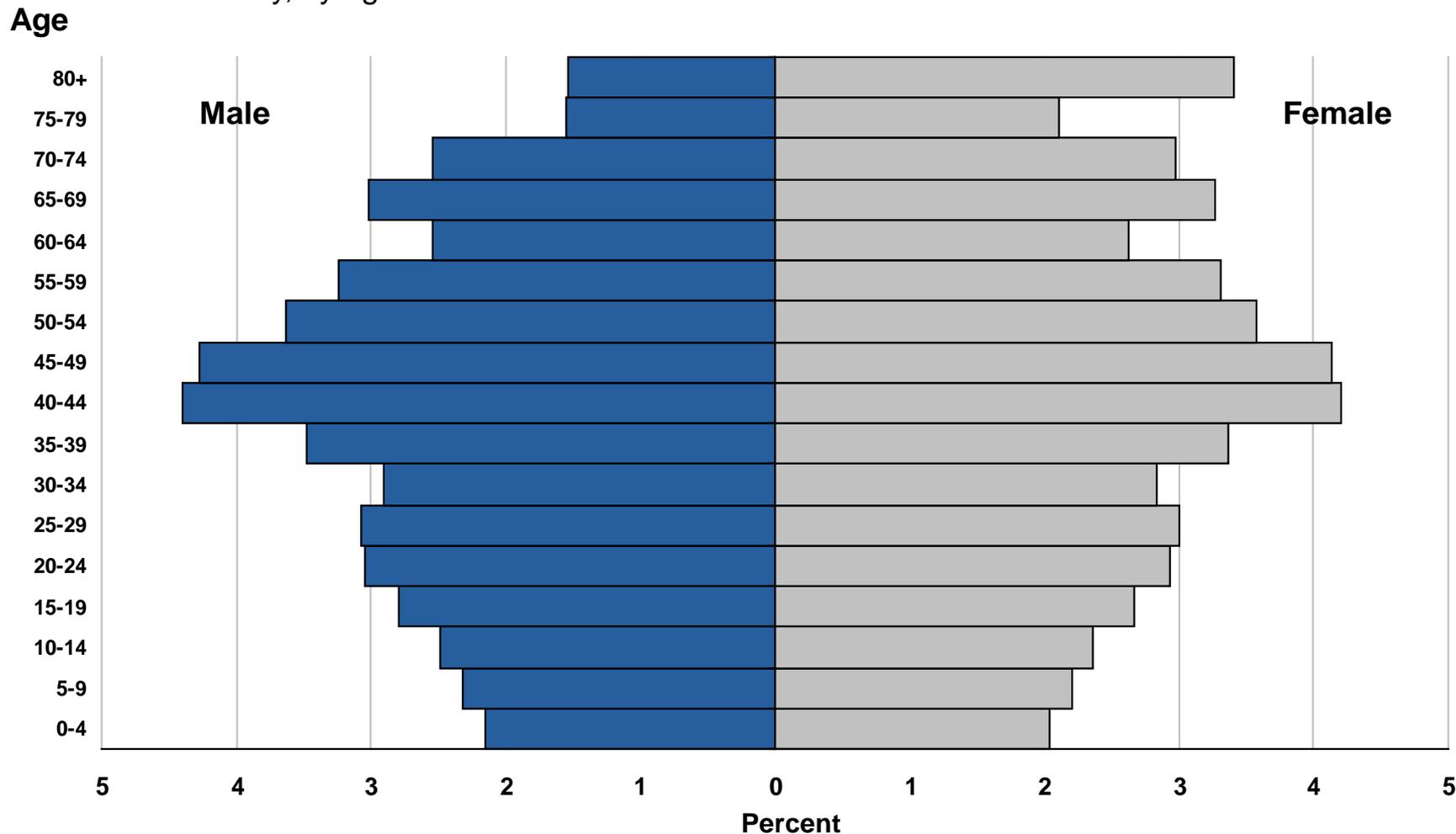
Total Fertility Rates, Selected EU 15 Countries and the U.S., 1960 - 2011



Council of Europe, *Recent demographic developments in Europe* and national statistics websites

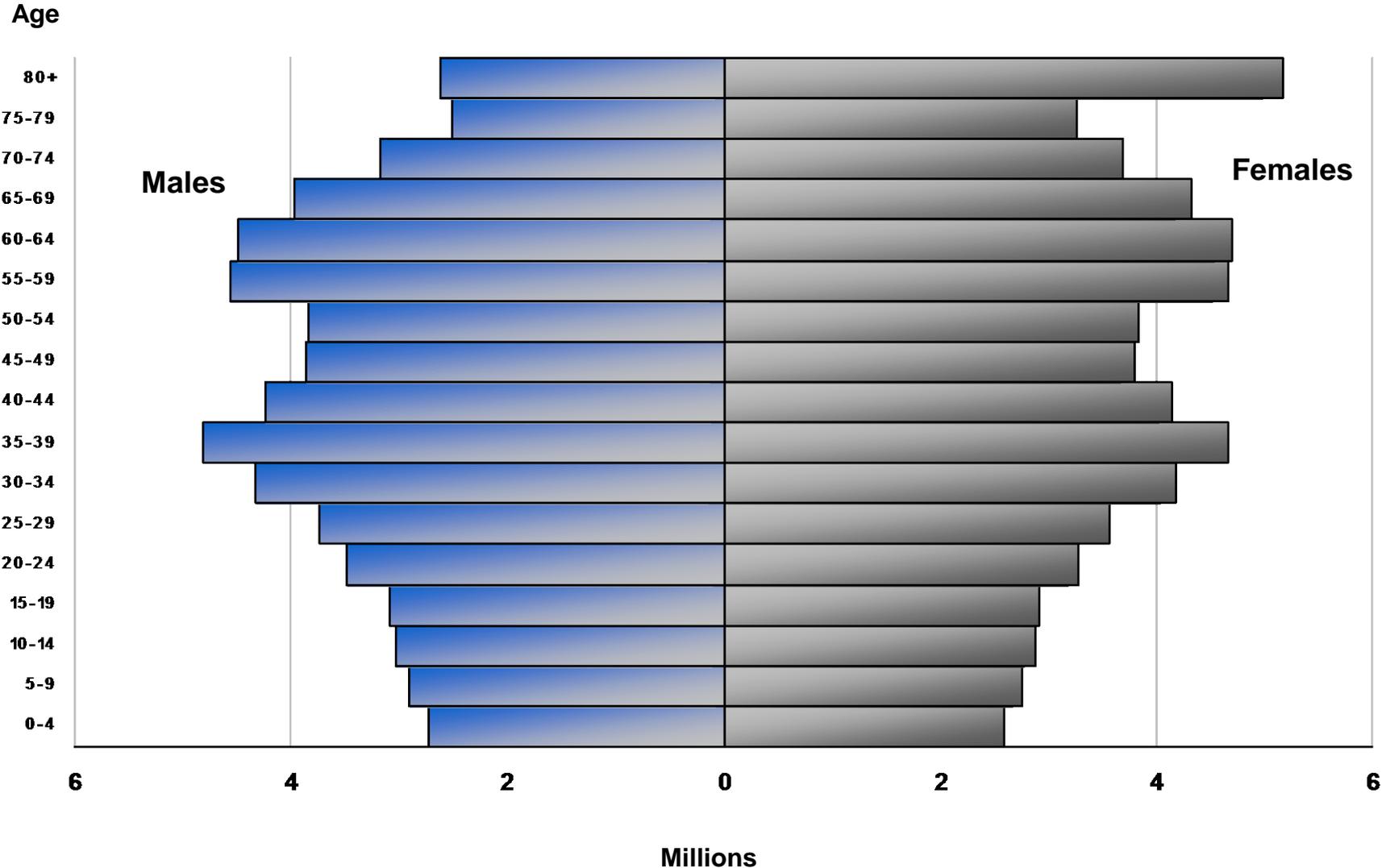
Small numbers of young people in many developed countries have all but guaranteed fewer future births.

Germany, by age and sex

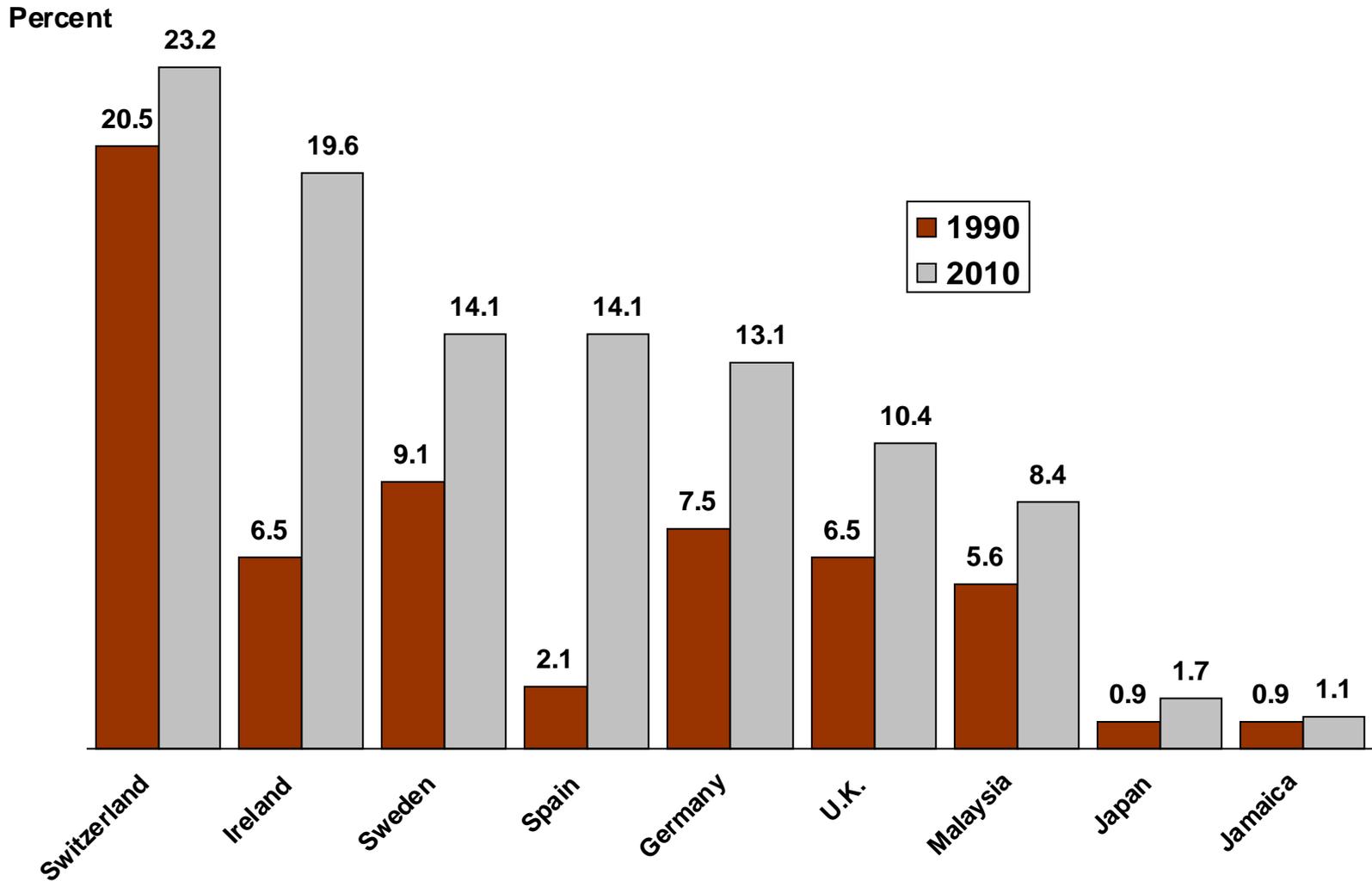


Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, *Statistical Yearbook, 2010* (2009 data).

Population of Japan by Age and Sex, 1 December, 2009

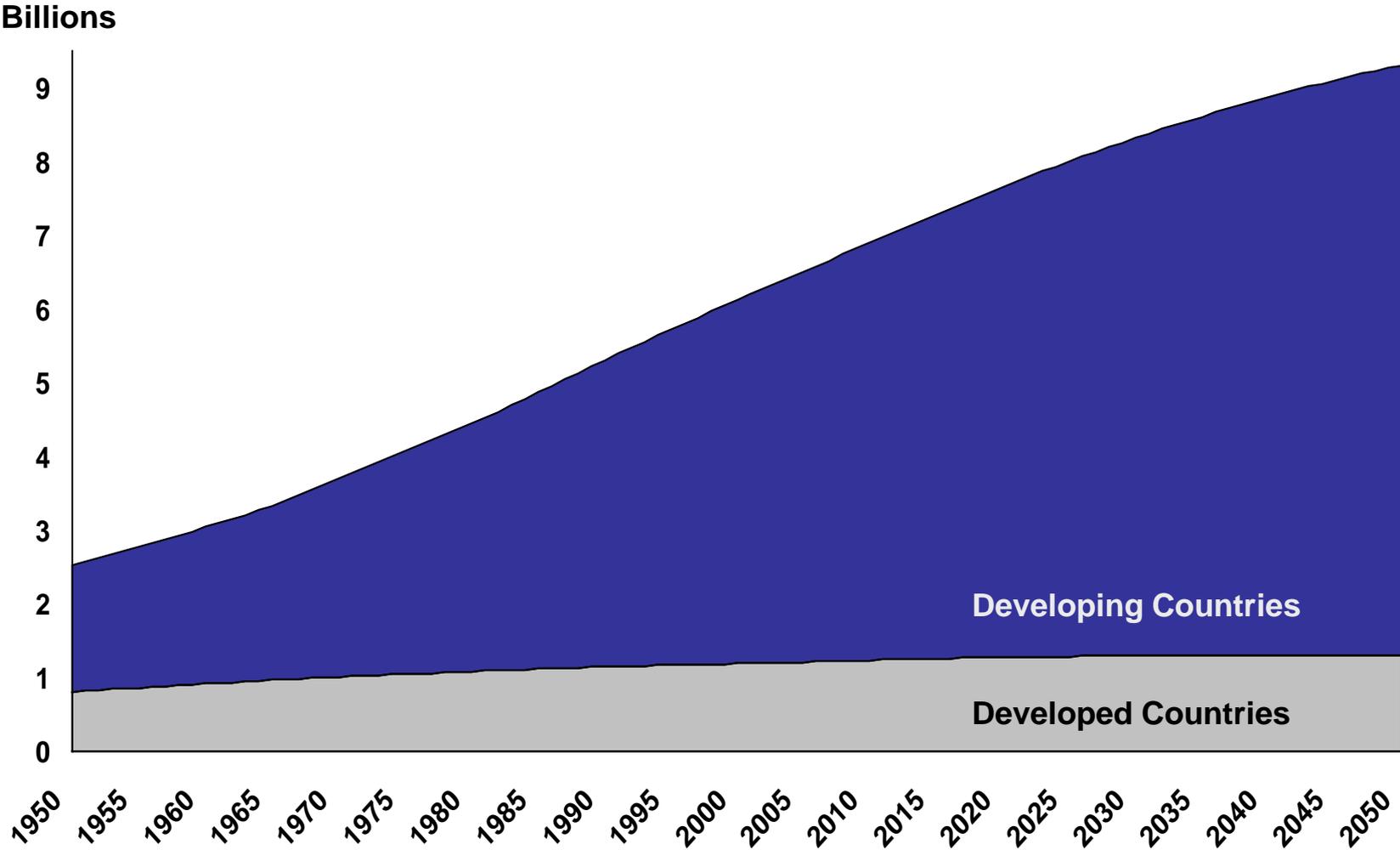


Population of Foreign Stock, Selected Countries, 1990 and 2010



United Nations, *International Migrant Stock, the 2008 Revision*

Virtually all population growth is in the world's poorest countries.



United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (medium variant).



Thank You