

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE: DISPARITIES, DRIVERS, AND DIVERGENCES

GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT 2015/2016 -
WHAT DOES IT MEAN FOR OPERATIONS?
OCTOBER 29, 2015
WASHINGTON DC



WORLD BANK GROUP

S. AMER AHMED

DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS GROUP

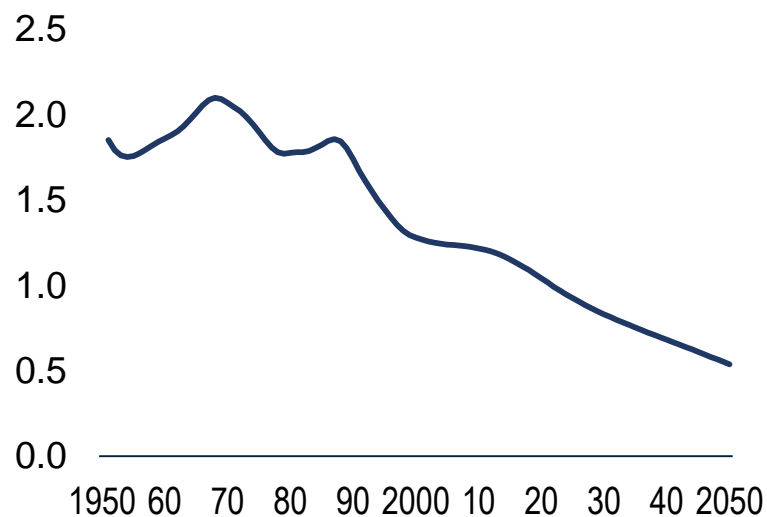
Key messages

- Global demographic trends are at a turning point
- Demographic patterns and trends vary across countries
- Development progress has paralleled demographic change

Global trends are at a turning point

A period of unprecedented global population growth has ended

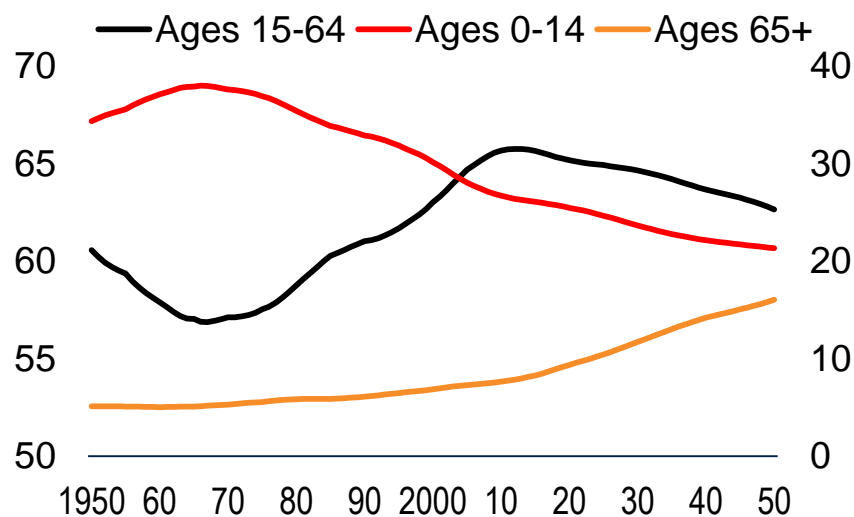
Population growth rate (percent)



Note: Based on data from UN WPP 2015

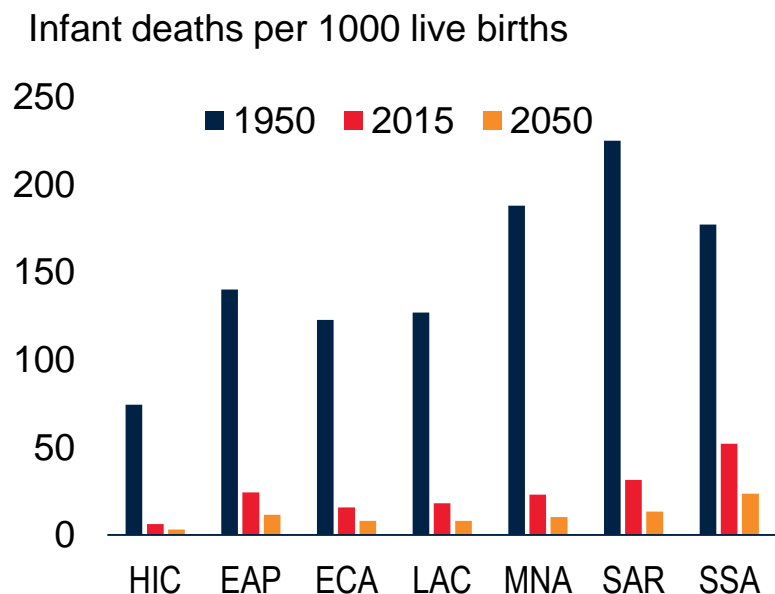
The working-age share of the global population peaked and the world is now aging

Global population shares by age cohort (percent)
Ages 15-64 on left axis, Ages 0-14 and 65+ on right axis



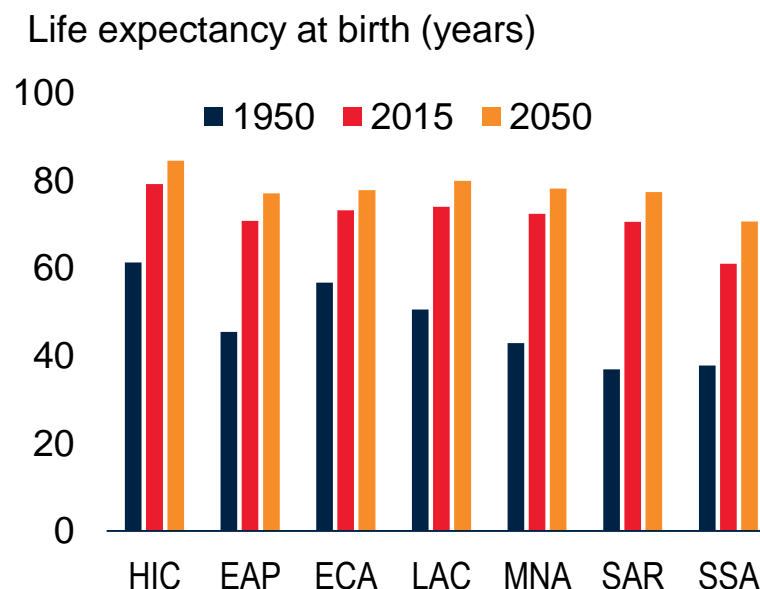
Infant mortality has generally fallen and life expectancy has risen

Infant mortality has fallen dramatically across the world, but remains highest in SSA



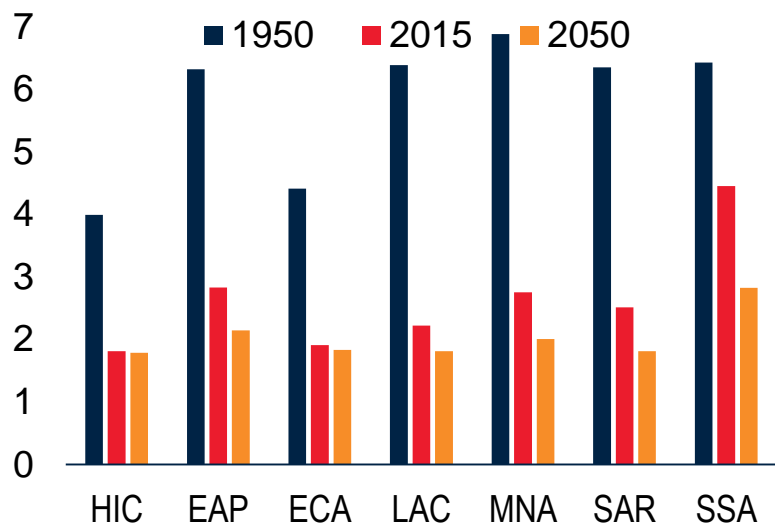
Note: Based on data from UN WPP 2015

Life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa lags that of other regions



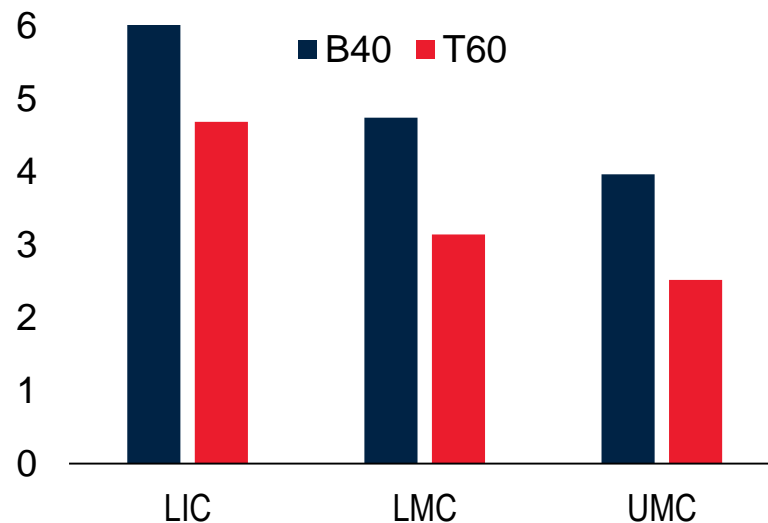
Fertility has fallen but remains high in Africa and among the B40

Total fertility rate (births per woman)



Note: Based on data from UN WPP 2015

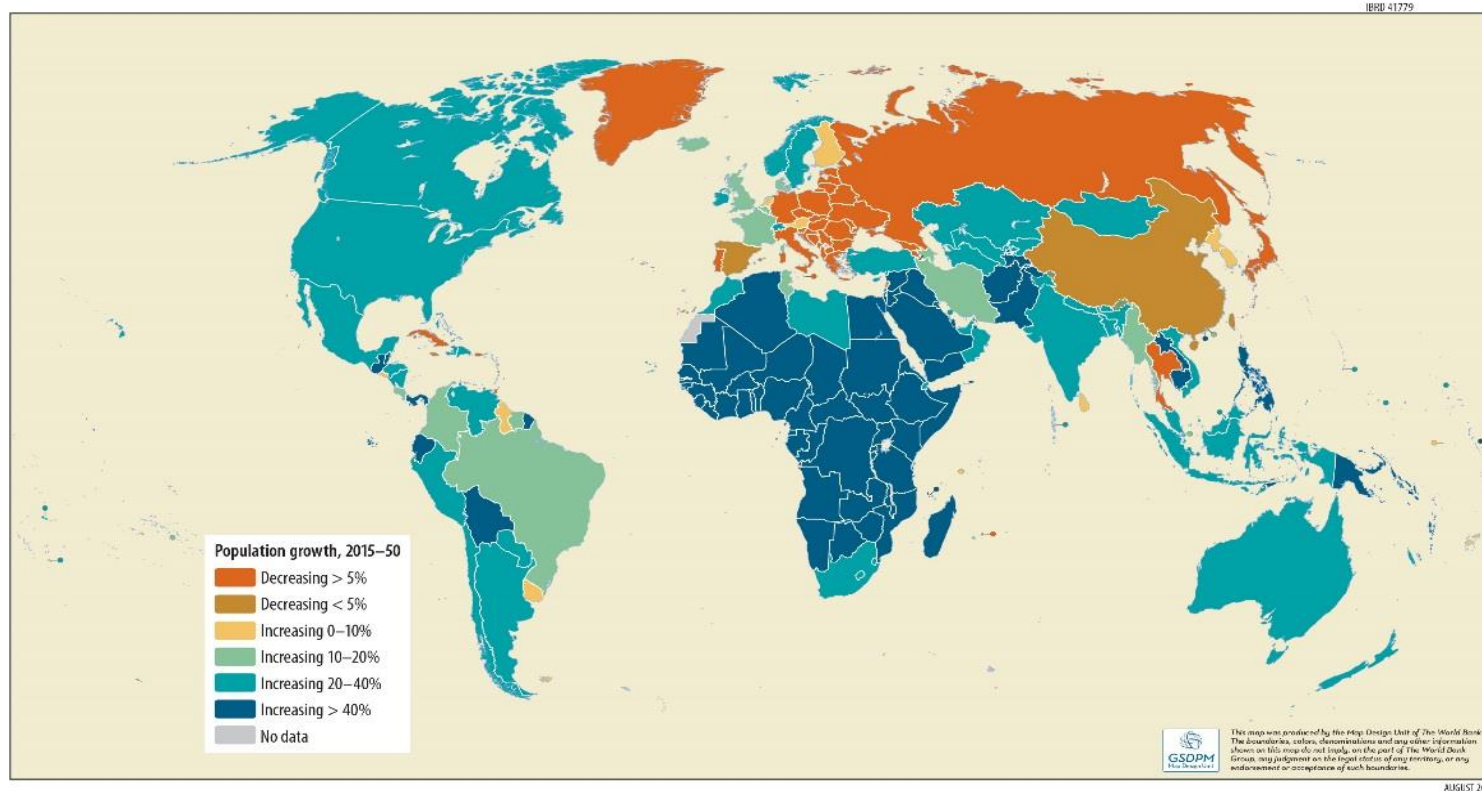
Total fertility rate (births per woman)



Note: Based on data from DHS surveys

Some countries shrinking while others growing rapidly

Cumulative change in population, 2015-50

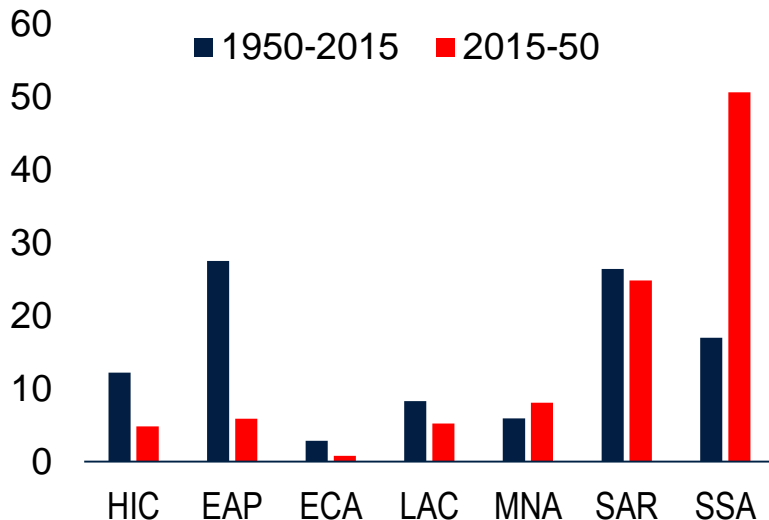


Note: Based on data from UN WPP 2015

Sub-Saharan Africa will become home to not just more of the global population but also more of the world's working-age people

More than half of global population growth through 2050 will be in Sub-Saharan Africa

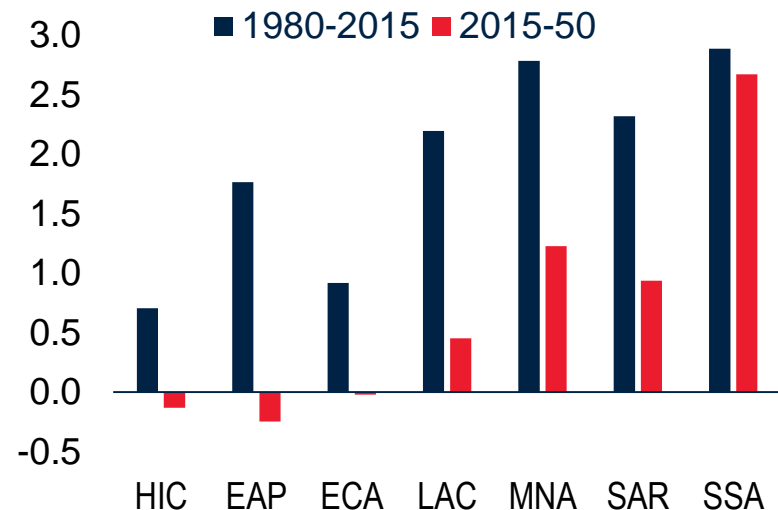
Share of global population growth (%)



Note: Based on data from UN WPP 2015

Working-age population growth is slowing globally but will remain high in Sub-Saharan Africa

Annualized growth rate, ages 15–64 (%)

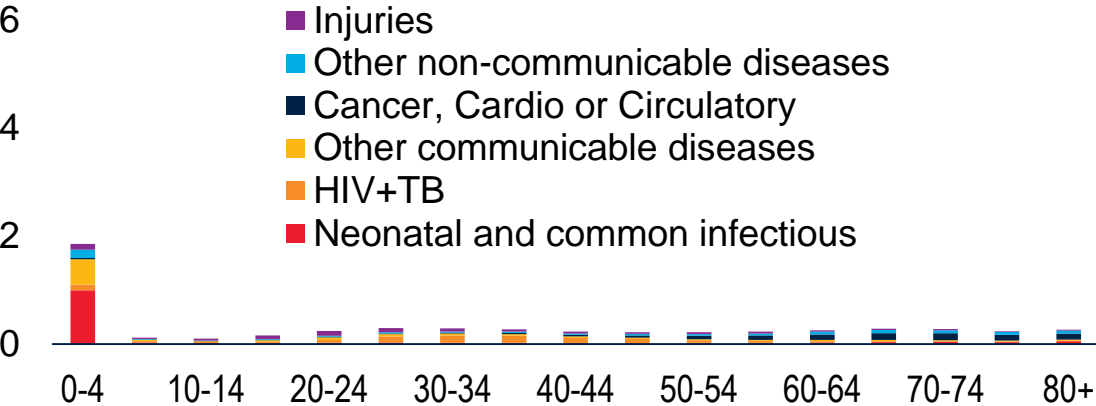


Drivers of demographic change

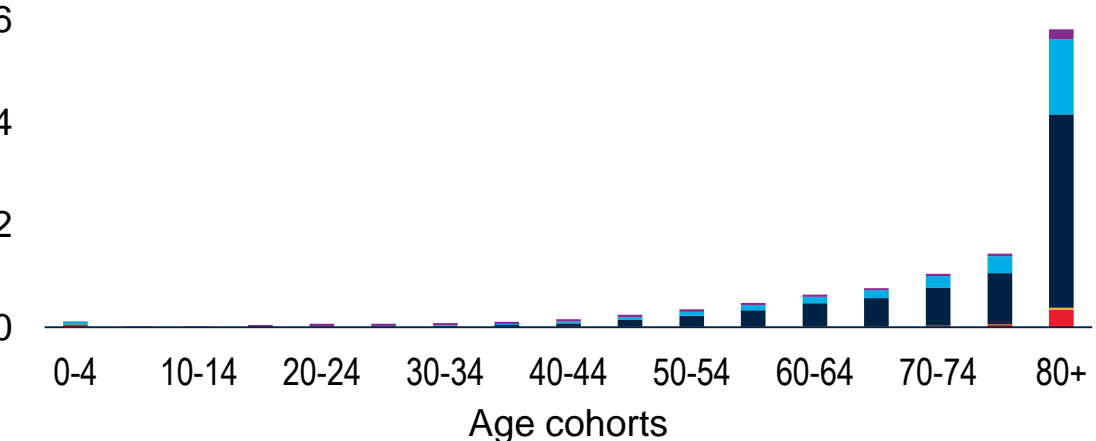
- Three demographic factors affecting age-structure changes and population growth
- Mortality
 - Epidemiological trends
- Fertility
 - Education, income, and health
- Migration
 - Spatial contrasts

Epidemiological patterns are vastly different across countries at different stages of development

Deaths in low-income countries (millions) 2010

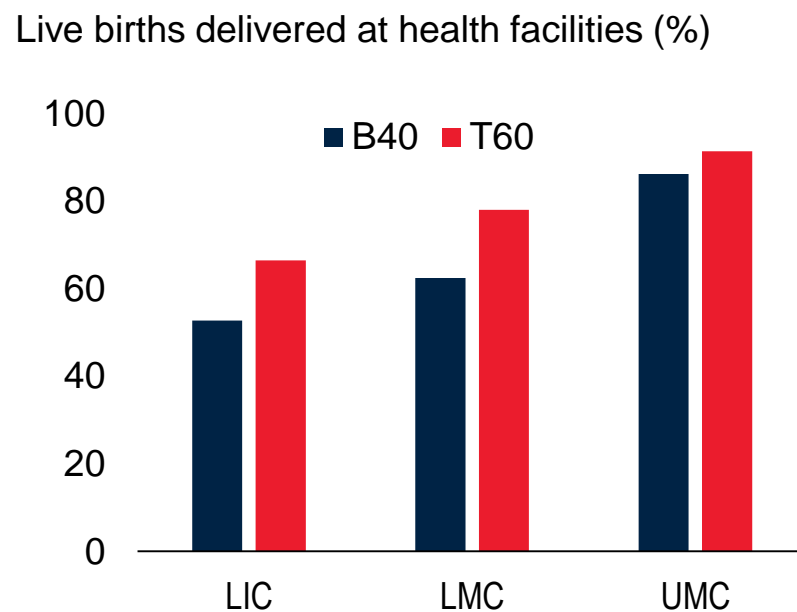
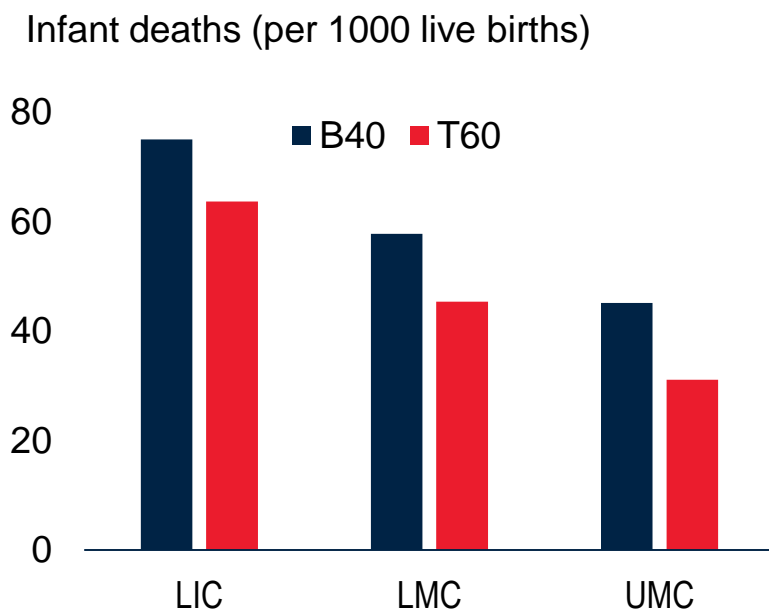


Deaths in high-income countries (millions) 2010



Note: Based on Global Burden of Disease Study 2010

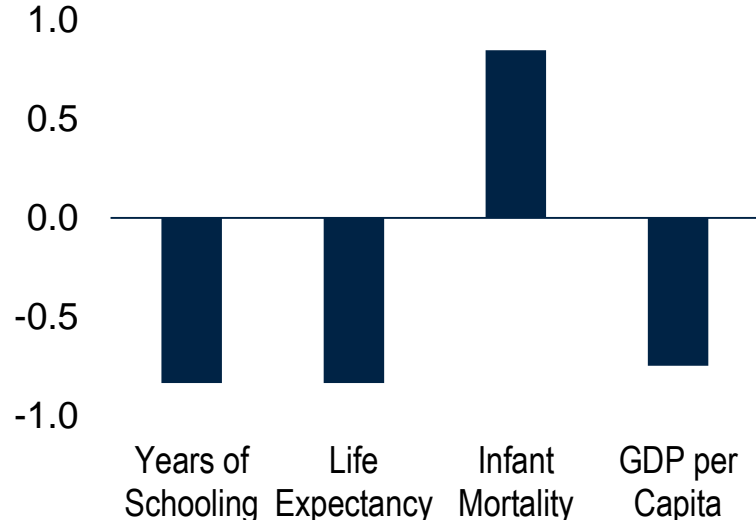
Health outcomes and access are lower among the B40 than the T60



Note: Based on DHS surveys

Human development improvements correlate with lower fertility

Correlation coefficient between fertility rate and select development outcomes

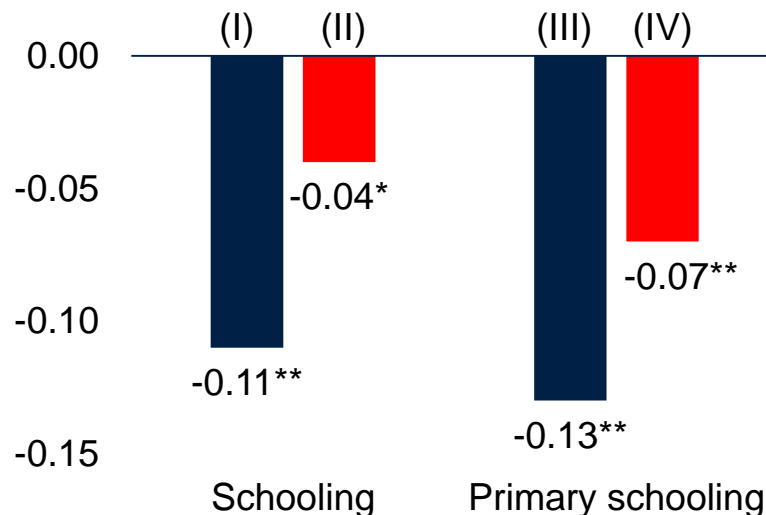


Note: All coefficients significant at 1 percent level.

Rising educational attainment has had a powerful impact on a fertility rates

- Endogeneity between development and demographics
- Murtin (2013) addresses this by using long lags on birthrates and infant mortality rates as instruments

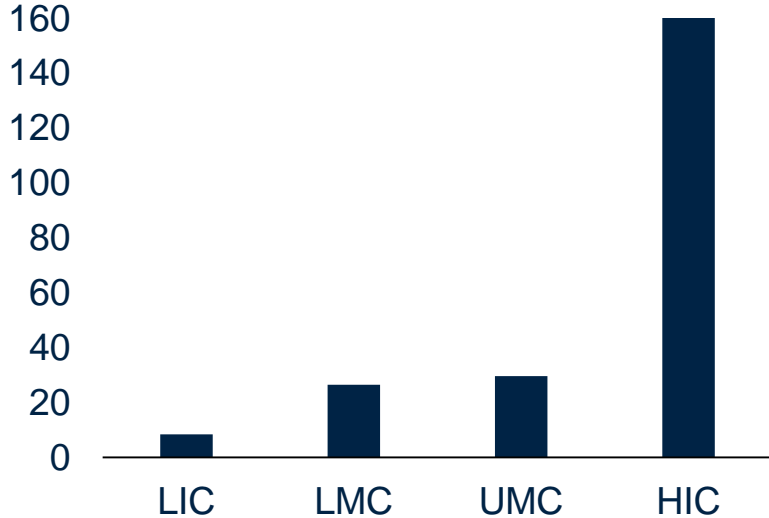
Impact of a 1-year increase in average years of schooling among population ages 15+ on average total fertility rate



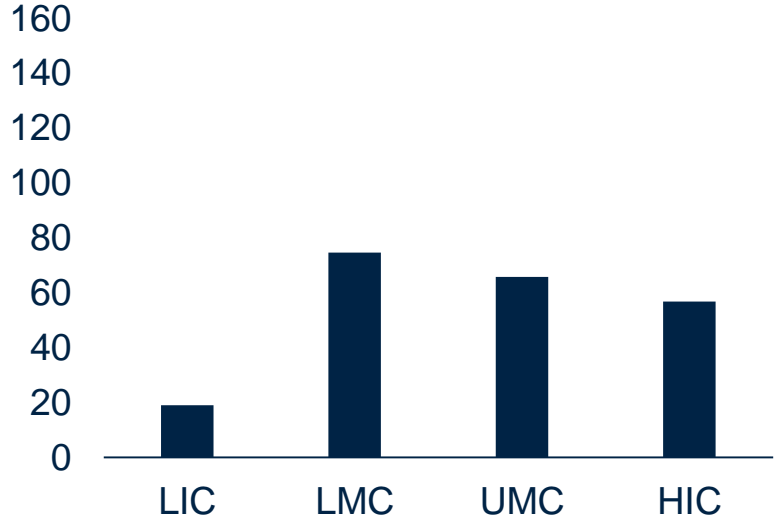
Note: ** significant at 5 percent level. * significant at 10 percent level.

HIC are host to most international migrants, while most migrants are themselves from MICs

Total migrants by destination in 2013, millions



Total migrants by source in 2013, millions



Note: Data from UN 2013

Thank You

Global Monitoring Report 2015/2015

www.worldbank.org/gmr

Questions or comments?

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