

Regional Event: Using Data in Evidence-based Decision-making. Launch of DevInfo 6.0 in Asia-Pacific, Seam Reap, Cambodia, 2-5 February 2010

Session 2.3: Demographic Transition and Emerging Population and Development Issues

Rabbi Royan, UNFPA

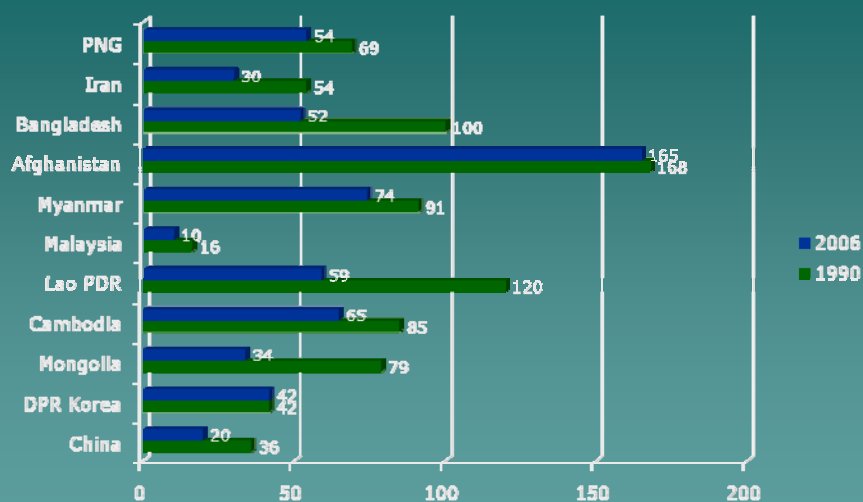
Demographic Transition

Demographic transition is the change that countries go through when they progress from a population with short lives and large families (high mortality, high fertility) to one in which people tend to live longer lives and raise small families (low mortality, low fertility).

DT and Asia's changing age structures

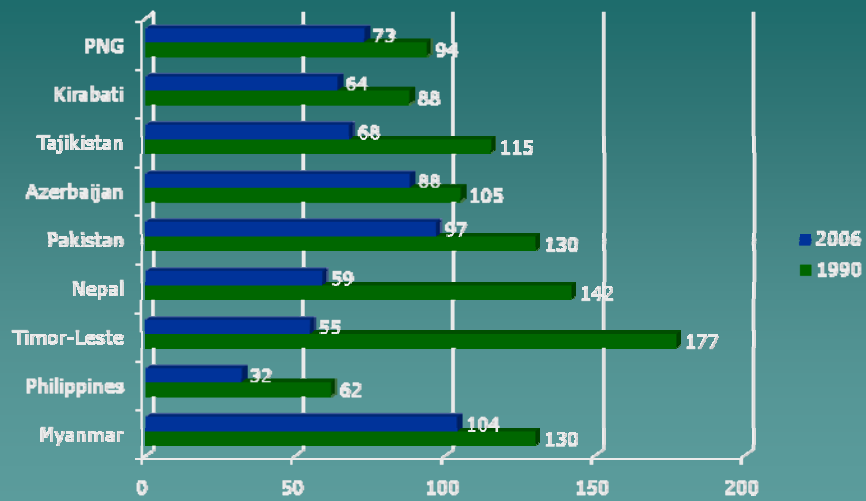
- ◆ Expected rapid decrease in number of those <15 years; (due to rapid fertility decline from high to low levels over the last few decades);
- ◆ Number and share of population 65 and > will increase markedly, even in the absence or not well developed social security schemes for the elderly;
- ◆ Share of the working age population will be significantly high for some time in the future (potential demographic bonus)

Infant mortality rate, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific



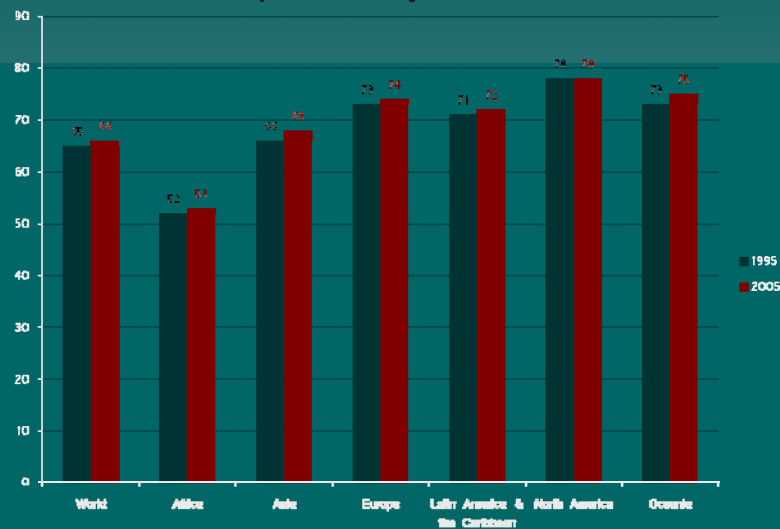
Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2008
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific

Under-five mortality rate, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific



Source: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2008 Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific

Life Expectancy at Birth



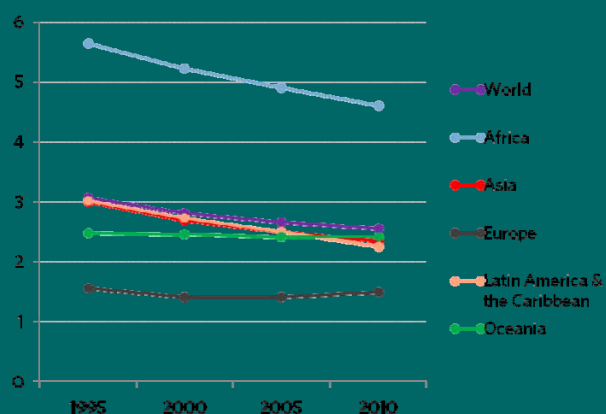
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009

Life expectancy at birth

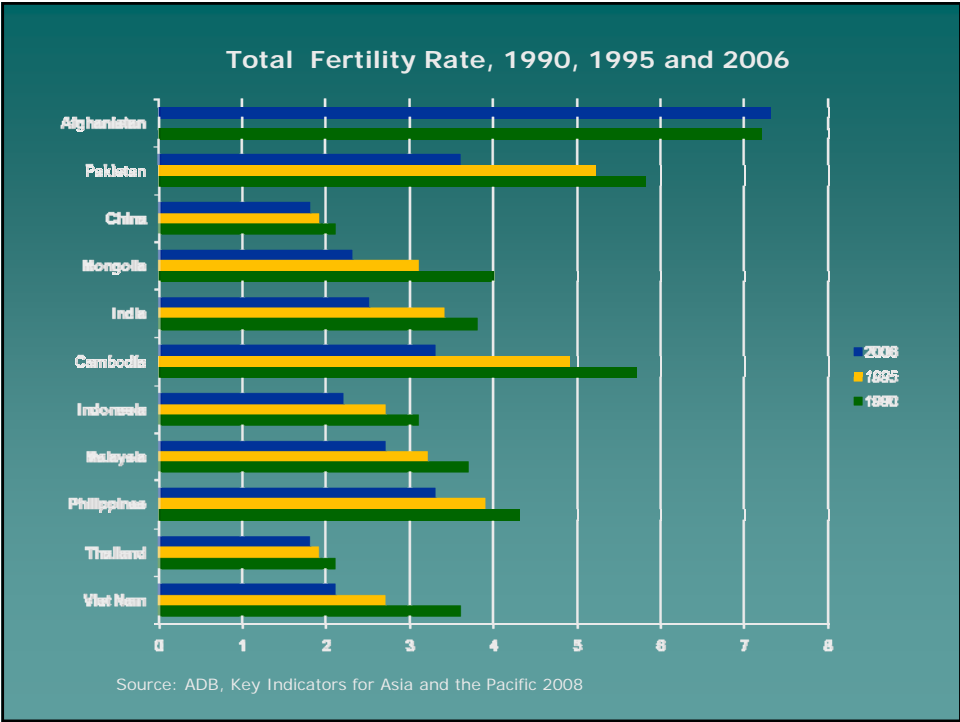
	Both sexes			Female			Male		
	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006	1990	1995	2006
Afghanistan	41.8	41.3	42.1	42.3	42.4	42.6	41.5	40.3	41.7
Pakistan	59.1	60.9	65.2	60.0	61.9	65.8	58.2	59.9	64.7
China	68.9	69.4	72.0	70.5	71.0	73.9	67.4	67.9	70.2
Mongolia	62.7	64.2	67.2	64.0	65.7	68.7	61.4	62.7	65.7
India	59.1	61.4	64.5	59.2	61.7	66.0	59.0	61.1	63.1
Cambodia	54.9	56.1	58.9	56.6	57.9	61.4	53.3	54.3	56.6
Indonesia	61.7	64.0	68.2	63.5	65.9	70.0	60.0	62.2	66.4
Malaysia	70.3	71.5	74.0	72.5	73.9	76.5	68.2	69.2	71.8
Philippines	65.6	67.7	71.4	67.8	69.9	73.6	63.6	65.7	69.2
Thailand	67.0	67.6	70.2	70.6	72.2	74.8	63.6	63.3	65.9
Viet Nam	64.4	67.1	70.8	66.8	69.4	73.4	62.8	65.0	68.4

Source: ADB, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008

Total Fertility Rate



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2009



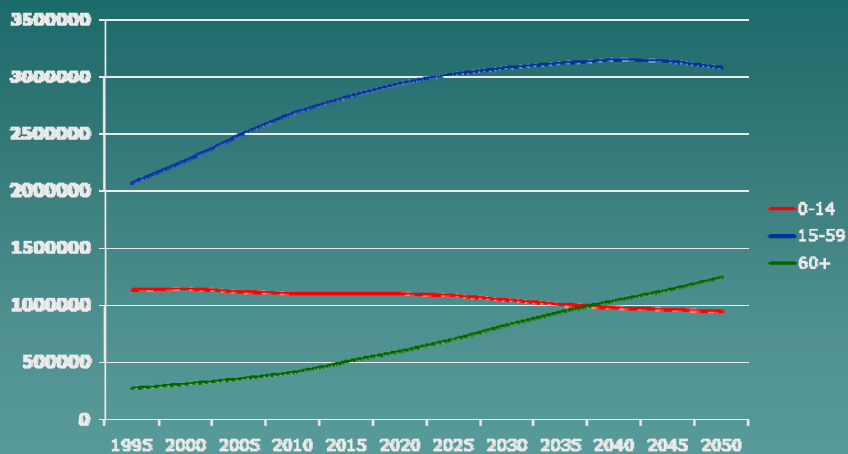
Total Fertility Rate			
	1990	1995	2006
Afghanistan	7.2		7.3
Pakistan	5.8	5.2	3.6
China	2.1	1.9	1.8
Mongolia	4	3.1	2.3
India	3.8	3.4	2.5
Cambodia	5.7	4.9	3.3
Indonesia	3.1	2.7	2.2
Malaysia	3.7	3.2	2.7
Philippines	4.3	3.9	3.3
Thailand	2.1	1.9	1.8
Viet Nam	3.6	2.7	2.1

Source: ADB, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2008.

Emerging population and development issues

- ◆ Population ageing: an inevitability?
- ◆ International migration.
- ◆ Growing Urbanization

Population projections by age-groups, Asia and the Pacific, 1995-2050



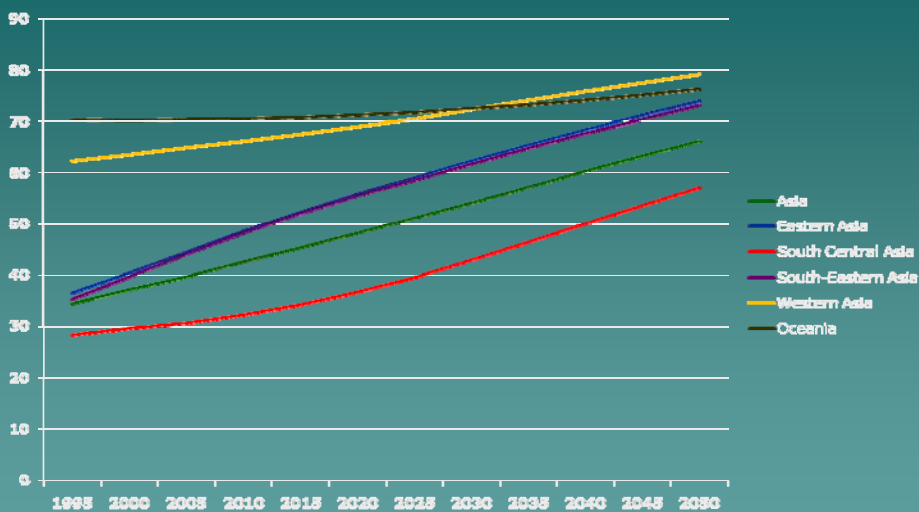
Source: UN, World Population Prospects 2008

Percentage of population aged 60+, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific



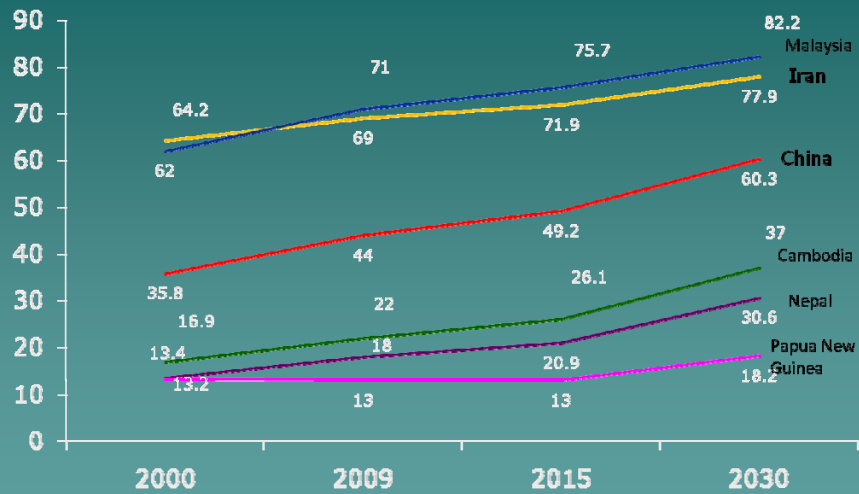
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects : The 2008 Revision Population Database, and 2009 ESCAP Population Datasheet (for 2009 data)

Urbanization rate, 1995-2050



Source: UN, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision Population Database

Percentage urban, selected countries in Asia and the Pacific



Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospect: The 2007 Revision Population Database, and 2009 ESCAP Population Datasheet (for 2009 data)

Population and development linkages

◆ Poverty reduction

- inequities with respect with impact of high fertility on the poor and other vulnerable groups;
- Large family size reduces household spending per child, especially girls;
- Health of mothers and children affected by parity and birth intervals respectively;
- Changing age structure brought about by DT- the youth bulge provides demographic dividend/ window of opportunity for accelerated growth.

How does good data help policy making?

- ◆ Helps identify issues such as unemployment, poverty, etc.
- ◆ Data provides the base for analysis and therefore informs the design and choice of policy to address issue.
- ◆ Projecting the future. Projecting population, educational and health requirements, demand for jobs, etc.
- ◆ Monitoring policy implementation. Have government efforts to achieve the MDGs been successful?
- ◆ Evaluation of policy impact

Sources of population data

- ◆ Population and Housing Census- primary source of information on no. and characteristics of population;
- ◆ Household surveys;
- ◆ Administrative records/ Civil Registration systems.