



# The World in 2025: Demographic and Urbanisation Trends

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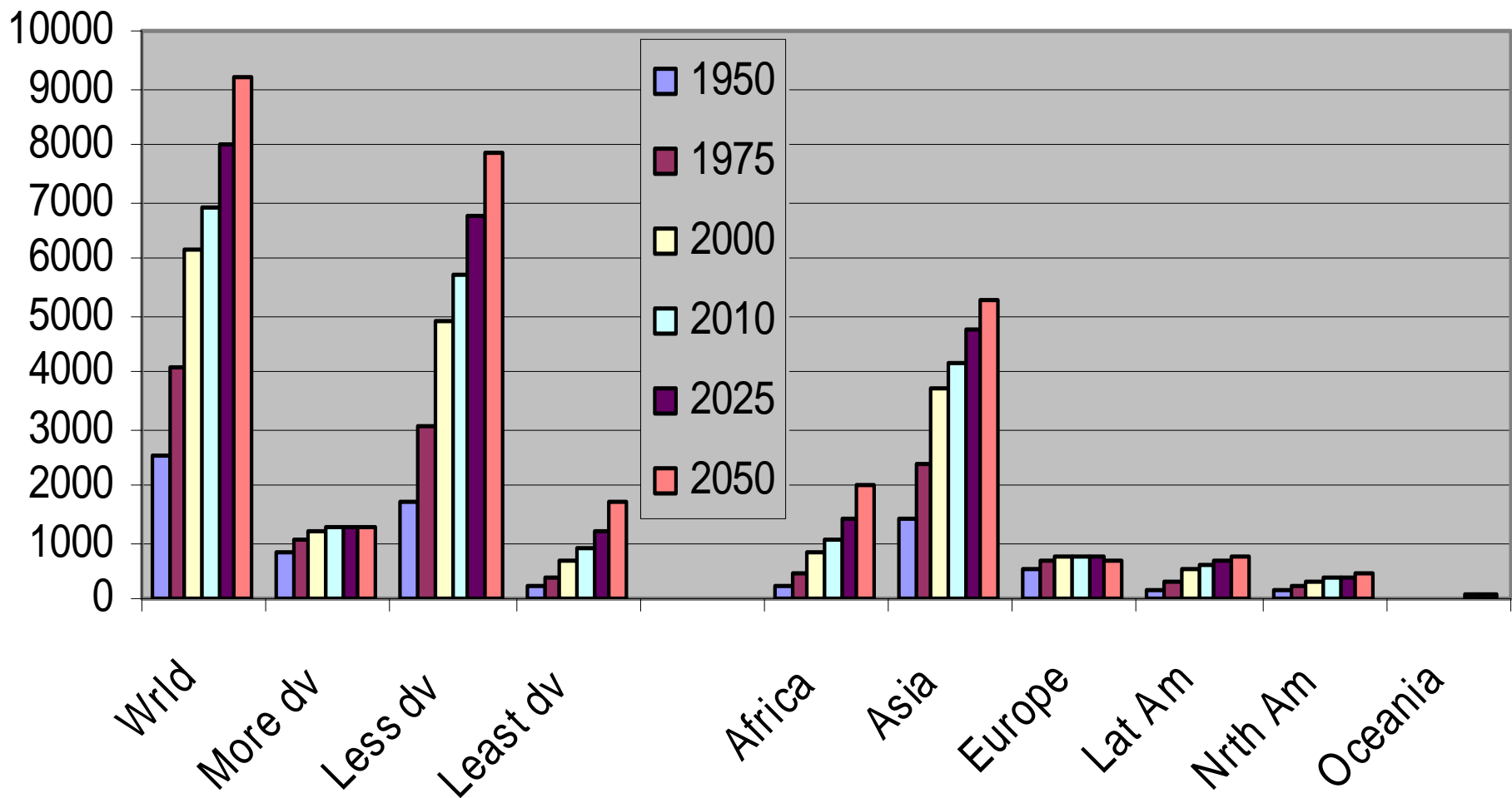
# Main demographic issues

- Variation in population growth across world regions: Population decline, specifically in Europe, but in first half 21st century also in China and Japan
- Declining number of children
- Rising life expectancy
- International migration
- Population ageing
- Urbanisation



## Population size, 1950-2050 (millions)

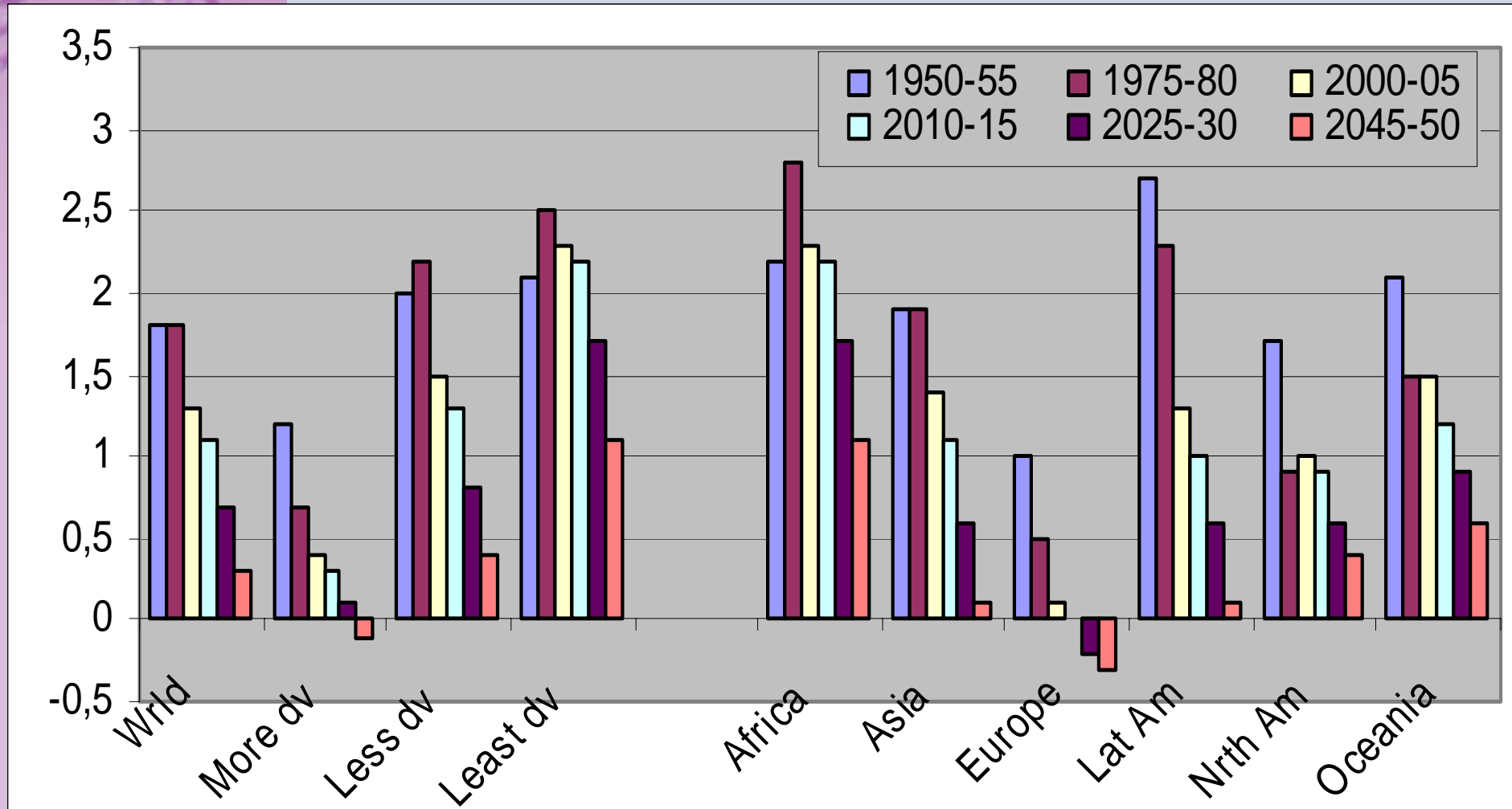
In 2025 no European country in top-10





## Yearly population growth (%), 1950-2050

### In 2025: Europe lowest, Africa highest





# Largest countries by 2025 (100 million or over)

- China (1453)
- India (1431)
- EU-27 (517)
- USA (358)
- Indonesia (263)
- Pakistan (246)
- Brazil (214)
- Nigeria (210)
- Bangladesh (195)
- Russia (132)
- Mexico (123)
- Japan (120)
- Ethiopia (119)
- Philippines (117)
- Egypt (105)



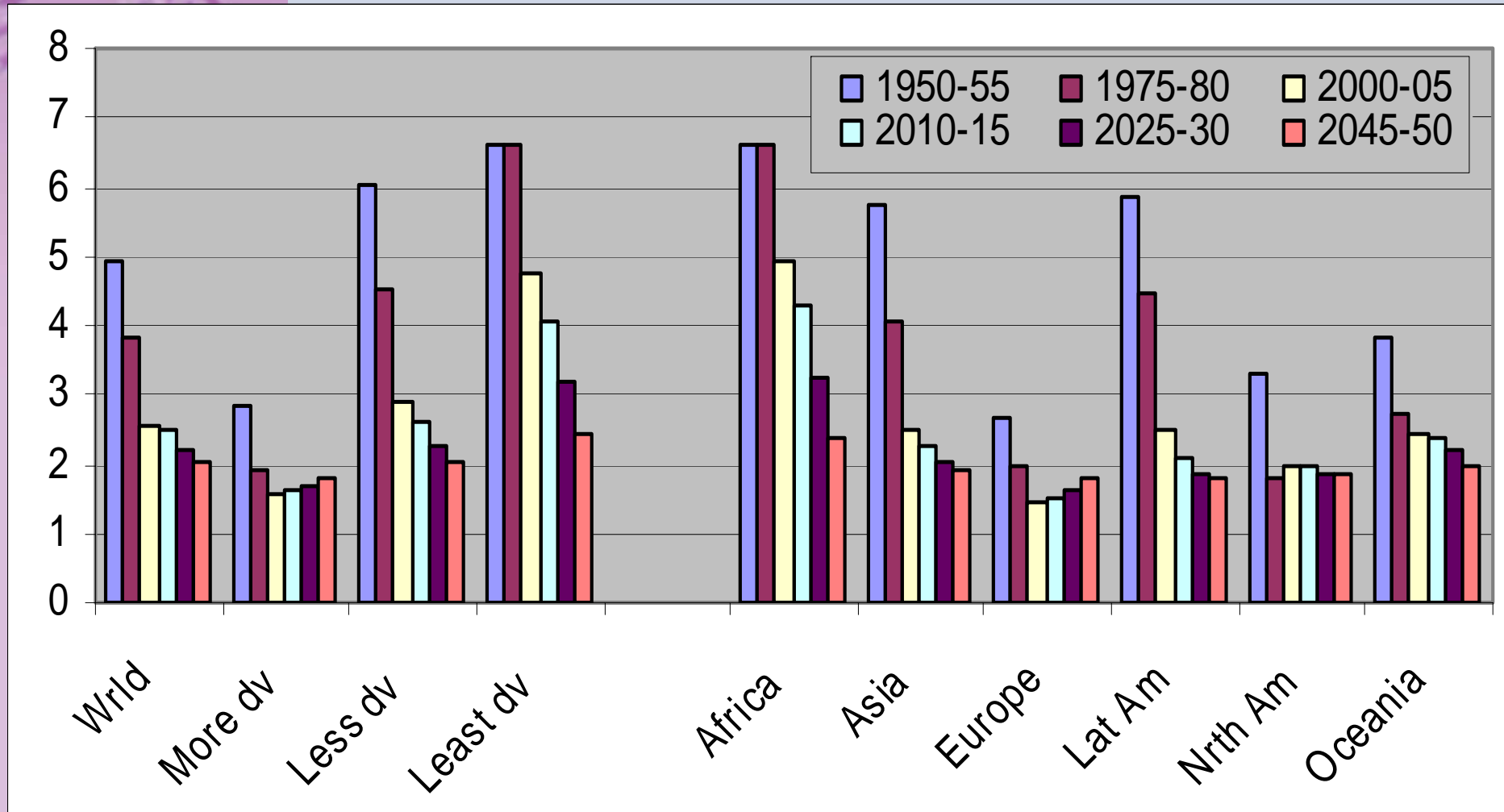
# Number of children

- Decline is one of the most important behavioural changes in post war societies, maybe the most important
- Variation by social group: *Education* is the best contraceptive, as it also raises the age at first birth
- Education also raises voluntary childlessness, but mainly among university educated women
- Future number of children is supposed to be near or around the replacement level
- But there will still be much variation around 2025



## Number of children per woman, 1950-2050

### In 2025: Europe lowest, Africa highest





# Life expectancy

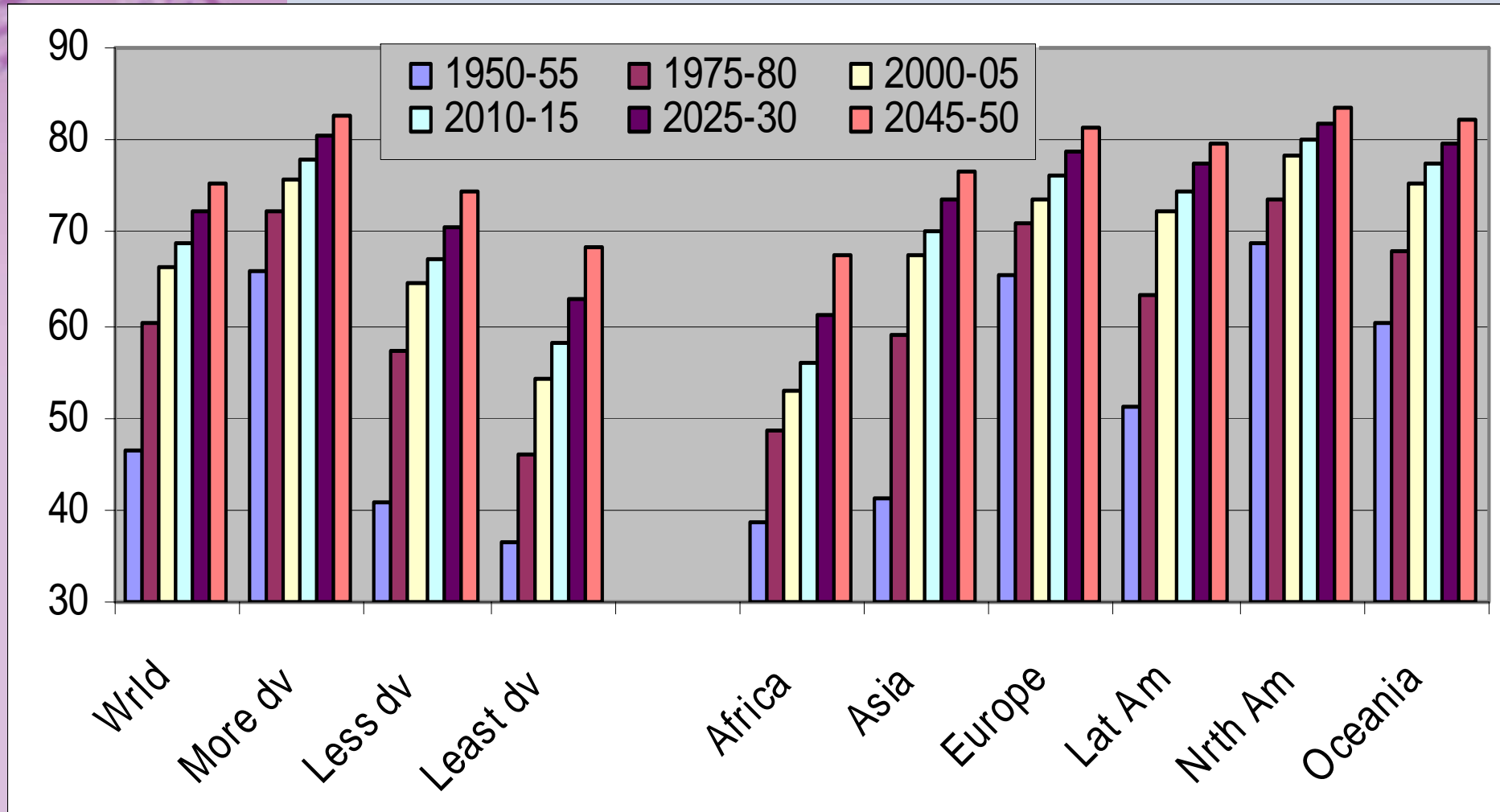
- Rise is mainly the result of the enormous efforts by our ancestors to improve sanitation, hygiene and medical treatments
- Successful fight against infectious diseases
- Variation in life expectancy by social group
- Lowering life expectancy is unacceptable
- Future of life expectancy is debated (optimism versus pessimism)





## Life expectancy (in years), 1950-2050

### In 2025: North America highest, Africa lowest





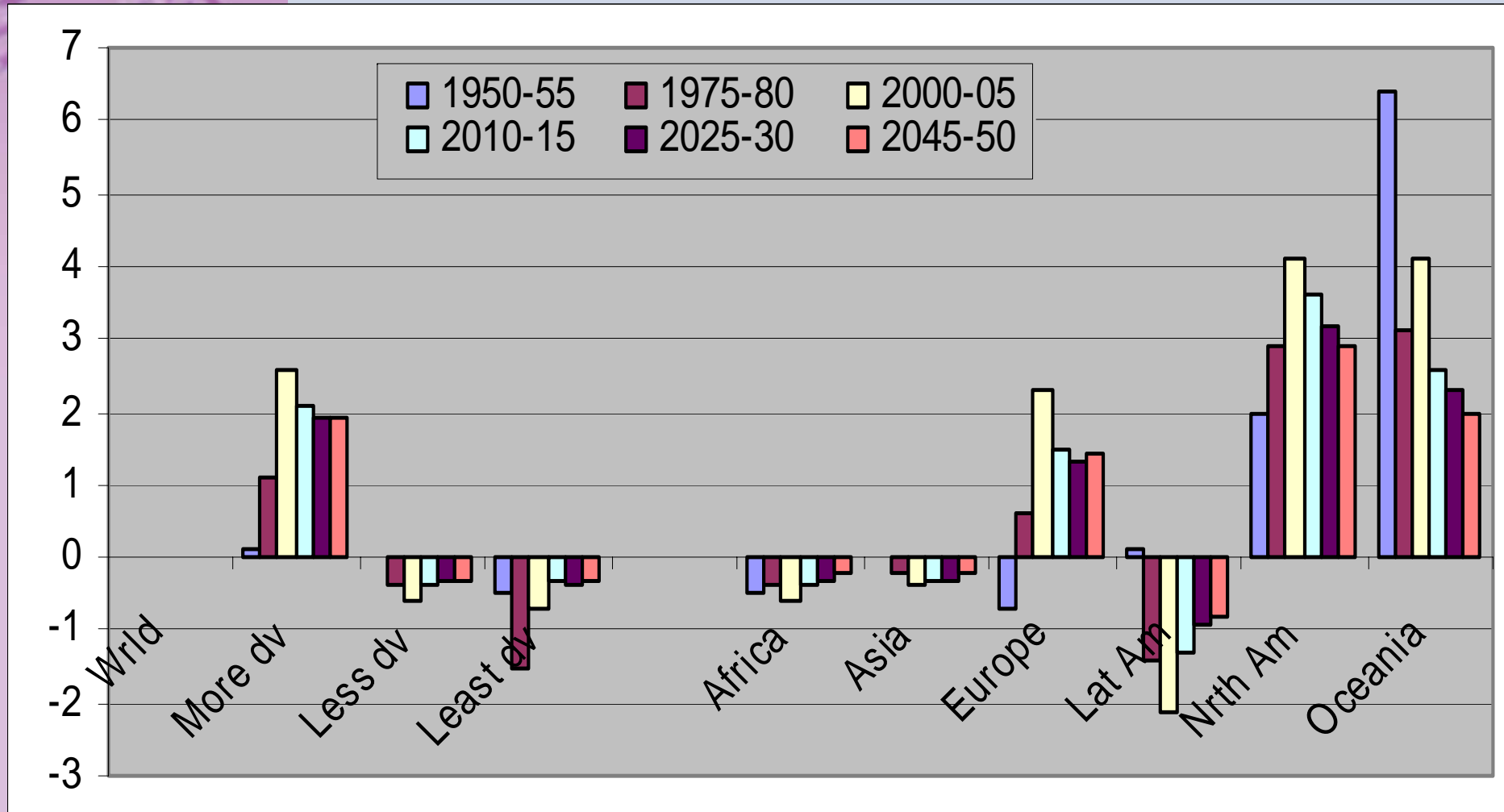
# International migration

- Economic push and pull factors (labour market and welfare)
- Social networks of migrants abroad pull newcomers
- Humanitarian reasons
- Environmental reasons
- Compared to fertility and mortality it is more difficult to predict the level, timing and geographical scope of migration



## Yearly net migration (per 1000), 1950-2050

In 2025: Nrth America highest, Lat Am lowest





# Population ageing

- Effect of fertility decline + post WW2 baby boom
- Fertility structures population age profile
- Moreover increasing life expectancy adds to ageing process
- Migration normally only has a negligible to very small effect (unless unrealistic large migration streams continue for ever)



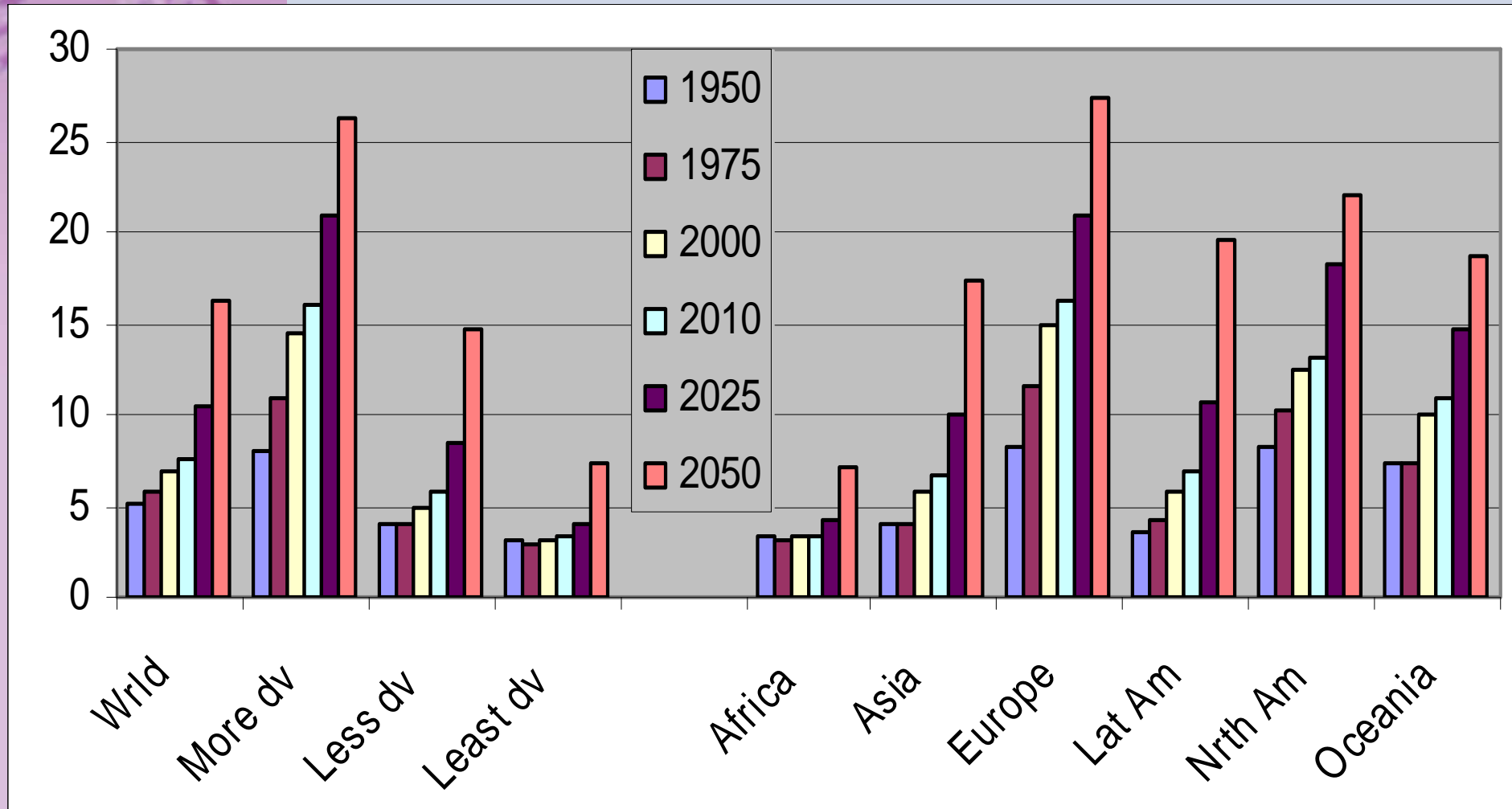
# Population ageing

- Western societies are ageing already for over 100 yrs
- It will only last another 50 years or so, and then some population rejuvenation is ahead in Europe, but also population decline
- A relative young population coincides with population increase
- It is demographically impossible to have a continuing young population that does not increase in size



## % Population 65 years or over, 1950-2050

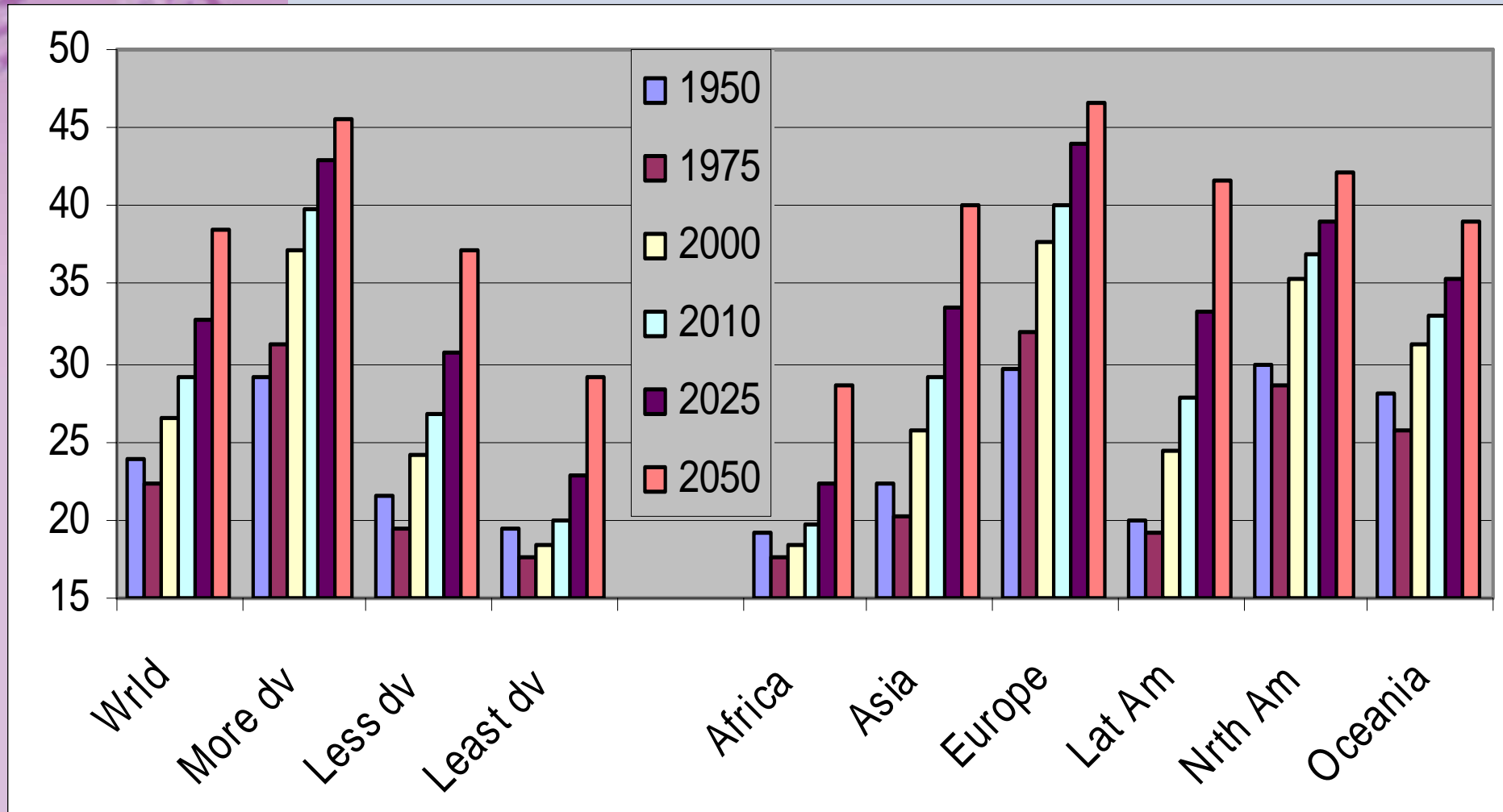
### In 2025: Europe oldest, Africa youngest





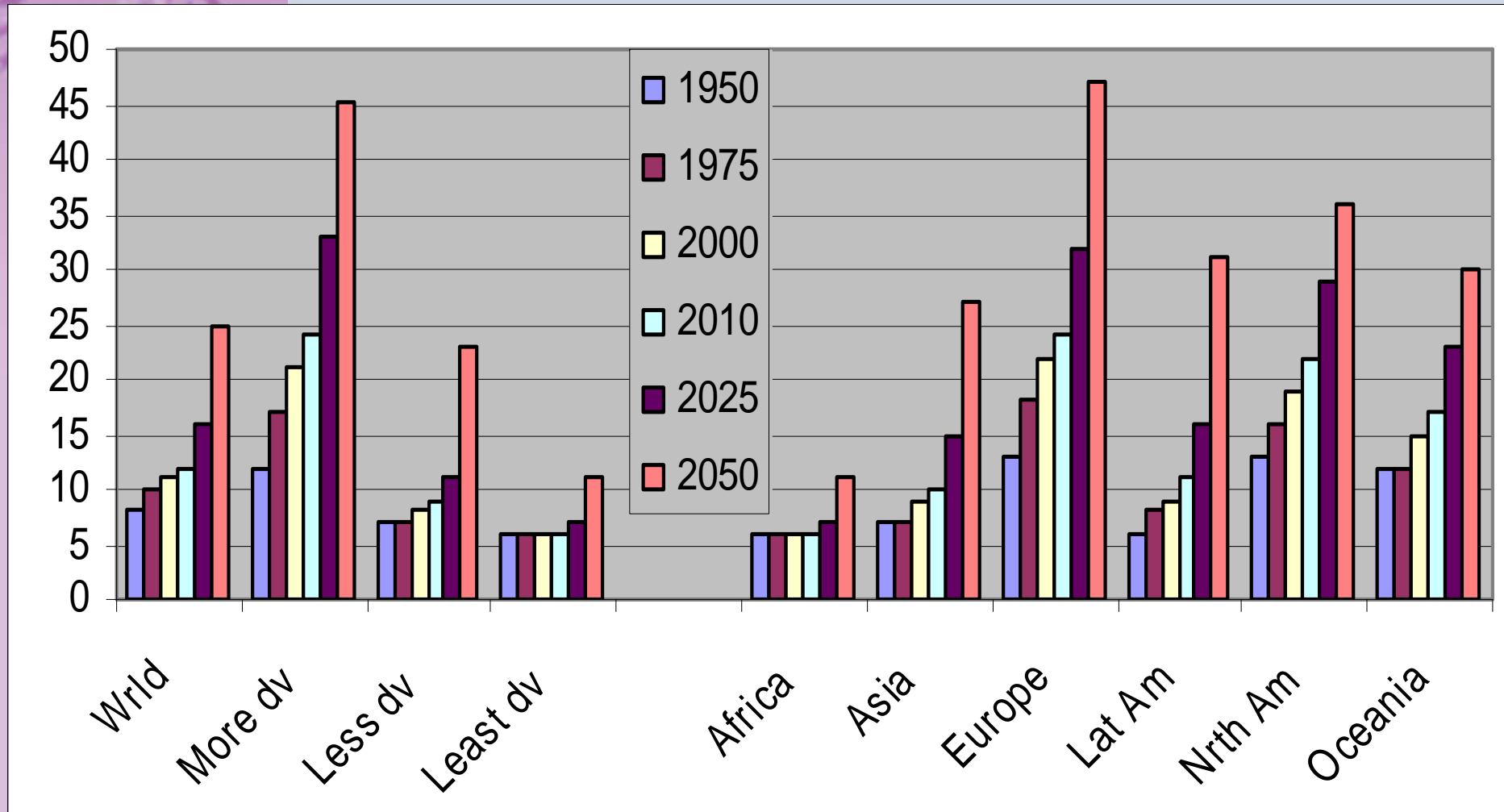
## Median age (in years), 1950-2050

### In 2025: Europe oldest, Africa youngest





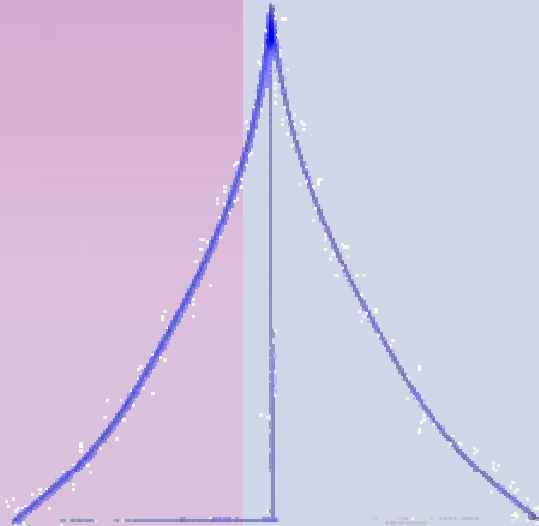
## Old age dependency, 1950-2050 (population 65+ per population 15-64)



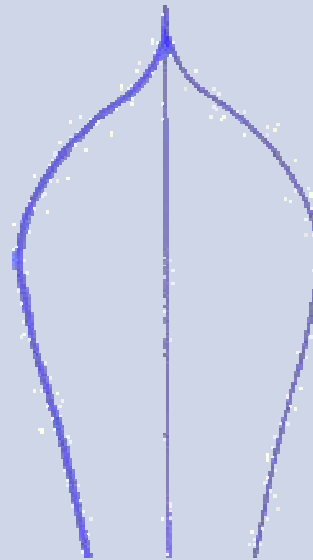




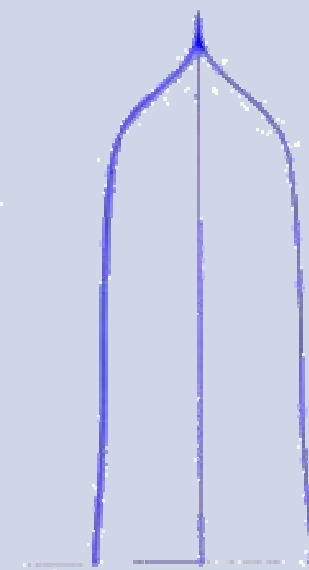
# Three basic shapes



Growing  
population,  
young



Shrinking  
population,  
aged

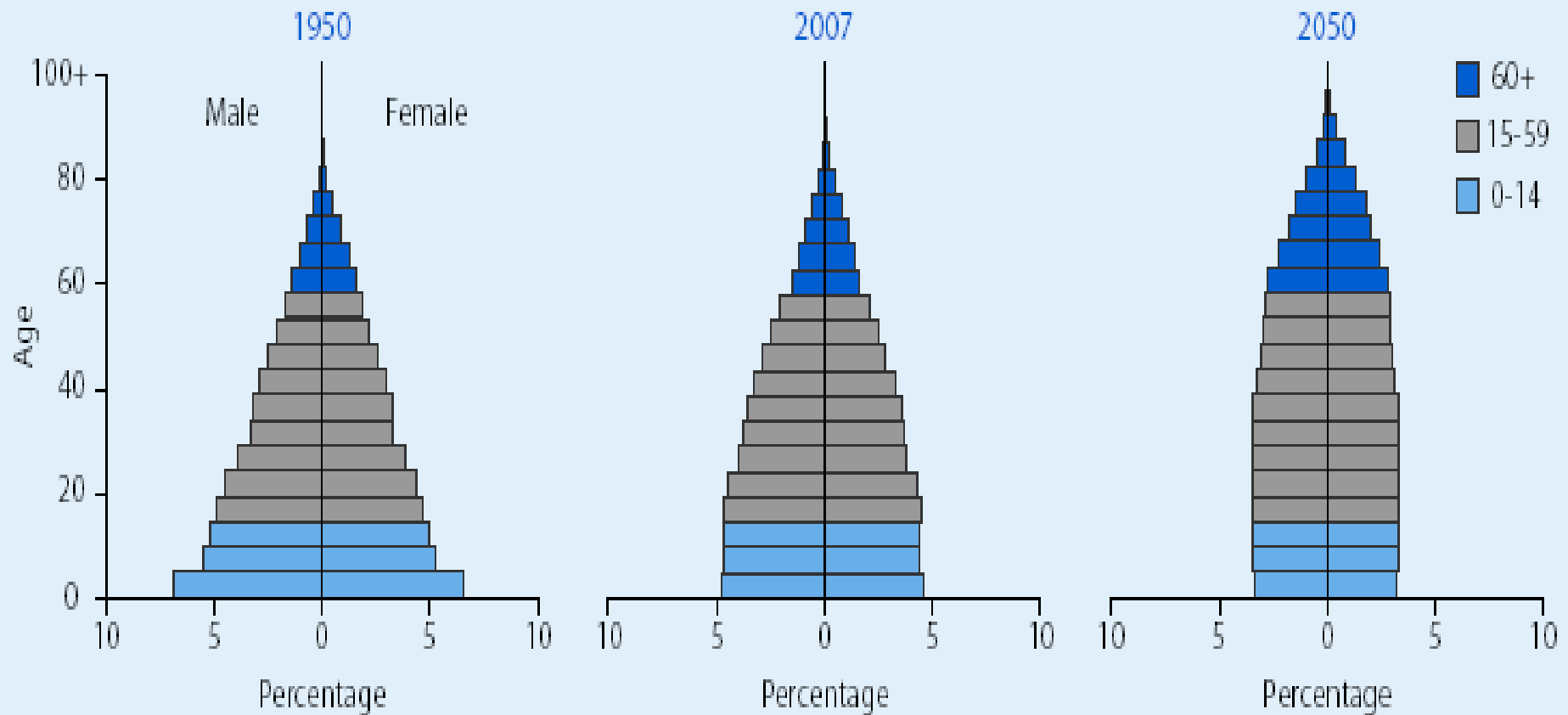


Constant  
population



# World population

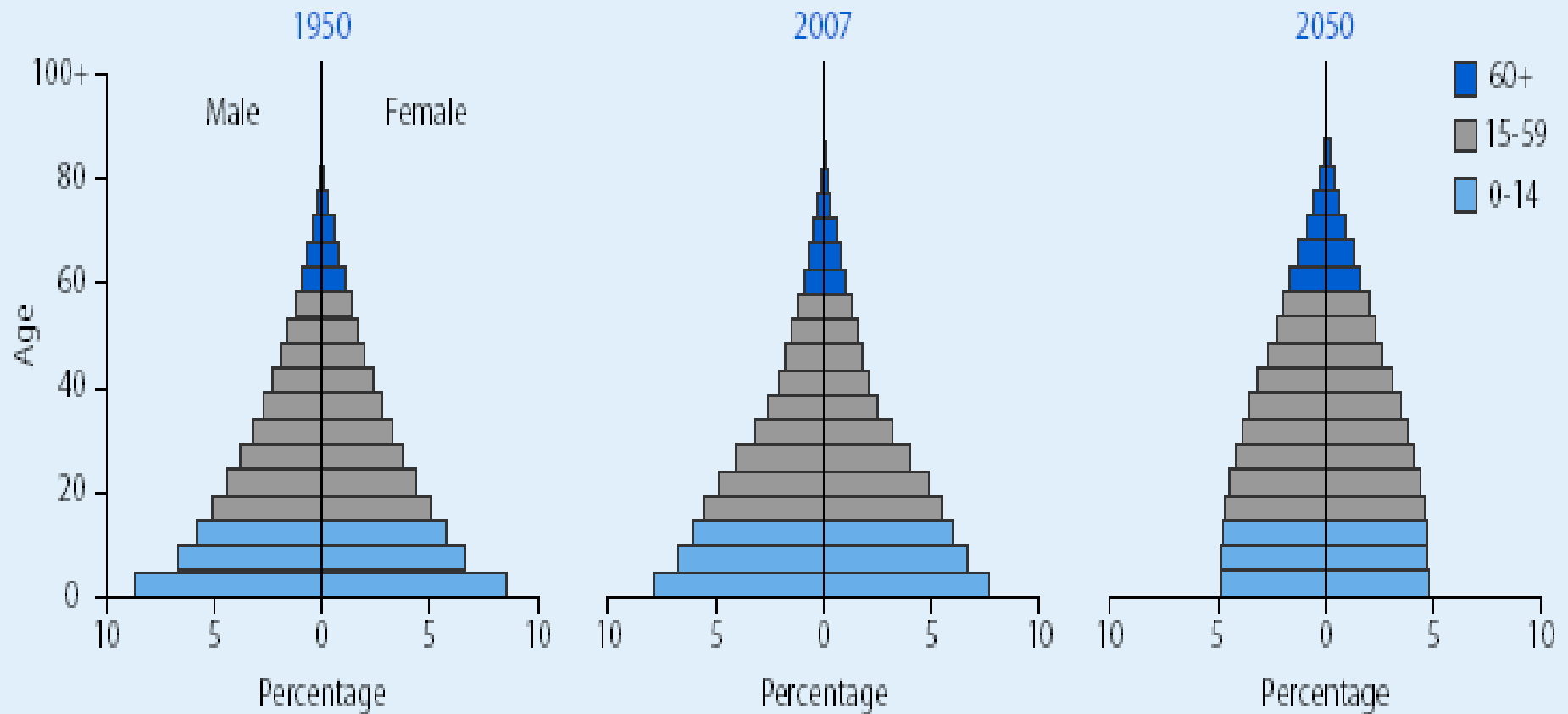
Population pyramids





# Africa

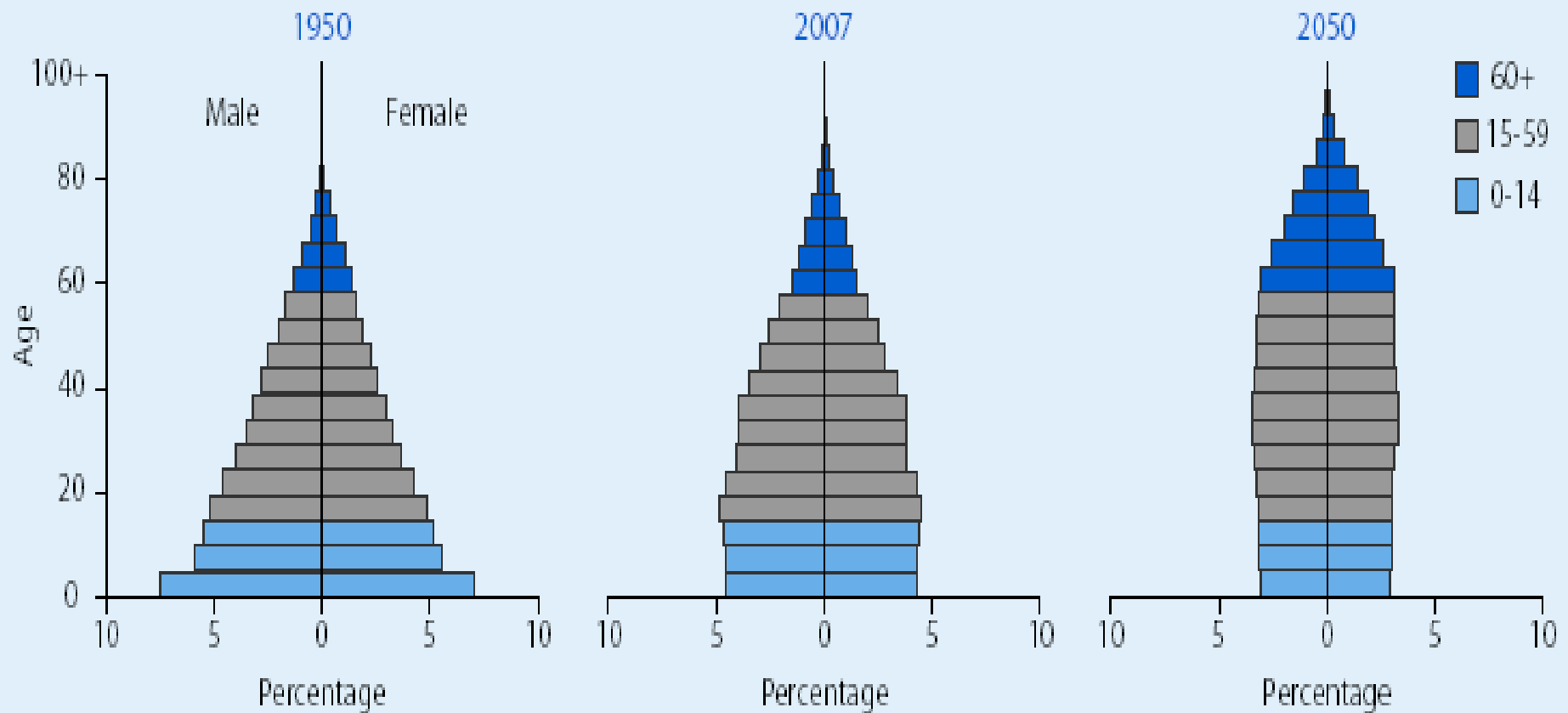
Population pyramids





# Asia

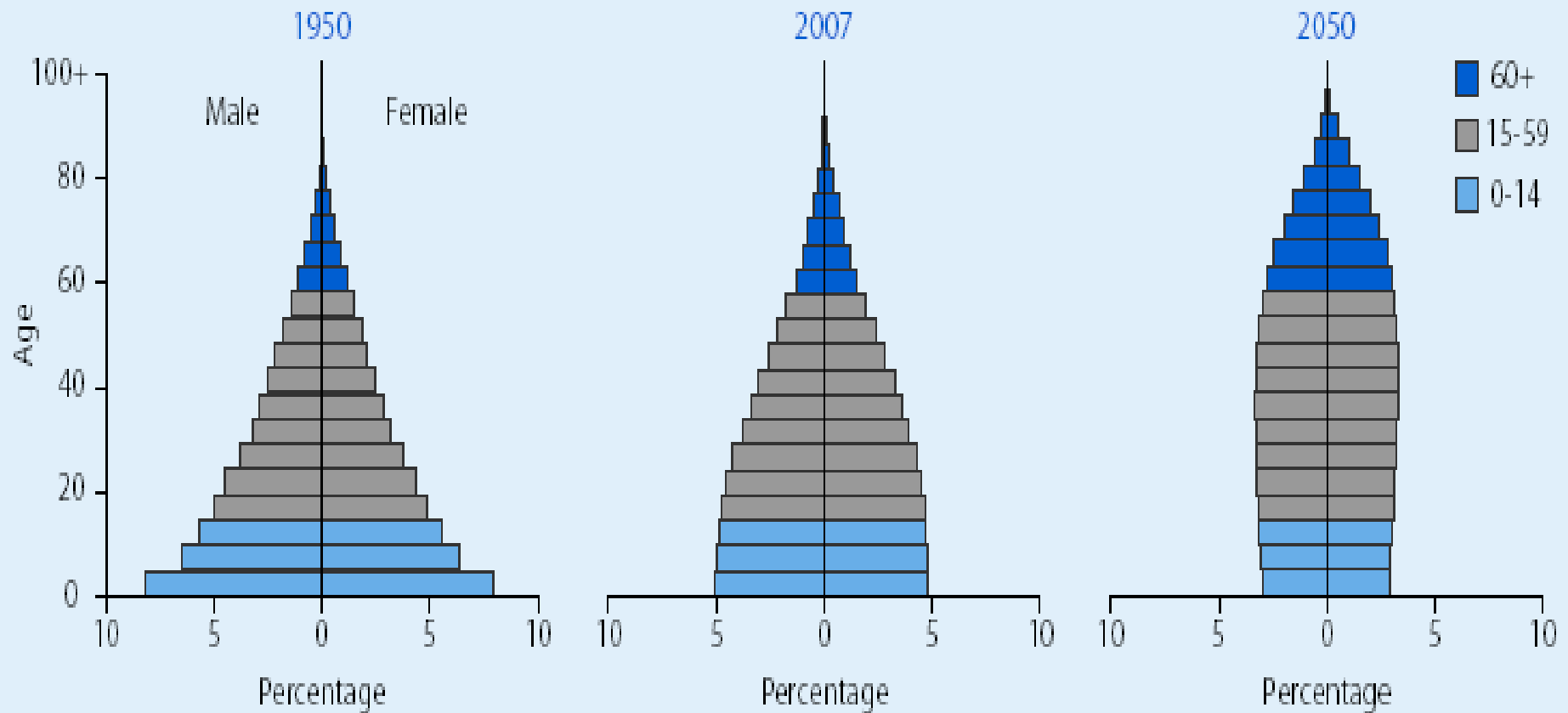
Population pyramids





# Latin America

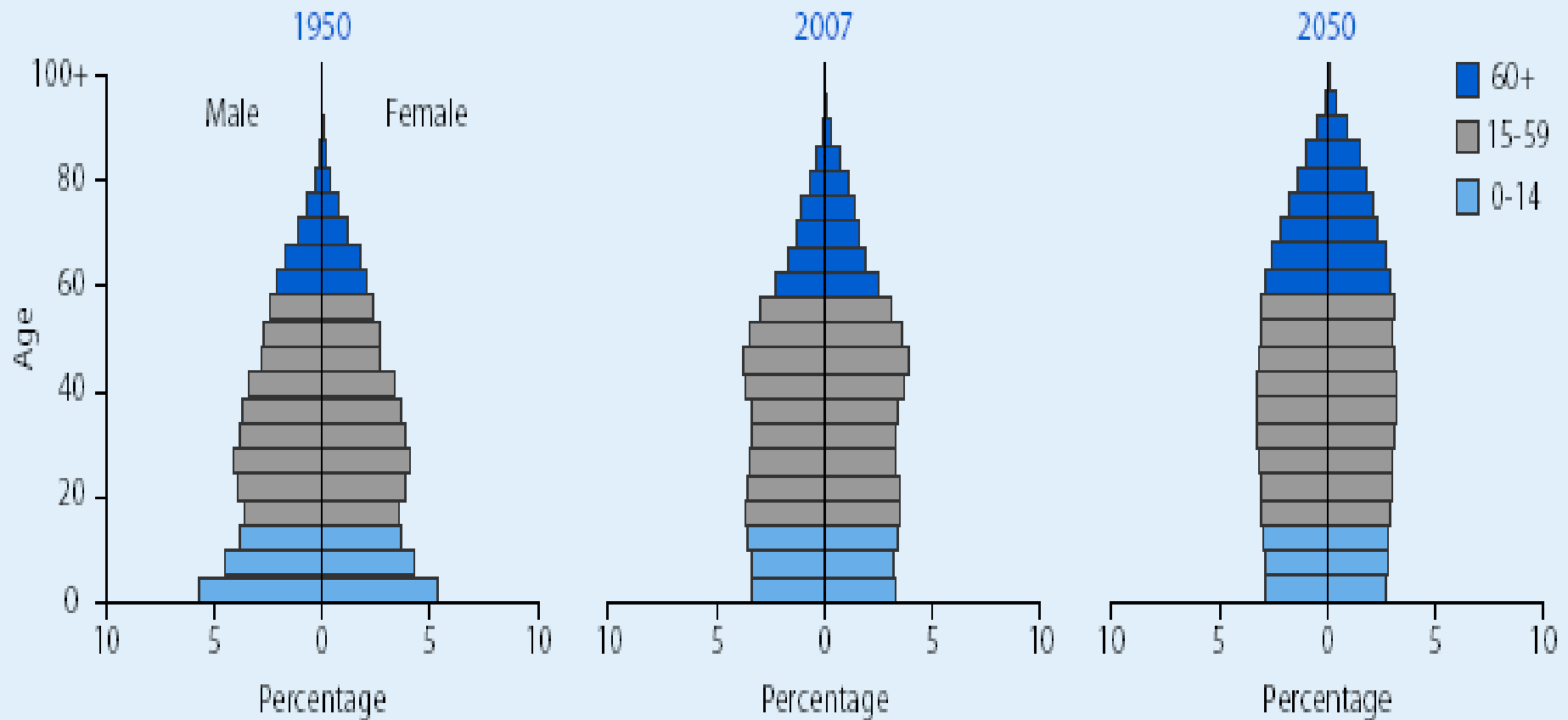
Population pyramids





# Northern America

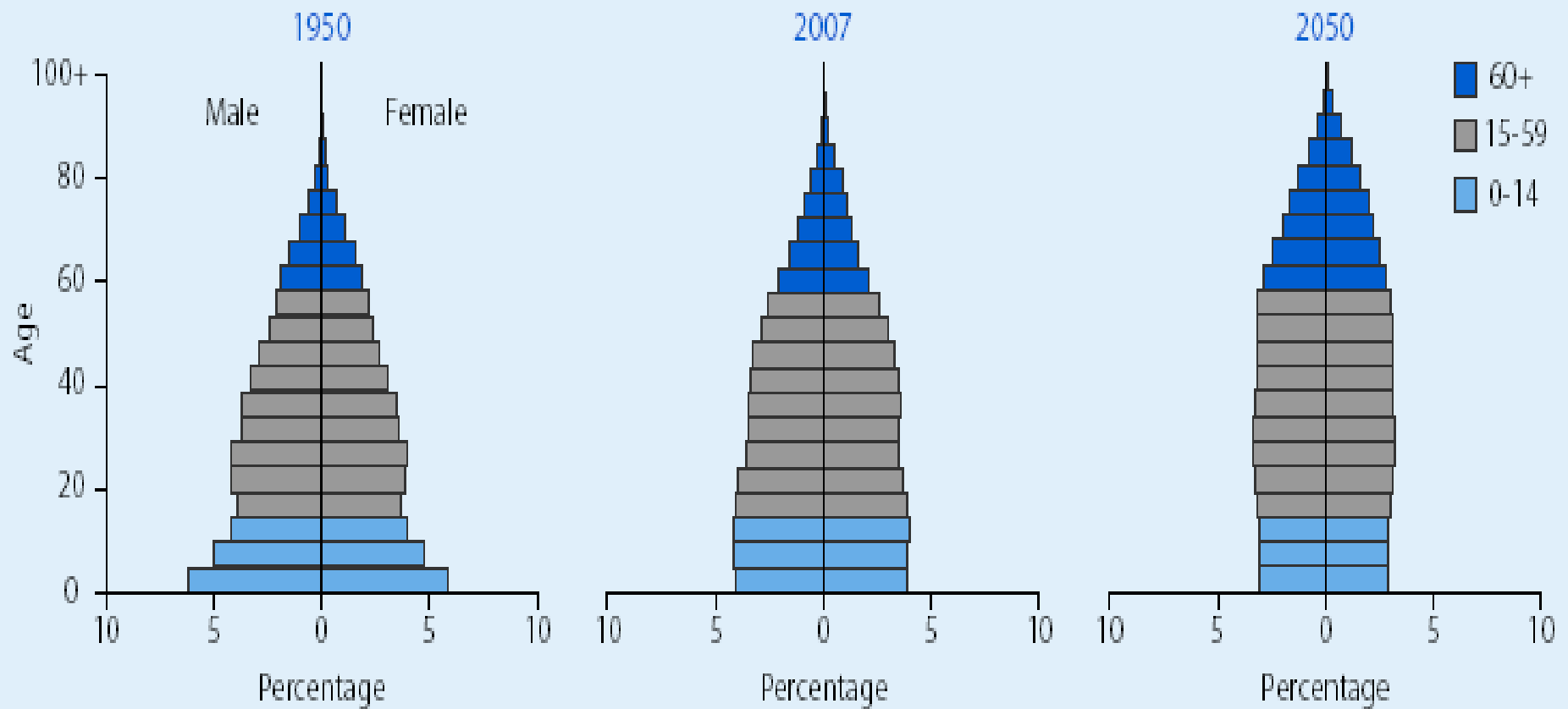
Population pyramids





# Oceania

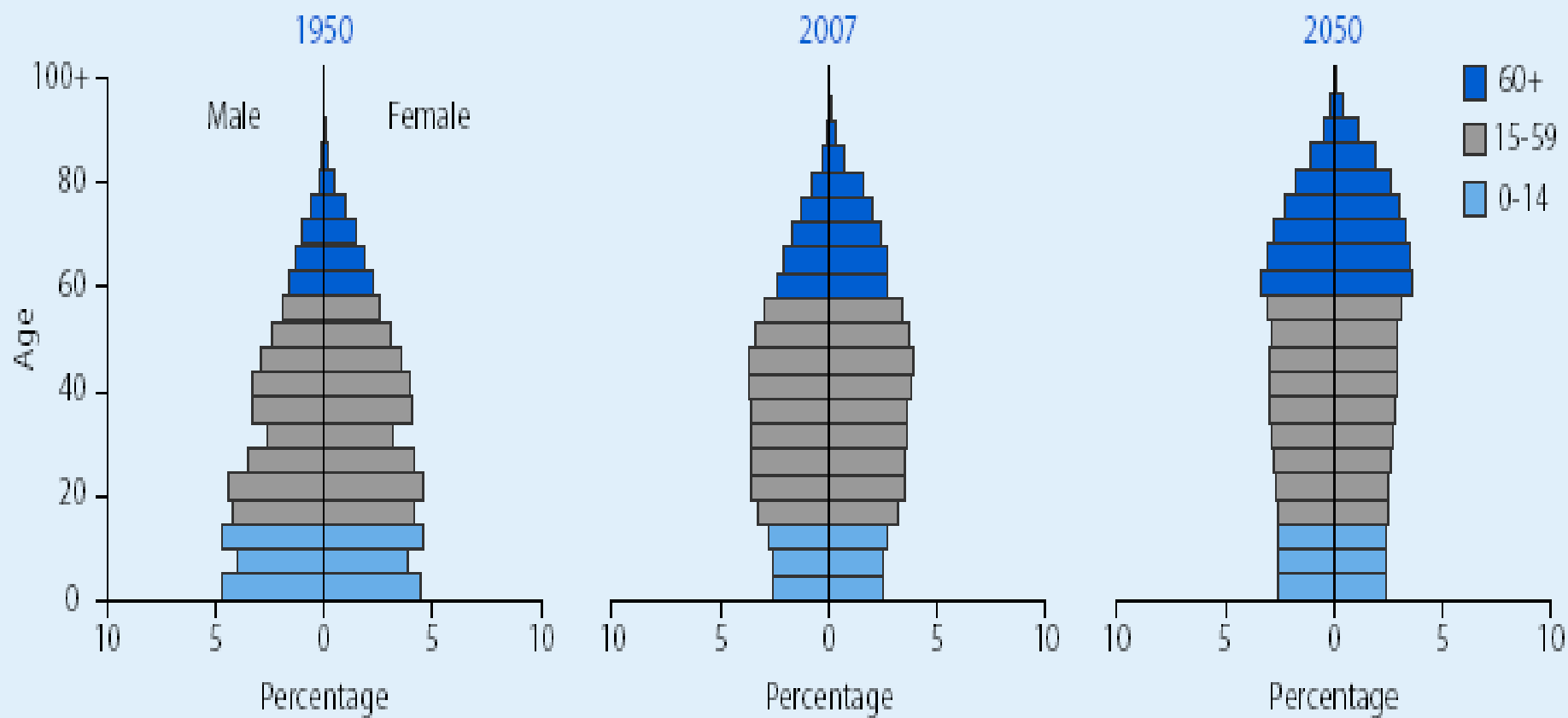
Population pyramids





# Europe

Population pyramids

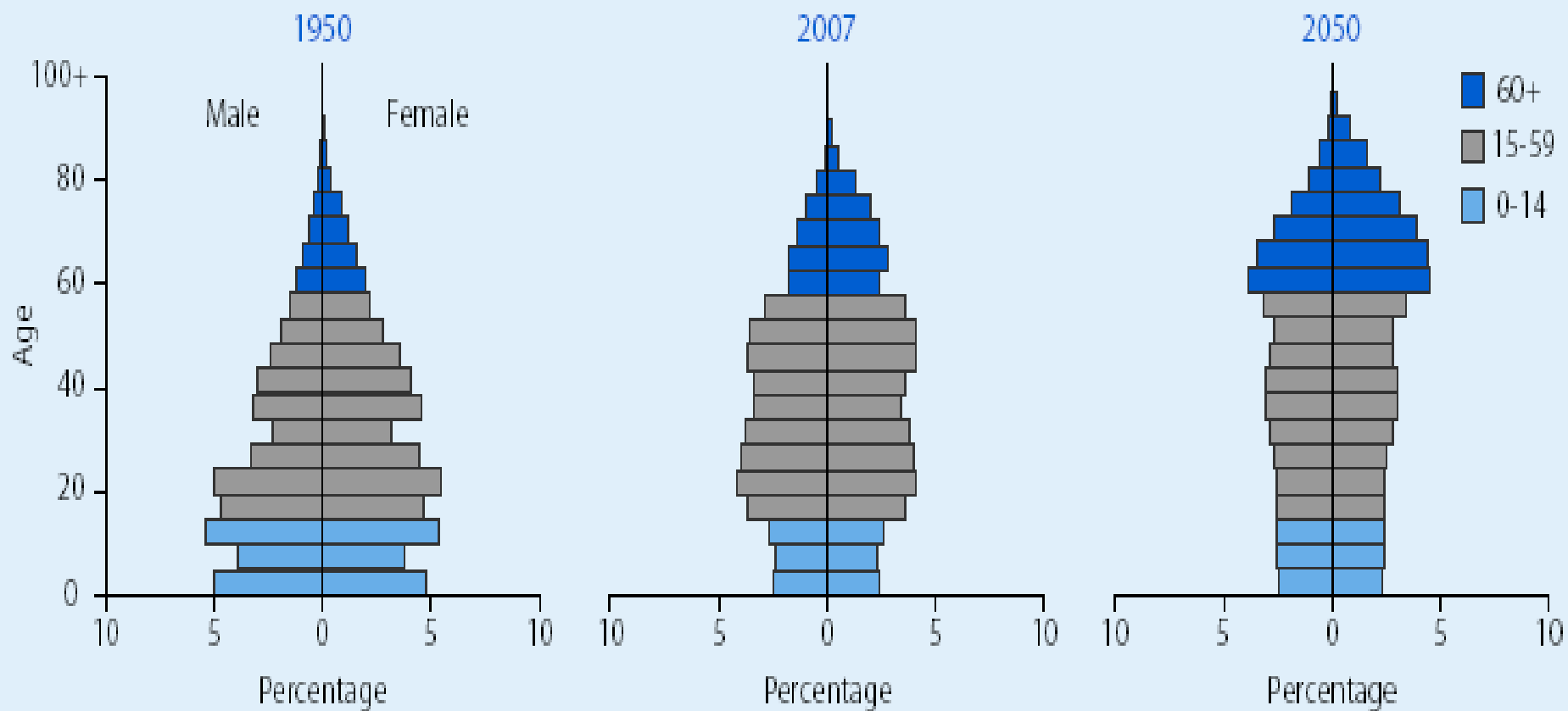






# Eastern Europe

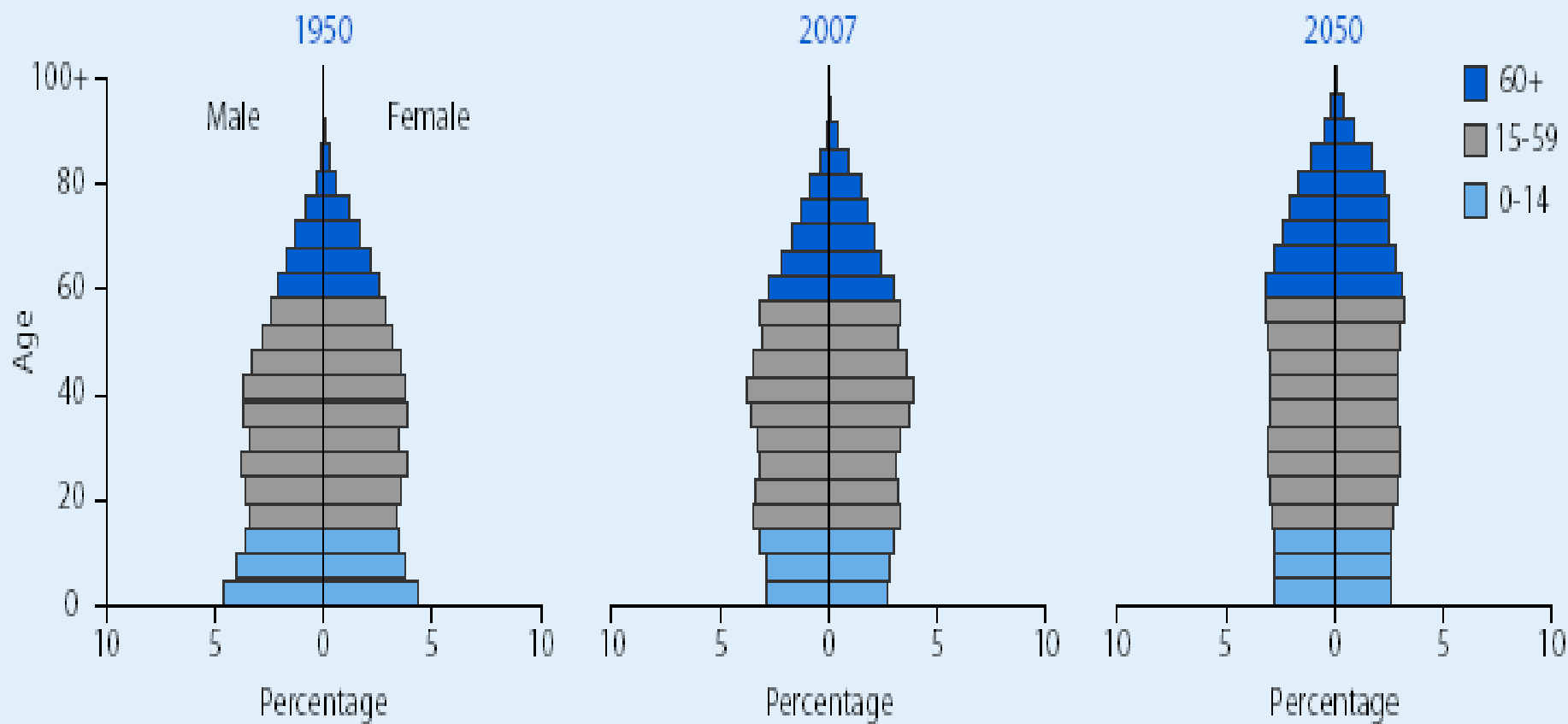
Population pyramids





# Northern Europe

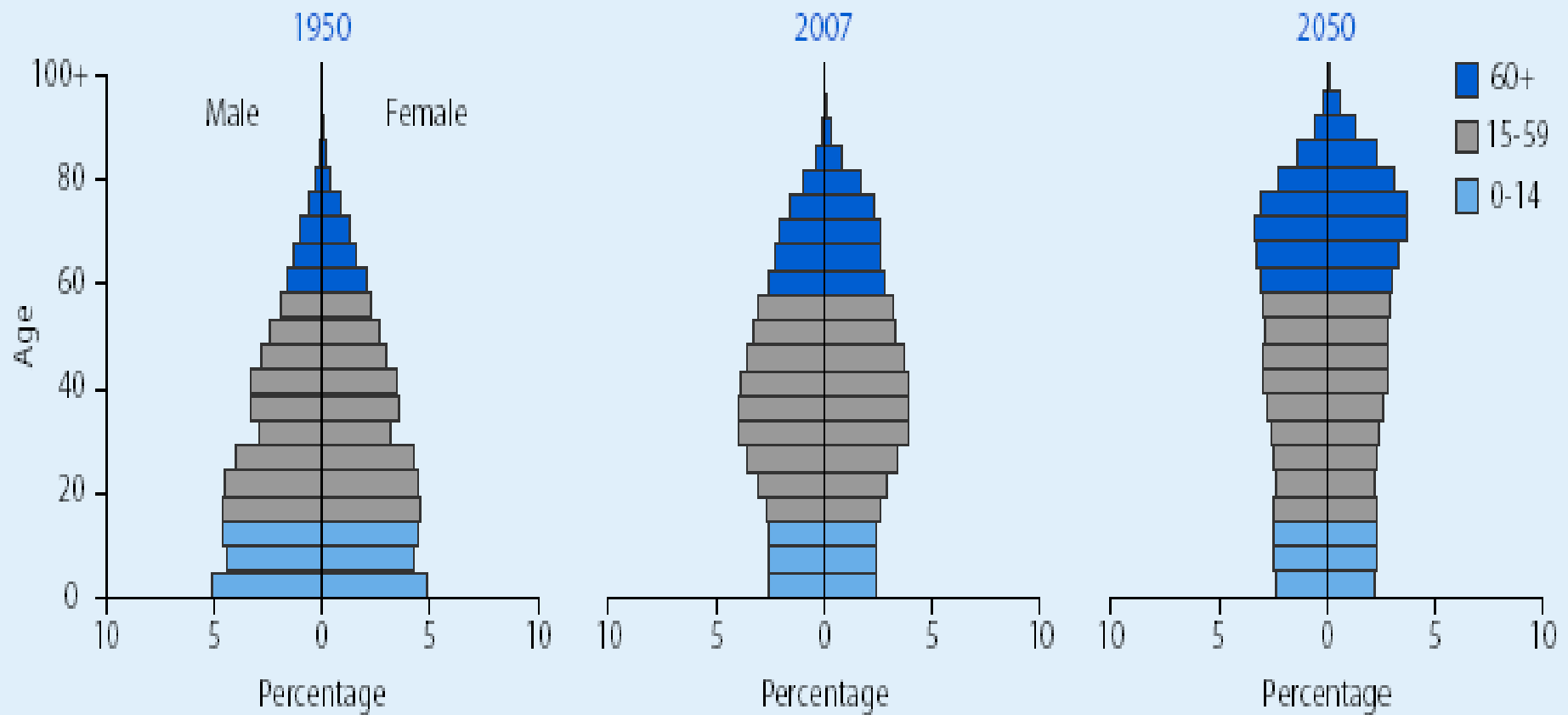
Population pyramids





# Southern Europe

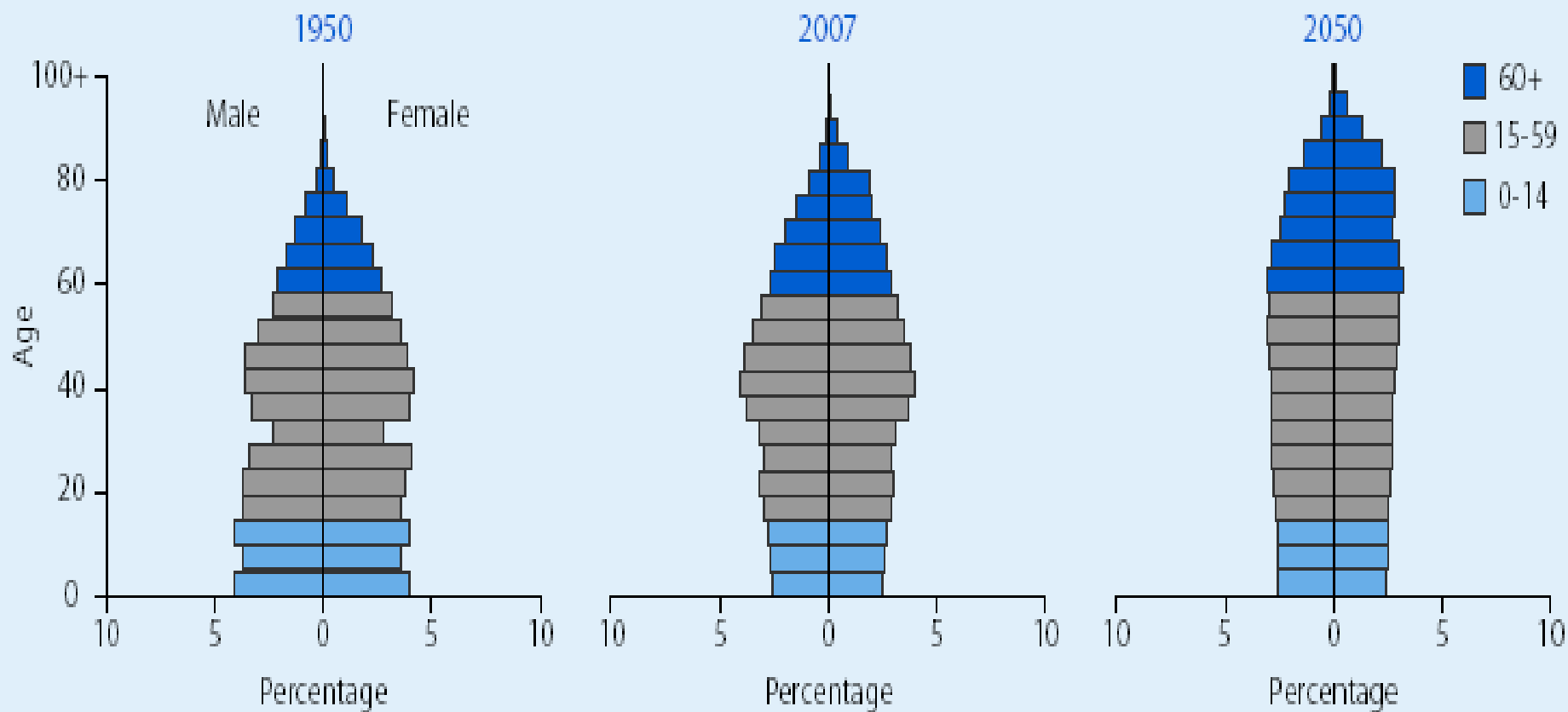
Population pyramids





# Western Europe

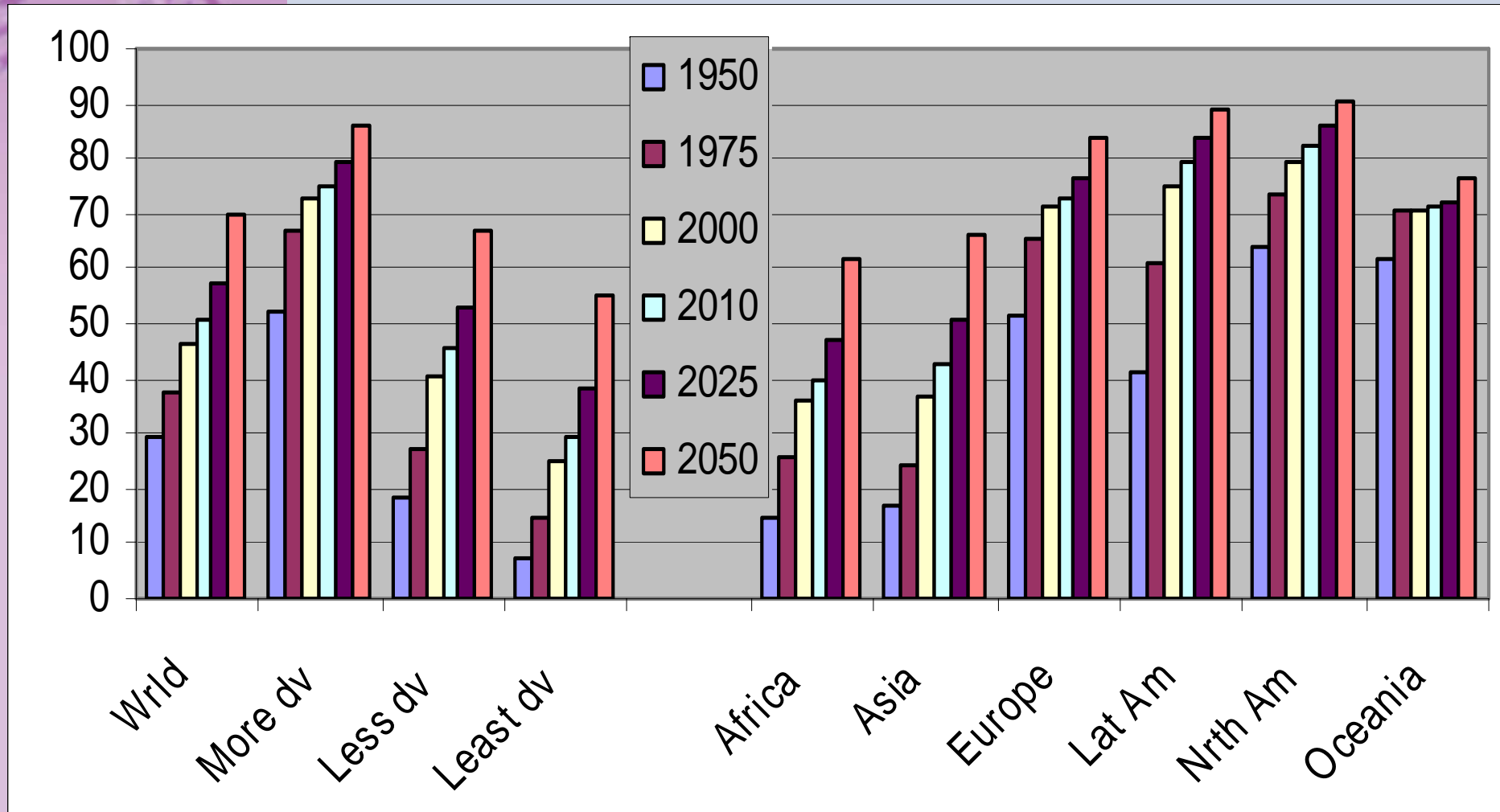
Population pyramids





## % Urban population, 1950-2050

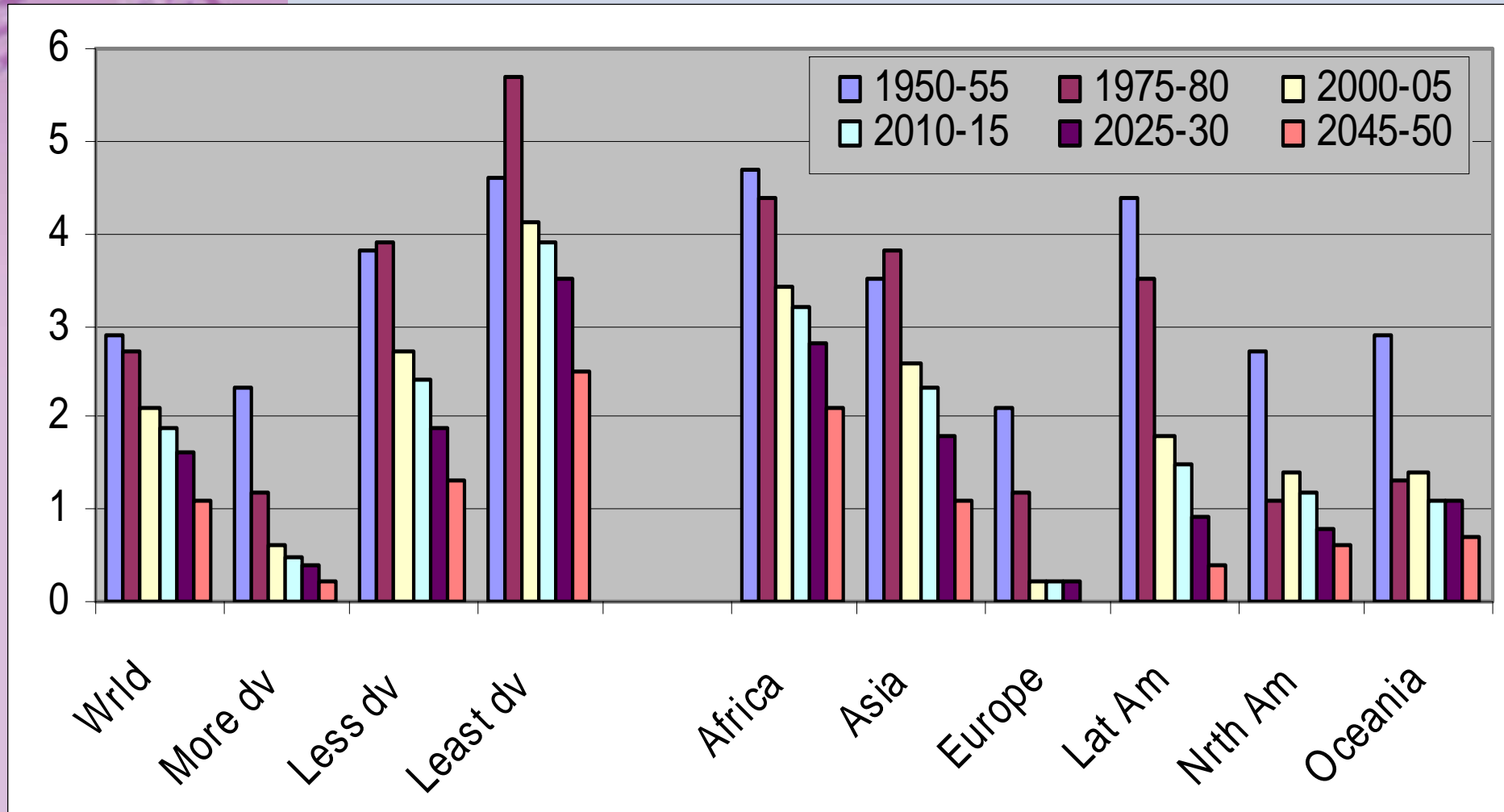
In 2025: North America highest, Africa lowest





## Yearly urban population growth (%), 1950-2050

### In 2025: Europe lowest, Africa highest

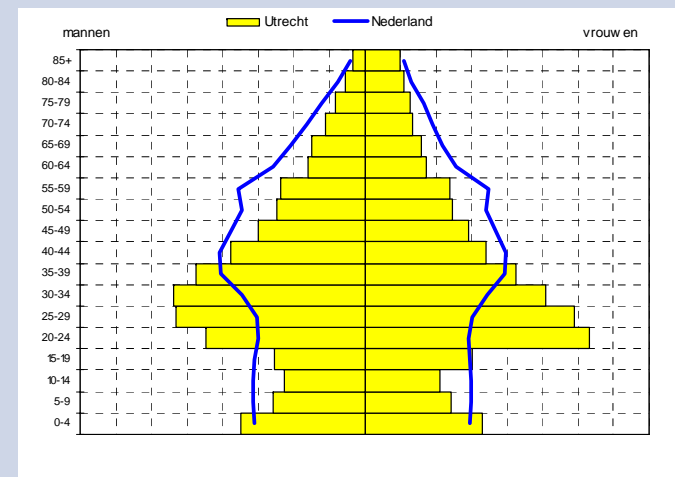
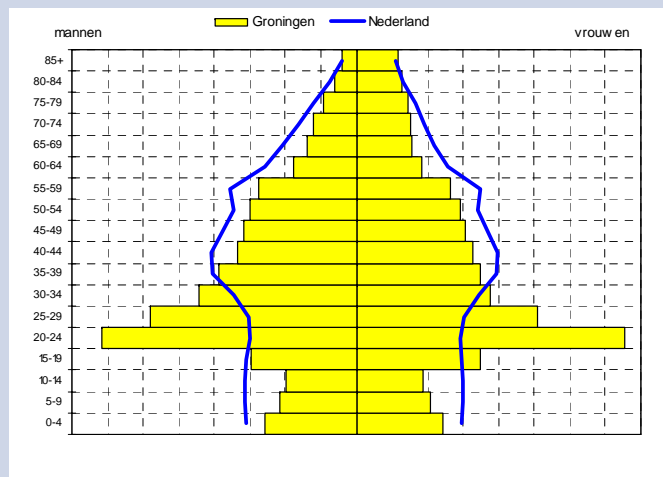
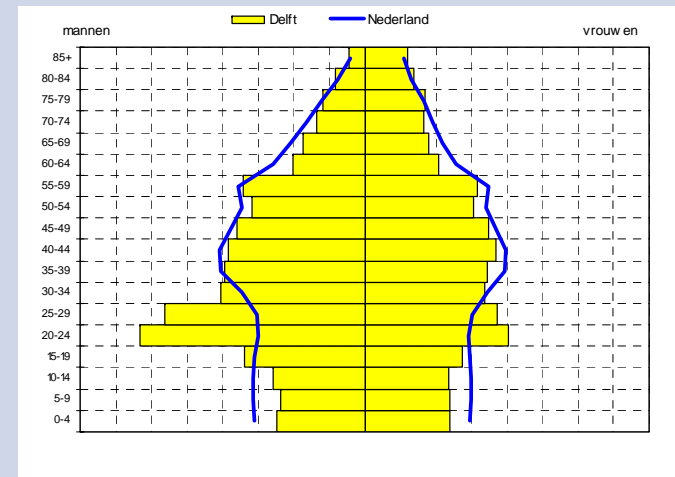
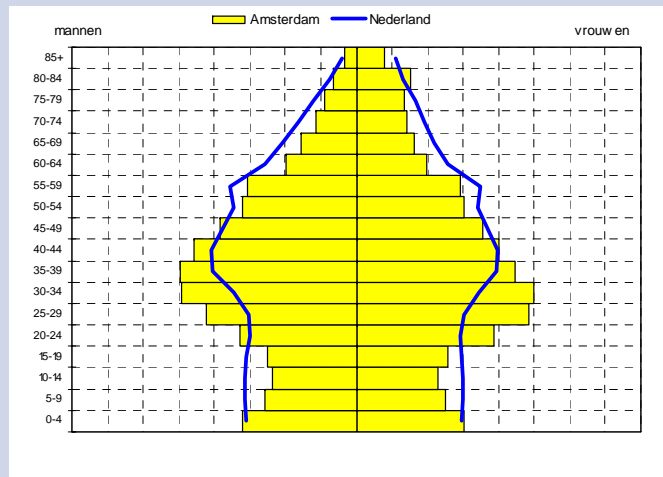




# NL University cities:

Amsterdam  
Groningen

Delft  
Utrecht

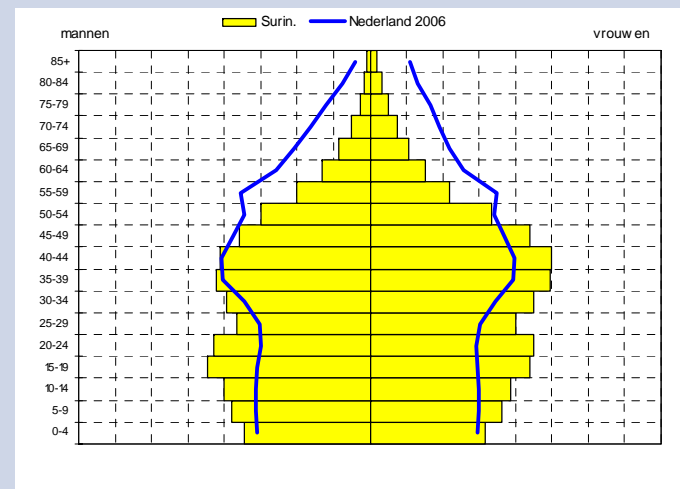
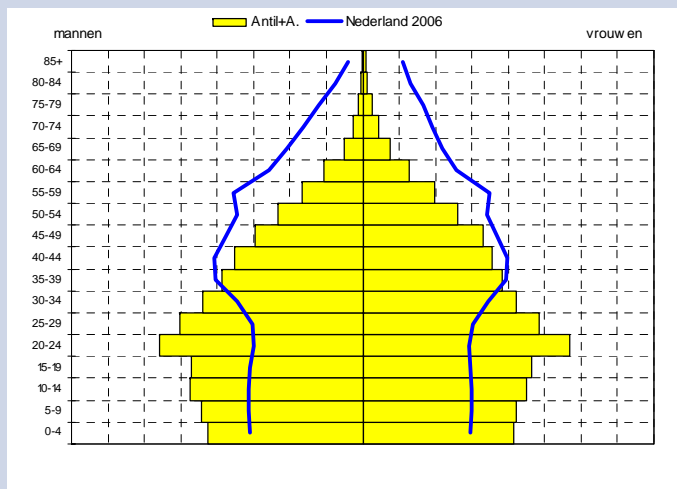
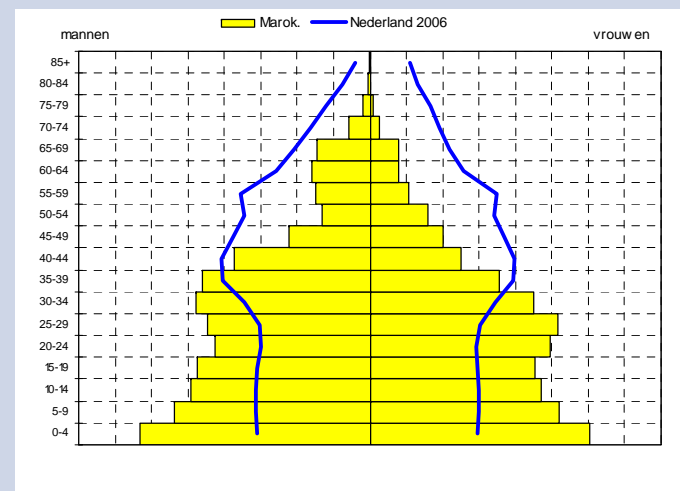
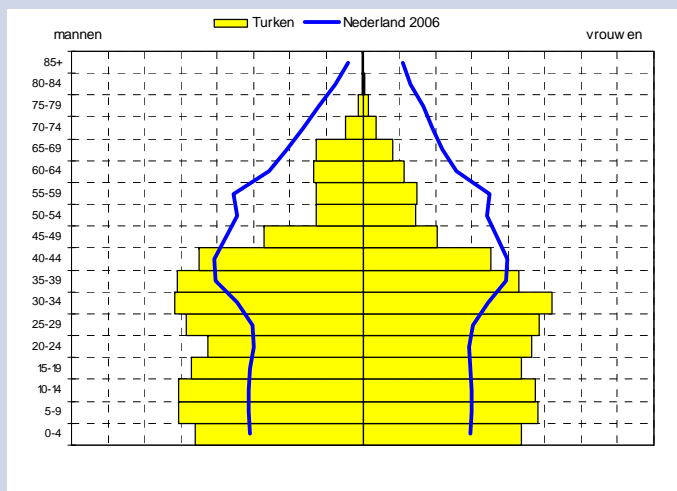




# NL Ethnic groups:

## Turks Antilleans

## Moroccans Surinamese







# Conclusions

- World population in 2025 is larger than now, also in EU-27 but not so in total Europe
- Large variation in population growth across world, also within Europe
- Russia is last European country to soon disappear from world top-10
- Ageing everywhere, Europe will be the first to see ageing process come in final stage



# Discussion

- Low (period) fertility is partly result of postponement, (cohort) fertility is higher
- Europe is first to see population rejuvenation
- Increasing migration and multiculturalism
- Population size and age structure are autonomous processes; impact of population policies is usually small