



Fertility Rate and Urbanization

A Visual Exploration
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What is Fertility Rate?

From the OECD:

“The total fertility rate in a specific year is defined as the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates.”

Why is it Important to Consider?

- Declining fertility rates are more often the result of societal shifts like increased female empowerment, declining child mortality, and increased expenses of raising children.
- It is NOT usually tied to people becoming less biologically able to have children.

Why Does it Matter?

- In our opinion, it shows both a change in what a culture values, and who gets to decide what those values are.
- Unless you're an economist, these trends aren't a bad thing, just a change in how a society's members relate to each other.

Interpretations

Fertility rate is defined as the average number of children born to a woman in a country. The fertility graph shows that fertility rate in most first-world nations (Europe, North America) are low, between 0.3 and 2.0. Most South and Southeast Asian countries, as well as those in Central America and South America, have a moderate fertility rate of 2.0 to 3.1, while Central African countries have the highest fertility rate (4.2 to 7.5).

What is Urban Population?

Meanwhile, urban population, which is defined as the percentage of the population that live in urban areas, shows a reversed trend. First-world countries have the highest rate of urban population, while Central African countries have the lowest rate of urban population.



Now, onto the Pretty Graphs!







