DEMOGRAPHY & PUBLIC HEALTH

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Professor of Public Health
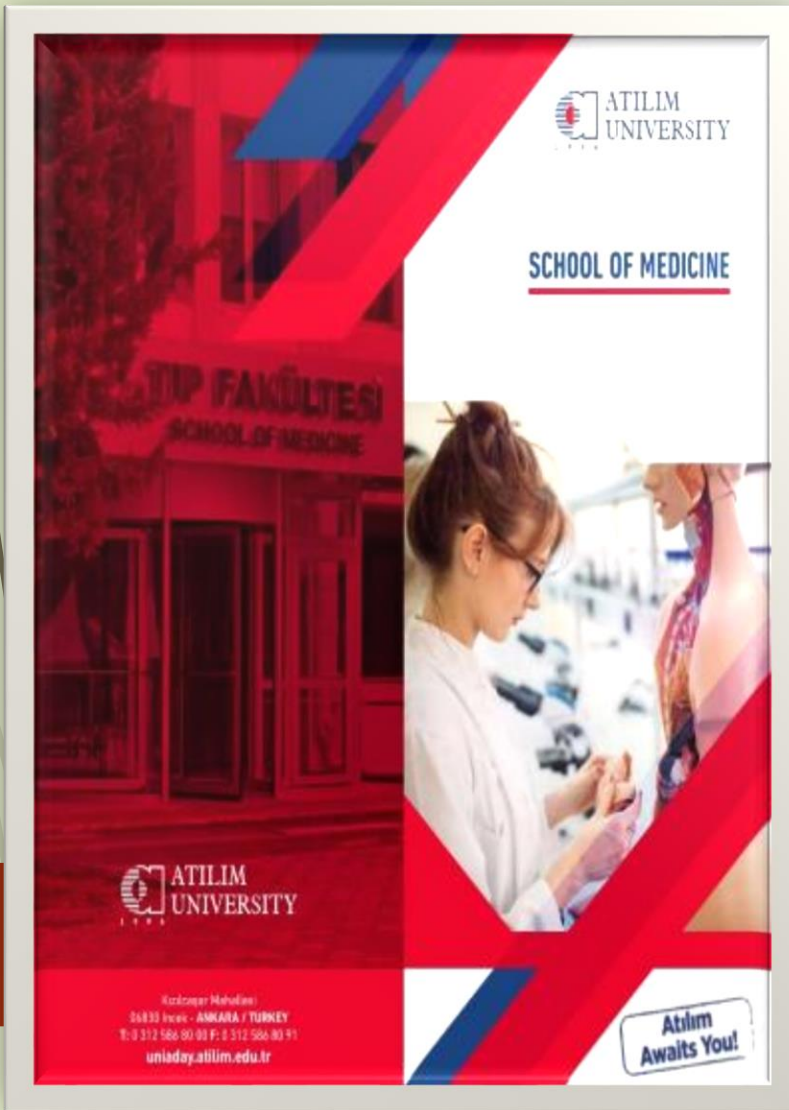*LLM in Health Law*
BSc in Public Administration & Political Sciences

Phase 1 lecture, 2023 - 2024 academic year, fall semester
23rd Oct.2023, Ankara - TURKIYE

Overconsumption and Overpopulation Underlie Every Environmental Problem We Face Today

~ Jacques Yves Cousteau

www.ahmetsaltik.net

1

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE 2023

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed

Katalin Karikó   Drew Weissman

"for their discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19"

THE NOBEL ASSEMBLY AT KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET

Inhuman Israeli atrocity in Gazza, October 2023

23.10.2023

Learning Objectives

❑ *At the end of this lecture, you will be able to*   **:**

- **Define** Demography and related key concepts.
- *Describe the mutual ties between Demography & Public Health.*
- **Explain** high fertility rate & MCH *(Maternal & Child Health)* Problems.
- *Identify basic demographic indicators and how to interpret them.*
- **Understand** ties between Population Growth & Community Welfare.
- *Conceive negative impact of population growth on Climate Disaster.*
- **Learn** the differences between Family Planning & Population Planning
- *Become familiar with current statistical data on Demography.*
- **Internalise** the role of Public Health Science in Population Planning.

❖ While it is widely known that **Demographers** analyze populations, they can also draw conclusions about individuals within the **population**.

❖ *This is because many of the figures commonly used in demography, such as **life expectancy** at birth (Eo) or the fertility rate (TFR), can be translated from **demographic developments** on the level of the population as a whole into statements about the average individual.*

What is the meaning of TFR-Total Fertility Rate?

❑ TFR 2.1 ensures a non-increasing population as one child replaces the mother, another replaces the father, and the 0.1 accounts for children who do not live to reproductive age.

❑ *The number can be higher where the child mortality rate is high, namely 2.2 or 2.3.*

❑ Fortunately, child mortality has dropped considerably in the past decades worldwide; thus, 2.1 is used as a target level to achieve *zero population growth*.

❑ *We need to go further and decrease.*
This view is fully supported by the Scientists' Warning on Population.

❑ The current **global TFR is 2.31**, which is remarkable given that, in the middle of the 20th century, it was over 5!

❑ But this mean hides significant variations between countries and geo-political regions and does not support complacency regarding world population growth, which continues at 70 to 80 million people annually. *World 2023, 4, 589–597. https://doi.org/10.3390/world4030036, 01.10.23 https://www.mdpi.com/journal/world, 01.10.23*

What is Demography?

- ... is the statistical study of human populations. Demographers use ***census data***, surveys, and statistical models to analyze the size of population.

- *.. the study of statistics such as **births, deaths**, income, or the incidence of disease, which illustrate the changing structure of human populations.*

- *.. is the science of populations. Demographers seek to understand* **population dynamics** *by investigating 3 main demographic processes:* **Birth, migration *(internal-external),* and aging** (*including death*).

- *All 3 of these processes contribute to changes in populations, including how people inhabit the Earth, form nations and societies, and develop culture.*

- Most of the discipline's research focuses on humans, but there is for example the specialized field of **Biodemography**, too.

United Nations Population Fund

❖ **UNFPA** is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.

❖ Our mission is to deliver a world where *every pregnancy is wanted*, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

❖ We promote *gender equality* and *empower women*, girls and young people to take control of their bodies and their futures.

❖ We work with partners in more than 150 countries to provide access to a wide range of *sexual and reproductive health services*.

❖ Our goal is *ending unmet need for family planning*, **preventable maternal death**, and gender-based **violence** and harmful practices including **child marriage and female genital mutilation** by 2030.

United Nations Population Fund | ReliefWeb - *23.10.23*

Current World population

Population is a dynamic field.

There have been significant changes in *birth rates*

and the population trajectories of countries
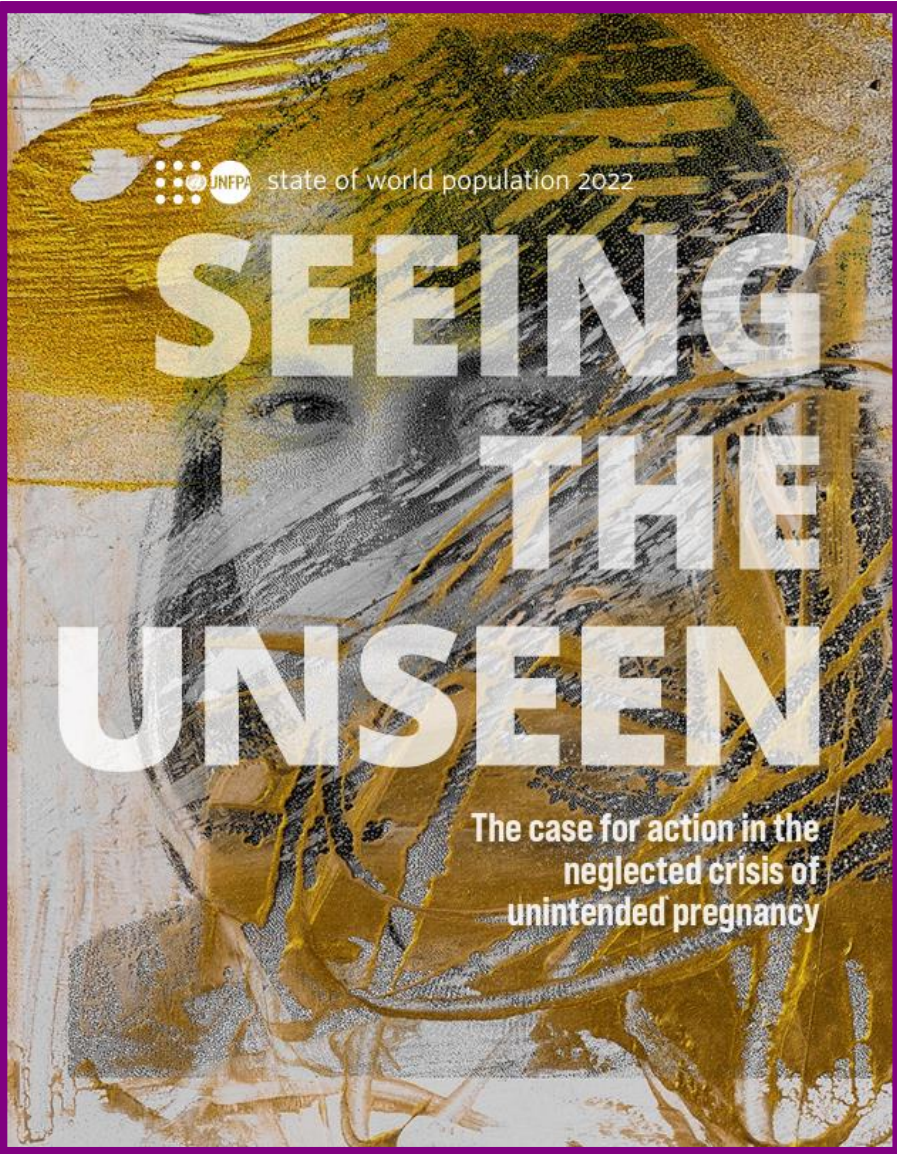
and continents in recent years.

Global population is still growing by more than <u>80 million a year,</u>

however, and is most likely to continue growing

for most of this century unless we take action.

<u>Population: the numbers</u> – *16.4.23*

Annual Report 2022 by UNFPA

state of world population 2022

SEEING THE UNSEEN

The case for action in the neglected crisis of unintended pregnancy

❑ *A world where every pregnancy is wanted.*

❑ This aim is a central pillar of our mission at UNFPA.

❑ *Every human being has the right to **bodily autonomy**, and perhaps nothing is more fundamental to the exercise of that right than the ability to choose whether, when and with whom to become pregnant.*

Annual Report 2023 by UNFPA

Determined

Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization

2023

United Nations

❑ The past year was marked by increasingly complex crises for our world – **poverty**, **inequality**, **hunger** and rising **unemployment**;
an uneven & uncertain global economic outlook;
the escalating *climate emergency*; and conflicts,
in particular the invasion of Ukraine by the
Russian Federation. *(AS: provocated by NATO!)*
In every case, **the poorest** and <u>most vulnerable</u>
people and communities are hit hardest.

sg_annual_report_2023_en_0.pdf (un.org) 23.10.23

Annual Report 2022 by UNFPA

❑ *The* **basic human right** *to determine freely and responsibly the number and the spacing of one's children has been recognized in numerous international human rights agreements over the past five decades.*

❑ During this same period, the world has seen a vast expansion in the availability of effective, **modern contraceptives** as one of the greatest public health achievements in recent history.

❑ *Why, then, are nearly half of all pregnancies **unintended**?*

✓ *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-FGM*** *and an additional 13 million* **c h i l d   m a r r i a g e s** *within the next decade that would otherwise have been averted (prevented).*

- ✓ In 1994-Cairo, the Programme of Action of the *International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)* recognized that the **empowerment, full equality and autonomy of women** <u>were essential to social and economic progress</u>.
- ✓ *Today, these aims are among the cornerstones for achieving the* **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. *(MDGs)*
- ✓ It explicitly recognizes the role of **sexual and reproductive health and gender equality** in unlocking a more prosperous future.
- ✓ *And contains specific indicators linked to women and adolescent girls' agency in making* **informed decisions** *regarding sexual relations,* **contraceptive use** *and reproductive health care.*

HEY PRIMITIVE MEN, THEY'RE LITTLE GIRLS!
NOT a commodity/good to be purchased!
NOT an object of your sexual desire!

"The women and men of the United Nations are determined in our efforts to address today's cascading crises and set humanity on a new path to peace, stability and prosperity."

António Guterres, Secretary-General

✓ Meanwhile, **human rights** are under assault, worsened by widening economic and social gaps and the lingering effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

✓ *Women and young people continue to be shut out of economic, civic and social spaces, denying entire societies their contributions and ideas.*

✓ Shrinking civic space, the rapid spread of mis- and disinformation and rising hate speech and ***misogyny*** are pushing people apart at a time when we need unity and **solidarity** more than ever. (UN Annual Rep.2023)

sg_annual_report_2023_en_0.pdf (un.org), 23.10.23

UNFPA's Executive Director, Dr. Natalia Kanem :

❑ "Human reproduction is neither the problem, nor the solution. When we put *gender equality* and rights at the heart of our population policies, we are stronger, more resilient, and better able to deal with the challenges resulting from rapidly changing populations."

❑ *"Chasing **fertility** targets and trying to influence women's reproductive decision-making will only end in failure.*

❑ History has shown that such policies are rarely effective and undermine **women's rights**.

❑ *Investing in people and their potential is the surest path to prosperity and peace."* sg_annual_report_2023_en_0.pdf (un.org), *23.10.23*

Demographic Transition

➤ Today, there is growing interest among the public in **demography**,

➤ *As **demographic transition** has become the subject of political debates in many developed countries.*

➤ Most of these countries have **birth rates** below the *replacement level of 2.1 children per woman*,

➤ *And, at the same time, **life expectancy** has been rising considerably and continues to rise – a development sometimes called "**the aging of societies**."*
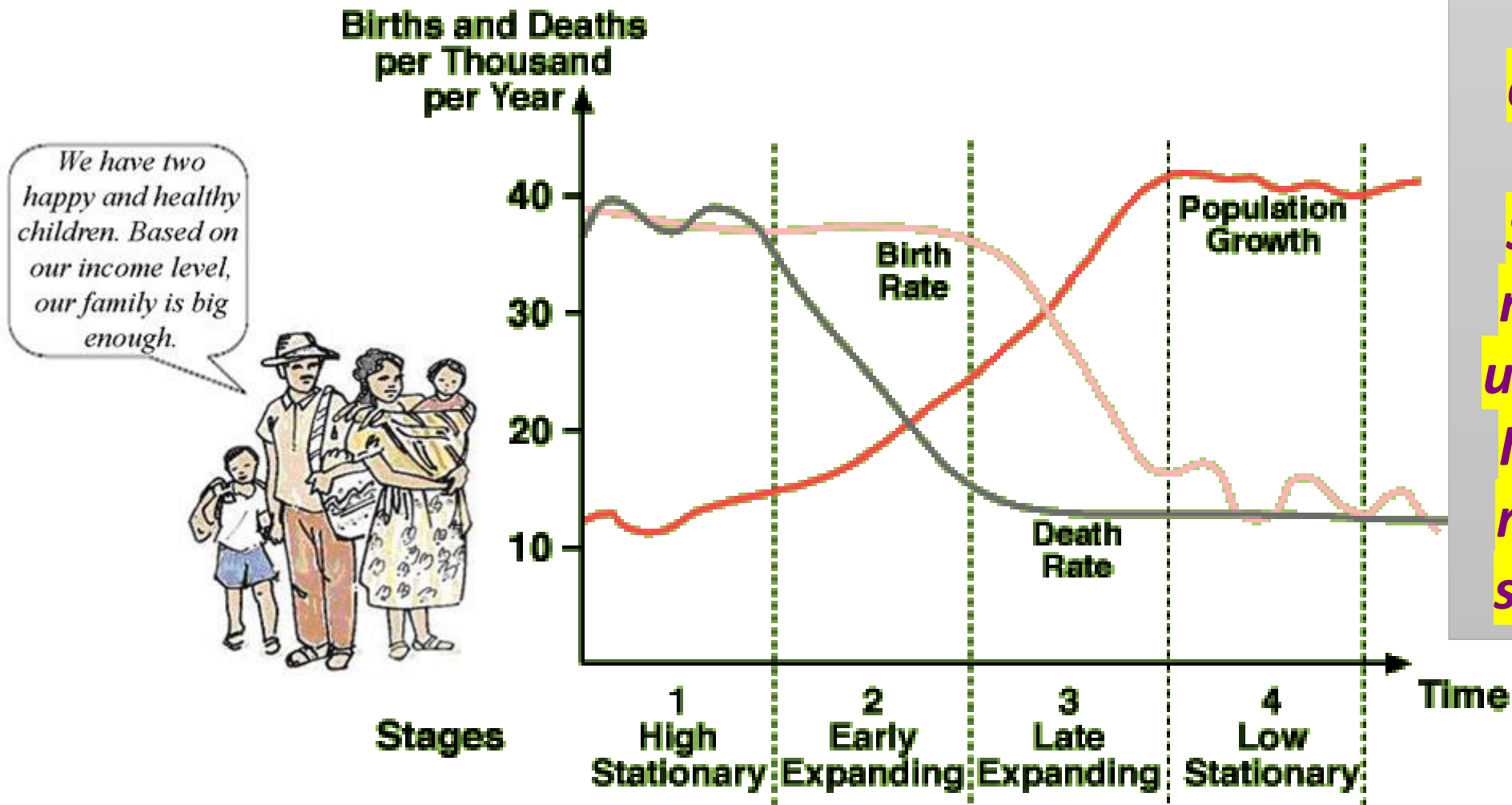

Pope Francis :

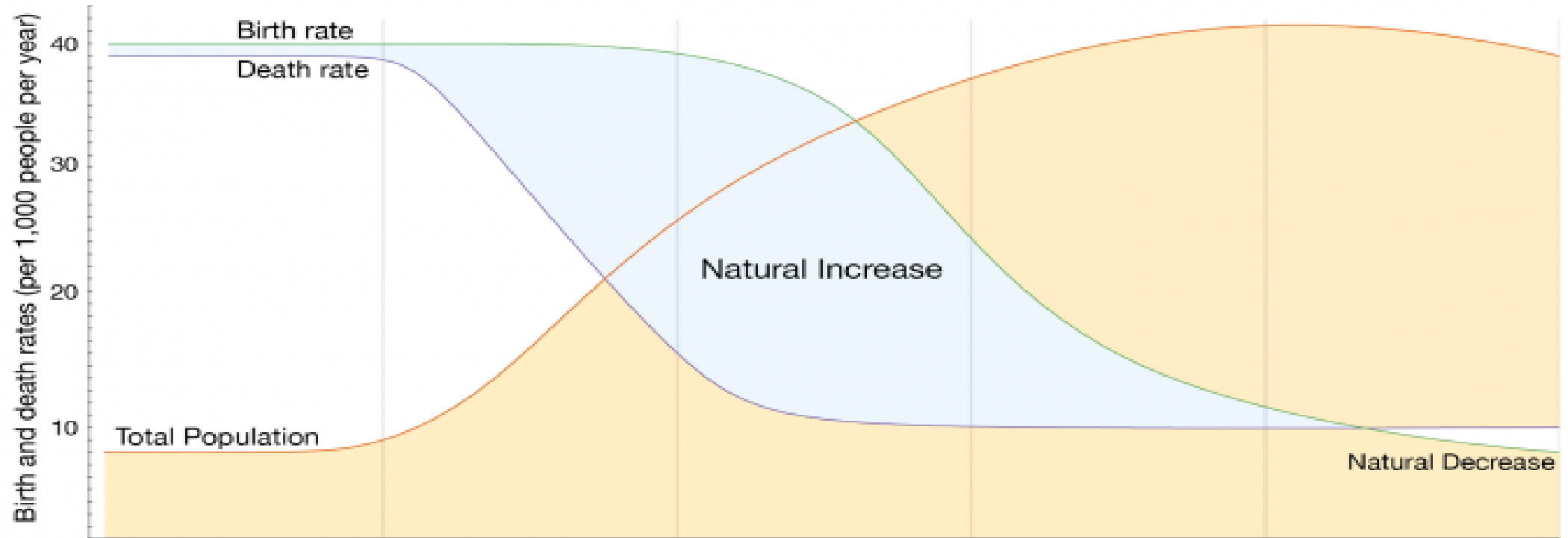**« *Catholics need not breed 'like rabbits' »***

Demographic Transition Model

Births and Deaths per Thousand per Year

We have two happy and healthy children. Based on our income level, our family is big enough.

Birth Rate

Population Growth

Death Rate

| Stages | 1 High Stationary | 2 Early Expanding | 3 Late Expanding | 4 Low Stationary |

Time

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

Birth and death rates (per 1,000 people per year)

Birth rate
Death rate
Natural Increase
Total Population
Natural Decrease
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 size of the world population over the last 12.000 years

Demographers expect rapid population growth to end by the end of the 21st century. The UN demographers expect a population of about 11 billion in 2100.

- 7.9 billion in 2022
- 7 billion in 2011
- 6 billion in 1999
- 5 billion in 1987
- 4 billion in 1975
- 3 billion in 1960
- 2 billion in 1928
- 1.65 billion in 1900
- 990 million in 1800
- 600 million in 1700

190 million in the year 0

Mid 14th century: The Black Death pandemic killed between a quarter and half of all people in Europe.

4 million in 10,000 BCE

The average growth rate from 10,000 BCE to 1700 was just 0.04%.per year

| 10,000 BCE | 8,000 BCE | 6,000 BCE | 4,000 BCE | 2,000 BCE | 0 | 2000 |

Global life expectancy before 1800 was less than 30 years

Global life expectancy in 2019: 73 years

Based on estimates by the History Database of the Global Environment (HYDE) and the United Nations. On OurWorldinData.org you can download the annual data.
This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org.

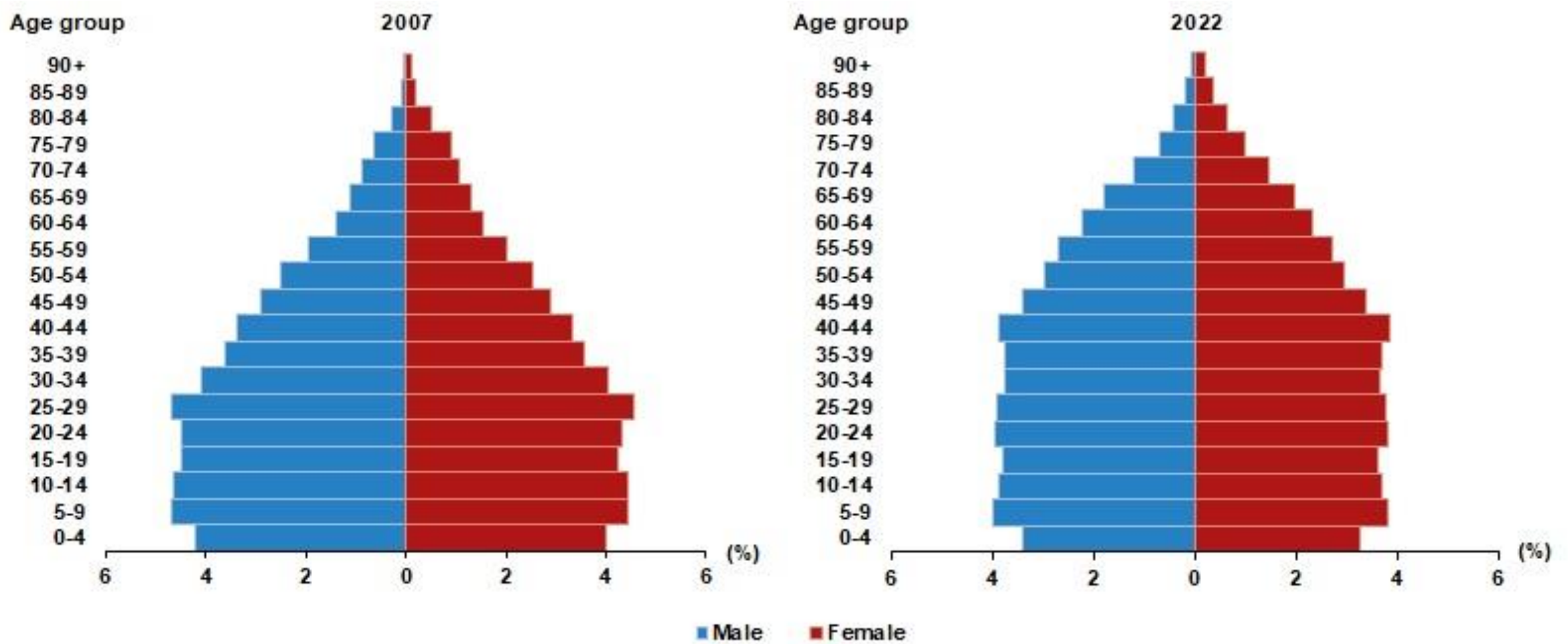https://ourworldindata.org/world-population-growth   14.10.22

Population % annual population growth rate, 2007-2022

Annual population growth rate increased to 7.1 per thousand in 2022 from 12.7 per thousand in 2021???
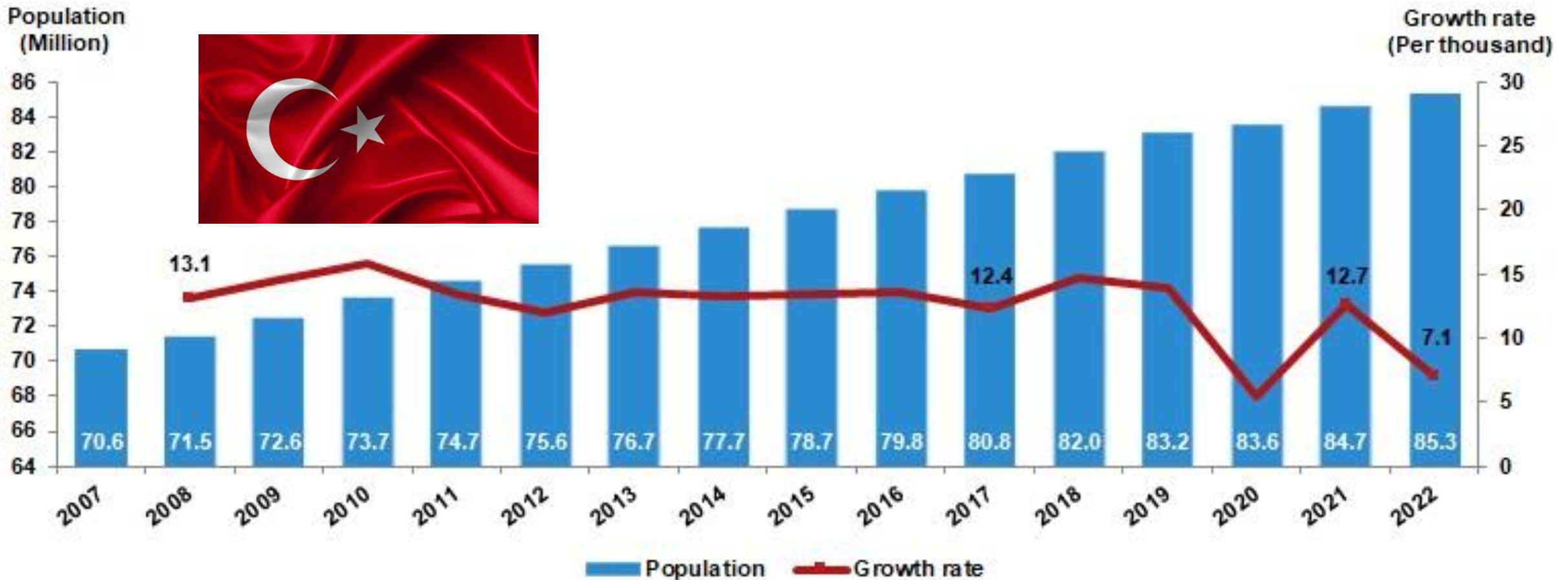
Population pyramide, 2007, 2022 by TSI (TÜİK)

www.ahmetsaltik.net

Structural change in population pyramid continued..

Population pyramids are the graphs that show the changes in the age-sex structure of population.
When the population pyramids of Turkiye were compared for the years 2007 and 2022, it was seen that the elderly population and median age increased due to the decline in **fertility and mortality rates.**

Median age of Türkiye's population increased to 33.5

The median age is the age of the person in the middle when the ages of all people in the population are sorted from the new-born baby to the oldest. Median age is also one of the important indicators used in the interpretation of the age structure of population. The median increased to 33.5 in 2022 from 33.1 in 2021.
When it was analysed by sex, it was seen that the median age increased from 32.4 to 32.8 for males
while it increased from 33.8 to 34.2 for females.

23.10.23

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22
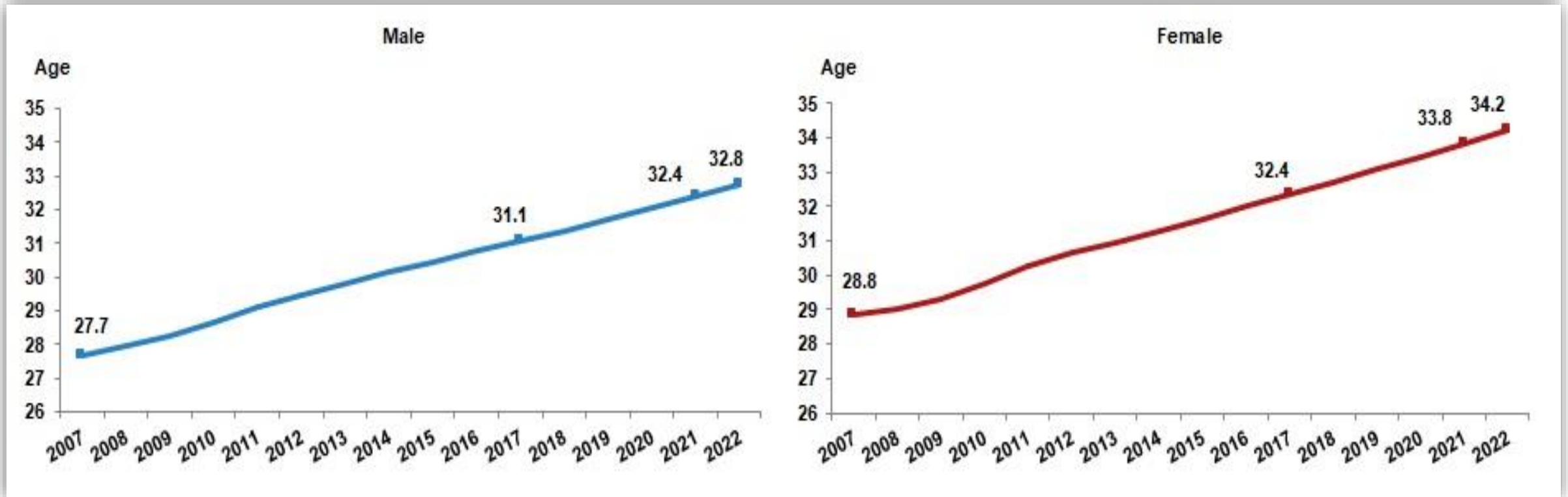
Proportion of population in working age group was 68.1%

The proportion of the working age population aged 15-64 increased from 66.5% in 2007 to 68.1% in 2022. The proportion of child population aged 0-14 decreased from 26.4% to 22%, and the proportion of *population aged 65 and over increased from 7.1% to 9.9%.*
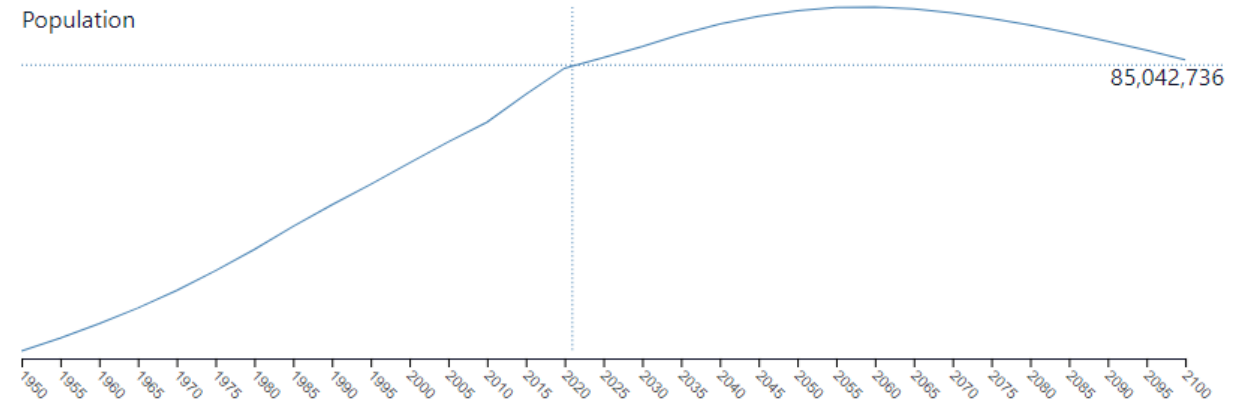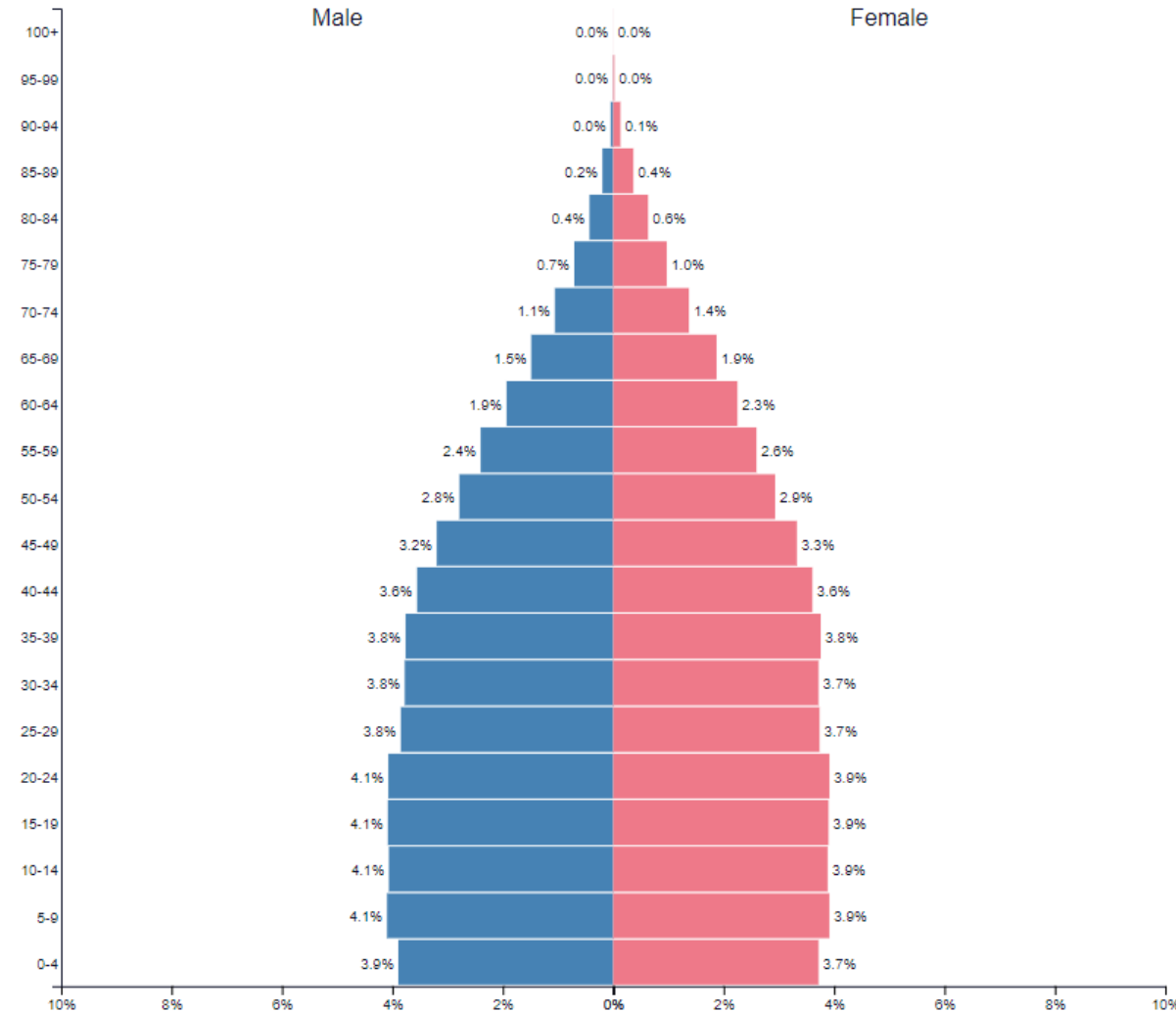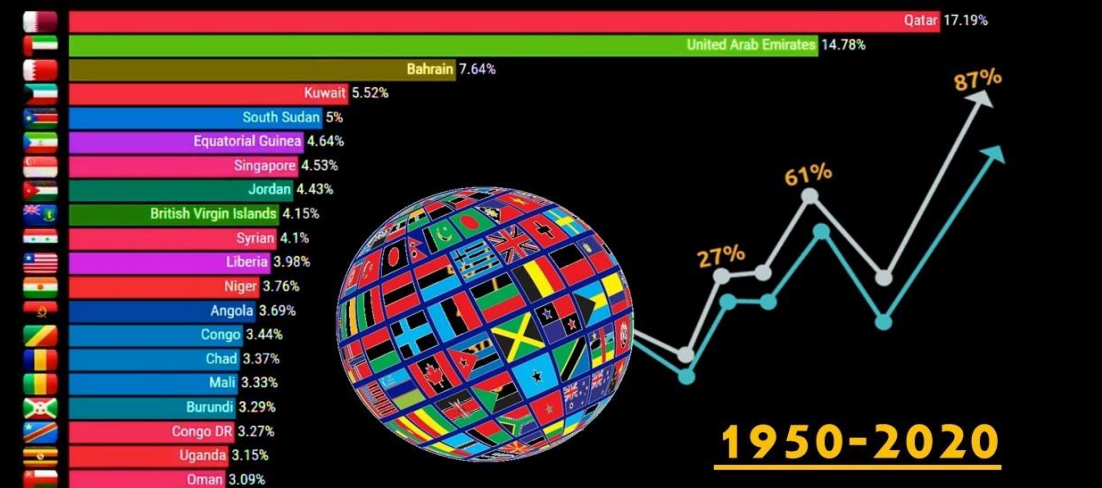
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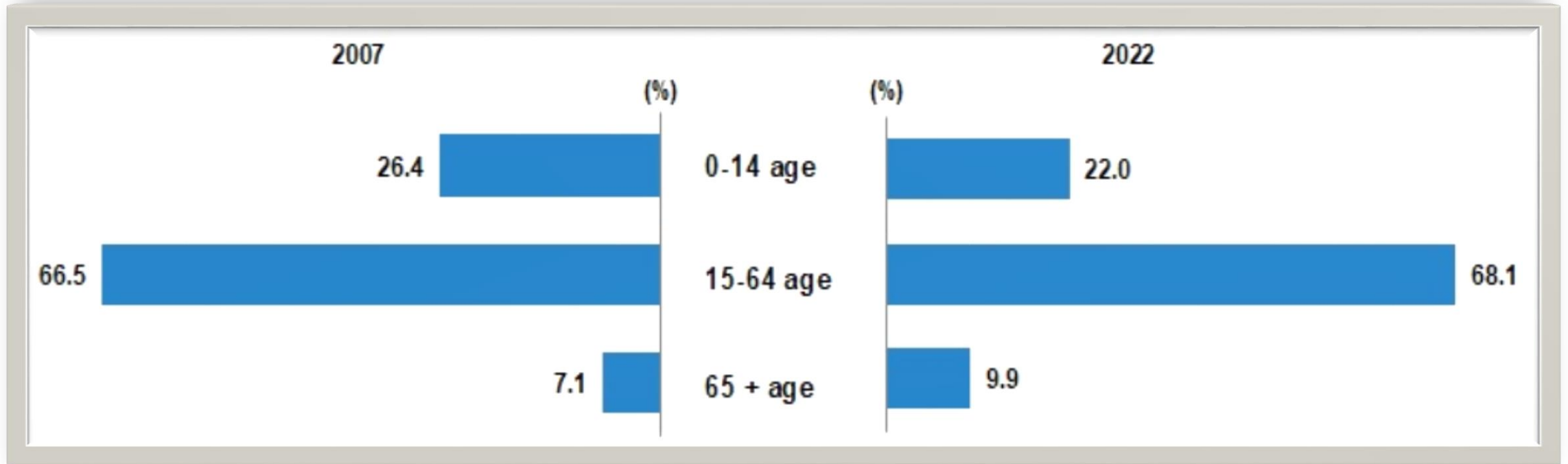
Turkiye's Population Pyramide & demographic trend

Turkiye's Population Pyramide… *(TSI, end of 2022)*

Age groups

M: 42 704 112 - 50,1 %

F : 42 575 441 - 49,9 %

https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/

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

Age group — 2022

Male | Fem.

90+, 85-89, 80-84, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

6 4 2 0 2 4 6 (%)

■ Female
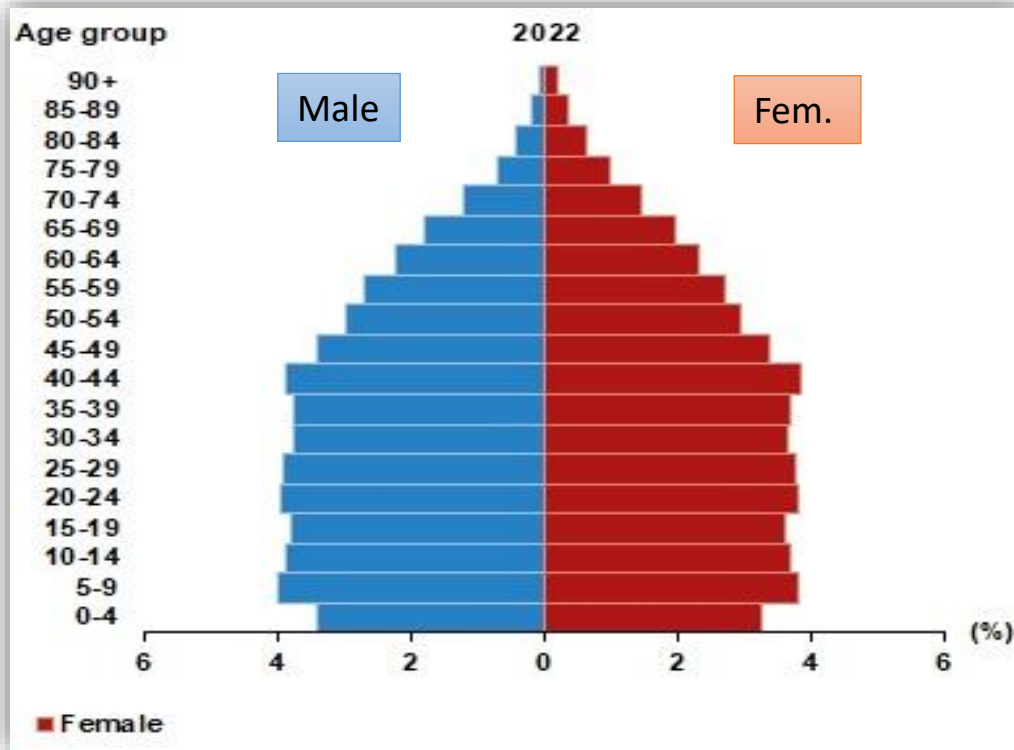
Turkiye is double fold more crowded when compared with World. Population density which is 123 in Turkiye, but 56 in the World !

Last 6 years PGR, TR :

2017 : 1,24 %!

2018 : 1,47 %!

2019 : 1,39 %

2020 : 0,55 % (error!)

2021 : 1,27 %

2022 : 0,71 % ???

High and unnecessary!

And unstableunreliable

At 31st December 2022, Turkiye's population is 85 279 553. Unfortunately, *due to totally irrational promotion by the government,* was increased 599 280 persons through 2021 due to Covid-19 deaths!
Natural PGR = (599 280 / 84 680 273) x 1000 = *7,1 %o or 0,71 %.*. World PGR ~1%, 80 m in 2022
(UNFPA-2022) in Turkiye, ~10+ million Iraki & Syrian and *informal (!?)* population excluded..

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

Child marriage by age 18!

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

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

UNFPA : *World Population excedeed 8 Bn on in 2022!*

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 excedeed 8 billion at the end of 2022!*

World Population Density and...

Total Need

- Highest
- High
- Medium
- Low

https://www.unfpa.org/data 27.3.18

This map shows each country's or territory's need for UNFPA support, based on availability of resources and on six indicators Read more >>
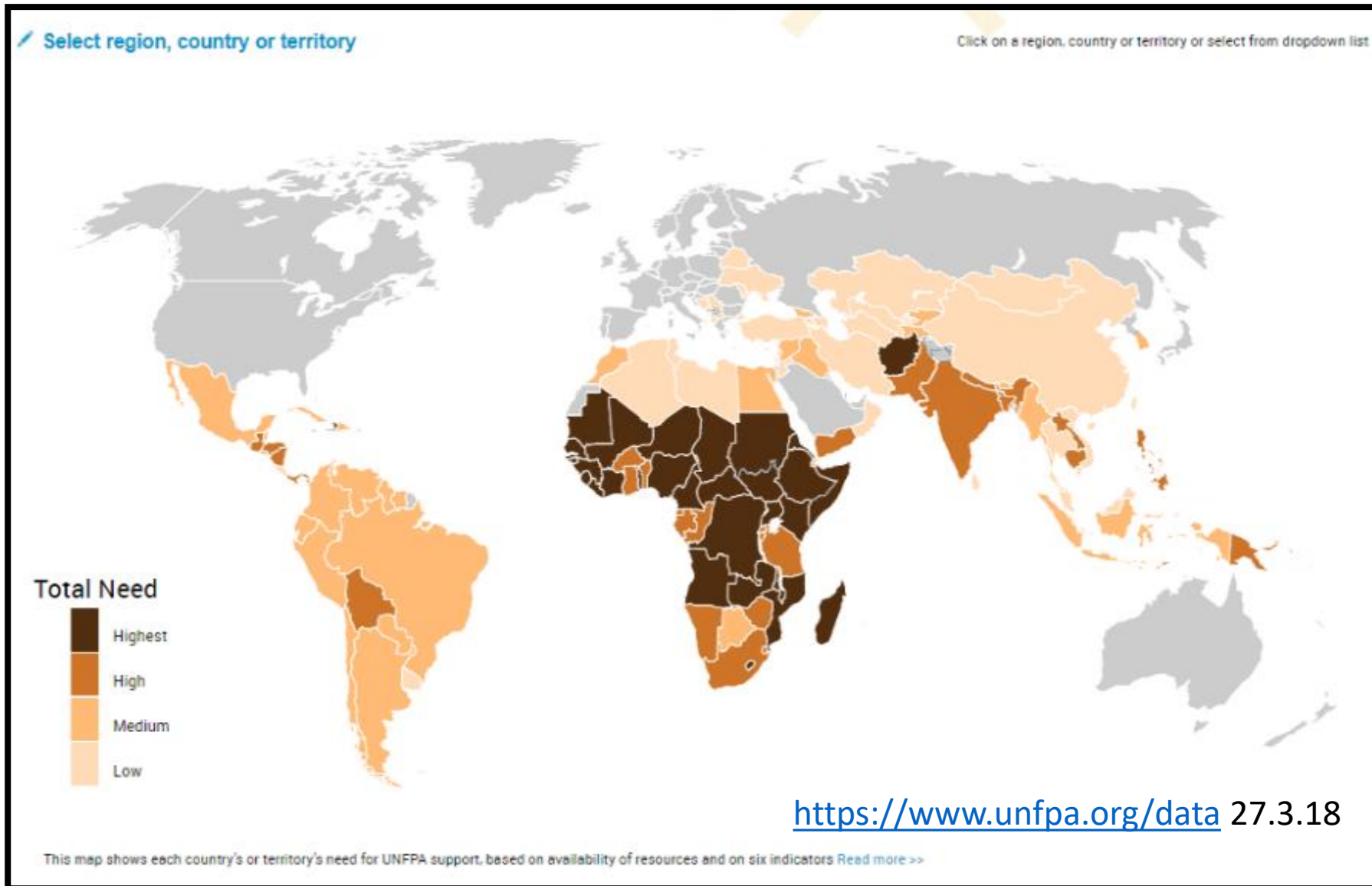
World population density :
8+ billion population /
144 million km2 land surface
= 55,6 person per km2

Turkiye's population density :
86+10 million migrants /
780 000 km2 land surface
= 123 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 0,7% (2022) ???????
World population growth rate
is ~1 %.. 80 m ↑ every year.

Having average number of
__unwanted child__ for families
=0,3 due to unmet family
planning requirement!
(TDHS 2018)
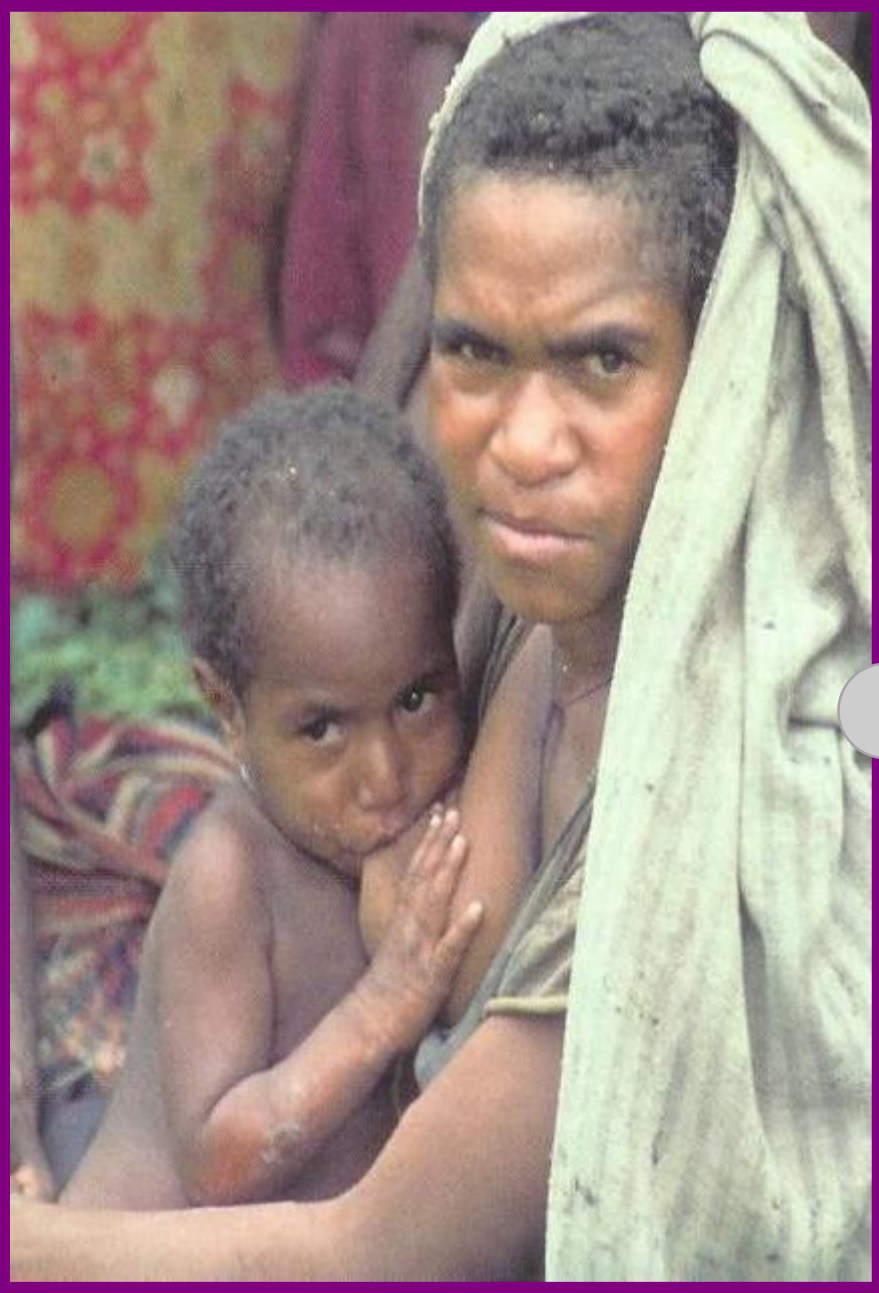
Dichotomous, miserable status quo of the Humanity in the dawn of the 21st century.

Demography and public health-1

➤ *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**.

Demography and public health-2

➢ 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.

Demography and public health-3

➤ 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.

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 <mark>*why these changes occur*</mark>, 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 <mark>**complex inter-relationship between population change and human health**</mark>.

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 extreemly crowded,
It is 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!

www.ahmetsaltik.net

Family Planning   :
Contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need
CPR any method 63%; <mark>Unmet need12%</mark>

- Contraceptive prevalence rate, women aged 15-49, any method, per cent, 2017:

  - 63

- Contraceptive prevalence rate, women aged 15-49, modern method, per cent, 2017:

  - 58

- Unmet need for family planning rate, women aged 15-49, per cent, 2017:

  - 12

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

  - 85

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

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

The State of World Population 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 (somatic, physical) 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 **<mark>undermine peace</mark>** 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»***!

www.ahmetsaltik.net

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**.

www.ahmetsaltik.net

The State of World Population 2017

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

UNFPA

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

UNFPA

"**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 2022

Nearly half of all pregnancies are unintended—a global crisis, says new UNFPA report

Nearly half of all pregnancies are unintended
—a global crisis, says new UNFPA report!

Nearly half of all pregnancies, totalling 121 million each year throughout the world, are unintended.
For the women and girls affected, the most life-altering reproductive choice—
whether or not to become pregnant—is no choice at all,
explains the State of World Population 2022 report, released by UNFPA,
the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.

The groundbreaking report, **«Seeing the Unseen»**:
The case for action in the neglected crisis of *unintended pregnancy*," warns that this *human rights crisis*
has profound consequences for societies, women and girls and global health.
Over 60 per cent of unintended pregnancies end in **abortion** and an estimated 45 per cent of all abortions
are **unsafe**, causing 5 - 13 per cent of all **maternal deaths**.

The State of World Population 2017

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

UNFPA

"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

- 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**.*

- 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.

Total Population of the World by Decade

1950 – 2050 U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.
www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0762181.html, 17.01.09

Year	Total world population (mid-year figures)	10 year growth rate (%)
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	6,848,932,929	10.7
2020	7,584,821,144	8.7
2030	8,246,619,341	7.3
2040	8,850,045,889	5.6
2050	9,346,399,468	—

HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH CHART
(including projections)

23.10.23
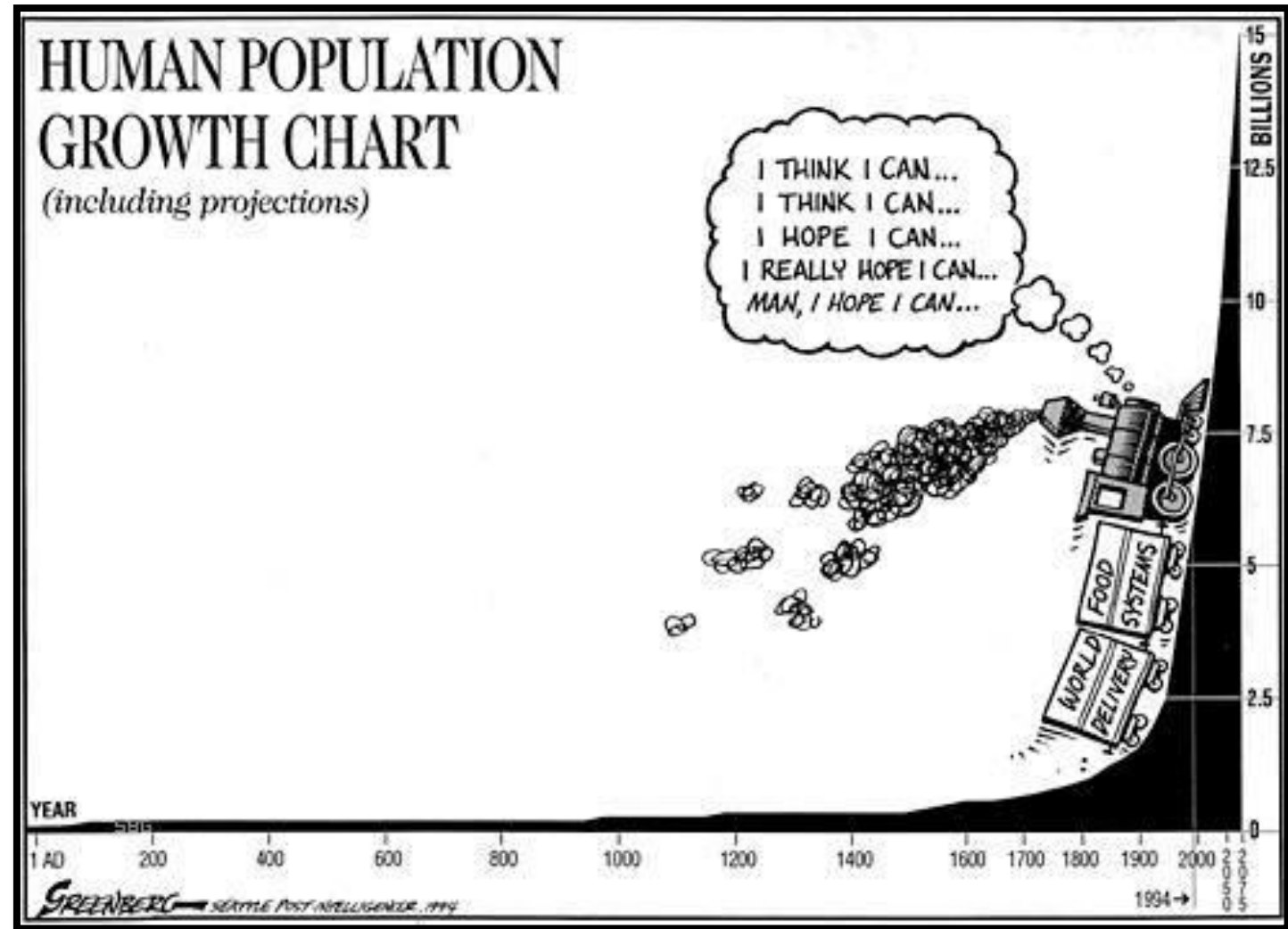
World population characteristics-1

- **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	143,304
2. Ireland	137,638
3. Singapore	133,108
4. Qatar	118,894
5. Switzerland	107,882
6. UAE	89,982
7. San Marino	87,000
8. Norway	85,000
9. Denmark	81,000
10. The Netherlands	80,000

LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths per 1,000 births)	
1. Iceland	1.54
2. San Marino	1.56
3. Estonia	1.65
4. Slovenia	1.76
5. Norway	1.79
6. Japan	1.82
7. Singapore	1.85
8. Finland	1.88
9. Montenegro	1.95
10. Sweeden	2.15

Lowest GDP per capita (with US $, ppp)	
1. Burundi	261
2. Cent. Afr. Rep.	376
3. South Sudan	410
4. Malawi	478
5. Mozamique	516
5. Sierra Leone	518
7. Madagascar	534
8. Niger	538
9. Liberia	556
10. Dem.Rep.Congo	576

1 child for 1 family; no delay!

23.10.23

World population characteristics-3

Overall rank	Country	Overall life expectancy
1	Hong Kong	85,83 y
2	Macao	85,51 y
3	Japan	84,95 y
4	Switzerland	84,38 y
5	Singapore	84,27 y
6	Italy	84,20 y
7	South Korea	84,14 y
8	Spain	84,05 y
9	Australia	83,90 y
10	Iceland	83,88 y
11	Israel	83,80 y
12	Sweden	83,77
13	France	83,75 y
14	Canada	83,74 y
15	Norway	83,72 y
16	Greece	83,71 y

Country	Life expectancy at birth (years)
1. Chad	54,5
2. Nigeria	54,7
3. Lesotho	551.1
4. Cent.Afr. Rep.	53.9
5. South Sudan	55.0
6. Somalia	55.3
7. Eswatini	57.1
8. Cote d'Ivoire	58.6
9. Mali	59.2
10. Burkina Faso	59.3

1 child for 1 family; no delay!

23.10.23

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

Making childbirth safer..

PILLARS OF SAFE MOTHERHOOD

Family Planning · ANC · CPAC · Safe Delivery · Essential Obstetric Care

Basic Maternity Care

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

EQUITY FOR WOMEN

www.ahmetsaltik.net
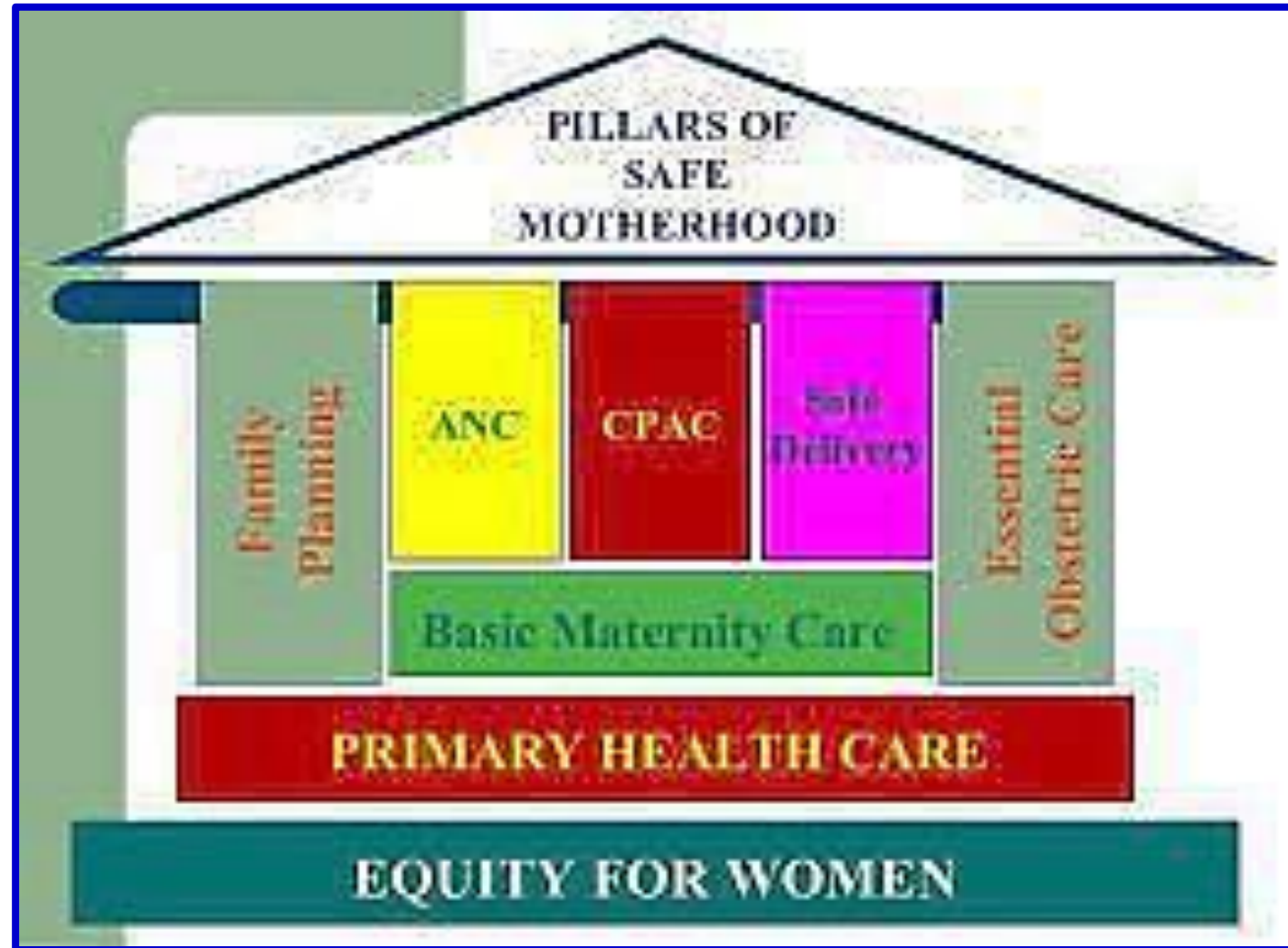
Essential Health Benefits

✔ Plans must cover 10 categories of mandated essential health benefits:

Essential Health Benefit Categories

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ambulatory patient services	Emergency Services	Maternity and newborn care	Pediatric services including dental and vision care	Rehabilitative/ habilitative services and devices	Mental health and substance use disorder services, including behavioral health treatment	Preventive and wellness services and chronic disease management	Hospitalization	Prescription Drugs	Laboratory services
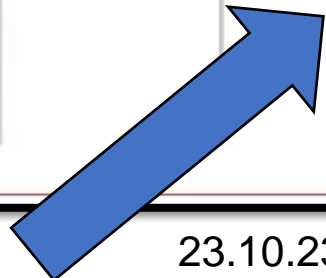
2022 Global Hunger Index by Severity

2022 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

Legend:
- Extremely Alarming (≥ 50.0)
- Alarming (35.0 – 49.9)
- Serious (20.0 – 34.9)
- Moderate (10.0 – 19.9)
- Low (≤ 9.9)
- Not included or not designated

As many as **828 million people** were affected by hunger in 2021 – 46 million people more from a year earlier and 150 million more from 2019. After remaining relatively unchanged since 2015, the proportion of people affected by hunger jumped in 2020 and continued to rise in 2021, to 9.8 percent of the world population. Jul 6, 2022

www.ahmetsaltik.net

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/, 9.5.23

23.10.23

https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/un-report-global-hunger... 9.5.23

51

Papa: Tavşanlar gibi üremeyin

■ KATOLİK dünyasının ruhani lideri Papa Franciscus, 'Bazıları, iyi bir Katolik olmak için tavşanlar gibi çok çocuk yapmamız gerektiğine 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."*
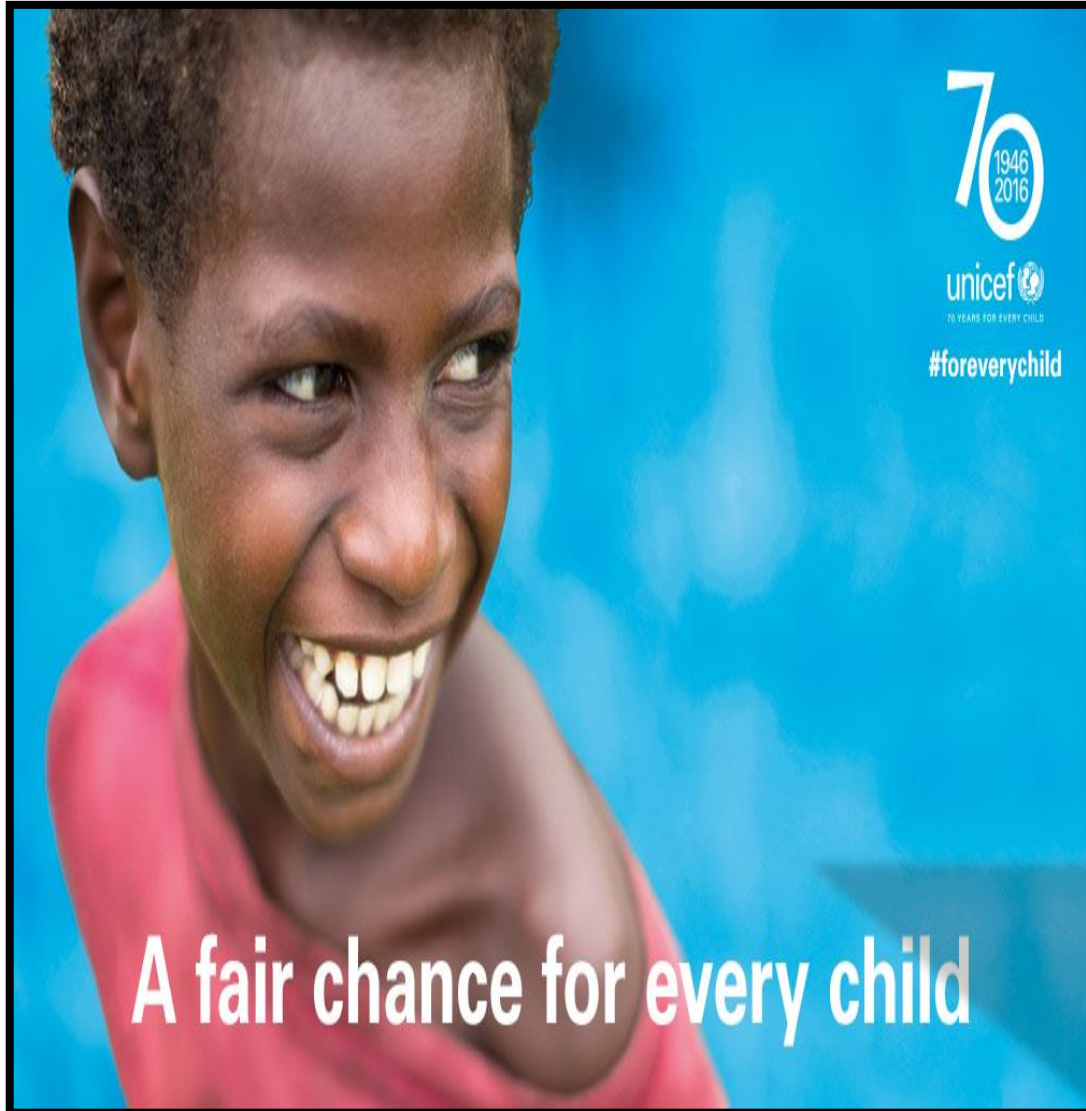
«Some think that -excuse the word- that in order to be good Catholics we have to be like rabbits. No.»

USA TODAY Jan. 19, 2015

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

The STATE of WORLD CHILDREN : UNICEF 2019 & 2023

The State of the World's Children 2023: For Every Child, Vaccination

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
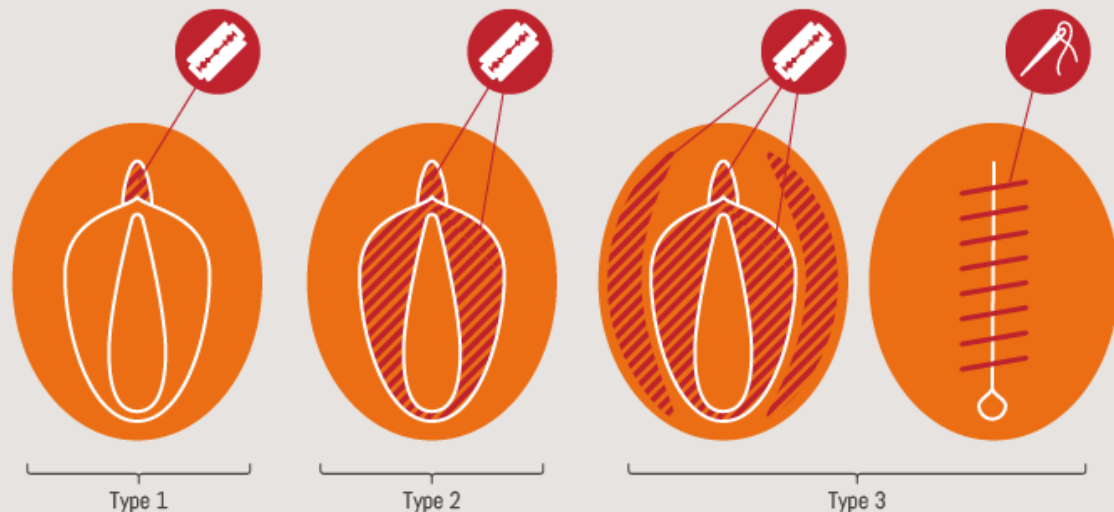
Type 1   Type 2   Type 3

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

THREE ZEROS BY 2030

UNFPA has set out to achieve 3

world-changing results by 2030:

1. Zero unmet need for family planning,

2. zero preventable maternal death, and

3. zero gender-based violence,

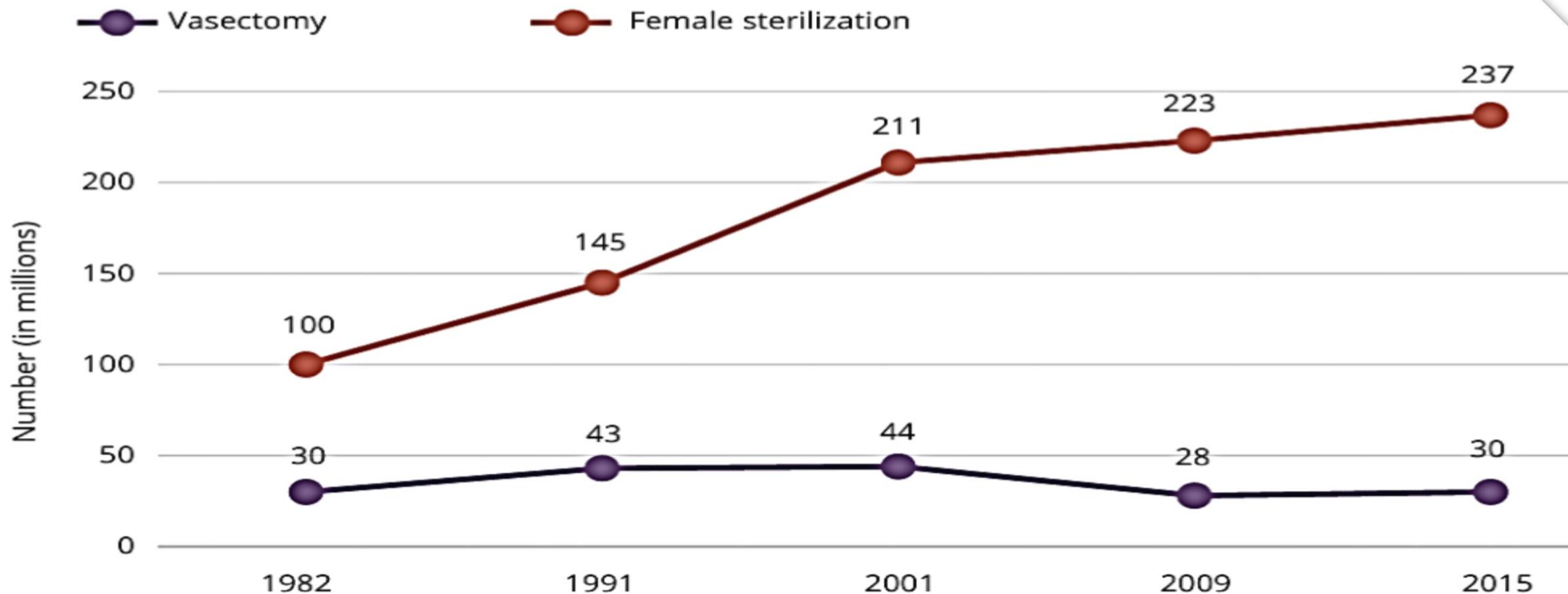*including harmful practices like child marriage*

and female genital mutilation.

Autonomy is at the heart of rights-based family planning

Family planning programmes typically use modern contraceptive method use as a primary marker of success. The focus on increasing contraceptive use can lead observers to regard non-use as a failure, but in fact it can be a legitimate choice for a woman. Researcher Leigh Senderowicz suggests the creation and use of a new indicator called "contraceptive autonomy", defining contraceptive autonomy as "the factors necessary for a person to decide for themself what they want in relation to contraception and then to realize that decision" (Senderowicz, 2020). This type of perspective could better align programmes with a rights-based approach. Calculating this indicator would require adding questions to population-based surveys such as the DHS.

chrome- extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/EN_SWP22%20report_0.pdf

Annual Report 2022 by UNFPA

Trends in worldwide use of permanent contraceptive methods

—●— Vasectomy   **—●— Female sterilization**

Number (in millions)

- 1982: Female sterilization 100, Vasectomy 30
- 1991: Female sterilization 145, Vasectomy 43
- 2001: Female sterilization 211, Vasectomy 44
- 2009: Female sterilization 223, Vasectomy 28
- 2015: Female sterilization 237, Vasectomy 30

Shelton and Jacobstein, 2016.

❑ *Now is the time to **accelerate**, not retreat, to transform the lives of women and girls and reach those furthest behind.*

❑ **Preventing unintended pregnancies is a nonnegotiable first step.**

❑ *When individuals are able to exercise real **informed choice** over their health, bodies and futures, they can contribute to more prosperous societies and a more sustainable, **equitable and just world**.*

State of World Population 2023

QUICK REMINDERS-1

❑ ***Demography*** *helps us measure the health status and needs of a population.*

❑ For example, by using demographic data such as age, sex, ethnicity, education, income, and location, we can calculate indicators such as life expectancy, mortality rates, morbidity rates, disability-adjusted life years (**DALYs**), and health-adjusted life expectancy (**HALE**) for different groups of people.

❑ *These indicators help us monitor and compare the health outcomes and inequalities of different populations over time and across regions*

QUICK REMINDERS-2

❑ **Demography** is the scientific study of human populations, and it is **very important for public health** because it helps us understand the size, structure, and dynamics of populations and *how they relate to health and disease.*

❑ Here are some of the reasons why demography matters for public health:

❑ *Preventing unintended pregnancies is a non-negotiable first step.*

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QUICK REMINDERS-3

❑ **Demography** helps us plan and evaluate health interventions and policies.

❑ *For example, by using demographic data such as **fertility**, **mortality**, and **migration**, we can project the future size and composition of a population and estimate the demand and supply of health services and resources.*

❑ This helps us design and implement appropriate and effective health programs and policies that meet the needs and preferences of the target population.

QUICK REMINDERS-4

❑ **Demography** helps us understand the determinants and consequences of population change.

❑ *For example, by using demographic data such as **birth rates**, **death rates**, and **migration rates**, we can analyze the causes and effects of **population growth**, decline, aging, urbanization, migration, and diversity on health and well-being.*

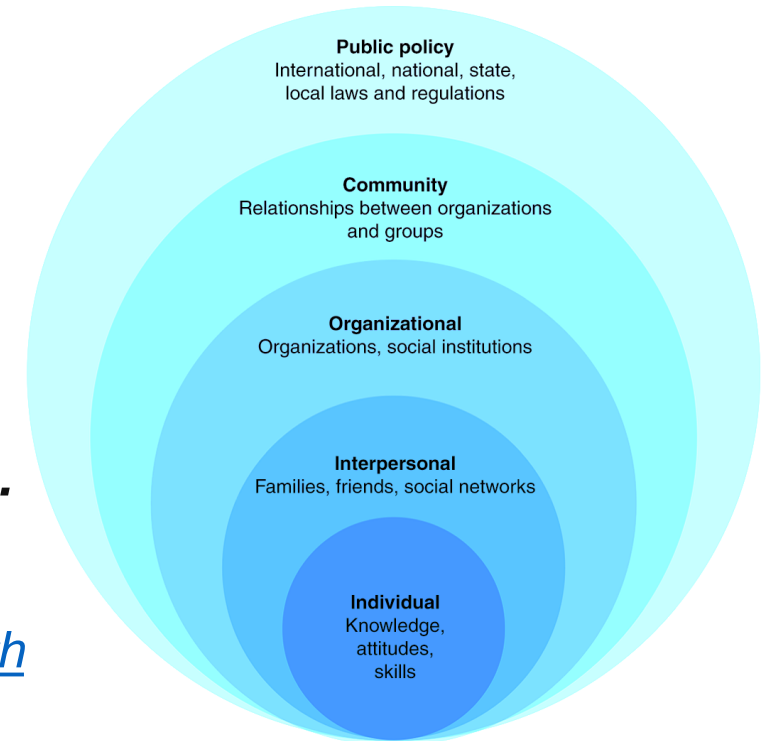❑ This helps us identify and address the challenges and opportunities that population change poses for public health.

❑ **Demography** *is a vital tool for public health*
that enables us
- *to measure,*
- *plan,*
- *evaluate,*
- *understand,*
- *and improve the* **health of populations**.

• *Demography and public health|Oxford Textbook of Public Health*
• *Demography (Chapter 2) - Essential Public Health*
• *Demography: A Very Short Introduction*

Public policy
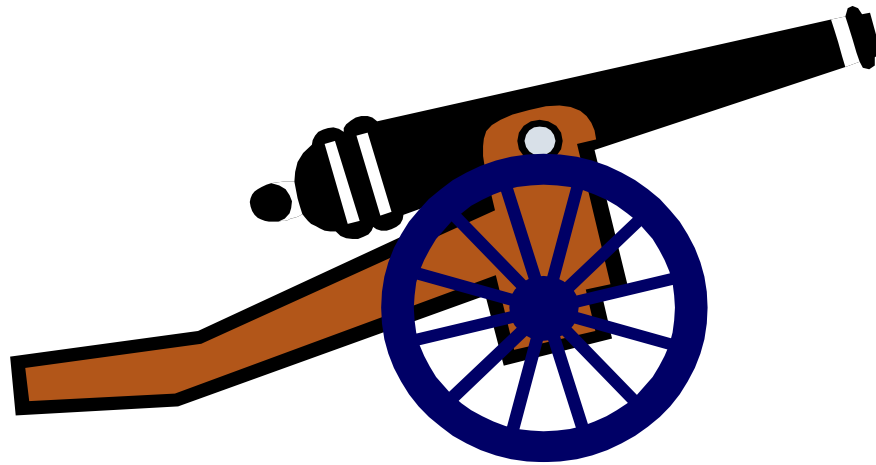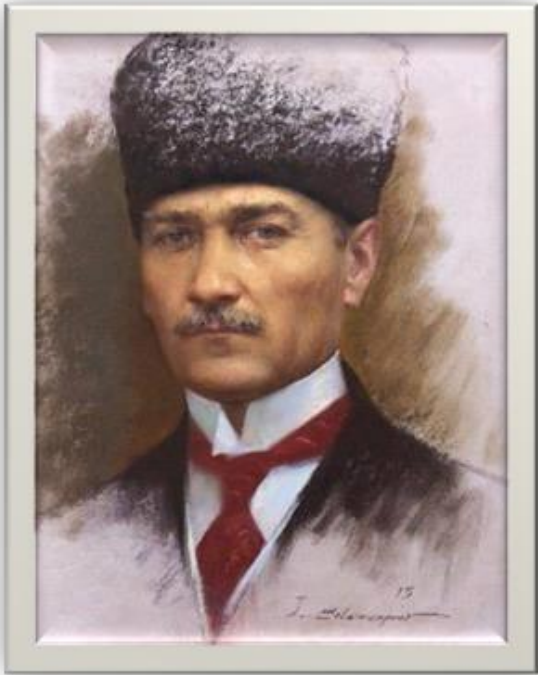International, national, state,
local laws and regulations

Community
Relationships between organizations
and groups

Organizational
Organizations, social institutions

Interpersonal
Families, friends, social networks

Individual
Knowledge,
attitudes,
skills

Lifestyle Factors

"Genes load the gun.
Lifestyle pulls the trigger"

Dr. Elliot Joslin

Thank you for your attention…