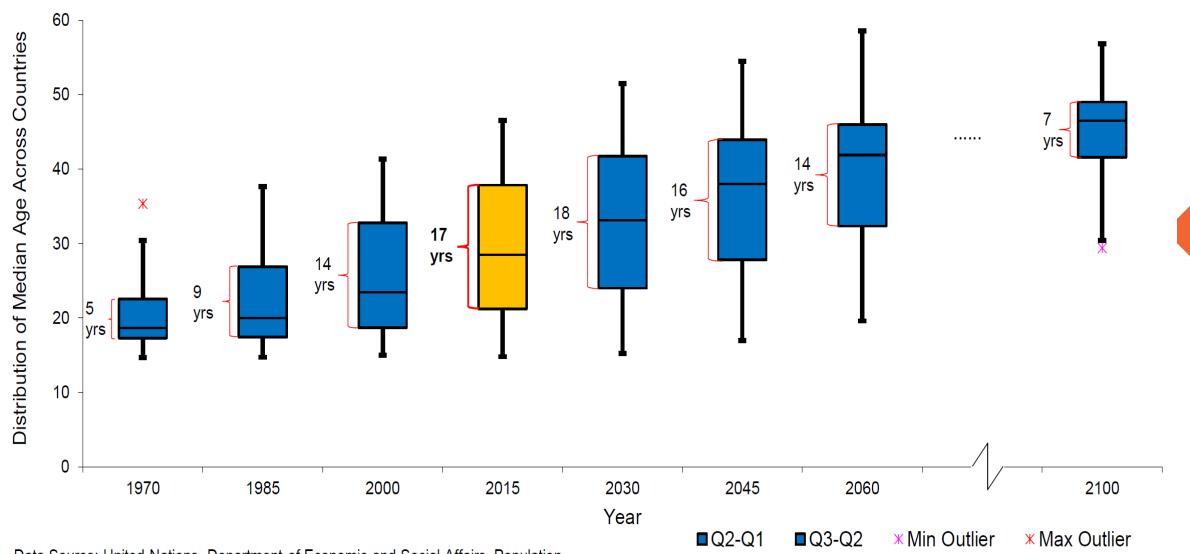


Rising Diversity in Age Structure

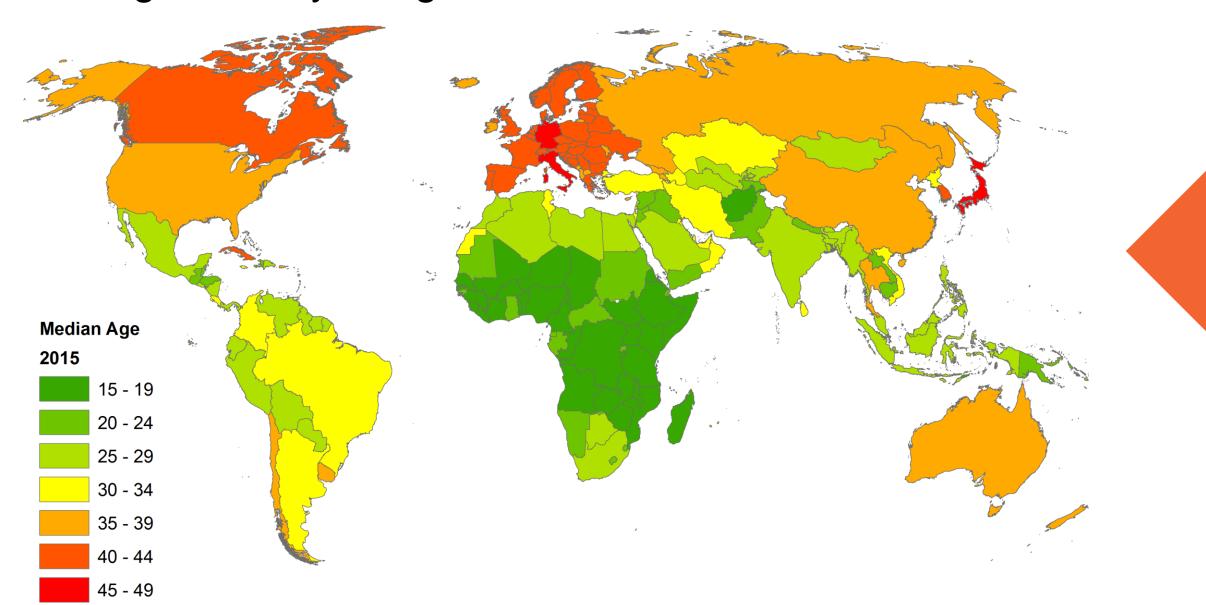




Data Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision.

Rising Diversity in Age Structure

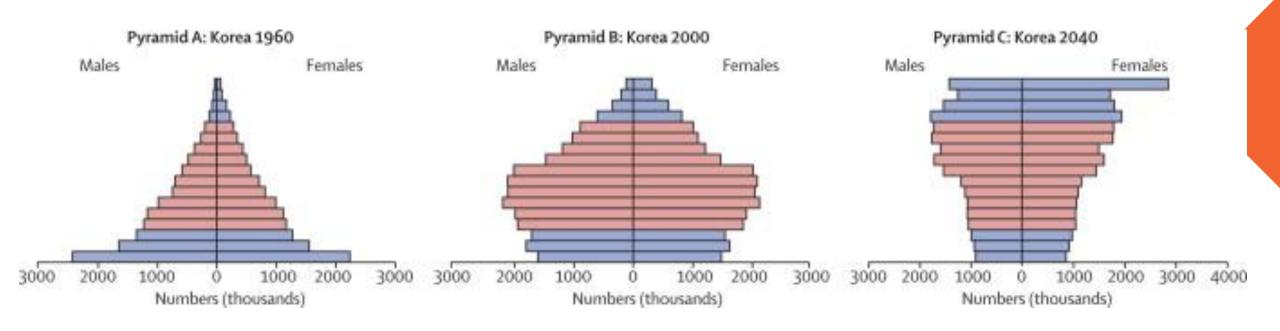




Development Returns to Age Structure: The Demographic Dividends



Rapid age structure change brings population "bulges": high proportions of particular ages – children, young people, middle-aged or older persons.



Development Returns to Age Structure: The Demographic Dividends



First demographic dividend: For countries with young populations, when investments in empowerment, education and employment coincide with a bulge in young people due to declining fertility, the result is a surge of human capabilities into society, accelerating development.

Second demographic dividend: Greater health and savings throughout the life course can sustain this accelerated development as population ageing – the bulge among older persons – occurs.

Only by maximizing planning and preparedness for coming age structures can these dividends be realized. **Good population data and knowledge systems** are essential.



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/ healthy children

Employment

Skills School

ADOLESCENCE

Child marriage

Leaving school

Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Maternal morbidity

Informal work

Insecurity and displacement

Insecure old-age



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/

healthy children

Employment

Skills

School

ADOLESCENCE

Safeguard Young People

Southern Africa

Child marriage

Leaving school

Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Maternal morbidity

Informal work

Insecurity and displacement

Insecure old-age



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/ healthy children

Employment

Skills

Schoo

ADOLESCENCE

Shifting focus to skills development in China

Child marriage

Leaving school

Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Maternal morbidity

Informal work

Insecurity and displacement

Insecure old-age



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/ healthy children Employment

Skills School

ADOLESCENCE

Youth Leadership in Za'atari Refugee Camp, Jordan

Child marriage

Leaving school
Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Maternal morbidity

Informal work
Insecurity and displacement



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/ healthy children

Employment

Skills chool

ADOLESCENCE

Strong social and economic supports for women can impact low fertility

Child marriage

Leaving school

Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Maternal morbidity

Informal work

Insecurity and displacement

Insecure old-age



Wealth/child investment

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Lifelong learning

Work/life balance

Security of place

Adult marriage/ healthy children

Employment

Skills

ADOLESCENCE

Child marriage

Leaving school Repeat Pregnancies

Child illness and death

Informal work Insecurity and displacement

MISSED DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS

Expanding adequacy and coverage of pensions in Colombia through "Red Unidos" (United Network)

Maternal morbidity

Age Structure, Poverty and Prosperity



Investments in the area of population and development, including access to sexual and reproductive health (SDG 3) and gender equality including reproductive rights (SDG 5), are necessary to eliminate major barriers to poverty reduction and prosperity.

Without these investments and interventions, individuals, communities and societies will be haunted by lost lives, health, productivity and prosperity.

As populations age and lifespans get longer – a triumph of development – keeping people across generations prosperous and out of poverty will require new, lifelong investments and strong social protection systems.

The two demographic dividends outline paths to poverty reduction and prosperity built on investments in human capabilities that account for age structural change, with strong data and evidence-based policy at the centre.

