

THE UNIQUE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA:

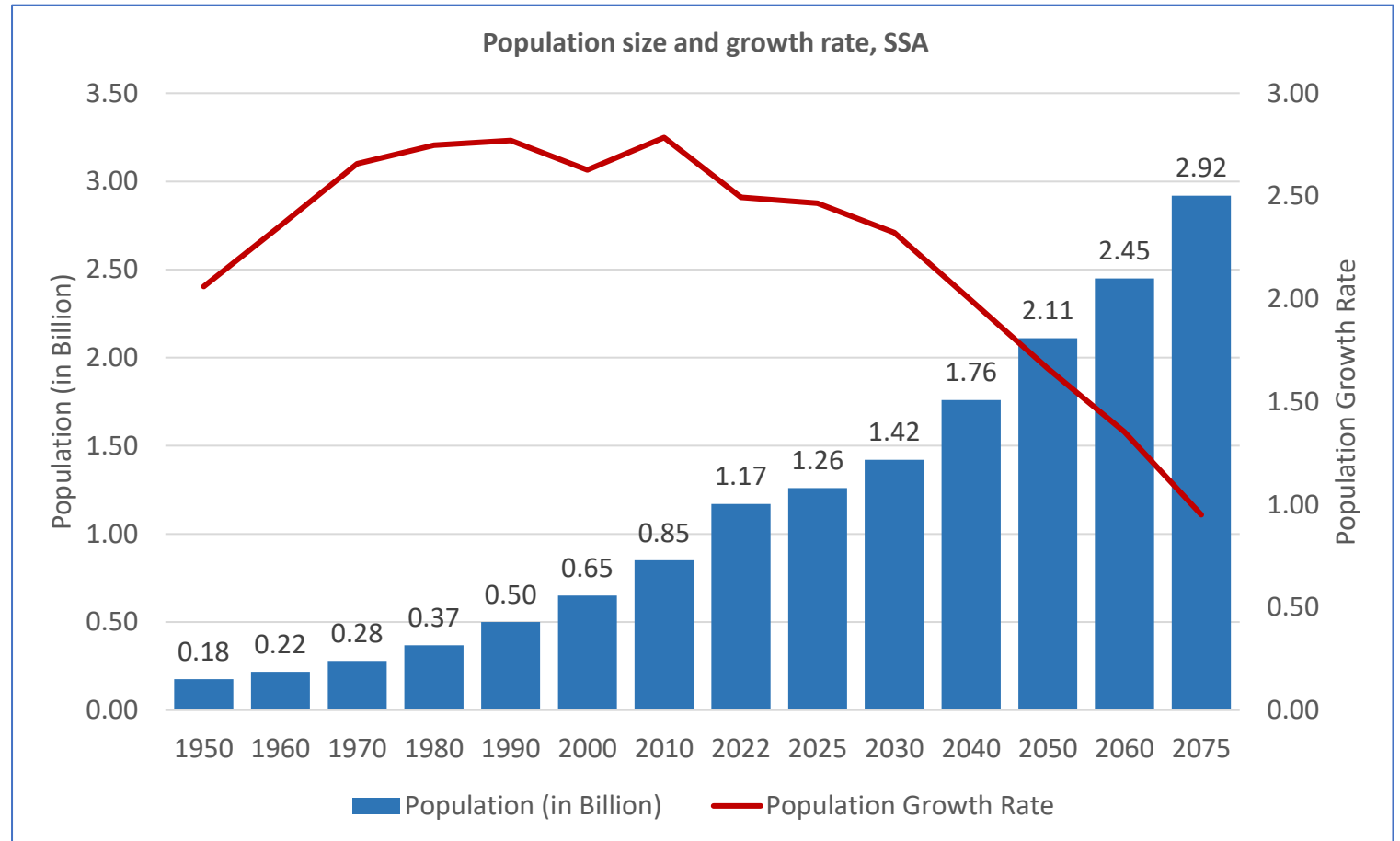
Prospect for demographic dividend

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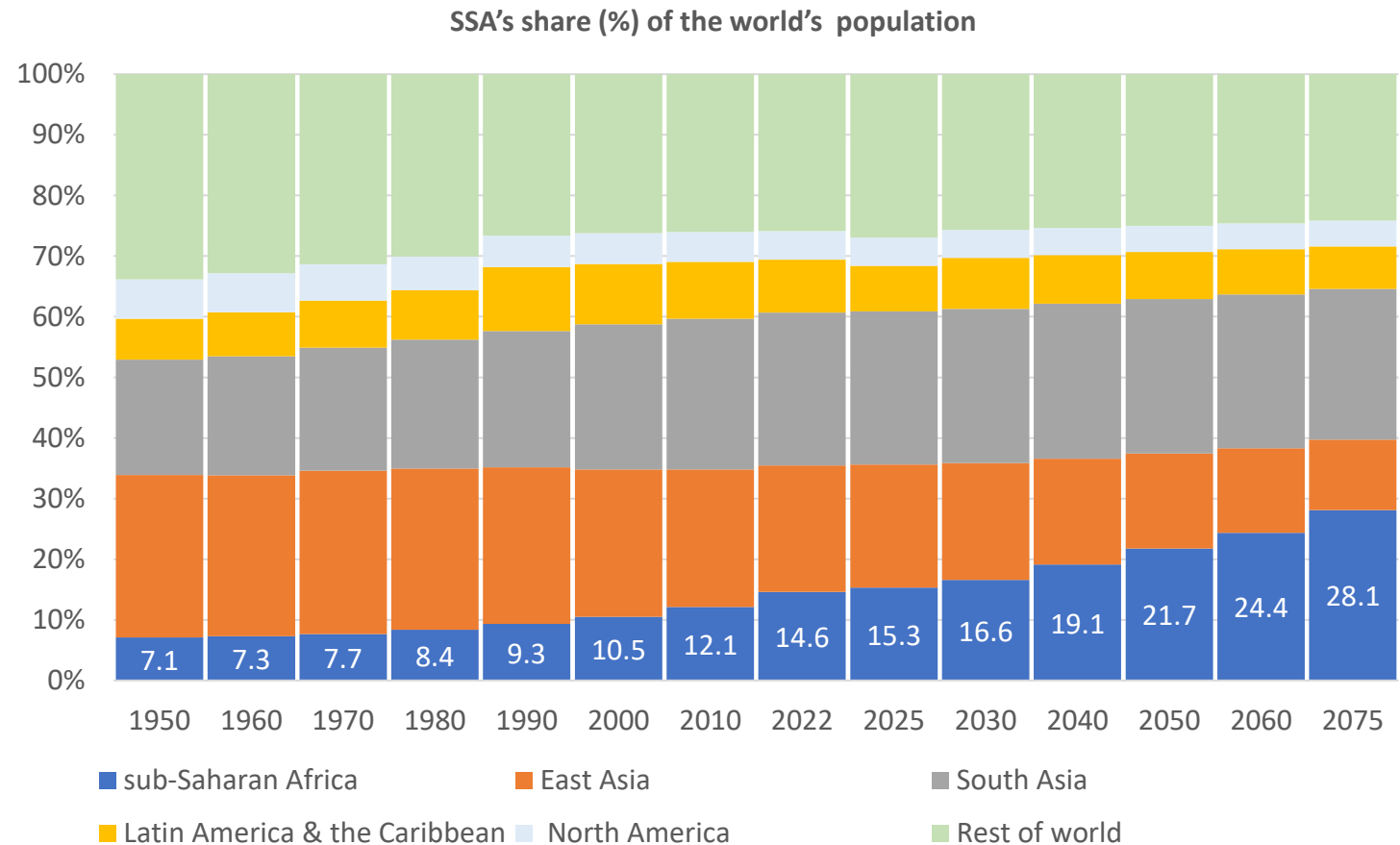
SSA is a rapidly growing population, despite a declining population growth rate

- The population of SSA is projected to double in the coming 30 years from 1.2 billion in 2022 to 2.1 billion in 2050. By 2075, 2.9 billion people are projected to be living in the region.
- This represents a significant and rapid population growth, and there is no other region in the world that is growing at this pace.



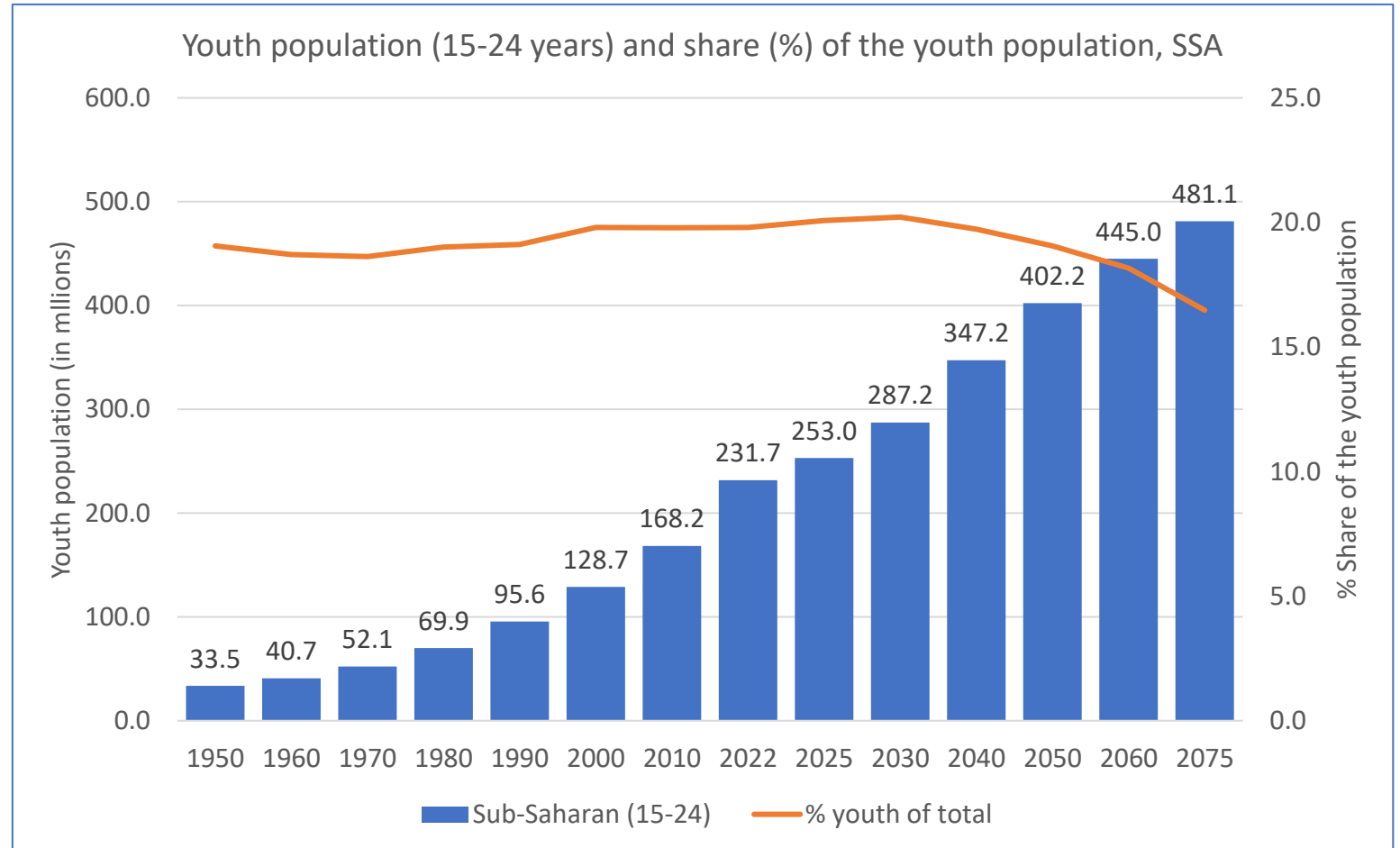
The share of SSA's population to the world is increasing; by 2050 over a fifth of the world's population expected to live in SSA

- The share of SSA to the world's population is expected to increase over the coming decades.
- While the population share of the other regions is expected to remain relatively stable or declining.
- In 2022, SSA accounted for 14.5% of the world's population. By 2050, it is projected to account for 22% of the world's population, and 28% by 2075 and this will place SSA as the largest region in the world.



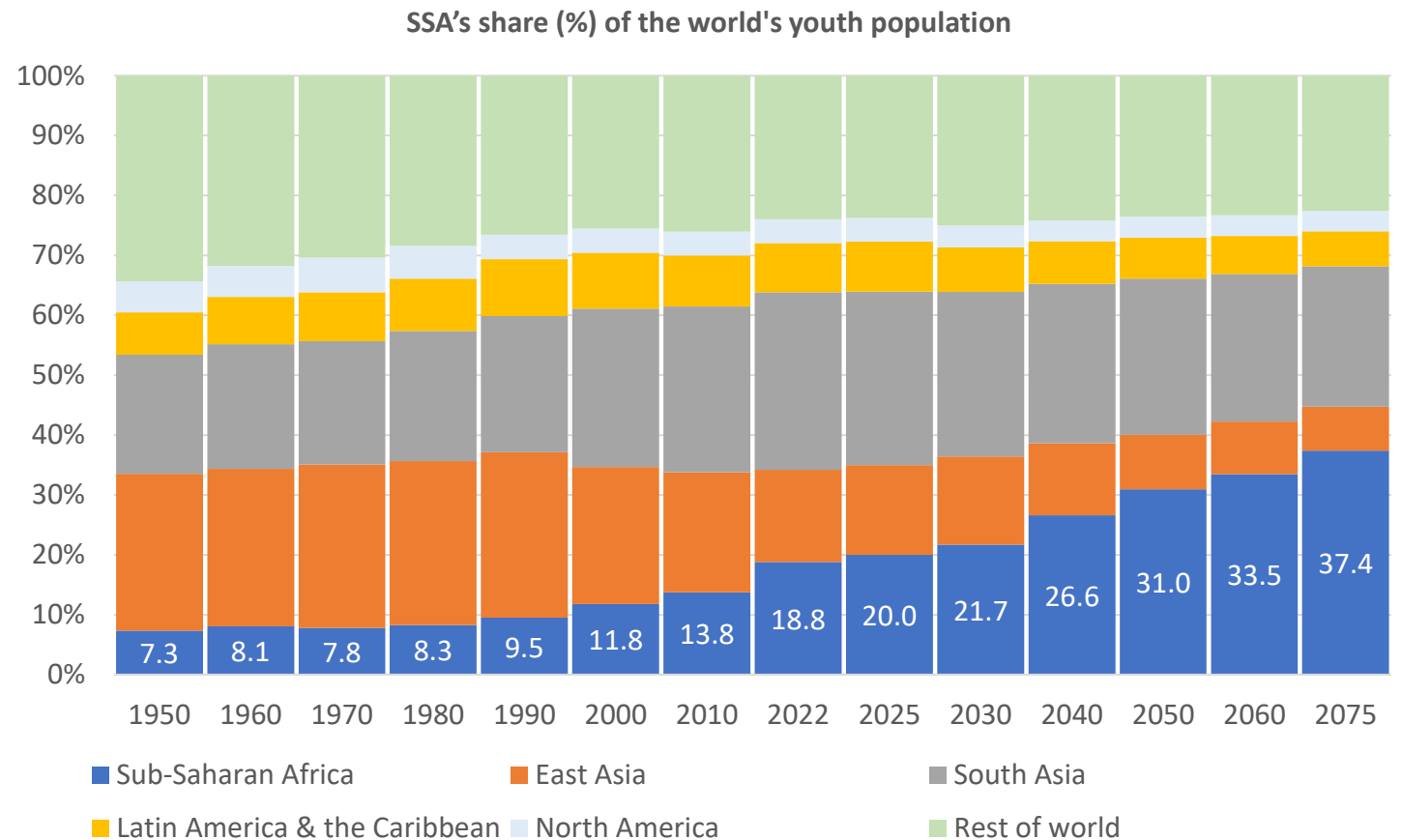
SSA is the only region where the youth population continues to grow rapidly

- By 2022, the youth population in SSA is projected at 232 million, increasing to 252 million by 2025, and reaching over 400 million by 2050. By 2075, the youth population is projected to reach over 481 million.
- In 2022, 20% of SSA's population is youthful (15-24 years). While the absolute number of youth population is project to increase in the coming decades, its share of the SSA's total population is projected to remain nearly stable in the next few decades before showing a slow decline to account for 16.5% of the total population in 2075



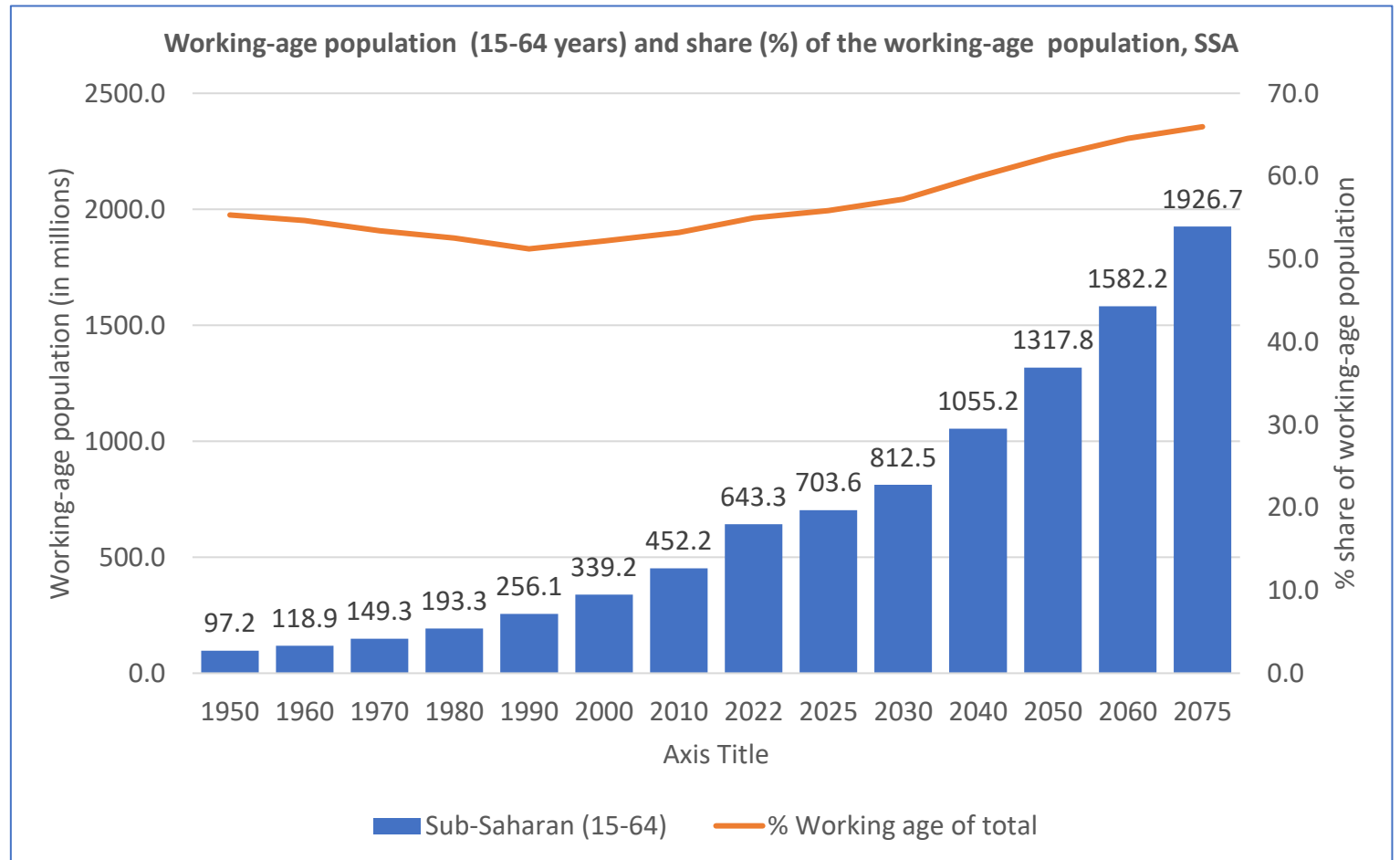
The share of SSA's youth population (15-24 years) to the world is increasing

- The share of the SSA's youth population to the world is expected to grow. While the other regions' share remains stable or declining
- Between 2022 and 2075, the share of SSA youth population to the world is projected to double from 18.8% to 37.4%.
- SSA will house the largest number of youth population compared to any other region from 2050 onwards.



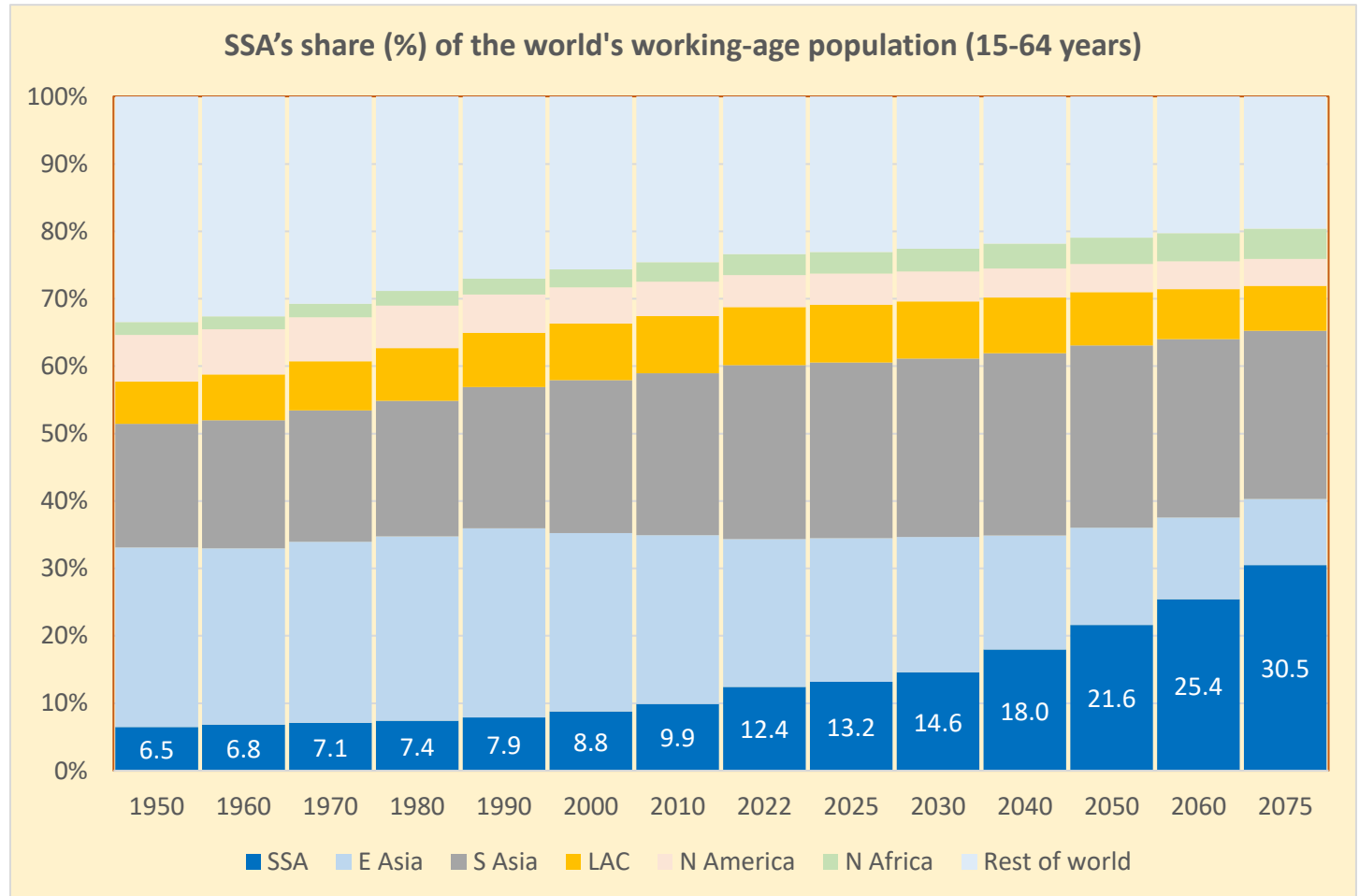
SSA is projected to be the only region with an increasing working-age (15-64 years) population

- The working-age population in SSA is growing rapidly, and expected to double in the coming 30 years. It is projected to increase from approximately 643 million in 2022 to 1.3 billion in 2050, and close to 2 billion in 2075.
- The share of the region's working-age population to the total is projected to increase over the coming decades. In 2022 the working-age population accounted for 55% of the total, and this is projected at 62.5% in 2050, and 66% in 2075



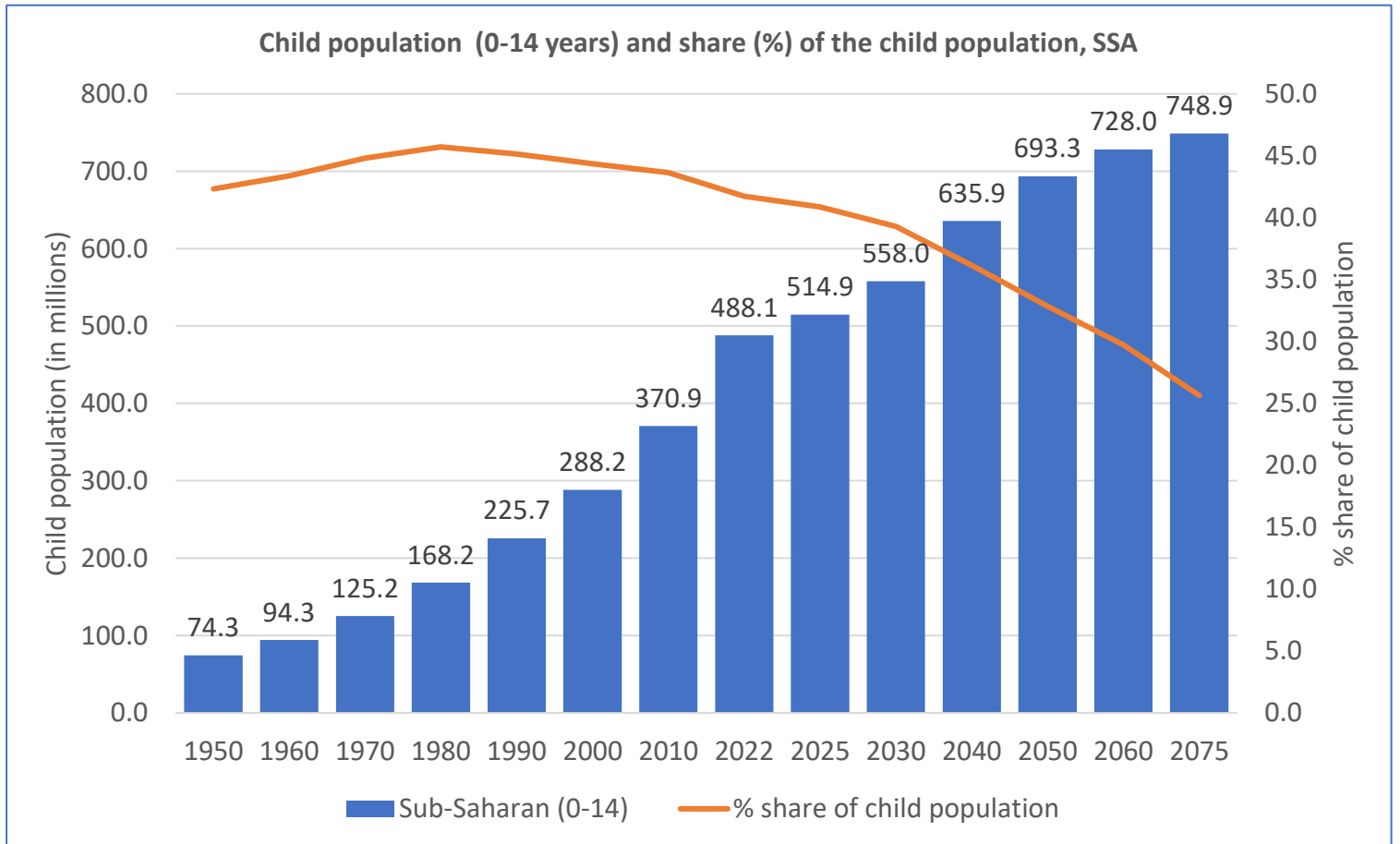
The share of SSA's working-age population (15-64 years) to the world is increasing

- SSA's share of working-age population to the world's will increase by three-quarter in the coming 30 years from 12.4% in 2022 to 21.6% in 2050.
- The other regions' share of the working-age population is projected to remain stable or declining over the coming 30-40 years

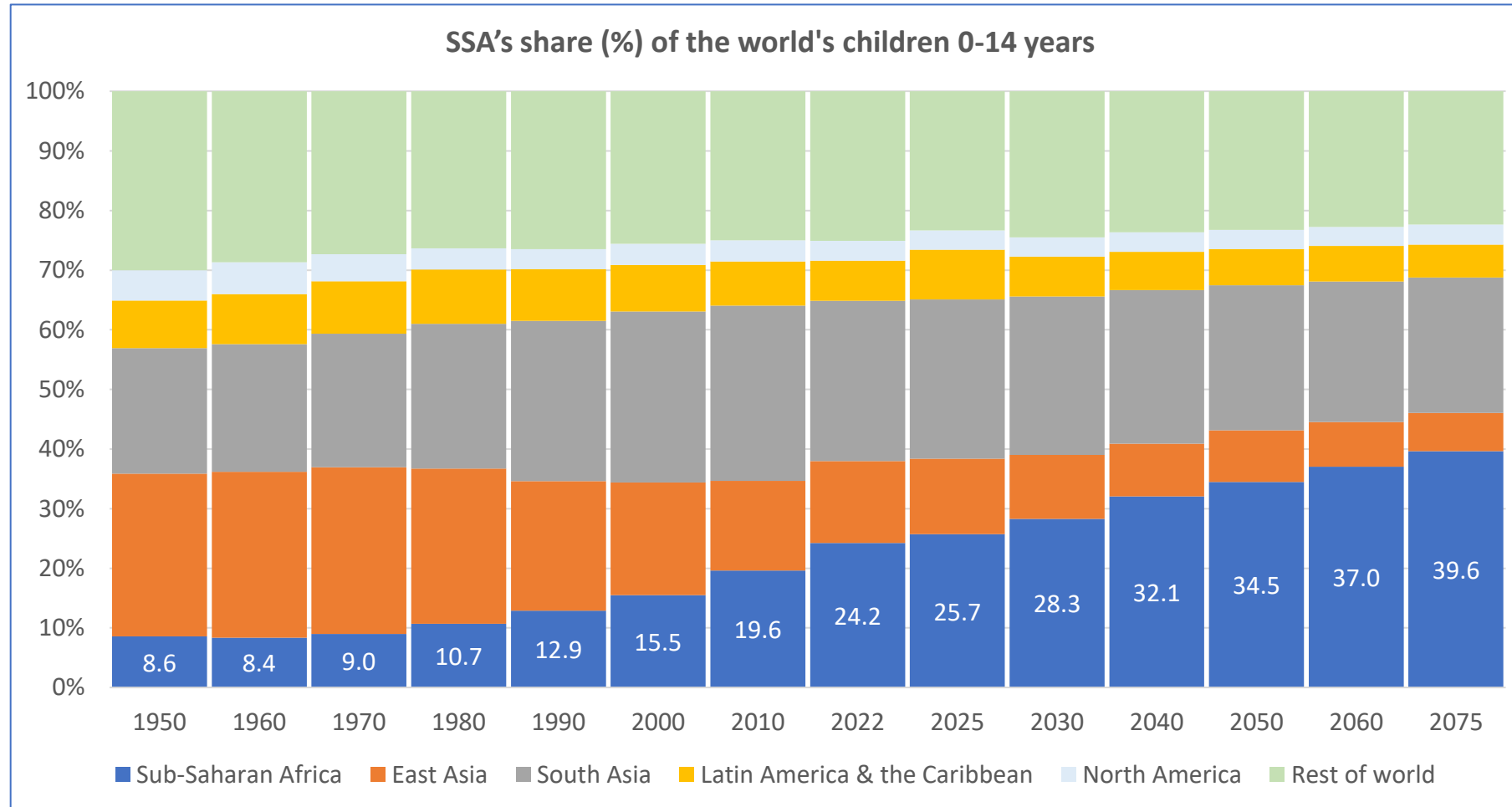


SSA's population of children under 15 years continues to grow, but its share to the total population of the region is on the decline

- The SSA population of children aged 0-14 is expected to increase from 488 million in 2022 to 693 million in 2050, before slowly declining to 749 million by 2075.
- However, the share of the child population to the total SSA's population is declining from 42% in 2022 to 33% in 2050, and 26% in 2075. This is due to decline in fertility rate, and a relative increase in the working-age population.

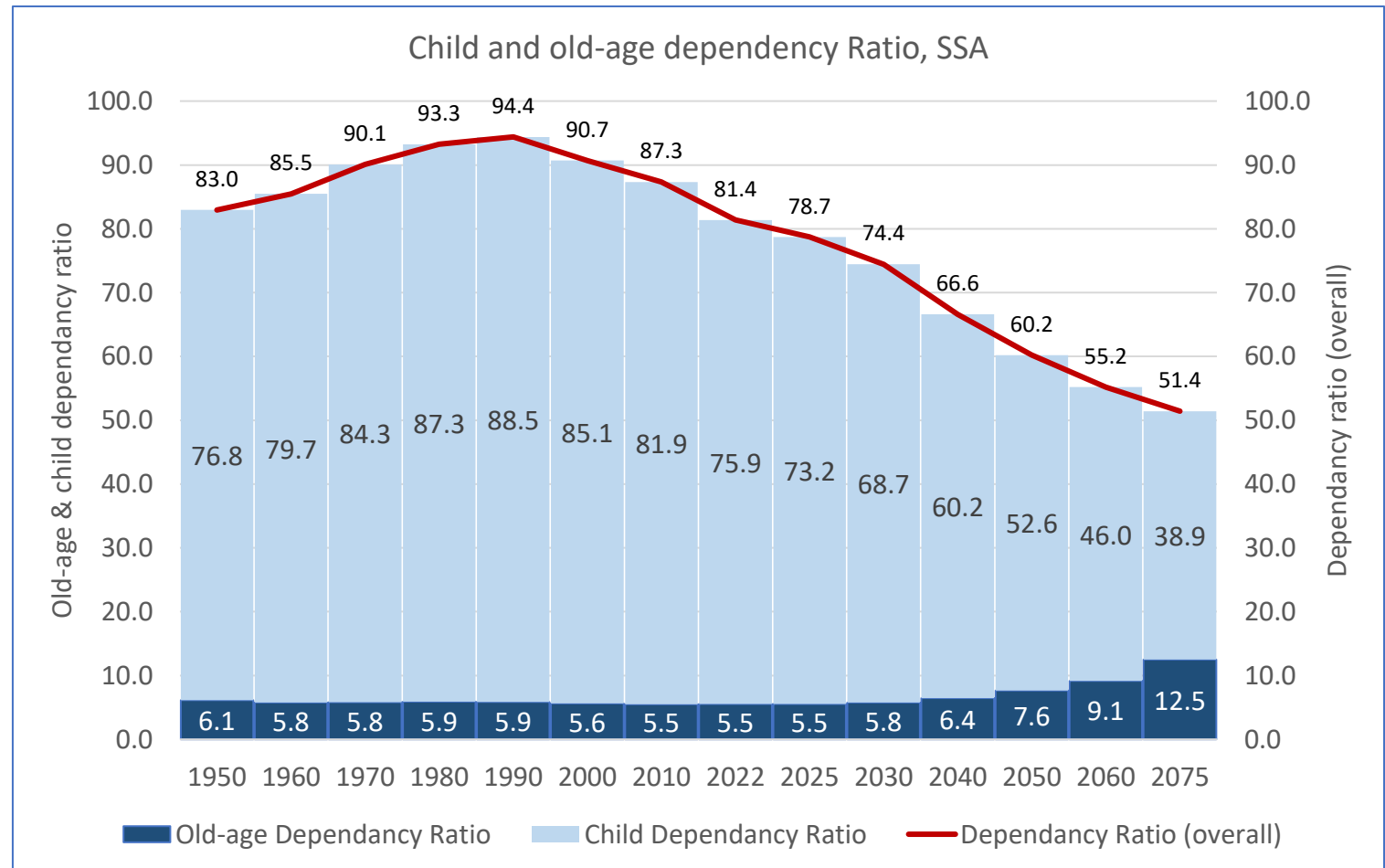


SSA houses a quarter of the world's child population in 2022; this continues to grow and projected at over a third by 2050



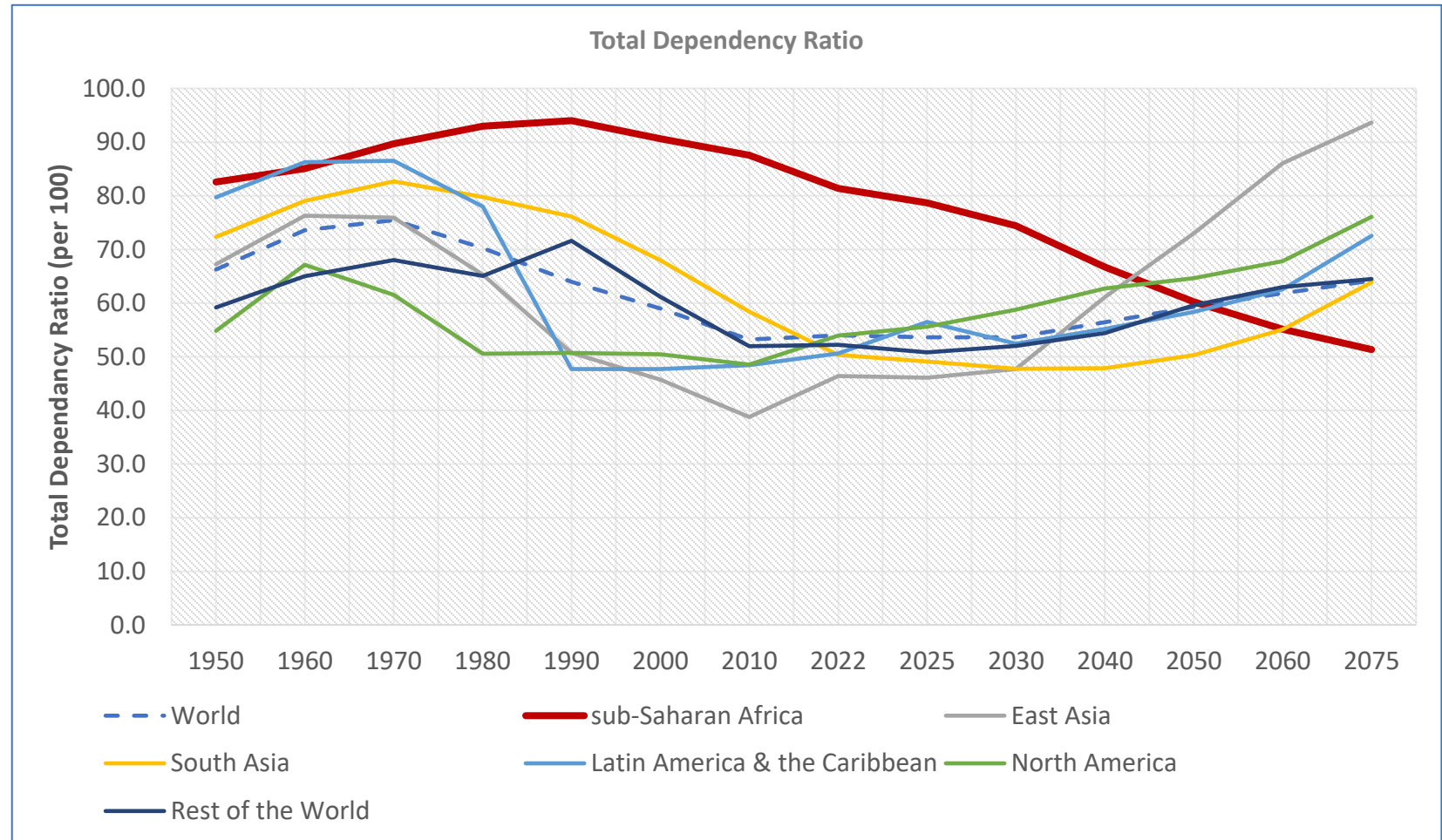
SSA currently has a high age dependency ratio, but projected to decrease over the coming decades

- SSA's dependency ratio is currently high at 81 (per 100) in 2022. It is however projected to decrease over the coming decades as the region experiences a demographic transition. By 2050, it will decline to 60, and by 2075 to 51.
- The child-age dependency ratio is currently high in the region at 76 in 2022. This ratio is projected to decline over the coming decades, reflecting a decline in fertility rates and a slower population growth rate.
- Old-age dependency ratio remains low at around 6 per 100, but slowly trending upward and projected at 12.5 in 2075



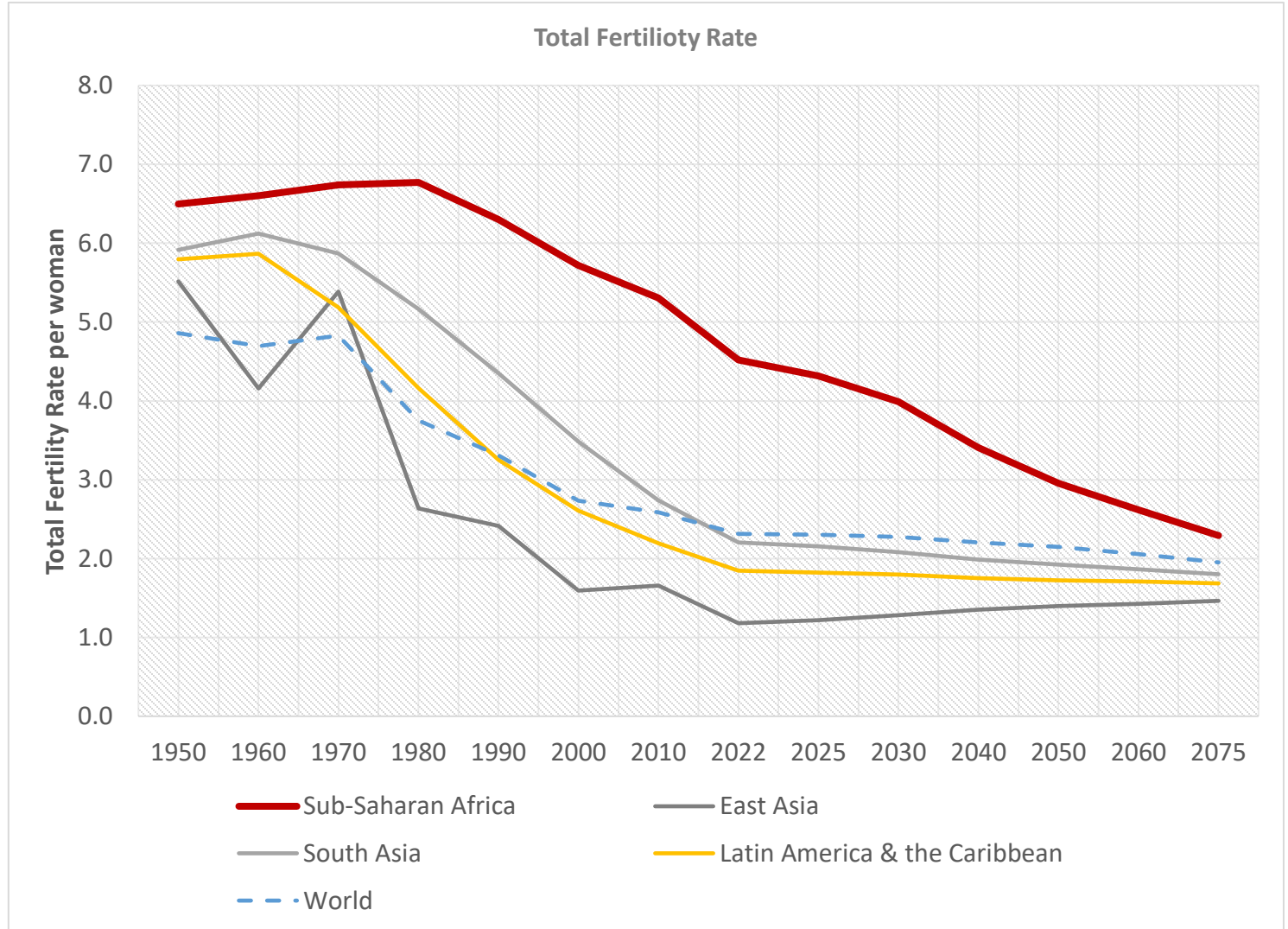
SSA is the only region with declining age dependency ratio

- The age dependency ratio of SSA is projected to remain relatively high compared to the other regions, but is expected to decline over the coming decades.
- Towards the end of the century, SSA is projected to have the lowest dependency ratio of any other region - 51.4 in 2075
- Age dependency ratio remains nearly stable or increasing in the other regions of the world



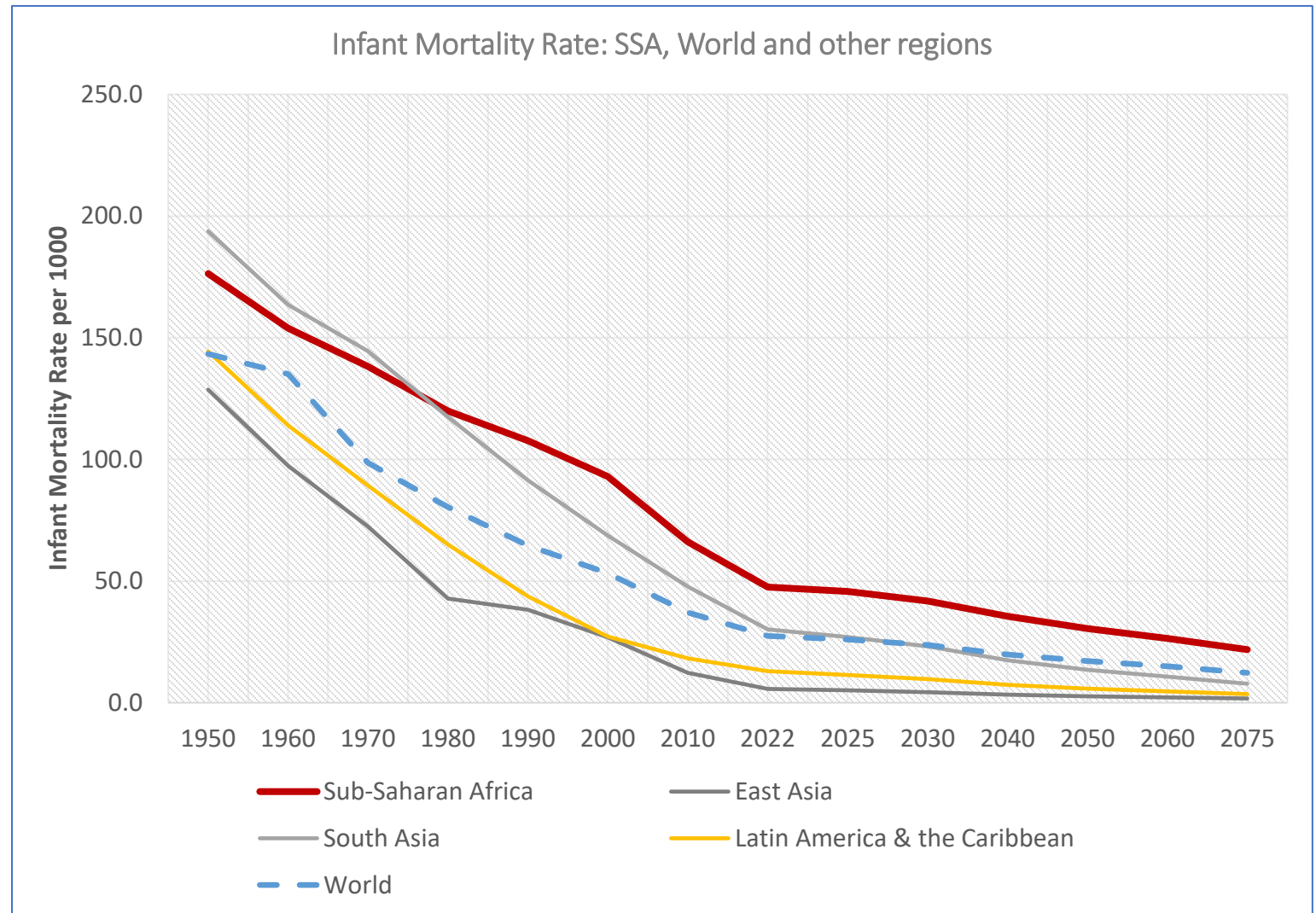
Fertility continues to decline in SSA although it will remain much higher than the other regions

- The total fertility rate (TFR) in SSA is currently around 4.5 children per woman. This is almost double of the world's average TFR of 2.3 children per woman.
- Fertility has declined since the 1980s though at a slower pace. By around the end of this century, TFR will remain above replacement level in SSA - 2.3 per woman in 2075.
- SSA's TFR is lagging behind the world's average by almost 50 years.
- TFR has already reached below replacement level (<2.1 children per woman) in East Asia and Latin America & the Caribbean



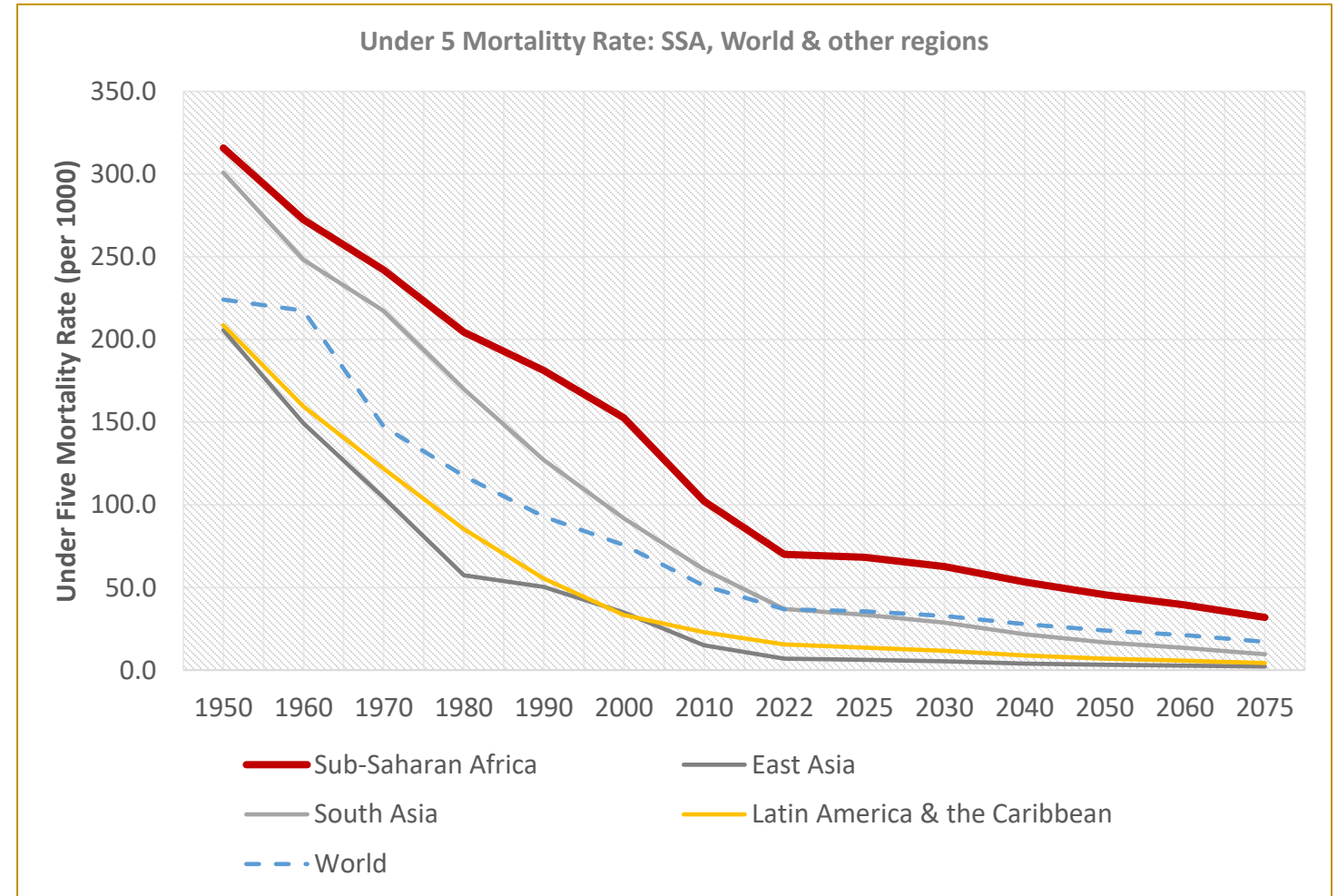
SSA has the highest infant mortality rate in the world, but projections show a reduction over the coming decades

- SSA's infant mortality rate (IMR) has declined rapidly over the past decades, from a high of 176.3 per 1000 in 1950 to 47.5 per 1000 in 2022. The decline was relatively faster in the past few decades, while it is projected to be slowing down over the coming decades. By 2050, it is projected at 30.5 per 1000
- Compared to the other regions that have already made significant improvements in IMR, SSA still has a long way to go. For instance, East Asia's IMR of 5.7 per 1000 in 2022 is over eight times lower than SSA's



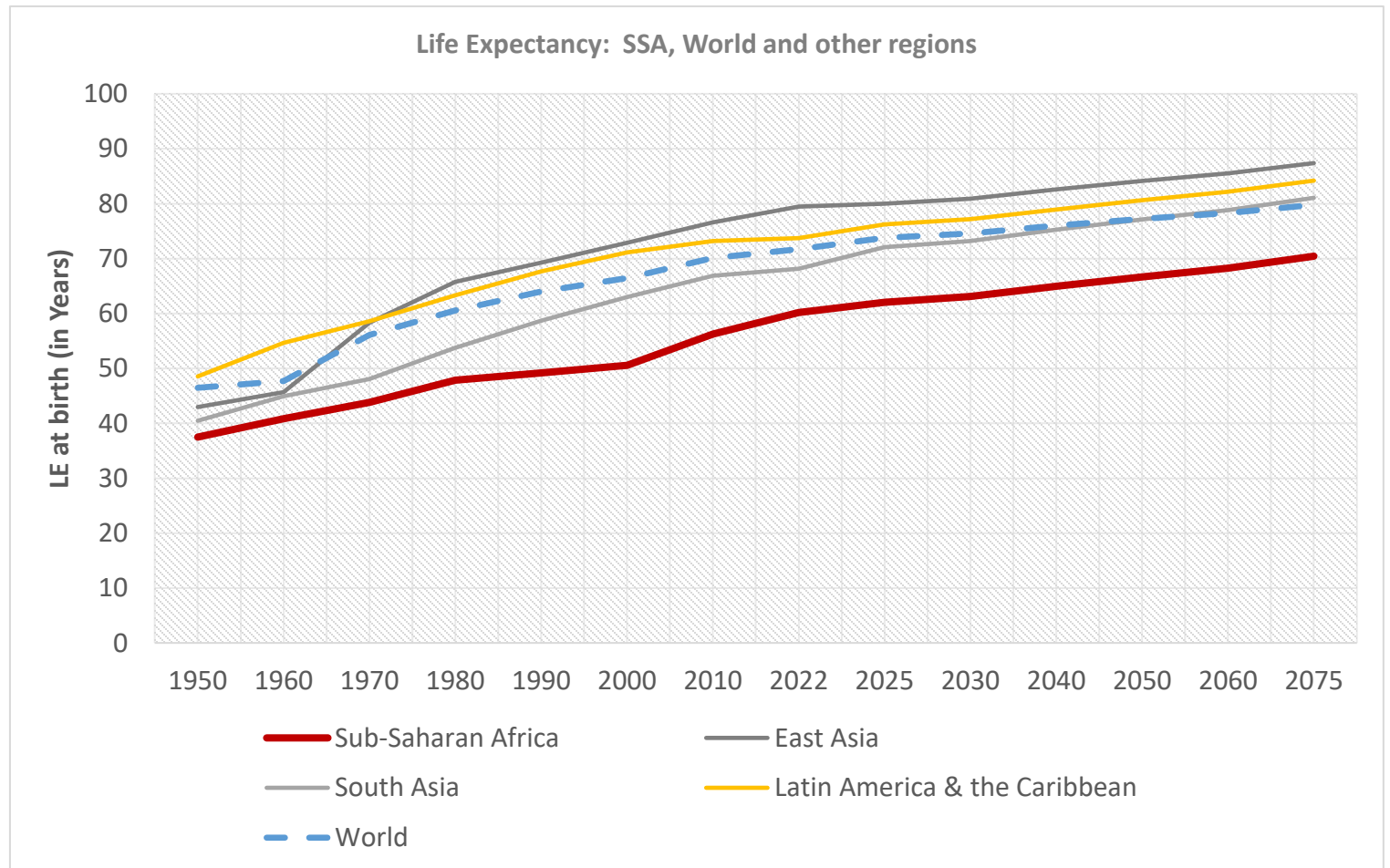
SSA has the highest under-five mortality rate in the world, but projections show a reduction over the coming decades

- SSA's under-five mortality rate (U5MR) has declined rapidly over the past decades, from a high of 315.8 per 1000 in 1950 to 70.1 per 1000 in 2022. The decline was relatively faster in the past few decades, while it is projected to be slowing down over the coming decades. By 2050, it is projected at 45.7 per 1000
- Compared to the other regions that have already made significant improvements in U5MR, SSA still has a long way to go. For instance, East Asia's U5MR of 6.9 per 1000 in 2022 is over 10 times lower than SSA's



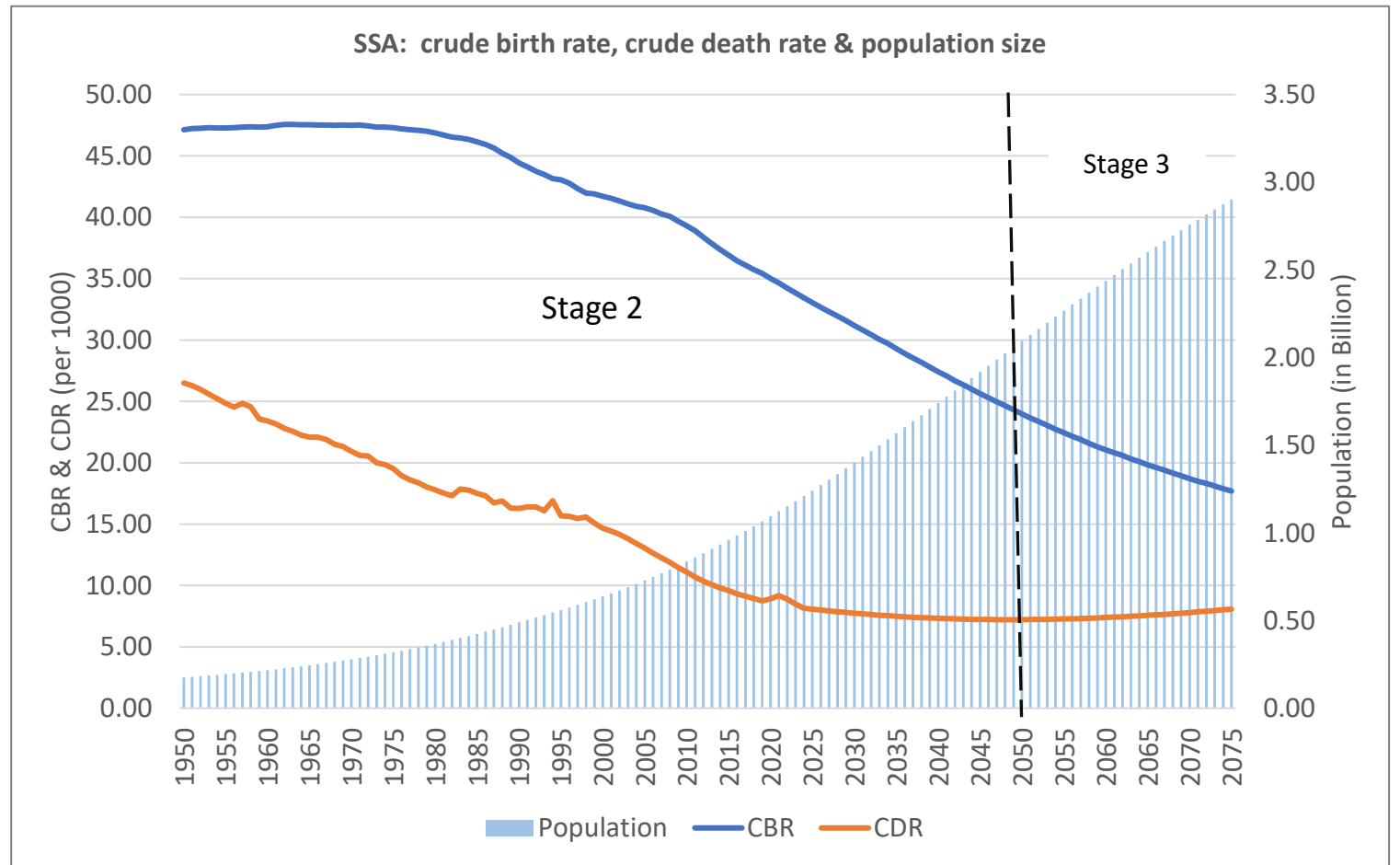
Life Expectancy has been on the rise in SSA, projected to remain significantly lower than the global average

- Life expectancy (LE) in SSA has been increasing notably from an average of 51 years in 2000 to 60 years in 2022. It is also projected to increase further over the coming decades – at 65 years in 2050 and 70 years in 2075.
- However, the world's average LE of 72 years in 2022 exceeded SSA's by an average of 12 years.
- SSA is projected to take at least 50 years to reach at the current global average life expectancy. All other regions projected to have a much higher life expectancy than SSA.

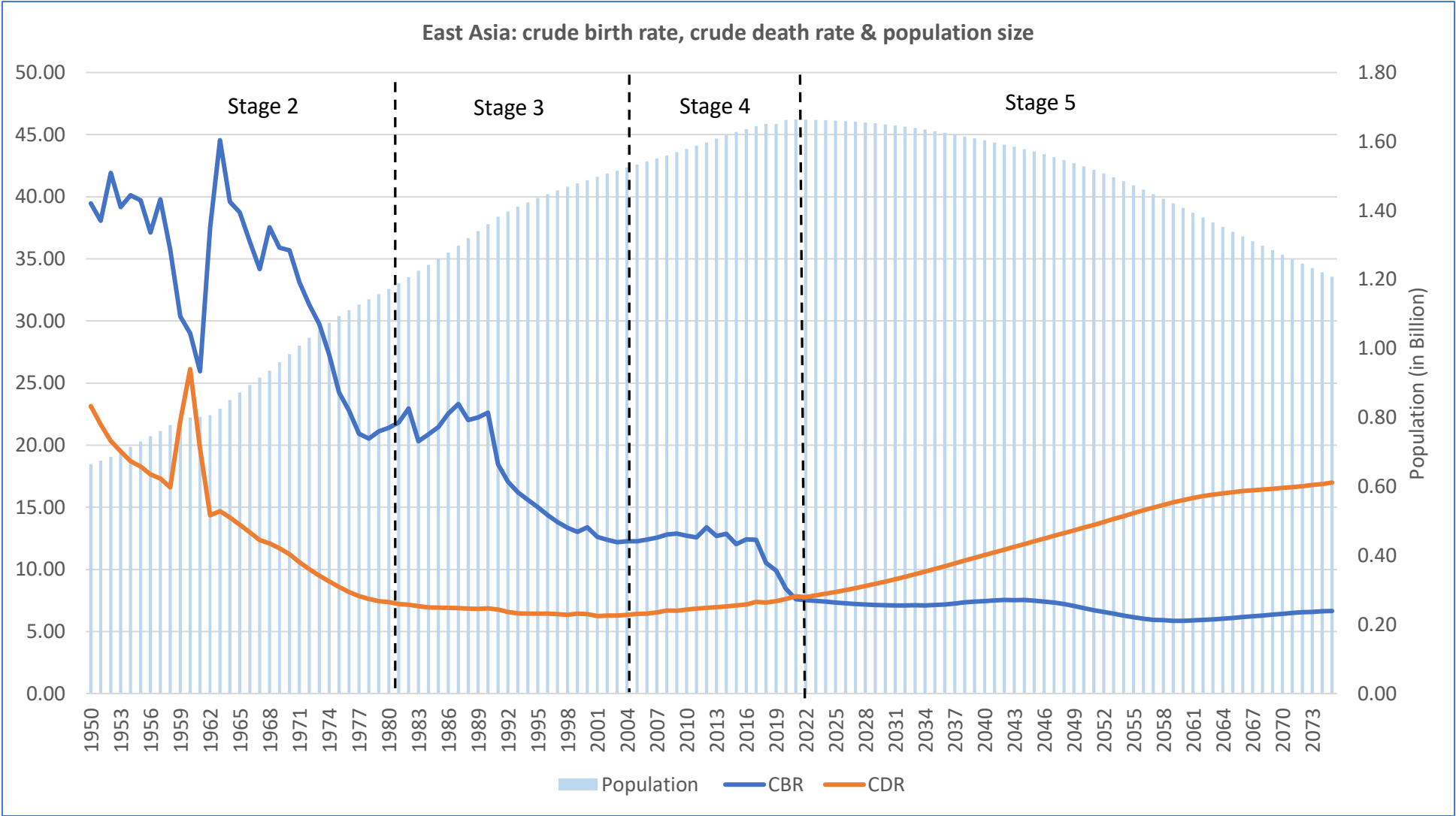


SSA is currently in the second stage of the demographic transition

- SSA is currently in the second stage of the demographic transition, characterized by high (& declining) birth rates and declining death rates.
- Projections suggest that SSA has the potential to enter into the third stage of demographic transition around 2050, and that will continue until the end of this century.
- The implication of this slow demographic transition is that the region is experiencing a youth bulge, with a high proportion of young people who will soon enter the workforce.

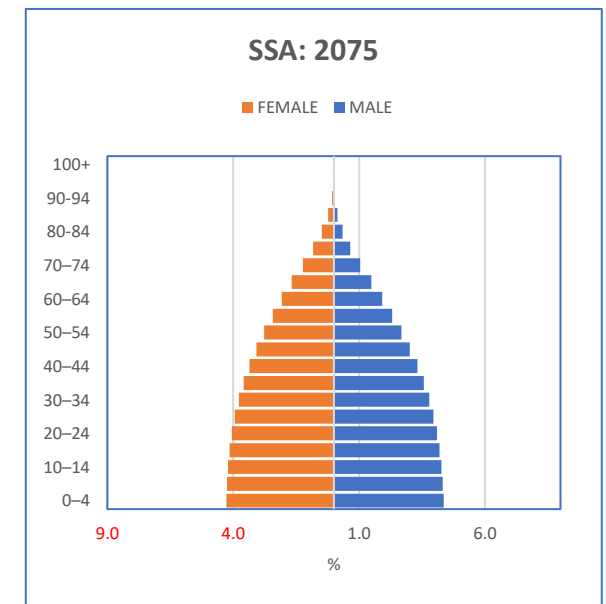
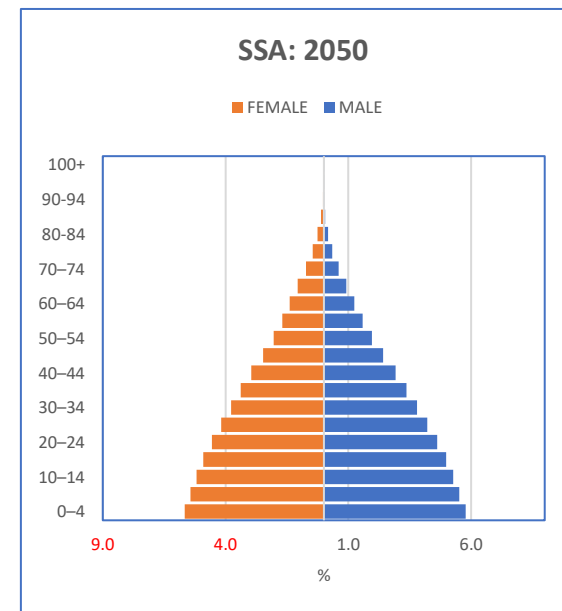
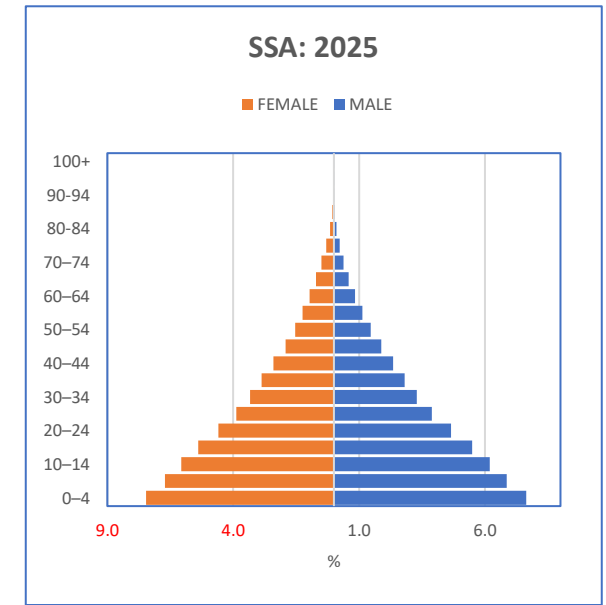
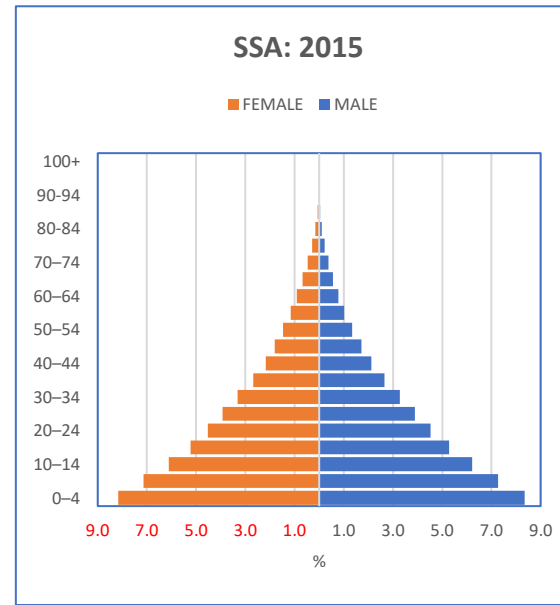


East Asia has completed its demographic transition & currently entering into the fifth stage where the birth rate is lower than the death rate

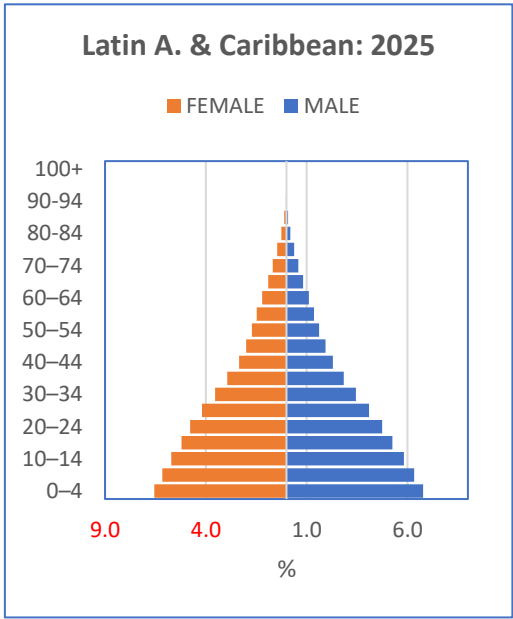
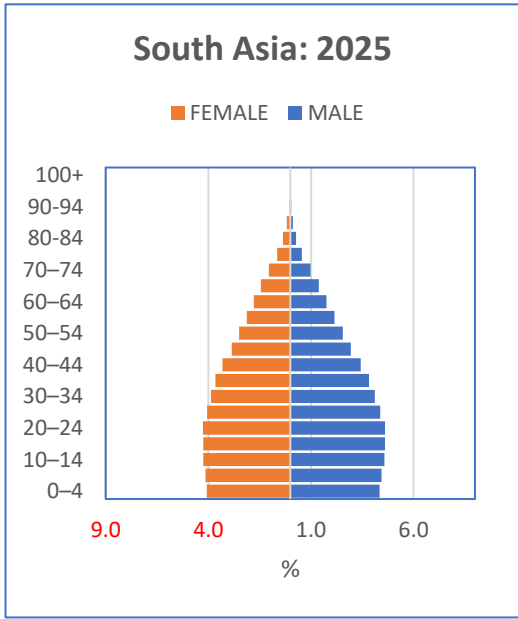
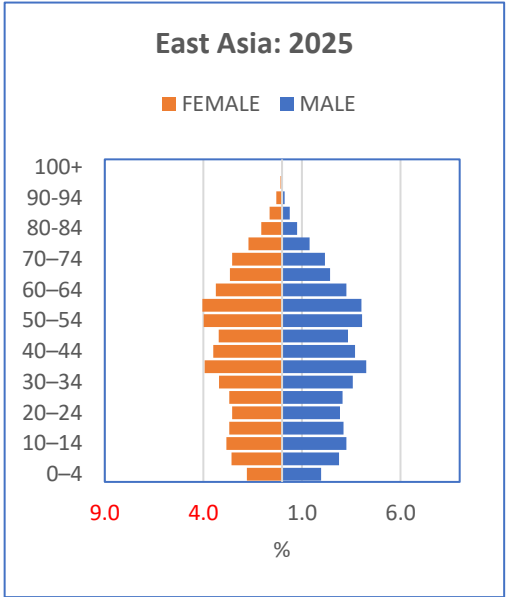
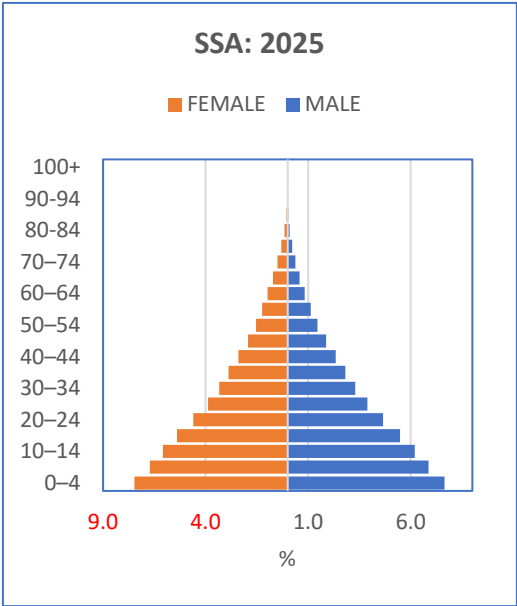


SSA's Age-structure

- SSA's population pyramid is typically characterized by a wide base, indicating a large number of young people, and a narrowing towards the top, which indicates fewer older individuals.
- By 2050, the population pyramid is expected to begin to show signs of shifting towards an older population structure due to declining in fertility rates. The base of the pyramid will still be wider than the top in 2050.
- The population pyramid will take a different shape by 2075 with the population more uniformly distributed across age groups. This will be a reflection of declining fertility rates and increasing life expectancy.



*Age structure:
SSA vs. Comparators
(2025)*



Demographic dividend in SSA

- The demographic dividend refers to the economic benefits that can arise when a country experiences a demographic shift, resulting in a larger working-age population relative to dependents.
- SSA has a huge and growing youth, and working-age population, with its dependency ratio on the decline.
- This demographic shift presents an opportunity for the region to benefit from a demographic dividend with the right policy in place

