

*Phase 1 lecture, 2021 - 2022
academic year, spring semester
4th Nov. 2021, Ankara - TURKIYE*



DEMOGRAPHY & PUBLIC HEALTH

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**Overconsumption and
Overpopulation Underlie Every
Environmental Problem We
Face Today**

~ Jacques Yves Cousteau

• Annual Report 2020

- *In 2020, UNFPA witnessed the greatest humanitarian crisis since the organization's creation 52 years ago: the COVID-19 pandemic.*
- This **public health catastrophe** brought with it socioeconomic, political and human rights crises, doubling the global need for humanitarian assistance from the previous year. Women and girls bore many of the worst impacts.
- *But UNFPA rose to the challenge. With ingenuity and flexibility, we ramped up distribution of personal protective equipment and training in infectious disease control.*
- *Many disrupted programmes and services were restored, and 74 % of UNFPA programme countries were able to maintain or expand family planning services at the community level.*
- The crisis is far from over. We know the road ahead will be long and hard.
- *But we also know that we can deliver progress even amid world-shaking adversity.*
- With solidarity and support, we can transform the future for women and girls.



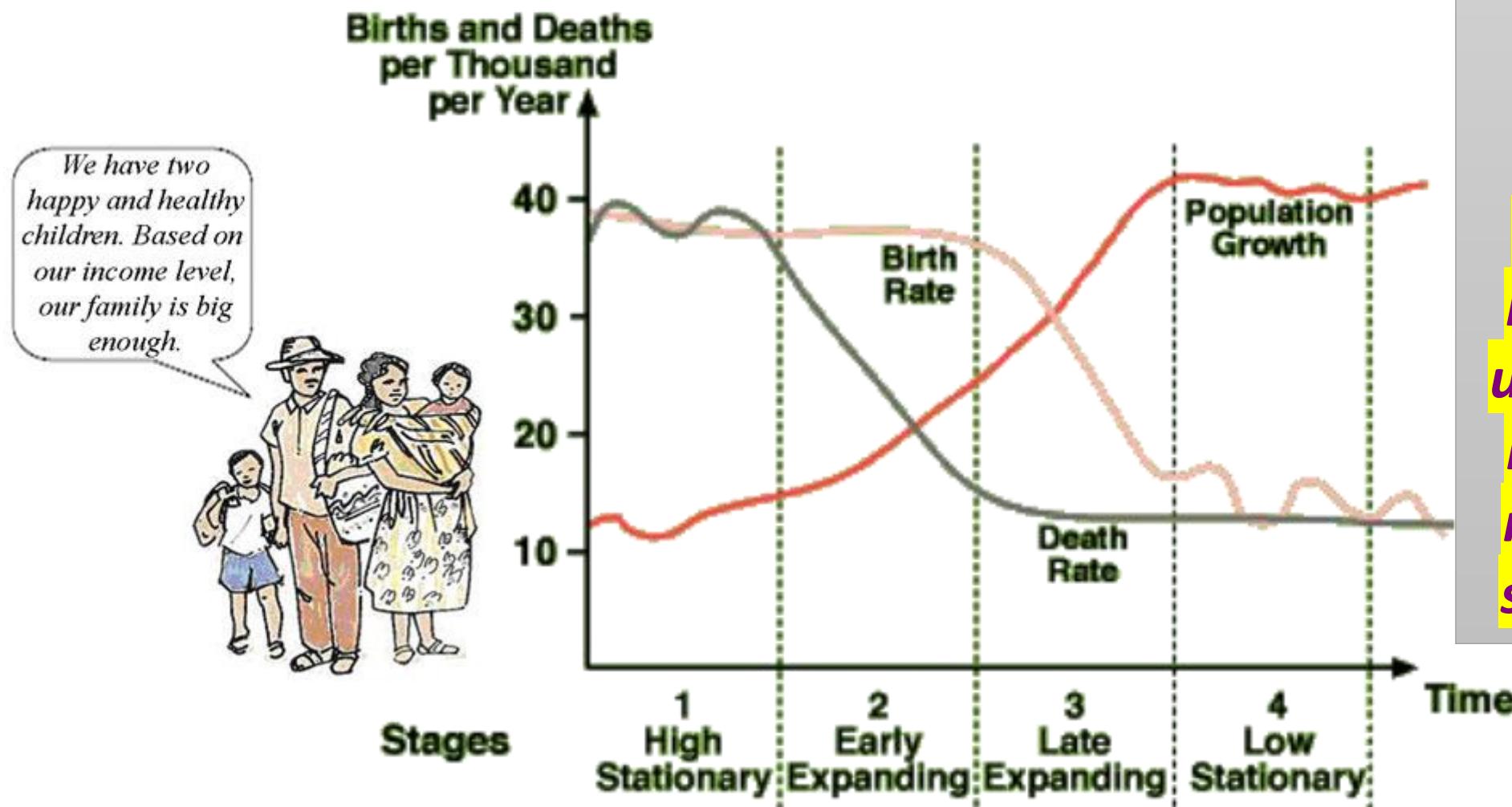
- ✓ We saw this in our work.
- ✓ *Health systems were strained.*
- ✓ Supply chains were disrupted.
- ✓ *Many programmes and services were driven to a halt. Globally, a United Nations survey found 7 in 10 countries experienced disruptions in **contraceptive services**.*
- ✓ UNFPA offices reported stark increases in domestic **violence** cases and calls for help amid lockdowns and movement restrictions.
- ✓ *Disrupted services and increased vulnerabilities are projected to result in **2 million more cases of female genital mutilation** and an additional 13 million **child marriages** within the next decade that would otherwise have been averted.*



HEY PRIMITIVE MEN, SHE IS A GIRL
NOT a commodity to be traded!
NOT an object of desire!



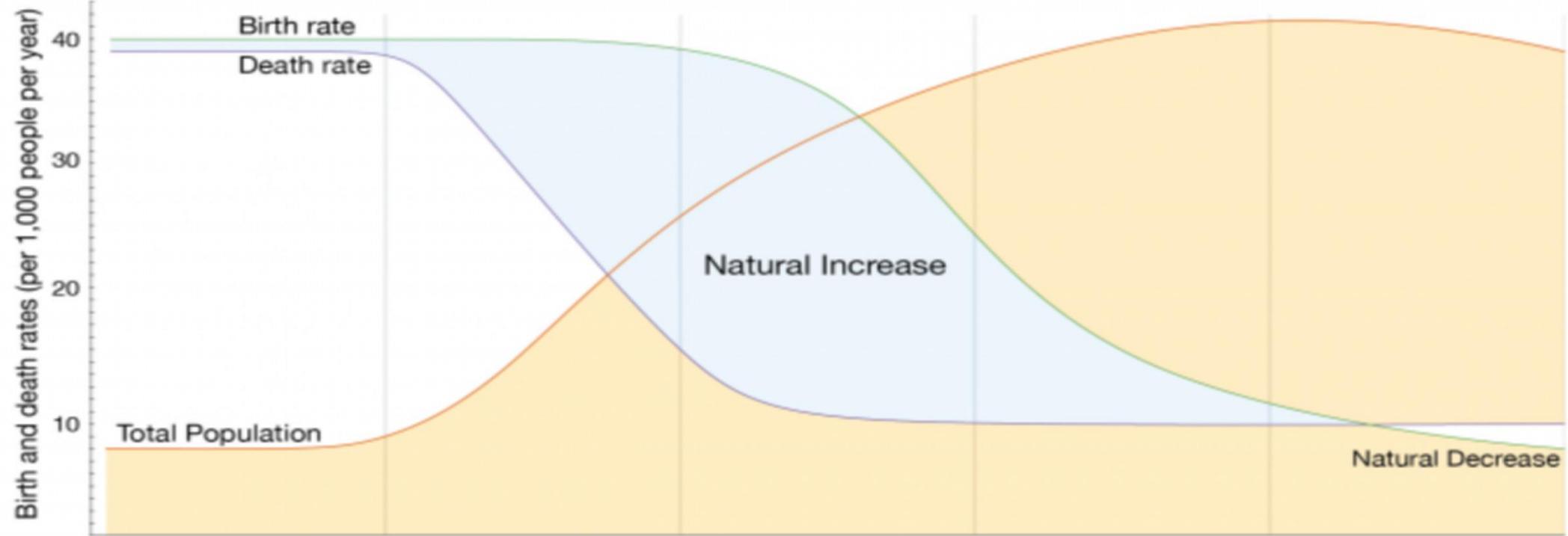
Demographic Transition Model



All living species are decreasing, only *Homo Sapiens* are reproducing uncontrolled! Is it natural, rational and sustainable?

The five stages of the demographic transition – Max Roser

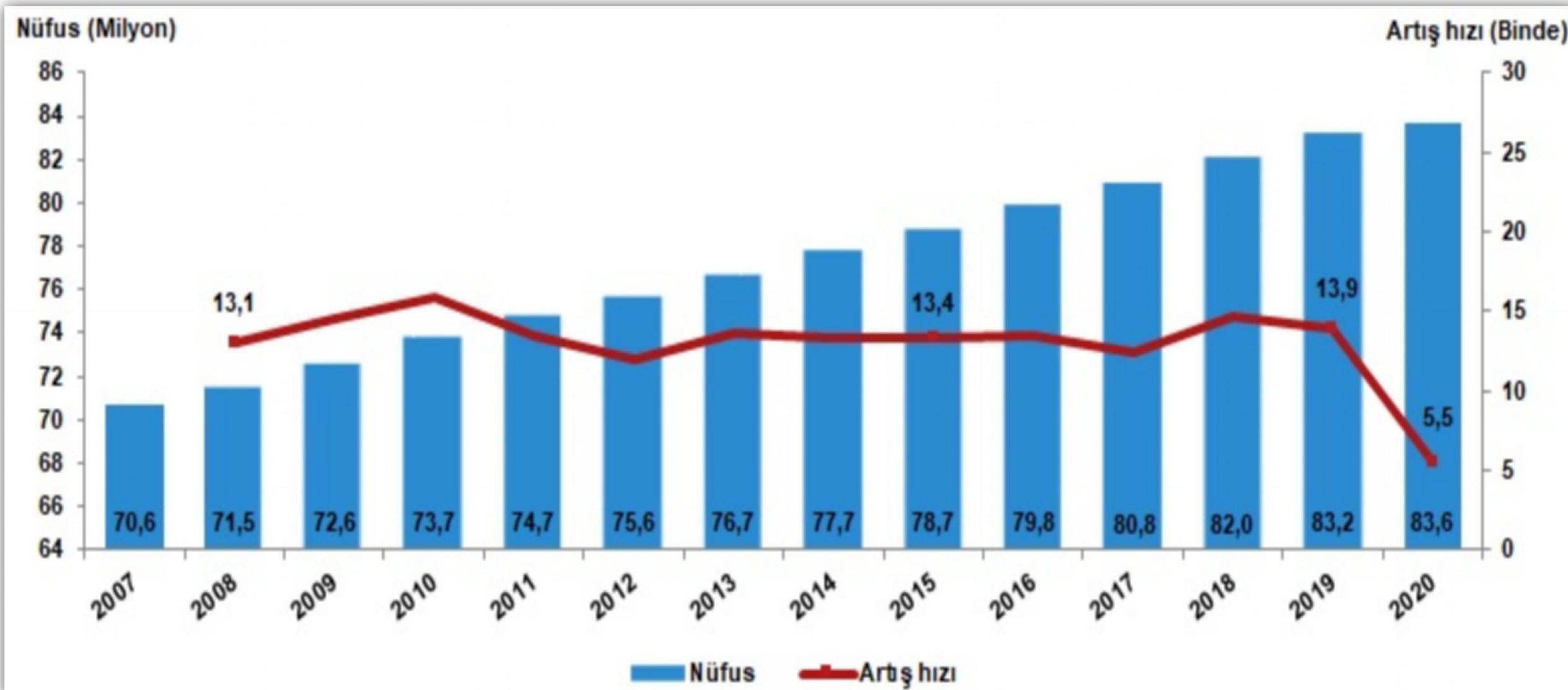
Our World
in Data



	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5
Birth rate	High	High	Falling	Low	Very low
Death rate	High	Falls rapidly	Falls more slowly	Low	Low
Natural increase	Stable or slow increase	Very rapid increase	Increase slows down	Stable or slow increase	Slow increase

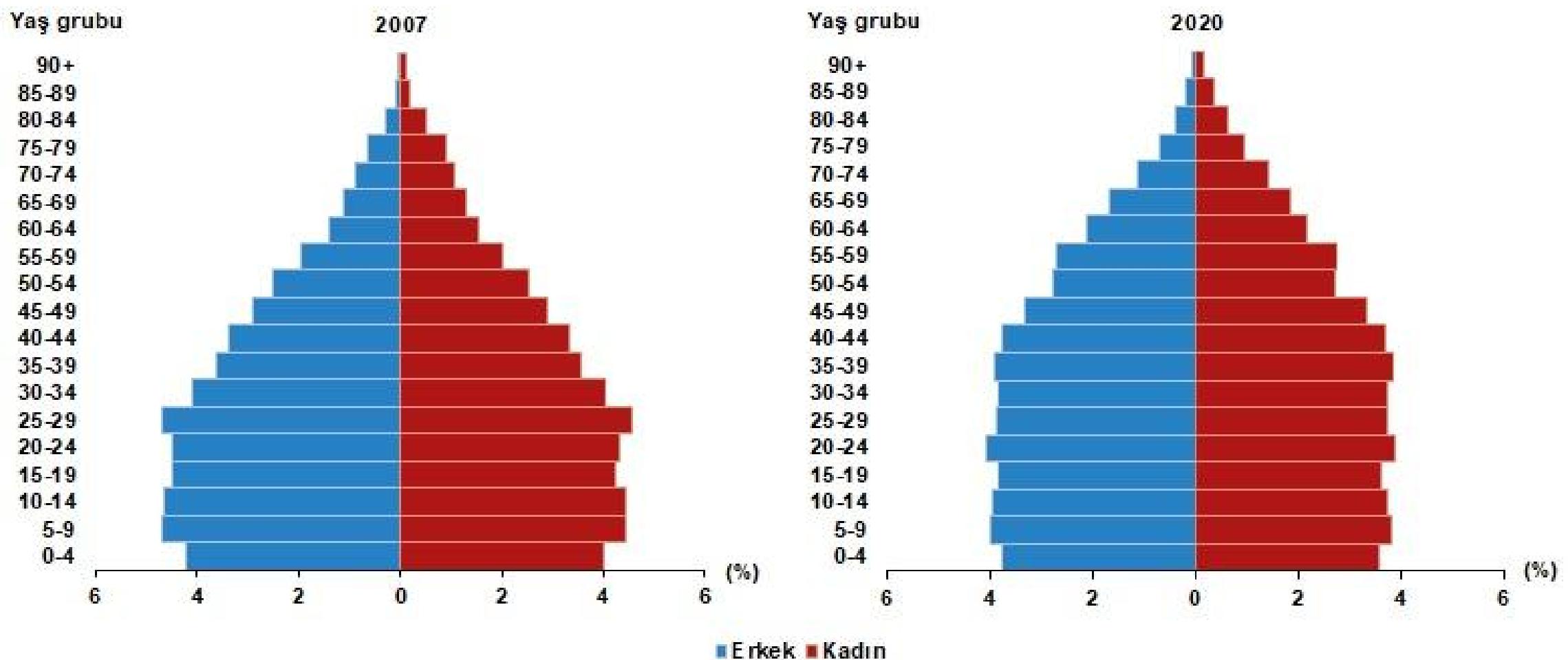
The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-NC-SA license. You are welcome to share but please refer to its source where you find more information: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/data/population-growth-vital-statistics/world-population-growth>

Population in Turkiye and population growth rate 2007-2020 (TSI-TÜİK)

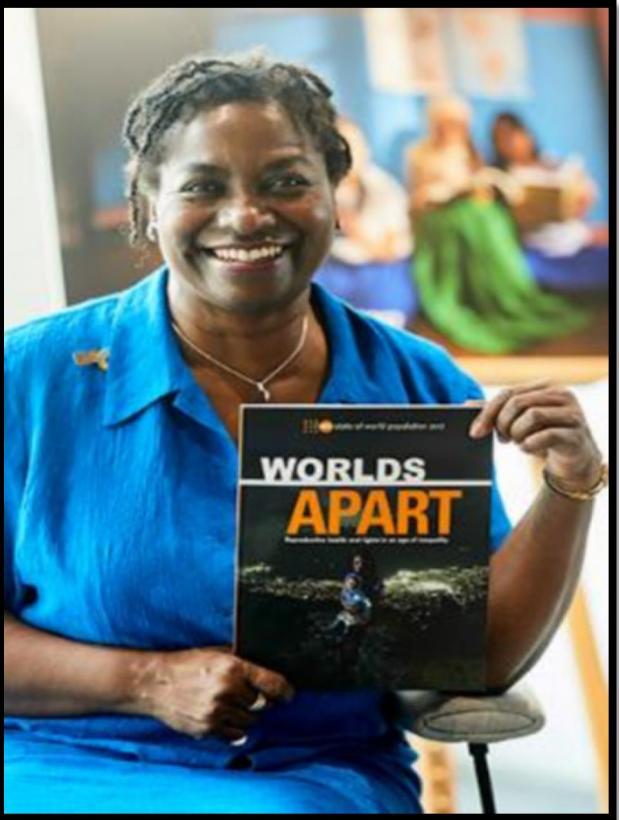


<https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Adrese-Dayali-Nufus-Kayit-Sistemi-Sonuclari-2020-37210> 01.06.2021

Population pyramide, 2007, 2020 by TSI (TÜİK)



<https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Adrese-Dayali-Nufus-Kayit-Sistemi-Sonuclari-2020-37210> 01.06.2021



Contraceptive prevalence rate, women currently married or in union, aged 15-49, any method, percent, 2019: 63%



Child marriage by age 18!

"Worlds Apart: Reproductive Health and Rights in an Age of Inequality."

Unmet need for family planning, women currently married or in union, aged 15-49, percent, 2019: 12%

2020 Annual Report of the UNFPA-

<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>

UNFPA : World Population exceeded 7,91 Bn on 4th Nov. 2021!

<https://worldpopulationreview.com> 04.11.2021

2019 Annual Report of the UNFPA

<https://www.unfpa.org/swop-2019>, 24.10.19

Can we do better for women and girls today?

If history is a guide, the answer is yes.

What are some of the obstacles still standing in the way
of women reaching their full potential in life?

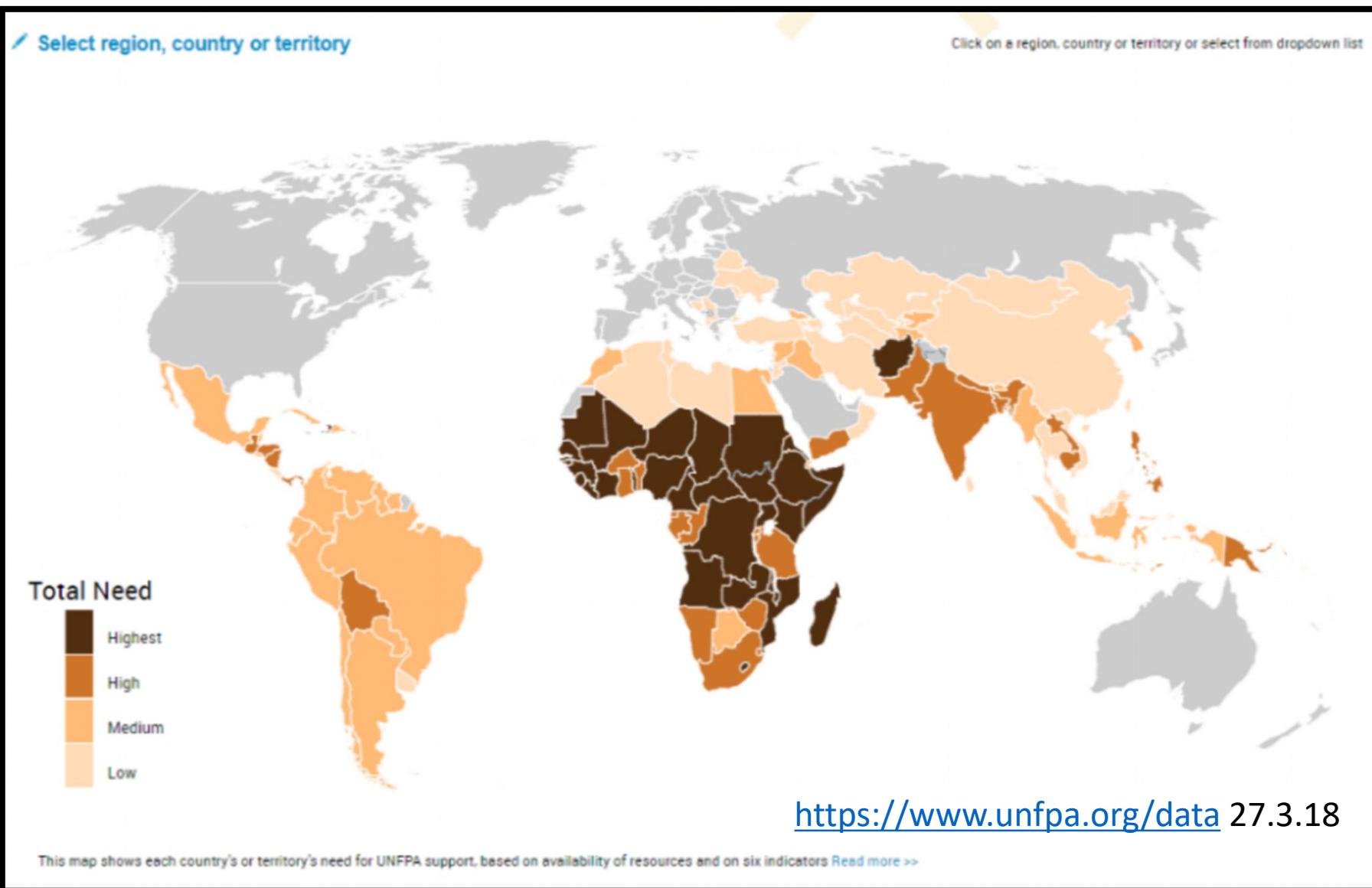


Fifty years ago, it was hard for women to obtain contraception and relatively easy to die giving birth. Many women were unable to decide whom and when to marry, and when or whether to have children.

Since 1969, when UNFPA was established, much has been accomplished. But there is still more to be done before all women and girls are able to exercise their rights.

UNFPA : *World Population exceeded 7,9 billion at the end of 2020!*

World Population Density and...



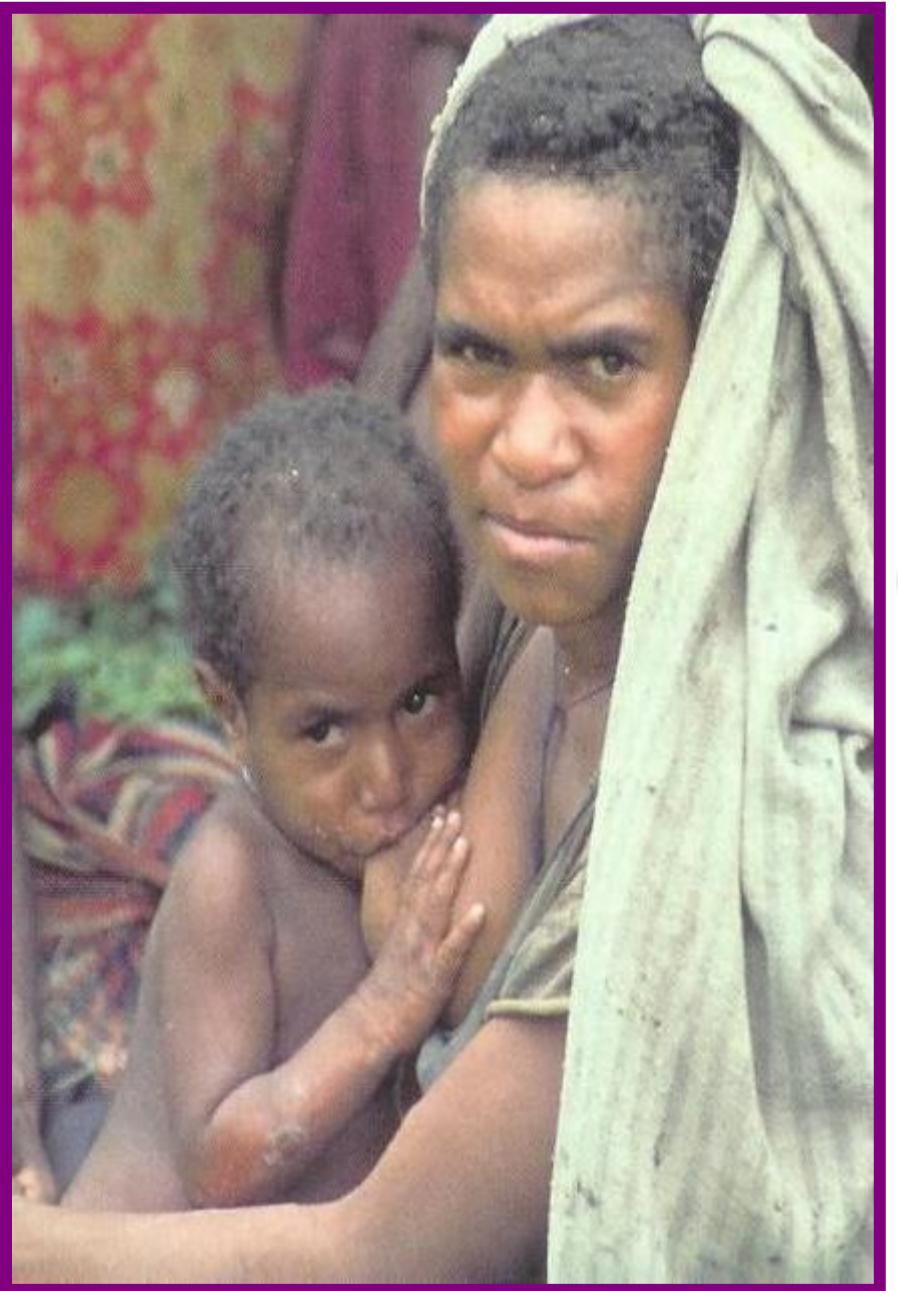
World population density :
7,9 billion population /
144 million km² land surface
= 54 person per km²

Turkiye's population density :
84+ billion population /
780 000 km² land surface
= 108 person per km²

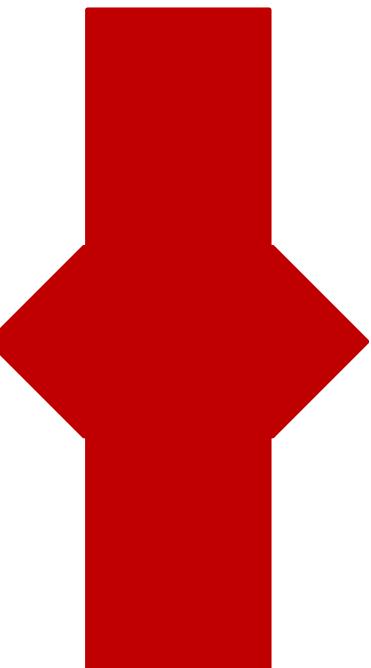
Turkiye's population / World population = 1,1 %
But Turkiye has only 0,2% of World energy resources and only 0,6% of water resources!

Turkiye's population growth rate is 0,55% (2020);
World population growth rate is 1,05 %.. So??!!

Having average number of unwanted child for families =0,3 due to unmet family planning requirement (TDHS 2018)



*Dichotomous,
miserable
status quo
of the
Humanity
in the dawn
of the 21st
century..*



Demography and public health-1

Chapter: Demography and public health Author(s): Emily Grundy

DOI:10.1093/med/9780199218707.003.0044

- The health and healthcare needs of a population cannot be measured or met without knowledge of its size and characteristics.
- Demography is concerned with this essential ‘numbering of the people’ and with understanding ***population dynamics*** how populations change in response to the interplay between ***fertility, mortality, and migration.***

<http://oxfordmedicine.com/view/10.1093/med/9780199218707.001.0001/med-9780199218707-chapter-0702> 19.02.2019

Demography and public health -2

Chapter: Demography and public health Author(s): Emily Grundy

DOI:10.1093/med/9780199218707.003.0044

- This understanding is a pre-requisite for making the forecasts about future population size and structure which should underpin **healthcare planning**.
- Analysis of both the present and the future necessitates a review of the past.
- The number of very old people in a population, for example, depends on the number of **births** eight or nine decades earlier and risks of **death** at successive ages throughout the intervening period.

<http://oxfordmedicine.com/view/10.1093/med/9780199218707.001.0001/med-9780199218707-chapter-0702> 19.02.2019

Demography and public health -3

Chapter: Demography and public health Author(s): Emily Grundy

DOI:10.1093/med/9780199218707.003.0044

- The proportion of very old people depends partly on this numerator but more importantly on the denominator (the size of the population as a whole) -itself a function of reproductive behaviour, **mortality**, and net migration from yesterday back through time.
- *The number of births in a population depends not just on current patterns of family building, but also on the number of women 'at risk' of reproduction -itself a function of past trends in fertility and mortality.*
- Similarly, the number of deaths (and their distribution by cause) is strongly influenced by age structure.

<http://oxfordmedicine.com/view/10.1093/med/9780199218707.001.0001/med-9780199218707-chapter-0702> 19.02.2019

Demography and public health -4

Chapter: Demography and public health Author(s): Emily Grundy

DOI:10.1093/med/9780199218707.003.0044

- ❑ Formal or pure demography is largely concerned with answering questions about how populations change and how these changes can be measured. The broader field of population studies embraces the questions of ***why these changes occur***, and with what consequences.
- ❑ This chapter presents information on demographic methods and data sources, in the context of their application to health and population issues, together with information on demographic trends and their implications and the major theories about demographic change in order to elucidate the ***complex inter-relationship between population change and human health.***

<http://oxfordmedicine.com/view/10.1093/med/9780199218707.001.0001/med-9780199218707-chapter-0702> 19.02.2019

Top 10 Most Common Health Issues

1. ***Physical Activity and Nutrition***
2. ***Overweight and Obesity***
3. ***Tobacco***
4. ***Substance Abuse***
5. ***HIV/AIDS***
6. ***Mental Health***
7. ***Injury and Violence***
8. ***Environmental Quality***
9. ***Immunization***
10. ***Access to Health Care***

*Our Planet is extremely crowded,
limited but packed with people.
She is full of people which not capable of
take care, feed, clean air-water.. so on!*



1 child for 1 family; no delay!

Family Planning :

Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need

CPR any method 63%; Unmet need12%

- Contraceptive prevalence rate, women aged 15-49, any method, per cent, 2017:
- Contraceptive prevalence rate, women aged 15-49, modern method, per cent, 2017:
- Unmet need for family planning rate, women aged 15-49, per cent, 2017:

- 63
- 58
- 12

- Proportion of demand satisfied, women aged 15-49, per cent, 2017:
- Proportion of demand satisfied with modern methods, women aged 15-49, per cent, 2017:

- 85

<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard> 27.3.18

The State of World Population 2021

<https://in.one.un.org/news/unfpa-launches-the-state-of-world-population-report-2021-my-body-is-my-own/> 4th Nov 2021

PRESS RELEASE - 14 April 2021



- For the first time, a United Nations report focuses on **bodily autonomy** – the power and agency to make choices about your body without fear of violence or having someone else decide for you.
- A serious lack of **bodily autonomy** has had far-reaching implications much beyond the profound harm to individual women and girls that include potentially depressing economic productivity, undercutting skills, and extra costs to health care and judicial systems.

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>



- Unchecked **inequality** and failure to protect the ***rights of poorest women*** could **undermine peace** and ***World's Development Goals***, new UNFPA report warns.
- Only about half of the World's women hold *paid jobs*
- Globally, women earn 77 % of what men get.
- 3/5 women worldwide lack maternity leave, many pay "***motherhood penalty***!"

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>



The costs of **inequalities**, including in sexual and reproductive health and rights, could extend to the entire global community's goals, adds the new UNFPA report, entitled,

“Worlds Apart: Reproductive Health and Rights in an Age of Inequality.”

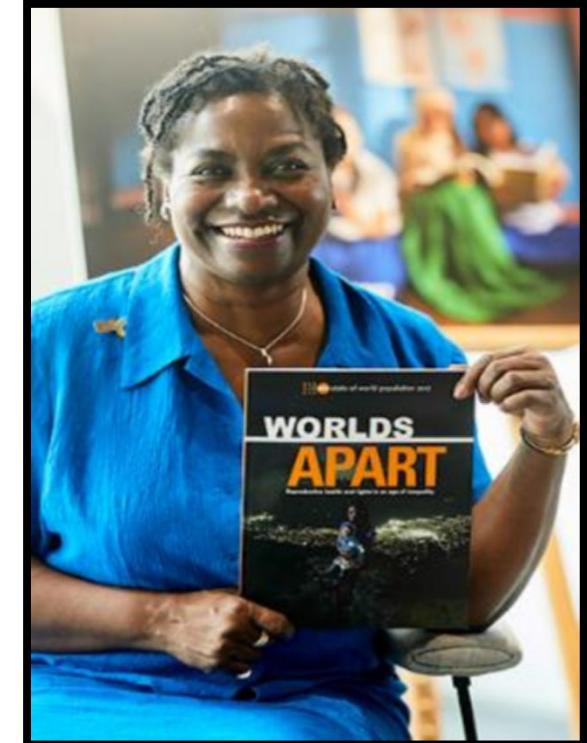
Failure to provide reproductive health services, including **family planning, to the poorest women** can weaken economies and sabotage progress towards the ***number one sustainable development goal, to eliminate poverty.***

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>

Economic **inequality** reinforces and is reinforced by other inequalities, including those in women's health, where only a privileged few are able to control their fertility, and, as a result, can develop skills, enter the paid labour force and gain ***economic power***.

1 child for 1 family; no delay!



**"Worlds Apart:
Reproductive Health
and Rights in an
Age of Inequality."**

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>



“**Inequality** in countries today is not only about the haves and have nots,” UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Natalia Kanem says.

“**Inequality** is increasingly about the cans and cannots.

Poor women who lack the means to make their own decisions about family size or who are in poor health because of inadequate reproductive health care dominate the ranks of the cannots.”

In most developing countries, ***the poorest women*** have the fewest options for family planning, the least access to antenatal care and are most likely to give ***birth without the assistance of a doctor or midwife***.

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>



Limited access to family planning translates into ***89 million unintended pregnancies and 48 million abortions*** in developing countries annually.

This not only harms women's health, but also restricts women's ability to join or stay in the ***paid labour*** force and move towards ***financial independence***, the report argues.

Lack of access to related services, such as affordable child care, also stops women from seeking jobs outside the home.

For women who are in the labour force, the absence of paid maternity leave and **employers' discrimination against those who become pregnant** amount to a ***motherhood penalty***, forcing many women to choose between a career and parenthood.

The State of World Population 2017

<https://www.unfpa.org/press/state-world-population-2017>



“Countries that want to tackle ***economic inequality*** can start by tackling other inequalities, such as in reproductive health and rights, and tearing down social, institutional and other obstacles that prevent women from realizing their full potential,”

The UNFPA report recommends focusing on the furthest behind first, in line with the United Nations blueprint for achieving ***sustainable development*** and inclusive societies by 2030. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has “envisaged a better future, one where we collectively tear down the barriers and correct disparities,” the report states. “*Reducing all inequalities* needs to be the aim. Some of the most powerful contributions can come from realizing... ***women’s reproductive rights***.”

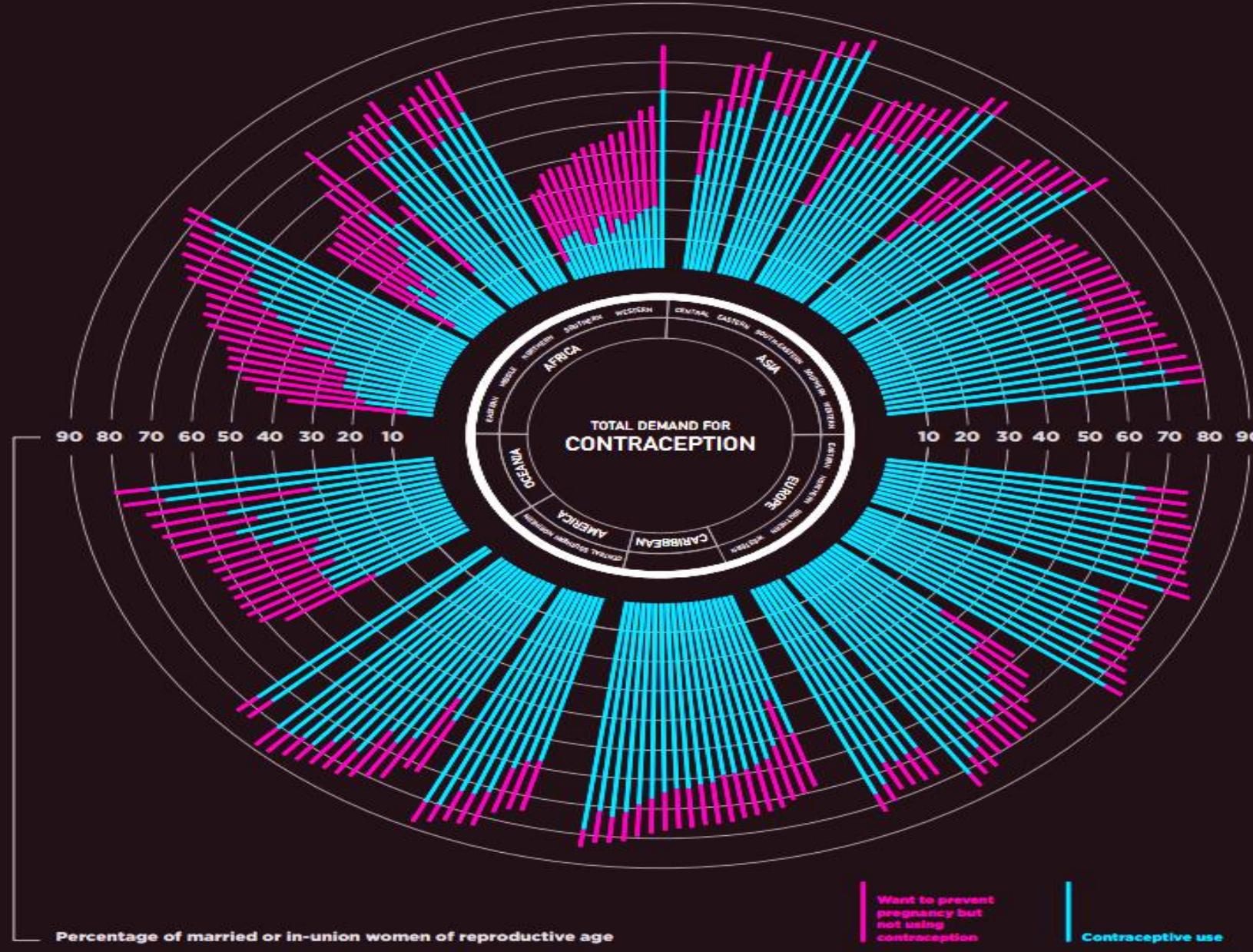
The State of World Population 2021

<https://in.one.un.org/news/unfpa-launches-the-state-of-world-population-report-2021-my-body-is-my-own/> 4th Nov 2021

PRESS RELEASE - 14 April 2021



- The report shows that in countries where data is available:
- *Only 55% of women are fully empowered to make choices over health care, contraception and the ability to say yes or no to sex.*
- Only 71% of countries guarantee access to overall **maternity care**.
- *Only 75% of countries legally ensure full, equal access to **contraception**.*
- Only about 80% of countries have laws supporting **sexual health** and well-being.
- *Only about 56% of countries have laws and policies supporting comprehensive **sexuality education**.*



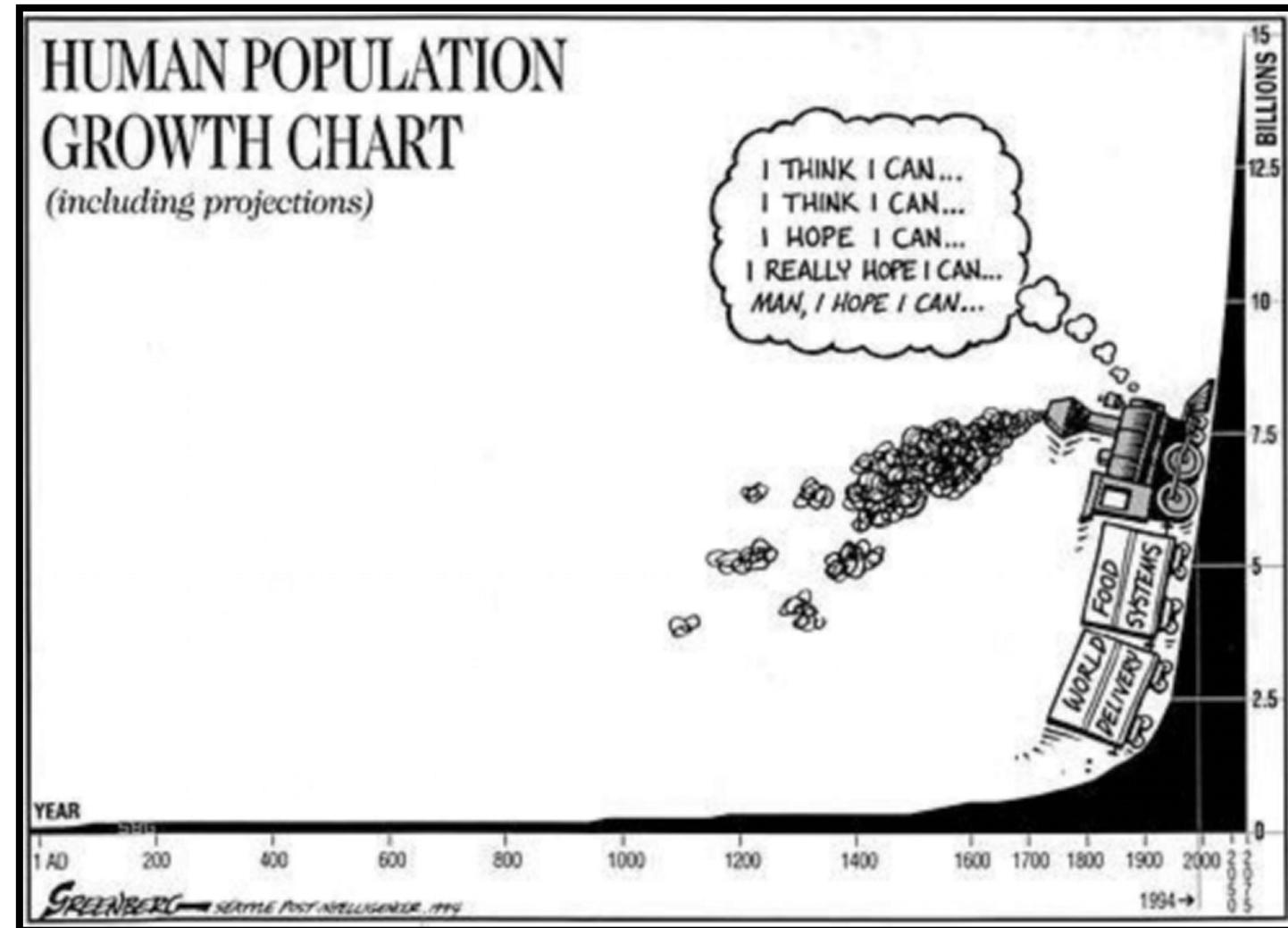
1 child
for 1
family;
no
delay!

Total Population of the World by Decade

1950 – 2050 U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.

www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0762181.html, 17.01.09

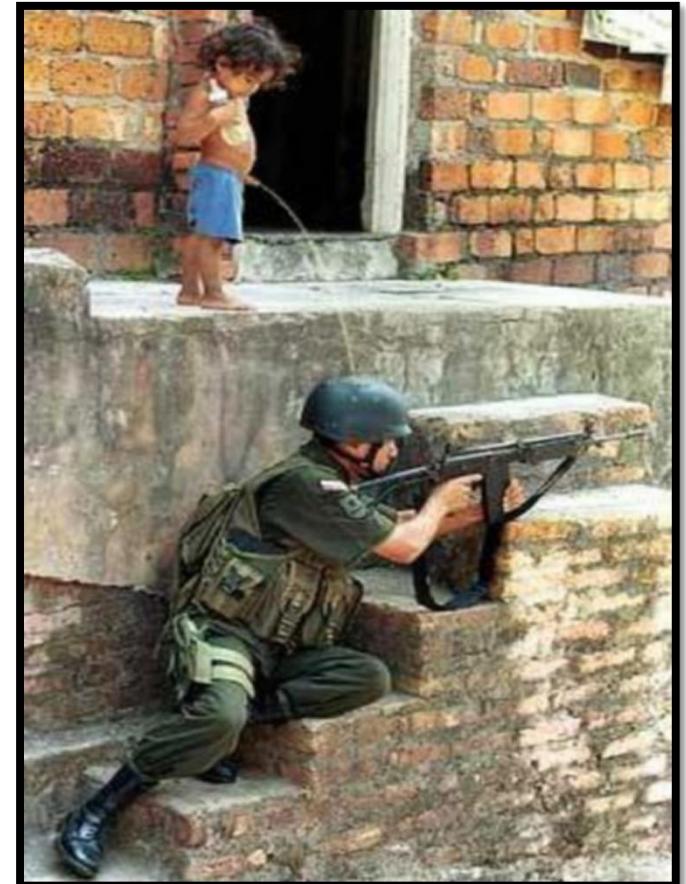
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total world population (mid-year figures)</u>	<u>10 year growth rate (%)</u>
1950	2,556,000,053	18.9%
1960	3,039,451,023	22.0
1970	3,706,618,163	20.2
1980	4,453,831,714	18.5
1990	5,278,639,789	15.2
2000	6,082,966,429	12.6
2010 ¹	6,848,932,929	10.7
2020 ¹	7,584,821,144	8.7
2030 ¹	8,246,619,341	7.3
2040 ¹	8,850,045,889	5.6
2050 ¹	9,346,399,468	—



World population characteristics-1

- **Armed conflict** continues to blight the lives of millions: since 1990, 3.6 million people have died as a result of **civil wars and ethnic violence**, more than 16 times the number killed in wars between states.
- *Civilians have accounted for more than 90% of the casualties - either injured or killed- in post-cold war conflicts.*
- 90 countries are affected by **landmines** and unexploded ordinance, with rough estimates of 15,000 to 20,000 mine victims each year.

www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0004373.html, 17.01.09



World population characteristics-2

HIGHEST GDP PER CAPITA (PPP in U.S. dollars)		
1.	Luxembourg	91,388
2.	Qatar	87,765
3.	Norway	65,640
4.	Singapore	61,853
5.	Switzerland	53,367
6.	Brunei	53,348
7.	USA	49,965
8.	Kuwait	45,455
9.	Australia	44,598
10.	Austria	44,208
11.	Ireland	43,592

LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths per 1,000 births)

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| 1. | Sweden | 3.40 |
| 2. | Iceland | 3.48 |
| 3. | Singapore | 3.55 |
| 4. | Finland | 3.70 |
| 5. | Japan | 3.77 |
| 6. | Norway | 3.83 |
| 7. | Andorra | 4.21 |
| 8. | Netherlands | 4.21 |
| 9. | Australia | 4.28 |
| 10. | Switzerland | 4.30 |

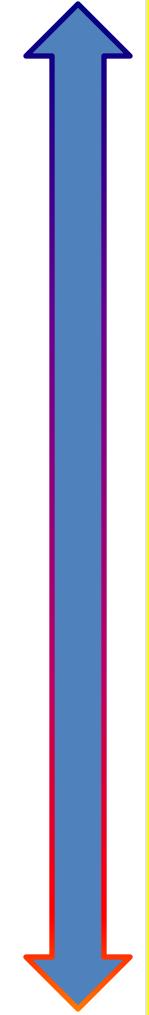
Lowest GDP per capita (with US \$, ppp)

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-----|
| 1. | Congo, | 400 |
| 2. | Zimbabwe | 600 |
| 3. | Burundi | 600 |
| 4. | Somalia | 600 |
| 5. | Liberia | 700 |
| 6. | Central African Republic | 800 |
| 7. | Eritrea | 800 |
| 8. | Niger | 800 |
| 9. | Malawi | 900 |

1 child for 1 family; no delay!

World population characteristics-3

Overall rank	Country	Overall life expectancy
1	Japan	83
1	Switzerland	83
1	San Marino	83
4	France	82
4	Andorra	82
4	Spain	82
4	Monaco	82
4	Luxembourg	82
4	Italy	82
4	Singapore	82
4	Australia	82
4	Israel	82
4	Sweden	82
4	Canada	82
4	Iceland	82
4	Qatar	82

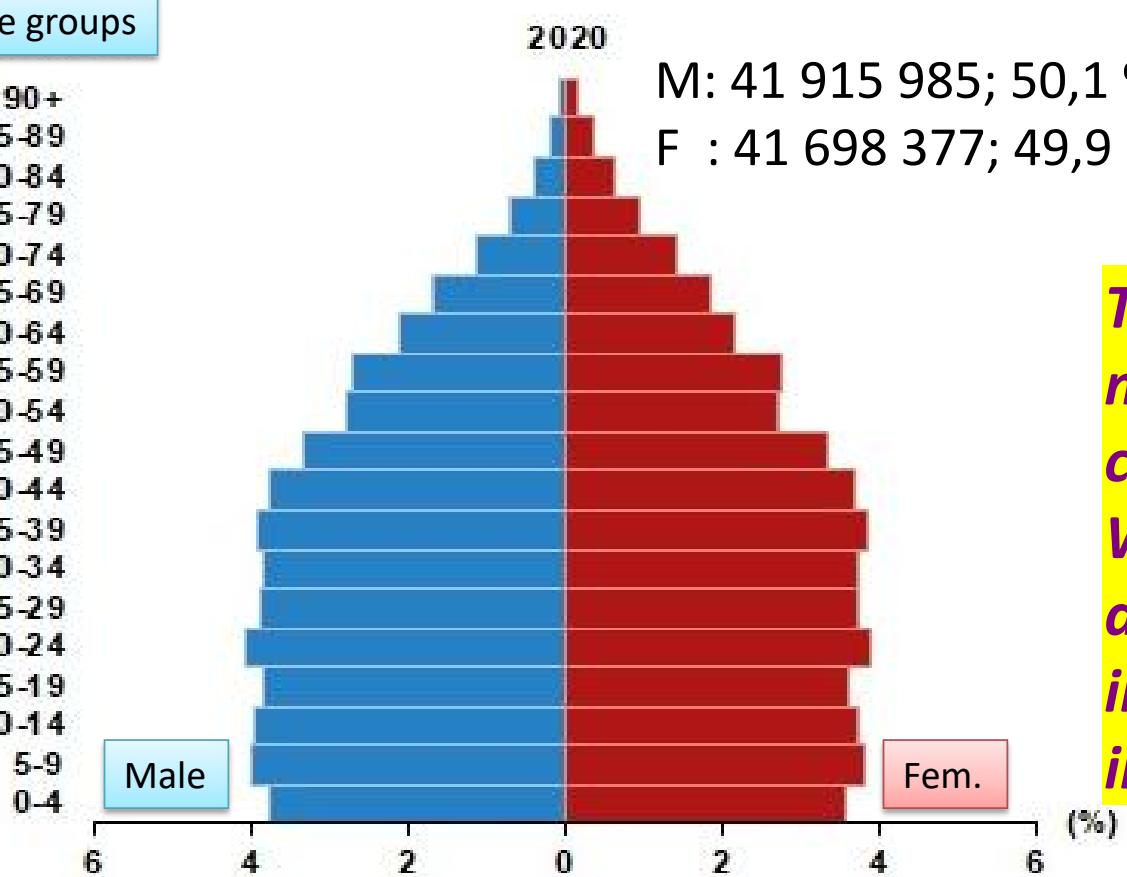


Country	Life expectancy at birth (years)
•Swaziland	31.9
•Angola	38.2
•Zambia	38.63
•Lesotho	40.4
•Mozambique	41.18
•Sierra Leone	41.24
•Liberia	41.8
•Djibouti	43.37
•Malawi	43.82
•Central African Republic	44.5

1 child
for
1 family;
no delay!

Turkey's Population Pyramide... (TSI, end of 2020)

Age groups



2020

M: 41 915 985; 50,1 %
F : 41 698 377; 49,9 %

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>

Please click to see how dreadfully and awfully
World population is growing every second!

*Turkey is double fold
more crowded when
compared with
World. Population
density which is 108
in Turkey, but 54
in the World !*

Last 6 years PGR, TR :

2014 : 1,33 %!
2015 : 1,35 %!
2016 : 1,36 %!
2017 : 1,24 %!
2018 : 1,47 %!
2019 : 1,39 %

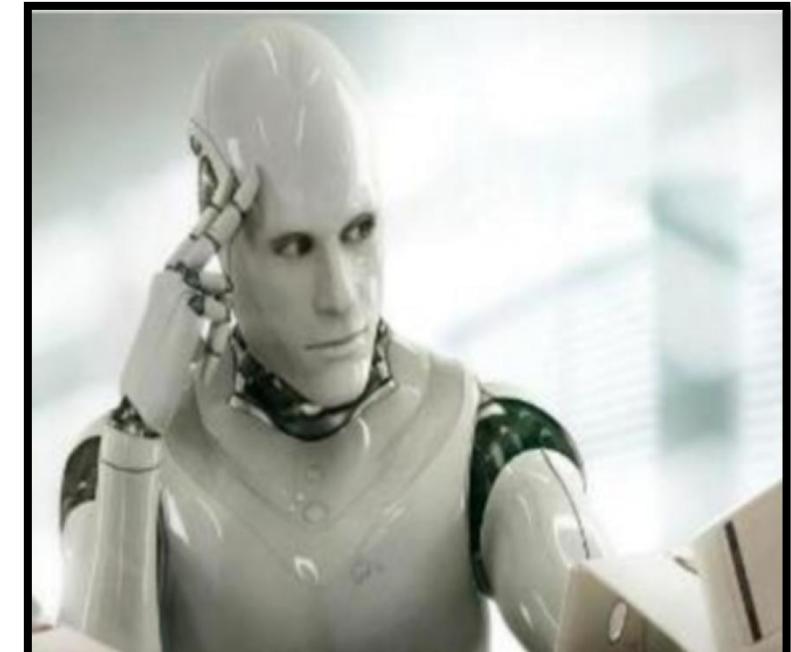
*Extreemly high and
entirely unnecessary!*

At 31st December 2020, Turkey's population is 83 614 362. Unfortunately, due to totally irrational promotion by the government, was increased 459 365 persons through 2020 despite critical Covid-19 pandemic! Natural PGR = $(459\ 365 / 83\ 154\ 997) \times 1000 = 5,5\% \text{ or } 0,55\%$. World PGR 1,05%, 81 m, in 2020 (UNFPA-2020) In Turkey, ~5 million Iraqi & Syrian and informal (!?) population excluded..

Mr. President. This is The Abortion Bill
which was just sent up from Congress



Robots and artificial intelligence will take over 800 -push out of employment- million people by 2030!



Making childbirth safer..

<http://www.unfpa.org/public/> 22.5.12



Essential Health Benefits



Plans must cover 10 categories of mandated essential health benefits:

Essential Health Benefit Categories

1

Ambulatory patient services

2

Emergency Services

3

Maternity and newborn care

4

Pediatric services including dental and vision care

5

Rehabilitative/habilitative services and devices

6

Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment

7

Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management

8

Hospitalization

9

Prescription Drugs

10

Laboratory services

2020 Global Hunger Index by Severity

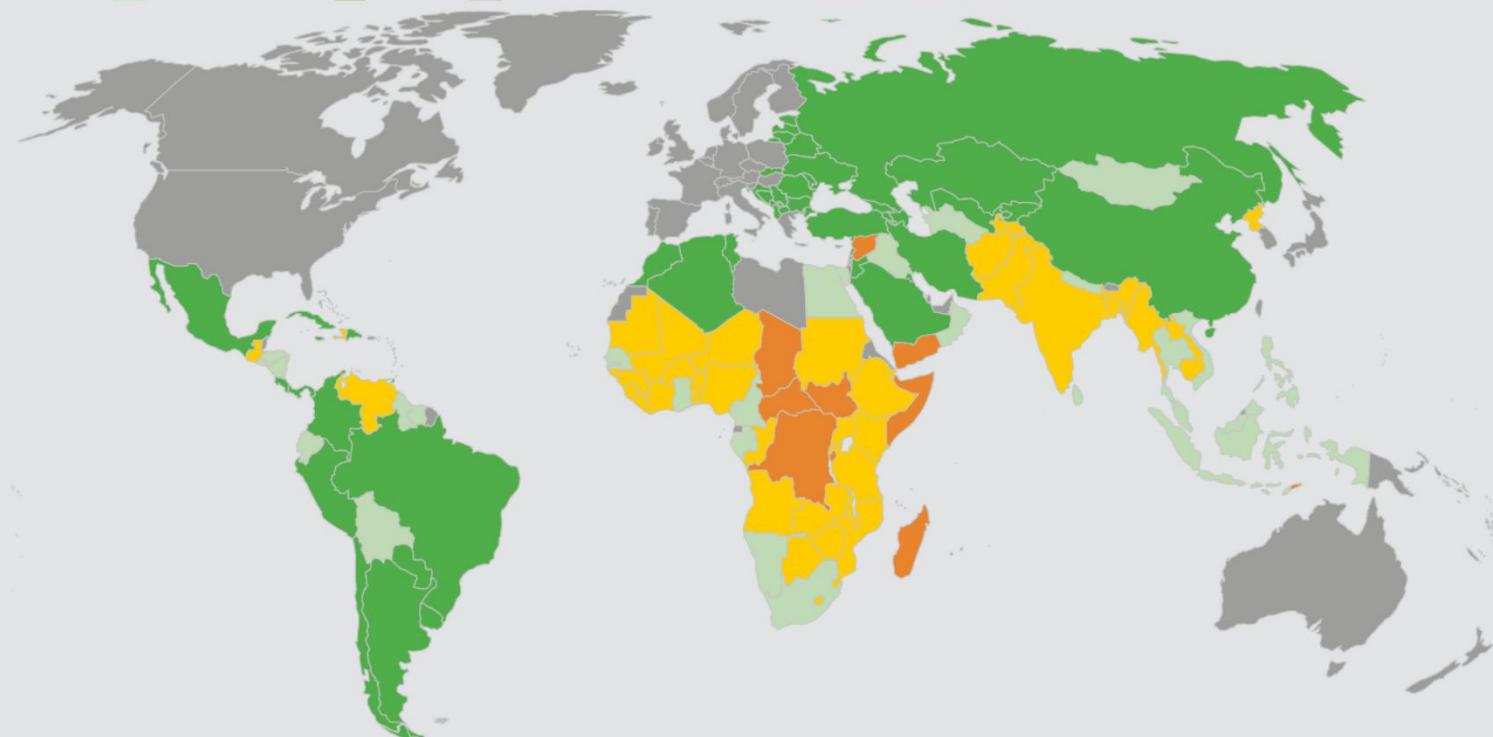
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

About Ranking Trends Issues in Focus Country Case Studies Policy Recommendations Download

2020 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX BY SEVERITY

Select a country to view trends in detail

Alarming 35.0–49.9 Serious 20.0–34.9 Moderate 10.0–19.9 Low ≤ 9.9 Not included or insufficient data (see [Appendix A](#) and [Box 1.3](#) for details)



<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/ranking.html>, 1st June 2021

FOR DECADES, THE NUMBER OF HUNGRY PEOPLE HAD BEEN DECLINING - THIS ISN'T TRUE ANYMORE

MORE THAN 820 MILLION PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT

AT THE SAME TIME, NO REGION IS EXEMPT FROM THE EPIDEMIC OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

<http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-security-nutrition/en/>, 23.10.19



■ KATOLİK dünyasının ruhani lideri Papa Franciscus, 'Bazları, iyi bir Katolik olmak için tavşanlar gibi çok çocuk yapmamız gereğine inanıyor' diyerek bu görüştekilere tepki gösterdi ve bir ailenin sahip olması gereken çocuk sayısını üç olarak açıkladı. Dünya Nobel Barış Ödülü'nü Kazananlar Zirvesi için Roma'ya gelen Tibet'in ruhani lideri Dalay Lama ile görüşmemesi konusuna ise, Çin'den çekindiği için olmadığını söyledi.

Pope : Catholics need not breed 'like rabbits'

Pope Francis, after a visit to the largest Catholic nation in Asia, says Catholics may have a moral responsibility to limit the number of their children and need not reproduce "like rabbits."

«Some think that -- excuse the word -- that in order to be good Catholics we have to be like rabbits. No.»

<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>
<http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/turkey-population/>



<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/health-at-a-glance-19991312.htm>, 13.02.2018

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/data-and-evidence/european-health-report/european-health-report-2015/european-health-report-2015-the-targets-and-beyond-reaching-new-frontiers-in-evidence-highlights>

The European health report 2015

Targets and beyond – reaching new frontiers in evidence

The European Health Report is a flagship publication, published every three years. The 2012 report set the baseline for monitoring progress towards the six targets of the European policy framework, Health 2020. The 2015 report presents the progress made since the baseline. An assessment of the available data on all the targets reveals that the European Region is on track, but much potential remains for further health gains and reductions in **inequalities**. → →



The European health report 2015

Targets and beyond – reaching
new frontiers in evidence



<http://www.euro.who.int/en/data-and-evidence/european-health-report/european-health-report-2015/european-health-report-2015-the-targets-and-beyond-reaching-new-frontiers-in-evidence.-highlights>

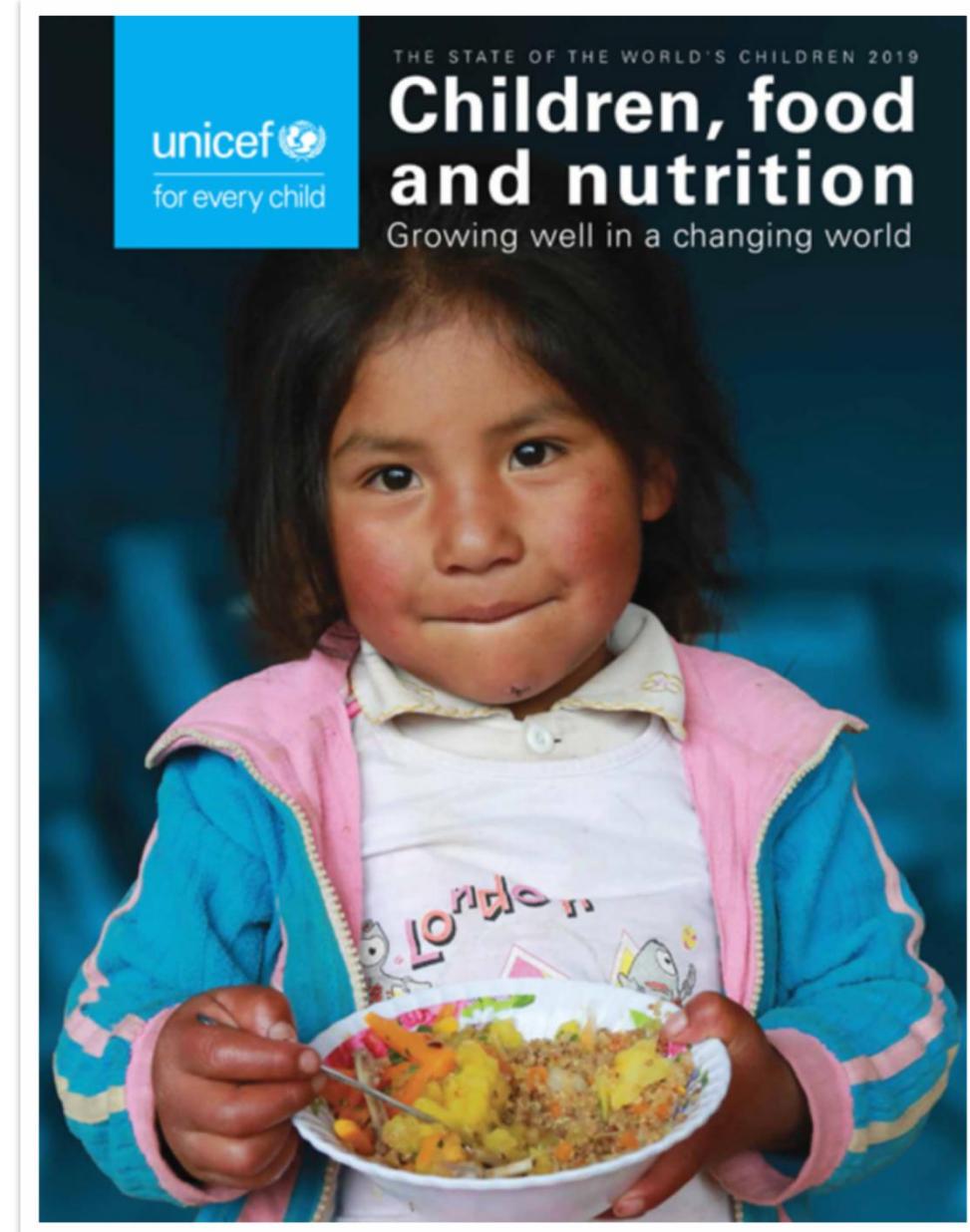
The European health report 2015 (continued)

Targets and beyond – reaching new frontiers in evidence

The 2015 report gives an update on the challenges in measuring and reporting on progress towards Health 2020, particularly in measuring well-being and proposes new sources of qualitative evidence to describe and monitor well-being.

Facts and figures are not enough to report meaningfully on what it means to be healthy and well in Europe. The 2015 European health report argues that new forms of evidence are necessary to fully capture this. Stronger international collaboration is required to advance the agenda for health-information research and development in the Region.

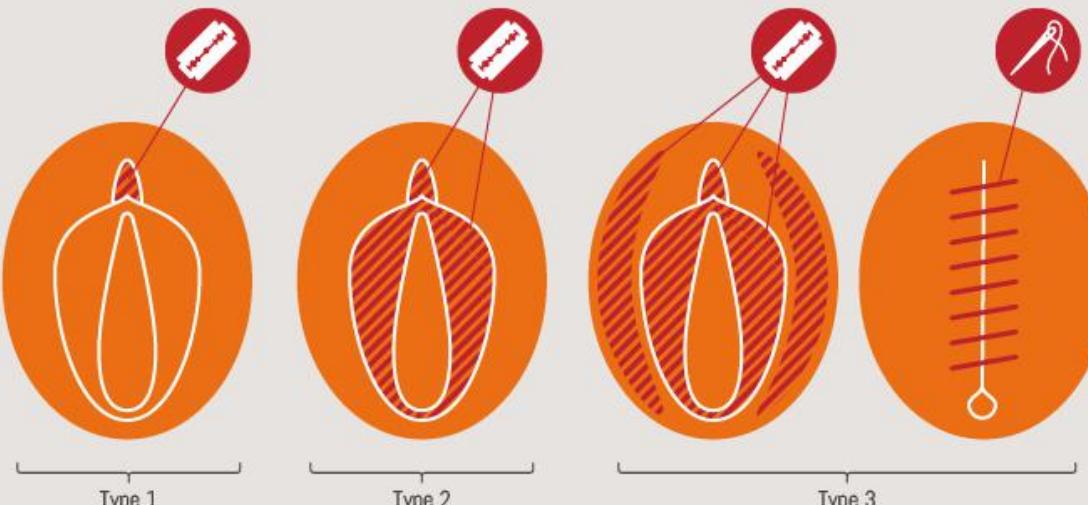
The STATE of WORLD CHILDREN : UNICEF 2016 & 2019



The UNFPA : FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION; *CUT, SCRAPED, STITCHED*

Female genital mutilation, FGM, is an invasive procedure which entails partial or total removal of female external genitalia or other injury to female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The procedure is mostly carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15.

Different types of female genital mutilation



MEDICALIZATION

Artwork by Fatma Mahmoud Salama Raslan, Egypt
Health-care providers are increasingly involved in performing “medicalized” FGM, viewing medicalization as a method of harm reduction. But even when the procedure is performed in a sterile environment by a health services provider, FGM can never be “safe”; there is always a risk of health consequences immediately and later in life.

An estimated 52 million women and girls have undergone FGM performed by doctors, nurses or midwives.

Under any circumstances, FGM violates human rights and violates medical ethics.

<https://www.unfpa.org/pcm/swop-2020> 01.06.2021

“What’s in my bag?” Supermodel, philanthropist, UNFPA Goodwill Ambassador Natalia Vodianova unpacks a ‘dignity kit’ to raise awareness about women’s health



A \$15 bag can make all the difference when crisis hits

New York / Paris, 28 May 2021 - The Internet is awash in videos of celebrities sharing the contents of their luxury bags. Natalia Vodianova and UNFPA, the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency, have teamed up to show off a different kind of bag: a ‘dignity kit’ for women and girls that contains the essential supplies they need to manage their menstrual health in crisis settings.

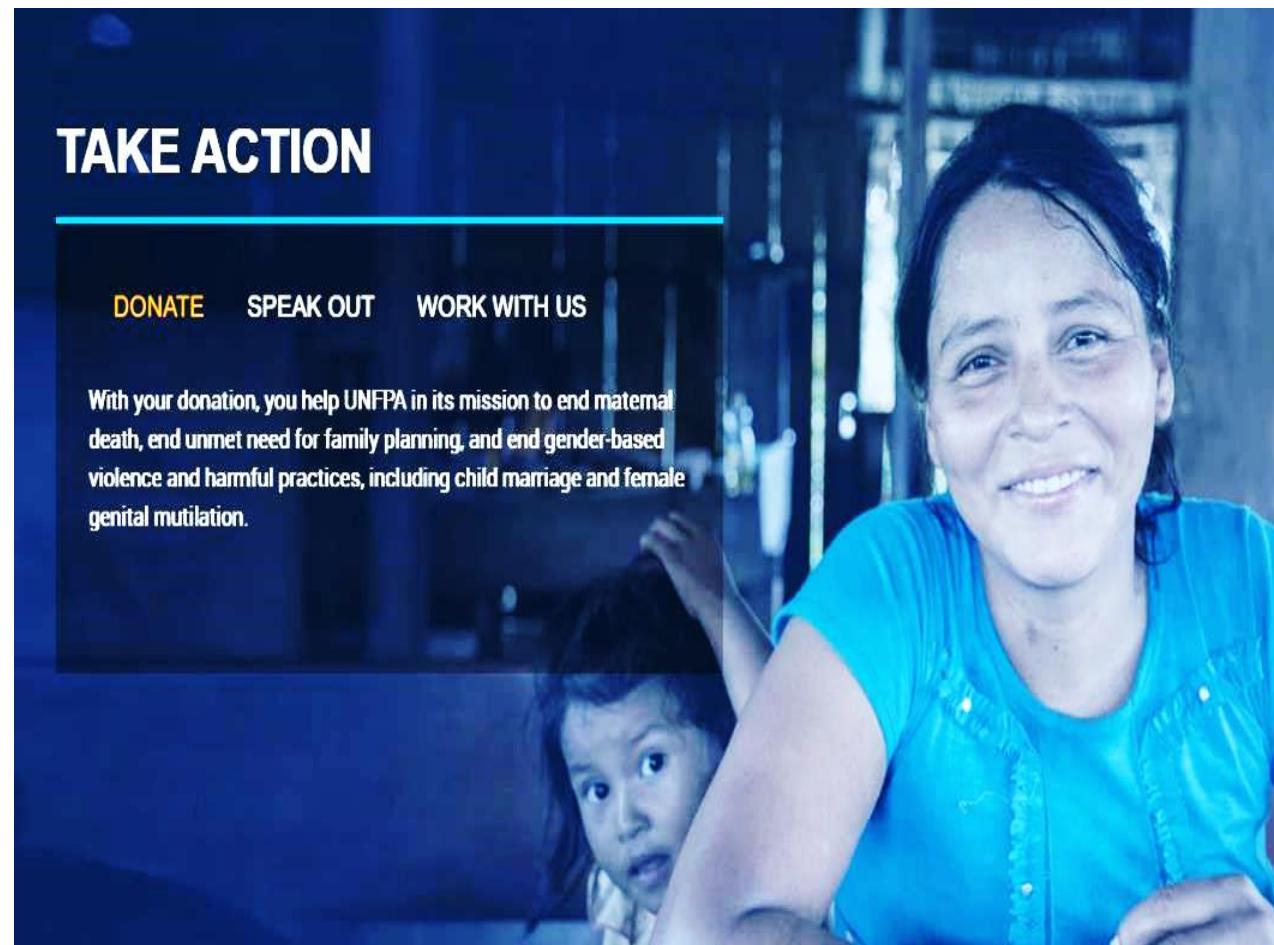
THREE ZEROS BY 2030

UNFPA has set out to achieve three world-changing results by 2030:

Zero unmet need for family planning, zero preventable maternal death, and zero gender-based violence, including harmful practices like child marriage and female genital mutilation.

The UNFPA :

UNFPA State of World Population Report 2020

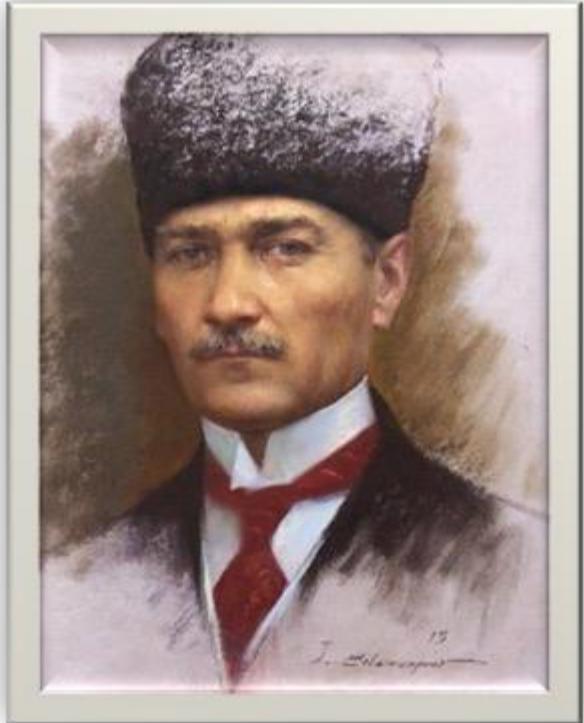


<https://turkey.unfpa.org/en/publications/unfpa-state-world-population-report-2020> 1.6.21



Lifestyle Factors

*“Genes load the gun.
Lifestyle pulls the trigger”*



Dr. Elliot Joslin



Thank you for your attention...

SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER

