



World nutrition and demographic growth

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There are relations of organic interdependence between nutrition and demographic growth, which appear directly or through other factors. For this reason, people have established on a global scale certain demo-alimentary interferences between demographic growth and economic growth, nutrition and natural increase in population, health, food consumption and work productivity, nutrition and mean life expectancy.

The degree of ensuring food security expressed through economic development acts on the typologies of demographic growth, on human behaviour, fertility, number of births and deaths, and these in their turn give

a certain impulse in a negative or positive way to the economic and social development.

After analysing the data, one comes to the conclusions that more than 1/5 of world population presents a high demographic growth rhythm, of over 2.2%, while having only 4.7% of the World National Gross Product. One can notice that, the higher the general world fertility rate, the lower the development stage, and the nutrition level respectively. The countries which have the lowest income per person (543-577 US dollars) have the highest fertility (4-5 children). The countries with the lowest development level, and consequently the lowest nutrition level, have the lowest life expectancy, under 55, while in the countries where the national gross product is over 20000 US dollars, life expectancy is over 73.