

OVERVIEW OF TRENDS IN FERTILITY, POPULATION AGEING AND FERTILITY POLICIES

Lina Bassarsky

Population Division/UNDESA

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Policy Responses to Low Fertility

New York, 2-3 November 2015

Outline

I. Fertility trends

II. Population ageing

III. Paths to low fertility

IV. Fertility-friendly policies

1950-2015 UN estimates
2015-2050 UN projections

available dates
through 2015

Data from:

World Population Prospects: the 2015 Revision

World Population Policies Database 2015

World Population Ageing 2015

Demographic Components of Future Population Growth, 2015

Low fertility countries

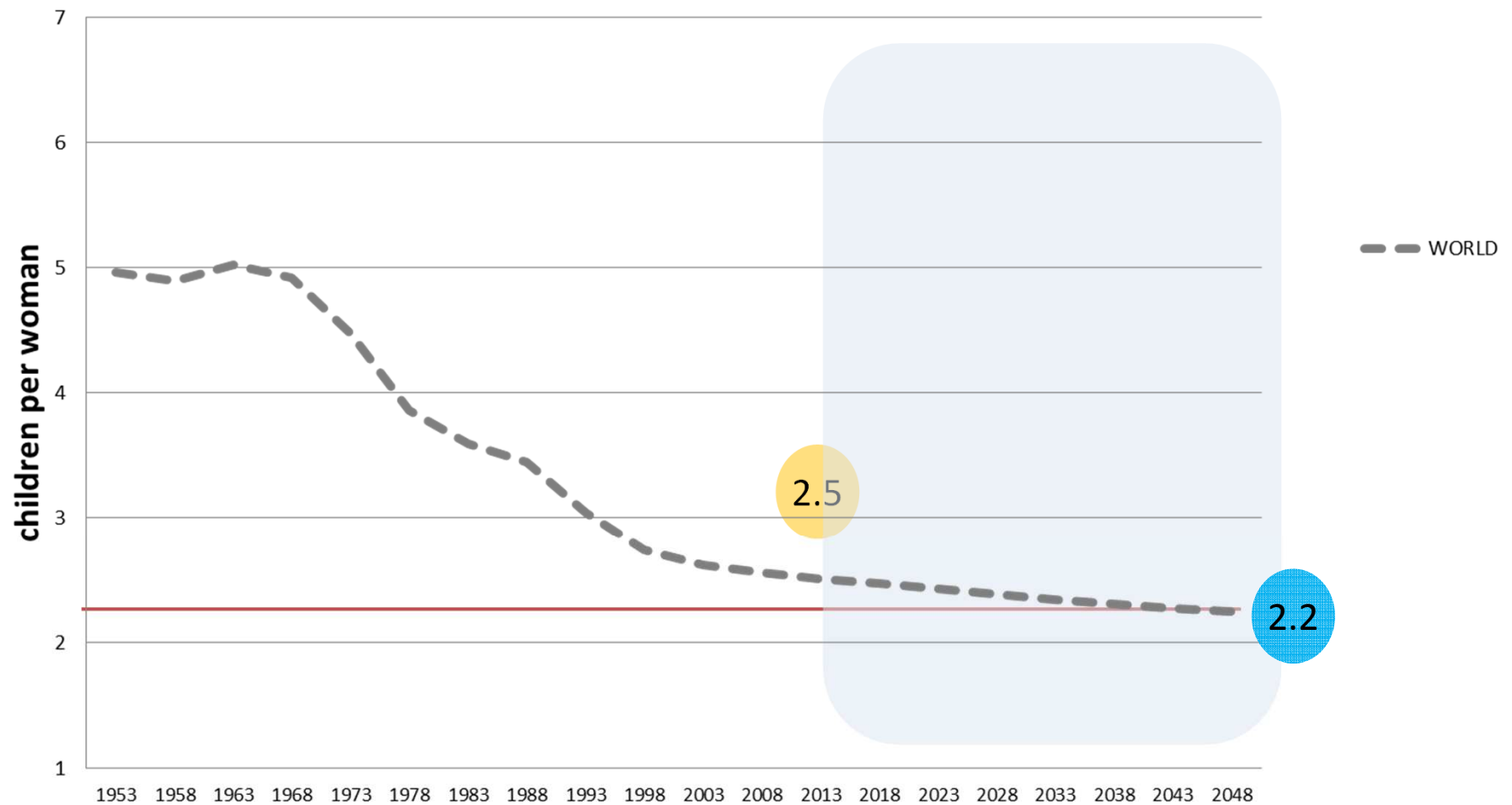
- Data: 5-year fertility estimates from 1950 to 2015 and projection to 2050 for 184 States
- Low fertility = <2.1 children per woman

1990-1995 estimates	2010-2015 estimates	2045-2050 projections
In 1995, 44% of global population living in 48 low fertility countries	In 2015, 45% of global population living in 75 low fertility countries	In 2050, 69% of global population living in 120 low fertility countries

- Excluded:
 - small countries with $<90,000$ population (*no TF data*)
 - territories and areas (*not considered States*)

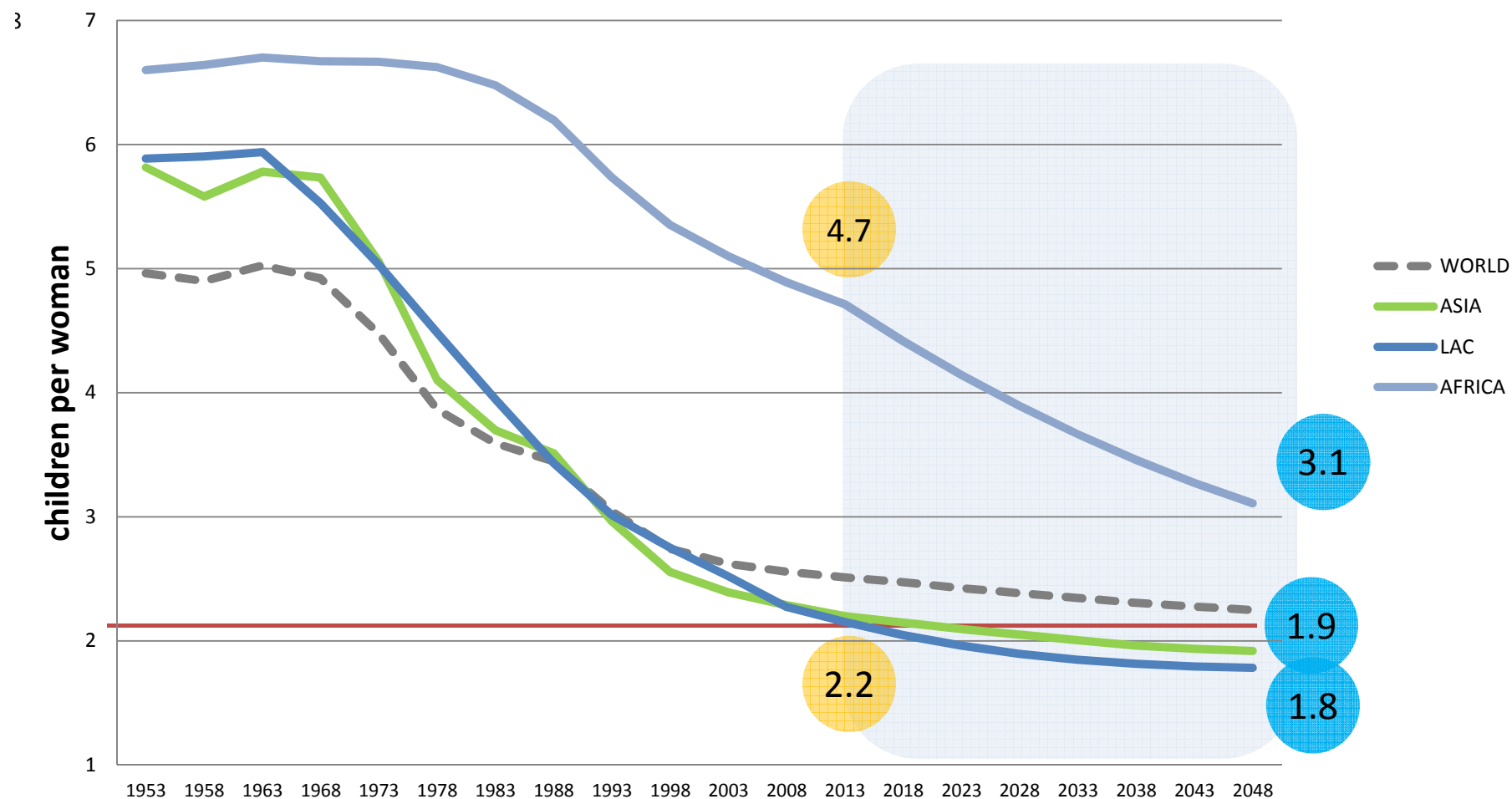
I. Fertility trends

Total Fertility 1950-2015 estimates



Significant fertility declines in all regions

Total fertility, 1950-2015 estimates and 2015-2050 projections



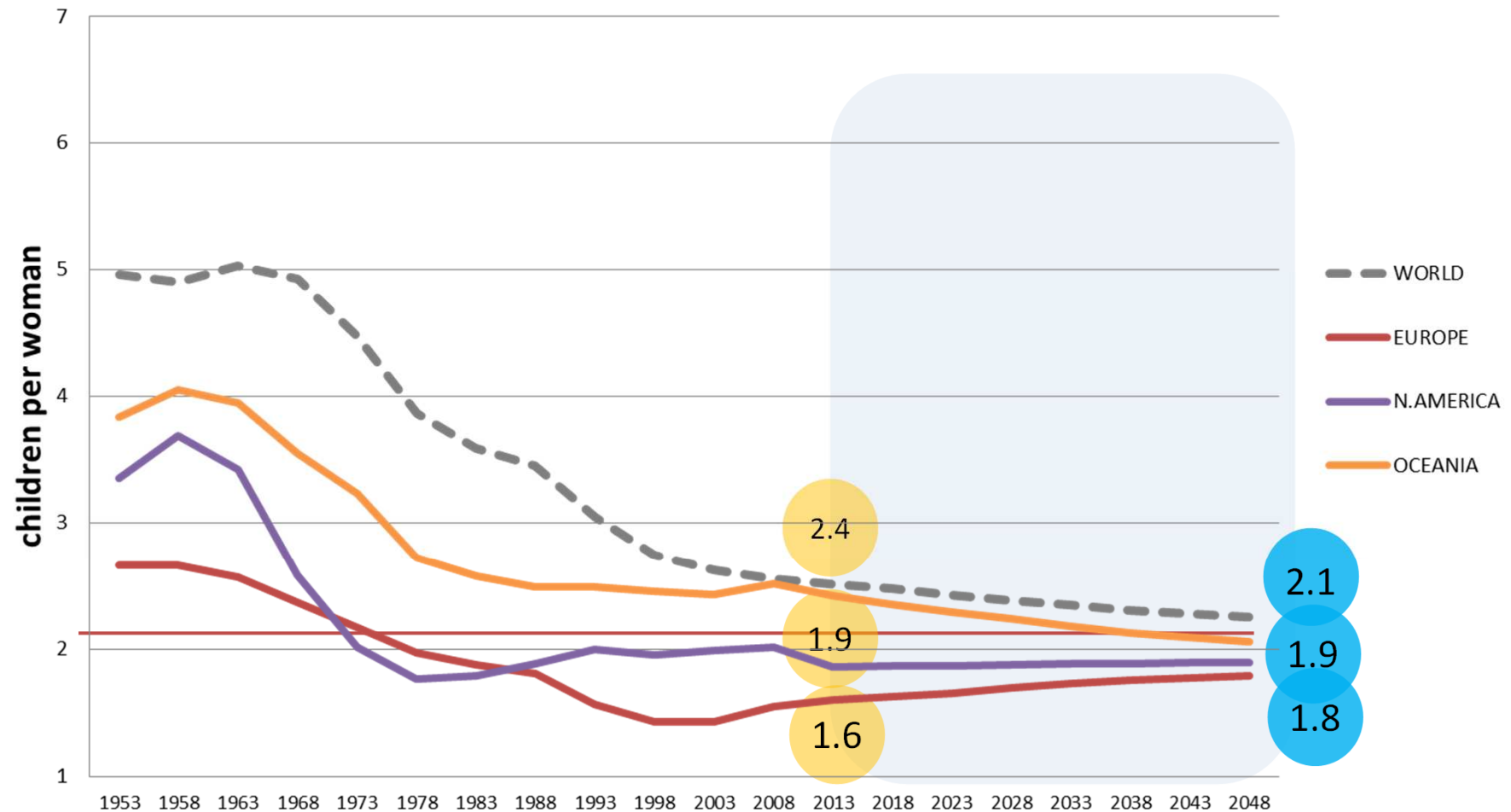
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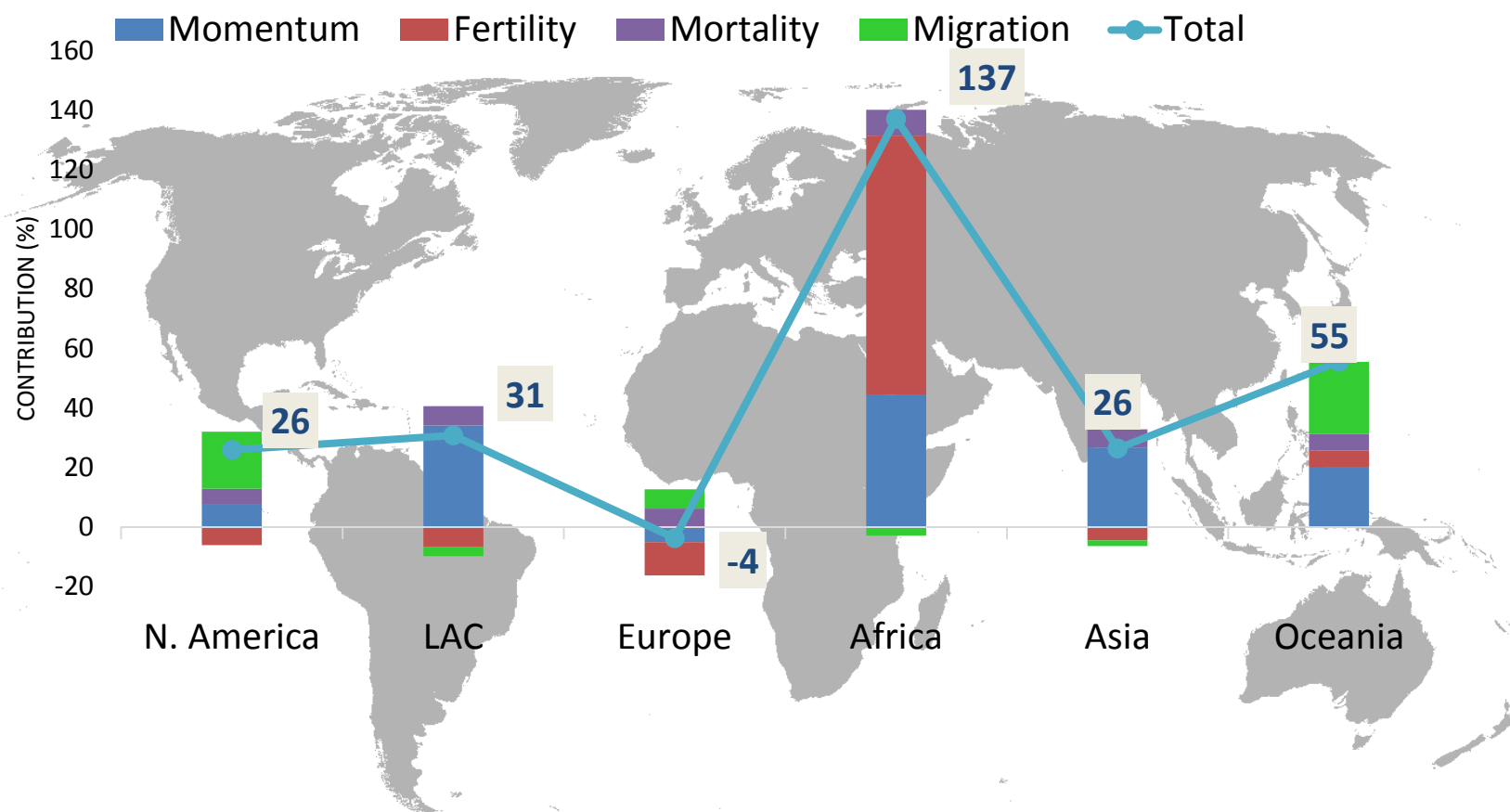
United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Significant fertility declines in all regions

Total fertility, 1950-2015 estimates and 2015-2050 projections



Contribution of demographic components to 2010-2050 population growth as percentage of population in 2010



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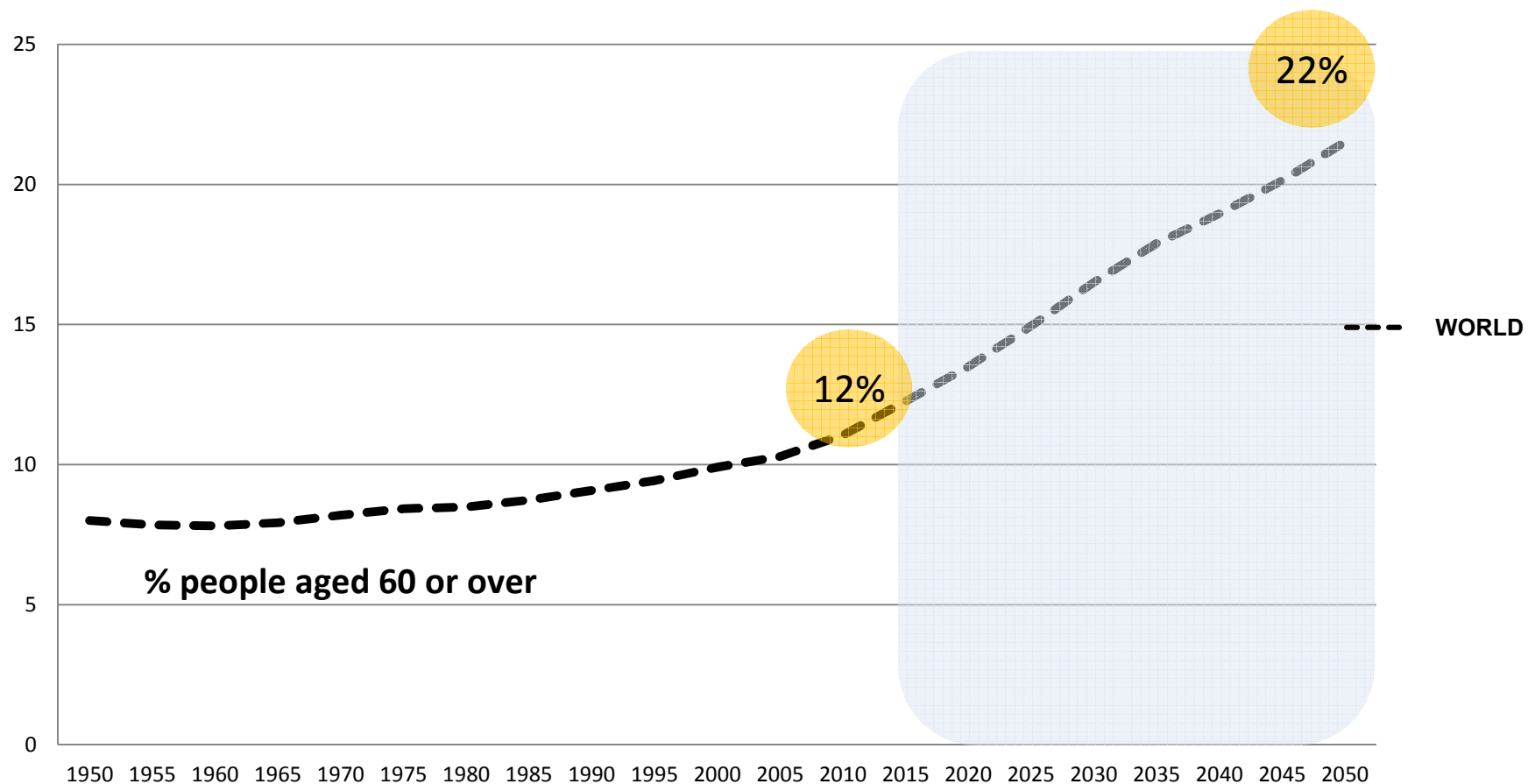


United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

II. Population ageing

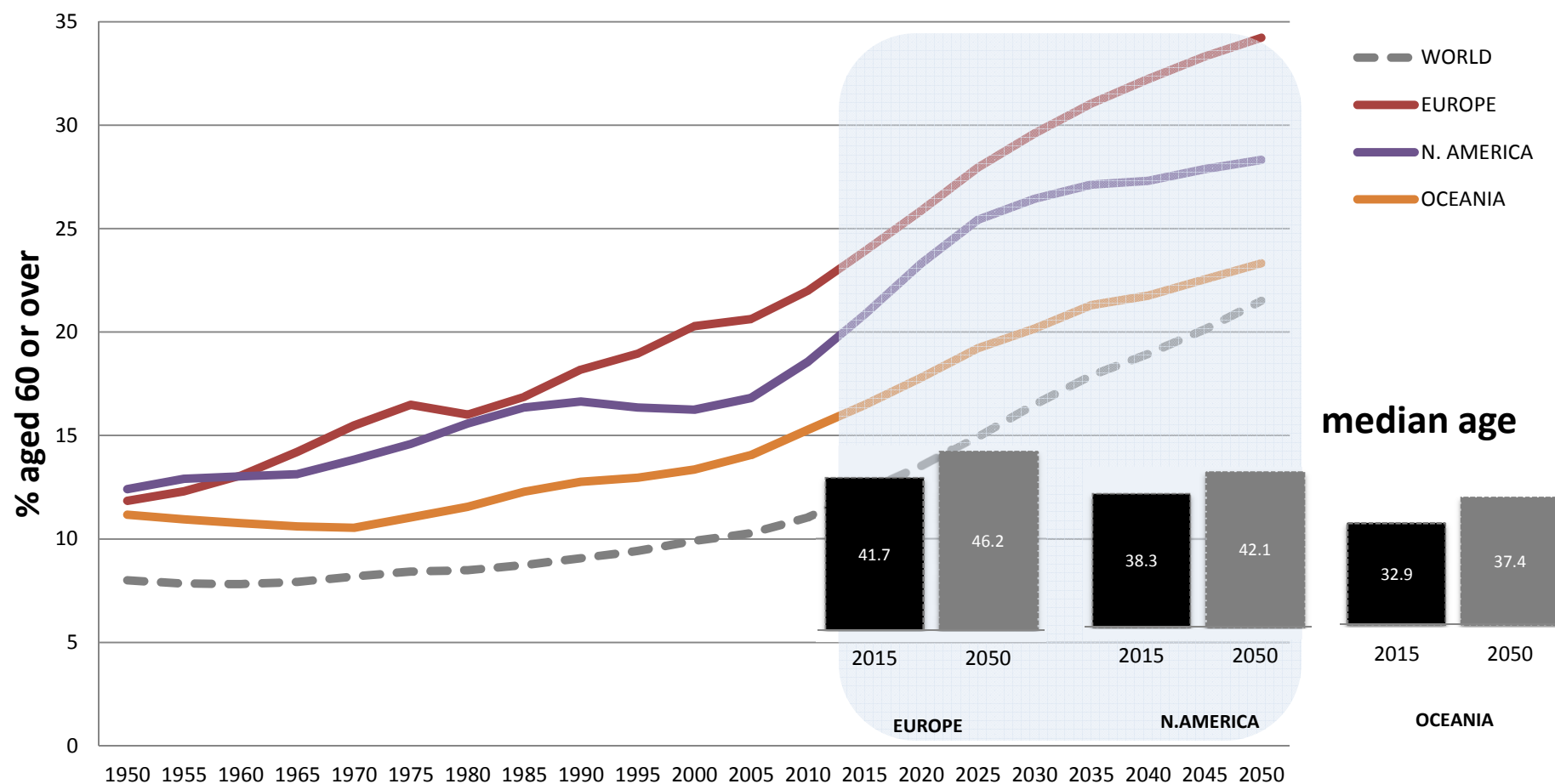
Fast population ageing is expected

Proportion of older persons



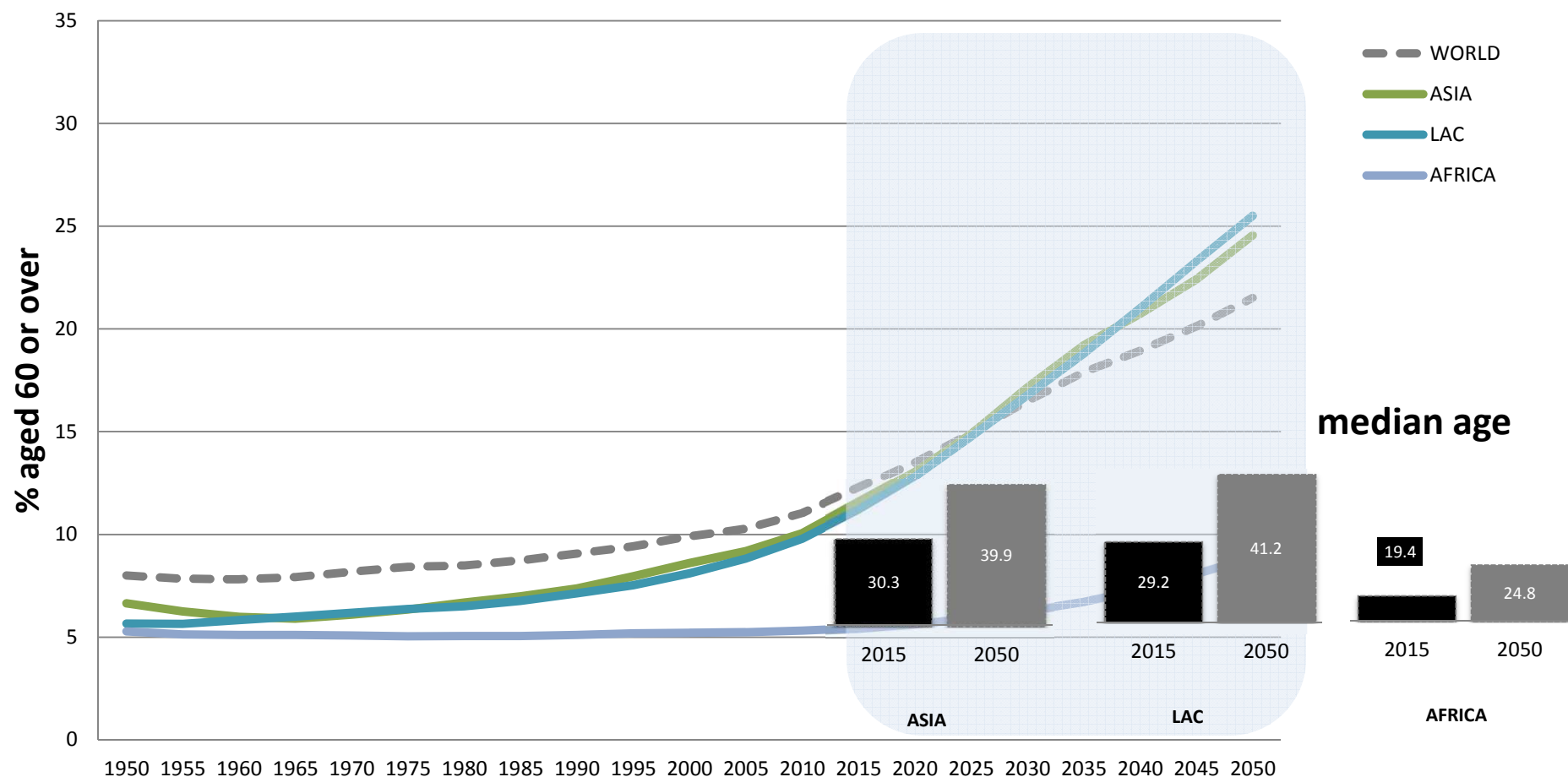
All regions of the world are ageing

Proportion of older persons and median age



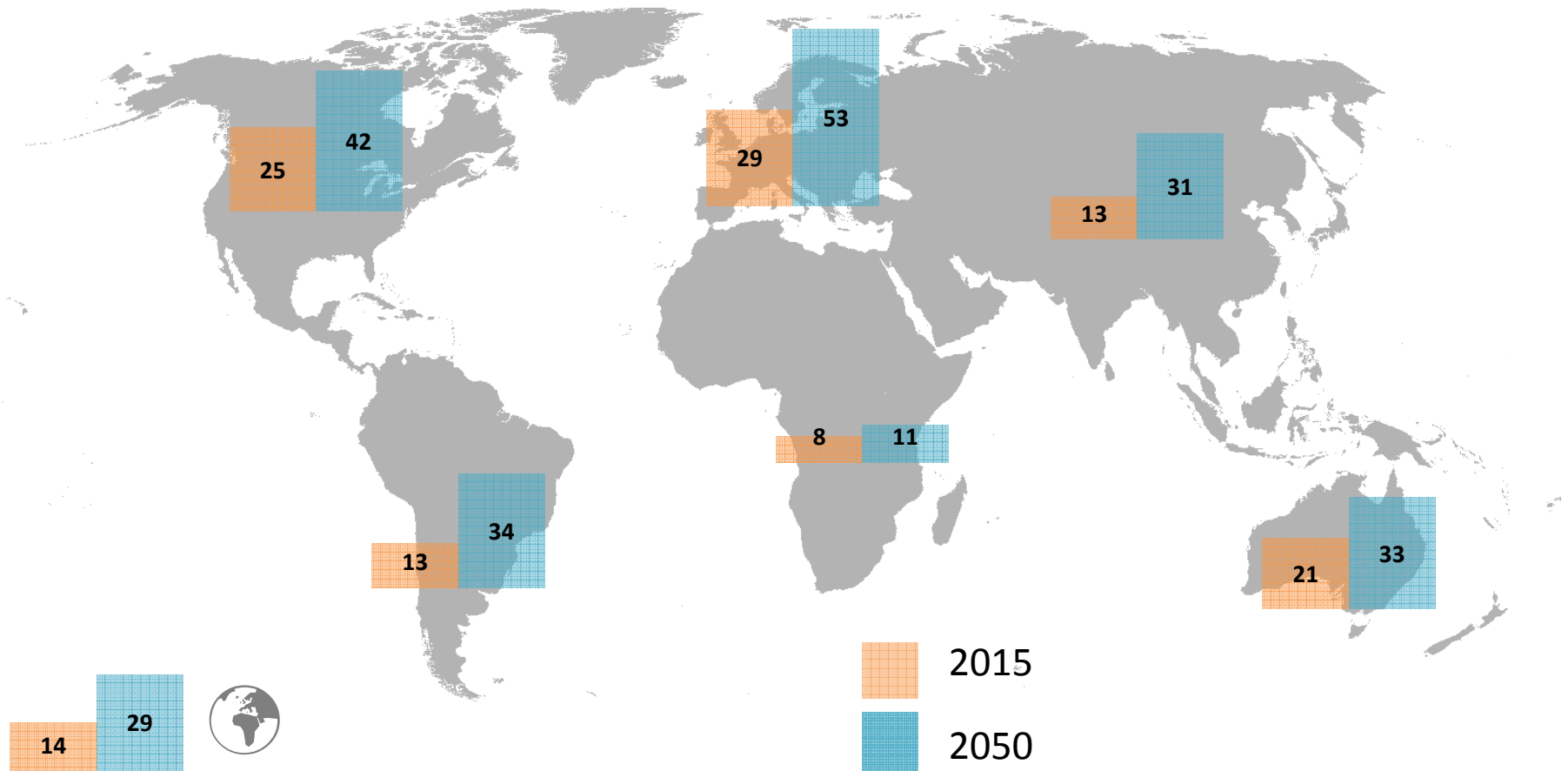
All regions of the world are ageing

Proportion of older persons and median age



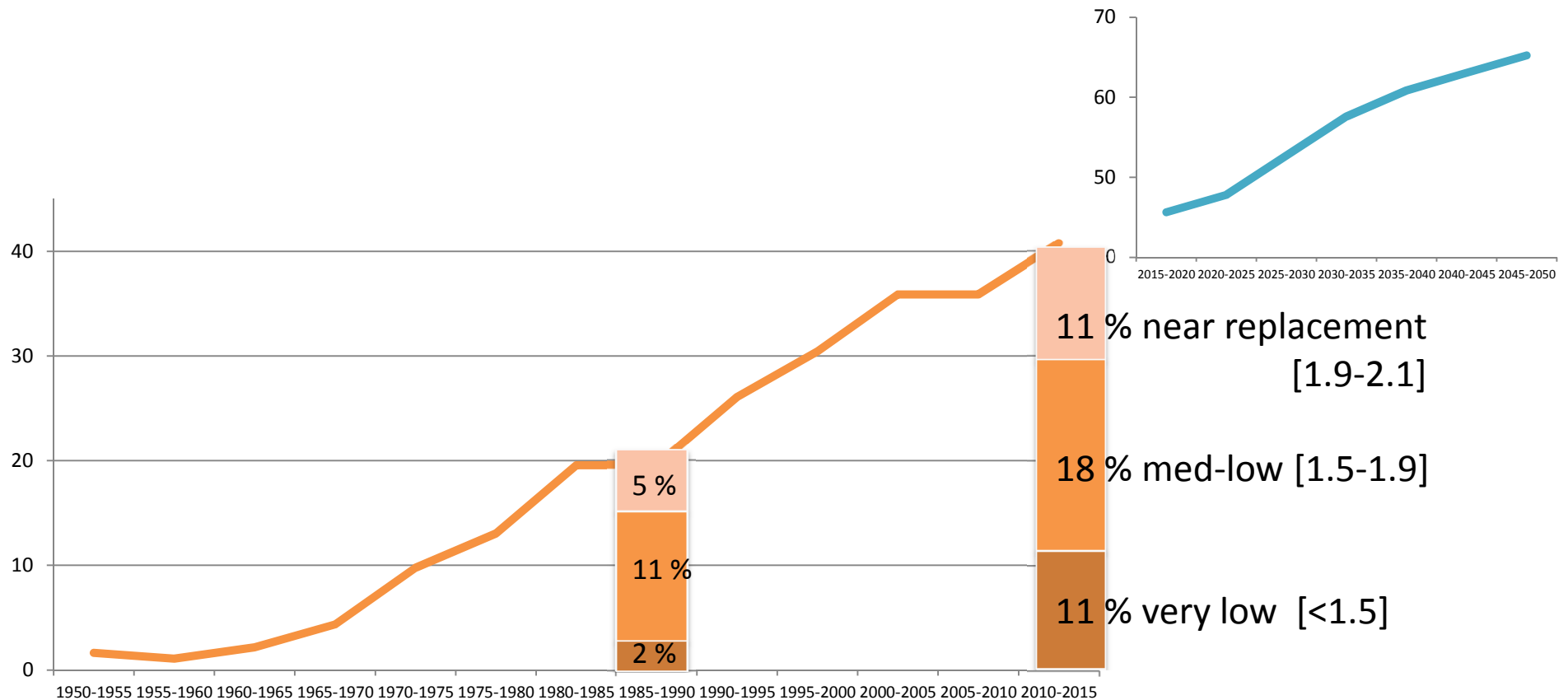
Old-age dependency ratio, 2015 and 2050 projection

$$\frac{65+}{20-64} * 100$$



III. Paths to low fertility

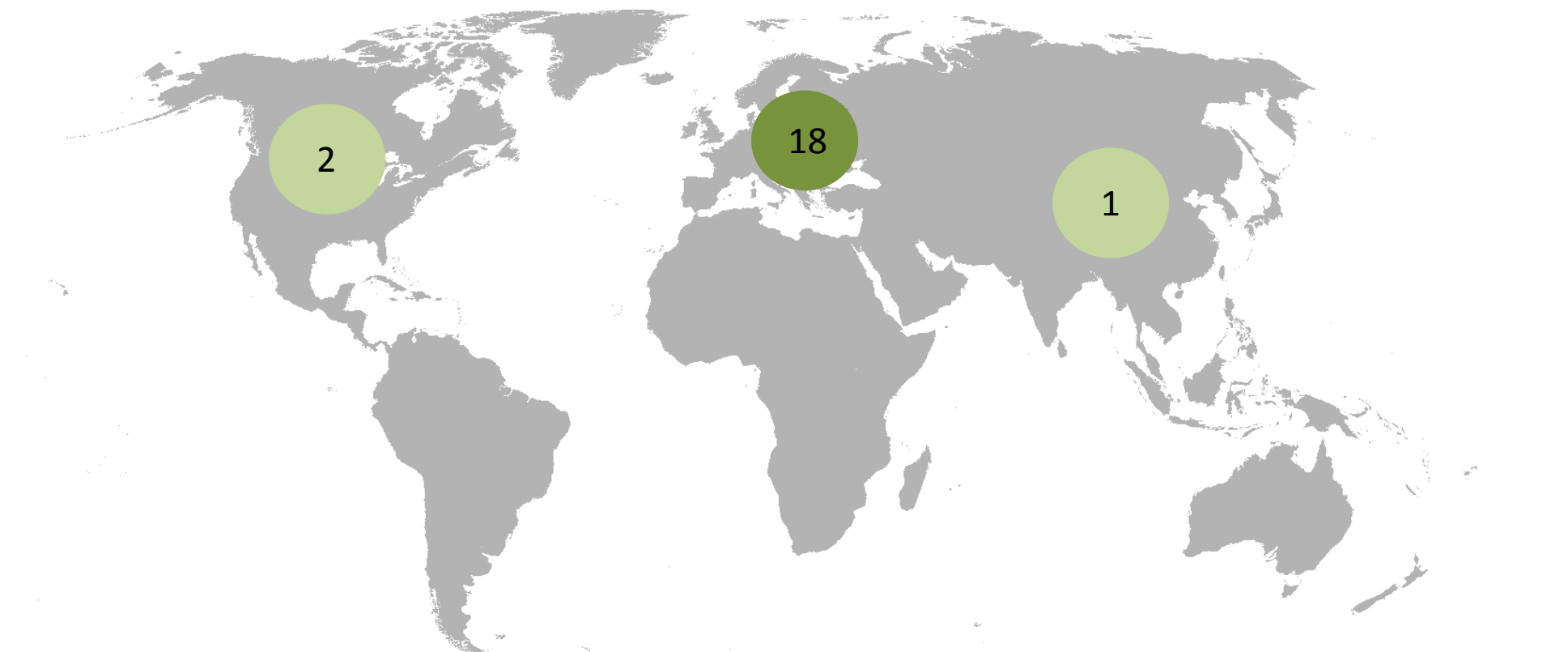
Percentage of countries with low fertility levels 1950-2015 and 2015-2050 projections



Before 1975...

...low fertility was reached...

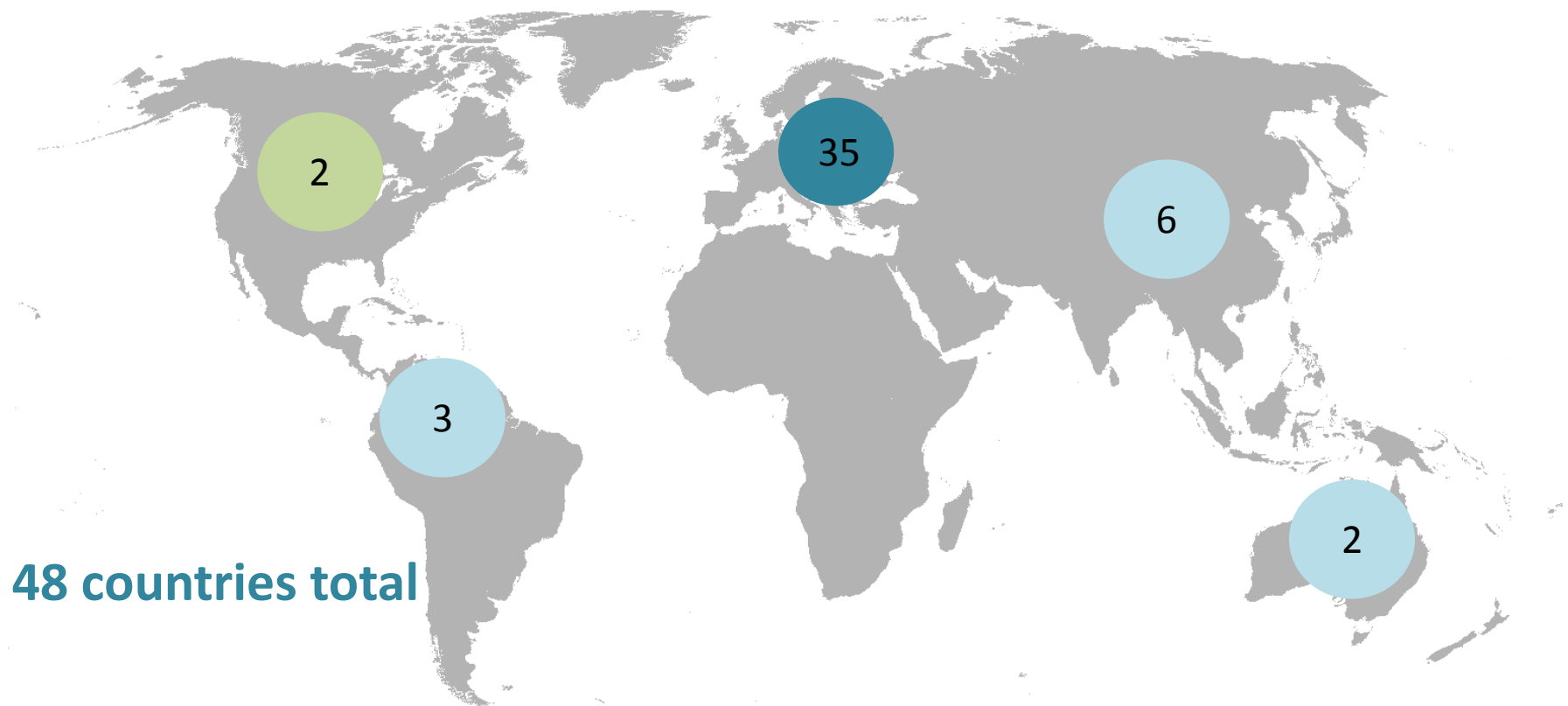
...in 21 countries



Btw 1975 and 1995...

...low fertility was reached...

...in 27 countries

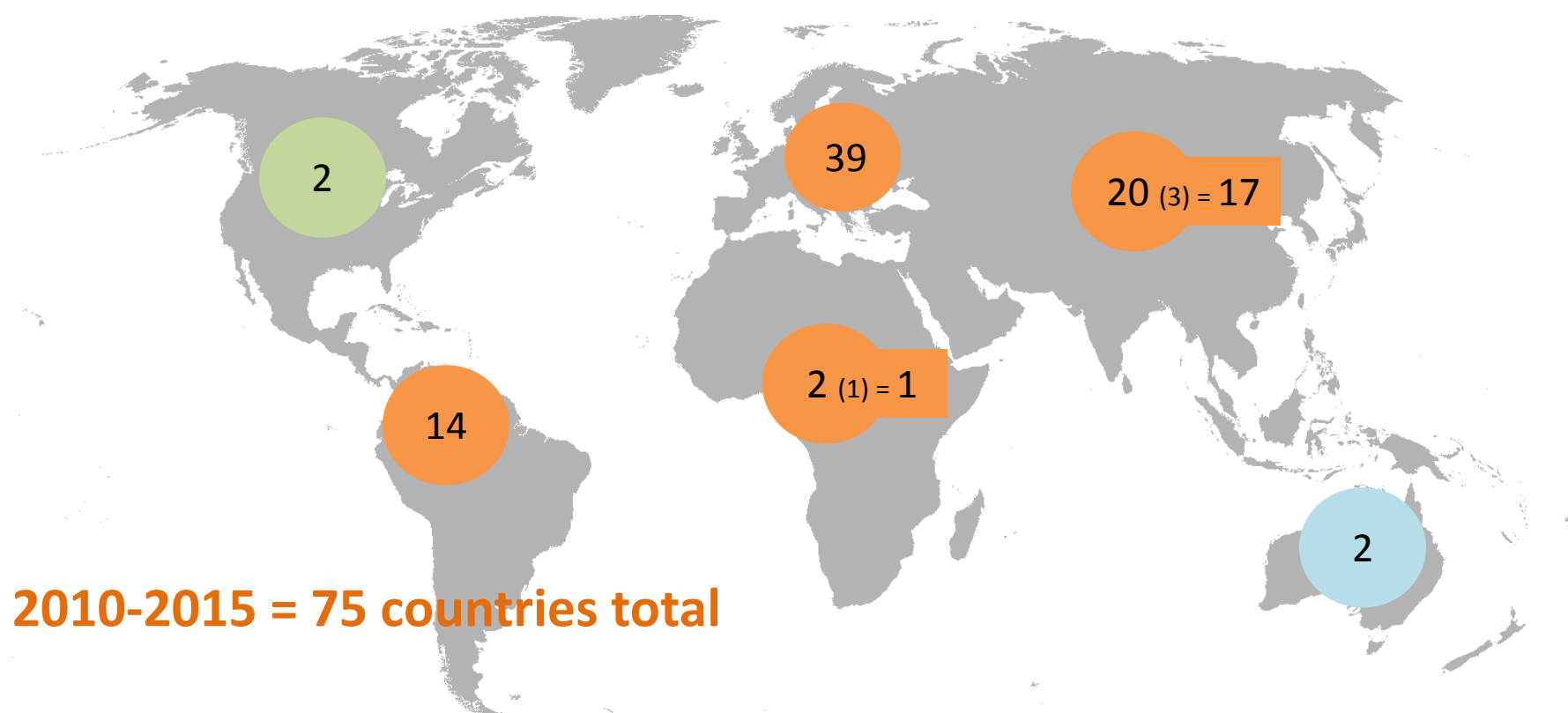


48 countries total

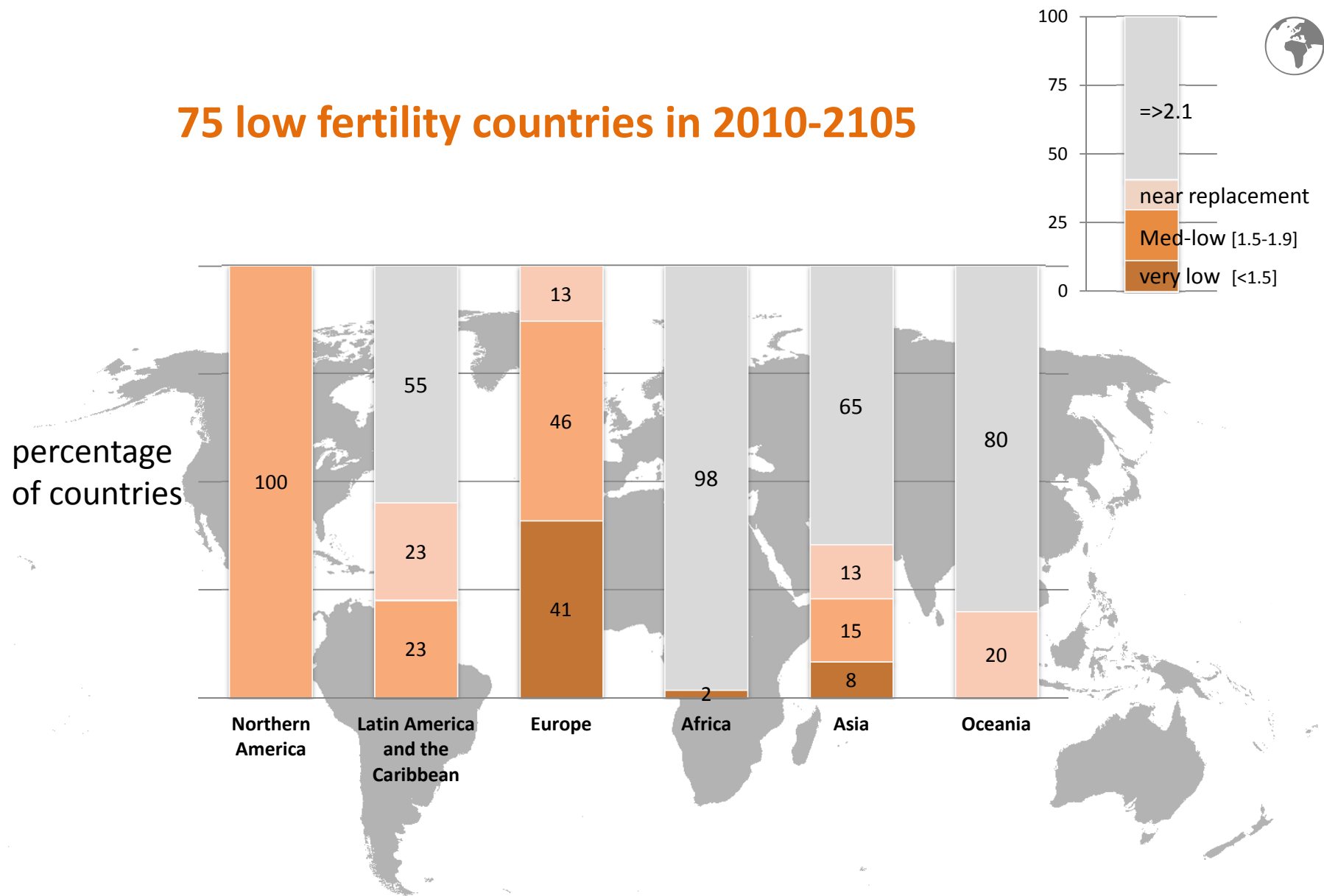
After 1995...

...low fertility was reached...

...in 31 countries



75 low fertility countries in 2010-2105



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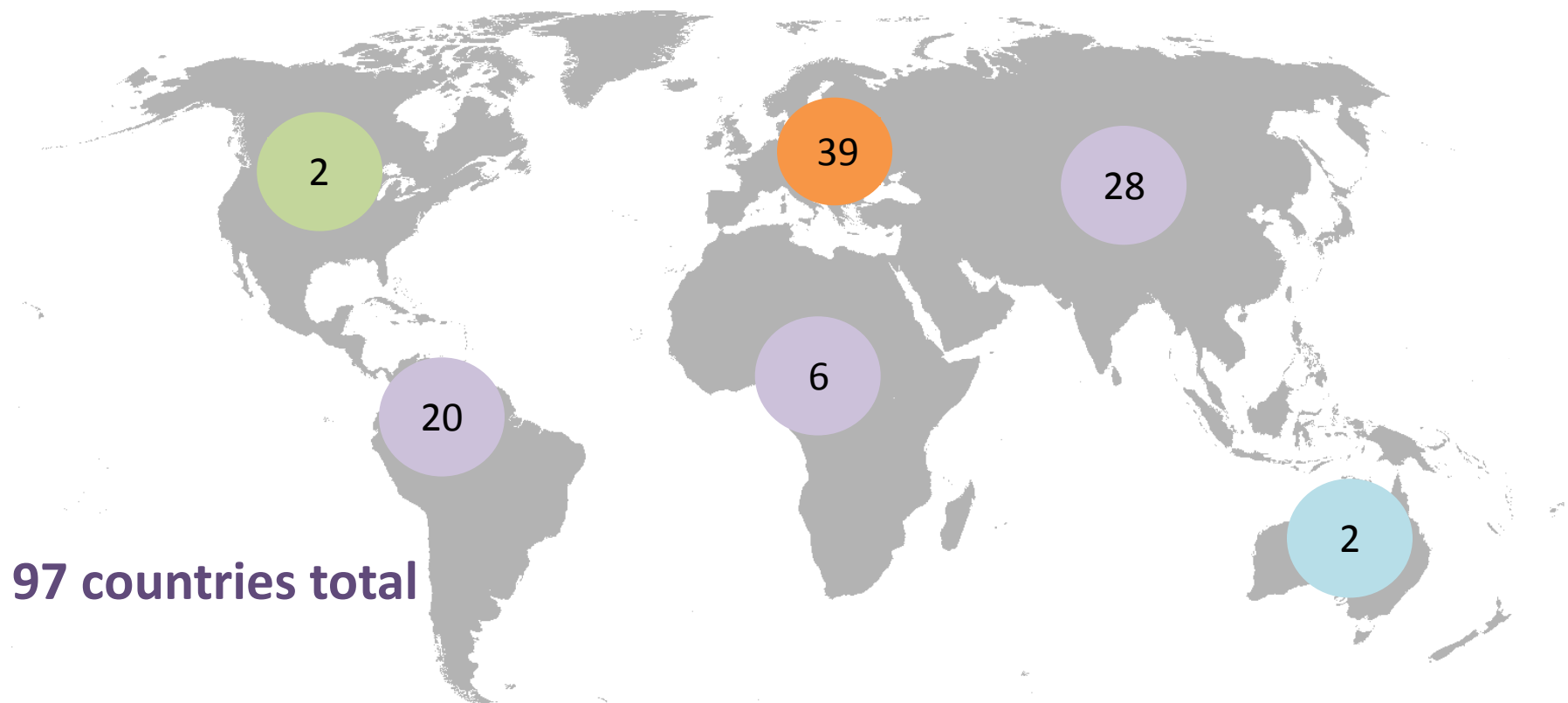


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Btw now and 2030...

...low fertility is expected...

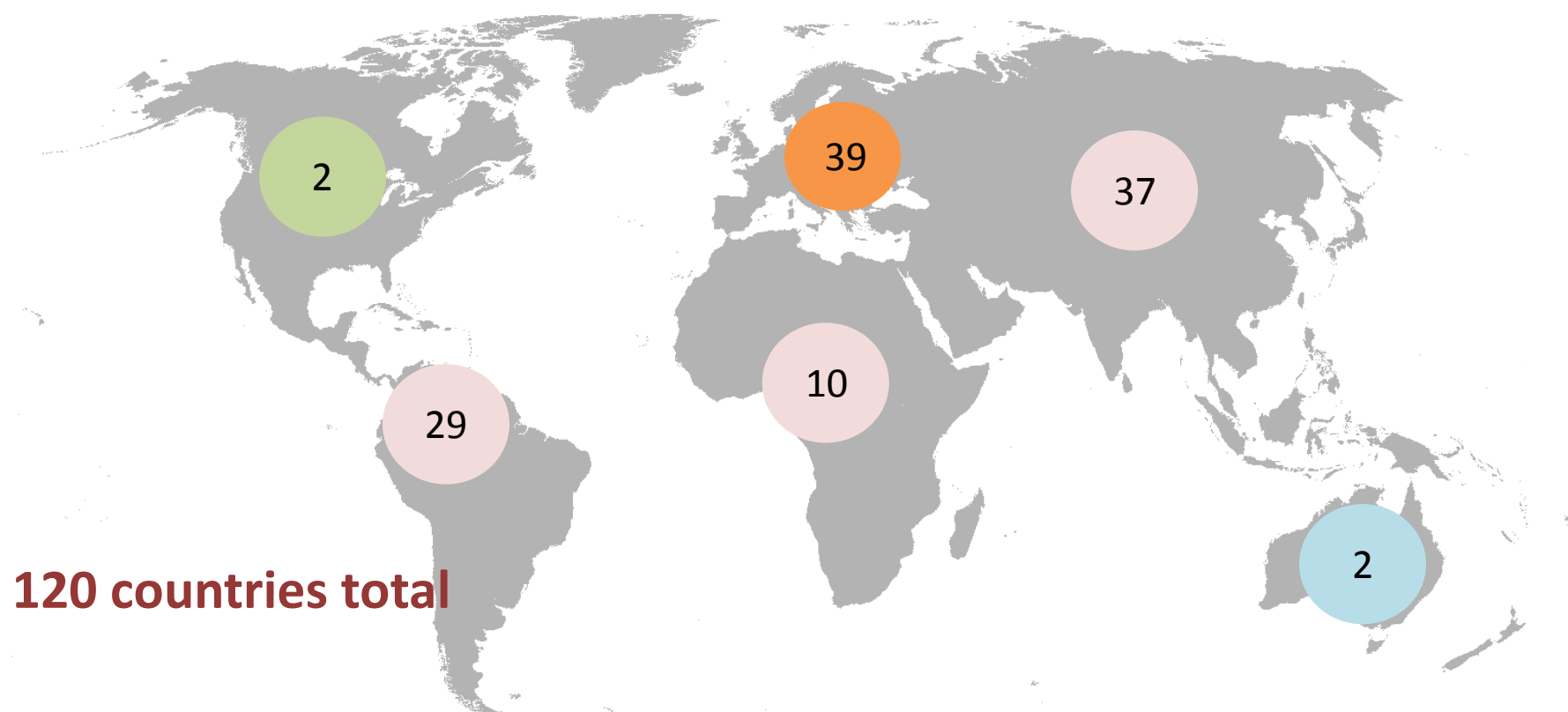
...in + 22 countries



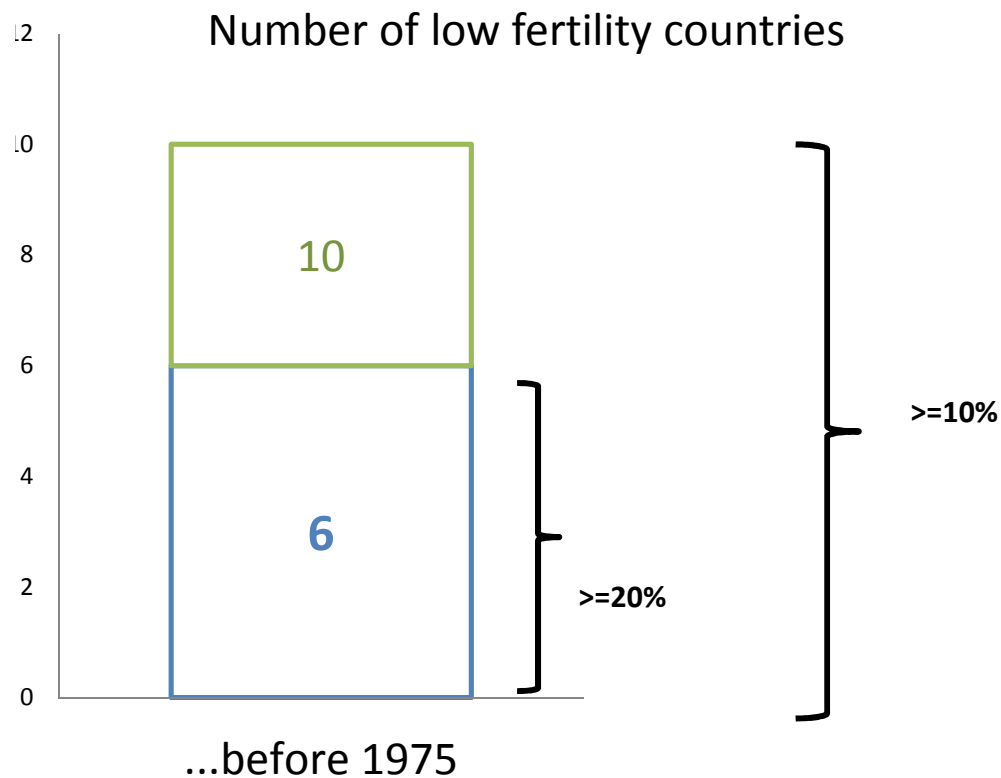
Btw 2030 and 2050...

...low fertility is expected...

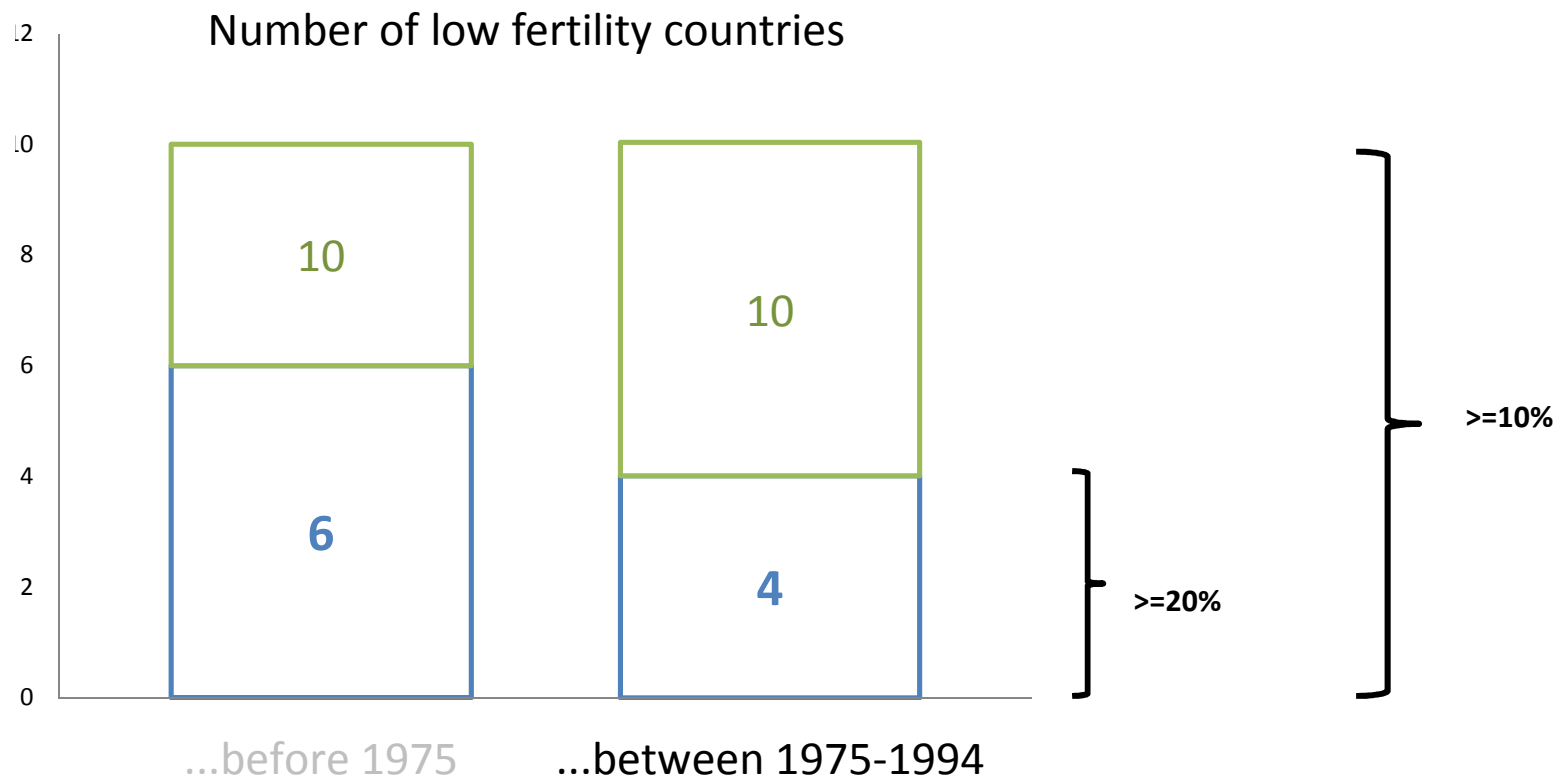
...in + 23 countries



Number of low fertility countries with 10% + increase from lowest level estimated to current level of fertility

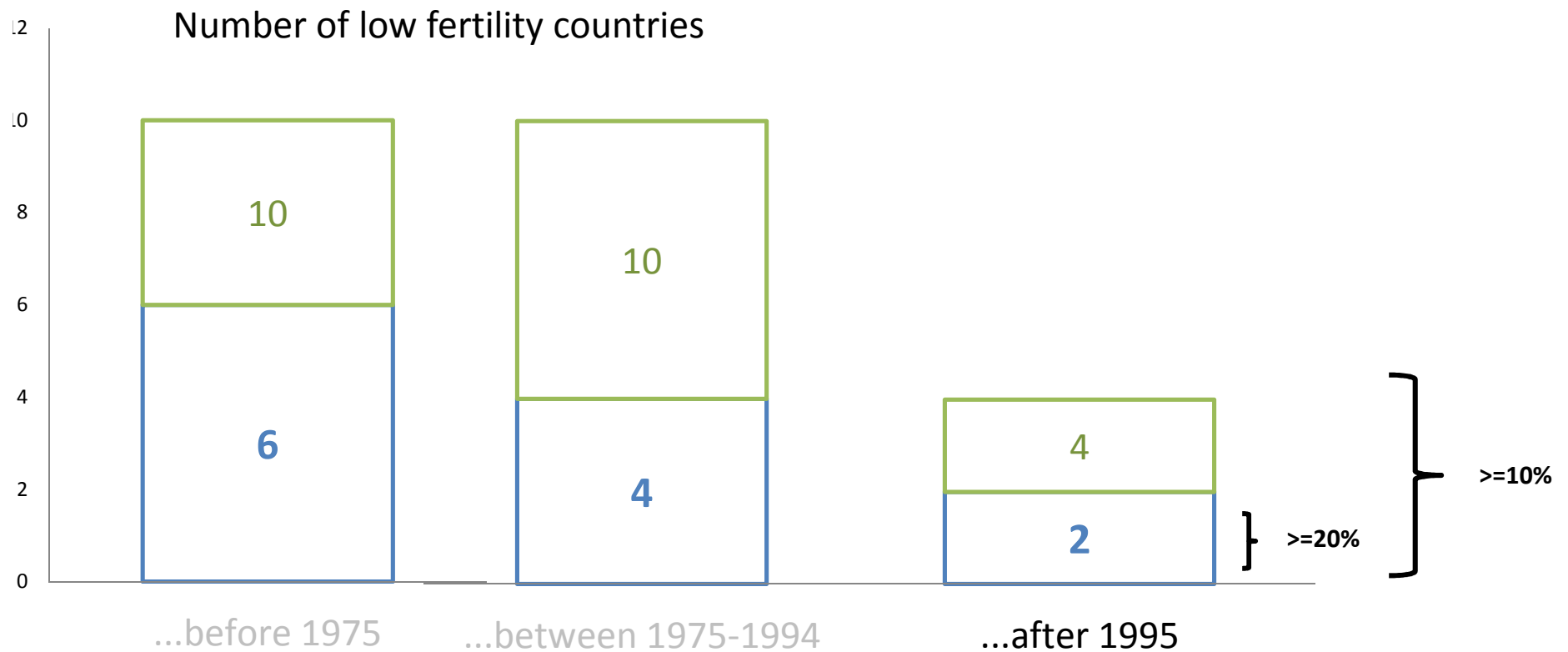


Number of low fertility countries with 10% + increase from lowest level estimated to current level of fertility



...that reached low fertility....

Number of low fertility countries with 10% + increase from lowest level estimated to current level of fertility



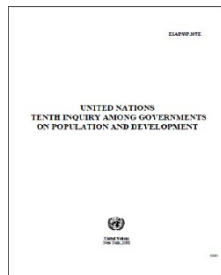
VI. Fertility-friendly policies

Fertility Policies Data: The World Population Policies Database

<http://esa.un.org/poppolicy>

- Global database on Government views and policies on population-related issues (197 countries)
- Available since 1976; updated every two years
- Data sources:

UN Inquiry Among Governments



National development plans, sectorial programmes, laws, etc.



International/ intergovernmental Organisations



NGOs / civil society and others

The 2015 Revision of the World Population Policies Database

I. Population size, growth and distribution [6 sub-topics]

- MEASURES TO ADDRESS POPULATION AGEING

- Raised the minimum retirement age
- Raised social security contributions of workers
- Introduced or enhanced non-contributory old-age pensions
- Promoted private savings schemes for retirement

II. Fertility, family planning and reproductive health [9 sub-topics]

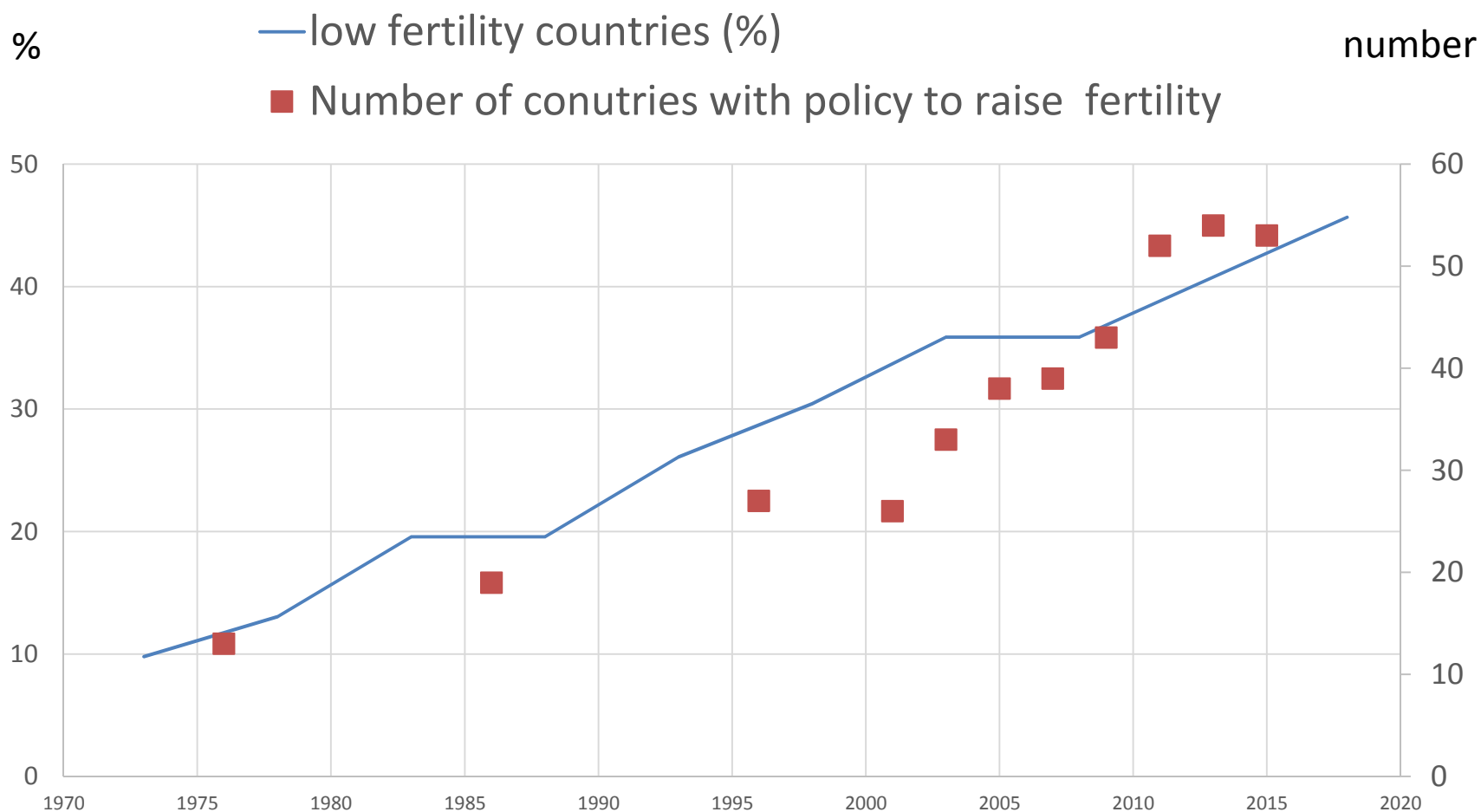
- POLICY ON FERTILITY LEVEL

- MEASURES ON FAMILY AND WORK BALANCE

- Raise, Maintain at current levels, Lower, No intervention, No official policy
- Maternity, paternity leaves,
- Parental leave for childcare at home,
- Flexible or part-time work hours for parents,
- Publically subsidized childcare,
- Child or family allowances,
- Tax credit for dependent children,
- Baby bonus

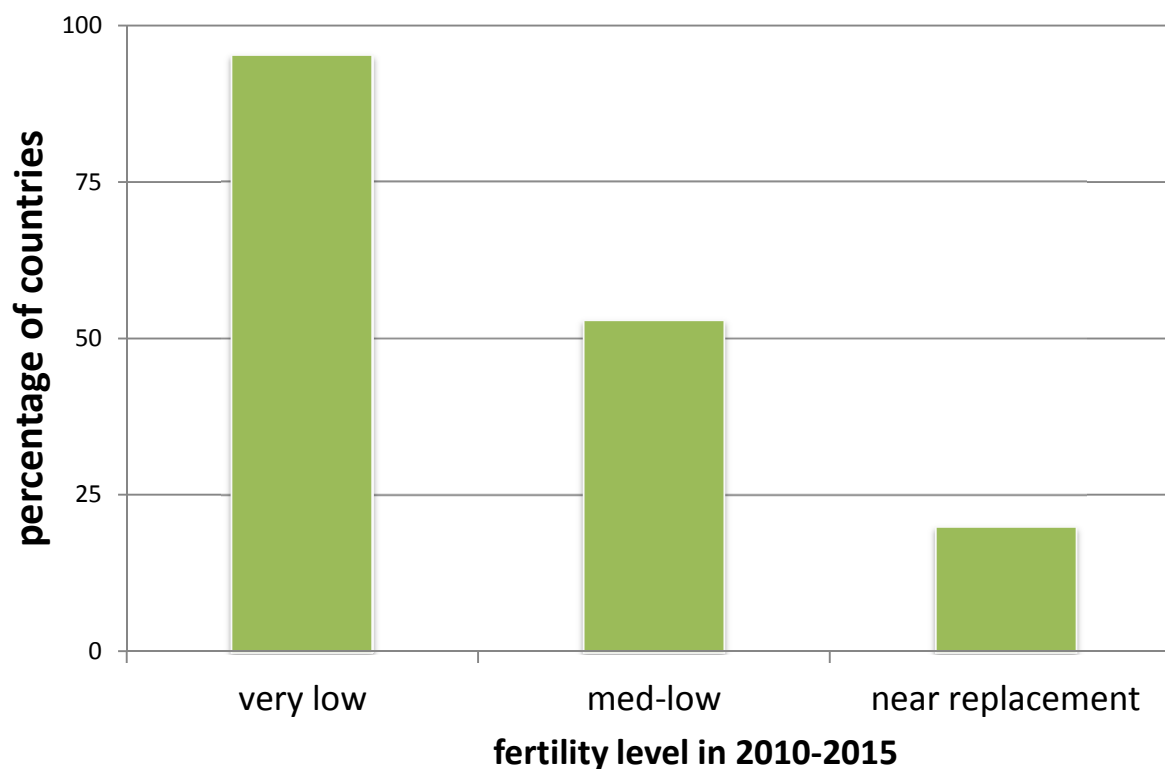
III. International migration [8 sub-topics]

Government intentions to increase fertility have accompanied fertility trends



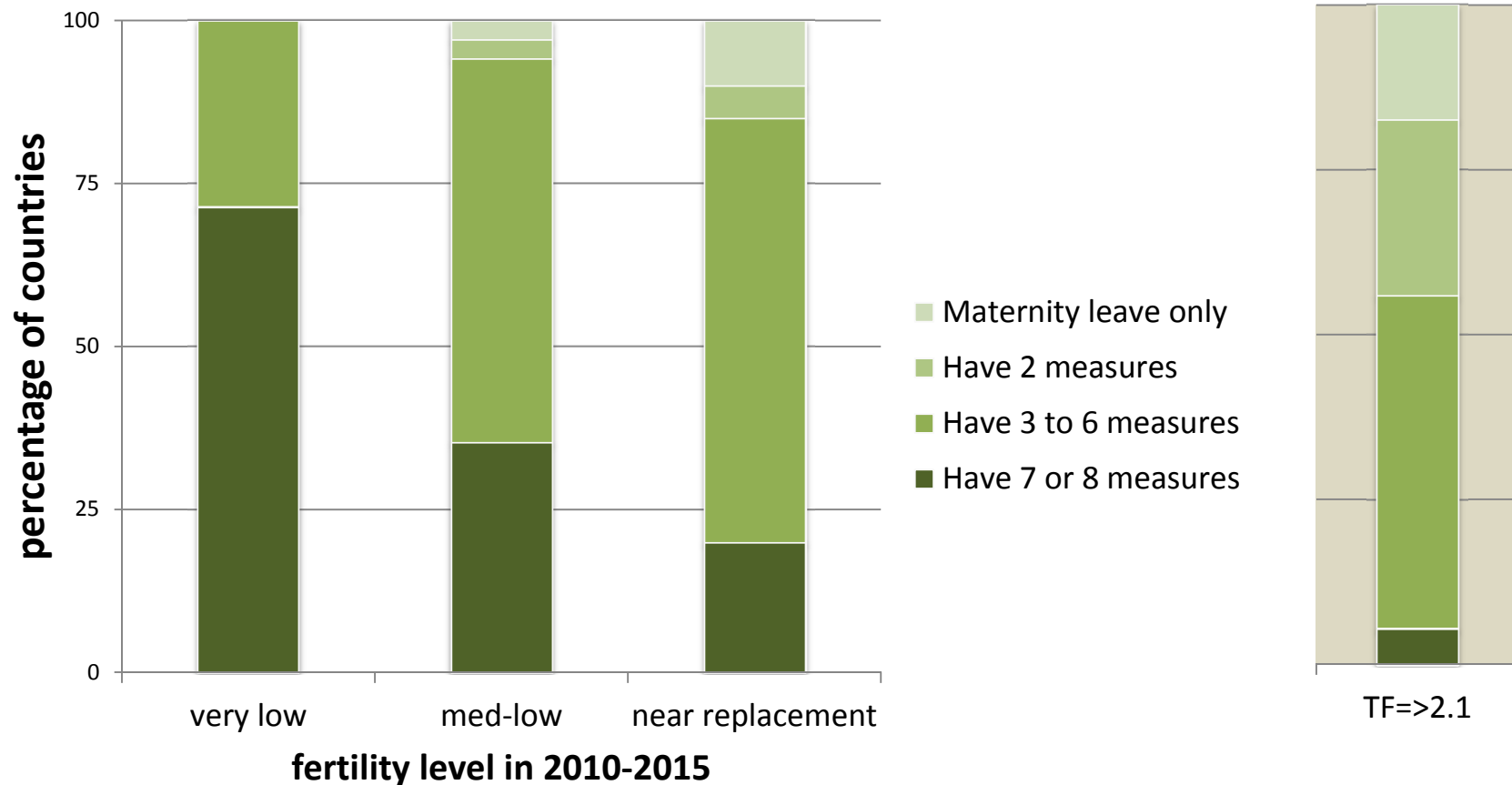
Currently, most low fertility countries aim at raising fertility

but only a minority of those near replacement level does

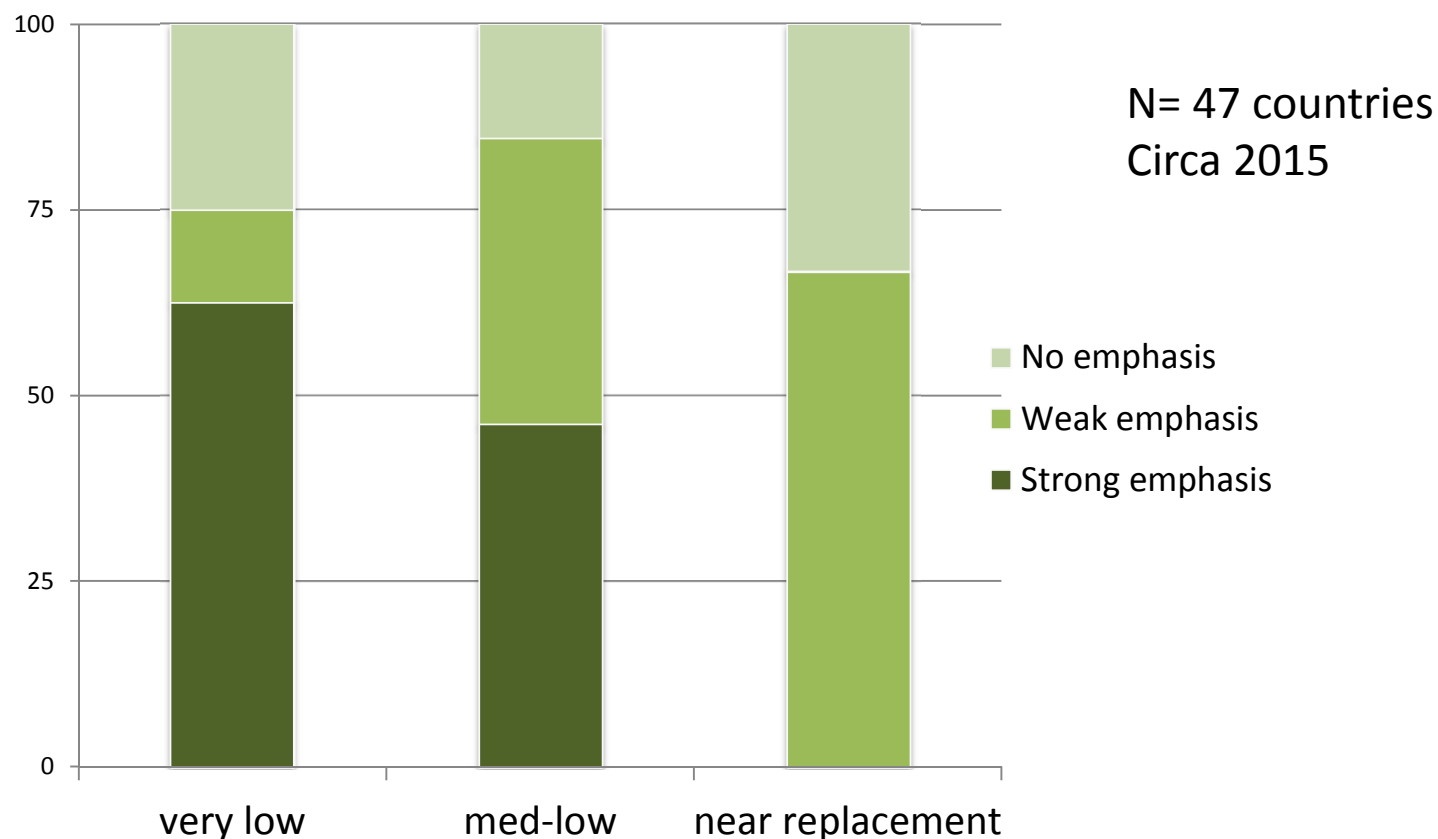


Fertility-friendly measures

How many taken in the last 5 years? (2015)

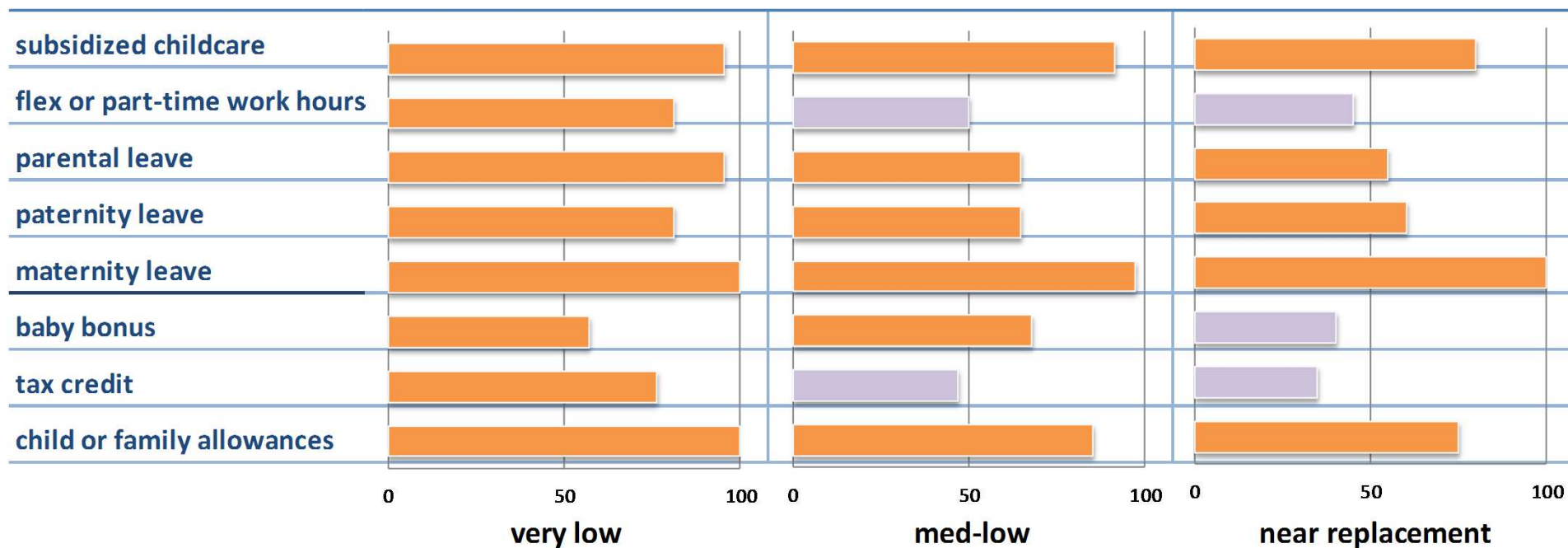


Fertility-friendly measures, aiming at influencing birth rate?

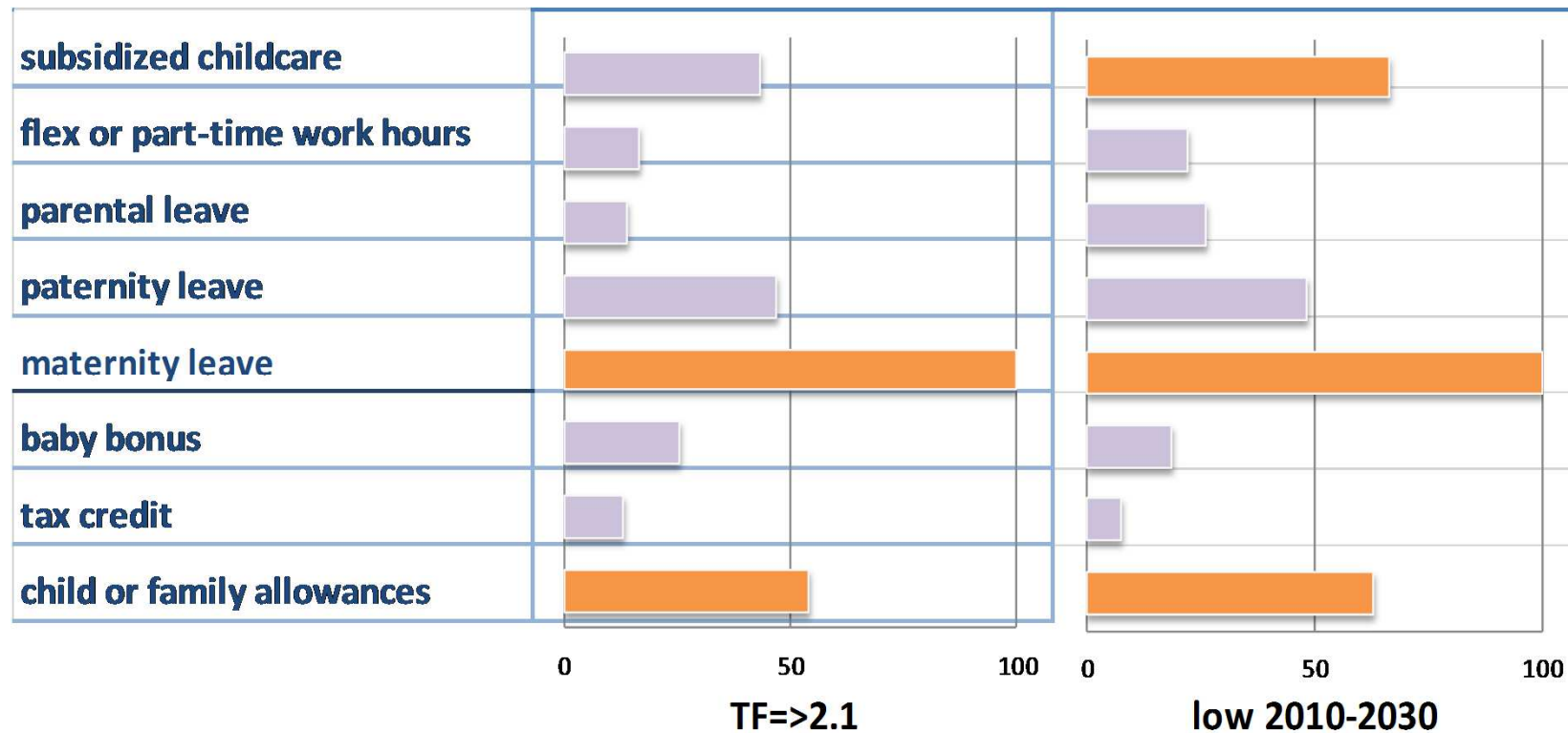


The lower fertility level is, the stronger emphasis put on influencing birth rate. However, only around half of the countries intending to raise fertility state putting strong emphasis.

Fertility-friendly measures Which ones taken in the past 5 years? (2015)



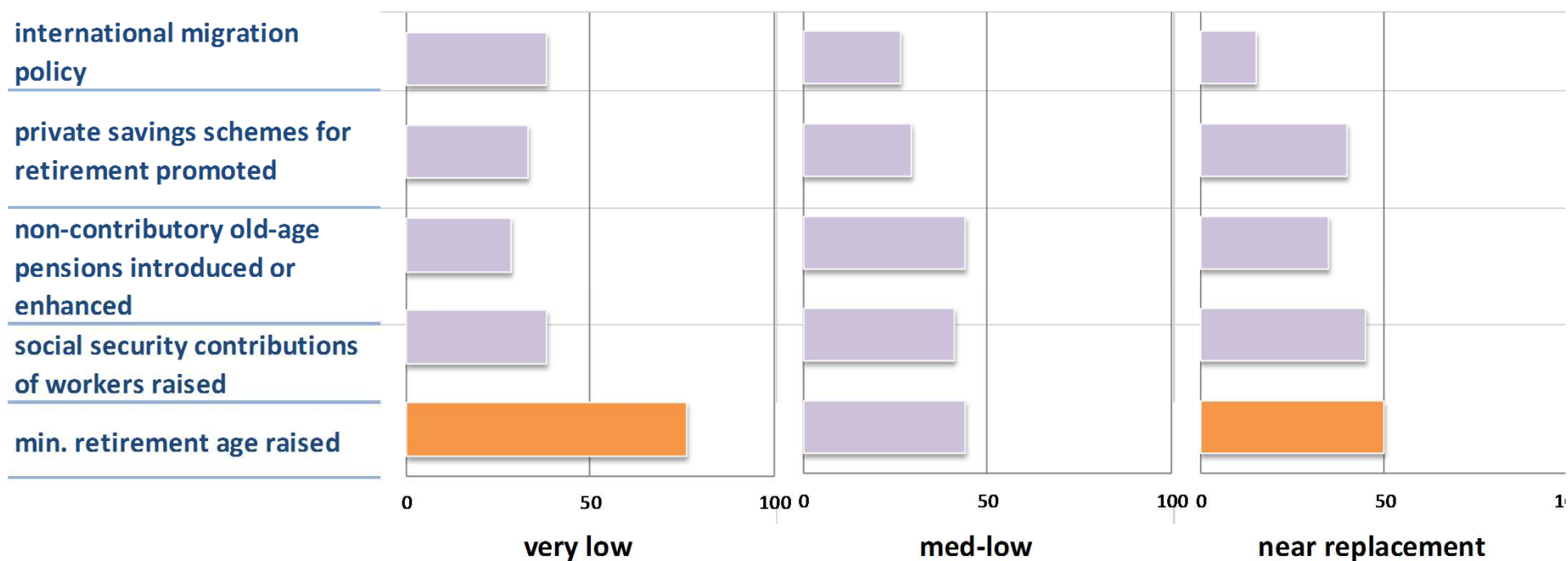
Fertility-friendly measures Which ones taken in the past 5 years? (2015)



Measures to address population ageing

Which ones taken in the past 5 years?

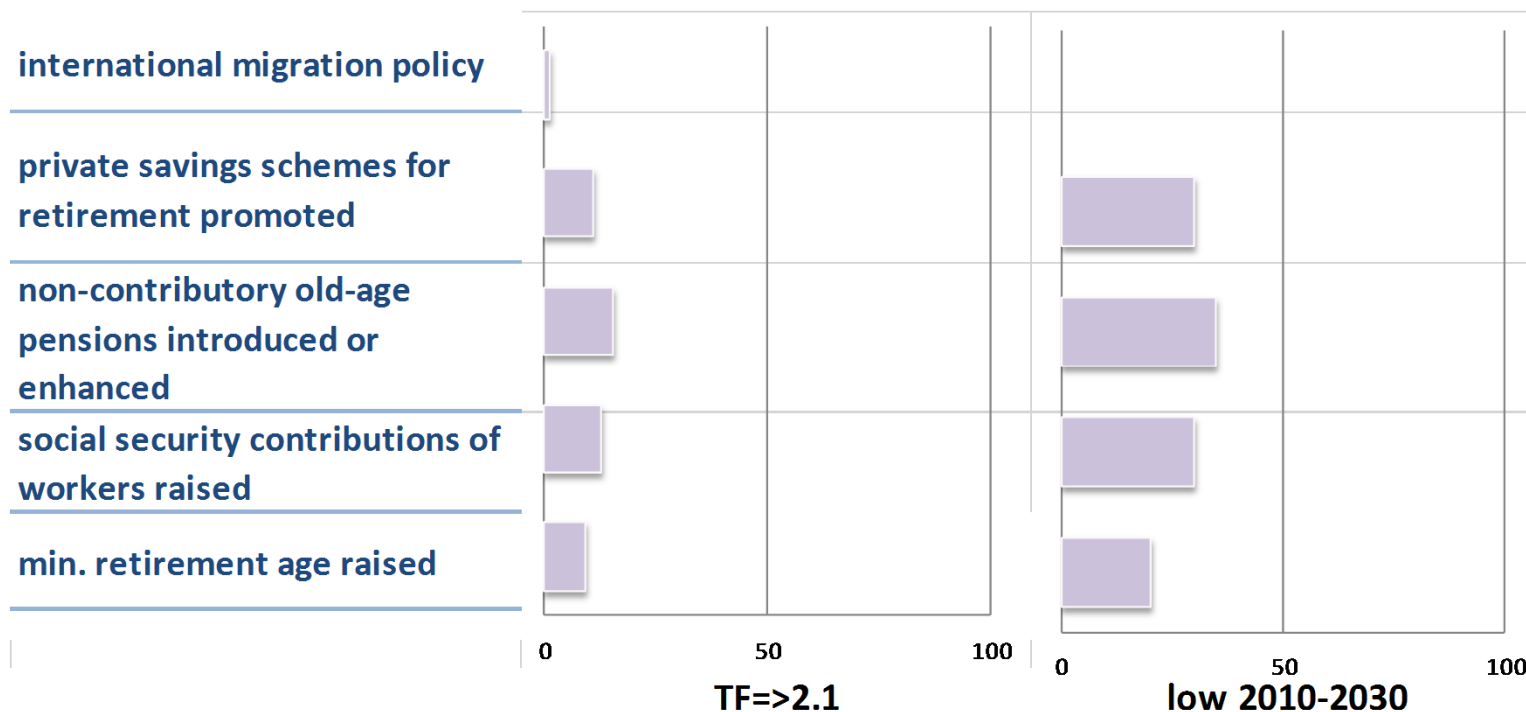
& current immigration policy addresses population ageing (2015)



Measures to address population ageing

Which ones taken in the past 5 years?

& current immigration policy addresses population ageing (2015)



Thank you!



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