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# La popolazione mondiale

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# Tendenze demografiche e mutamenti e problemi collegati

1. L'inarrestabile (per ora) crescita della popolazione mondiale
2. L'inarrestabile, fortissimo e crescente, divario nello sviluppo delle popolazioni e la rivoluzione nella geopolitica
3. L'inarrestabile invecchiamento delle persone, delle famiglie e della popolazione
4. L'inarrestabile urbanizzazione
5. L'inarrestabile flusso di migranti internazionali
6. Alcuni grandi problemi legati alla demografia: ambiente, lavoro, governance della comunità mondiale

Sette Miliardi

Abbiamo raggiunto nel 2011  
sette miliardi di abitanti

Nove Miliardi

Nel 2050 potrebbero esserci più di  
nove miliardi di abitanti nel pianeta

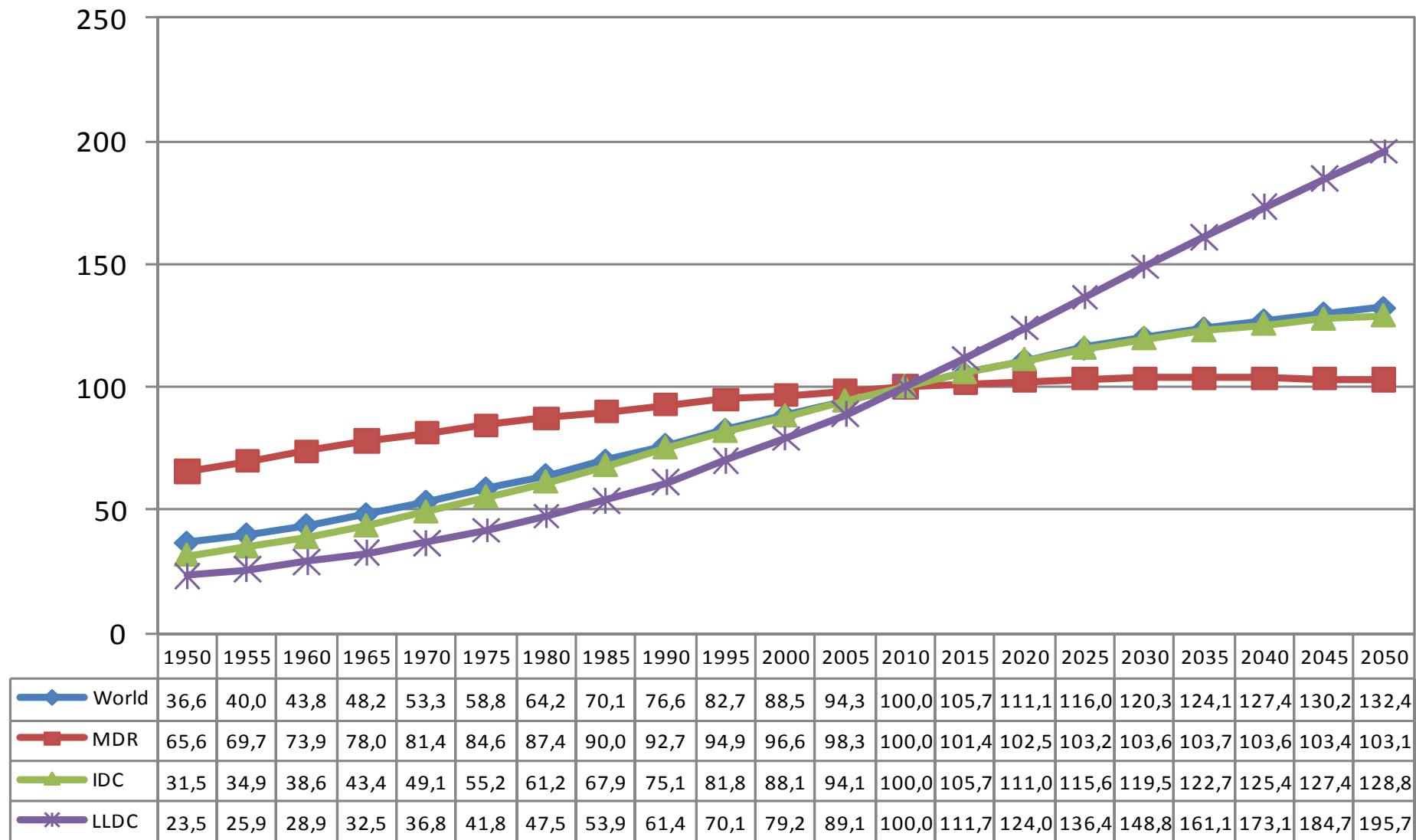
e: prima di noi?

# 100 miliardi di persone vissute prima di noi

Fonte: <http://www.prb.org/Journalists/Webcasts/2011/distilled-demographics-how-many-ever-lived.aspx>

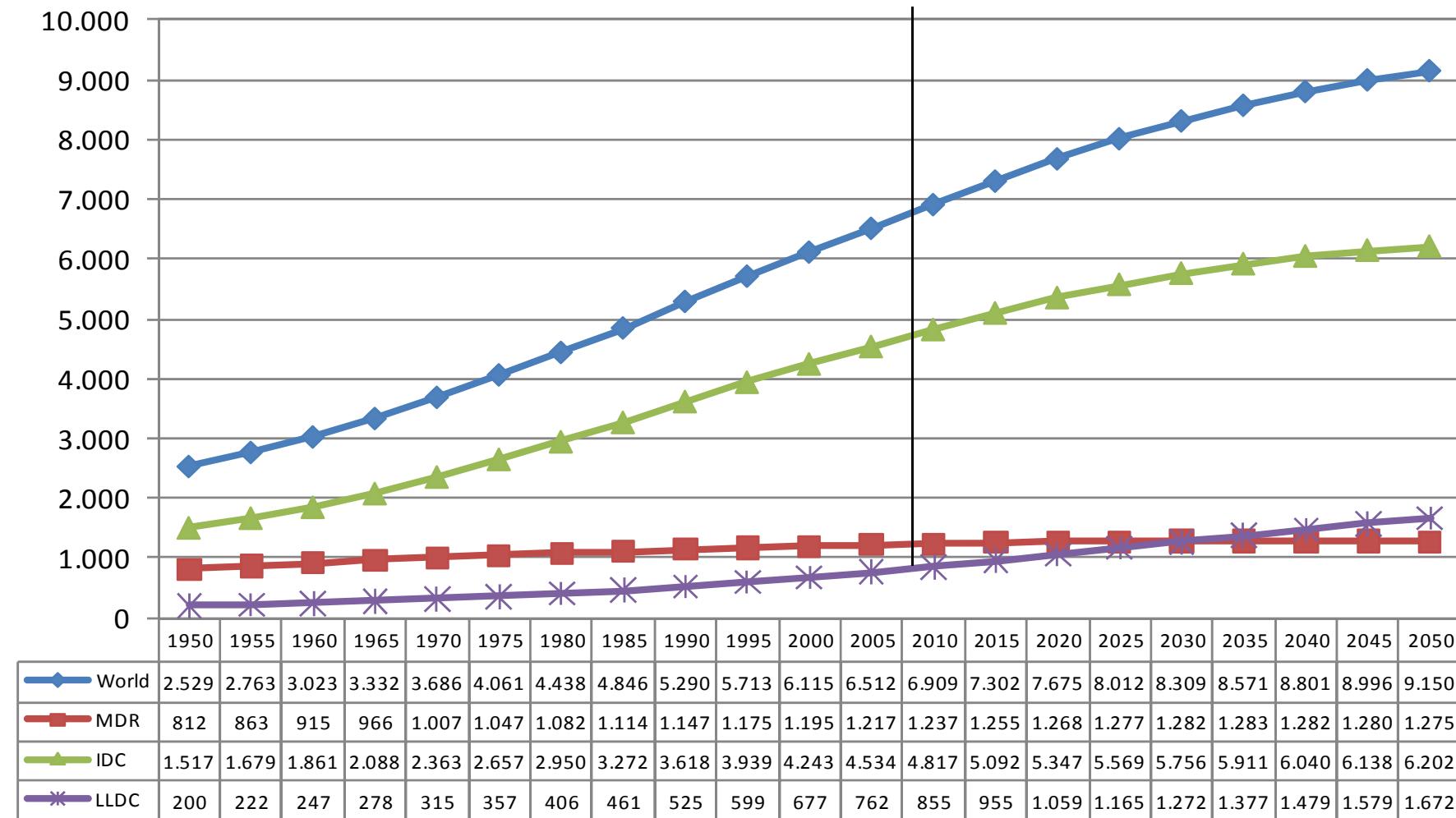
Anno	Numero di persone vissute fino alla data
8000 avanti Cristo	1.137.789.769
1 dopo Cristo	47.163.122.123
1200	73.754.465.123
1650	86.536.467.576
1750	89.708.399.089
1850	95.754.639.098
1950	100.045.075.169
2011	107.602.707.791

**Total population by development regions, 1950-2050 (index numbers 2010=100):**  
**World, (a) More developed regions, (b) Intermediate developed countries, (c) Least developed countries**



For definitions and source, see Figure 1

**Total population by development regions, 1950-2050 (millions): World, (a) More developed regions, (b) Intermediate developed countries, (c) Least developed countries**

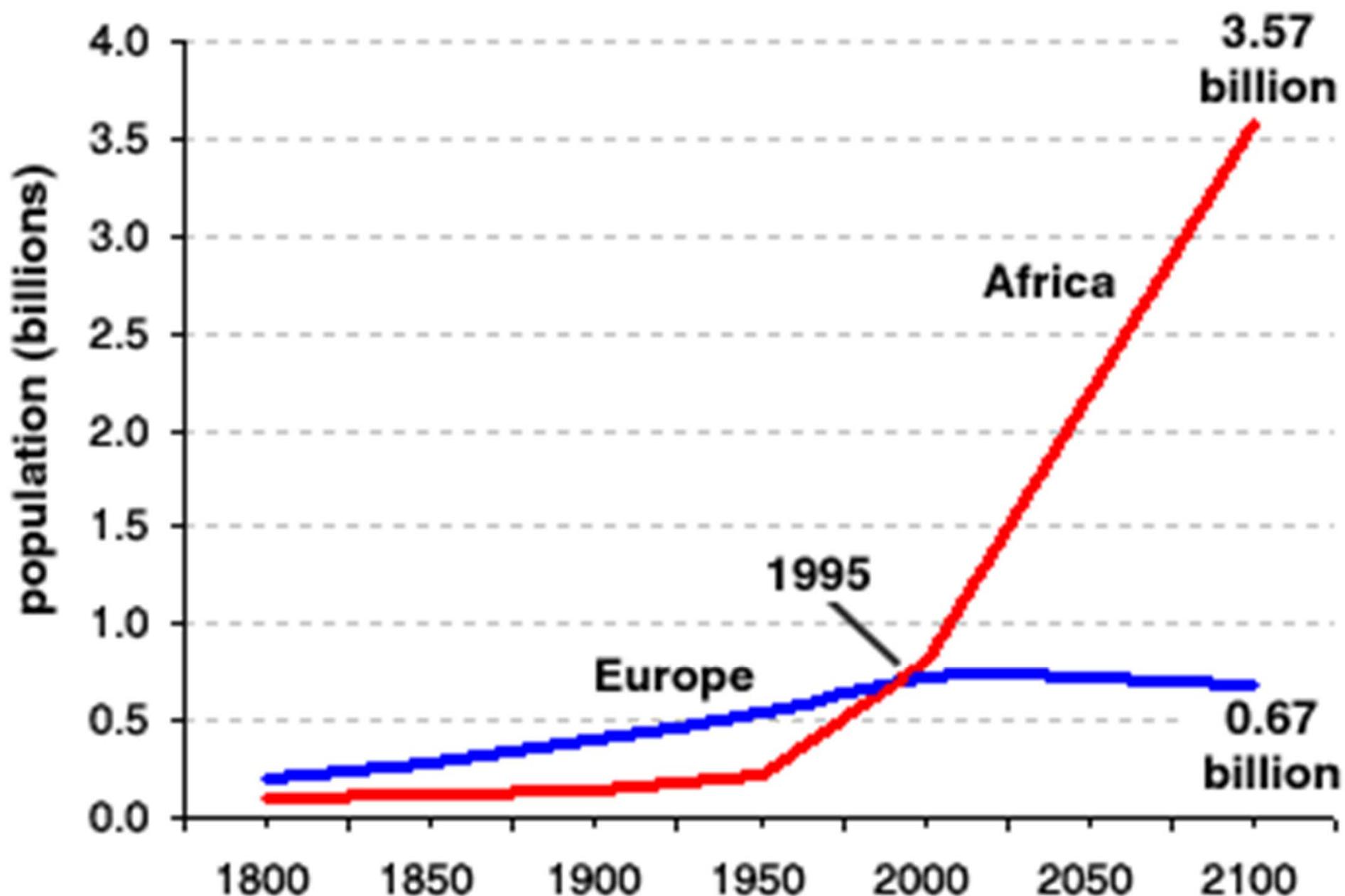


(a) Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan; (b) In the UN terminology "Other Less developed countries" comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries; (c) Least developed countries are 49 countries, 33 in Africa, 10 in Asia, 5 in Oceania, 1 in Latin America.

Source: Our elaborations on data: <http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm>

# Demographic trends and Geopolitics: few specific references

## Population of Africa and Europe (1800-2100)



# Population of Russian Federation and Pakistan

(presents borders, millions of people, medium variant)

	1950	2000	2050
Russia	103	147	116
Pakistan	41	148	335
$R - P$	+ 62	- 1	- 219
$R / P$	2,5 a 1	1 a 1	1 a 2,9

Deepening a specific aspect:  
demographic trends and the  
future of Global Muslim  
Population

The world's Muslim population is expected to increase by about 35% in the next 20 years, rising from 1.6 billion in 2010 to 2.2 billion by 2030\*

Globally, the Muslim population is forecast to grow at about twice the rate of the non-Muslim population over the next two decades – an average annual growth rate of 1.5% for Muslims, compared with 0.7% for non-Muslims.

If current trends continue, Muslims will make up 26.4% of the world's total projected population of 8.3 billion in 2030, up from 23.4% of the estimated 2010 world population of 6.9 billion

\* Source: Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life, 2011  
<http://pewforum.org/The-Future-of-the-Global-Muslim-Population.aspx>

## The Future of Global Muslim Population

Source: Pew Research Centers, 2011

### 10 Countries with the Largest Number of Muslims in 2010

<i>Country</i>	<b>ESTIMATED MUSLIM POPULATION</b>
Indonesia	204,847,000
Pakistan	178,097,000
India	177,286,000
Bangladesh	148,607,000
Egypt	80,024,000
Nigeria	75,728,000
Iran	74,819,000
Turkey	74,660,000
Algeria	34,780,000
Morocco	32,381,000

### 10 Countries with the Largest Projected Number of Muslims in 2030

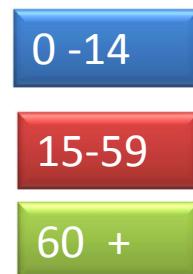
<i>Country</i>	<b>PROJECTED MUSLIM POPULATION</b>
Pakistan	256,117,000
Indonesia	238,833,000
India	236,182,000
Bangladesh	187,506,000
Nigeria	116,832,000
Egypt	105,065,000
Iran	89,626,000
Turkey	89,127,000
Afghanistan	50,527,000
Iraq	48,350,000

Population estimates are rounded to thousands.

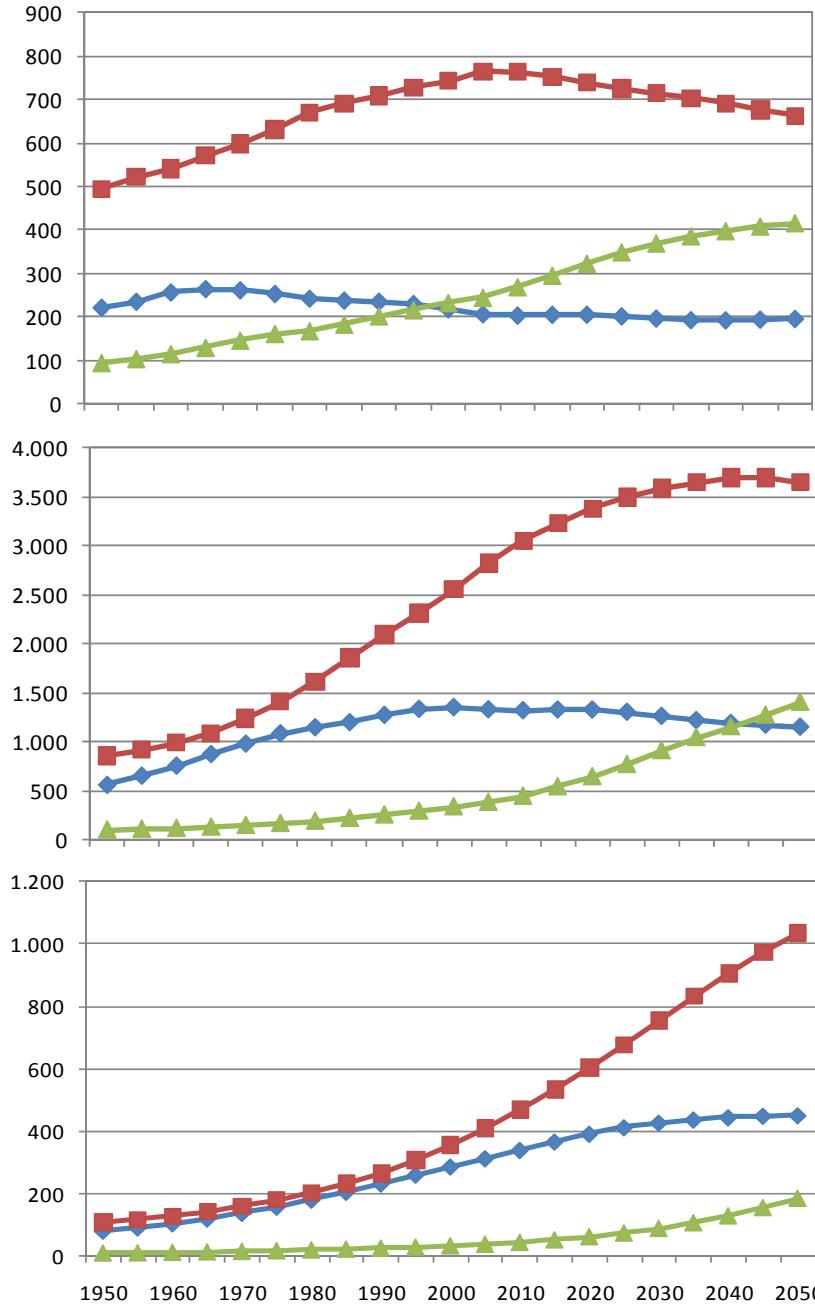
# Demographic trends and Aging of Population

**Figure 4 – Population by age group and development regions, 1950, 2050** (a) More developed regions, (b) Intermediate developed countries, (c) Least developed countries

Age group



For definitions and source, see Figure 1



MDR

IDC

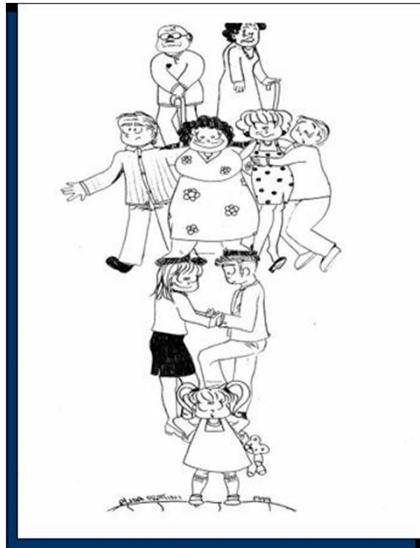
LLDC

# The 10 Cs with the highest and the lowest percentage aged 60 and over, 2009

Fonte: [http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WPA2009/WPA2009\\_WorkingPaper.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WPA2009/WPA2009_WorkingPaper.pdf)

29.7 Giappone	Mali	3.8
26.4 Italia	Ruanda	3.8
25.7 Germania	Yemen	3.8
24.7 Svezia	Afganistan	3.8
24.2 Bulgaria	Baharain	3.6
24.0 Finlandia	Niger	3.5
24.0 Grecia	Sierra Leone	3.5
23.3 Portogallo	Burkina Faso	3.3
23.1 Croazia	Emirati arabi uniti	1.9
23.0 Belgio	Qatar	1.9

# The multiplication of the coexistence in an enlarged family of several generations



The multiplication of one-child or childless (somebody now says childfree) families requires more and more the growth of an intra-generational solidarity among elderly, to be implemented side by side with the traditional inter-generational one



**Aging options: robots or children?** Japan – A humanoid robot helps Nabeshima Akiko, 69 years old at the supermarket. Experiment of Keihanna Science City (close to Kyoto) researchers - Source of the picture National Geographic, gennaio 2011

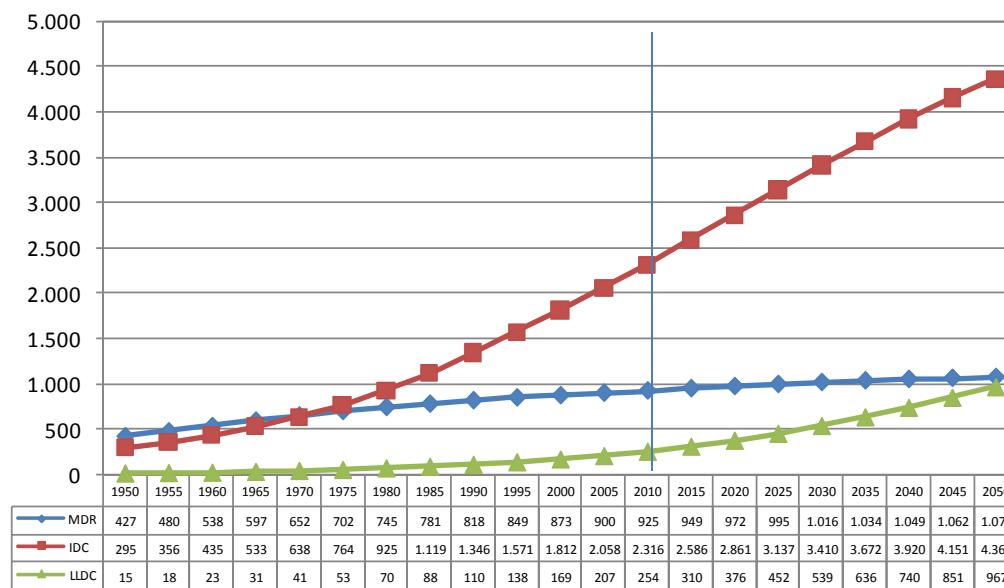
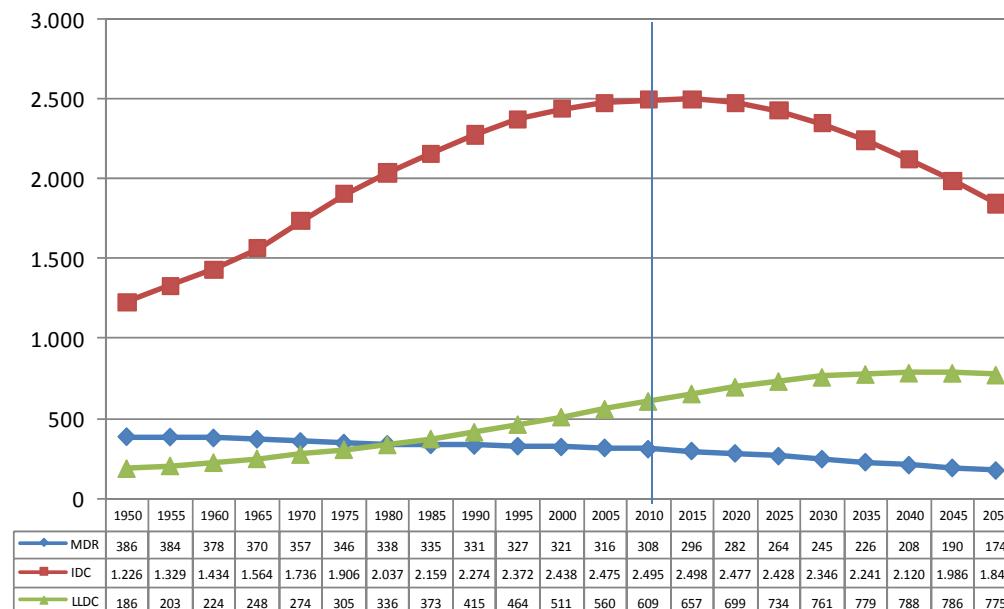
# Population aged 60 and over (in million), 2009 and 2050

Source of basic data: [http://www.un.org/  
esa/population/publications/ageing/ageing2009.htm](http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/ageing/ageing2009.htm)

Area or Country	2009	2050	<i>Change</i>	<i>% change</i>
European Union	159	236	77	49
China	160	440	280	175

Demography as key element for the urban  
transition and the new  
“territorial dynamics”

## Rural (top panel) and Urban Population (bottom panel) by development regions, 1950-2050





London, the first modern big urban agglomeration, by night – Source: National Geographic, gennaio 2011

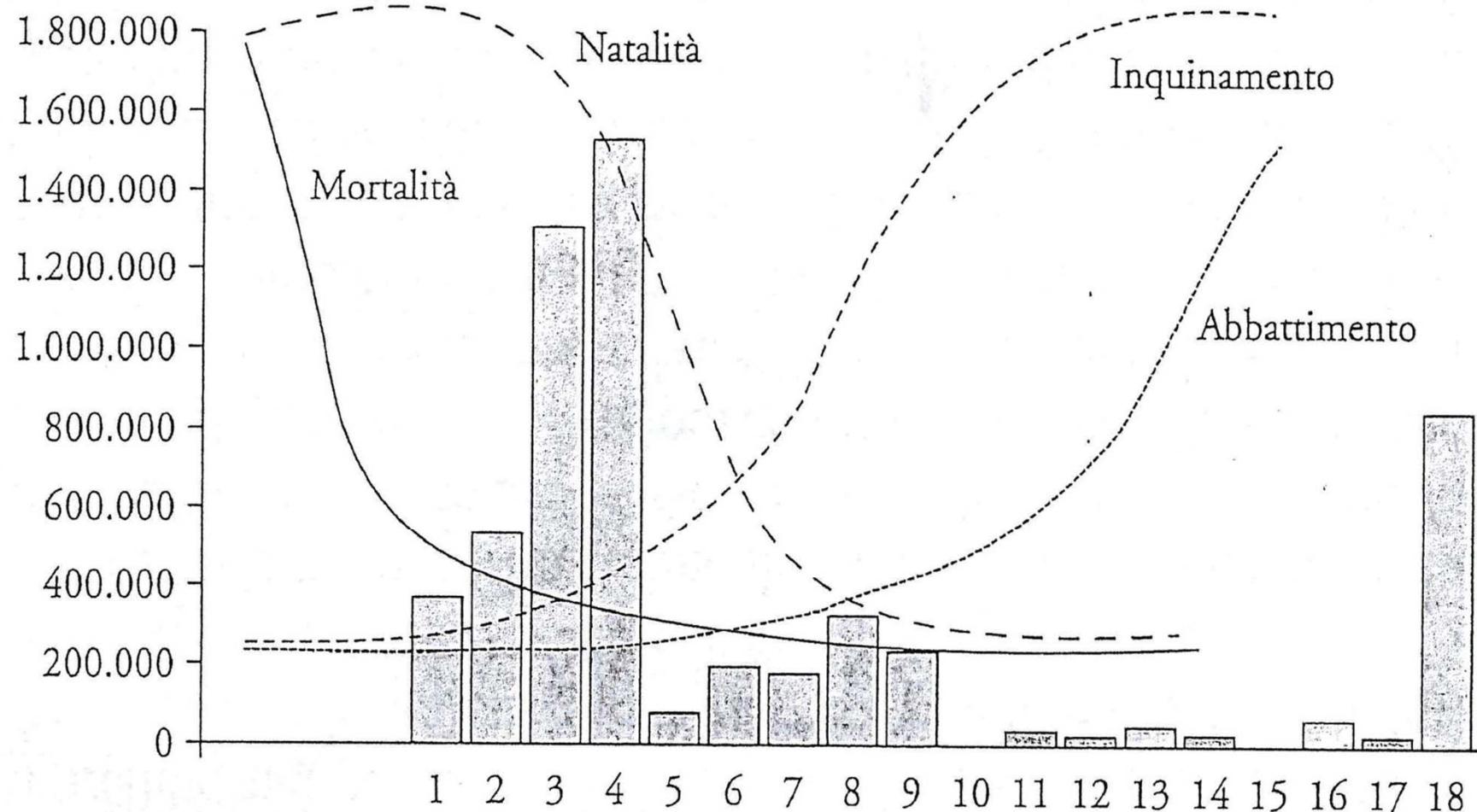
# The ten largest urban agglomerations in the World, 2010 (top) and 2025 (bottom), Population in millions

Source, Population Division of the United Nations, 2010

1	392	Japan	Tokyo	36,67
2	356	India	Delhi	22,16
3	76	Brazil	São Paulo	20,26
4	356	India	Mumbai (Bombay)	20,04
5	484	Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	19,46
6	840	United States of America	New York-Newark	19,43
7	156	China	Shanghai	16,58
8	356	India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	15,55
9	50	Bangladesh	Dhaka	14,65
10	586	Pakistan	Karachi	13,12
1	392	Japan	Tokyo	37,09
2	356	India	Delhi	28,57
3	356	India	Mumbai (Bombay)	25,81
4	76	Brazil	São Paulo	21,65
5	50	Bangladesh	Dhaka	20,94
6	484	Mexico	Ciudad de México (Mexico City)	20,71
7	840	United States of America	New York-Newark	20,64
8	356	India	Kolkata (Calcutta)	20,11
9	156	China	Shanghai	20,02
10	586	Pakistan	Karachi	18,73

# Popolazione, sviluppo e ambiente

Distribuzione dei paesi del mondo secondo il livello di reddito pro-capite (in migliaia US dollari ppp, intorno al 2000), lo stadio di transizione demografica e lo stadio di transizione ambientale



Fonte: A. Lanza, Lo sviluppo sostenibile, Bologna Il Mulino – 2006, p.90

In the international forum the counter position is between a *sustainable* development wanted for ecological reasons by MDR and *sustained* development wanted for social and economic reasons by IDC and above all by LLDC.

And also between total consumptions vs. consumptions per capita

On this topic we are awaiting the next UN World Conference Rio+20 to be held next June

# Popolazione e altre sfide globali

The four foremost challenges for the next years and decades up to 2050 are related to the expected 2.2 additional billions of people and possible shortages of:

- Energy
- Water
- Food (?)
- **Decent jobs** (i.e. paid at least 2 dollars a day)

In my view the most difficult challenge will be the fourth one. Address the production of goods and services both for the green economy and for aged people could contribute to alleviate this enormous and bulky task.

## **Popolazione in età lavorativa (20-64 anni, in milioni), 2010-2030**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2030</b>	$\Delta$	$\Delta\%$
<b>France</b>	36.770	35.604	-1.166	-3,2
<b>Germany</b>	50.044	42.862	-7.182	-14,4
<b>Greece</b>	6.989	6.566	-423	-6,1
<b>Italy</b>	36.394	33.516	-2.878	-7,9
<b>Spain</b>	28.566	26.237	-2.329	-8,2
<b>Algeria</b>	20.658	27.293	6.635	32,1
<b>Egypt</b>	45.340	64.324	18.984	41,9
<b>Morocco</b>	18.380	23.333	4.953	26,9
<b>Tunisia</b>	6.350	7.489	1.139	17,9

**Fonte:** Elaborazione su dati UN, 2009 (Population division, medium variant)

Ci troviamo e ci troveremo sempre di più di fronte a una ***gigantesca e insormontabile asimmetria***: che alle regioni sviluppate “servono” *milioni* di immigrati e a quelle arretrate “servirebbero” *centinaia di milioni* di emigrati.

Le migrazioni, pur necessarie e convenienti, non potranno perciò in nessun caso risolvere le miserie del mondo.

Nel lungo periodo bisognerà immaginare e attuare perciò nuovi modi di convivenza per gli oltre 9 miliardi di persone prossime venture nel mondo e per gli oltre 2 miliardi di persone in Africa.

Demography, associated with a growing economy, must be seen as a tool to recognize the new key-actors of the world.

Demography, associated with a growing economy, pushes to promote the transition toward a multi-polar world and multi-polar world governance

# I BRIC + S

The acronym BRIC, which has become synonymous with the rise of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. An outlook to 2050 in which it was suggested that the four BRIC economies could emerge bigger than the G-7 economies, and, together with the United States, would constitute the world's five largest.

In a recent summit South Africa joined the other 4 and BRIC became BRICS

# A statistical portrait of Brics at 2010

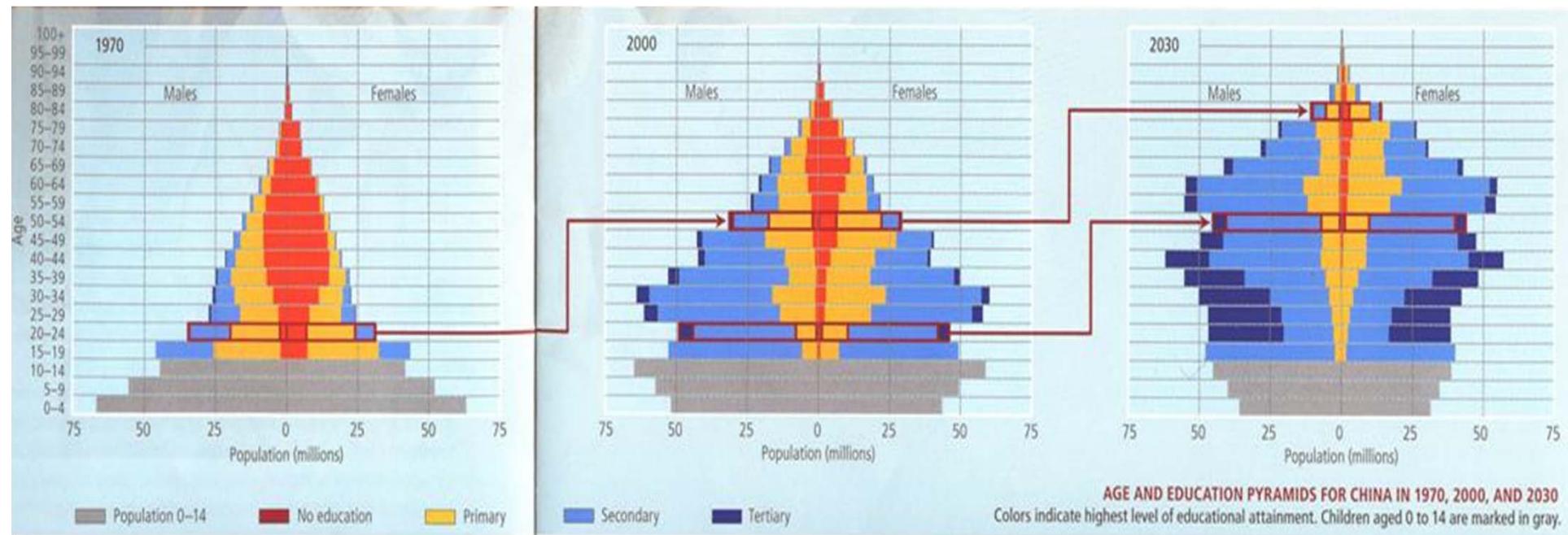
Total population 2.871 millions, 41% of the World total

Caratteristica	Brasile	Russia	India	Cina	Sud Africa
Superficie (mln km2)	8.5	17.0	3.3	9.6	1.2
Popolazione (mln)	203	139	1.180	1.300	49
Pil (trilioni \$; PPA)	2.1	2.2	4.0	9.8	0.5
Incremento % Pil 1998-2010	110	144	208	292	150
Pil pro-capite (\$)	12.289	15.806	3.290	7.517	10.505
Disoccupazione (%)	7.2	7.5	nd	3.5	24.4
Inflazione (%)	4.9	6.5	13.1	3.5	5.5

Fonte: Reuters – Corriere della sera 13.4.2011, p. 17

Demography, associated with a rising wealth and education, provides elements for the development of a new universalism.

## Piramidi per età e livello d'istruzione della popolazione cinese (milioni di abitanti) 1970, 2000 e 2030



Fonte: Lutz, W., Education spells hope for world wellbeing, options, winter 2011/2012, pp.14-15

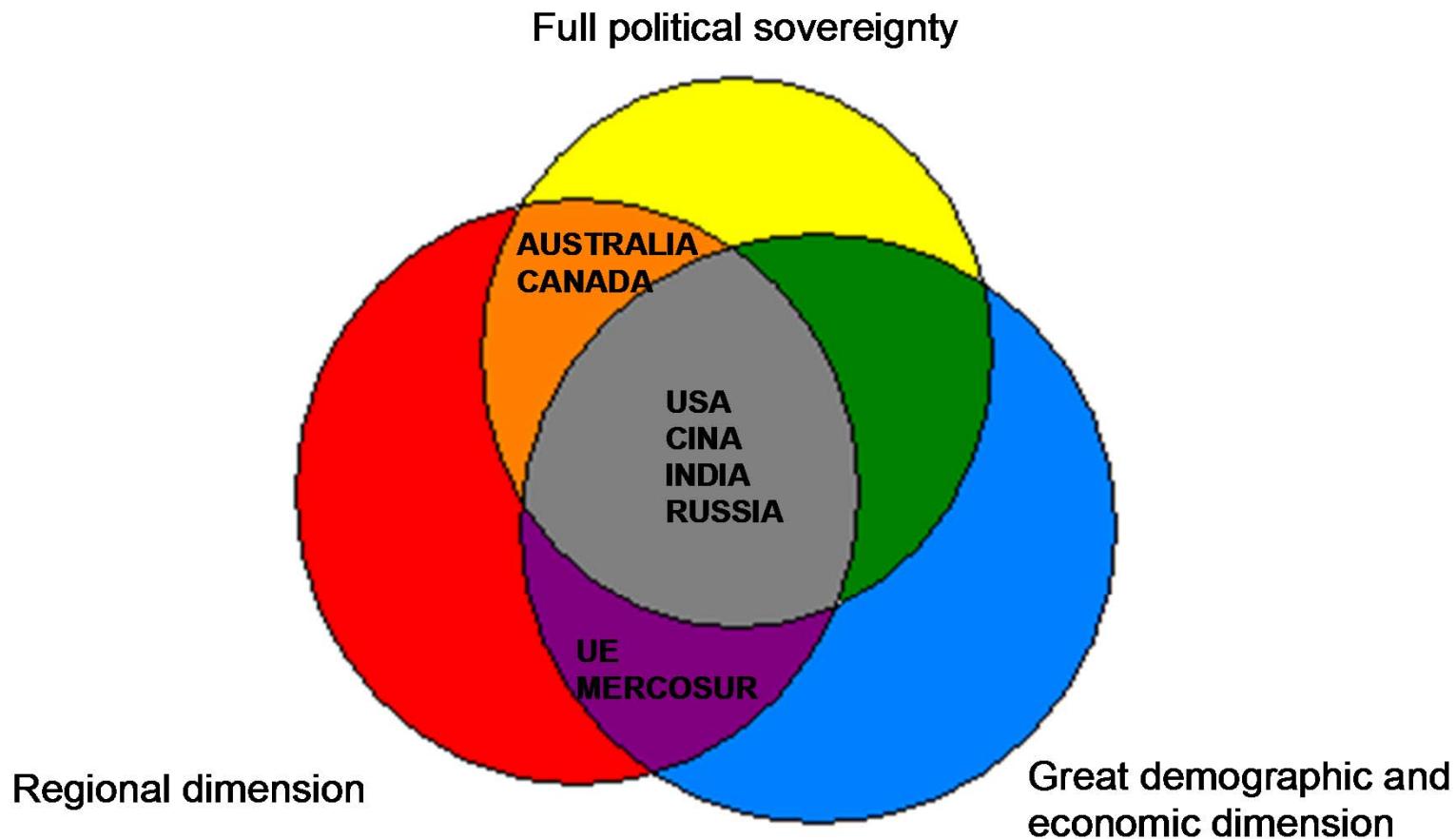
# Popolazione e governance del mondo

## Considerando

1. le tendenze demografiche,
2. la crescente importanza e complessità dei problemi globali nel processo di globalizzazione,
3. le obiettive difficoltà che si riscontrano per il governo del mondo per l'accentuarsi delle questioni internazionali e di lungo periodo (sulle quali poco può fare il governo nazionale),

crediamo che ci si dovrà necessariamente muovere sempre di più verso una regionalizzazione politica, che tenga conto delle nazioni “miliardarie” e dell'allargamento e rafforzamento delle unioni sovranazionali, all'interno delle quali si possa avere anche una libera circolazione delle persone

## **Scheme 2- Determinants to fully manage the globalization process**



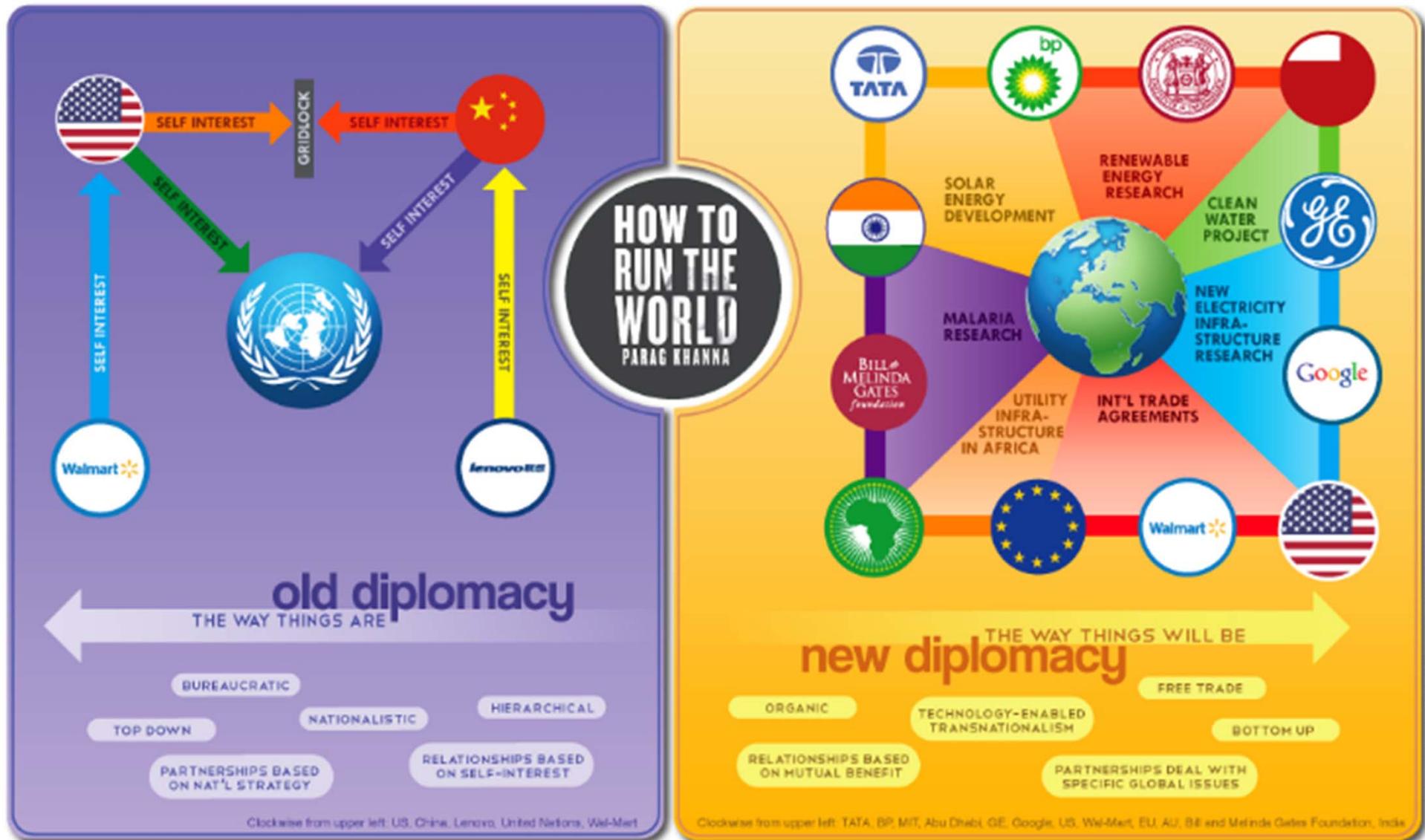
A. Golini, Tendenze demografiche e implicazioni socio-economiche, 18.01.07

Per l'Unione europea c'è l'ulteriore problema di stare in mezzo al guado per la forte contraddizione che esiste fra sovranità nazionale e i trattati internazionali che la limitano, com'è per Schengen e per la moneta unica. Il che, anche a mio parere, rende la situazione insostenibile

# A different model for the world governance

Parag Khanna (*The Second World: How Emerging Powers are Redefining Global Competition in the 21st Century*, New York, 2008; *How to Run The World: Charting a Course to the Next Renaissance*, New York 2011) sees a new renaissance in the formal and informal diplomacy and a new informal, dynamic governance model which takes into account a great number of small nations and big companies

Parag Khanna, *How to Run The World: Charting a Course to the Next Renaissance*, New York 2011



Source: <http://www.paraghanna.com/?p=264>

Riguardando l'insieme degli aspetti e dei problemi dello sviluppo delle popolazioni, certamente resta tutta intera la difficoltà di come conciliare la demografia dell'individuo e della coppia con la demografia globale, di come conciliare la nascita e la vita del singolo individuo, necessaria alla vita e alla sopravvivenza della umanità, con la migliore vita del pianeta.



**Newborn as a necessity for the survivorship of humankind and our planet**

Source of the picture: National Geographic, gennaio 2011