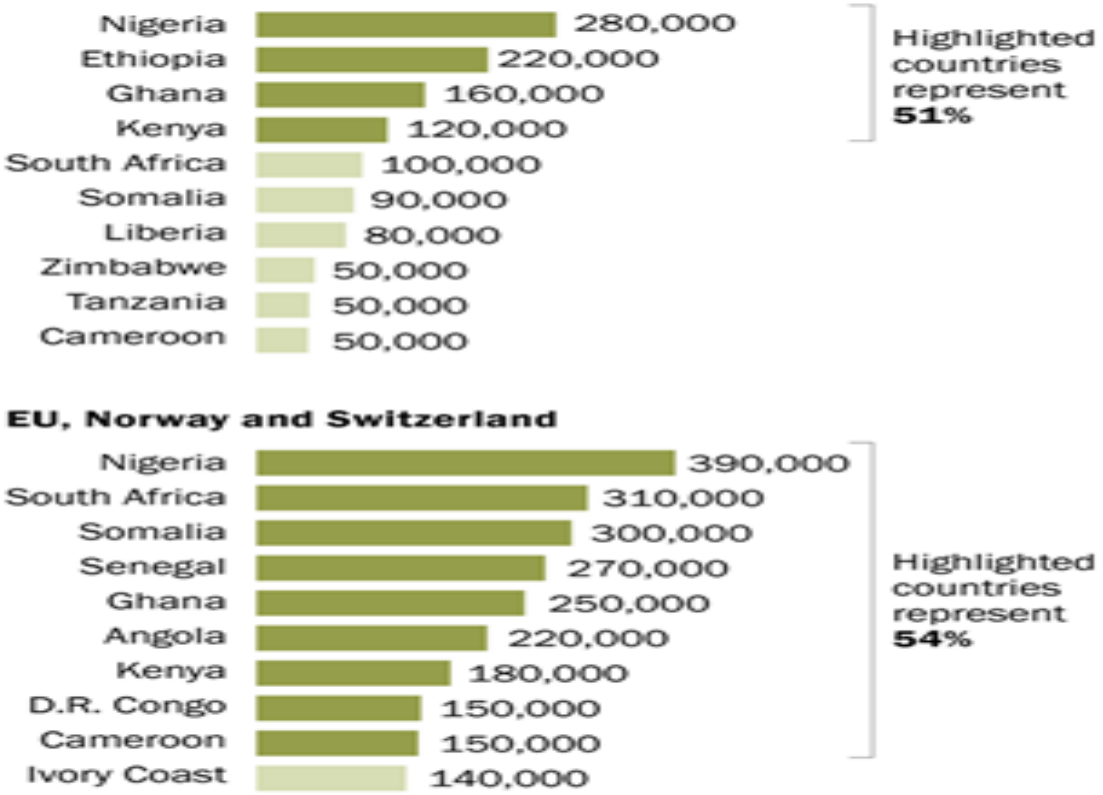
Liite: Afrikan väestökasvu, koulutus, köyhyys ja ilmastonmuutos

8.2.2019/MH

Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa and Kenya stand out as origin countries for sub-Saharan migrants living in both the U.S. and Europe

Top countries of birth of sub-Saharan migrants living in the U.S. and the European Union, Norway and Switzerland in 2017, in thousands

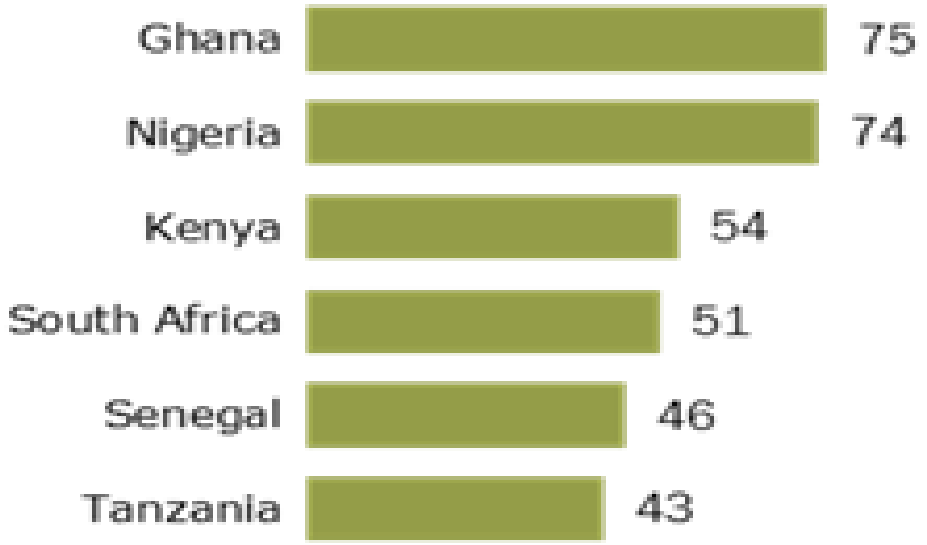


Notes: See Appendix B for list of countries in sub-Saharan Africa included in this analysis. Estimates rounded to the nearest 10,000.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of United Nations data accessed on Dec. 23, 2017.
"At Least a Million Sub-Saharan Africans Moved to Europe Since 2010."

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

About half or more in several sub-Saharan African countries would move to another country

% that would live in another country if had the means and opportunity to go



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q140.
"At Least a Million Sub-Saharan Africans Moved to Europe Since 2010."

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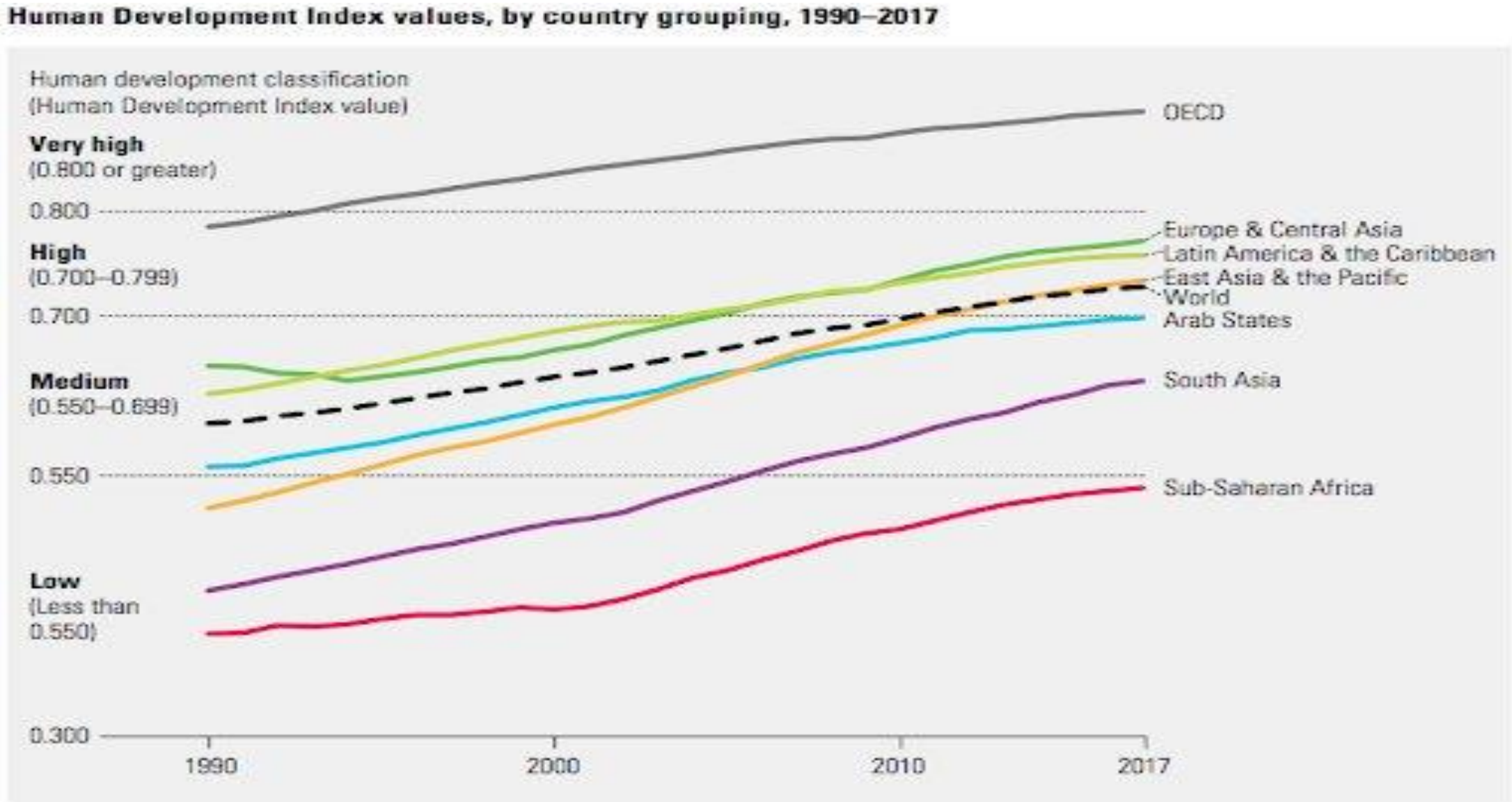
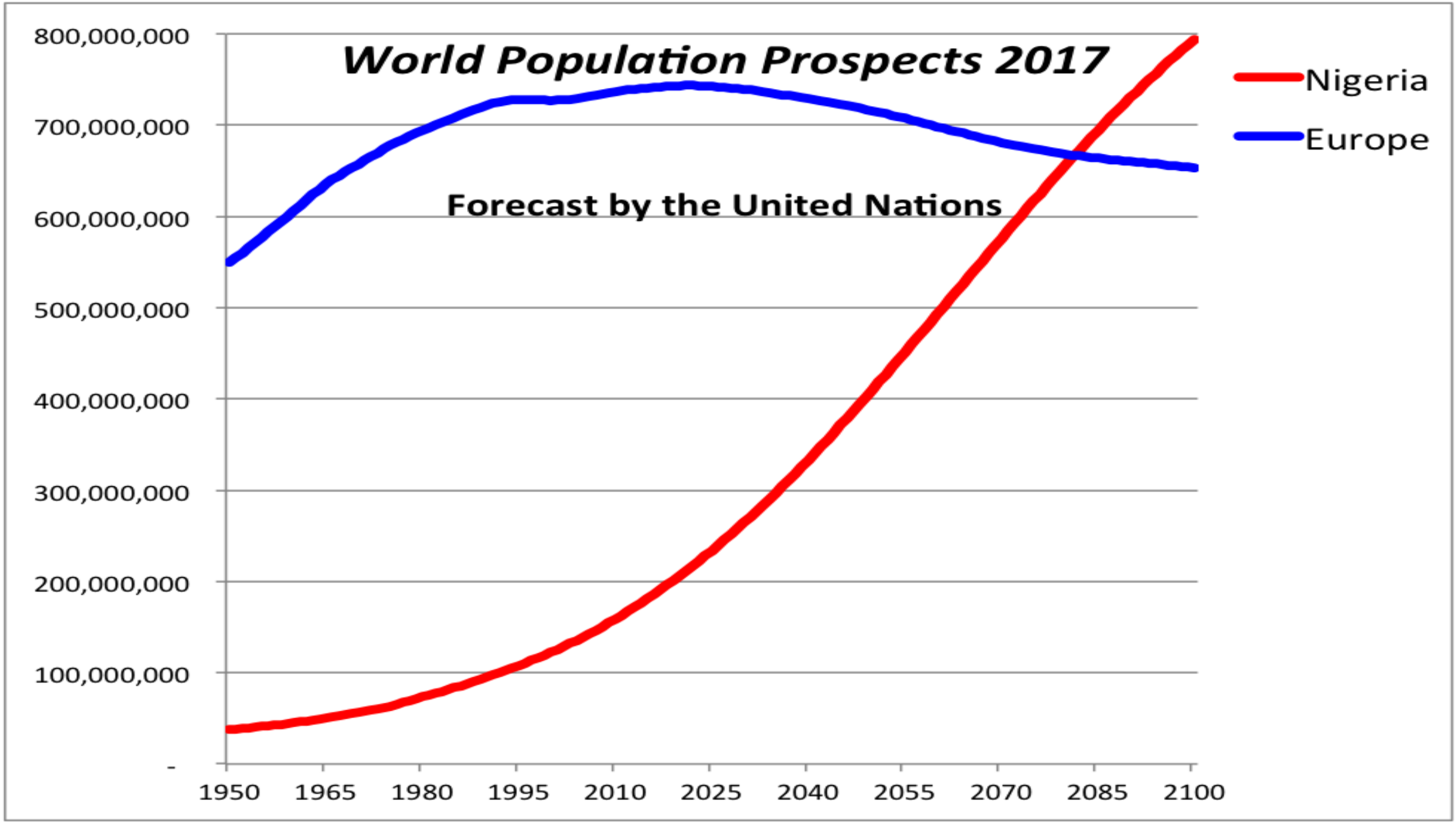
YK:n inhimillisen kehityksen indeksi, 1990-1997



Lähde: UNDP Human Development Indices and Indicators, 2018 Statistical Update.
http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

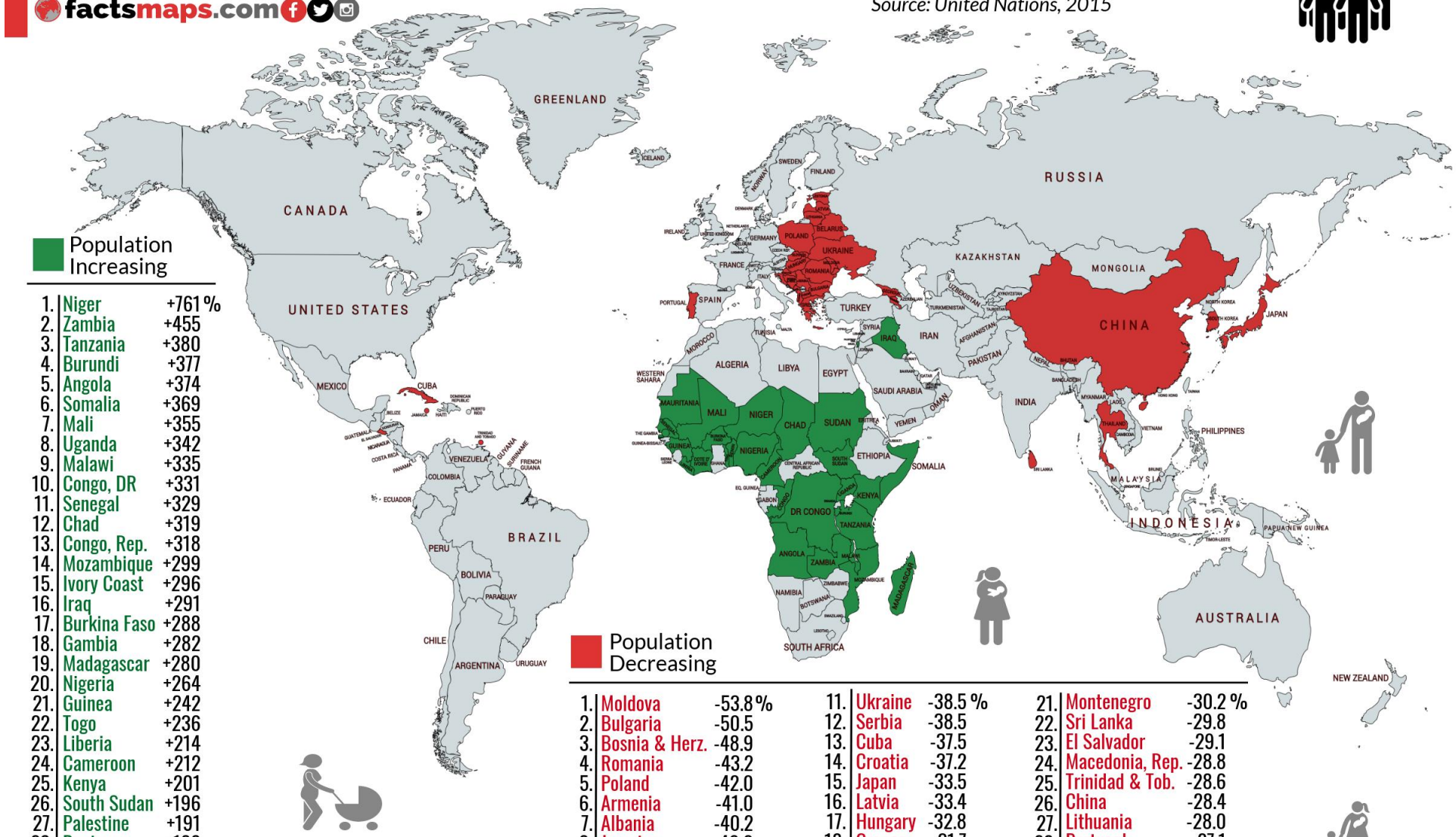

World Population Prospects 2017
Forecast by the United Nations
Nigeria
Europe
800,000,000
700,000,000
600,000,000
500,000,000
400,000,000
300,000,000
200,000,000
100,000,000
-
1950
1965
1980
1995
2010
2025
2040
2055
2070
2085
2100

TOP 30 countries with the greatest projected population increase and decrease between 2020-2100

a projection by the United Nations, using the medium fertility variant

factsmaps.com

Source: United Nations, 2015



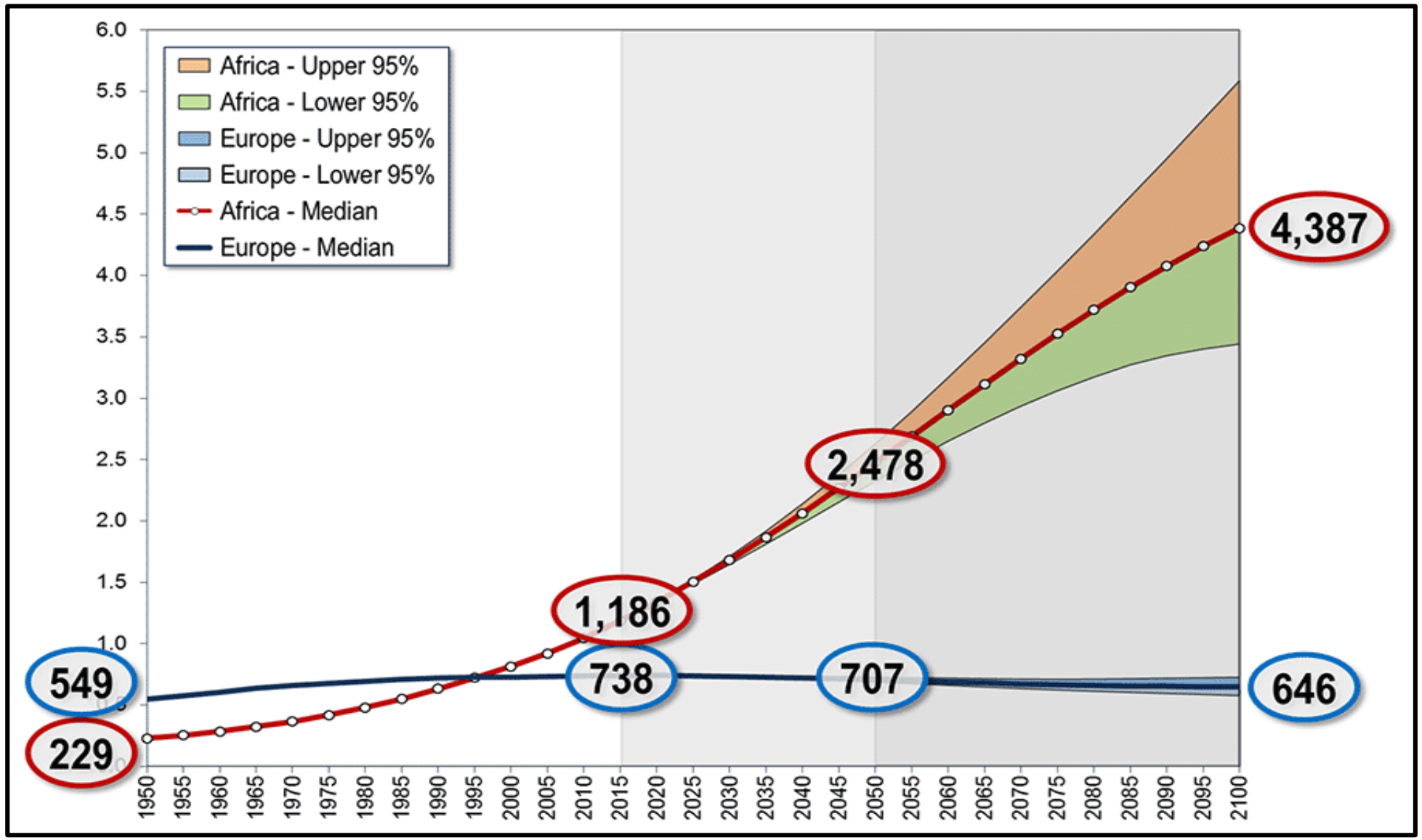
Population Increasing

1.	Niger	+761 %
2.	Zambia	+455
3.	Tanzania	+380
4.	Burundi	+377
5.	Angola	+374
6.	Somalia	+369
7.	Mali	+355
8.	Uganda	+342
9.	Malawi	+335
10.	Congo, DR	+331
11.	Senegal	+329
12.	Chad	+319
13.	Congo, Rep.	+318
14.	Mozambique	+299
15.	Ivory Coast	+296
16.	Iraq	+291
17.	Burkina Faso	+288
18.	Gambia	+282
19.	Madagascar	+280
20.	Nigeria	+264
21.	Guinea	+242
22.	Togo	+236
23.	Liberia	+214
24.	Cameroon	+212
25.	Kenya	+201
26.	South Sudan	+196
27.	Palestine	+191
28.	Benin	+188
29.	Mauritania	+186
30.	Sudan	+181

Population Decreasing

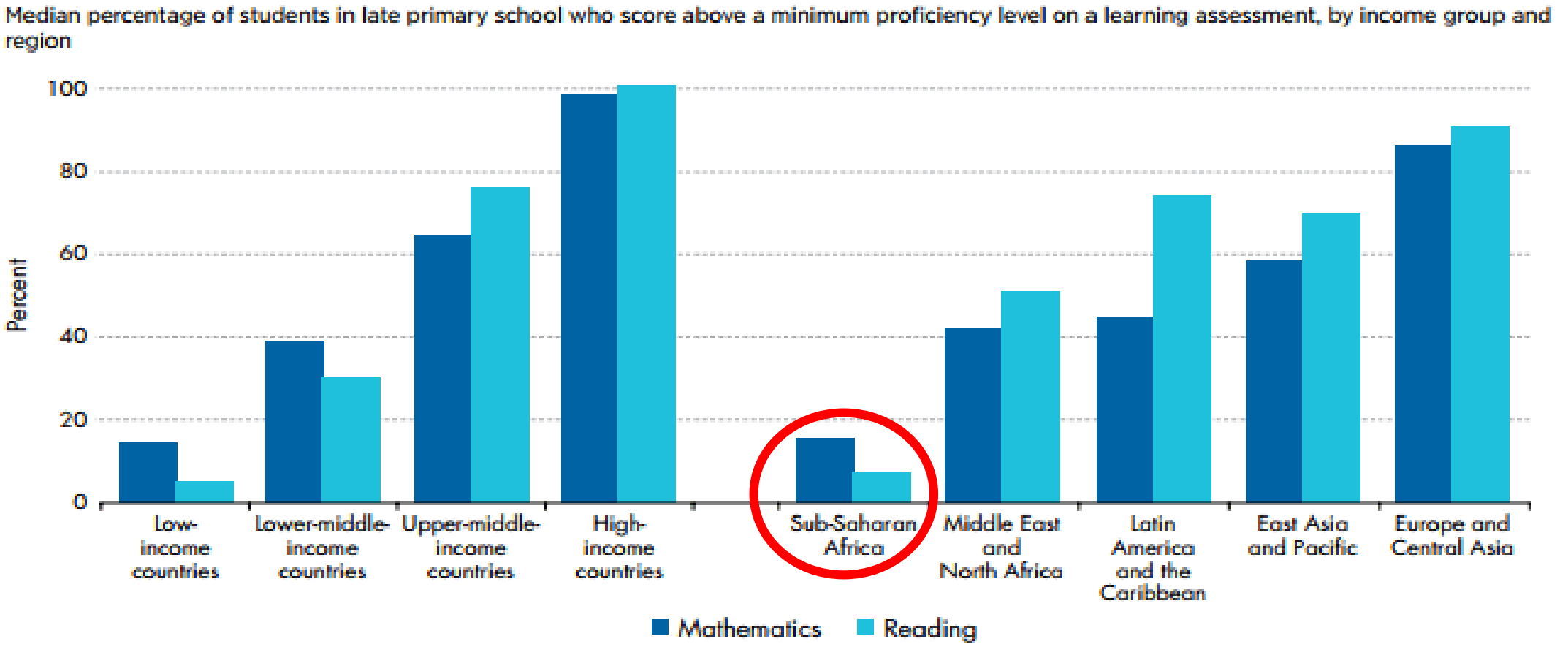
1.	Moldova	-53.8 %
2.	Bulgaria	-50.5
3.	Bosnia & Herz.	-48.9
4.	Romania	-43.2
5.	Poland	-42.0
6.	Armenia	-41.0
7.	Albania	-40.2
8.	Jamaica	-40.0
9.	Thailand	-39.3
10.	Georgia	-38.7
11.	Ukraine	-38.5 %
12.	Serbia	-38.5
13.	Cuba	-37.5
14.	Croatia	-37.2
15.	Japan	-33.5
16.	Latvia	-33.4
17.	Hungary	-32.8
18.	Greece	-31.7
19.	Slovakia	-31.3
20.	Estonia	-30.2
21.	Montenegro	-30.2 %
22.	Sri Lanka	-29.8
23.	El Salvador	-29.1
24.	Macedonia, Rep.	-28.8
25.	Trinidad & Tob.	-28.6
26.	China	-28.4
27.	Lithuania	-28.0
28.	Portugal	-27.1
29.	Belarus	-26.1
30.	South Korea	-24.9

Afrikan ja Euroopan väkiluku, milj. ihmistä (esim. 4,387 tarkoittaa 4 387 milj. eli 4,387 mrd. ihmistä)



Lähde: DemoGraphics http://www.demographics.at/growth-decline.html YK:n 2015 väestöennusteen pohjalta.

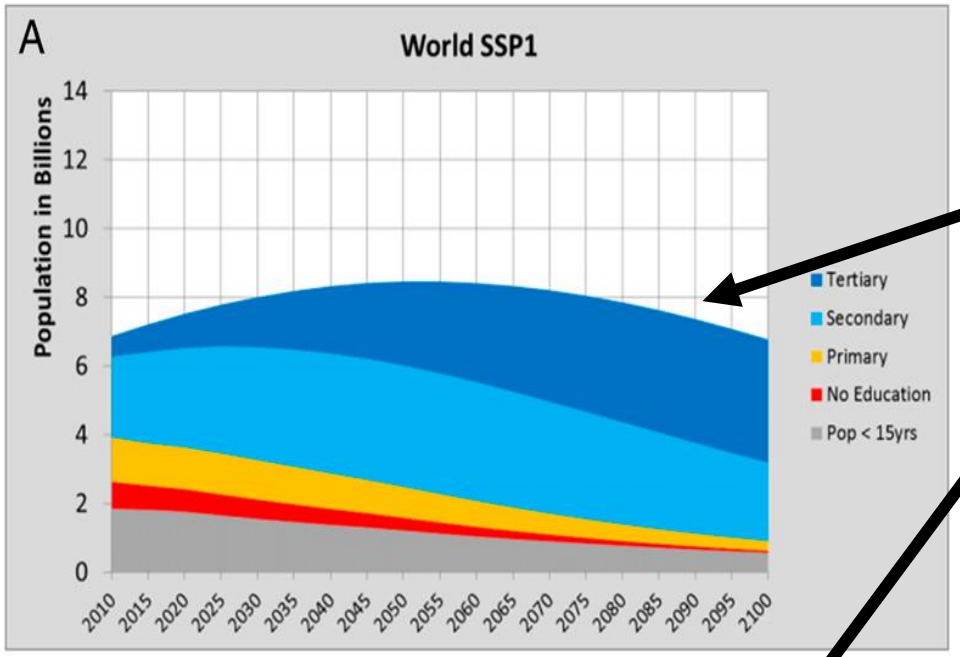
Mediaaniprosenttiosuus koululaisista, jotka saavuttavat minimitason oppimisarvioinnissa maiden tulotason ja alueiden mukaan

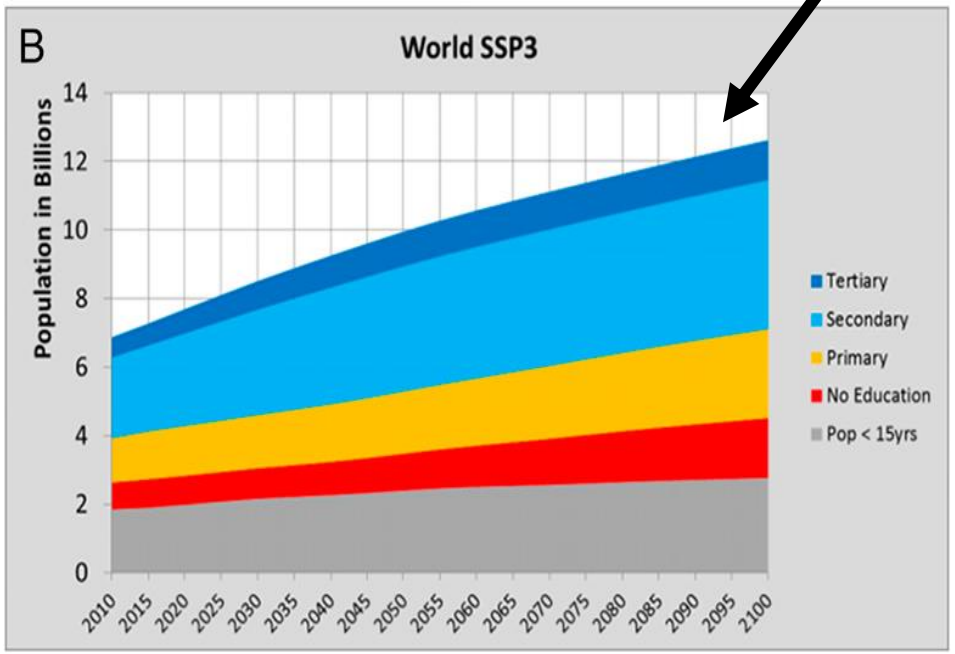


Source: WDR 2018 team, using "A Global Data Set on Education Quality" (2017), made available to the team by Nadir Altinok, Noam Angrist, and Harry Anthony Patrinos. Data at http://bit.do/WDR2018-Fig_0-5.

Note: Bars show the unweighted cross-country median within country grouping. Regional averages exclude high-income countries. India and China are among the countries excluded for lack of data. Minimum proficiency in mathematics is benchmarked to the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) assessment and in reading to the Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) assessment. Minimum proficiency in mathematics means that students have some basic mathematical knowledge such as adding or subtracting whole numbers, recognizing familiar geometric shapes, and reading simple graphs and tables (Mullis and others 2016). Minimum proficiency in reading means that students can locate and retrieve explicitly stated detail when reading literary texts and can locate and reproduce explicitly stated information from the beginning of informational texts (Mullis and others 2012).

Lähde: Maailmanpankki, World Development Report 2018. http://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2018





Maailman väestökehitys kahdessa koulutusskenaariossa

Skenaario SSP1: Nopea koulutustason nousu:

- Maailman väkiluku kääntyy laskuu

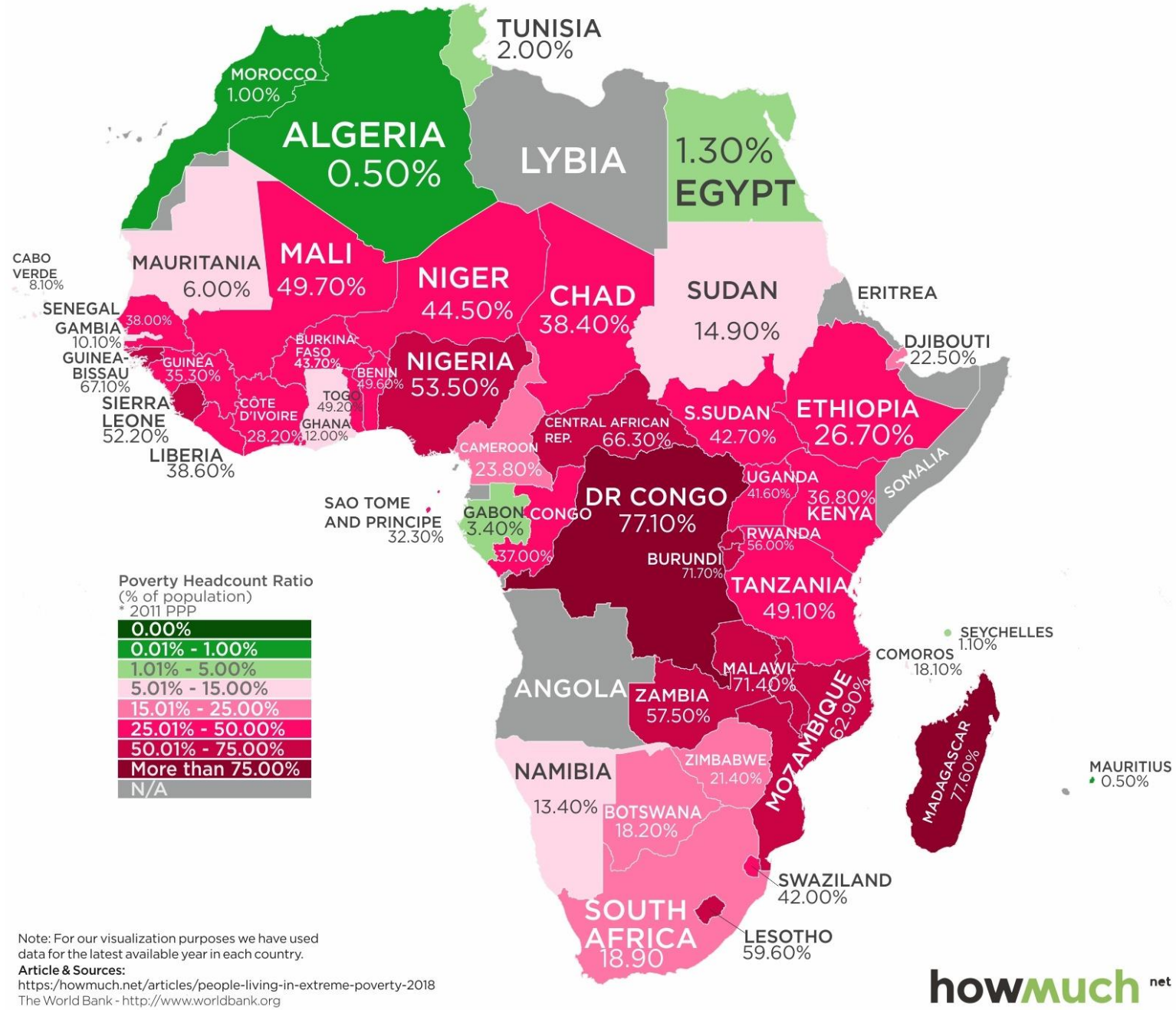
Skenaario SSP3: Hidas koulutustason nousu tai “jakautunut maailma”:

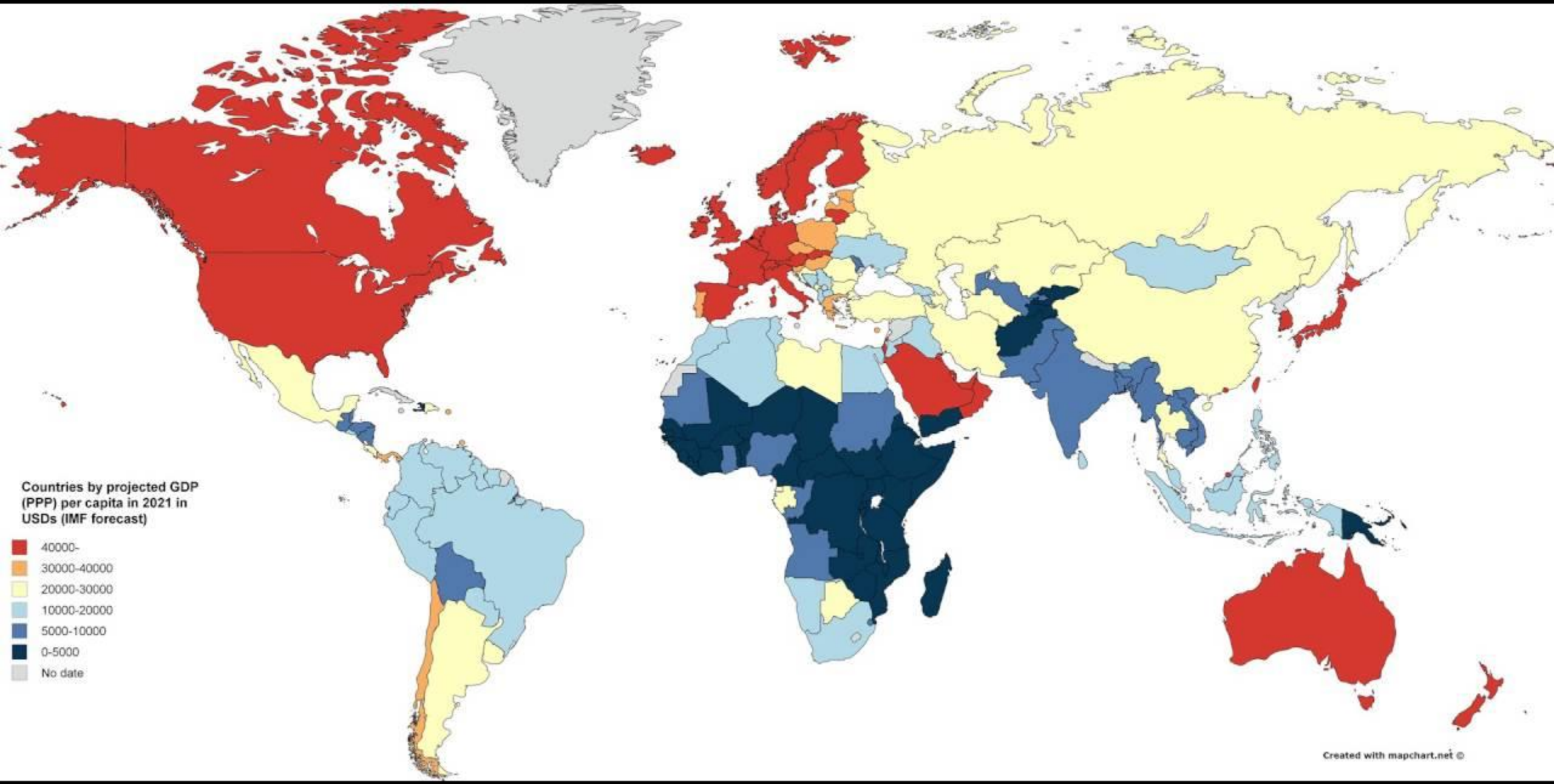
- Maailman väkiluku lähes kaksinkertaistuu 2100 mennessä

“What about the future beyond 2100? Recent model calculations, which assume that during the second half of this century all parts to the world will have fertility levels of 1.5–1.75—which is the current average of industrialized countries, including China— show that, depending on life expectancy having a ceiling at 90 or 120 y, world population in 2200 would come to lie within a range of 2–6 billion (15). But this would only be possible if Africa experienced a rapid education expansion followed by economic growth. However, this scenario provides the positive vision of the real possibility of a world of 2–6 billion well-educated, and therefore healthy and wealthy people, who will able to successfully cope with the consequences of already unavoidable climate change.”

Lähde: Lutz, W. (2017), How population growth relates to climate change. PNAS | November 14, 2017 | vol. 114 | no. 46 | 12103–12105. https://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/114/46/12103.full.pdf

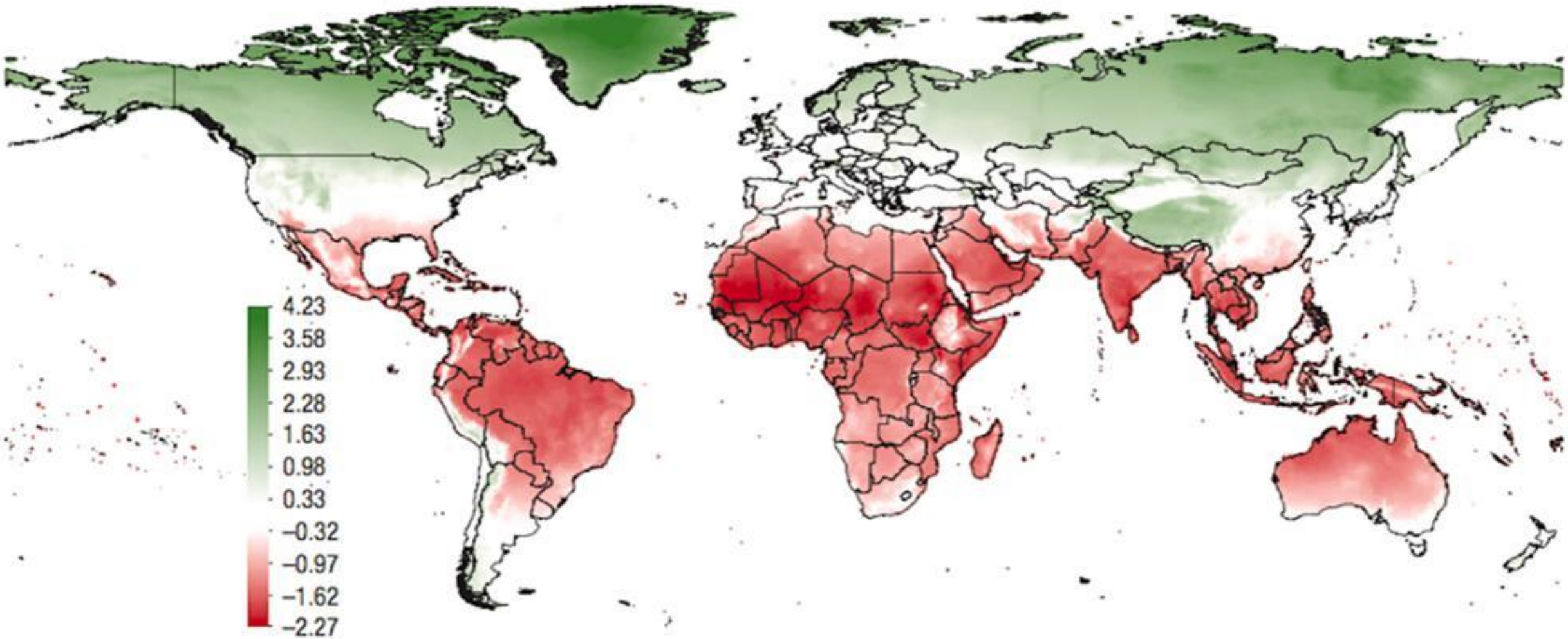
Äärimmäisessä köyhyydessä elävien osuus (tulot alla 1,9 $/päivä) Afrikassa, %



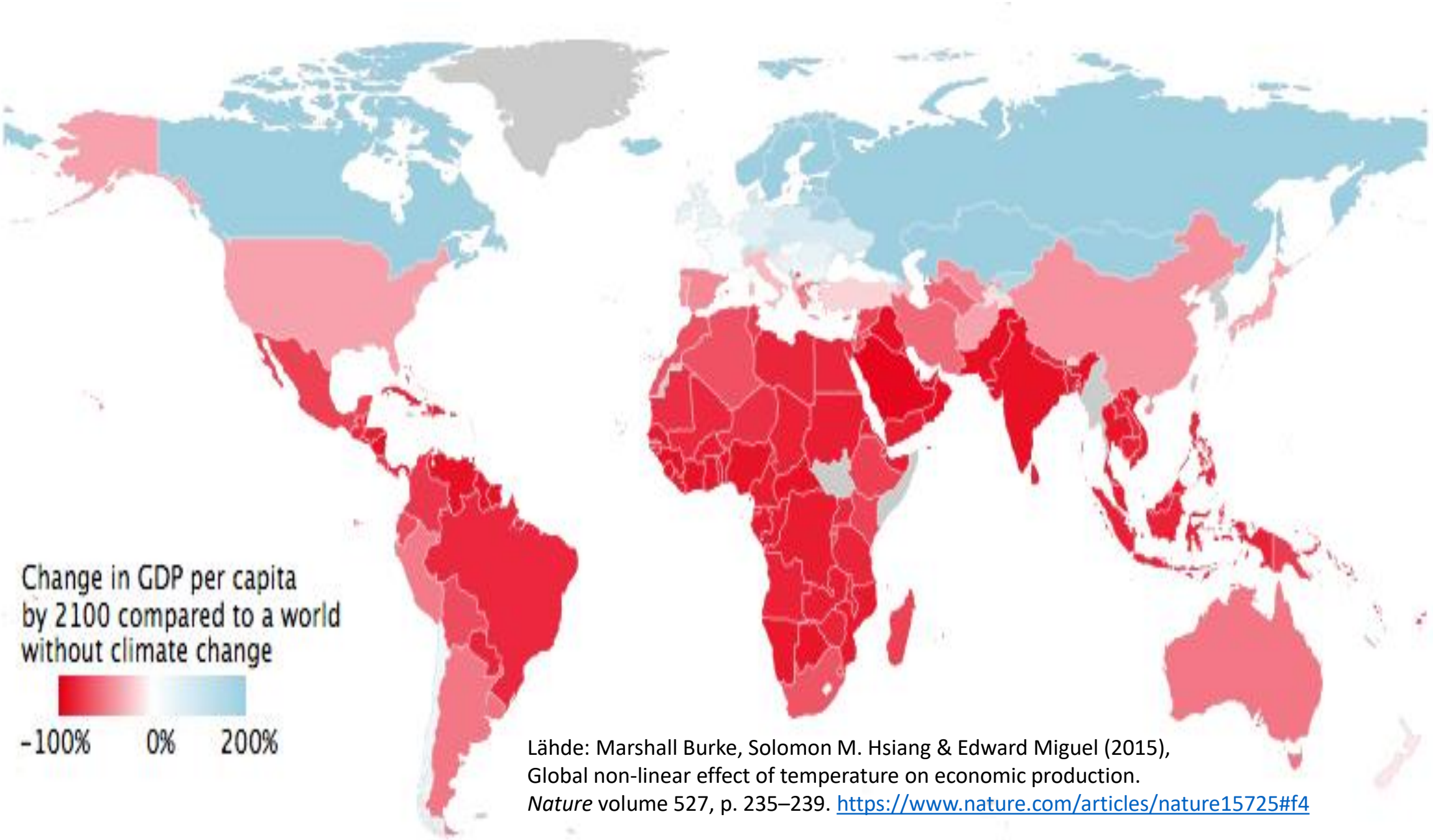

Countries by projected GDP (PPP) per capita in 2021 in USDs (IMF forecast)
40000-
30000-40000
20000-30000
10000-20000
5000-10000
0-5000
No date
Created with mapchart.net ©

An increase in temperature has a highly uneven effect across the globe, with adverse consequences concentrated in the parts of the world where the majority of the world's population lives.

1. Effect of a 1°C Increase in Temperature on Real per Capita Output at the Grid Level



Lähde: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2017.



Lähde: Marshall Burke, Solomon M. Hsiang & Edward Miguel (2015),
Global non-linear effect of temperature on economic production.
Nature volume 527, p. 235–239. https://www.nature.com/articles/nature15725#f4