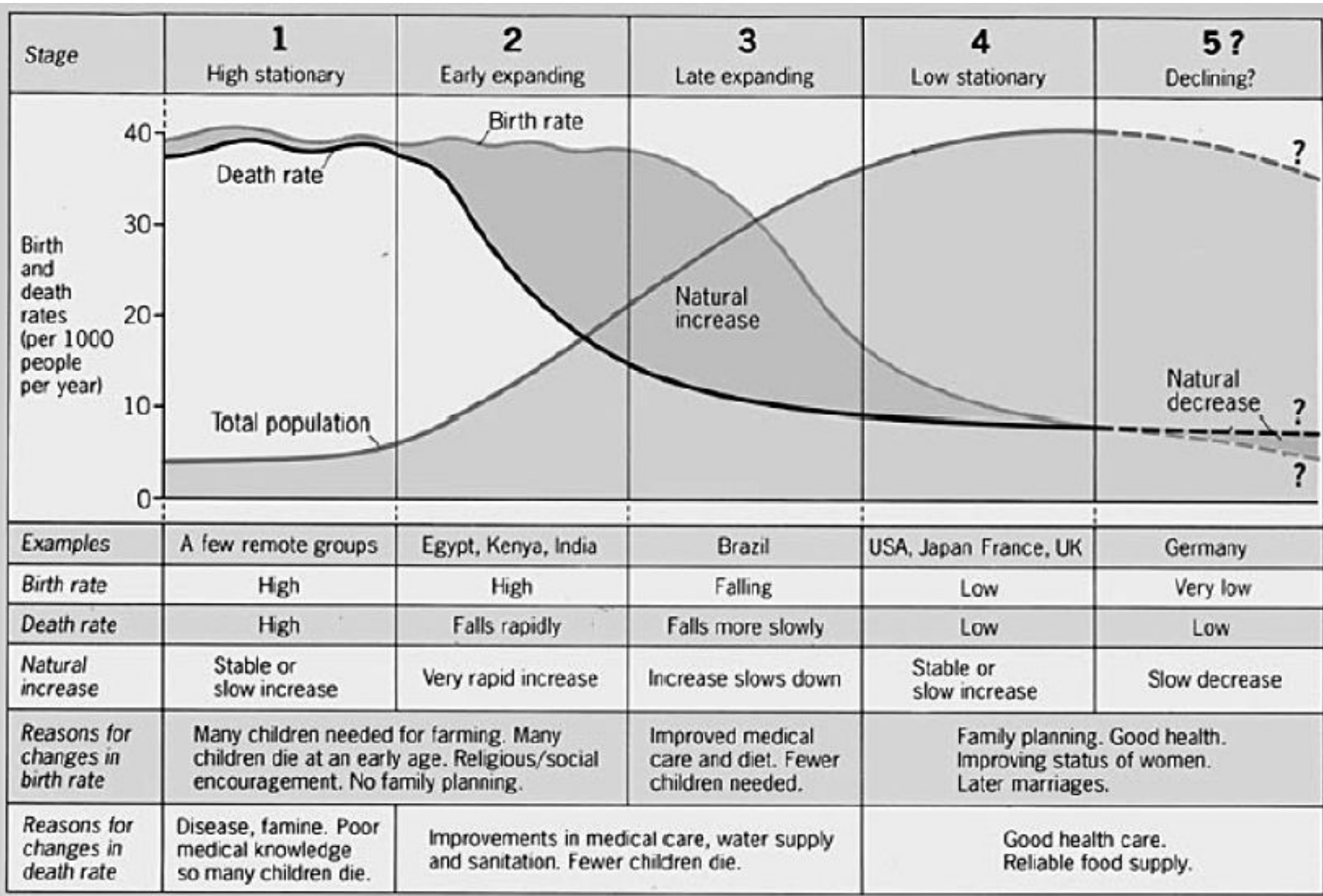
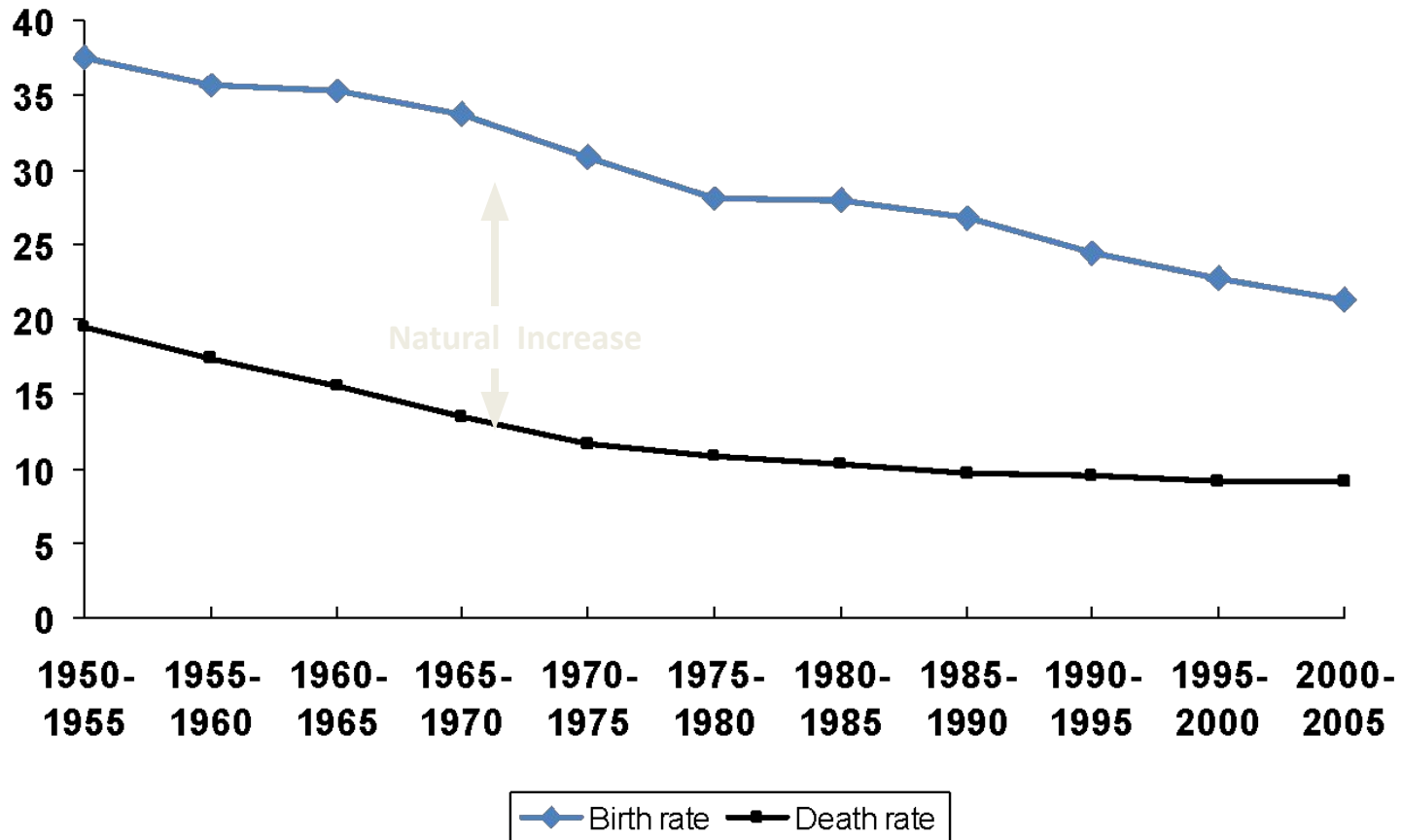


Natural increase
&
Demographic structures



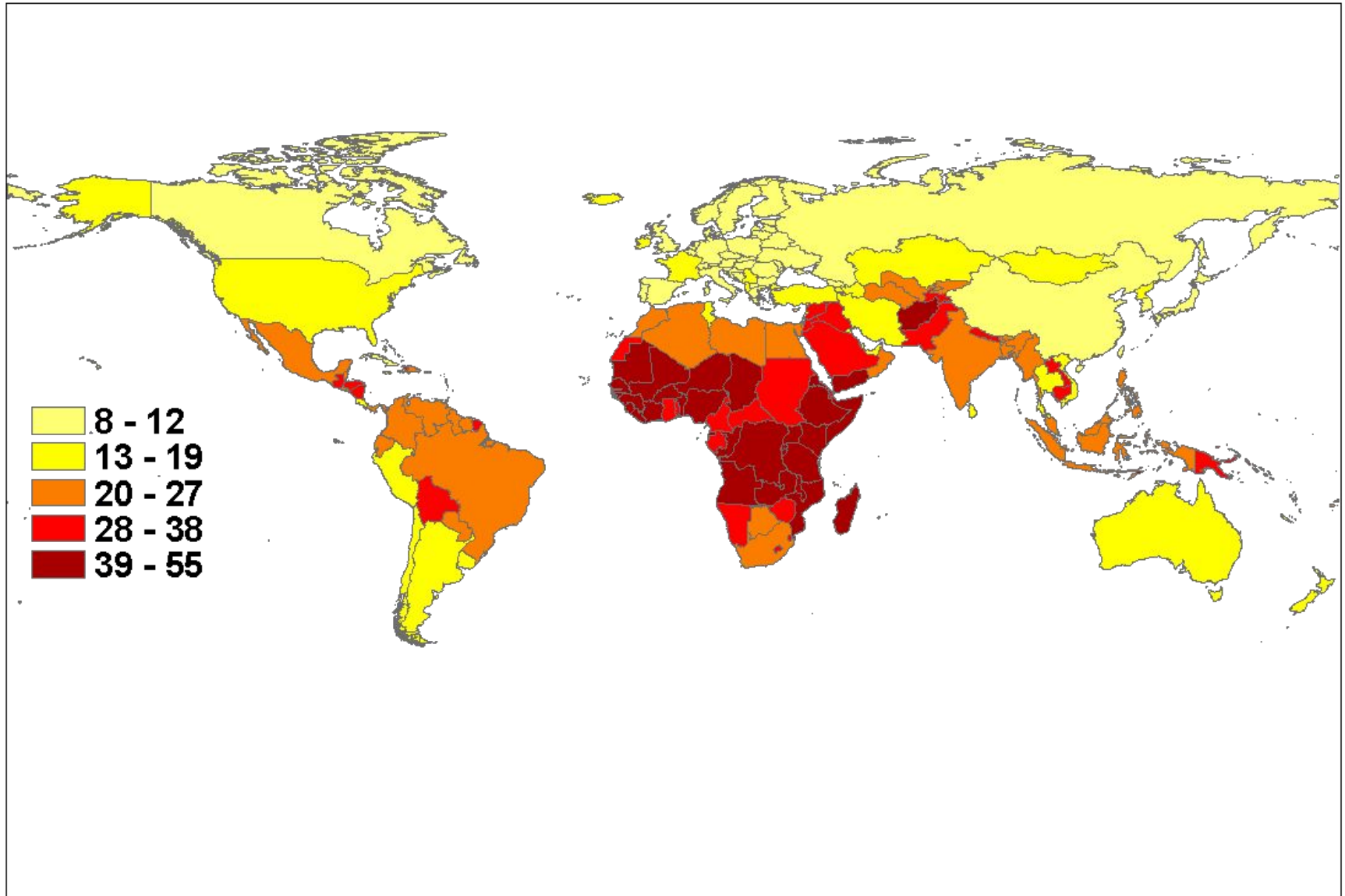
Birth and Death Rates, Worldwide

Rates of birth, death, and natural increase per 1,000 population

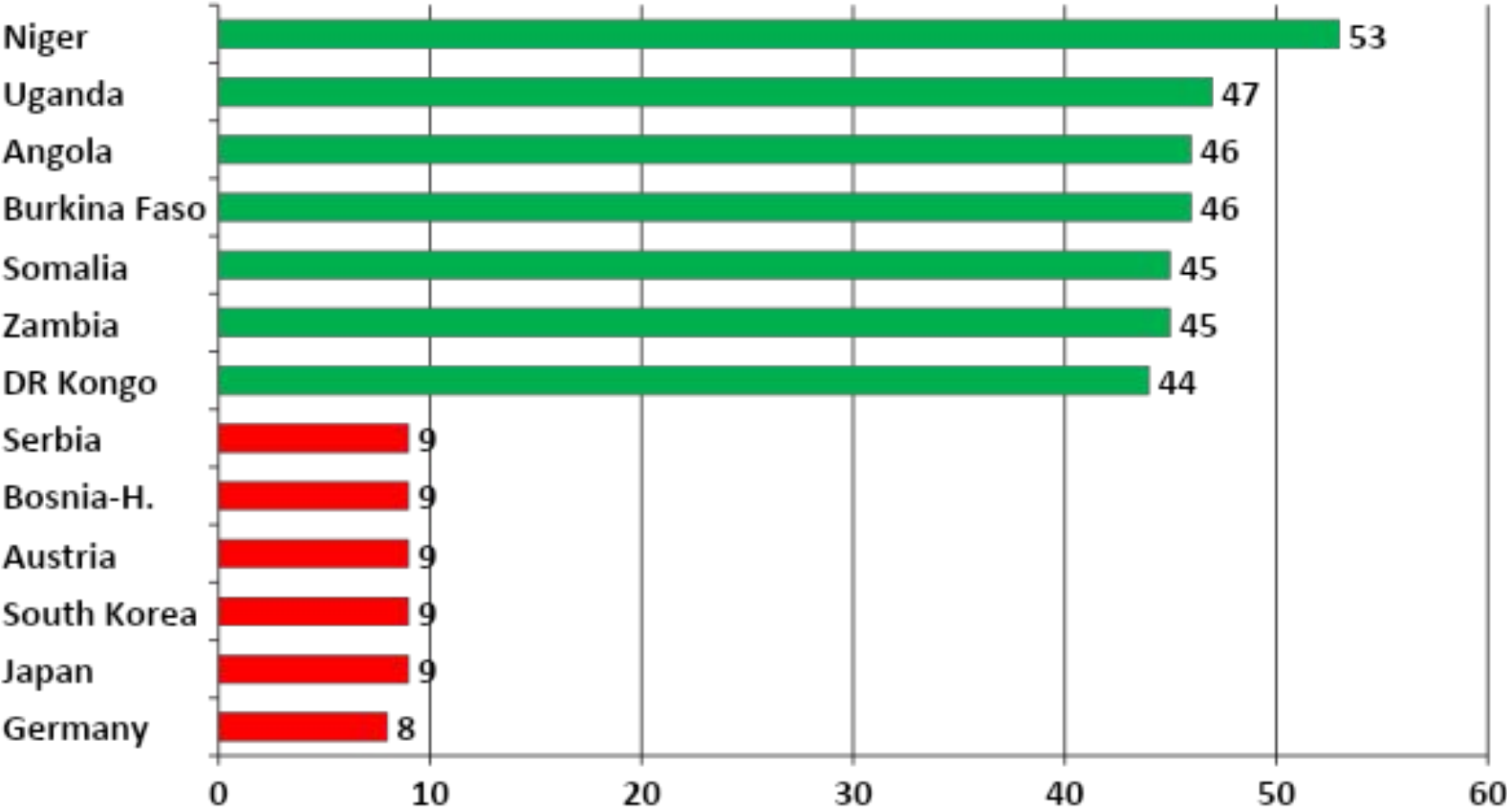


Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, 2005.

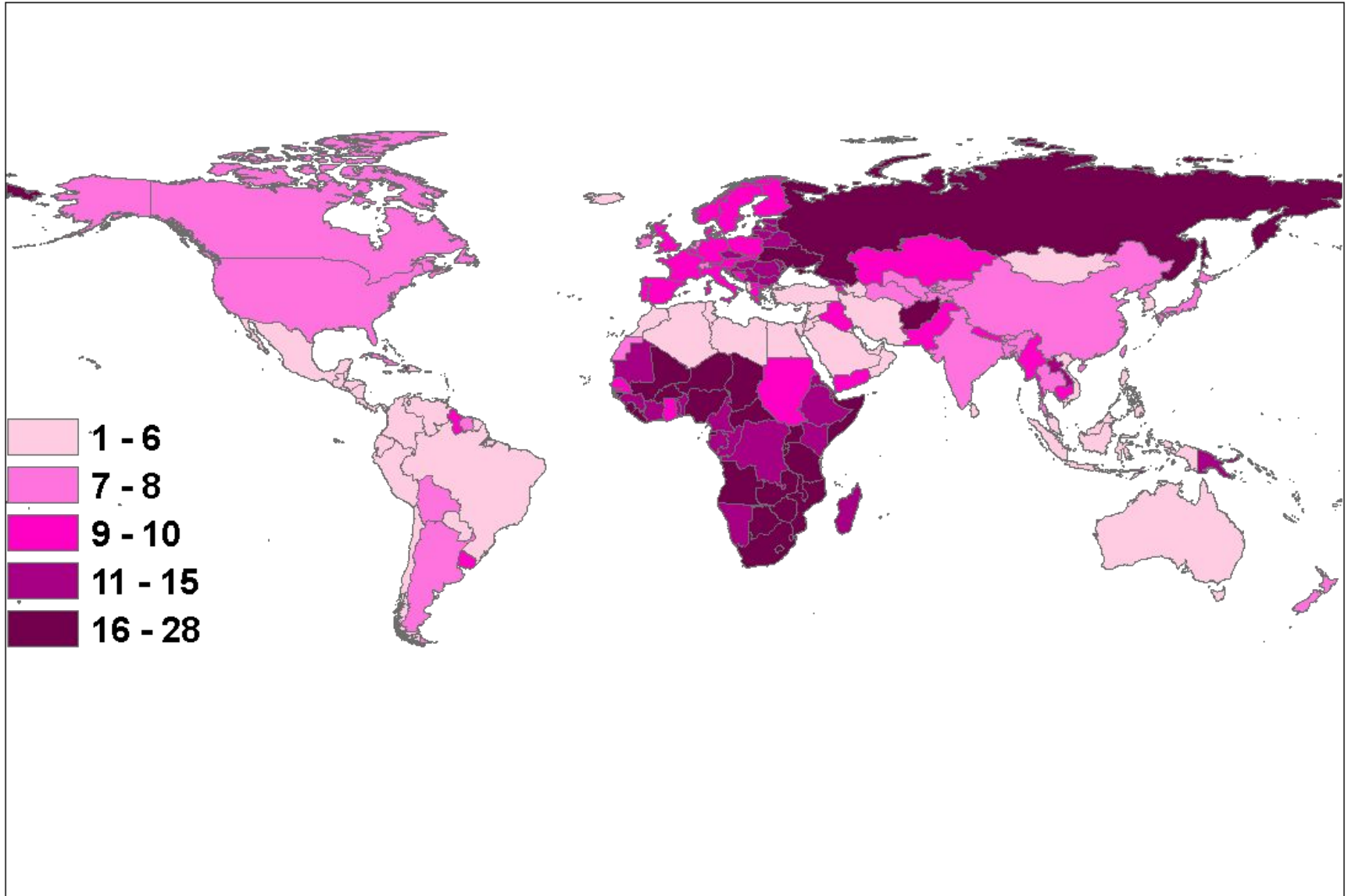
Birth rates in 2006



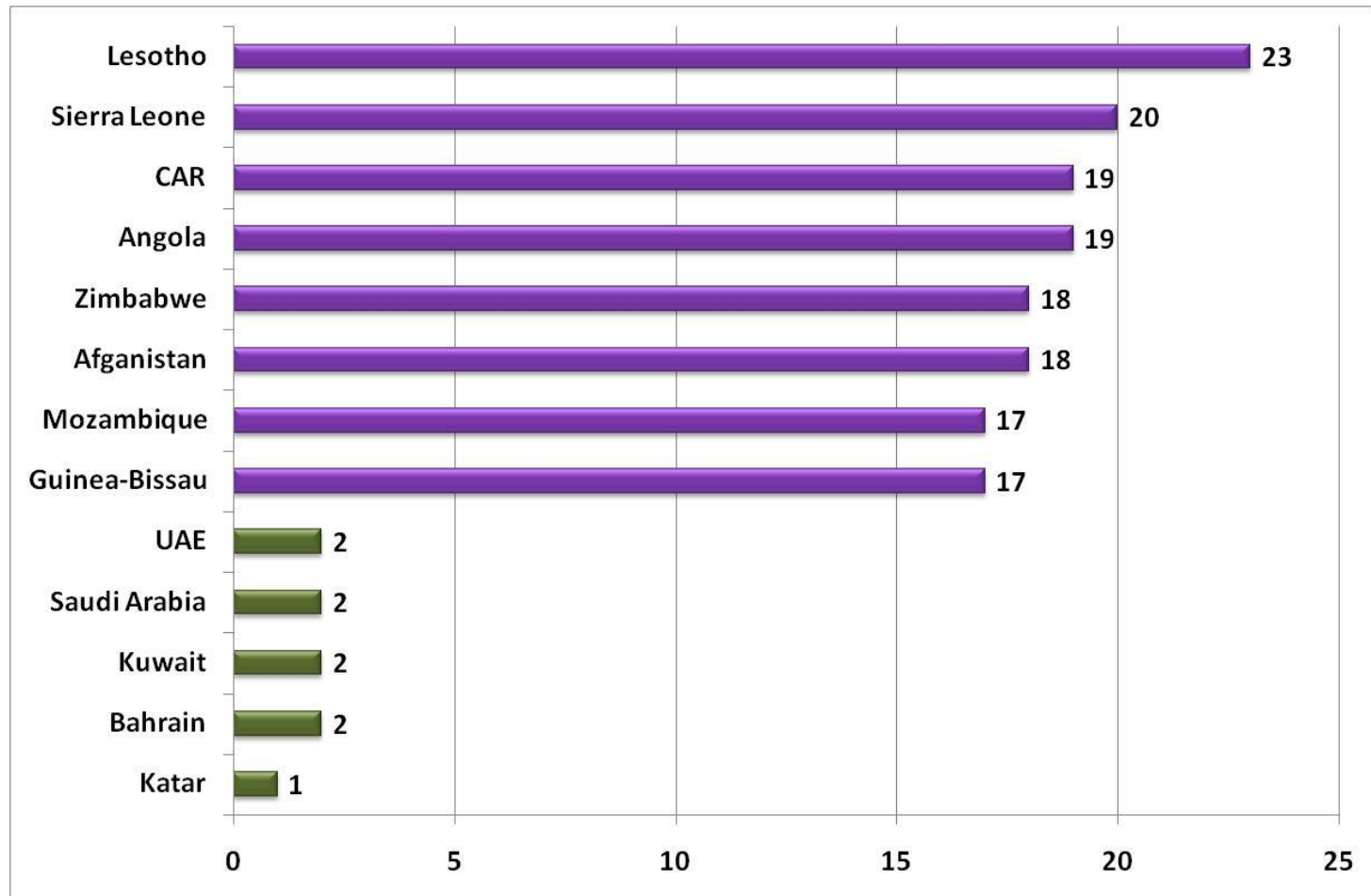
The highest and lowest birth rates in 2009 (per 1,000 population)



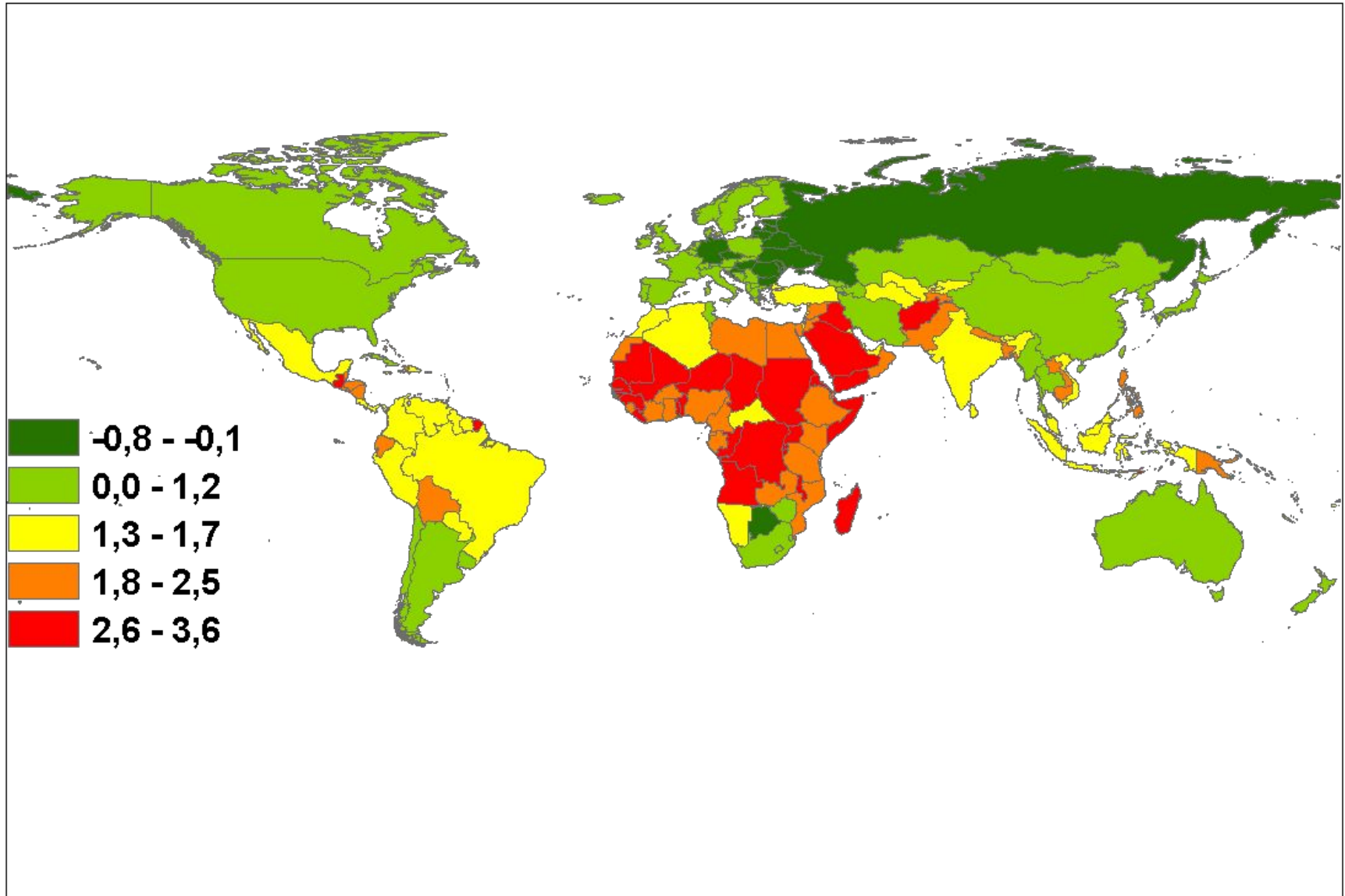
Death rates in 2006



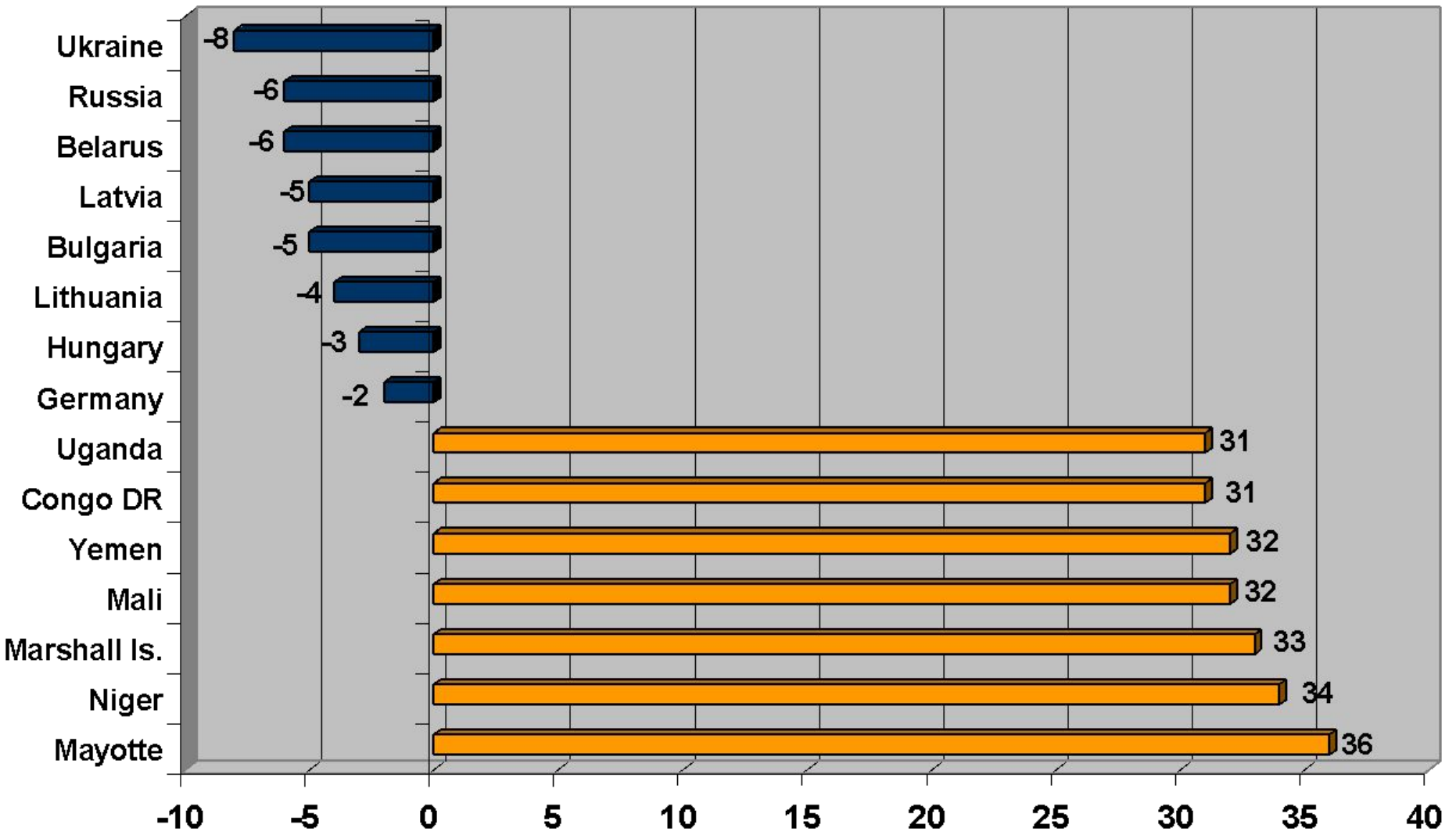
The highest and lowest death rates in 2009 (per 1,000 population)



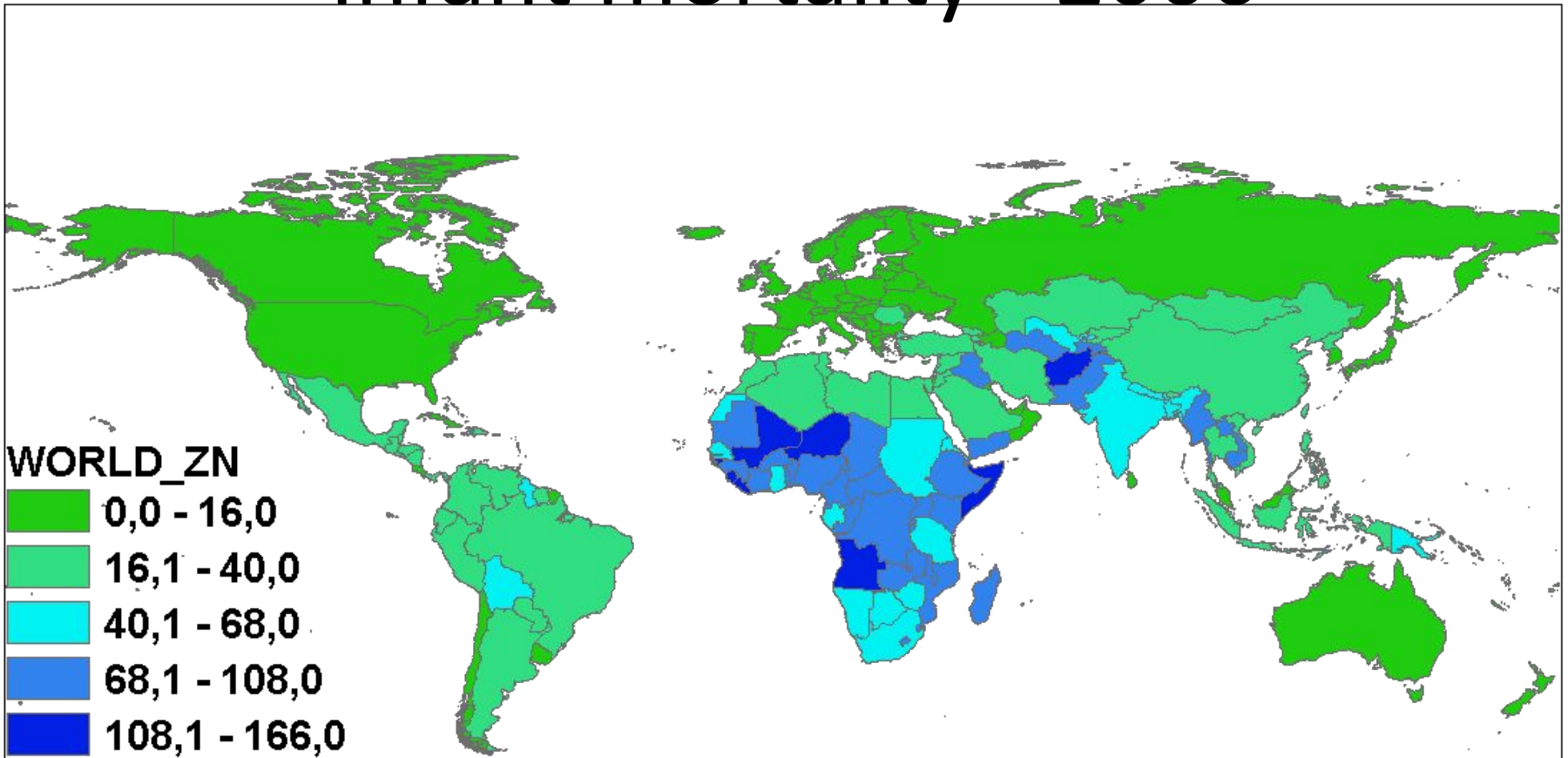
Natural increase - 2009



Natural increase rates in 2006 (per 1,000 population)

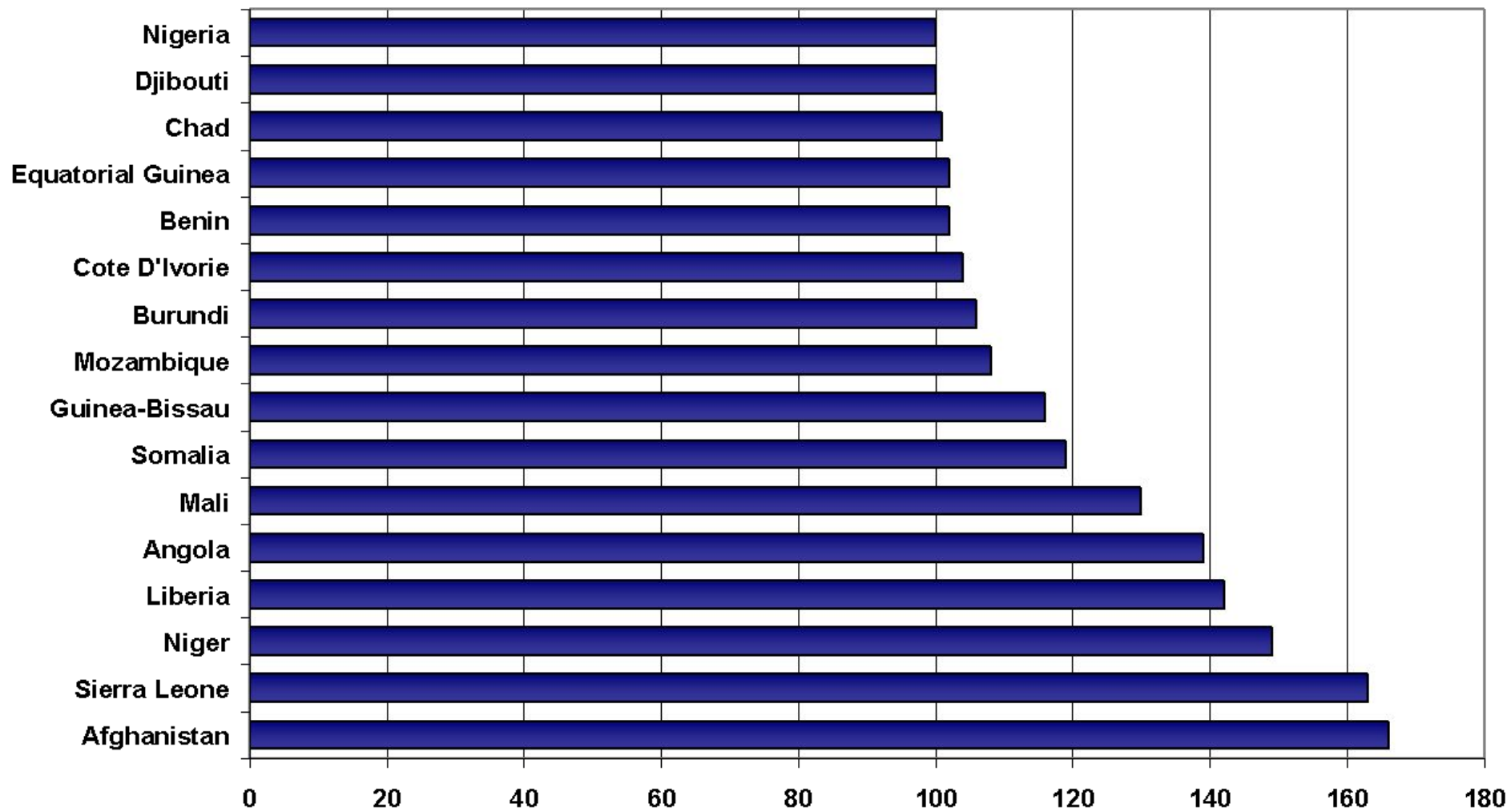


Infant mortality - 2006

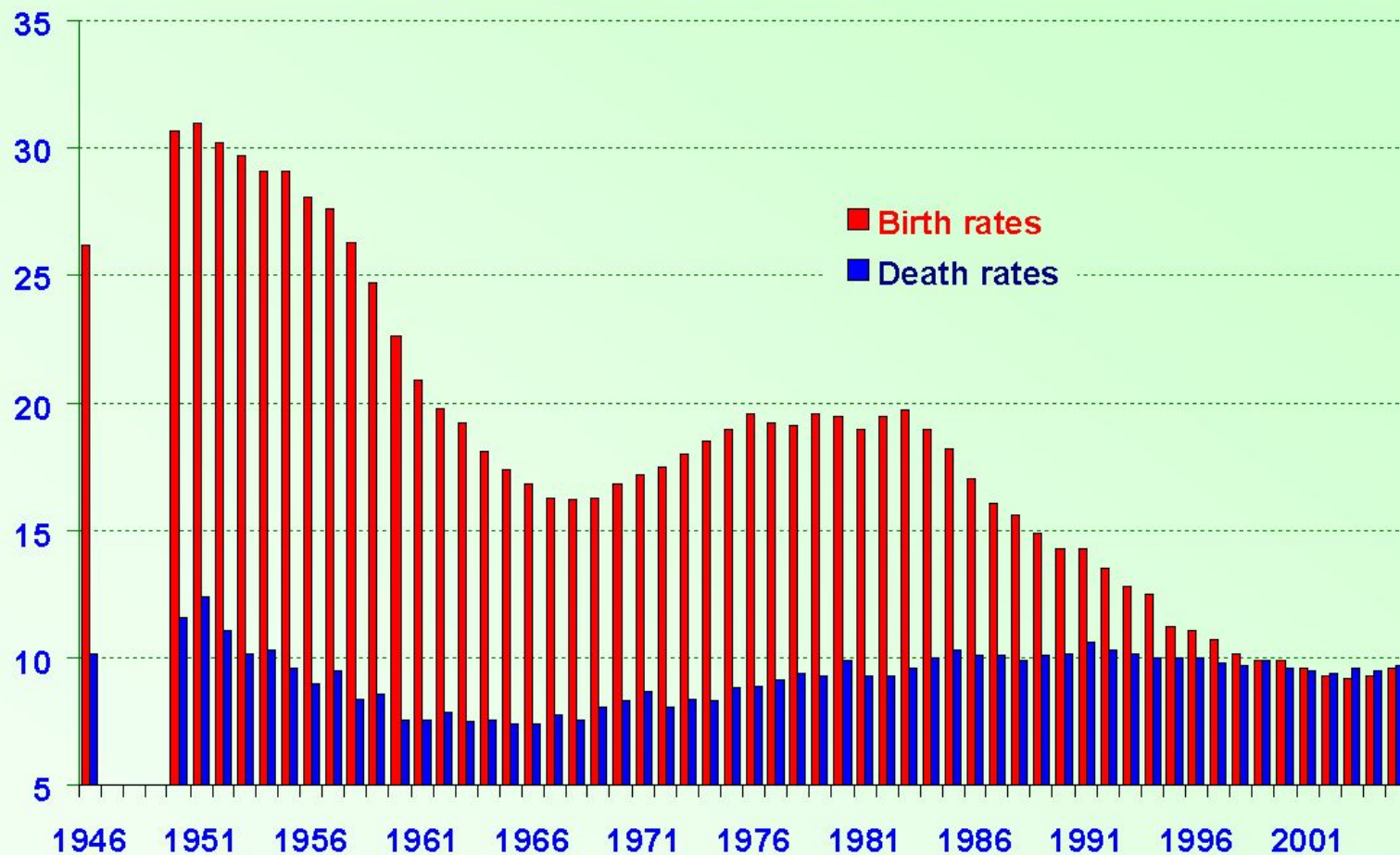


Infant mortality – 2006 per 1000

Zgony niemowląt w 2006 r.

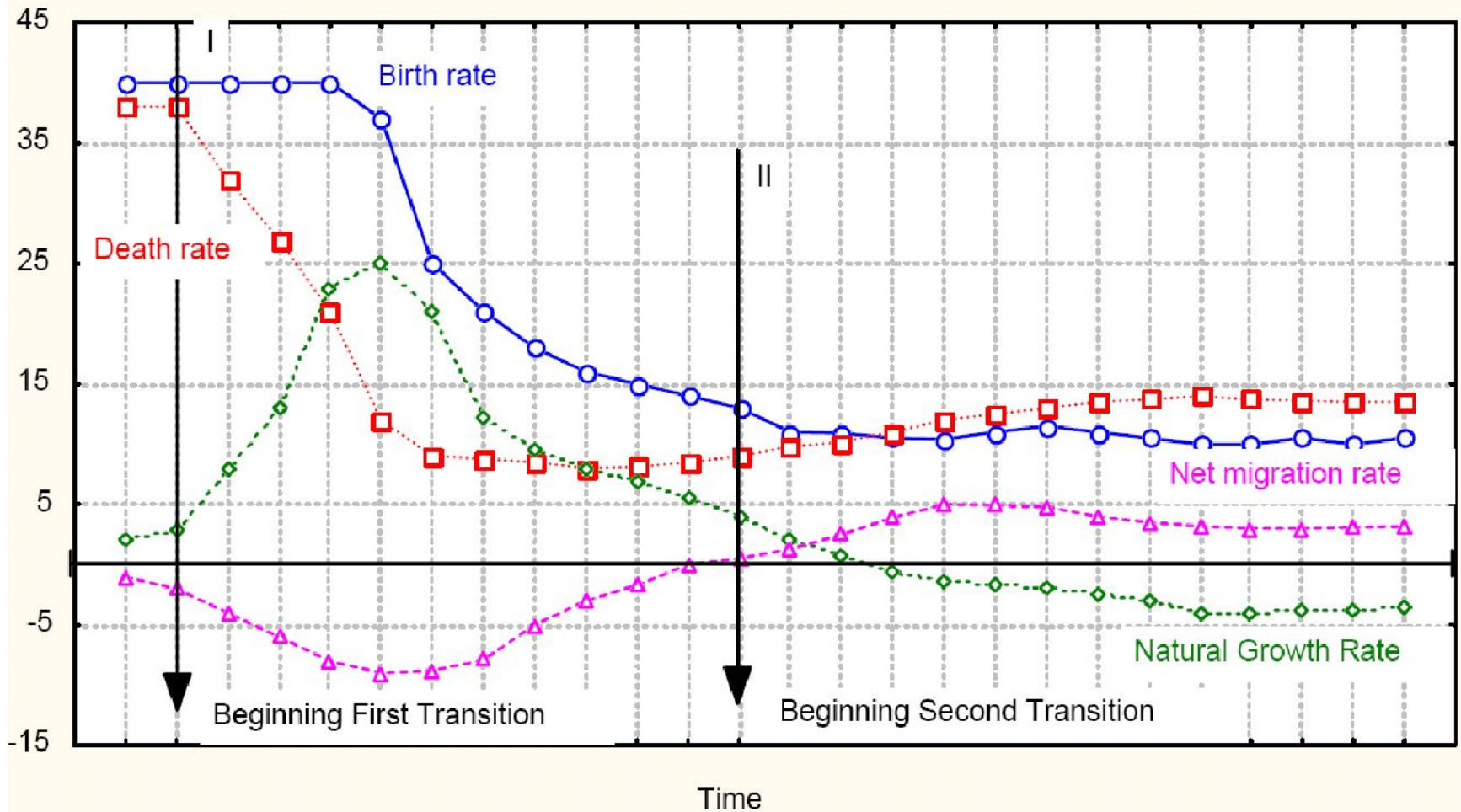


Birth and death rates in Poland in the years 1946 - 2003 (per 1,000 population)



- **The theory of Demographic Transition**
- **Established in 1945 by American scientist F. Notestein**
- **The main issue: the change of demographic reproduction from traditional to modern one.**

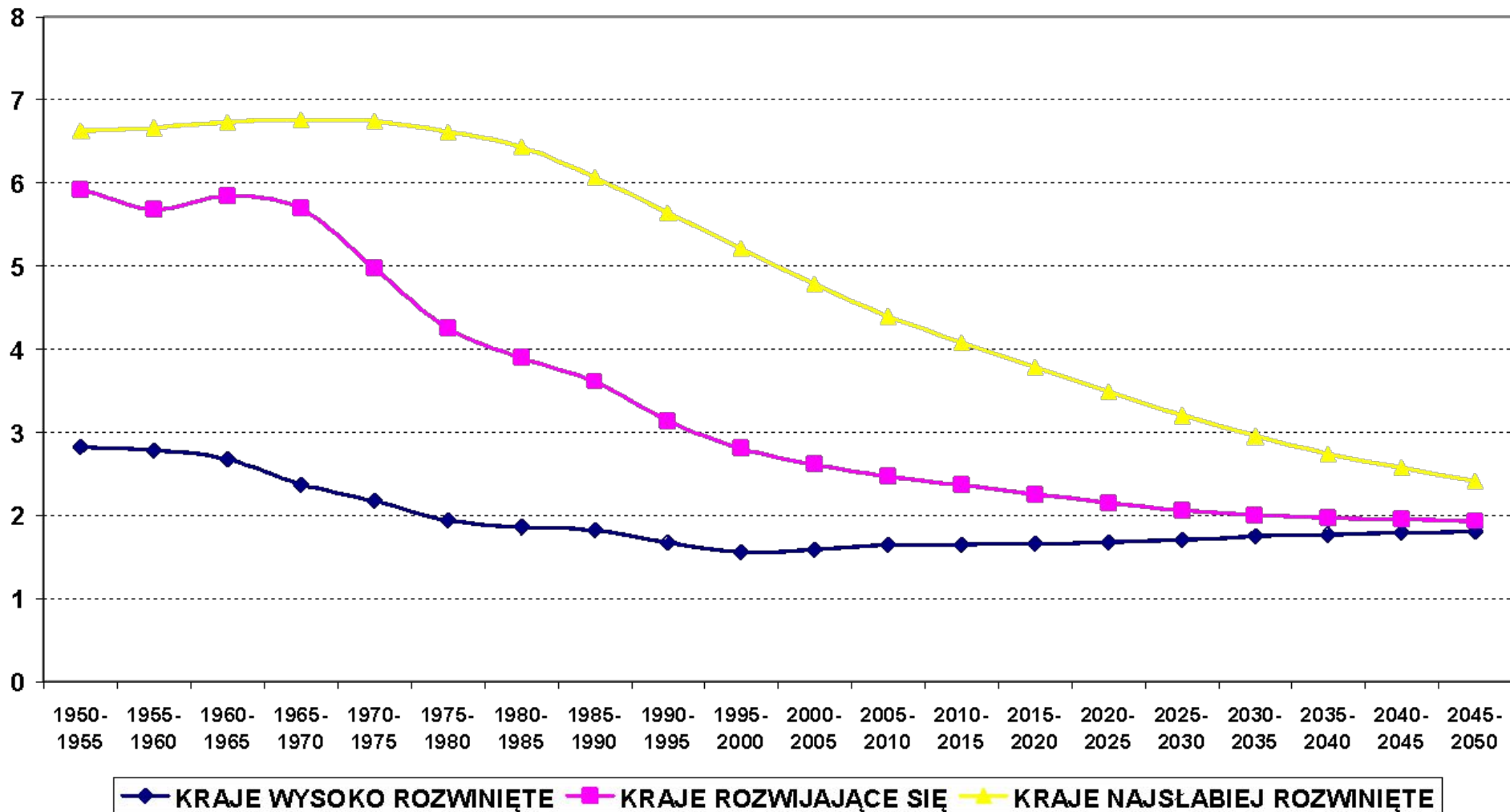
The scheme of the first and the second demographical transition



Źródło: Opracowanie własne na podstawie Van de Kaa, 2002, *The Idea of a Second Demographic Transition...*

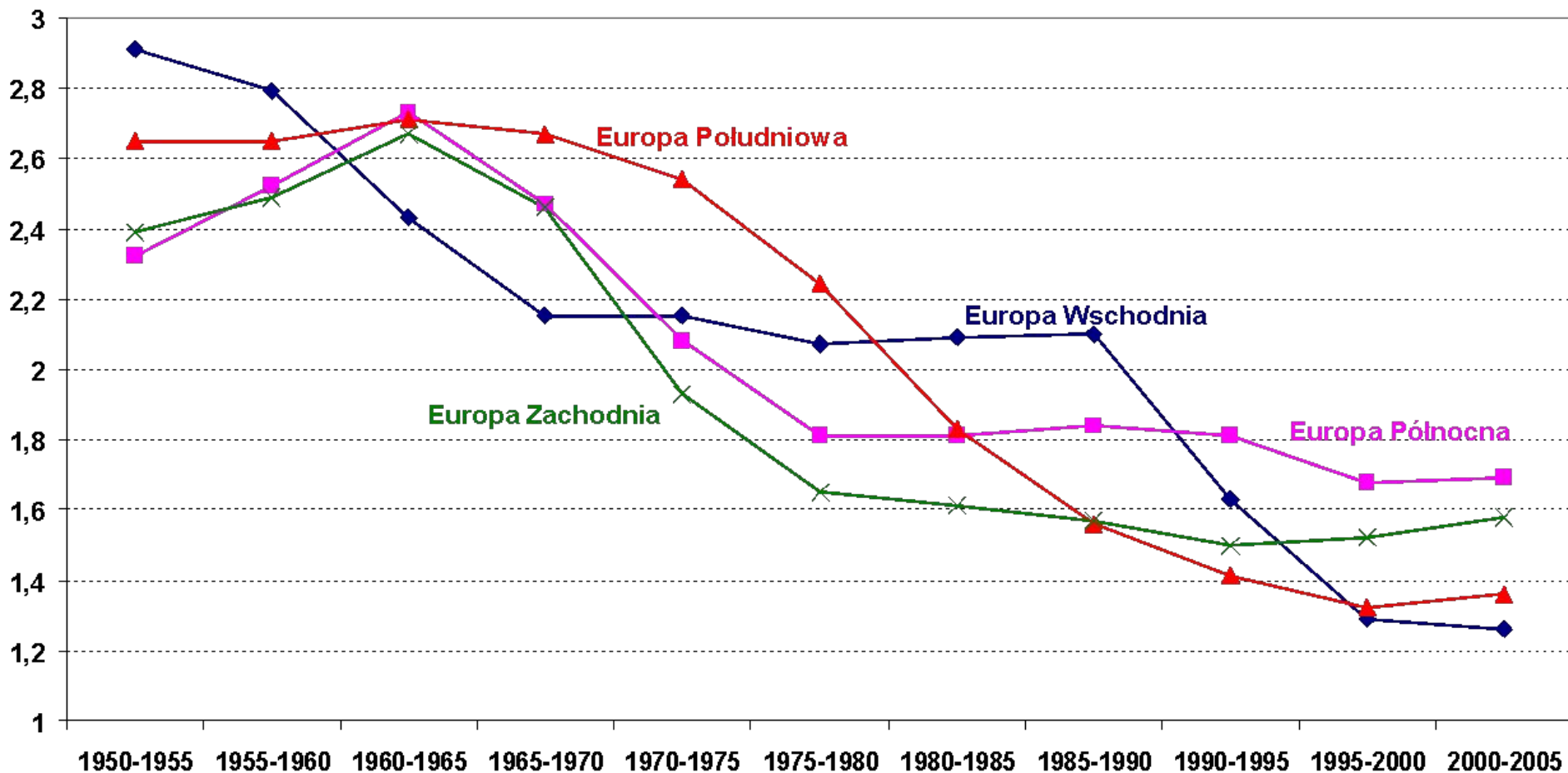
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by UN Regions

WSPÓŁCZYNIK DZIETNOŚCI WG REGIONÓW ONZ



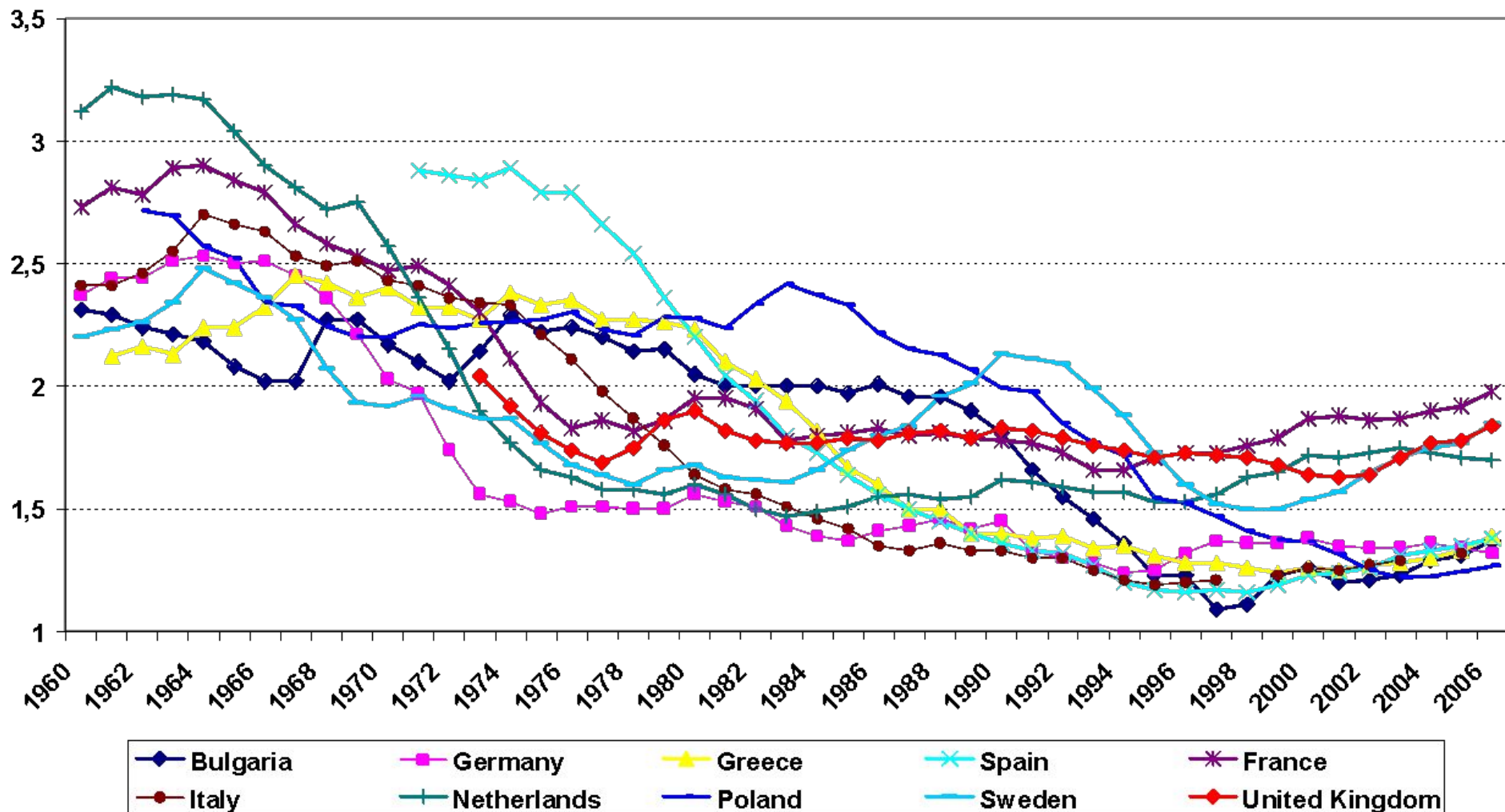
The change of TFR by UN regions in Europe

Zmiany współczynnika dzietności w regionach geograficznych Europy (wg podziału ONZ)



The change of TFR in selected EU member states

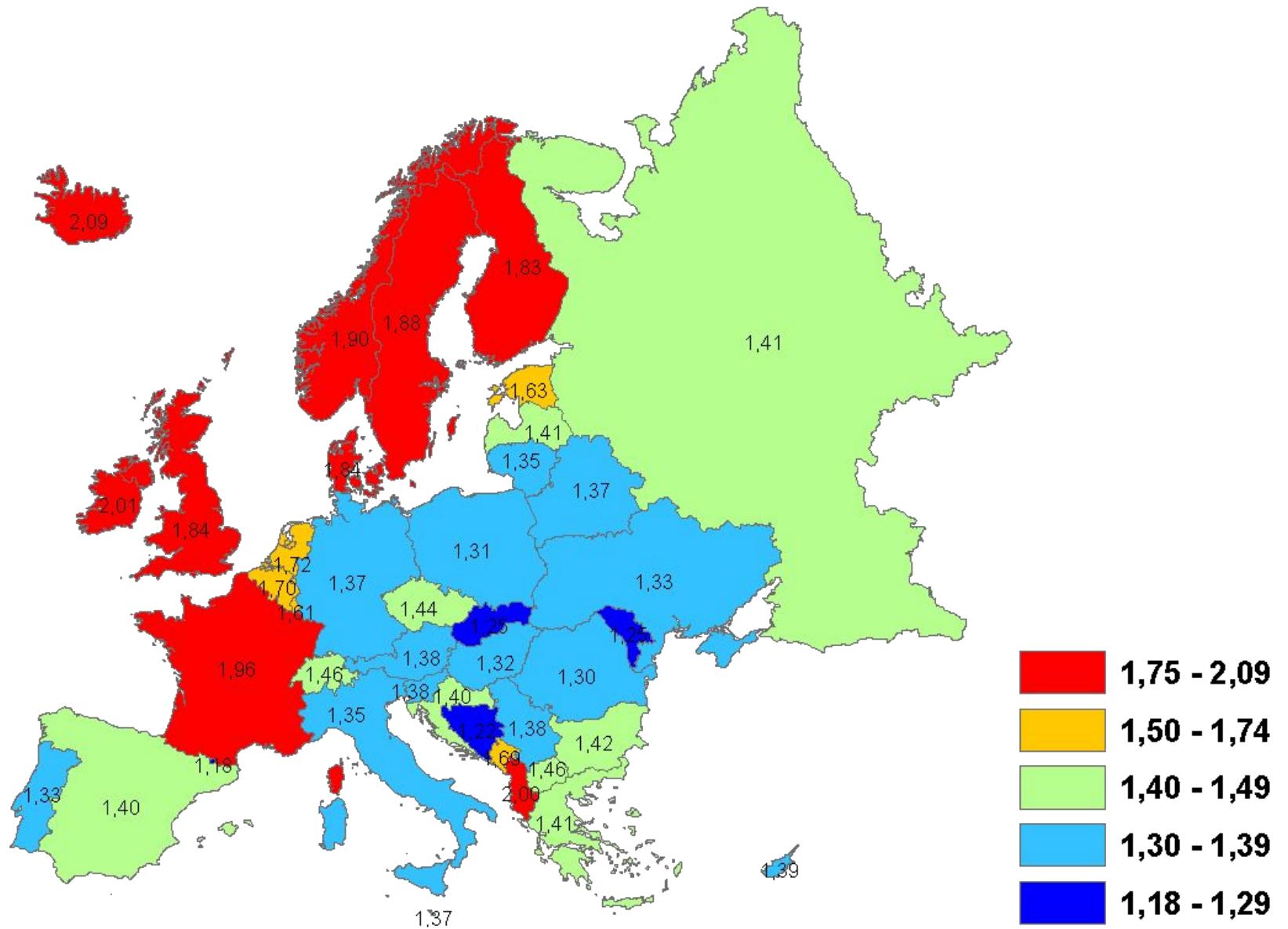
Zmiany współczynników dzietności w wybranych krajach Europy



The influence of TFR on natural decrease

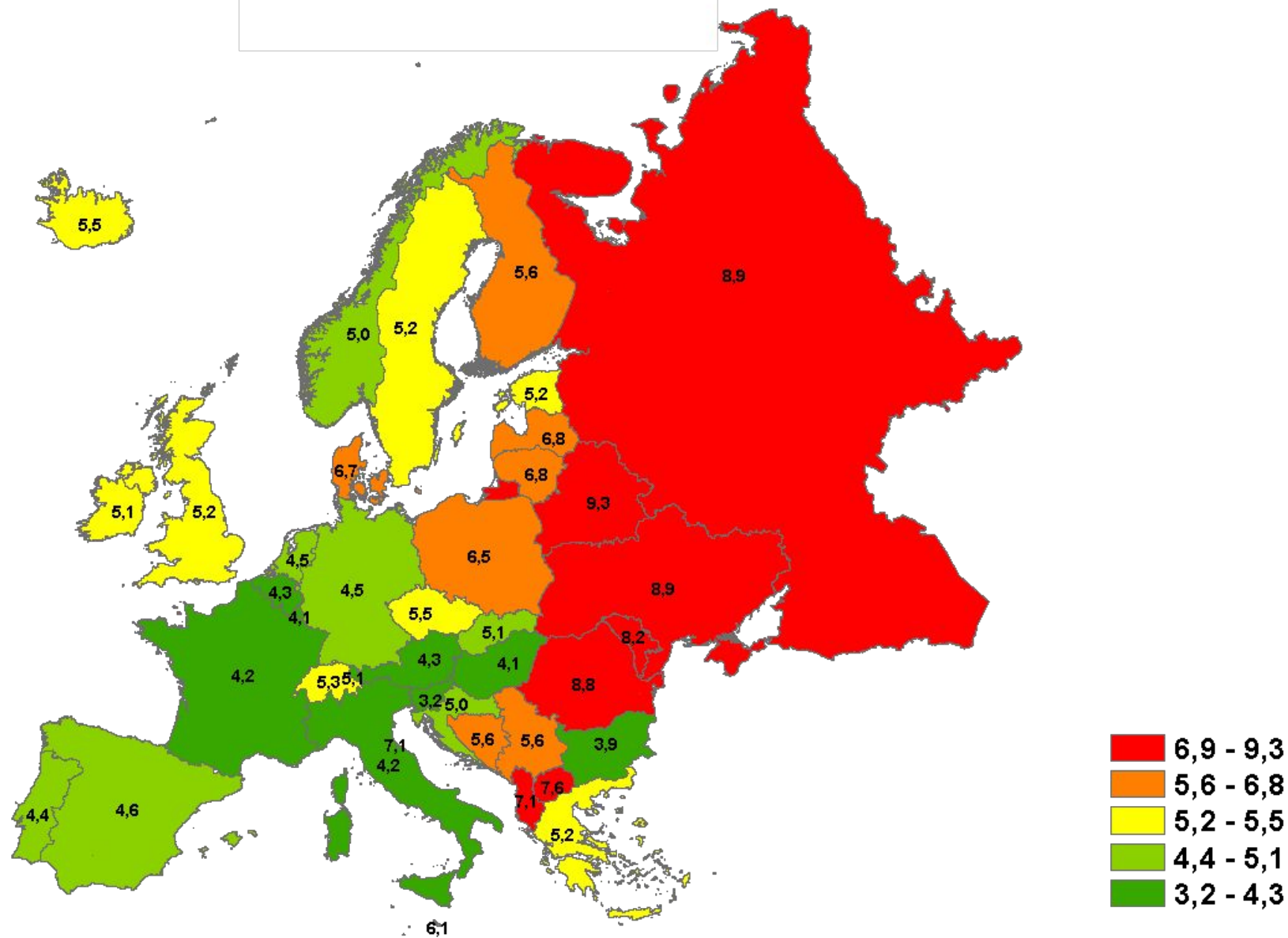
TFR	Decrease per year	The number of years needed for population reduction by half
1,5	-1,07%	64,7
1,3	-1,57%	44,3
1,1	-2,14%	32,4

TFR in 2007



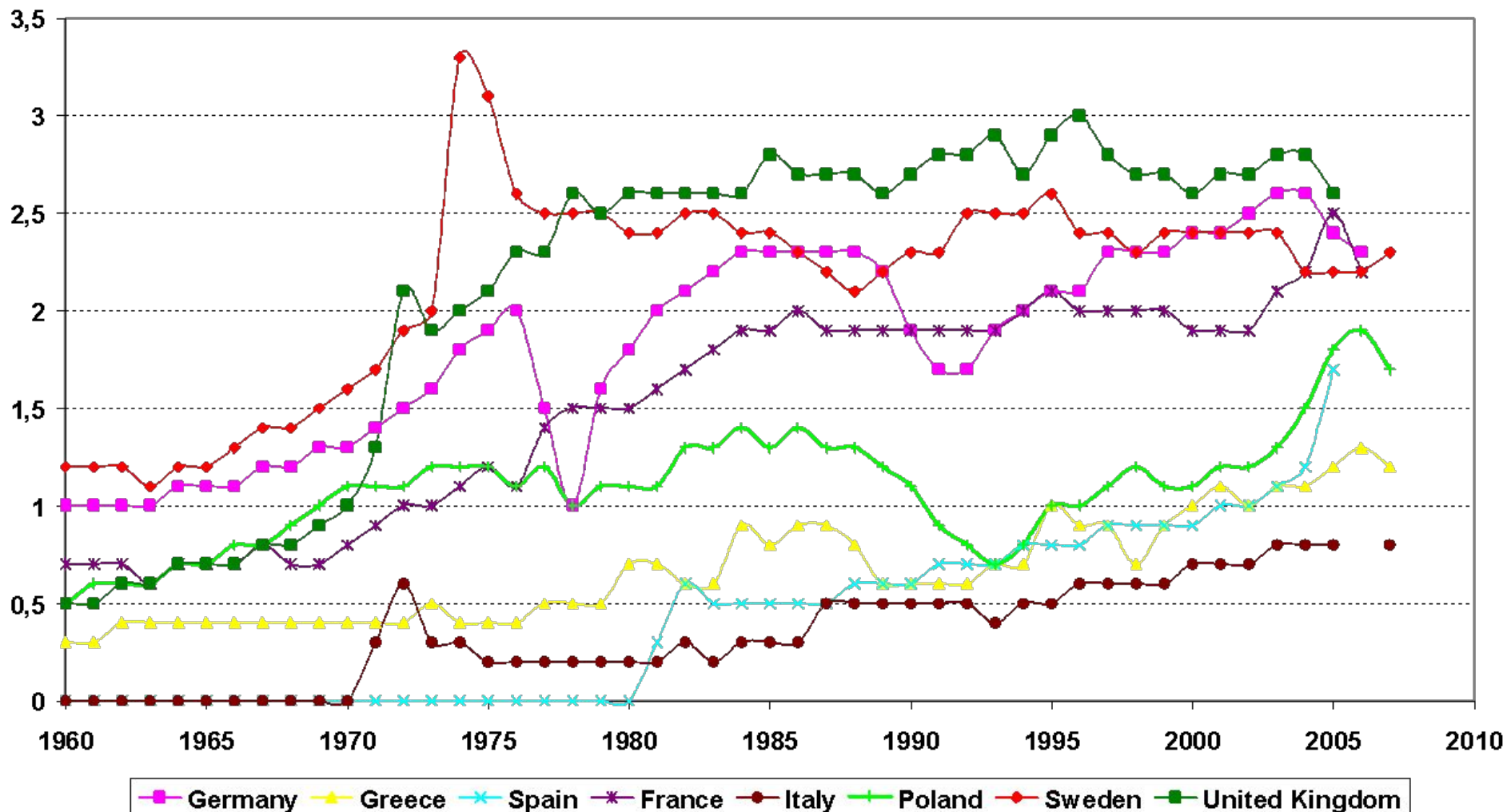
Marriages per 1000 inhabitants

Małżeństwa na 1000 mieszk. w 2006 r.

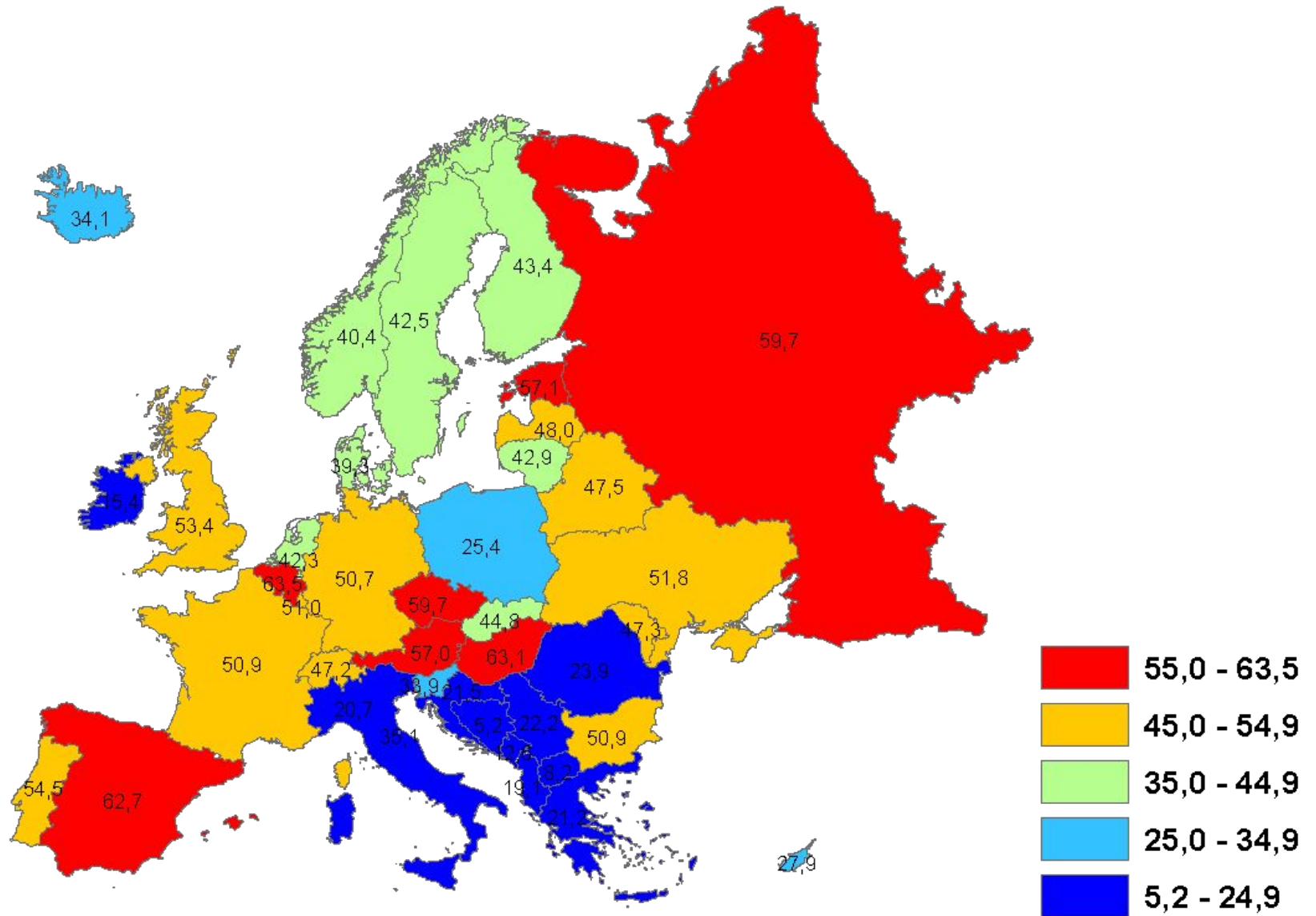


Divorces per 1000 inhabitants

Współczynnik rozwodów (na 1000 ludności)

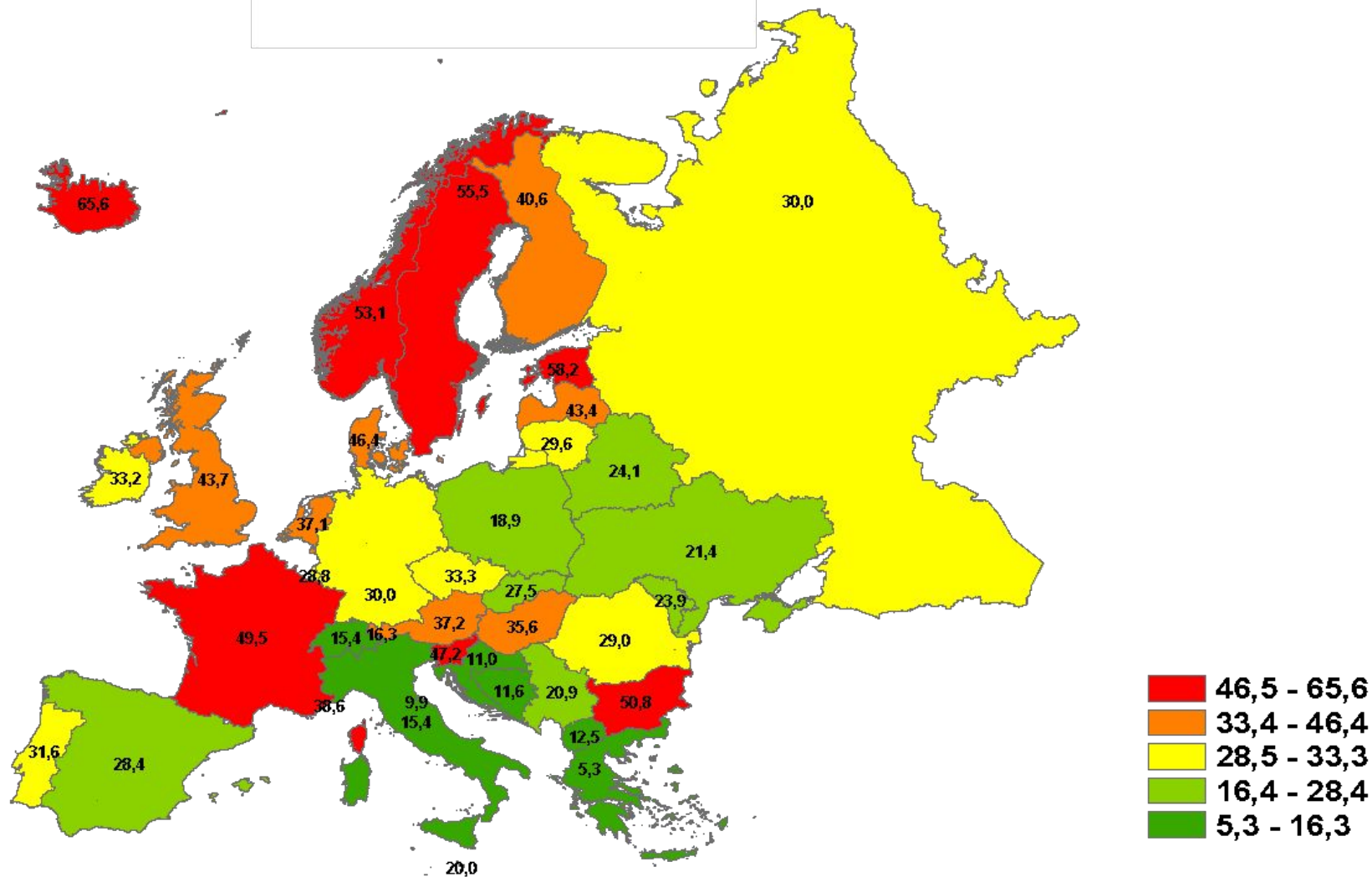


Divorces per 100 matrimonies in 2008



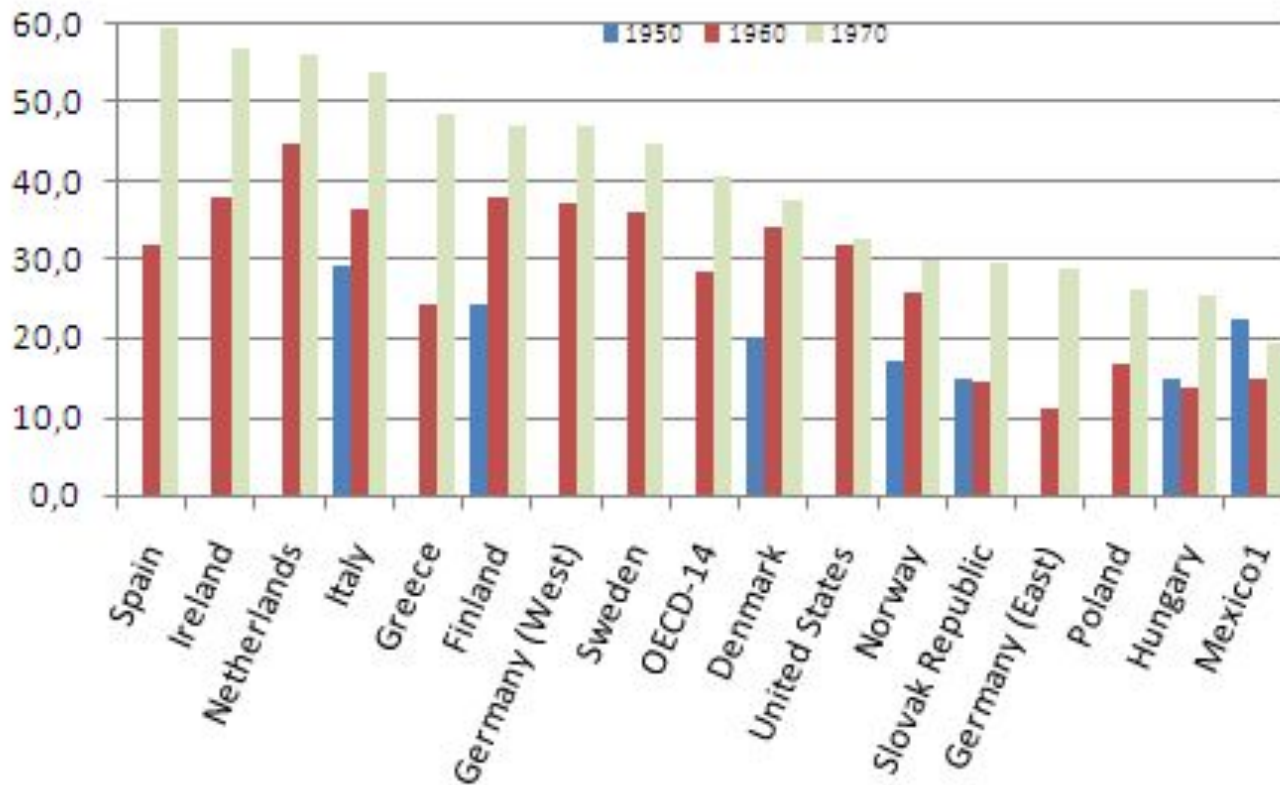
Extramartial births

Urodzenia pozamałżeńskie w 2006 r. (w %)



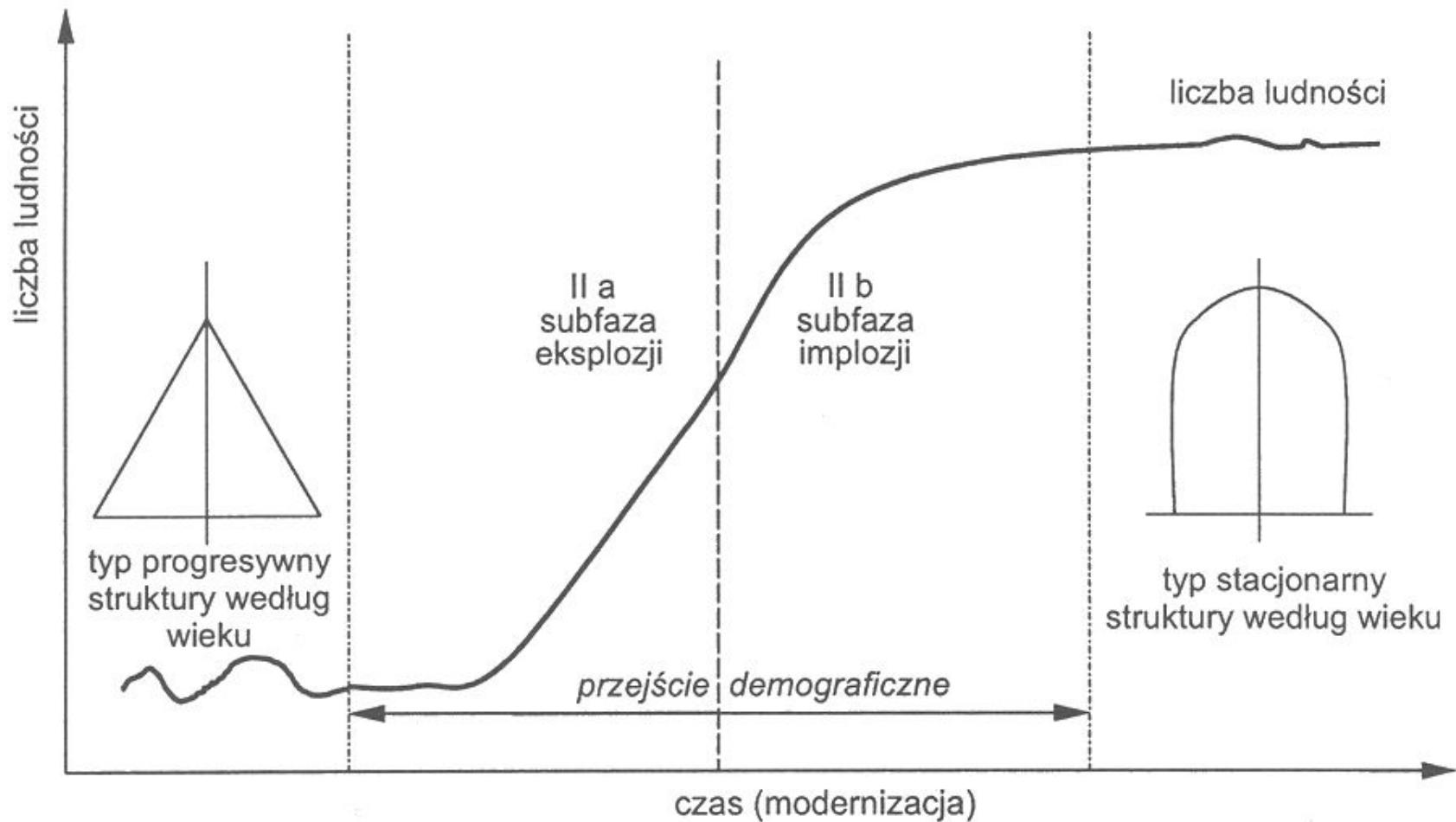
Trends in childlessness among women by cohort

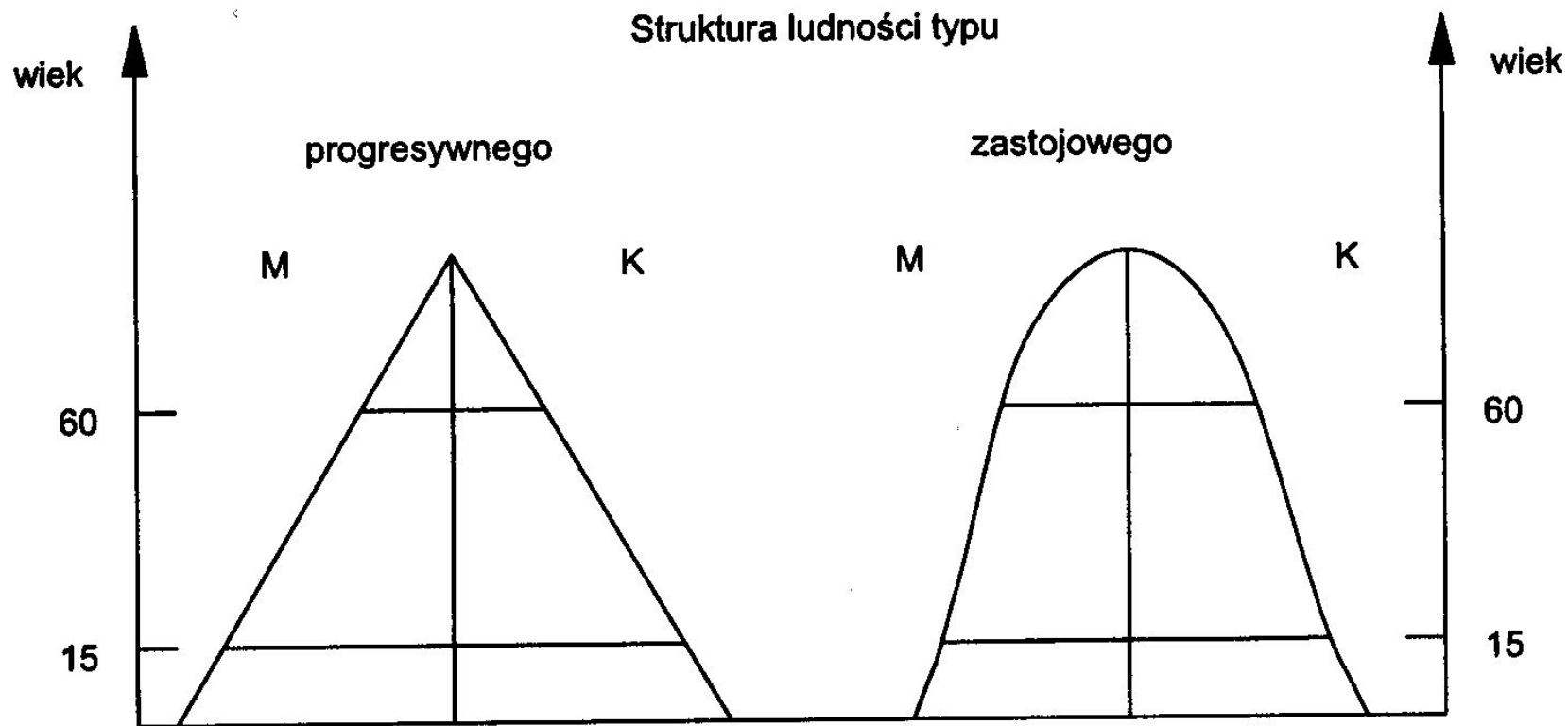
The proportion of childless women at age 30



Summary

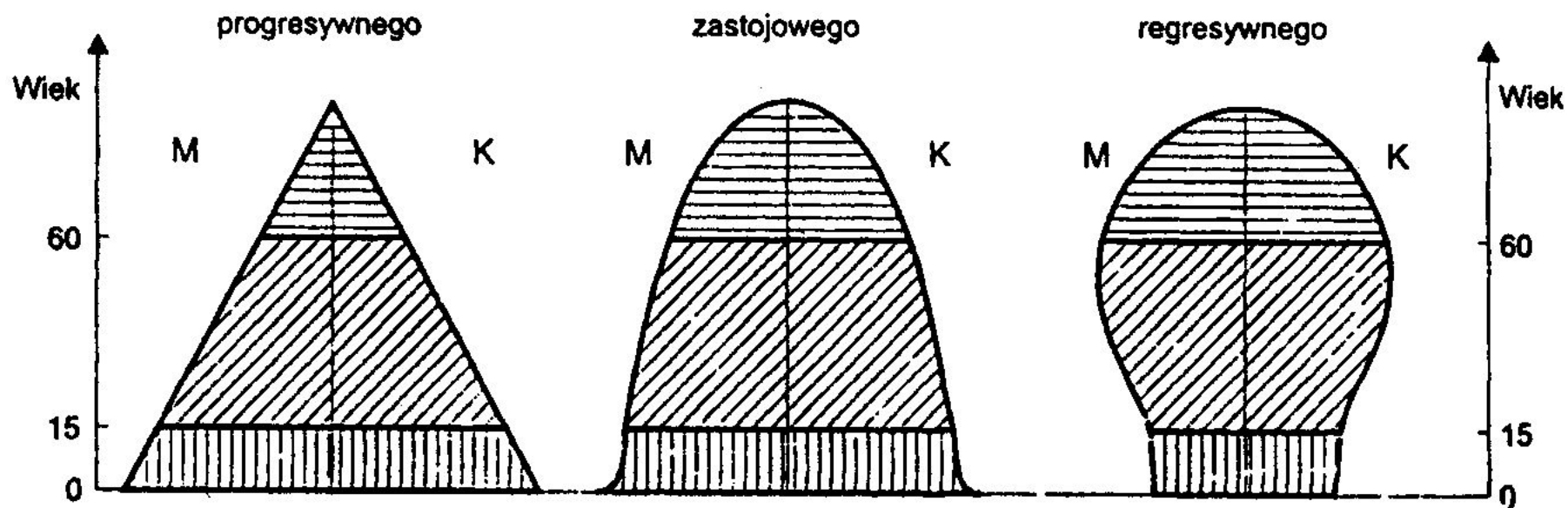
- Decrease of TFR below „Zero Growth Minimum”
- Putting the first and next births aside
- Increasing number of extramarital births
- TFR extremely varied in different regions
- Diffusion of processes connected with 1st and 2nd transition
- Importance of pro-family policies
- Results of low fertility:
 - Ageing of societies
 - Depopulation





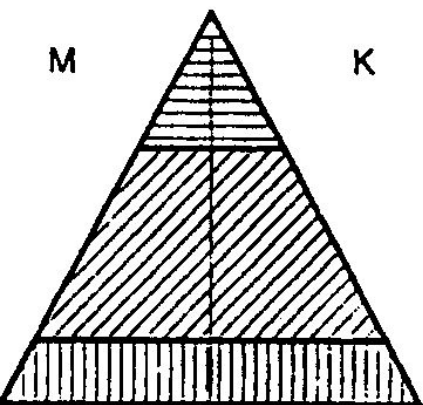
Piramidy wieku – typy struktur populacji według wieku (według G. Sundbärga)

Struktura ludności typu

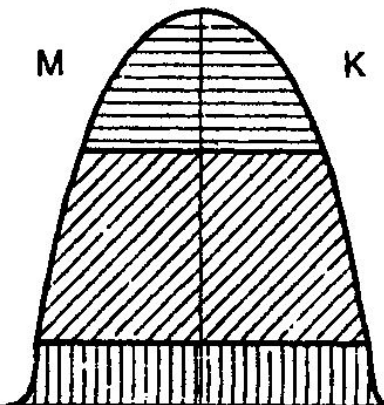


Podstawowe rodzaje piramid wieku Holzer 1999

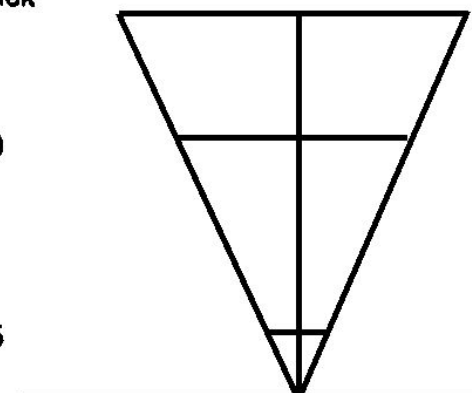
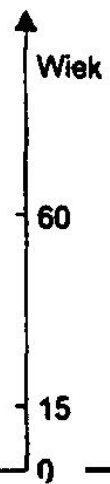
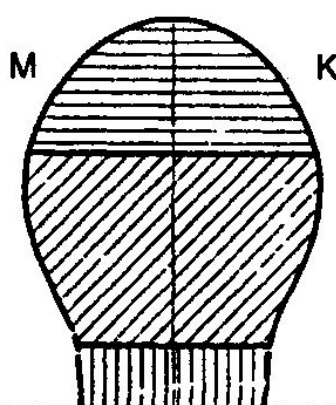
progresywnego



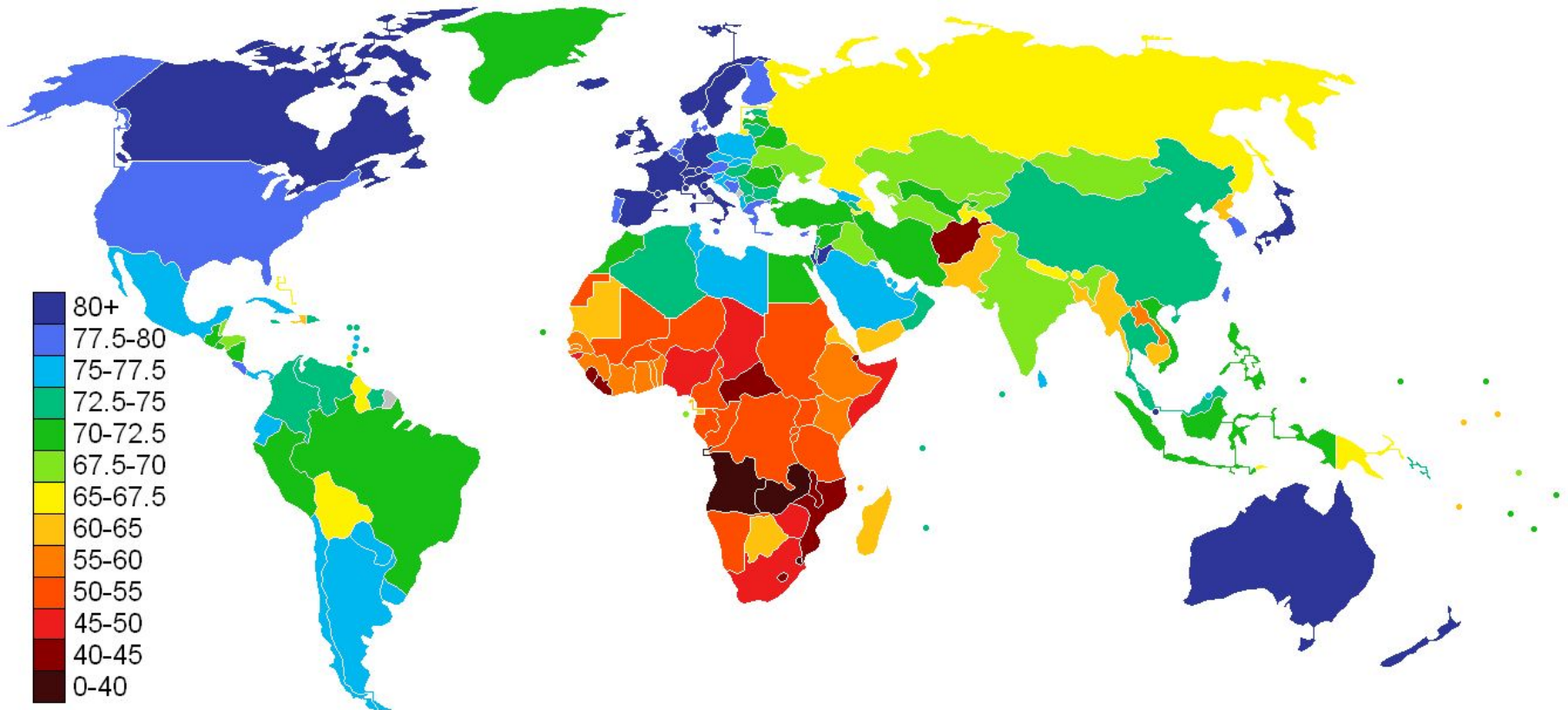
zastojowego



regresywnego



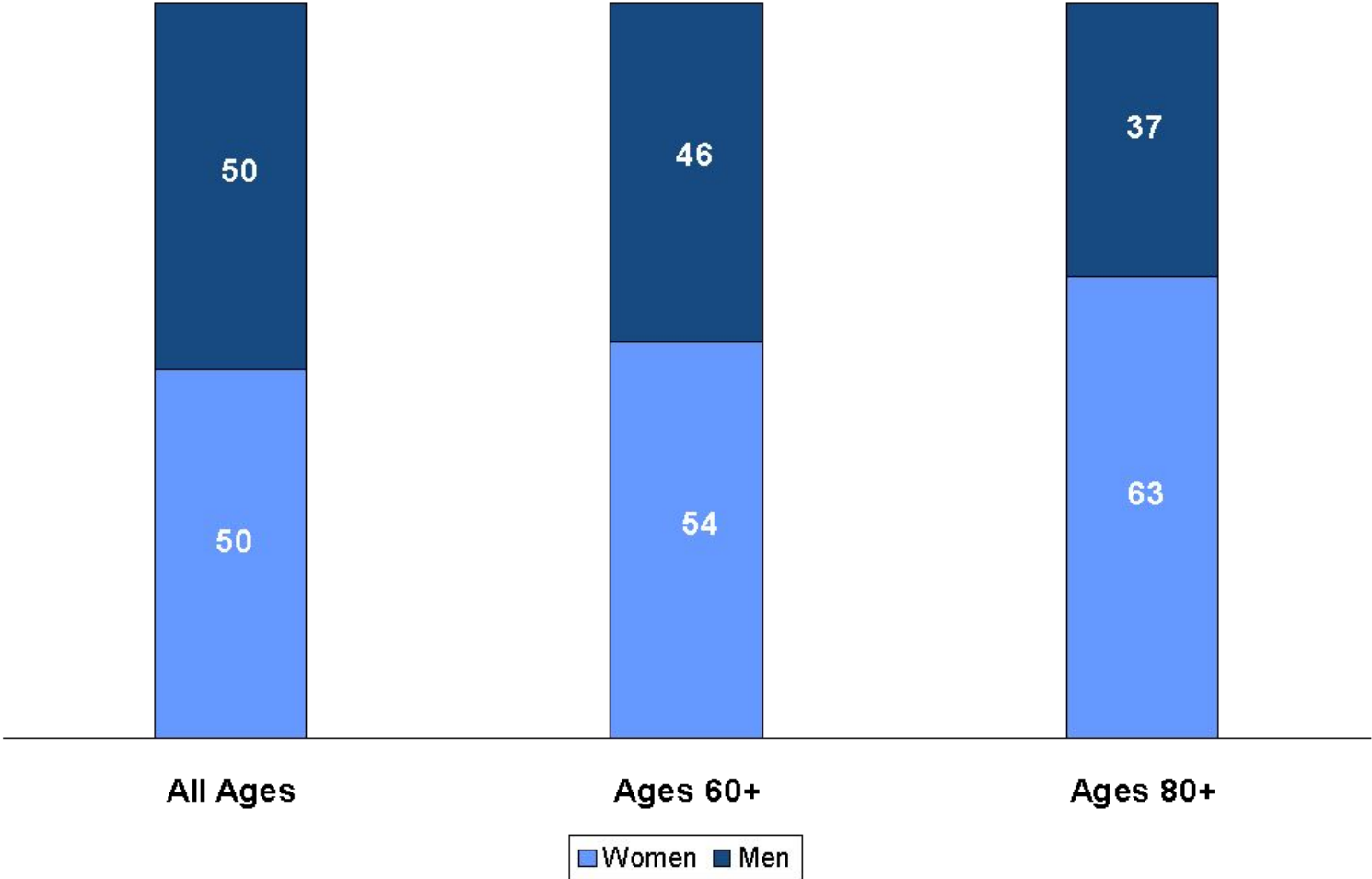
Life Expectancy, 2011



Women and Aging

Projected World Population, by Sex, at Specified Age Groups, 2025

Percent

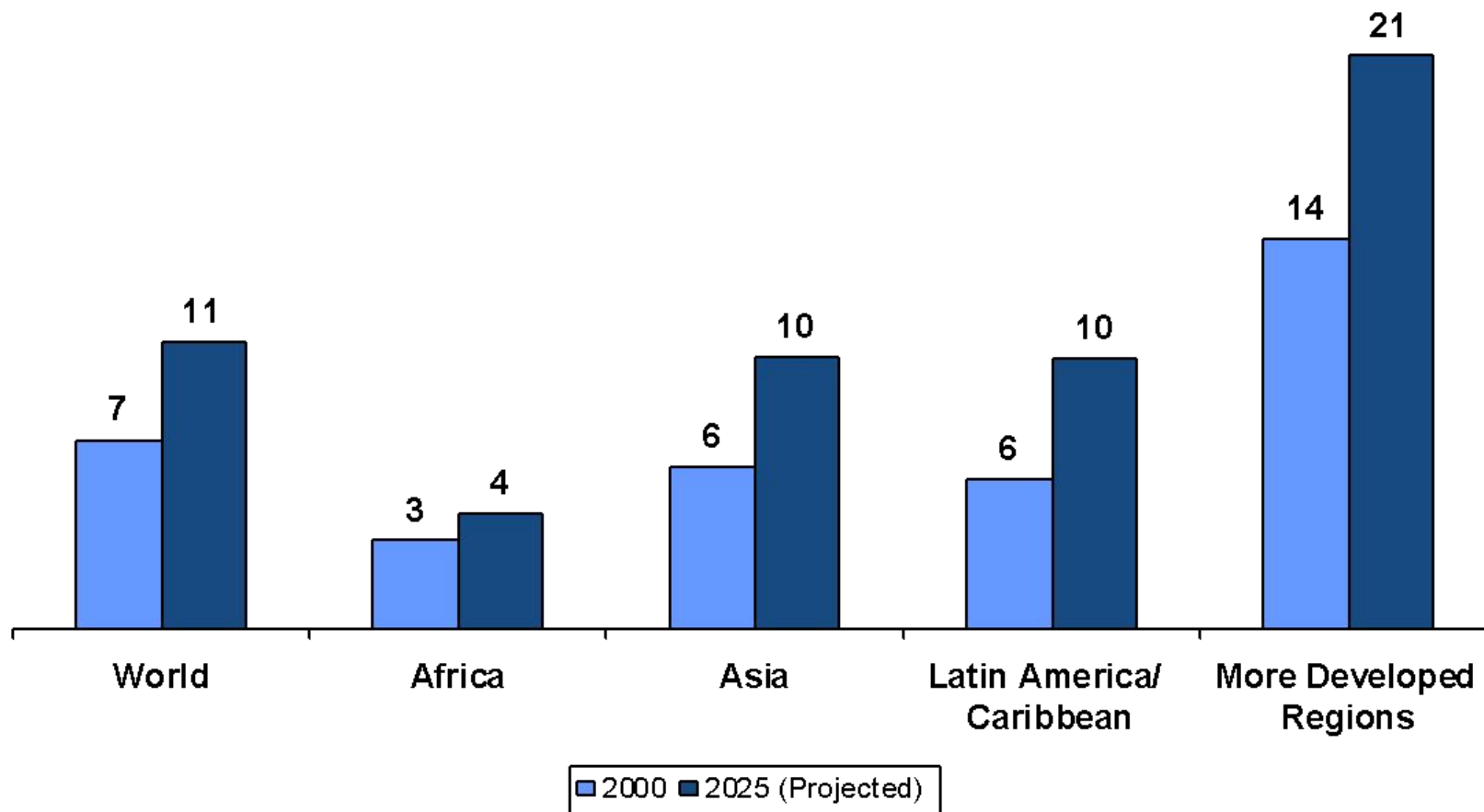


Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (medium scenario), 2003.

Trends in Aging, by World Region

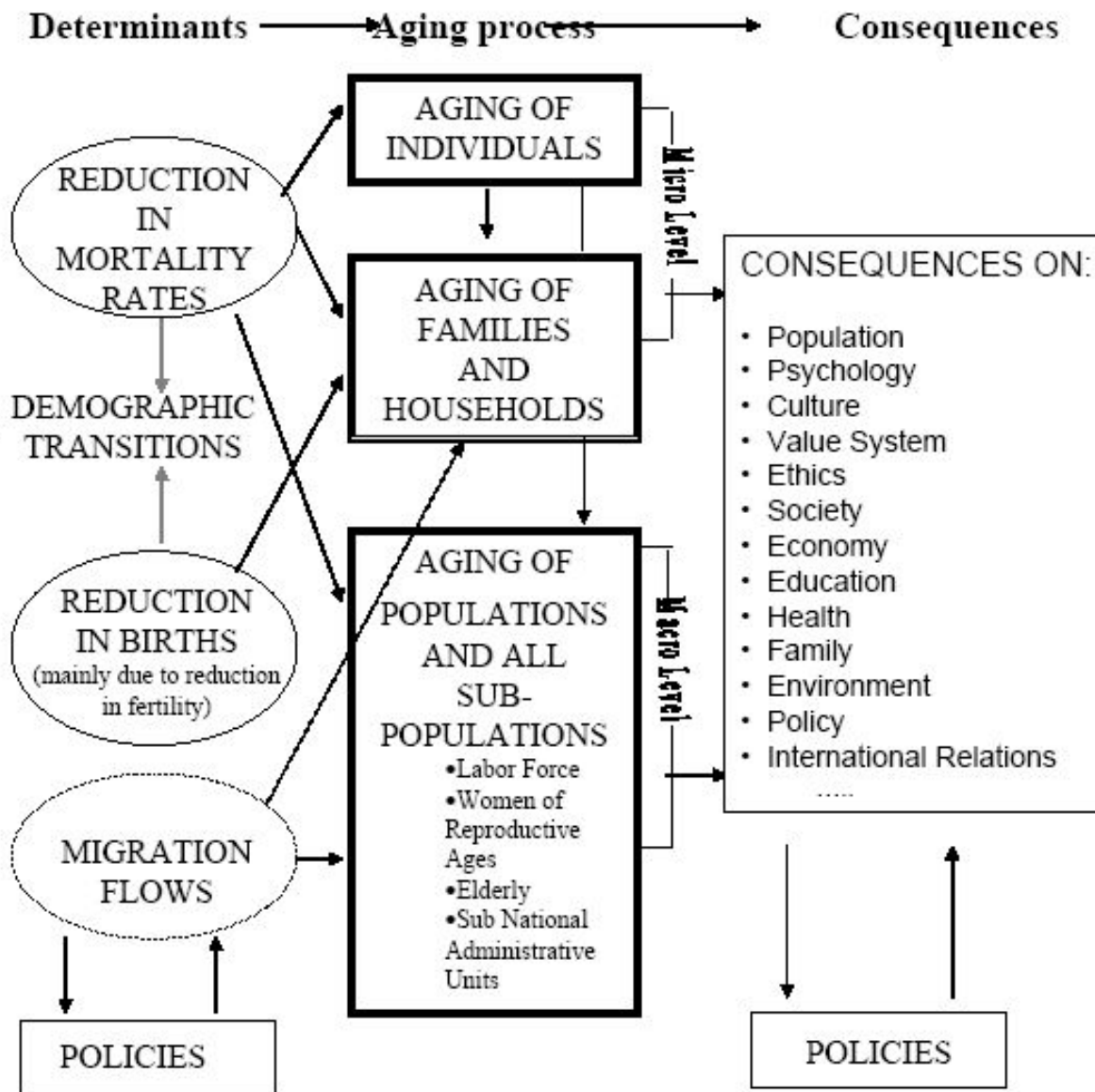
Population Ages 65 and Older

Percent



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (medium scenario), 2003.

Conceptual framework of the aging process: Its magnitude and complexity

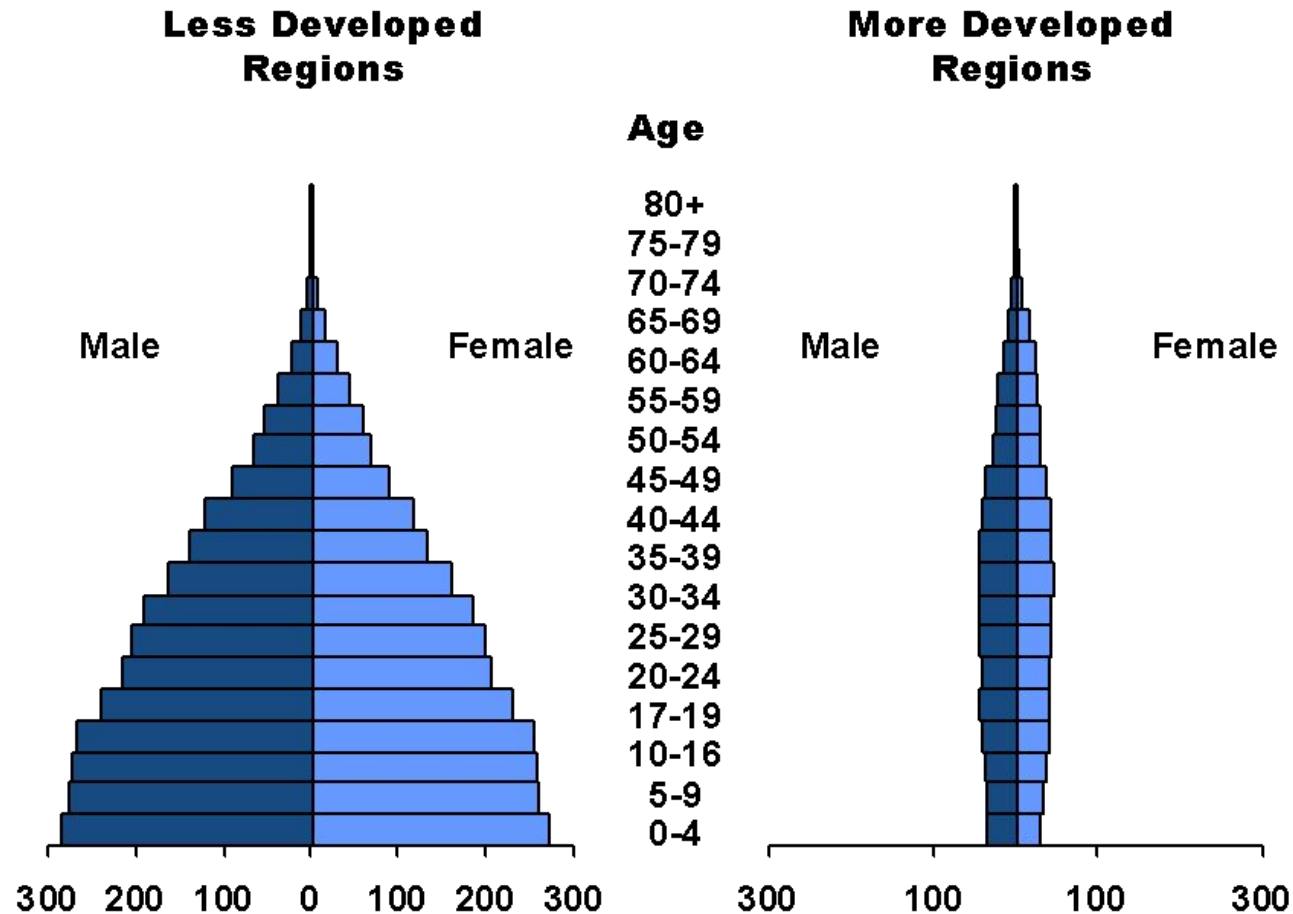


Fonte: Golini, 1999

Age Distribution of the World's Population

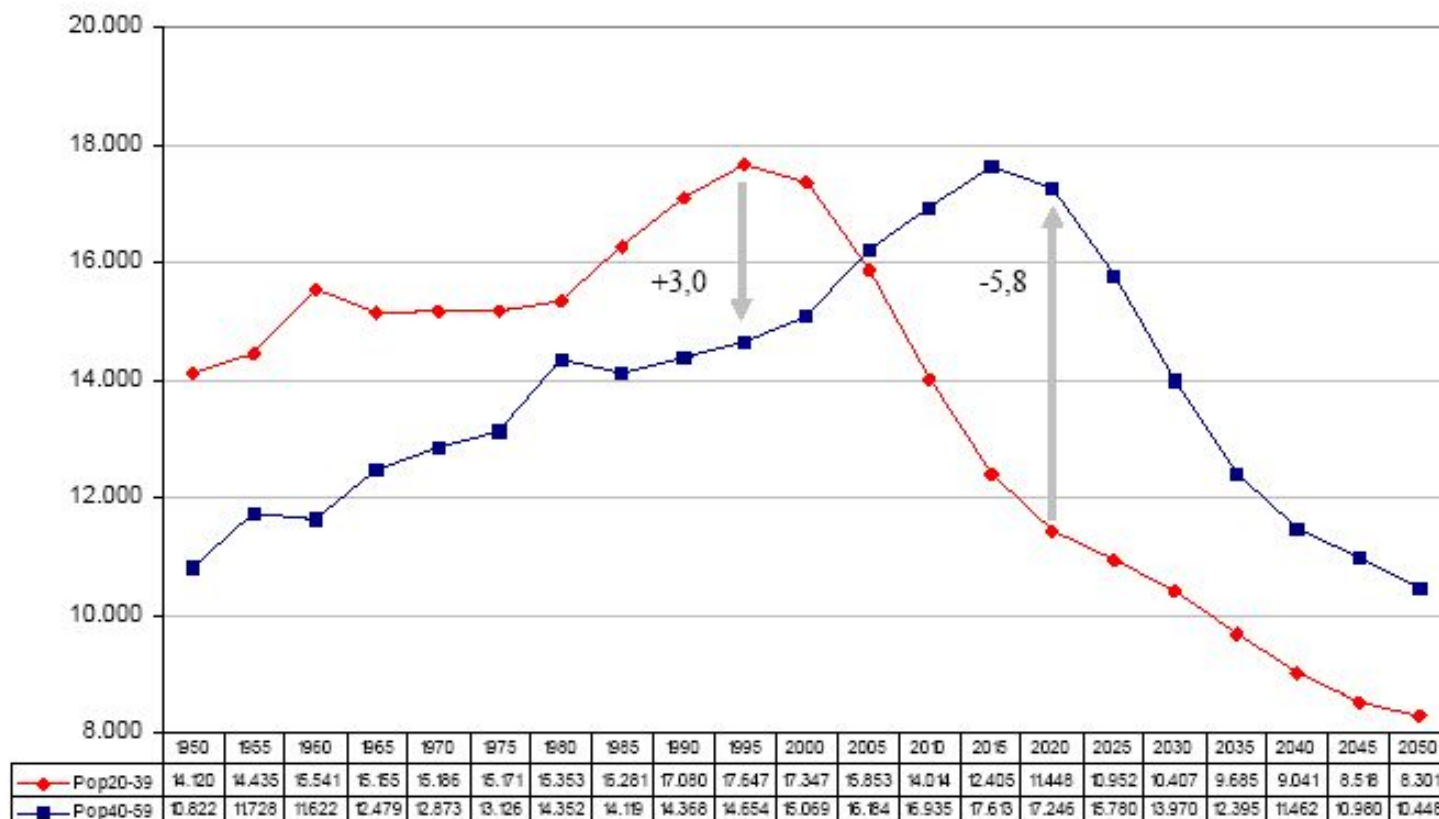
Population Structures by Age and Sex, 2005

Millions



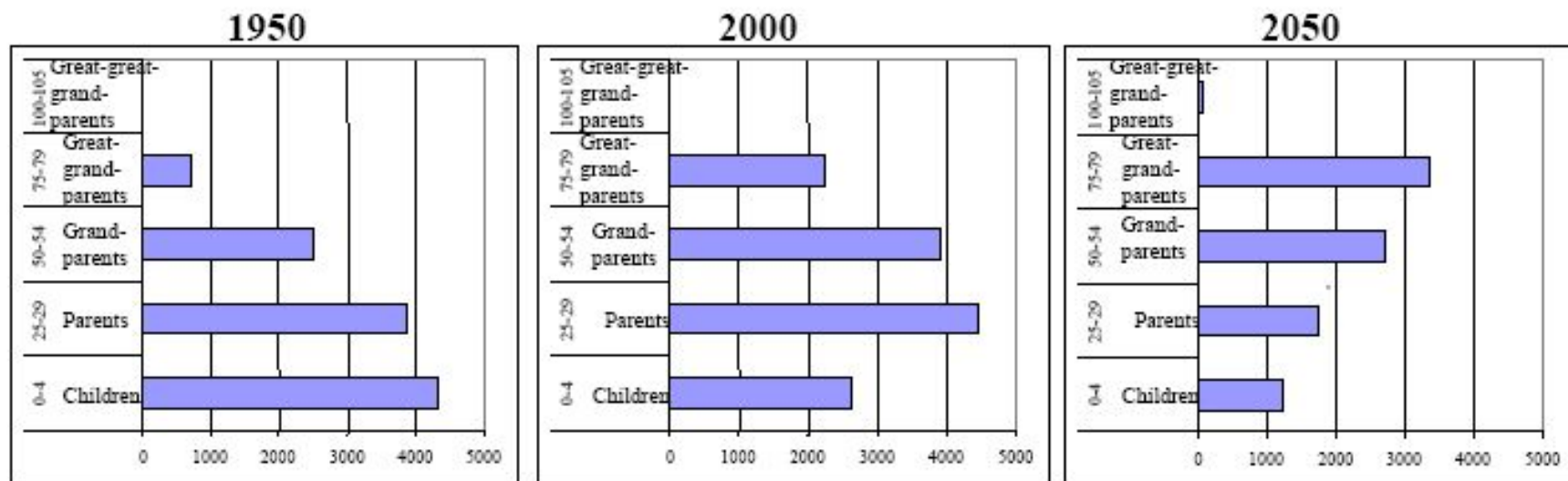
Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (medium scenario), 2003.

Huge decrease and aging of working age population, Italy 1950-2050 (broad age groups (20-39 and 40-59), 000)



Source: UN, *World Population Prospects. The 2002 Revision (medium variant)*, New York, 2003

A rough evaluation of the size of 5 coexistent generations (in thousands), Italy 1950, 2000, 2050



Fonte: our elaboration on data UN, *World Population Prospects. The 2002 Revision*, New York, 2003

Aging of families and households

The coexistence of several generations in Western countries



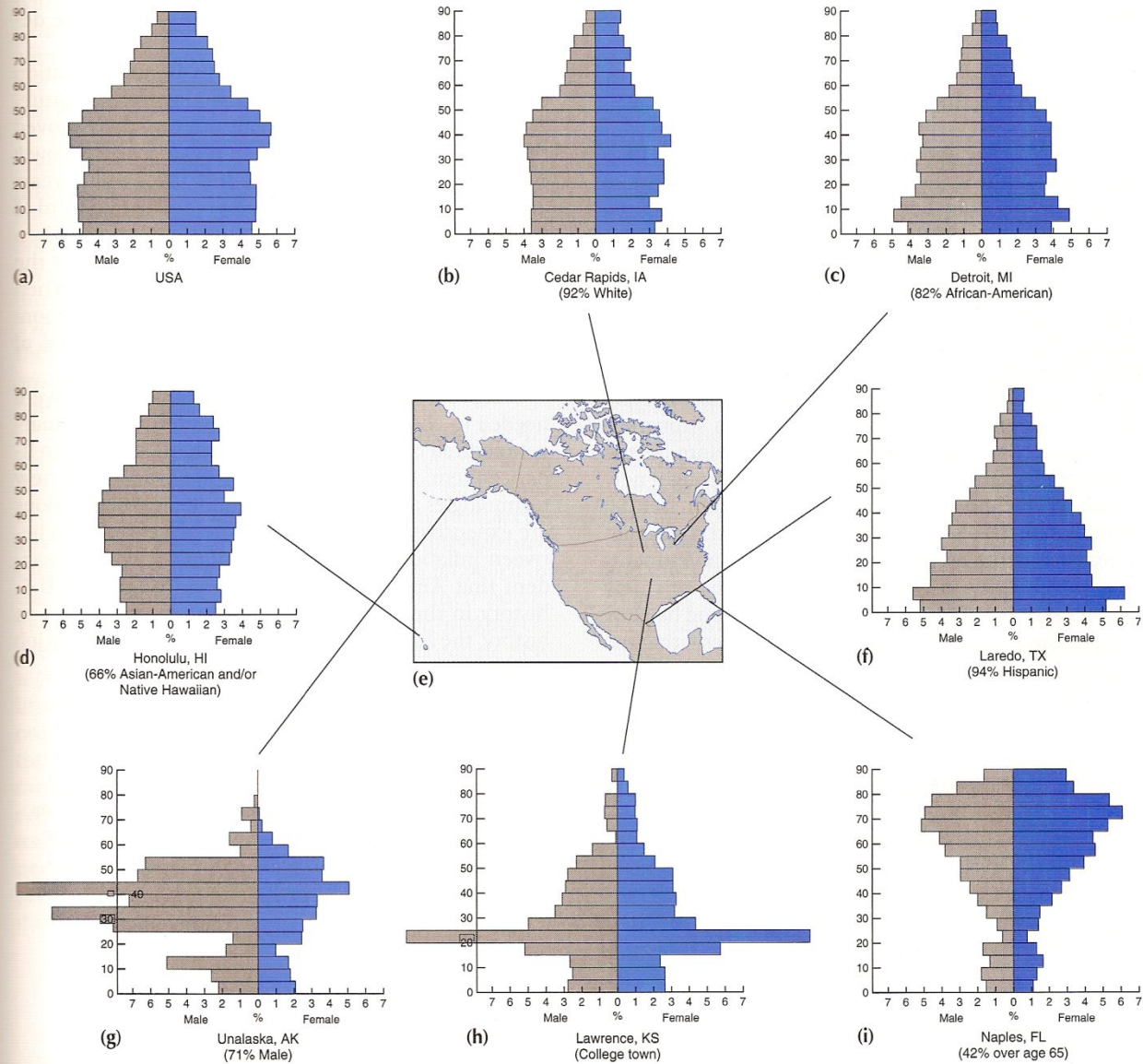
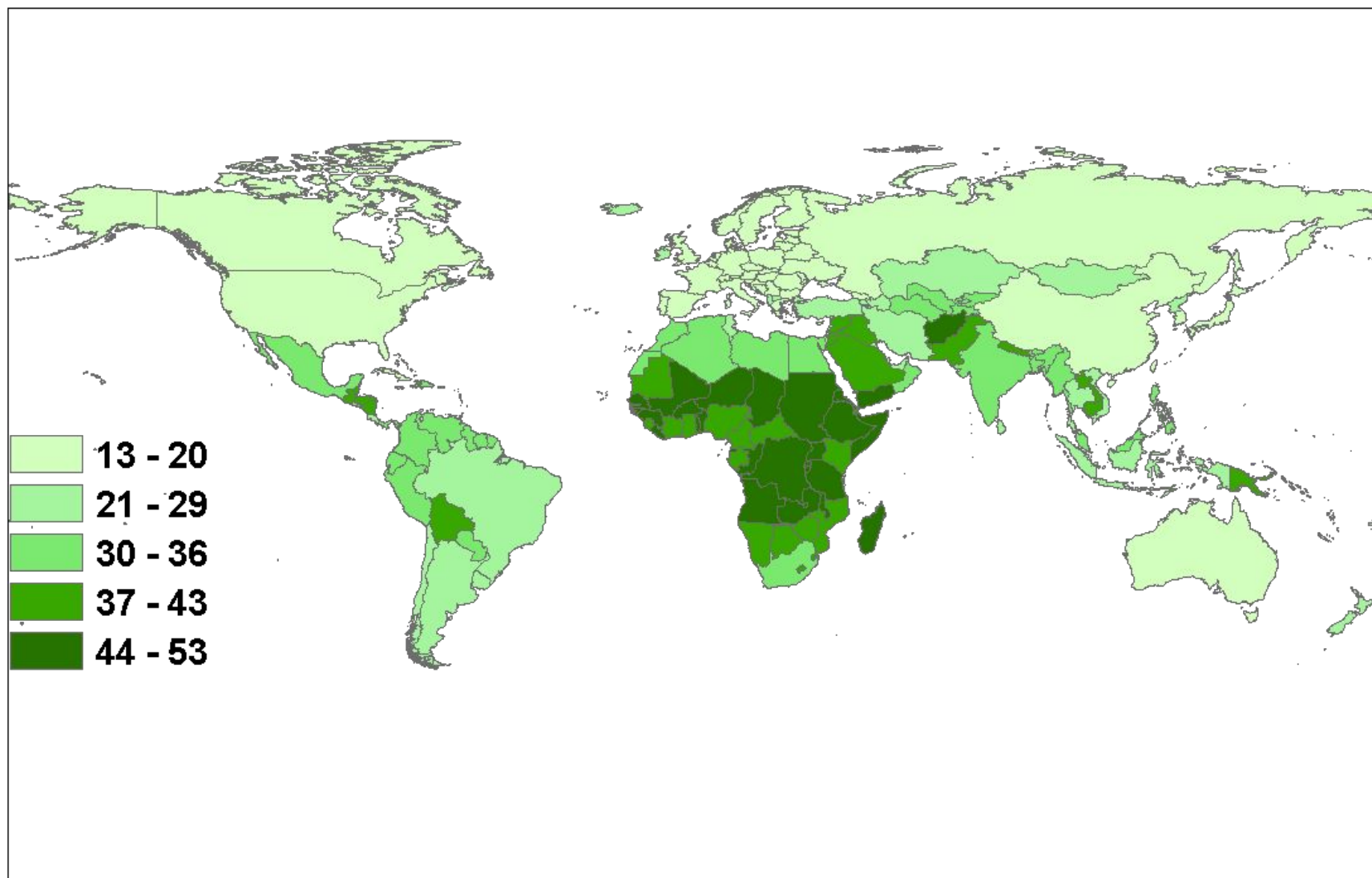


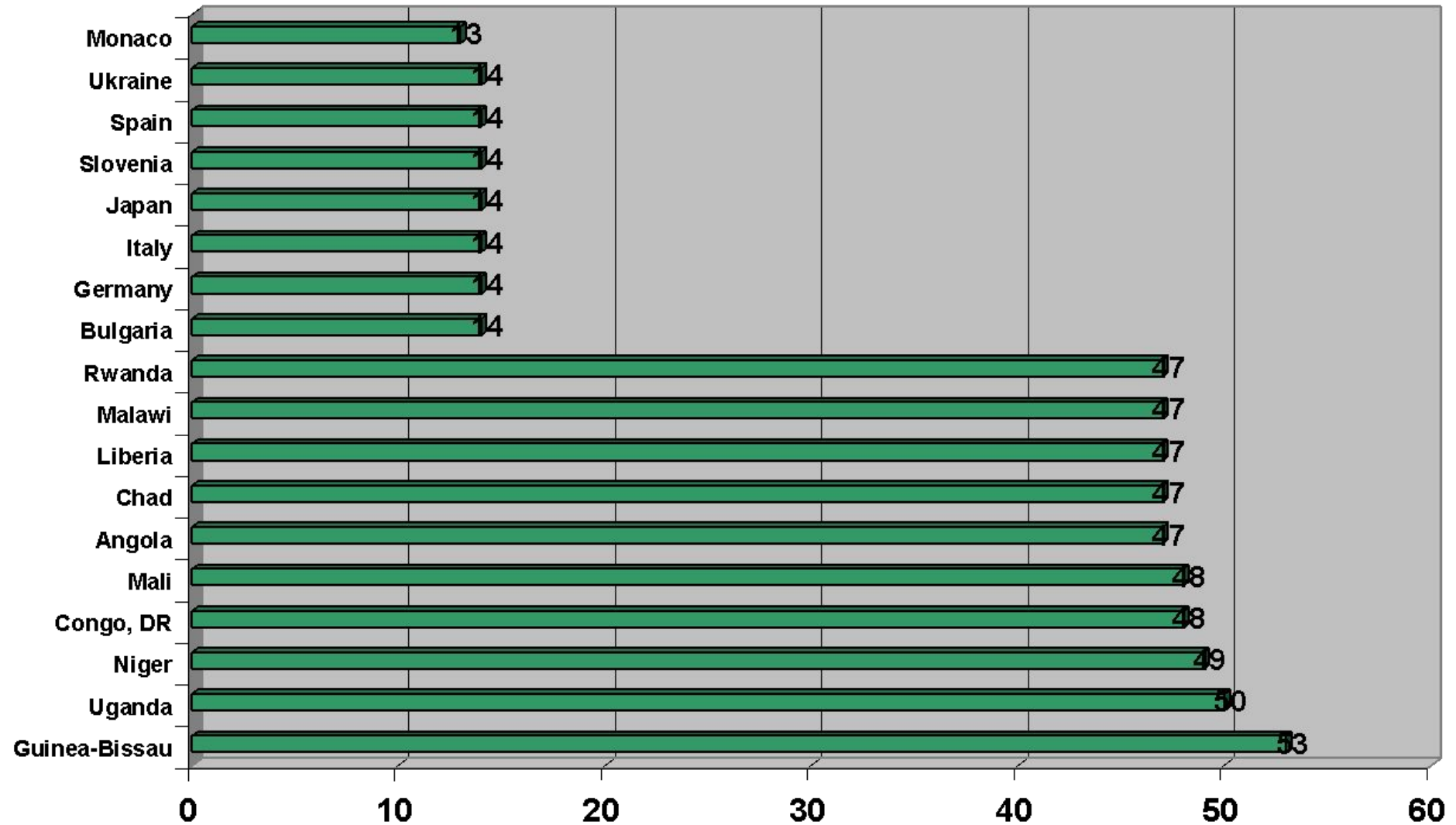
FIGURE 3.32

Population pyramids for selected communities in the United States reflect a diverse suite of demographic conditions. In college towns, a disproportionately large number of young adults is evident. In retirement communities, such as Naples, Florida, there are far more elderly than young people. Note the imbalance between males and females in Unalaska, a reflection of the labor market there.

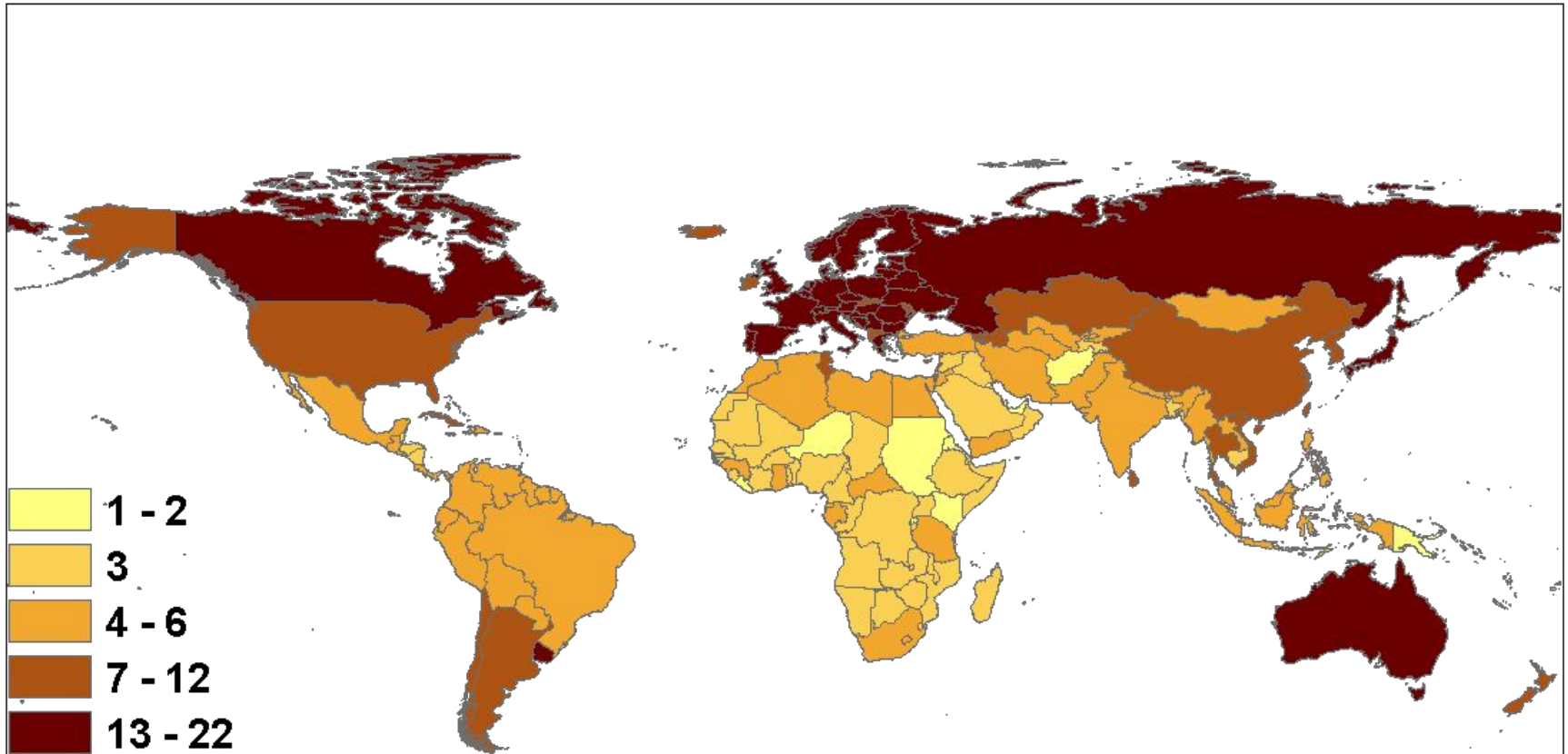
POPULATION AGED UNDER 15 (%)



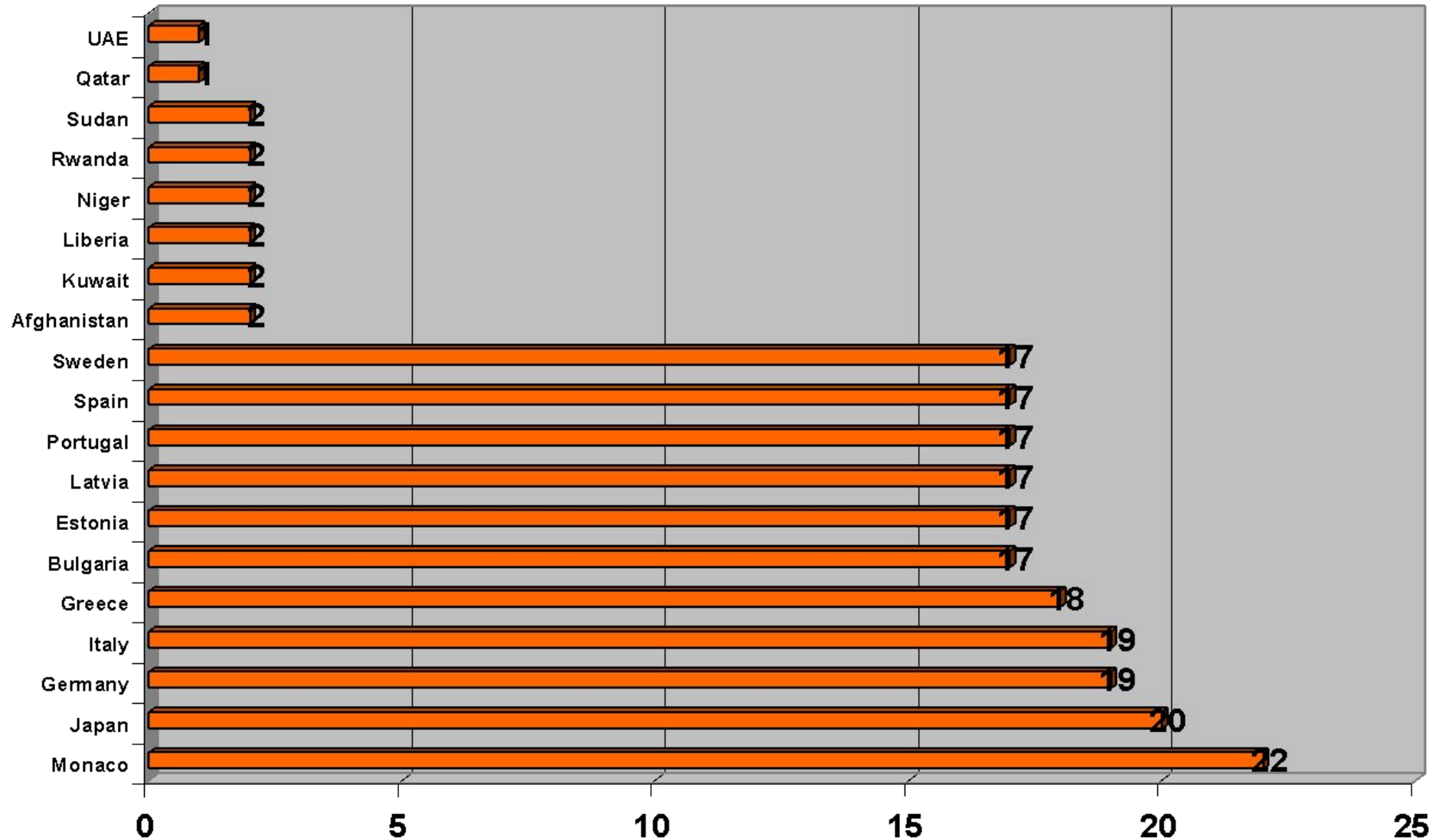
POPULATION AGED UNDER 15 (%)



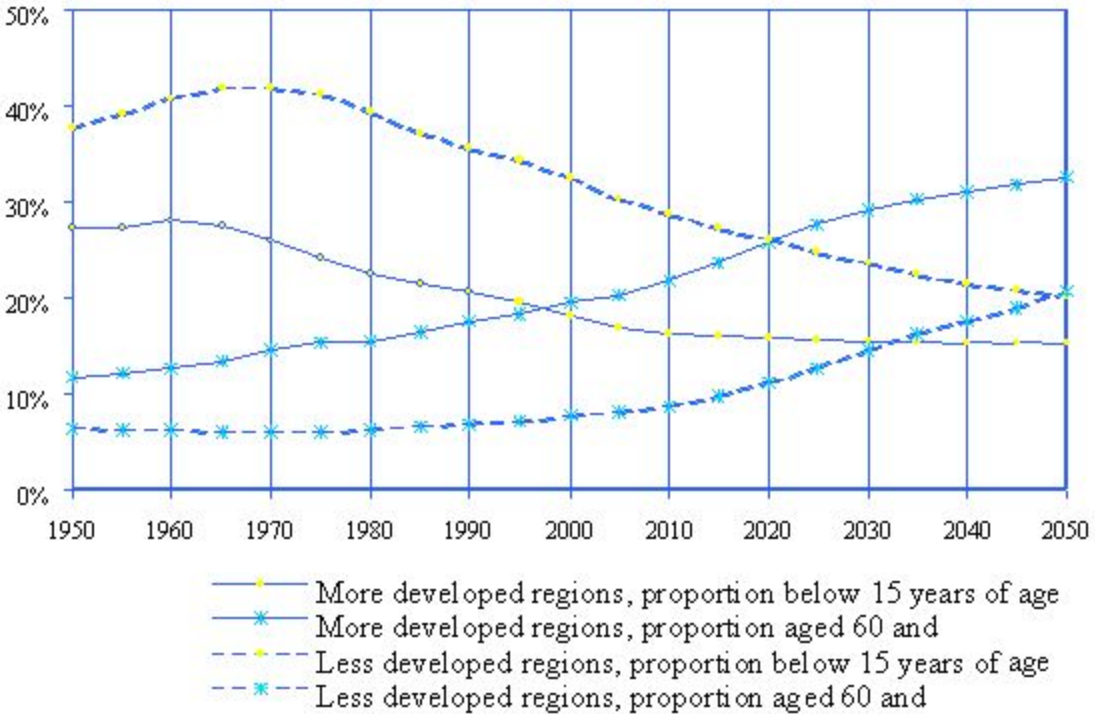
POPULATION AGED 65+ (%)



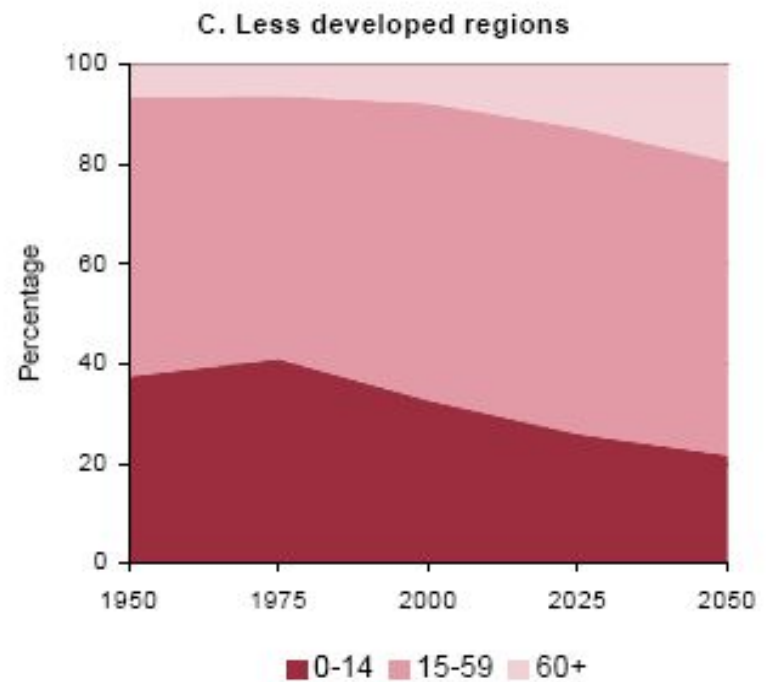
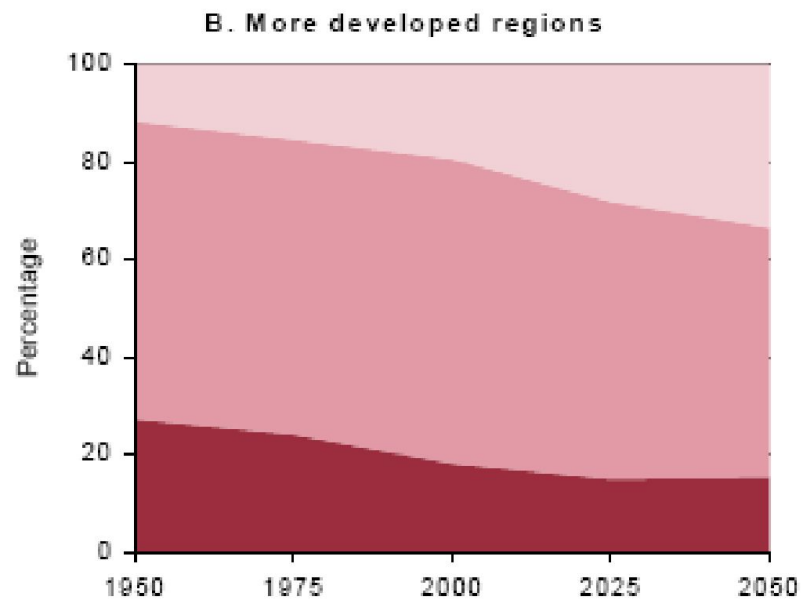
POPULATION AGED 65+ (%)



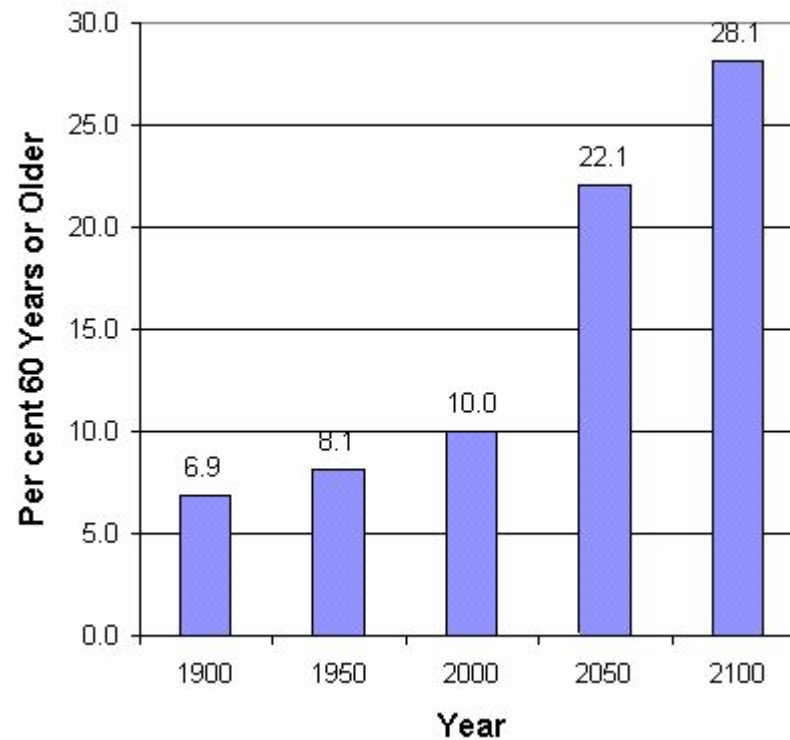
The percentage of people aged 0-14 and 60+ w, 1950-2050. (Medium projection)



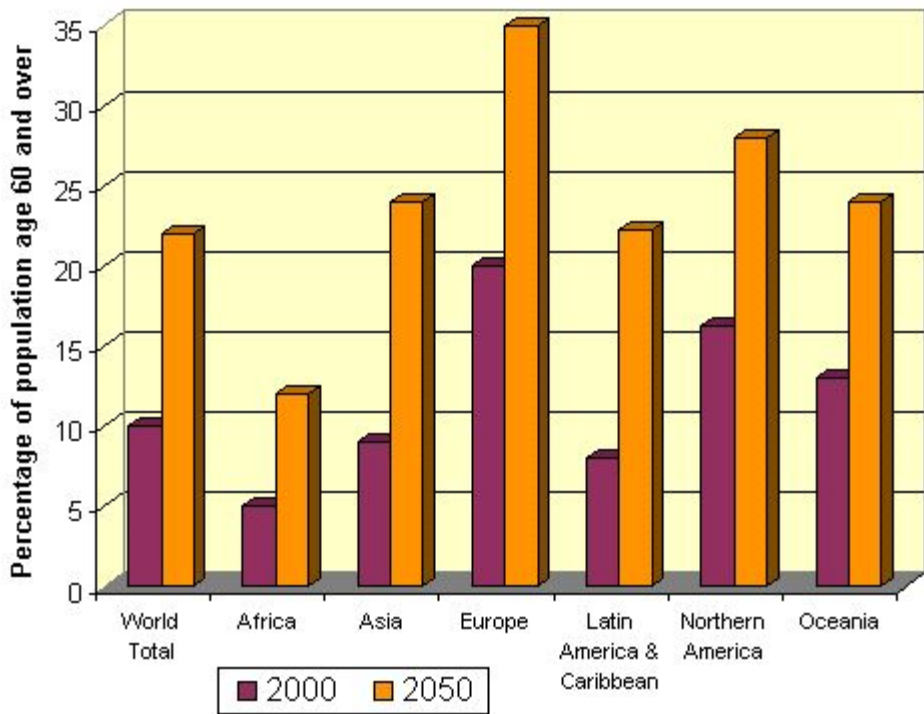
Source: World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II: Sex and Age. The Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat



Three centuries of world population ageing



Percentage Increase in Age 60 and Over by Region, 2000-2050



Source: World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II: Sex and Age. The Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat

Figure 14. Number of persons 65 or over per hundred children under 15: world and development regions, 1950-2050

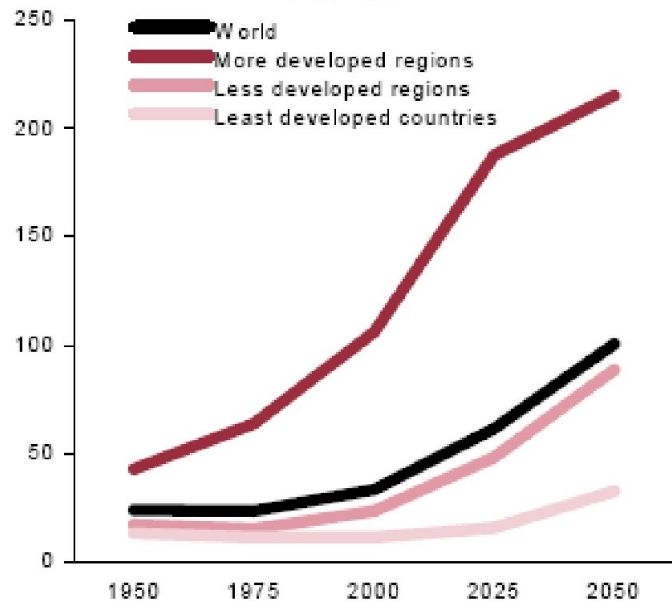
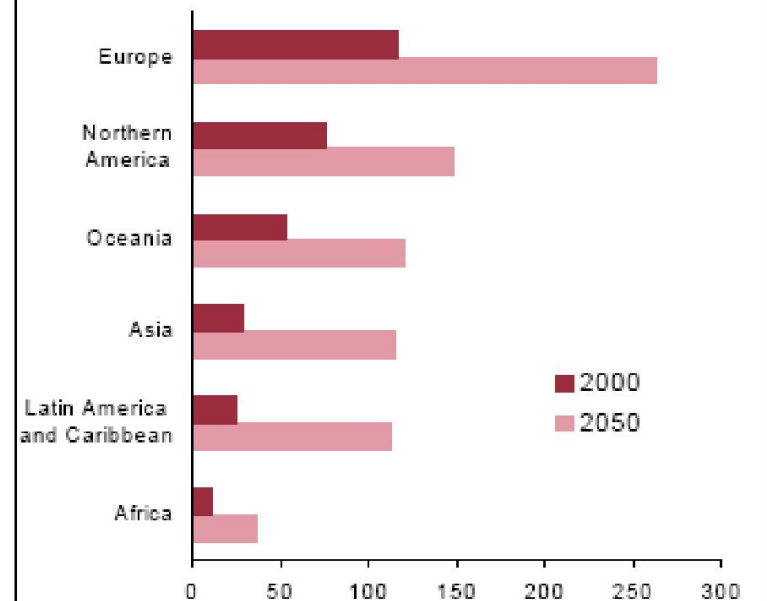
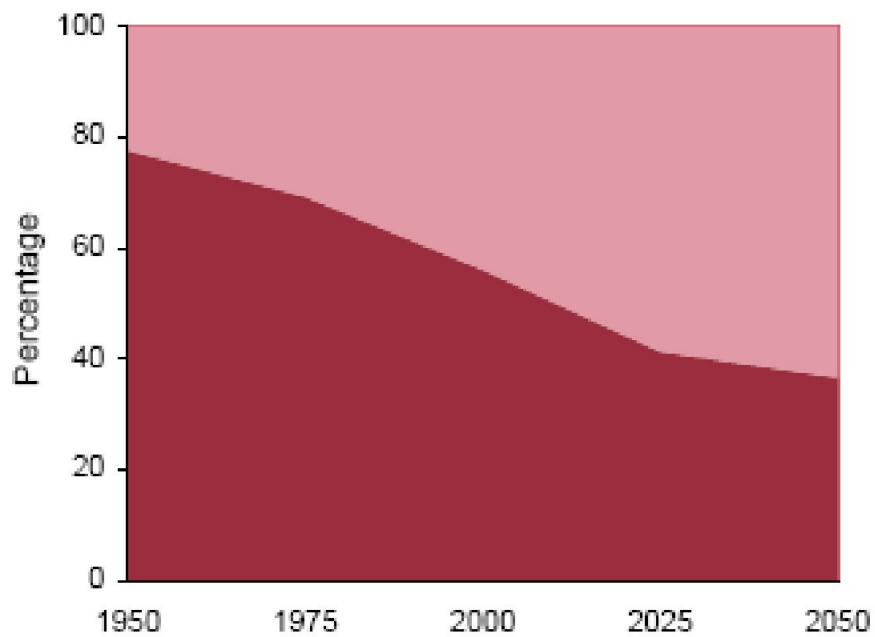


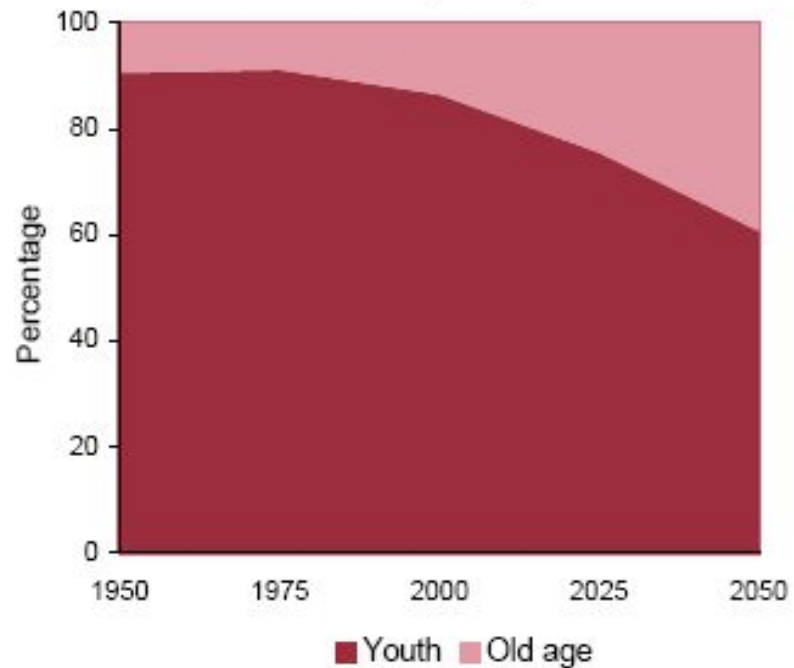
Figure 15. Number of persons 65 or over per hundred children under 15: major areas, 2000 and 2050



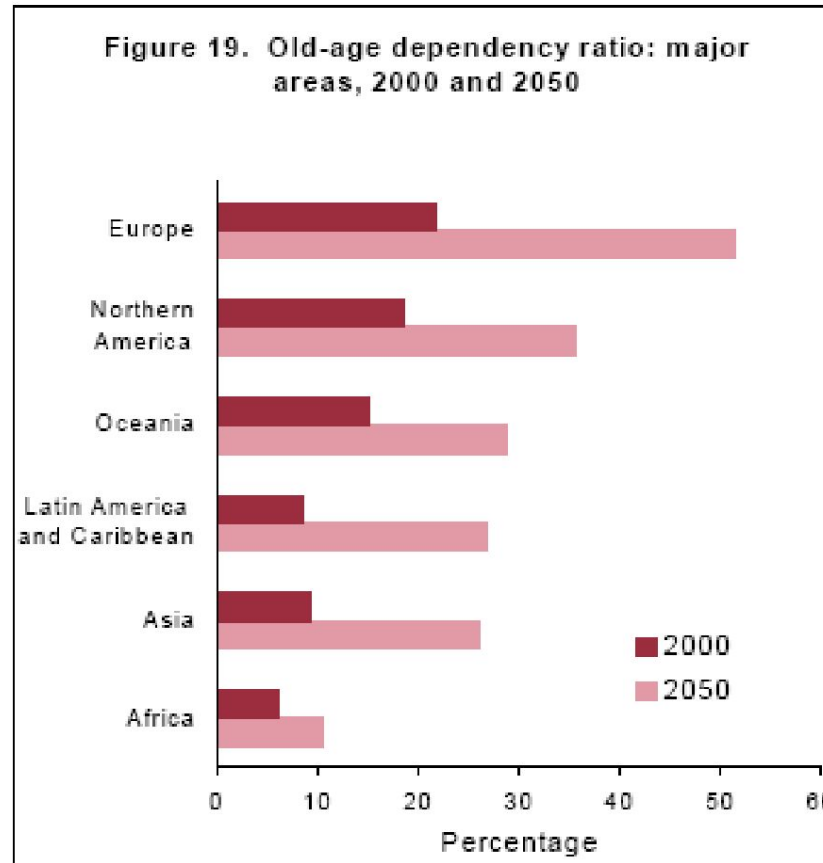
B. More developed regions



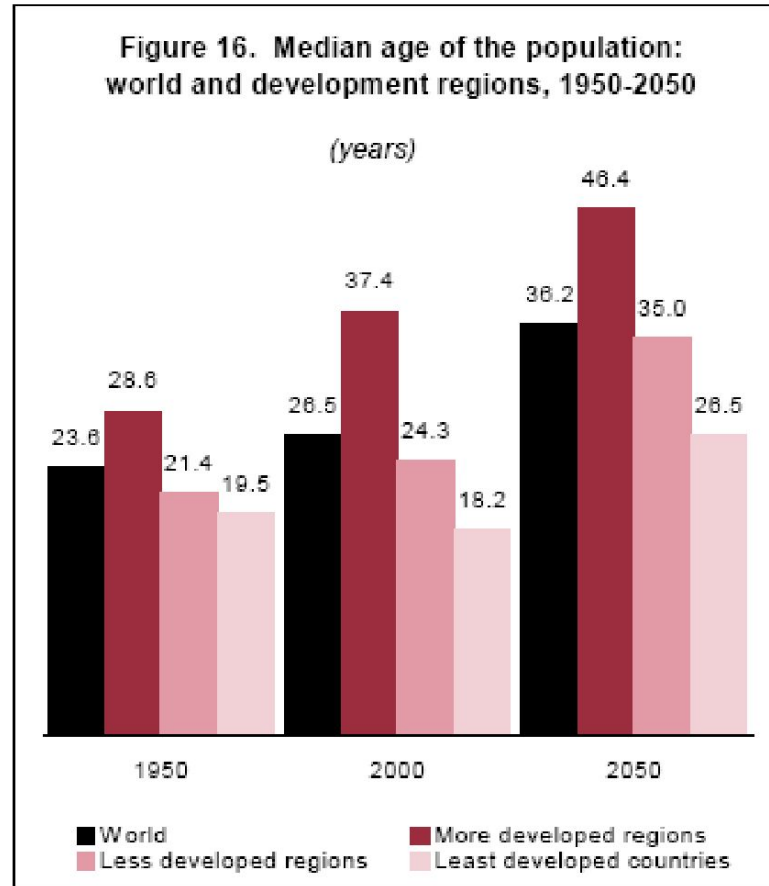
C. Less developed regions



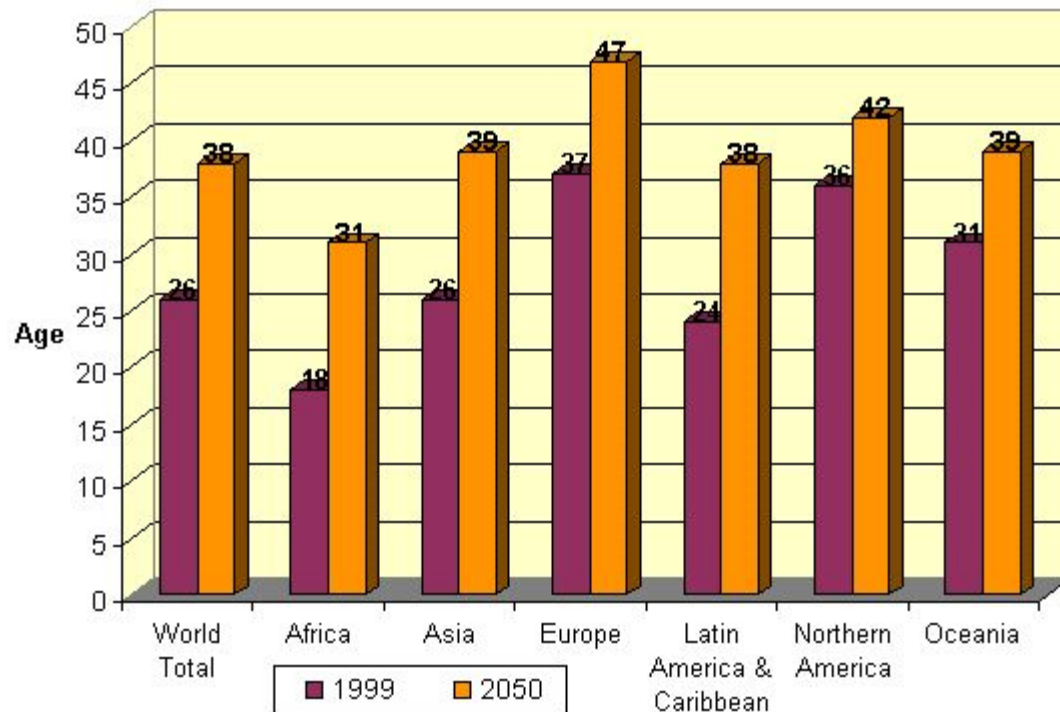
People aged 65+ / people aged 18 - 65



The median age of Europe is double that of Africa



Median Age by Region, 1999-2050



Source: World Population Prospects, The 1998 Revision, Volume II: Sex and Age. The Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat

People aged 15-65 / People aged 65+

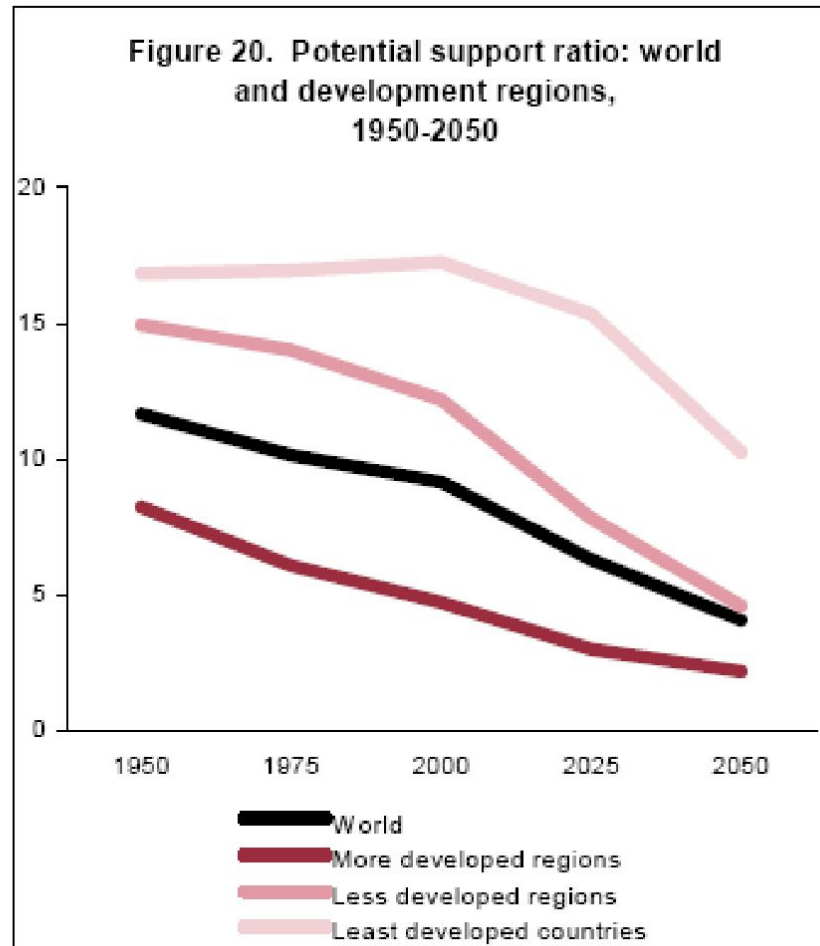
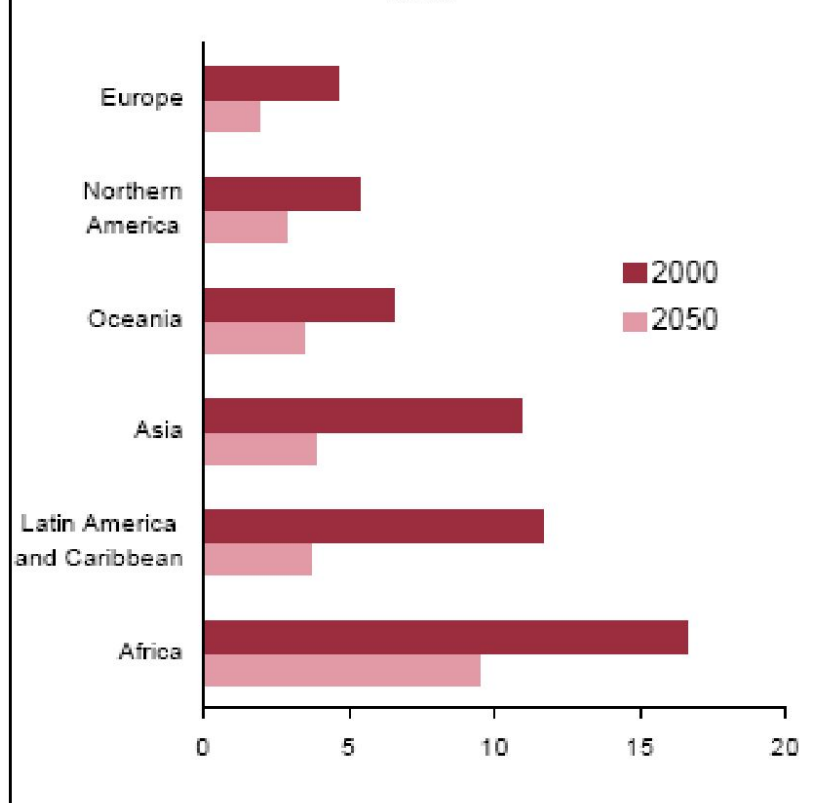
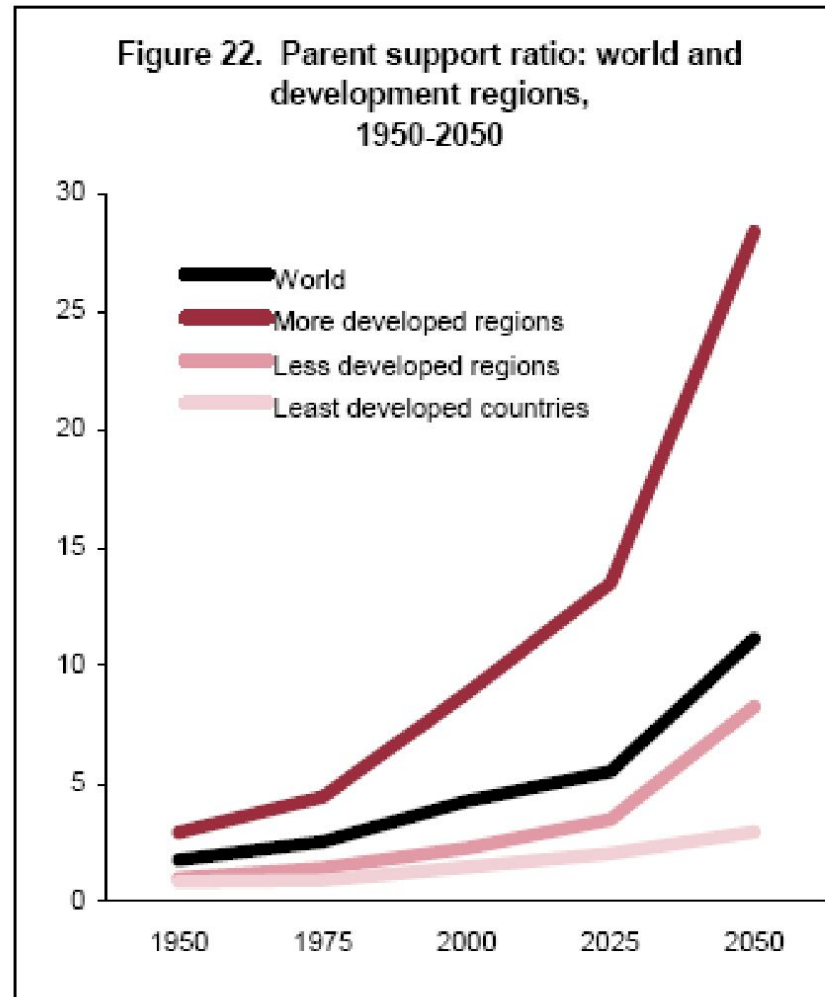


Figure 21. Number of persons 15-64 per persons 65 or over: major areas, 2000 and 2050



People aged 85+ / people aged 50 - 64



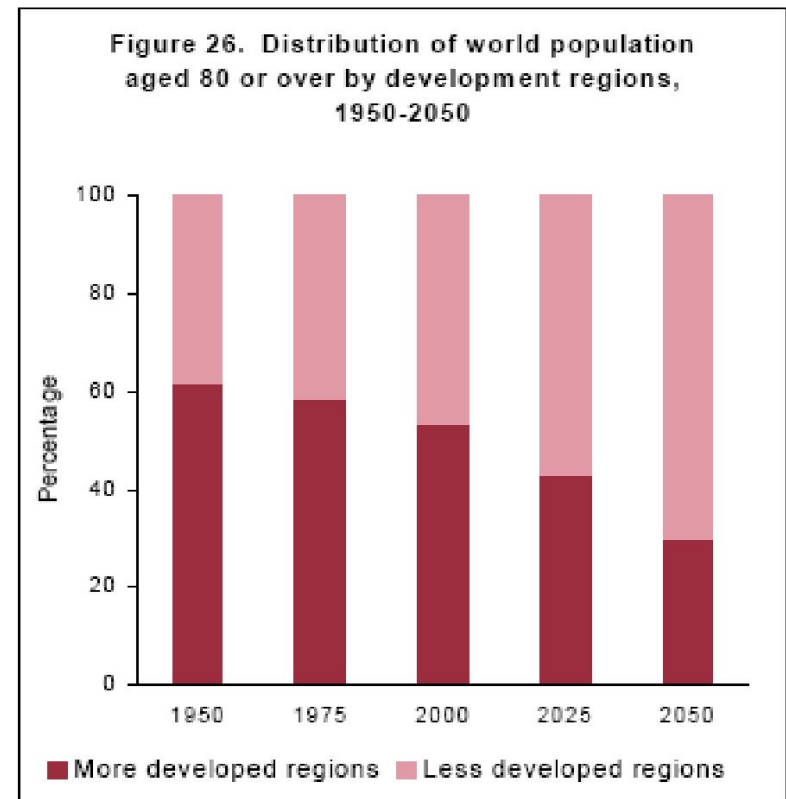
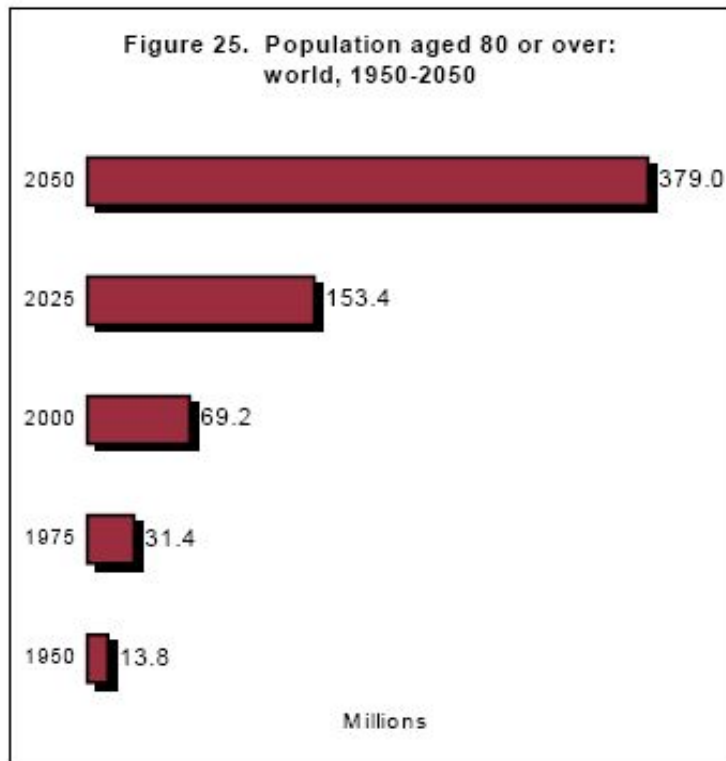
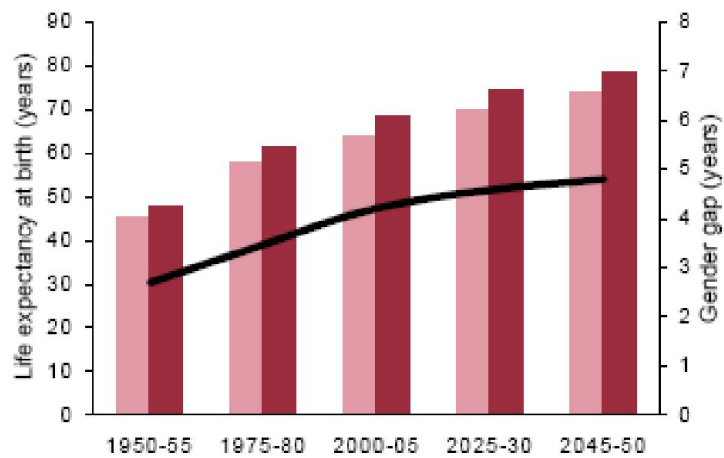
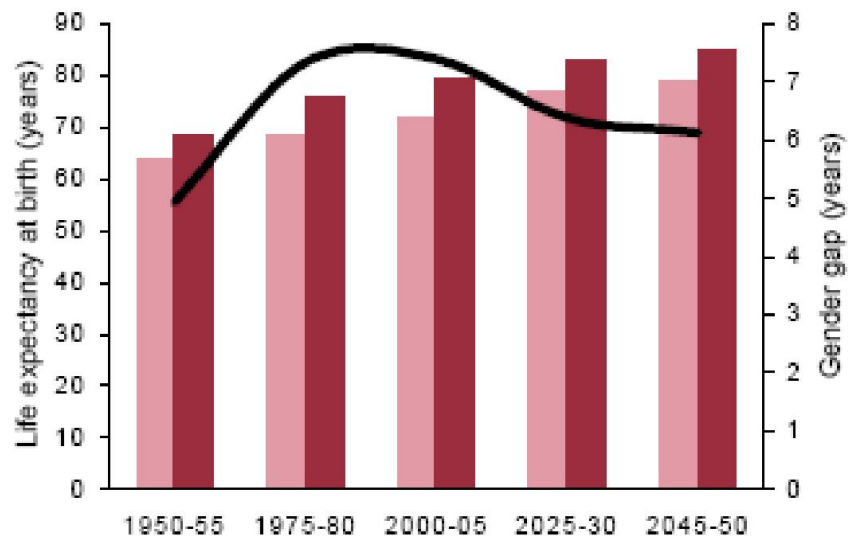


Figure 7. Male and female life expectancy at birth and gender gap: world and development regions, 1950-2050

A. World



B. More developed regions



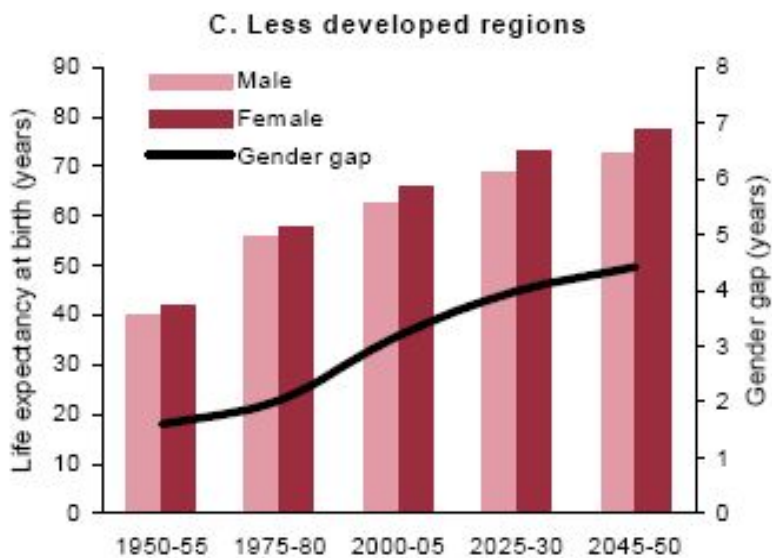
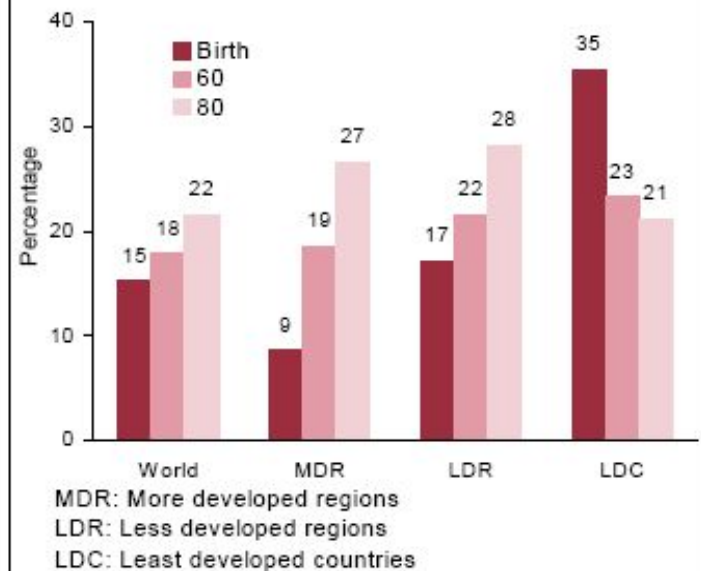
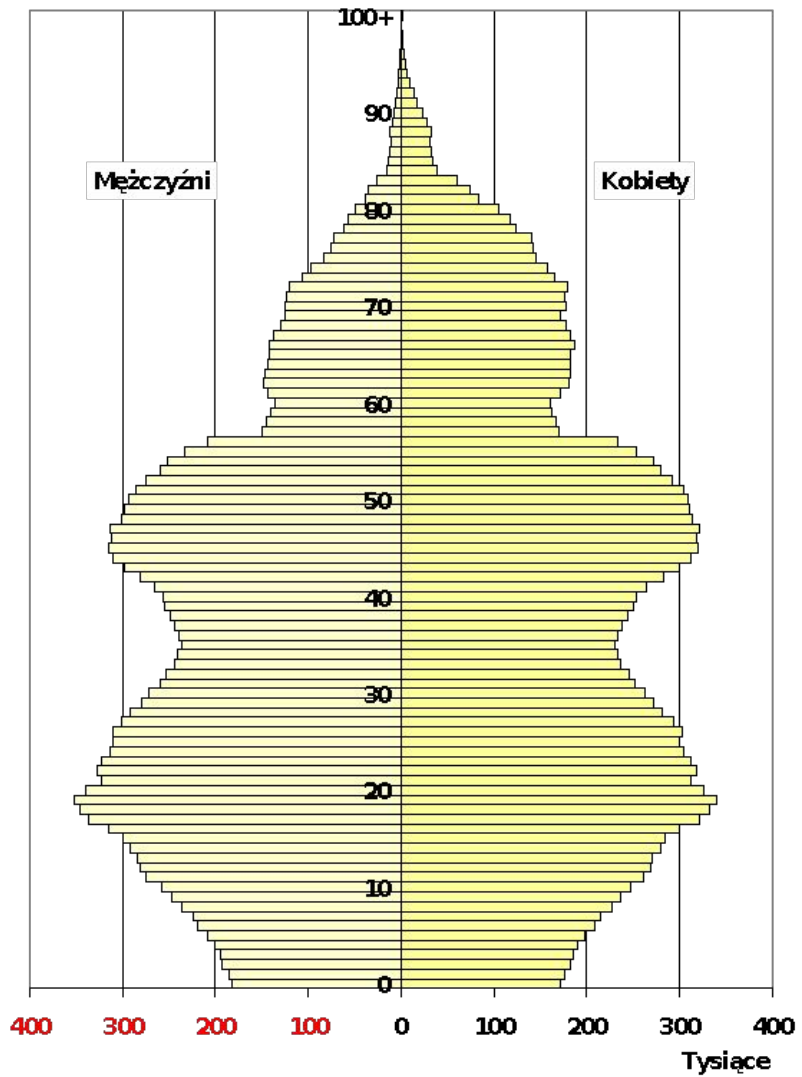


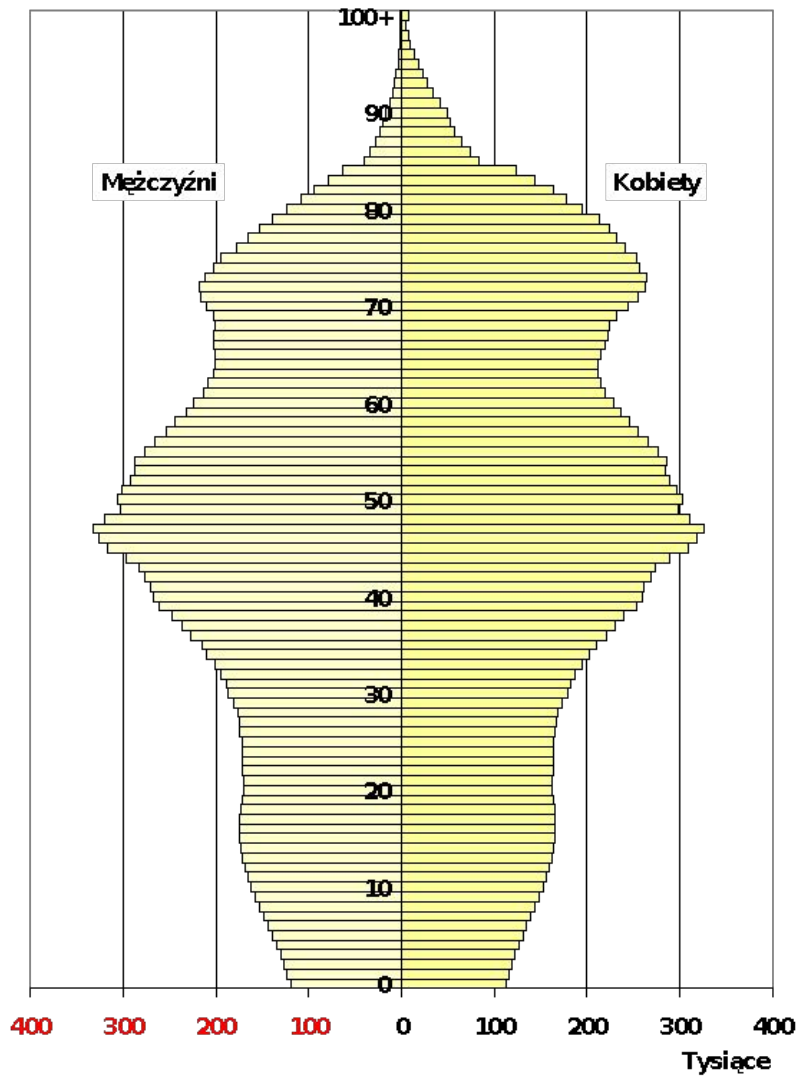
Figure 6. Percentage increase in life expectancy at birth, at age 60 and at age 80 between 2000 and 2050: world and development regions



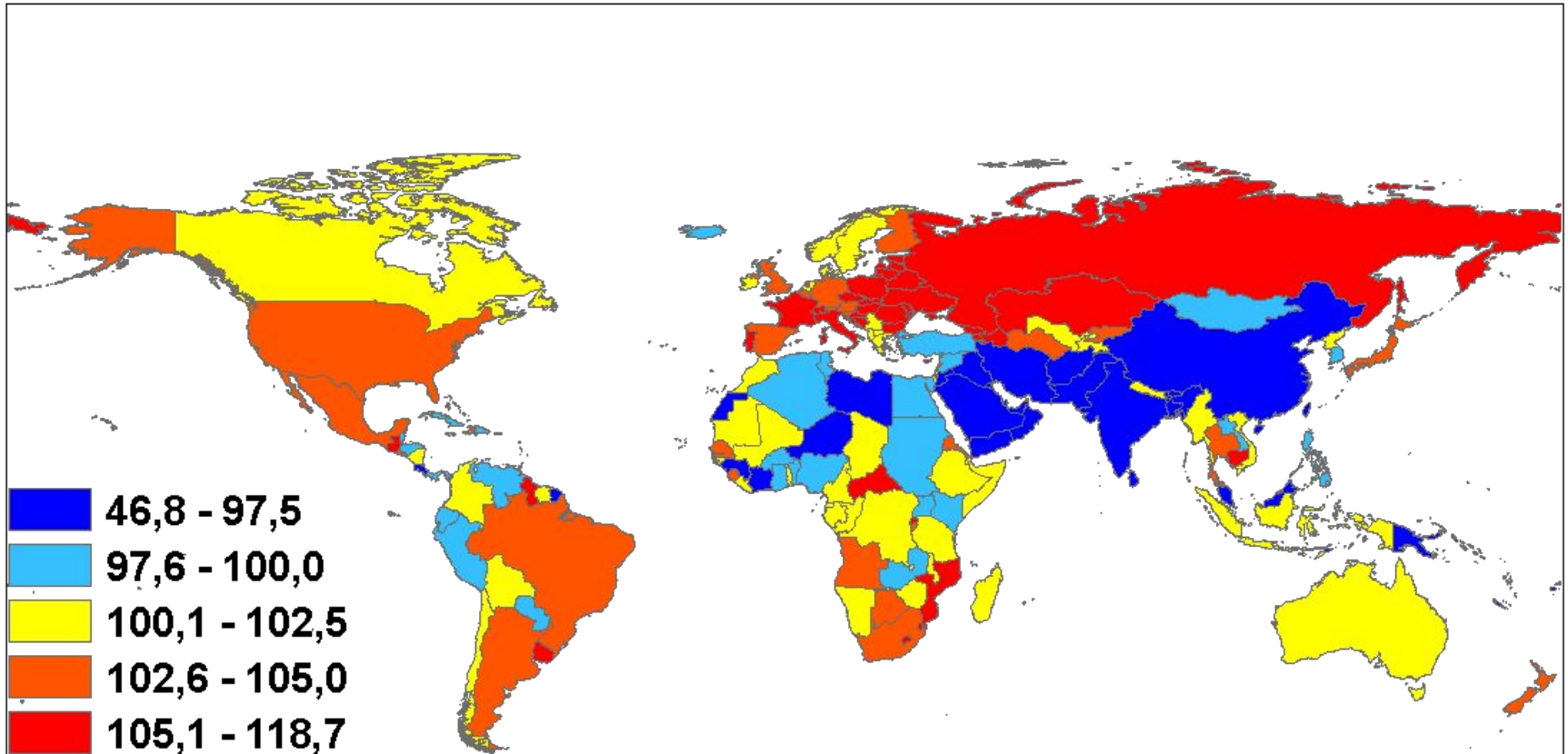
2002



2030



Female sex ratio in 2006



Highest and lowest female sex ratio in 2006

