

# Population and Security:

Challenges from growth, age structure, migration, and environmental stress

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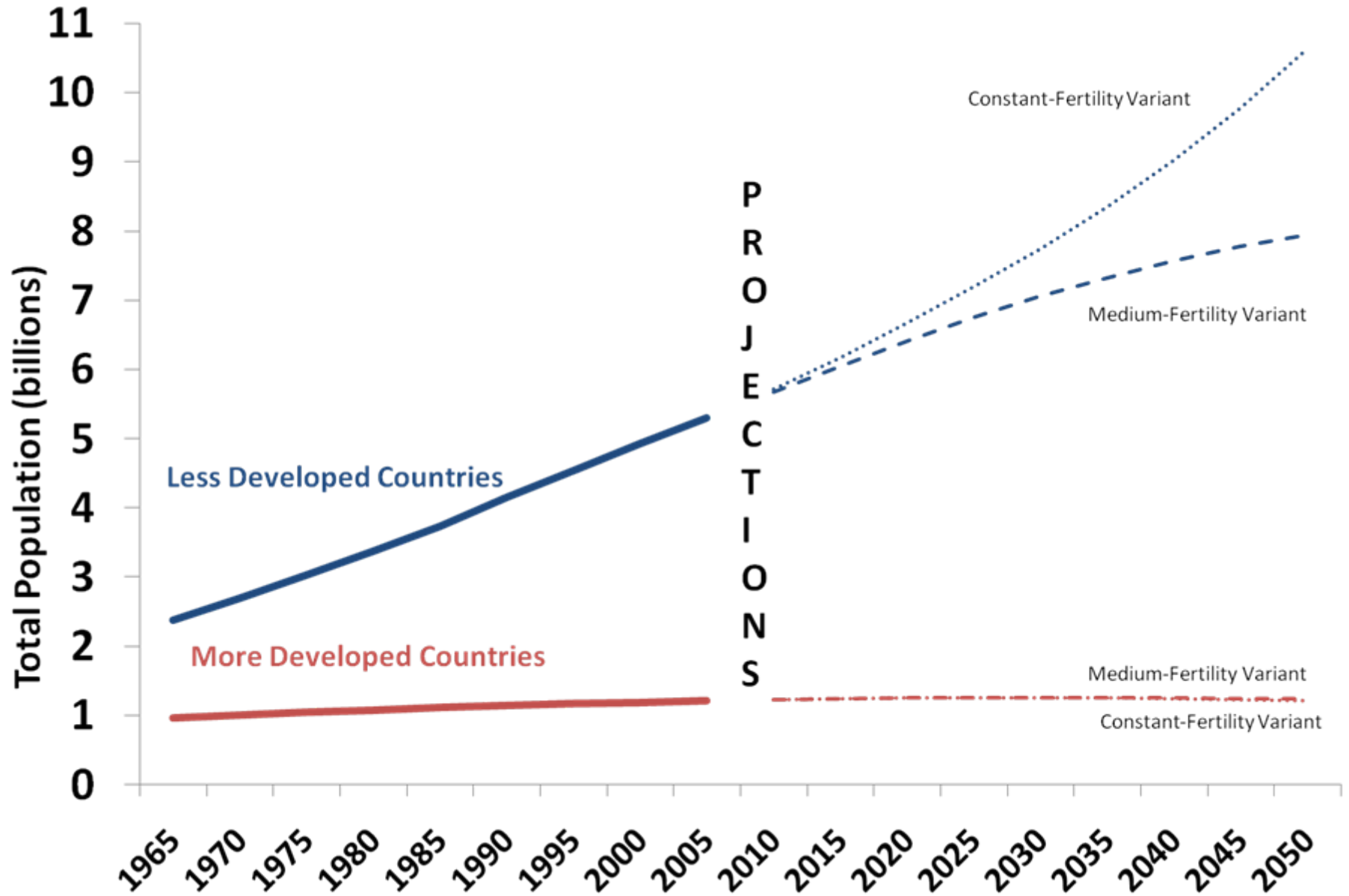
# Demographic Security

“Today, there are 6.7 billion people sharing the planet. By mid-century, the best estimates point to a world population of more than 9 billion. That’s a 40 to 45 percent increase—striking enough—but most of that growth is almost certain to occur in countries least able to sustain it, and that will create a situation that will likely fuel instability and extremism—not just in those areas, but beyond them as well.”

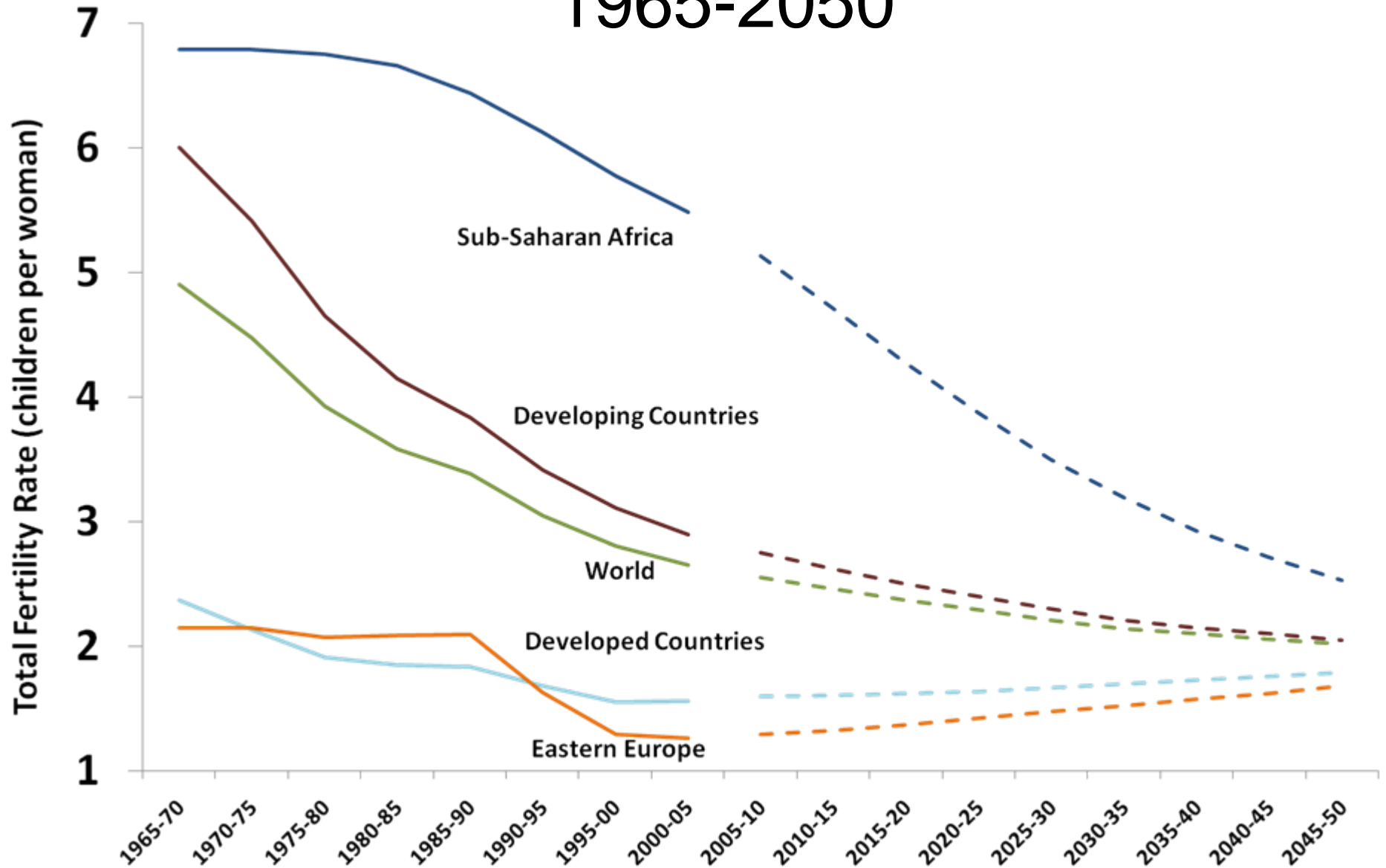


**General Michael Hayden**  
Director, U.S. Central  
Intelligence Agency  
April 2008

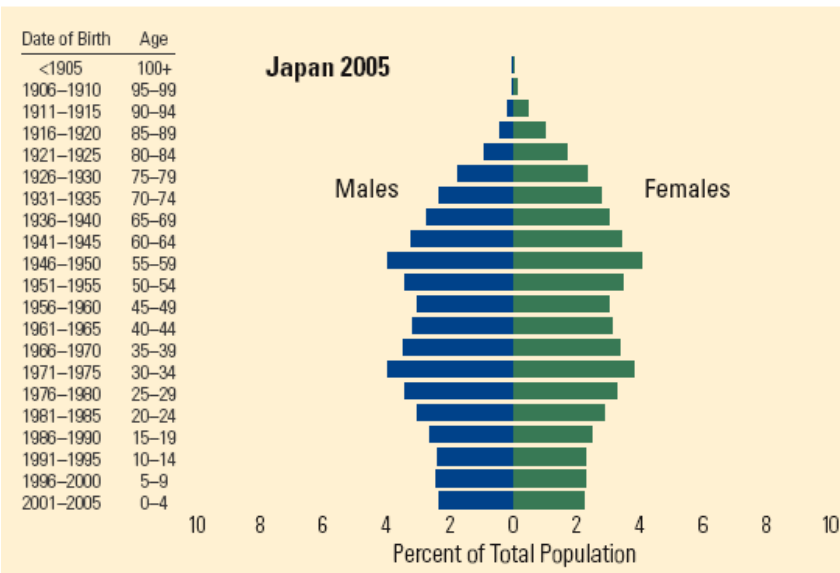
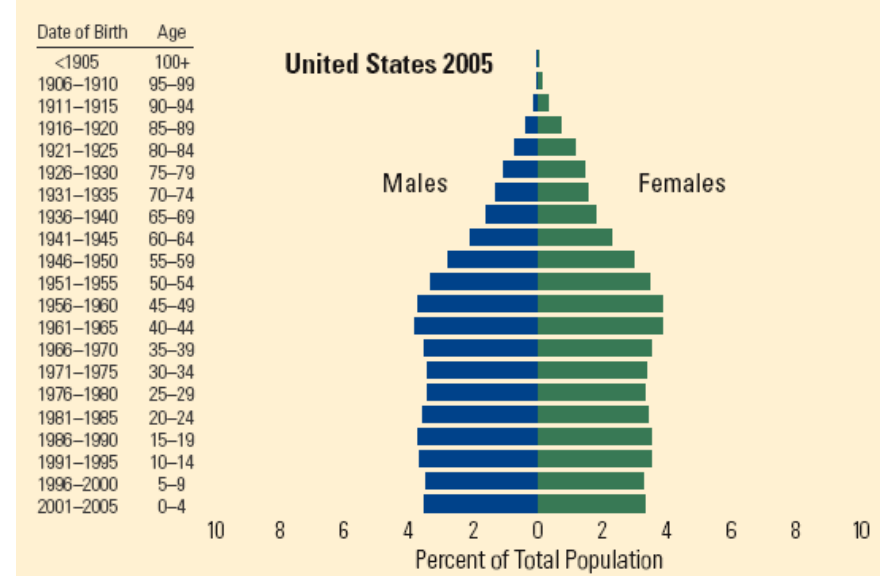
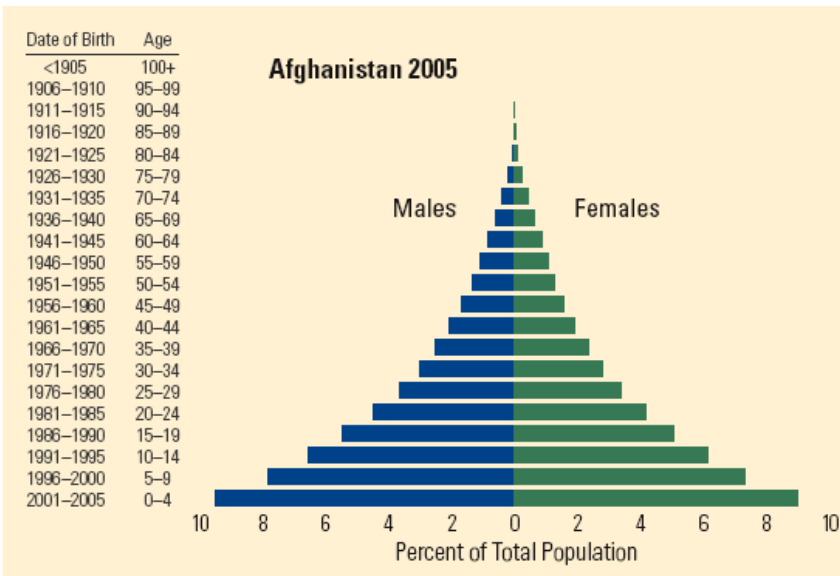
# Demographic Disparities



# Fertility Rates by Region, 1965-2050



# Population Profiles

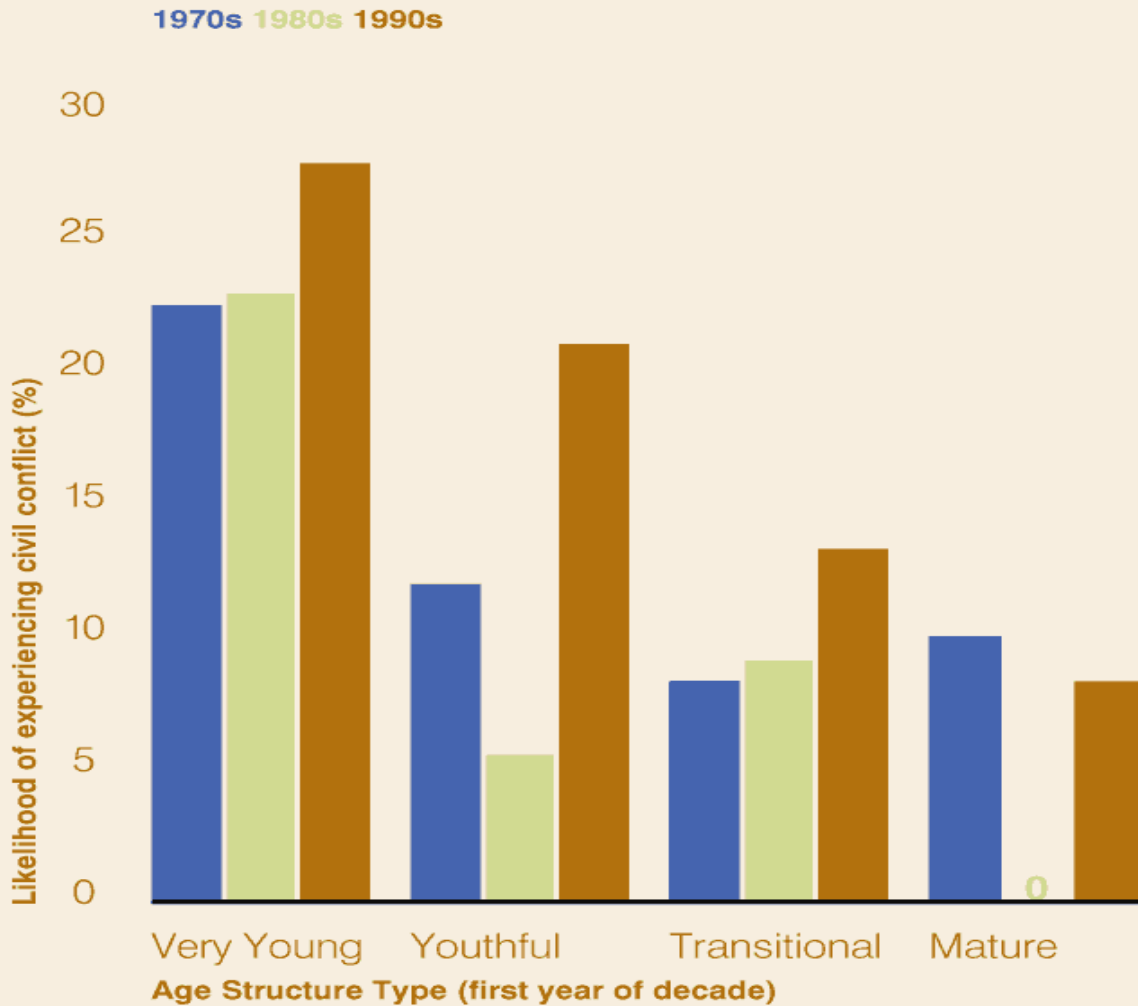


Variation in age structure along the demographic transition

# Youthful Age Structures

- High proportions of young people build significant population growth into a country's future
- Countries with high rates of population growth often face increased strain on environmental and social resources, threatening their prospects for development
- Unless the annual rate of economic growth is able to significantly surpass the net increase in population size and is equitably distributed, per-capita incomes will shrink.

# Age Structure and Conflict



80% of all new conflicts occurred in countries with very young or youthful age structures

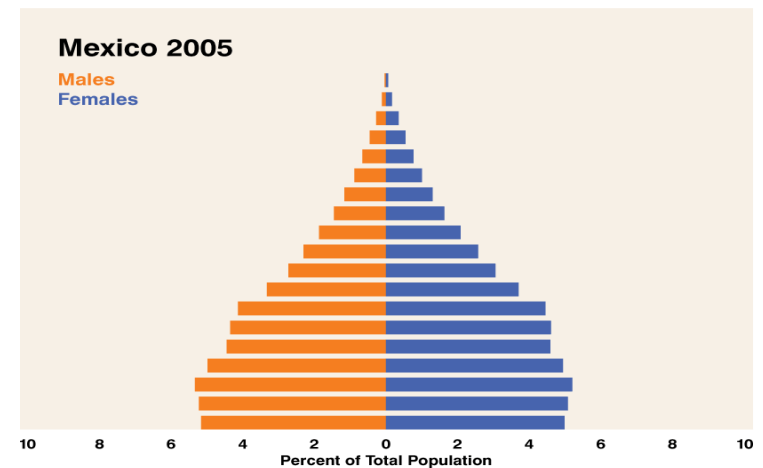
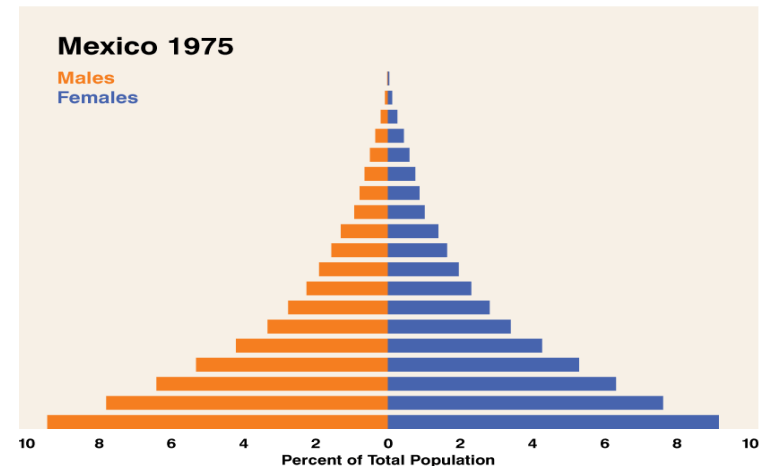
# Migration

- Increasing movement of people between countries influences broader global demographic trends
- International migration has doubled in the past 50 years – 191 million people in 2005 living in a country other than their origin
- Population growth in the developing world has led to a rapidly growing labor force



# Demographic Transition

- Gradual shift from high death and birth rates to smaller families and longer lives
- Affects share of young people, working-age adults, and seniors in a population
- Already completed in most highly developed countries, where populations are aging
- Developing countries at various stages – some just beginning demographic transition



# Demographic Dividend

- Fertility decline creates economic opportunities through lower dependency ratios
- Greater per capita spending and savings
- Higher wages and increased capital investment
- “Window of opportunity” lasts 40-60 years
- Countries with transitional structures are nearing end of window of opportunity; youthful structures at beginning

# Conclusions

- Population trends respond to wise policies and programs
- Population age structure impacts countries' stability, governance, economic development
- Very young and youthful age structures present greatest challenges to development
- Mature structures have been most stable
- Age structures are dynamic and can be influenced through health and education programs