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DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITIONS, DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS, AND POVERTY REDUCTION
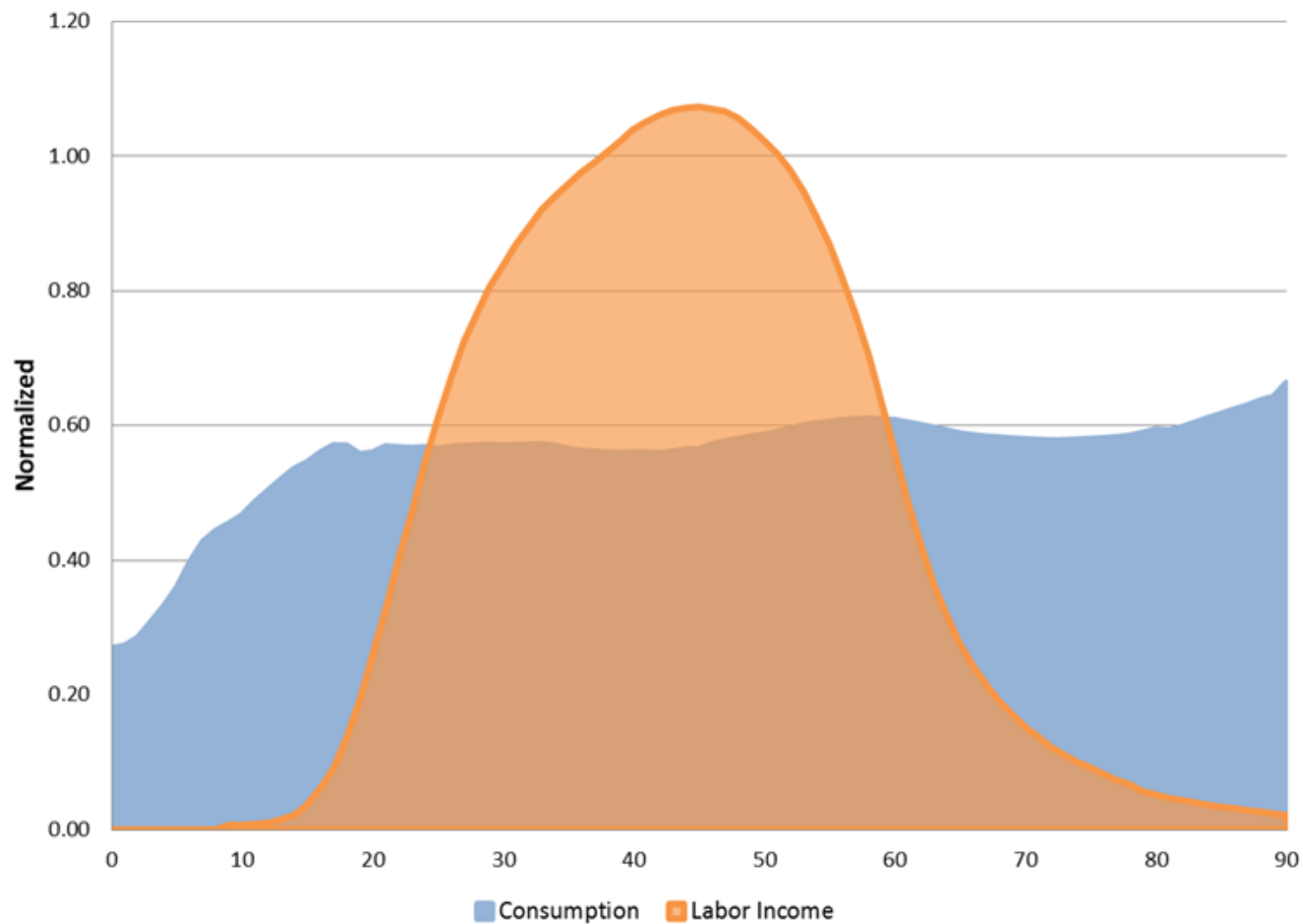
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Contents

- DD Theory
- DD Tale of two countries
- DD Policy
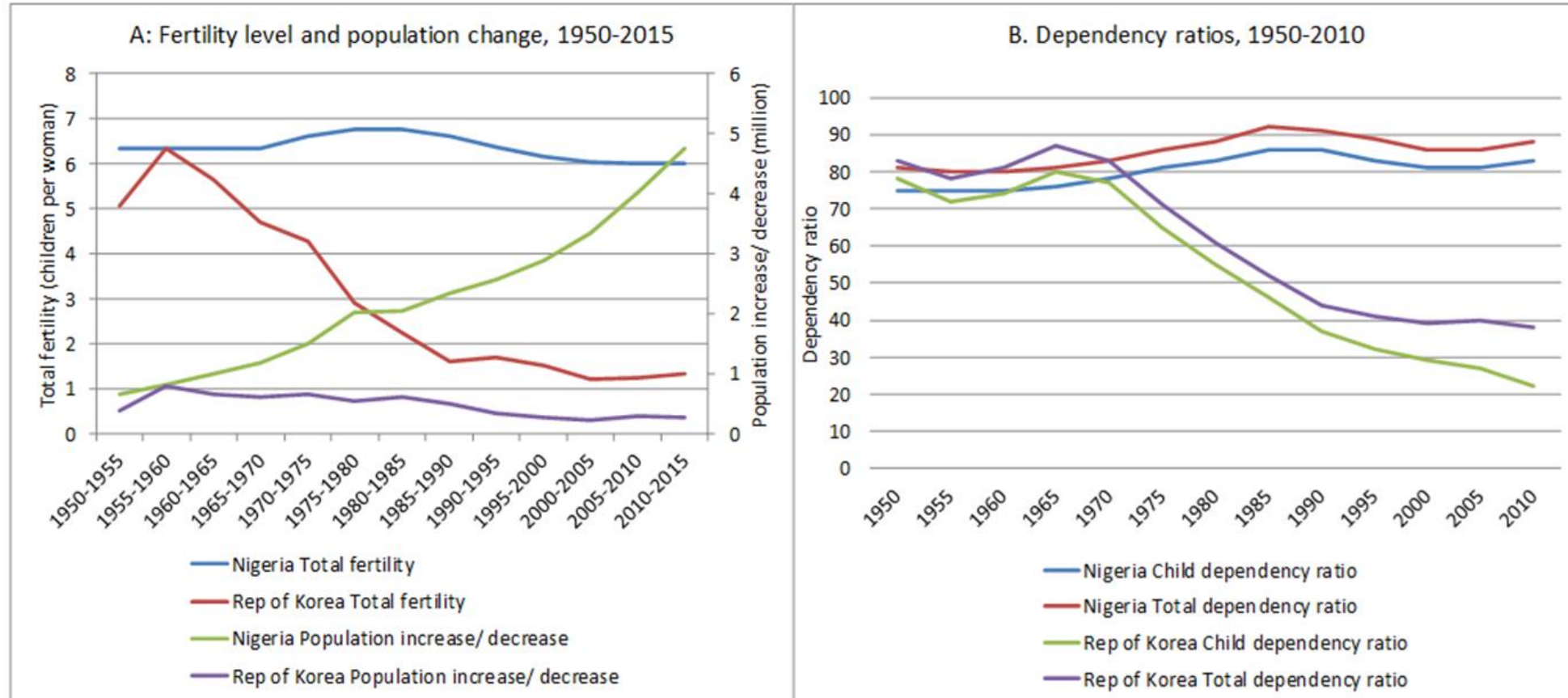- UNFPA's focus and work
- Conclusions

DD Theory

Chart 1: Average life-cycle deficit of 23 countries, latest years
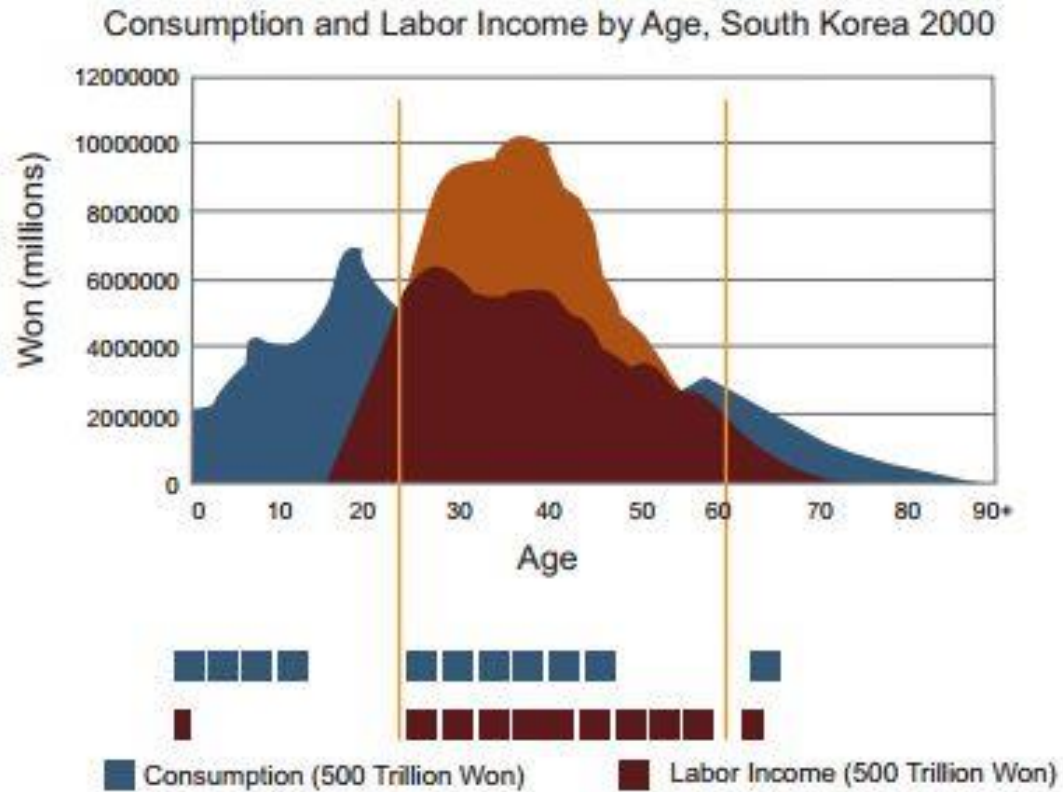
Consumption   Labor Income

DD: Tale of two countries

Chart 2: Trends in fertility, population and dependency in Nigeria and the Republic of Korea, 1950-2015

Source: Michael Herrmann (2014).

DD: Tale of two countries

Consumption and Labor Income by Age, South Korea 2000

Source: National transfer Accounts estimates (ntaccounts.org)

Consumption and Labor Income by Age, Nigeria 2004
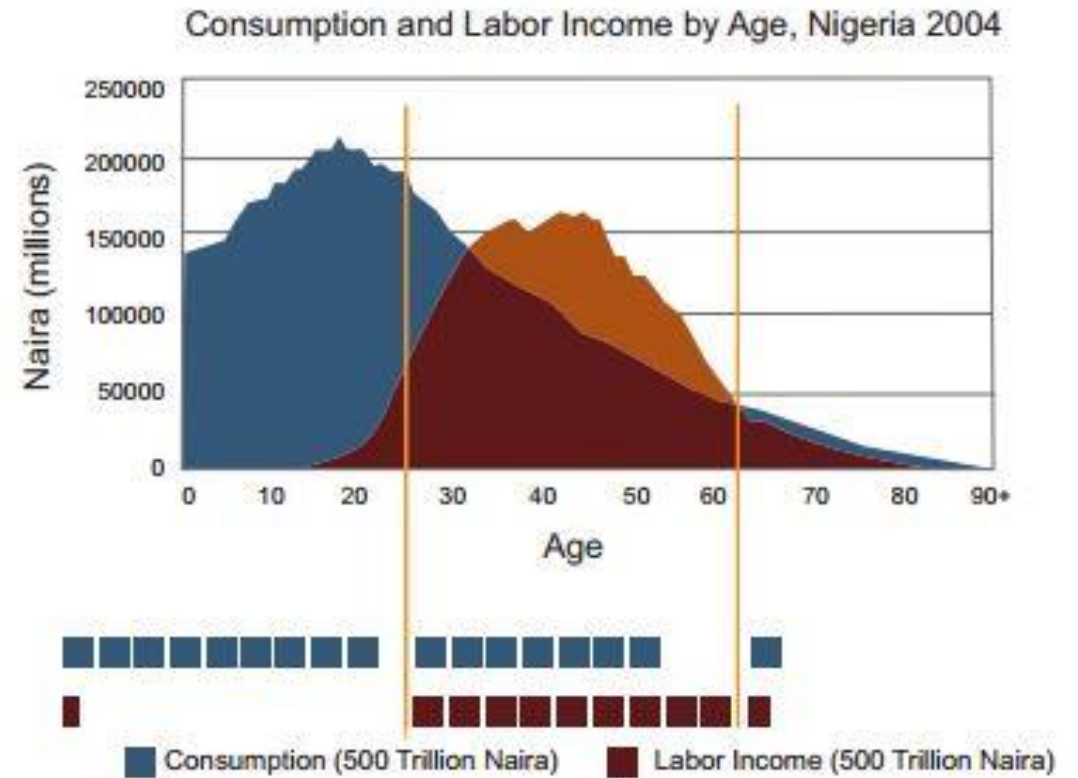
Source: National transfer Accounts estimates (ntaccounts.org)

DD Tale of two countries

Pyramid A: Korea 1960 · Pyramid B: Korea 2000 · Pyramid C: Korea 2040
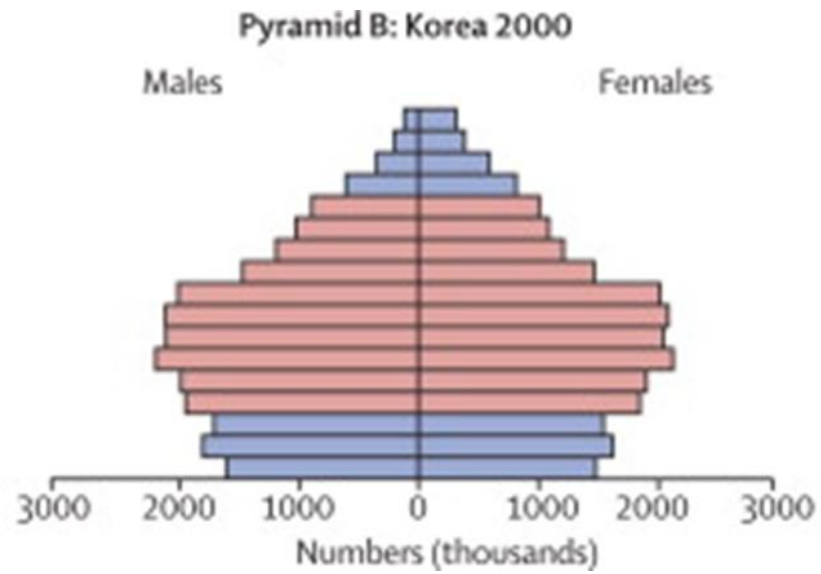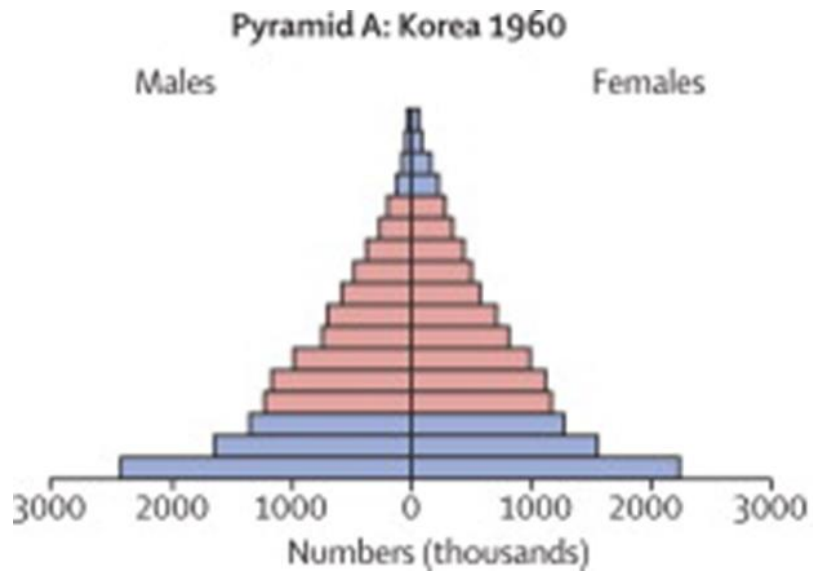
Breakdown of dependents in India, average 2010—2015
(Number of people, million)

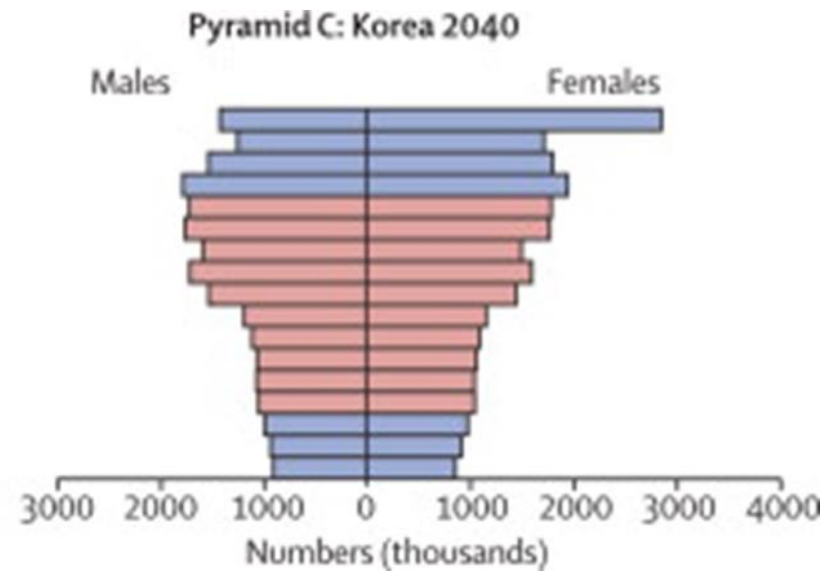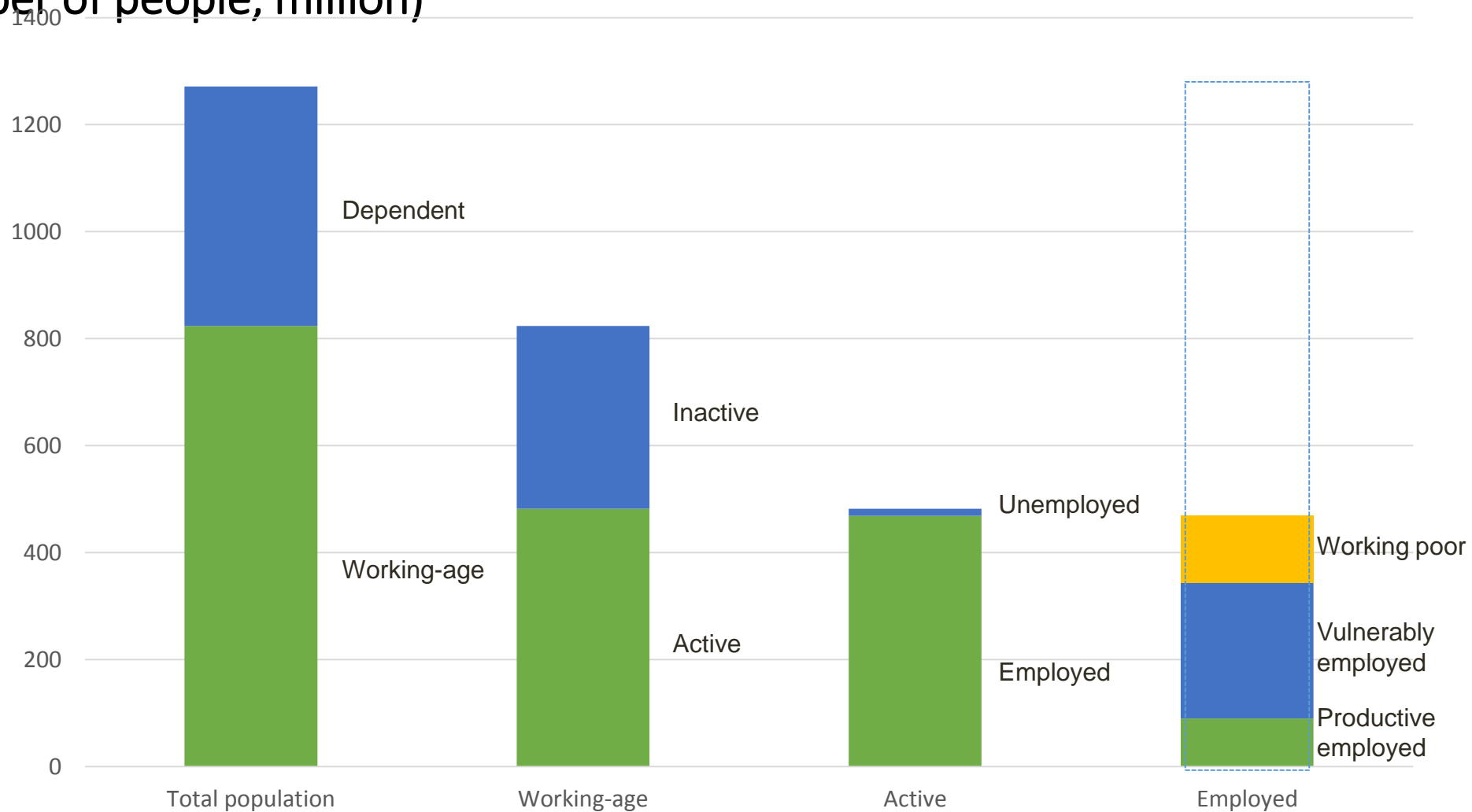# Breakdown of dependents in Indonesia, average 2010—2015 (Number of people, million)

SOURCE: UN population data, ILO data
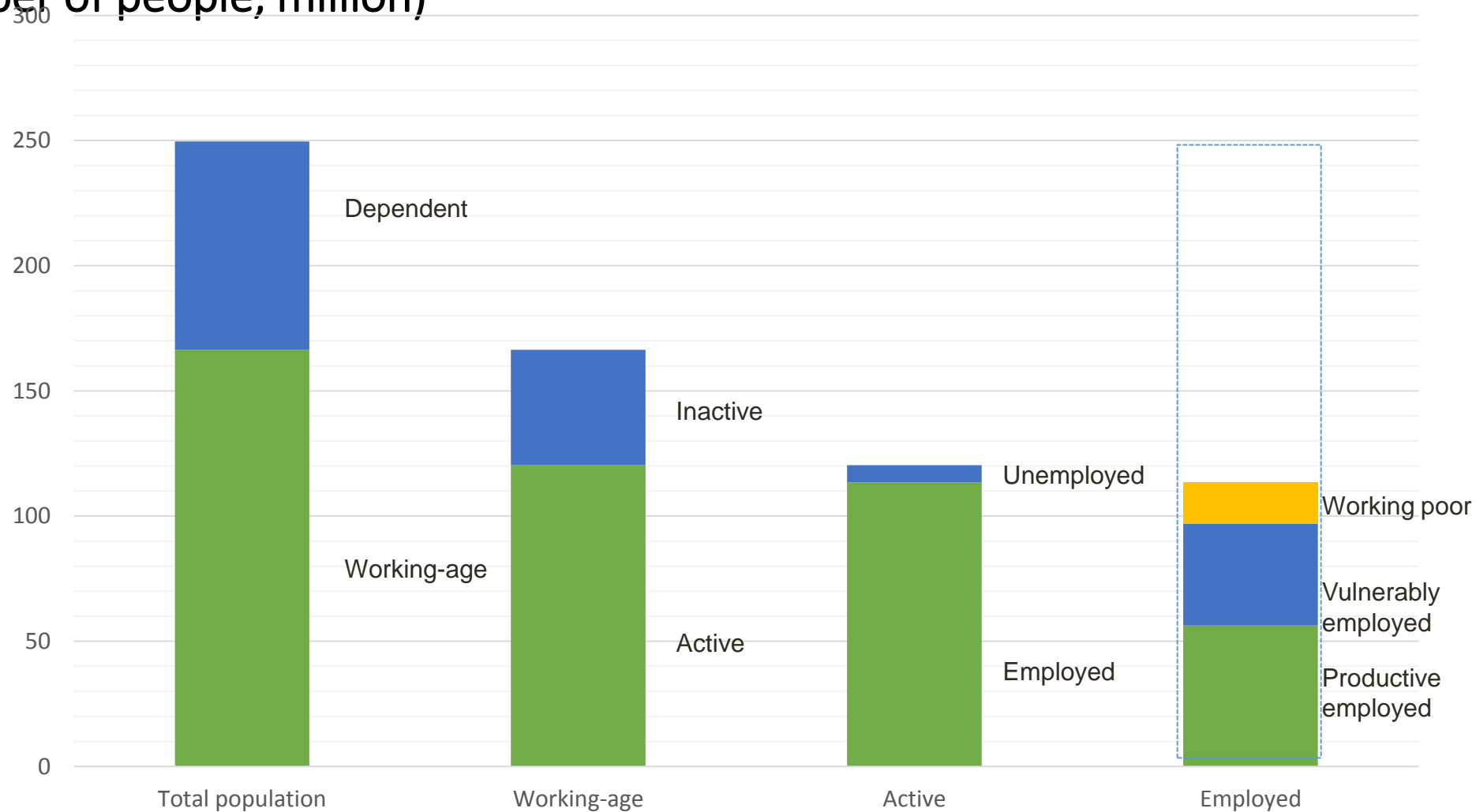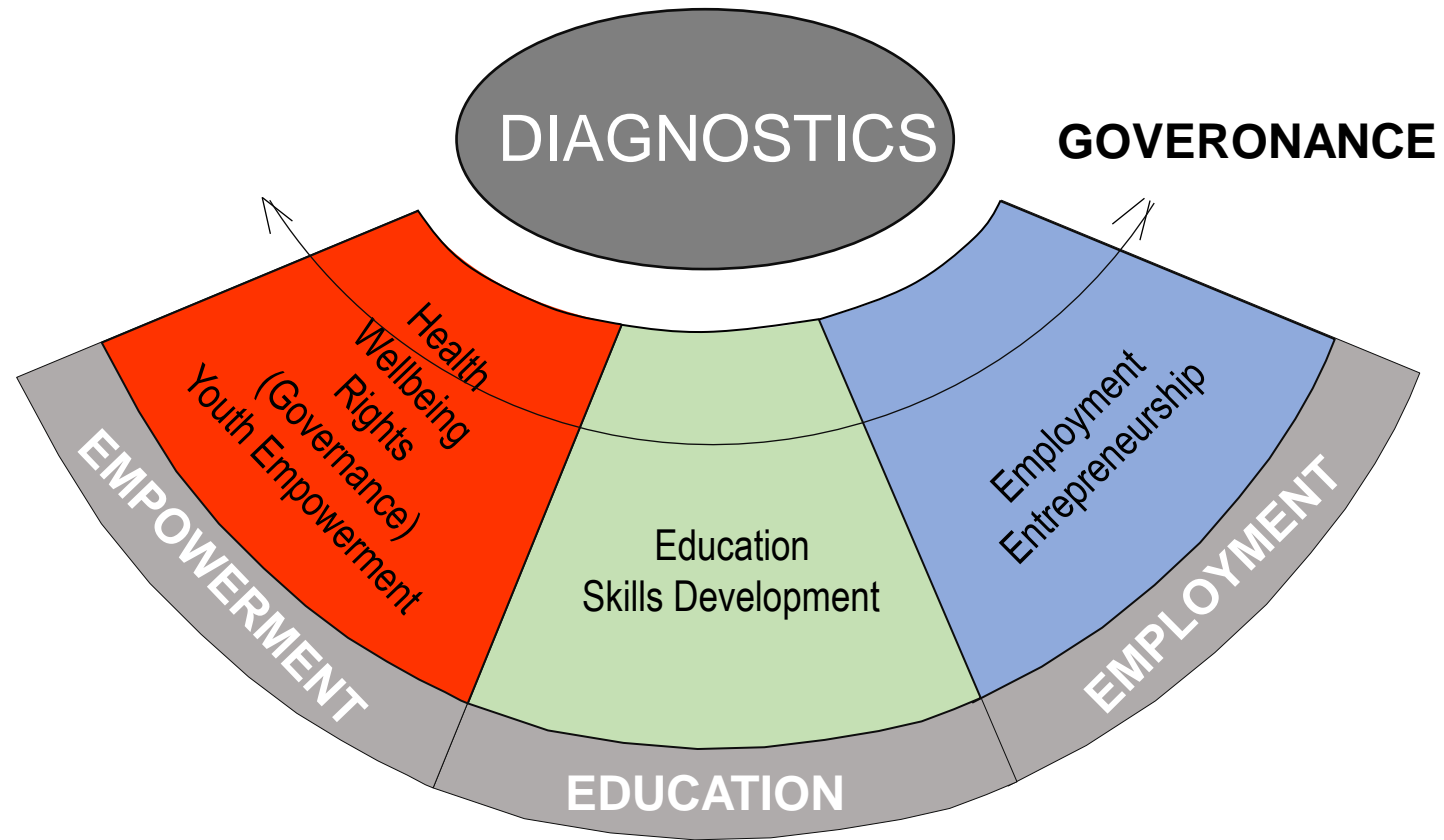
DD Policy

DD Policy
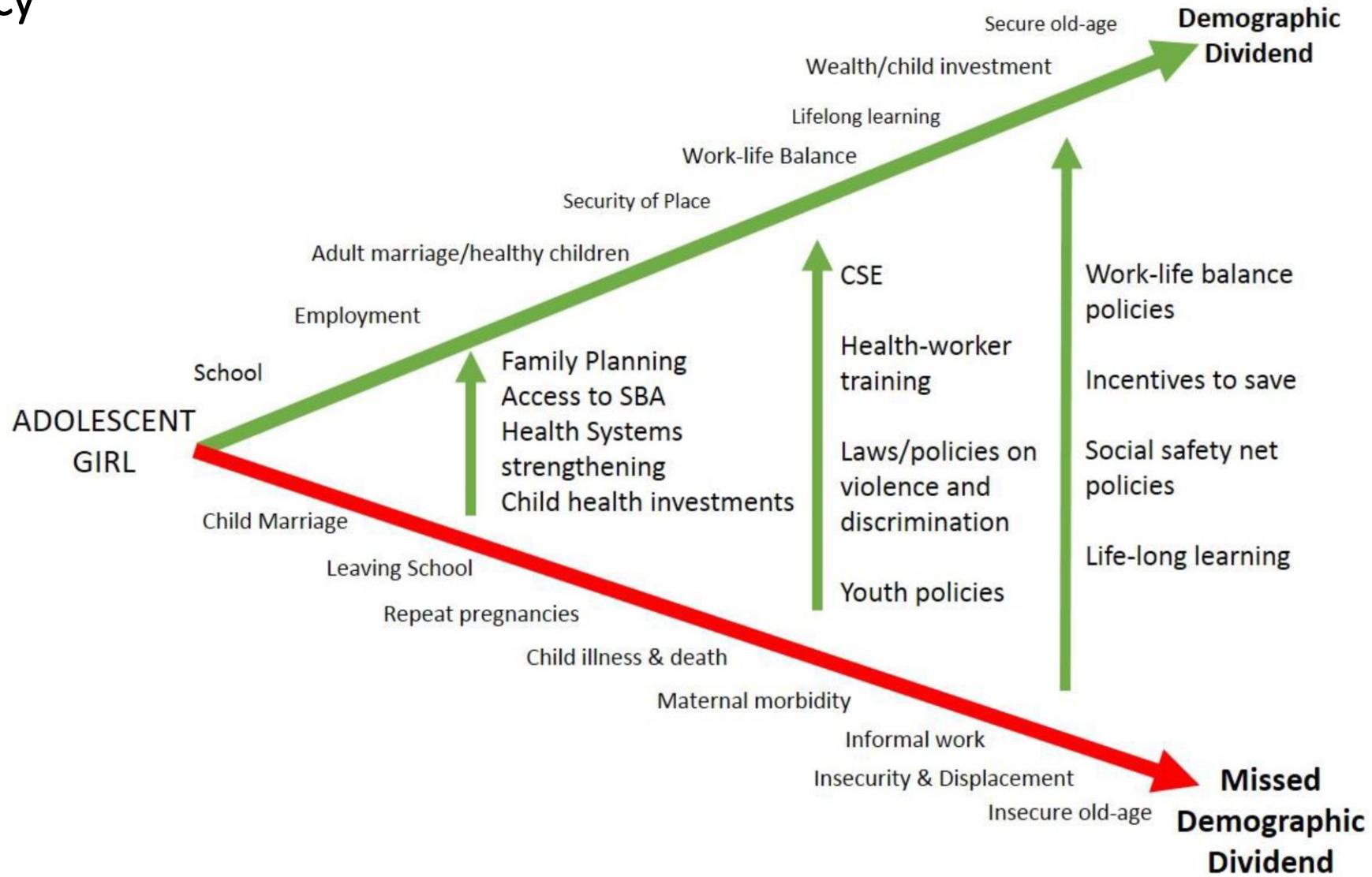
UNFPA's focus and work

- Diagnostics
  - Supporting collection, analysis and use of population data
  - Supporting population projections at national and sub-national levels
  - Mapping mortality, fertility and migration
  - Mapping people's basic characteristics, needs and inequalities
- Empowerment
  - Promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights
  - Promoting universal/ unrestricted access to care, information and services
  - Empowering women, adolescent girls and the marginalized
  - Reducing unwanted and teenage pregnancies
  - Ending child marriages, and other forms of gender-based violence
- Police dialogue/ national convenings

The Demographic Dividend in Zambia

POPULATION

Population Pyramids 1990-2060

Age Group: 100+, 80-84, 60-64, 40-44, 20-24, 0-4

- Male
- Female

Million — 1990 | 2015 | 2030 | 2060
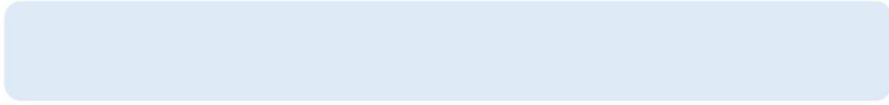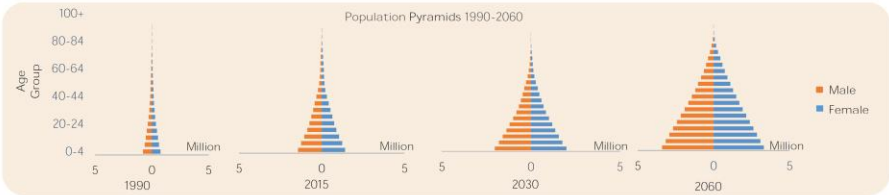
Health Status

Life Expectancy at Birth (yrs) 2010-2015	**57.2** Male	**60.3** Female
Infant Mortality 2010-2015	**55** deaths/1,000 live births	
Under-five Mortality 2010-2015	**83** deaths/1,000 live births	
Maternal Mortality 2015	**224** deaths/1,000,000 live births	
HIV/AIDS Prevalence 2015	**12.9%** of adults age 15-49	

National Goals

Share of youth age 15-24, 2014

National average **16.8%**

Proportion of youth:
- 12 to 14
- 14 to 16
- 16 to 18
- 18 to 20
- 20 to 22

(Map of Zambia with regions: Northern, Luapula, Muchinga, North Western, Copperbelt, Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Western, Southern)

Population Status

Population in millions	**16.2** 2015	**25.3** 2030
Total Fertility 2010-2015	**5.5** children/woman	
Population Residing in Urban Areas 2015	**40.9%** of population	
People Under Poverty Line 2010	**64.4%** of population	
Gini Coefficient 2010	**55.6** Range: 0 (complete equlaity) to 100 (perfect inequality)	

National Goals

EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Unemployment rate, %, 2016
- Youth
- Adult

	Male	Female
Youth	22	20
Adult	7	8

Status of employment, %, 2012

Employees, %: 20

Self-employed, %:
- Contributing family workers: 35
- Own account workers: 44

% of managers who are women — NO DATA

National Goals

Proportion of youth not in education, employment or training (NEET), %, 2012
22.1 % of men age 15-24   **34.2** % of women age 15-24

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING; SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of women aged 15-49 yrs who have their need for family planning satisfied by modern methods

Demand satisfied:
- 40 to 50
- 50 to 60
- 60 to 70
- 70 to 80

(Map of Zambia: Northern, Luapula, Muchinga, North Western, Copperbelt, Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Western, Southern)

2014: Total 64, Rural 57, Urban 73

By Household Wealth Quintile (1996–2014): Richest, Fourth 78, Middle, Second 48, Poorest 12, 49

Proportion of births with skilled attendance

2014: Total 64, Rural 52, Urban 89

By Household Wealth Quintile (1996–2014): Richest 94, Fourth, Middle 90, Second 45, Poorest 19

National Goals

RIGHTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Women age 15-49 who have undergone FGM

NO DATA

Intimate partner violence

Women and girls (15 +) subjected to violence by an intimate partner in the last 12 months, 2007

- **16%** of women and girls reporting sexual violence
- **40%** of women and girls reporting physical violence
- **24%** of women and girls reporting psychological violence

Child Marriage

Women age 20-24 married before 18, 2014

National average **31.4%** of women age 20-24 married before 18

Child marriage:
- 20 to 30
- 30 to 40
- 40 to 50

(Map of Zambia: Northern, Luapula, Muchinga, North Western, Copperbelt, Central, Eastern, Lusaka, Western, Southern)

National Goals

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Numbers of girls in secondary school for every 100 boys enrolled, 2014

Total	Rural	Urban
94	87	91

Number of students enrolled for every 100 young people in the corresponding age group

- Male
- Female

Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Male 103, Female 104	NO DATA	NO DATA

National Goals

Low fertility and Population Momentum Shape Population Dynamics in Nepal

The demographic dividend is the accelerated development that can arise when a population has a relatively large proportion of working-age people coupled with effective human capital investment. We measure human capital needs at national and sub-national level using a "demographic dividend index" (DDI). We map dependency ratios and human capital indicators in empowerment, education and employment for all districts in Nepal and identify priority areas for investments to enhance prospects for a demographic dividend.

Nepal Age Structure and Dependency Ratio
Dependency ratio in 2015: 62%
(Source: UNDESA (2015), World Population Prospects)
0-14 15-24 25-64 65+ — Dependency Ratio
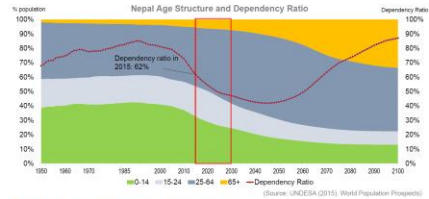
Identifying Priority Districts

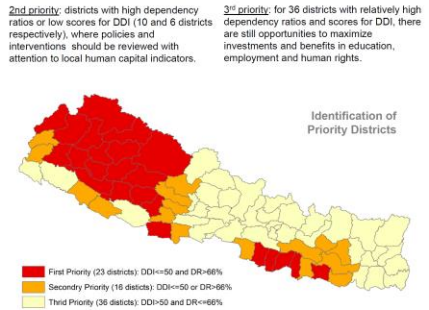Dependency Ratio (DR)
Dependency Ratio
34 - 60%
61 - 66%
67 - 91%

Demographic Dividend Index (DDI)
DD Index
4 - 50
50 - 75
76 - 89
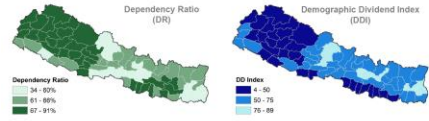
Priority Groups based on DDI and Dependency ratio

	Number of Districts		
	DR<=66	DR>66	Total
DDI<=0.50	6	23	29
DDI>0.50	36	10	46
Total	42	33	75

1st priority: 23 districts with high dependency ratios and low scores for the DDI, where high priority should be given to providing sexual and reproductive health services (including contraception), leaving no one out of school, and ensuring access to decent work.
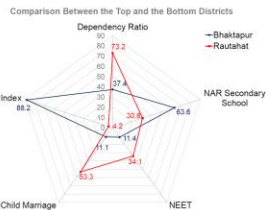
2nd priority: districts with high dependency ratios or low scores for DDI (10 and 6 districts respectively), where policies and interventions should be reviewed with attention to local human capital indicators.

3rd priority: for 36 districts with relatively high dependency ratios and scores for DDI, there are still opportunities to maximize investments and benefits in education, employment and human rights.

Identification of Priority Districts
First Priority (23 districts): DDI<=50 and DR>66%
Secondly Priority (16 districts): DDI<=50 or DR>66%
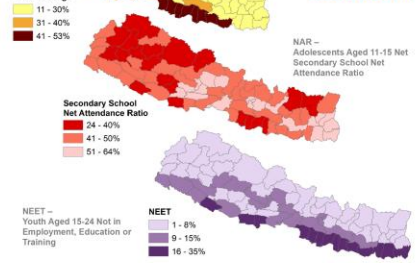Third Priority (36 districts): DDI>50 and DR<=66%

Comparing Indicators for Policy and Programming

The radar chart shows the best and worst performing districts in five dimensions. Two completely different realities. They also show clear opportunities for improving human capital indicators.

Comparison Between the Top and the Bottom Districts
Bhaktapur
Rautahat

Mapping Human Capital Indicators at District Level

Child Marriage – Proportion of Women aged 18-24 Married Before Age 18
Child Marriage
11 - 30%
31 - 40%
41 - 53%

NAR – Adolescents Aged 11-15 Net Secondary School Net Attendance Ratio
Secondary School Net Attendance Ratio
24 - 40%
41 - 50%
51 - 64%

NEET – Youth Aged 15-24 Not in Employment, Education or Training
NEET
1 - 8%
9 - 15%
16 - 35%

Projections to Year 2030 – Scenario Analysis

Three Scenarios: Setting Targets for Each indicators

Empowerment: Marriage/union before age 18 among women aged 18-24			
	2015	2020	2030
K (31.7)	651,464	689,359	612,278
SA(11.1)	--	242,503	--
SB(15.9)	--	--	193,242
Benefits	--	446,856	419,036

Education: Secondary school participation (%) among people aged 11-15			
	2015	2020	2030
K (45.3)	1,846,764	1,740,043	1,522,525
SA(63.6)	--	1,158,649	--
SB(80.0)	--	--	557,038
Benefits	--	581,394	965,487

Employment: People aged 15-24 not in employment, education or training (%)			
	2015	2020	2030
K (15.2)	906,830	980,668	862,431
SA(11.4)	--	735,332	--
SB(7.5)	--	--	425,494
Benefits	--	245,336	436,937

Empowerment

With Constant scenario (K), the number of girls who will marry before age 18 will be 689,359 by 2020, yet with Scenario A (SA) the number would decrease to 242,513. With Scenario B (SB) in which child marriage is reduced by half that observed in 2011, the number would decrease to 193,242 by 2030, benefiting 419,036 girls.
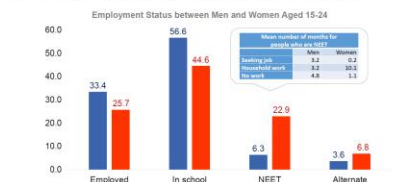
Urban and Rural Disparities

Parsa District: Urban and Rural Disparities
Urban
Rural

The urban population has a higher school attendance rate, lower child marriage rate and lower % of youth in NEET. This is illustrated with data from Parsa District.

Gender Inequality

In both urban and rural areas, we observe disparities between men and women classified as NEET. In rural area, the proportion of men who are NEET is 6.5%, while 22.4% for women.

While women who are NEET spend much their time (10 months of 12) in household work, their male counterparts distribute their time more evenly across distinct activities
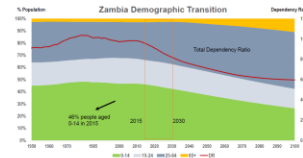

Employment Status between Men and Women Aged 15-24
Male Female

Mean number of months for people who are NEET

	Men	Women
Seeking job	3.2	0.2
Household work	3.2	10.1
No work	4.8	1.1

Zambia

Decreased fertility and Population Momentum Shape Population Dynamics

Zambia Demographic Transition
46% people aged 0-14 in 2015
0-14 15-24 25-64 65+ — DR
Total Dependency Ratio

Mapping Human Capital Indicators at District Level

Dependency Ratio (DR)
Dependency Ratio
64.5 - 96.4
96.5 - 104.4
101.5 - 105.0
105.1 - 109.4
109.5 - 119.9

Child Marriage – Proportion of Women aged 18-24 Married Before Age 18
Child Marriage
10.3 - 18.9
19.0 - 25.9
26.0 - 29.9
30.0 - 33.7
33.8 - 44.0

NAR – Adolescents Aged 11-15 Net Secondary School Net Attendance Ratio
Secondary School NAR
19.7 - 27.1
27.2 - 33.0
33.1 - 37.5
37.6 - 43.9
44.0 - 67.7

NEET – Youth Aged 15-24 Not in Employment, Education or Training
NEET
2.9 - 15.7
15.8 - 23.7
23.8 - 31.3
31.4 - 43.8
43.9 - 51.1

Total Number versus Proportion for Policy and Programming

Child Marriage (Year 2015)
Chama Mpulungu Katete Lundazi Petauke Chibuli Mbala Chipata Chibombo Lusaka Ndola Kitwe
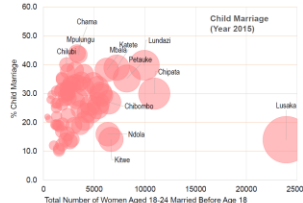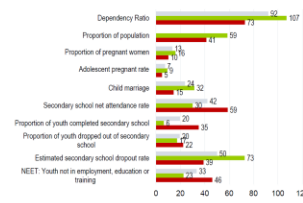
Projections to Year 2030

In the Constant scenario (K) we maintain the observed situation in 2011 during the period 2015-2030.
In Scenario A (SA), each district will reach, by 2020, the 2011 situation observed for the best district.
In Scenario B (SB), we project, between 2015 and 2030, a 100% change in each indicator from the values observed in 2011.

Empowerment: Under Scenario SB, the number of child marriage would decrease to only 150 thousand by year 2020, and 200 thousand by year 2030, over 200 thousand girls would benefit from the policy and not marry before age 18 during in 2030.

Education: Under Scenario SB, the total number of children in secondary school will be more than 1.8 million in year 2020 and 2.4 million children in 2030. It would benefit more than a million children aged 11-15 who would otherwise be out of school.
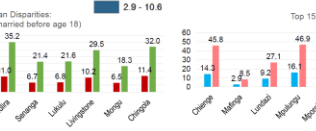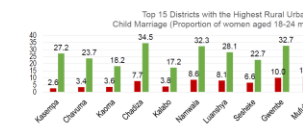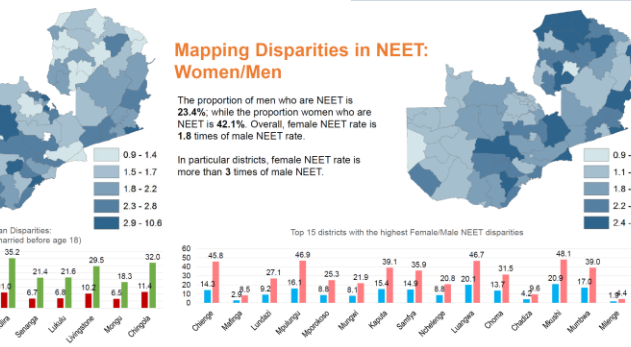
Employment: Under Scenario B, if the NEET values are reduced by half to 16.7% in 2030, close to 500,000 additional young people will be employed, in education, or in training.
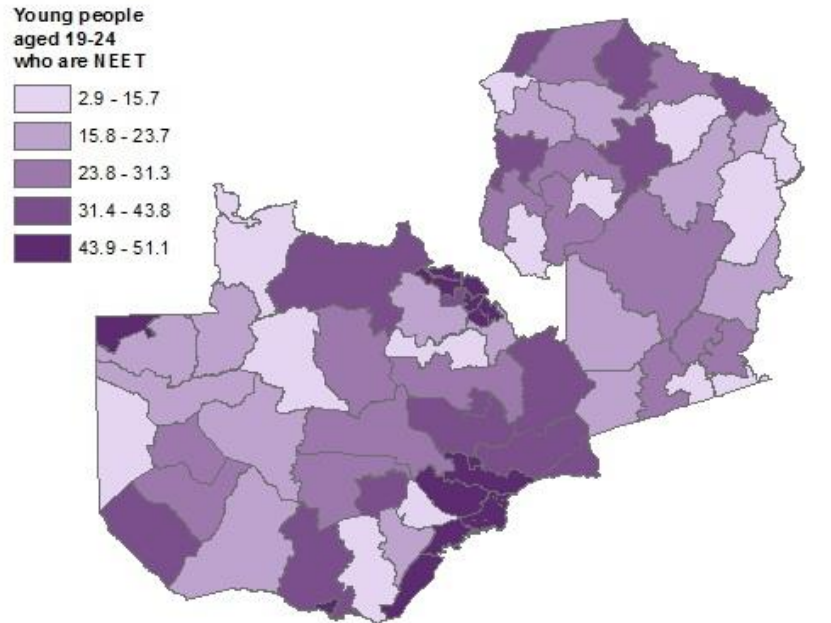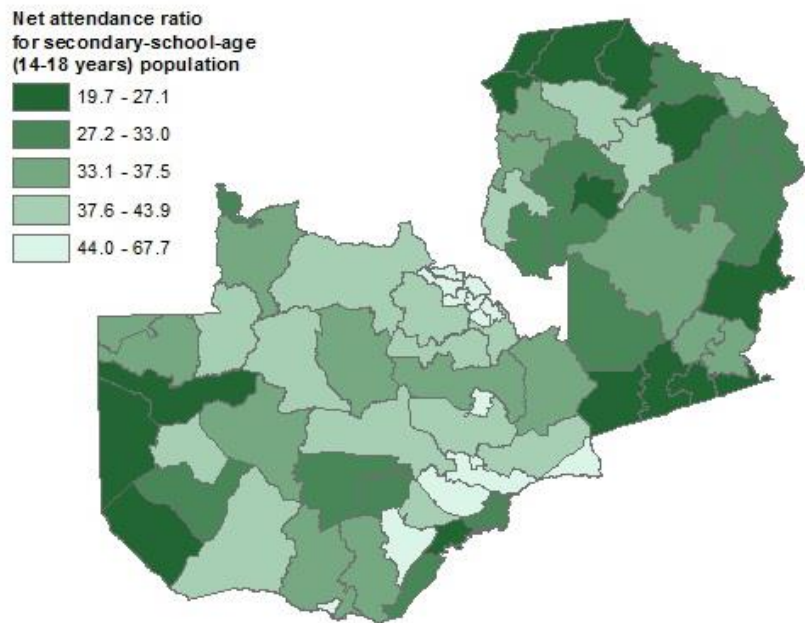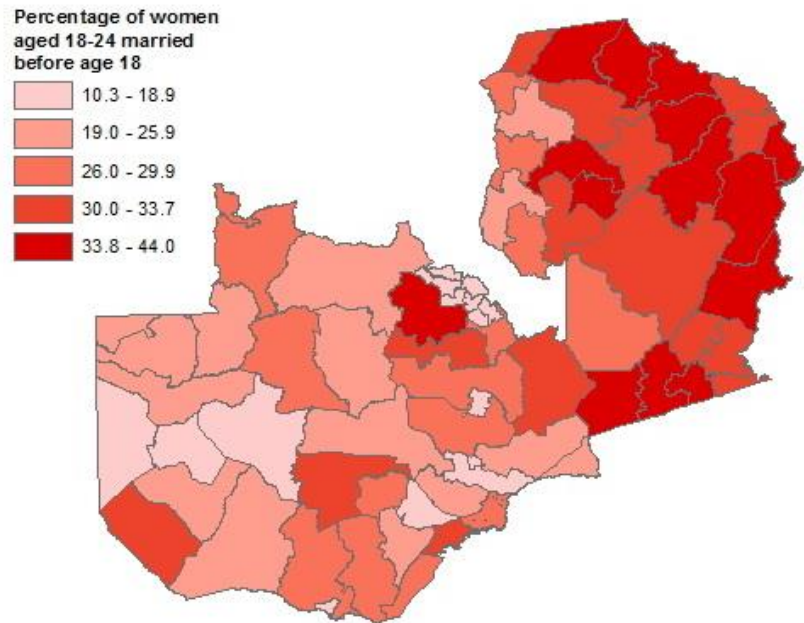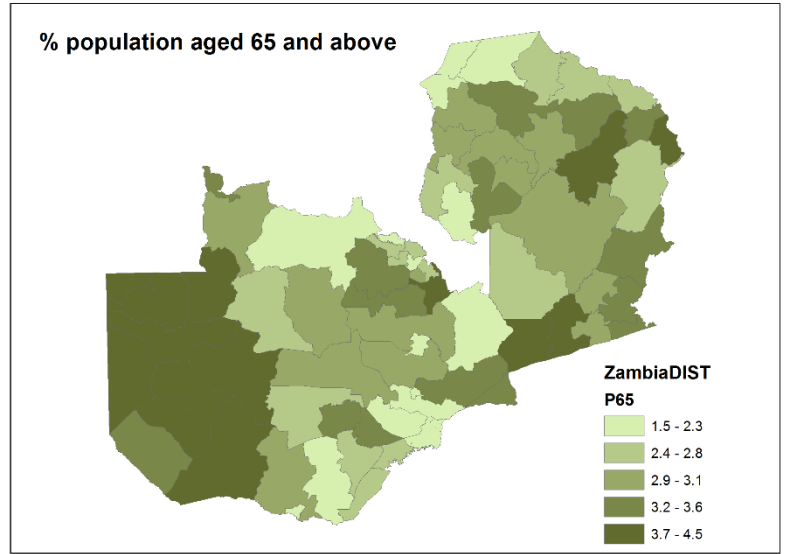
MARRIAGE/UNION BEFORE AGE 18 AMONG 18-24 WOMEN (%)					
EMPOWERMENT	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
K (23.8)	226,278	256,956	298,819	352,171	408,270
SA(10.3)		111,221	129,342	152,435	176,717
SB(11.9)		128,499	149,434	176,114	204,168
BENEFITS(SB)		128,457	149,385	176,057	204,102
SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION (%)					
EDUCATION	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
K (42.2)	662,248	768,229	907,219	1,052,652	1,187,771
SA(67.7)		1,232,967	1,456,039	1,689,451	1,906,310
SB(84.4)		1,537,111	1,815,209	2,106,199	2,376,552
BENEFITS(SB)		768,882	907,991	1,053,547	1,188,781
19-24 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (%)					
EMPLOYMENT	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
K (33.4)	536,421	607,730	704,868	832,635	971,457
SA(2.9)		52,789	61,227	72,325	84,383
SB(16.7)		303,991	352,580	416,490	485,931
BENEFITS(SB)		303,739	352,287	416,144	485,527

Urban vs Rural (in %)

Dependency Ratio
Proportion of population
Proportion of pregnant women
Adolescent pregnant rate
Child marriage
Secondary school net attendance rate
Proportion of youth completed secondary school
Proportion of youth dropped out of secondary school
Estimated secondary school dropout rate
NEET: Youth not in employment, education or training
National Rural Urban

Mapping Disparities in Child Marriage(CM): Rural/Urban

In urban area, the proportion of CM is 15%; while in rural, the proportion of CM is 32%. Overall, CM rate in rural is 2 times of CM rate in urban.

In particular districts, CM rate in rural can reach 10 times of CM rate in urban (darker color in the map presents higher rural/urban disparities).

0.9 - 1.4
1.5 - 1.7
1.8 - 2.2
2.3 - 2.8
2.9 - 10.6

Top 15 Districts with the Highest Rural Urban Disparities: Child Marriage (Proportion of women aged 18-24 married before age 18)
Urban Rural

Mapping Disparities in NEET: Women/Men

The proportion of men who are NEET is 23.4%; while the proportion women who are NEET is 42.1%. Overall, female NEET rate is 1.8 times of male NEET rate.

In particular districts, female NEET rate is more than 3 times of male NEET.

0.9 - 1.0
1.1 - 1.7
1.8 - 2.1
2.2 - 2.3
2.4 - 3.2

Top 15 districts with the highest Female/Male NEET disparities
Male Female

% population aged 0-14

ZambiaDIST
P014
- 37.3 - 45.5
- 45.6 - 47.2
- 47.3 - 48.1
- 48.2 - 49.1
- 49.2 - 52.3

% population aged 15-64

ZambiaDIST
P1564
- 45.5 - 47.8
- 47.9 - 48.8
- 48.9 - 49.6
- 49.7 - 50.9
- 51.0 - 60.8

% population aged 65 and above

ZambiaDIST
P65
- 1.5 - 2.3
- 2.4 - 2.8
- 2.9 - 3.1
- 3.2 - 3.6
- 3.7 - 4.5

Percentage of women
aged 18-24 married
before age 18
- 10.3 - 18.9
- 19.0 - 25.9
- 26.0 - 29.9
- 30.0 - 33.7
- 33.8 - 44.0

Net attendance ratio
for secondary-school-age
(14-18 years) population
- 19.7 - 27.1
- 27.2 - 33.0
- 33.1 - 37.5
- 37.6 - 43.9
- 44.0 - 67.7

Young people
aged 19-24
who are N E E T
- 2.9 - 15.7
- 15.8 - 23.7
- 23.8 - 31.3
- 31.4 - 43.8
- 43.9 - 51.1

Conclusions

- Demographic transition -- demographic dividend.
- Demographic dividend – critical drivers
  - Rights
  - Health
  - Education
  - Work
  - Governance
- Key factor – sexual and reproductive health and rights
- Focus – women and adolescents, especially girls

Conclusions

- SRHR is not enough to ensure full, productive and remunerative employment, or the realization of the demographic dividend.

BUT

- SRHR is essential for promoting the demographic transition and creating the condition for a demographic dividend

- SRHR is essential for human capabilities and development of human capital.

- SRHR is a human right which makes a big difference for people and countries.