# Population dynamics and challenges for meeting the MDGs in 2015 and sustaining development gains in the future

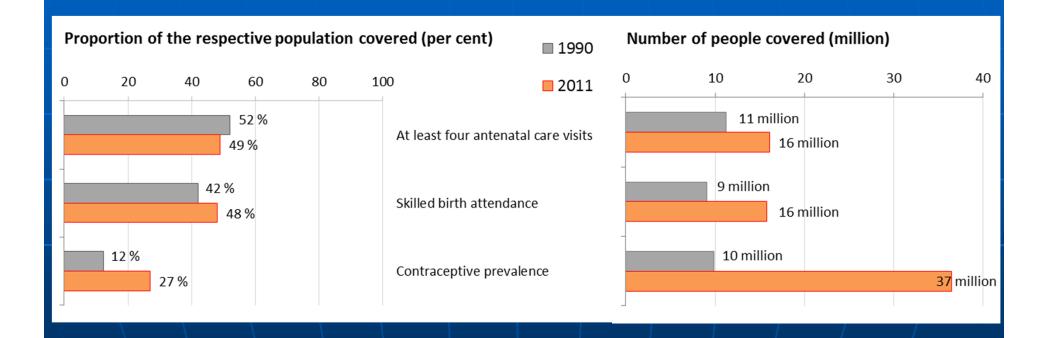
DESA/Population Division
United Nations

9 April 2014

#### Why population dynamics matter

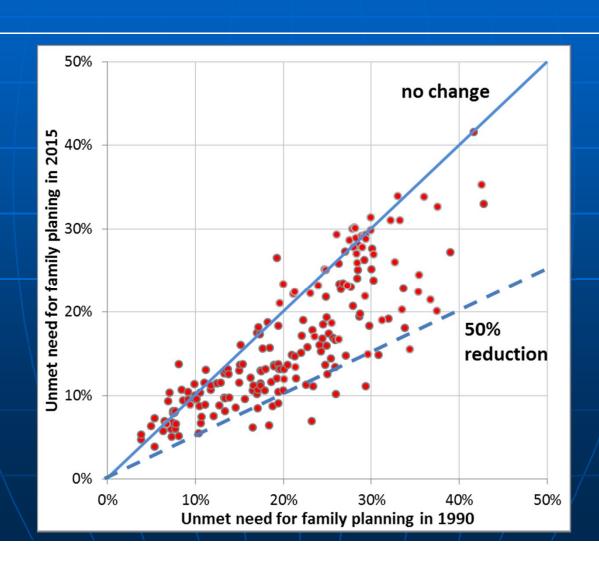
- Population growth and measuring progress
- Gaps in universal access to reproductive health
- Impact of shifts in age structure
- Contribution of international migration
- Demand for population data

#### Population growth and measuring progress

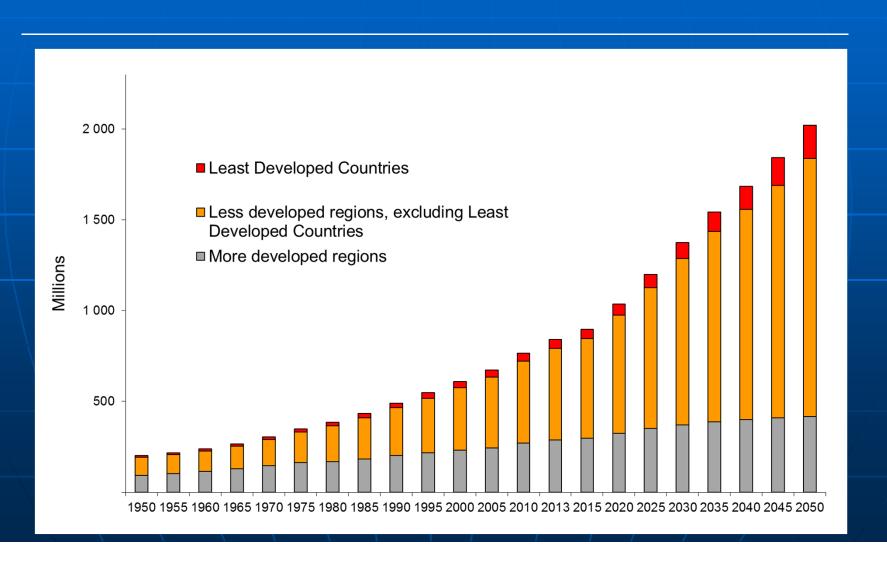


Sub-Saharan Africa, 1990-2011

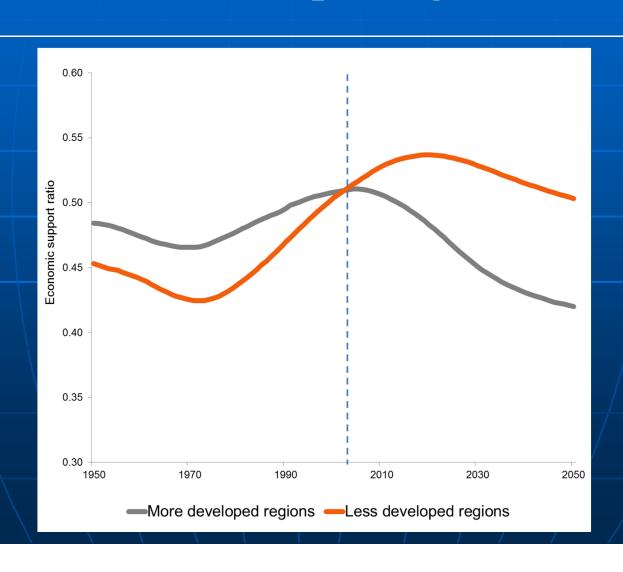
## Gap in meeting demand for family planning expected to persist to 2015



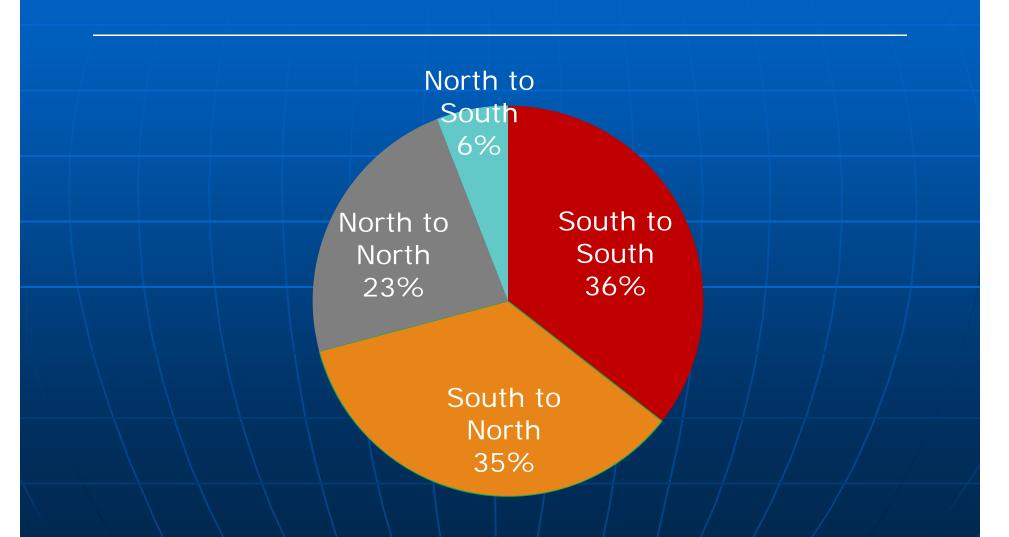
## Number of older persons age 60 or older growing, especially in less developed regions



## Opportunities for a demographic dividend in less developed regions



## International migration: addressing challenges and leveraging benefits



#### Demand for population data for monitoring and accountability













% of population below \$1 per day

Employment-to-population ratio

Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age

% of population below minimum dietary energy consumption

Net enrolment ratio in primary education

Literacy rate of 15-24-year-olds, women and men

Under-five mortality rate

Infant mortality rate

% of one year-old children immunised against measles

Maternal mortality ratio

% of births attended by skilled health personnel

Adolescent birth rate

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Unmet need for family planning

HIV prevalence among pop. aged 15-24 years

% of pop. aged 15-24 years w/ comprehensive, correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

% of pop. with advanced HIV infection with access to ARV drugs

Incidence and death rates associated with malaria and tuberculosis

% of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets

% of children under 5 who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs

% of pop. using an improved drinking source

% of pop. using an improved sanitation facility

% of urban pop. living in slums

