A faint, light blue world map is visible in the background of the central white-bordered box. The map shows the continents and is centered on the Atlantic Ocean.

# DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ATLAS

Increasing life expectancy, and declining mortality and fertility rates drive profound changes in the structure of populations. These changes have important implications, including a possibility to accelerate economic and social development, generating what is known as a **Demographic Dividend**.

# The Demographic Dividend

A Demographic Dividend is the **acceleration of sustainable development** accomplished when declining fertility leads to an increase in the proportion of the population entering the labour force. If this young cohort is **healthy, well-educated and empowered**, and has a chance for **decent work**, they can accelerate economic growth and enlarge the scope for social investments.

**Targeted investments** on the local, national and regional level in health, education and empowerment provide the foundation for unleashing the full potential of the youth population.

The Demographic Dividend Atlas provides a visual snapshot of the current national status of development indicators that matter to a Demographic Dividend. It puts the data into perspective by displaying them alongside a set of indicators that allow deeper interpretation, as well as comparison to regional and global averages where available.

# The Demographic Dividend Atlas

The indicators displayed speak to the three main areas of investment pertinent to the Demographic Dividend.



## EMPOWERMENT

Ensures that girls and women are part of the development solution, and critically depends on investment in sexual and reproductive health, including family planning, as well as the realization of human rights and gender equality.



## EDUCATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Enables everyone to generate and capitalize on new opportunities and to prepare every young generation for the modern workplace.



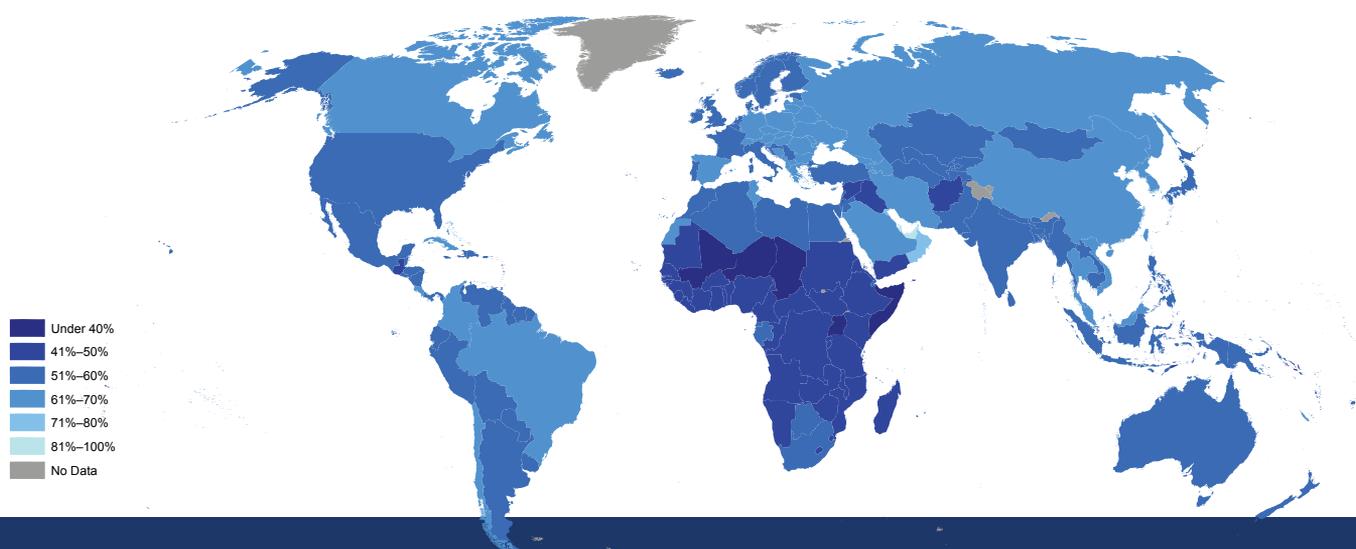
## EMPLOYMENT

Allows everyone to contribute to economic and social development through decent work.

The profiles in the Atlas are designed as tools facilitating citizens, policy makers, and civil society to track progress towards a Demographic Dividend, to identify national and sub-national needs, and to invest accordingly.

The data presented in this Atlas is the result of rigorous consultation with UNFPA's regional and country offices. The majority of the indicators are also Sustainable Development Indicators (SDGs) but the Atlas goes further, looking at additional areas of needed investment.

## Proportion of working age population, 20–64 years, 2018



# DEMOGRAPHY AND HEALTH

Countries that have the potential to benefit from a demographic dividend are characterized by a recent decline in fertility that results in a population structure with a relatively large proportion of young people moving into adulthood.

Graphically, the Atlas demonstrates these dynamics through population pyramids, displaying historic, current and projected trends of a country's age structure and

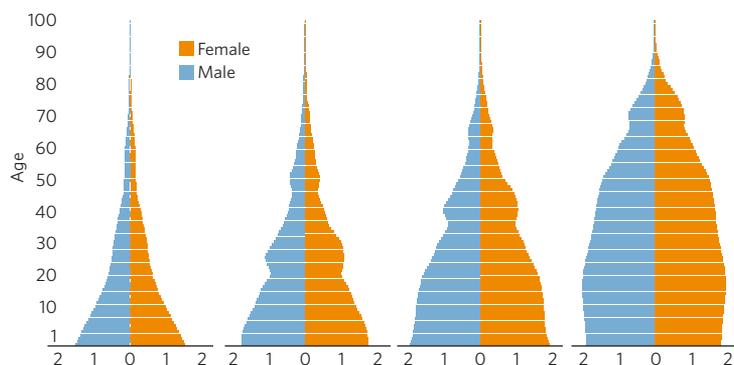
population size. To put these trends into context, the Atlas displays them alongside indicators such as life expectancy and fertility, which shape these trends.

In order to assess the often dramatic increase in living standards that coincides with the demographic transition around the world, the Atlas also includes corresponding trends in healthy life expectancy for both men and women.

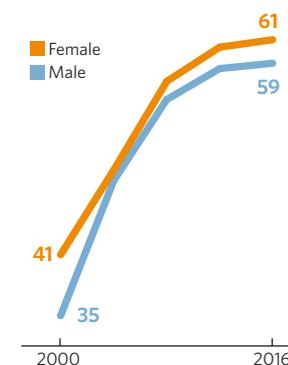
## COUNTRY HIGHLIGHT RWANDA

### Change in population structure 1990–2060

Population pyramids 1990–2060 (millions)



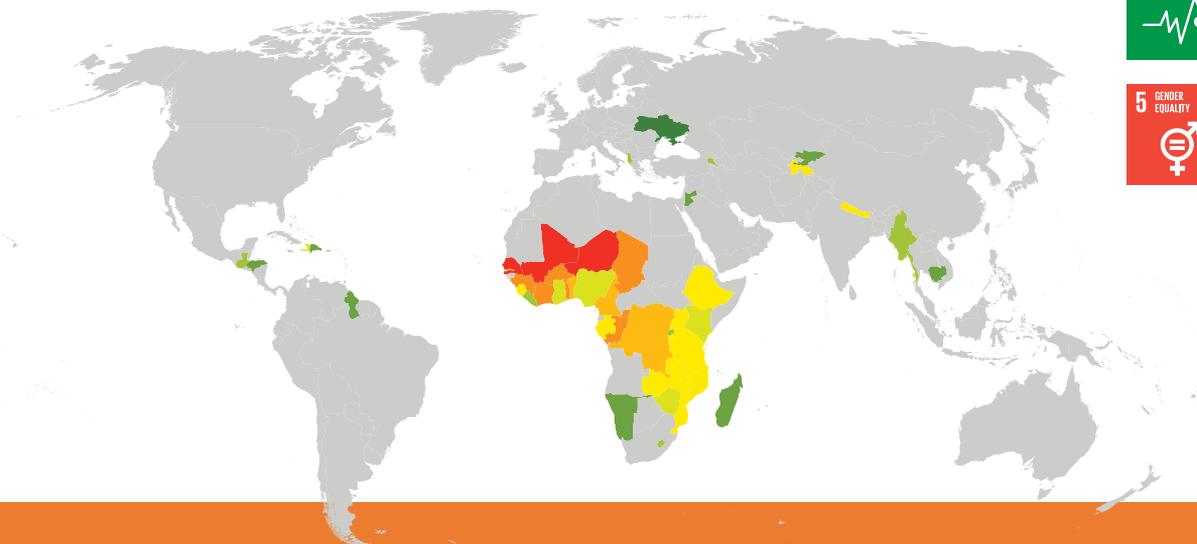
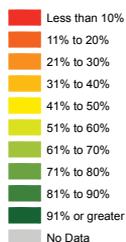
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)



*In Rwanda, the demographic transition is visible in the population pyramids from 1990 to 2060.*

*It coincides with a substantial increase healthy life expectancy for both men and women.*

Proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care (% of women ages 15-49 years)



# EMPOWERMENT

In order to achieve a demographic dividend, all people, including women and girls, must have the freedom and opportunity to autonomously define their lives and make their own decisions whether, when and whom to marry, and whether, when and how many children to have.

To assess where women have the ability to make these decisions, the Atlas portrays the proportion of women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive

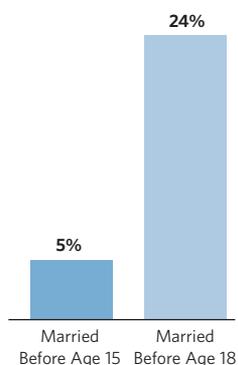
health care, and where their demand for modern contraception is satisfied.

Exercising their rights also requires that women and girls are free from harmful practices, violence and coercion. The Atlas therefore displays the proportion of women who have experienced violence by an intimate partner, and who have been subject to harmful practices, such as child marriage and female genital mutilation.

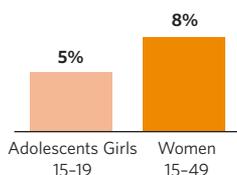
## COUNTRY HIGHLIGHT IRAQ

### Harmful practices, child marriage and female genital mutilation

Child marriage, 2011



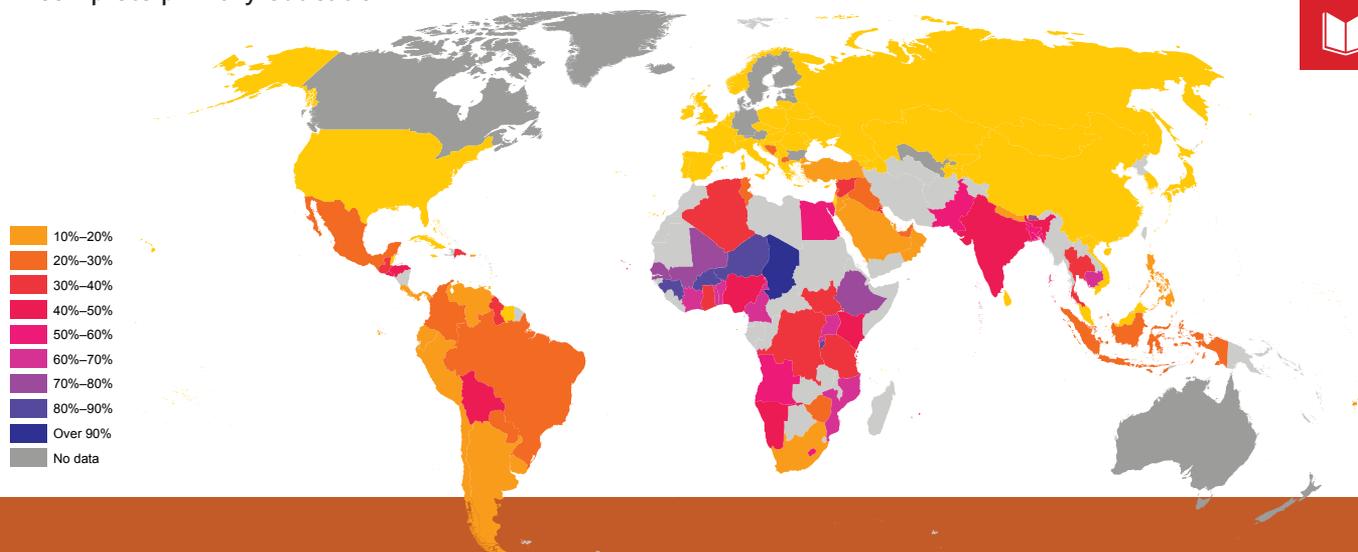
Female genital mutilation, 2011



The Atlas displays both child marriage occurring before 15 and 18 years, providing insights into the ages at which adolescents are at risk. FGM prevalence is portrayed for all women age 15-49, and among adolescents age 15-19. As FGM generally occurs before the age of five, comparing prevalence of women to adolescents provides an indication of possible trends of the practice.

In the case of Iraq, most child marriage among women age 20-24 occurs after the age of 15, and FGM is lower for adolescents compared to all women, suggesting a decline.

## Share of population 25 years and older, that has either no schooling or incomplete primary education



# EDUCATION

Universal access to high quality education is the foundation for young people to successfully navigate life and the modern workplace.

The Atlas displays gross enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education for both males and females, highlighting gender imbalances, but it goes further by providing an indicator on overall

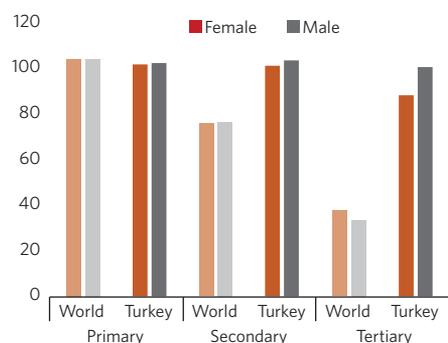
educational attainment of the population 25 years and older. This is important, as a considerable number of those enrolled will ultimately drop out and be unable to complete their education.

As a proxy for the quality of education, the Atlas displays literacy rates at different ages, highlighting progress over the last decades.

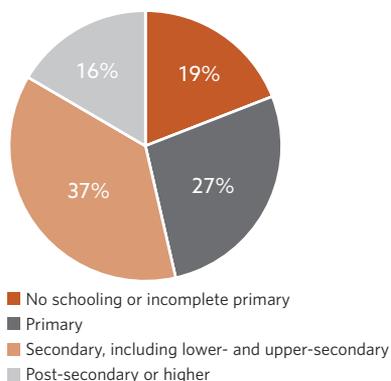
## COUNTRY HIGHLIGHT **TURKEY**

### Education participation and attainment

Gross enrolment, share of population, by gender and education level, 2015



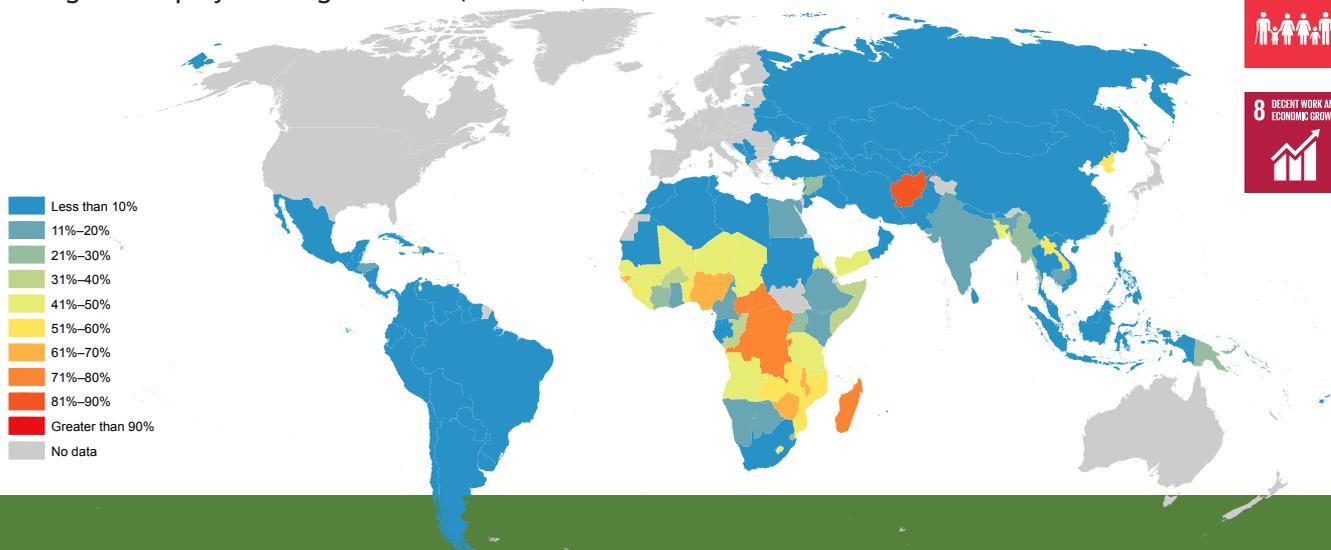
Share of population over age 25, by educational attainment, Turkey, 2016



*In the case of Turkey, enrolment rates in education are above world levels for both men and women; gender imbalances are apparent at higher levels of education.*

*In addition, educational attainment of the population 25 years and older shows that despite almost universal access to primary education, 19% of the population have incomplete primary or no education.*

Working poverty rate among young people aged 15 to 24 years  
(percentage of employed living below US\$1.90 PPP)



# EMPLOYMENT

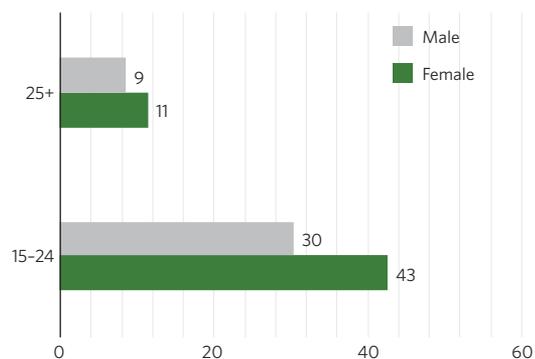
The chance of finding work opportunities, particularly decent employment, critically depends on quality education. It is therefore important to complement the analysis of education with an analysis of employment patterns in a country. Only if young people entering the labor market have an opportunity to find decent work, can countries realize a Demographic Dividend.

The Atlas contains key indicators on labour force participation and unemployment rates in order to portray employment opportunities for men, women, and young labour market participants in particular. To assess the quality of jobs, where they exist, the Atlas depicts the share of workers who earn a wage that generates a livelihood free from poverty. It equally includes the share of people who are able to obtain work arrangement providing them with adequate social security and formal employment.

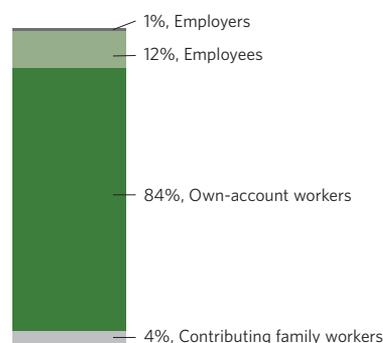
## COUNTRY HIGHLIGHT HAITI

### Employment opportunities and vulnerable employment

Unemployment rate by sex and age, 2018



Status of employment, 2018



*The case of Haiti demonstrates the challenges especially for young people aged 15 to 24 years to find employment opportunities. The unemployment rate for young women is 41%, compared to 29% for young men.*

*People who are 'own-account' and 'contributing family' workers are classified as vulnerably employed by the ILO. In the case of Haiti, these affect almost 9 of 10 workers.*

In 2019, UNFPA and the world mark the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The indicators displayed in this Atlas are integral part of the full realization of the ICPD Programme of Action.



The Atlas presented expresses the commitment of UNFPA to the central role of young people in sustainable development and to support governments in mainstreaming population dynamics, reproductive health and gender equality within national development planning and programming, and explicitly adopting an inclusive and human rights based approach to sustainable development.



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