



Module B: MIGRATION, LABOR, REMITTANCES, AND SDGs

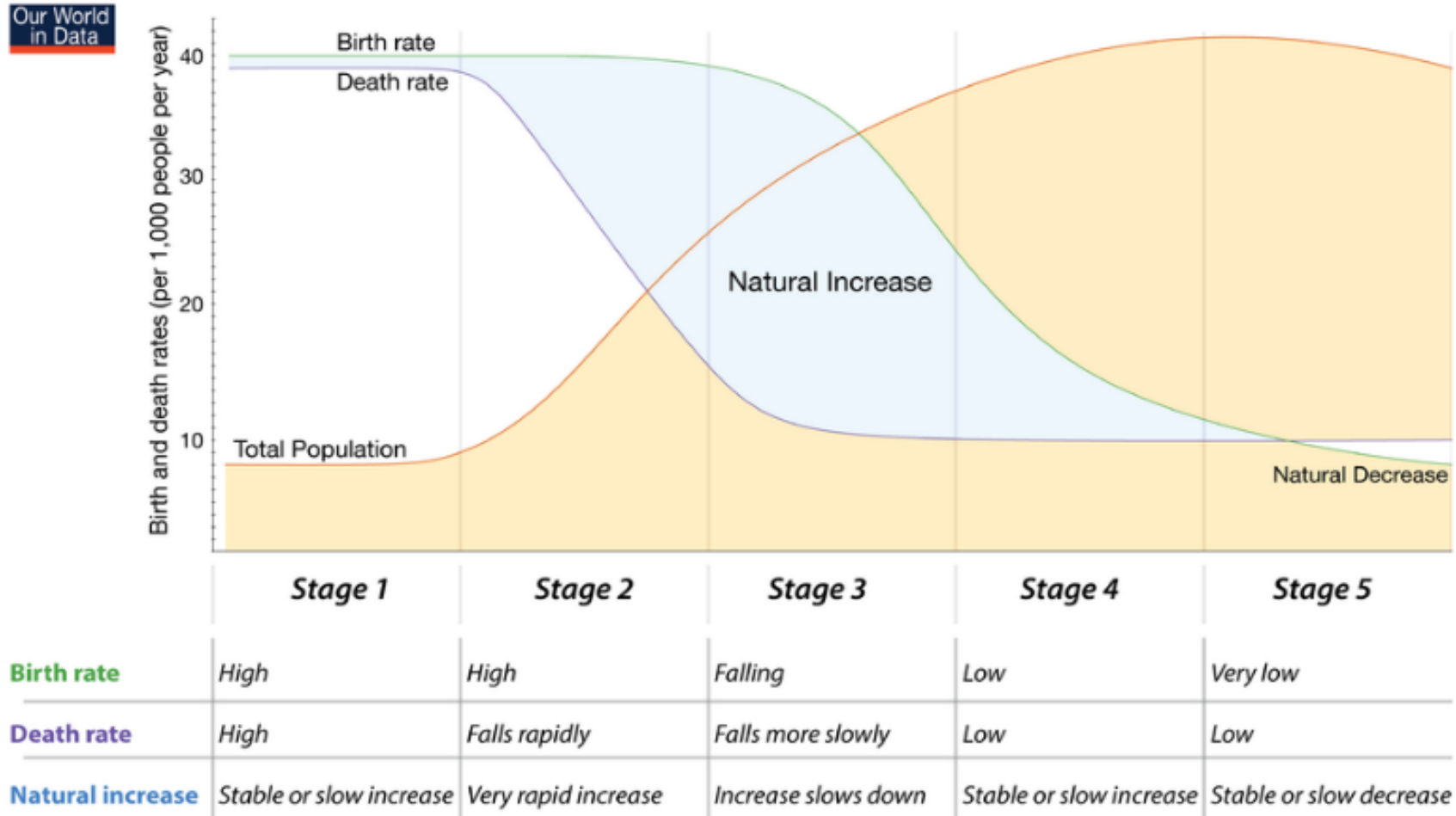
Demographic Dividend and Labor in the Arab Region

Hala Youssef, PhD

Data and Policies Adviser, UNFPA ASRO

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The Demographic transition



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The Population and development paradigm

- Demographic dividend (DD) is accelerated economic growth coupled with demographic changes
 - Decline in mortality and fertility
 - Change in age structure with increase in youth and potentially productive age groups
 - Decrease in the demographic burden
- Requires social policies to ensure education, health, employment and investment policies targeting young age
- Inadequacy of policies results in inability to reduce poverty and inequalities - gender and territorial
- The Arab spring is a historical proof

Capturing the DD in the Arab region

Requires solid policy directions to:

- Accelerate demographic transition – specific programs
- Set policies responding to the youth bulge - invest in youth 3Es
- Ensure transfer between generations - second dividend



Accelerate demographic transition – specific programs

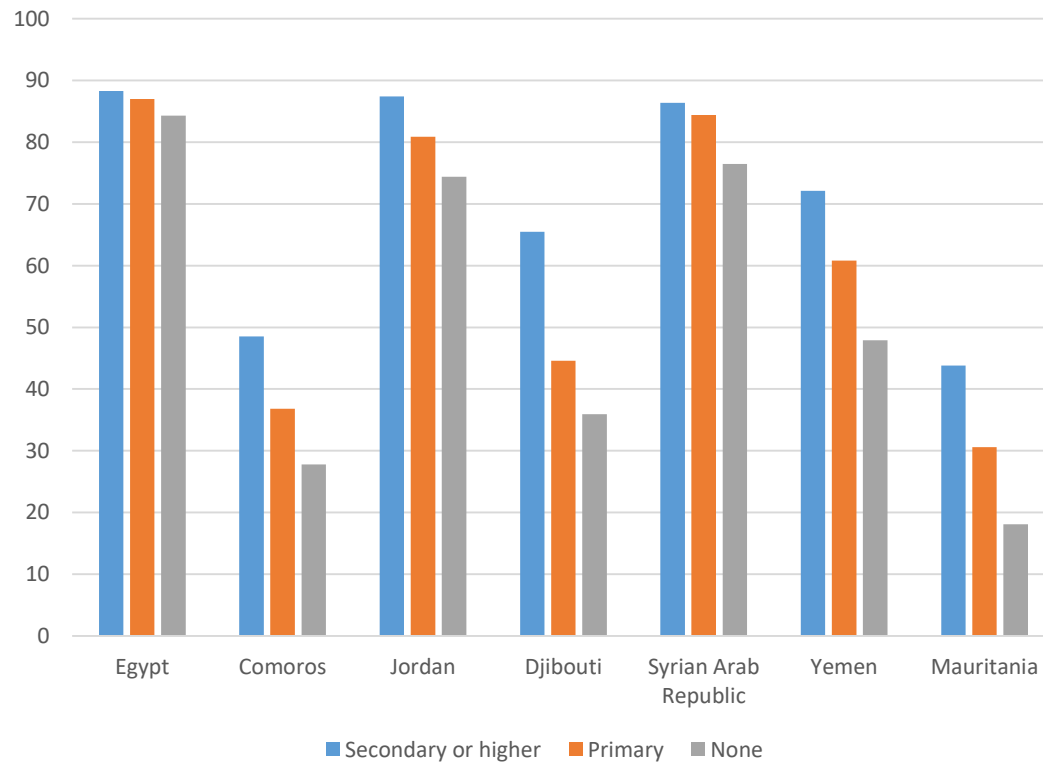
Acceleration of demographic transition

- Improve women and young girls' access to reproductive health knowledge and services
- Investing in family planning programs to improve contraceptive method choice and reduce unmet demand
- More optimized maternal health programs to reduce maternal mortality
- Protect women and girls' rights and health
 - Reduce harmful practices (GBV) - child marriage and FGM
 - Reduce adolescent pregnancy
 - Enforce girls' education
 - Ensure access to sexuality and life skills education
 - Male involvement

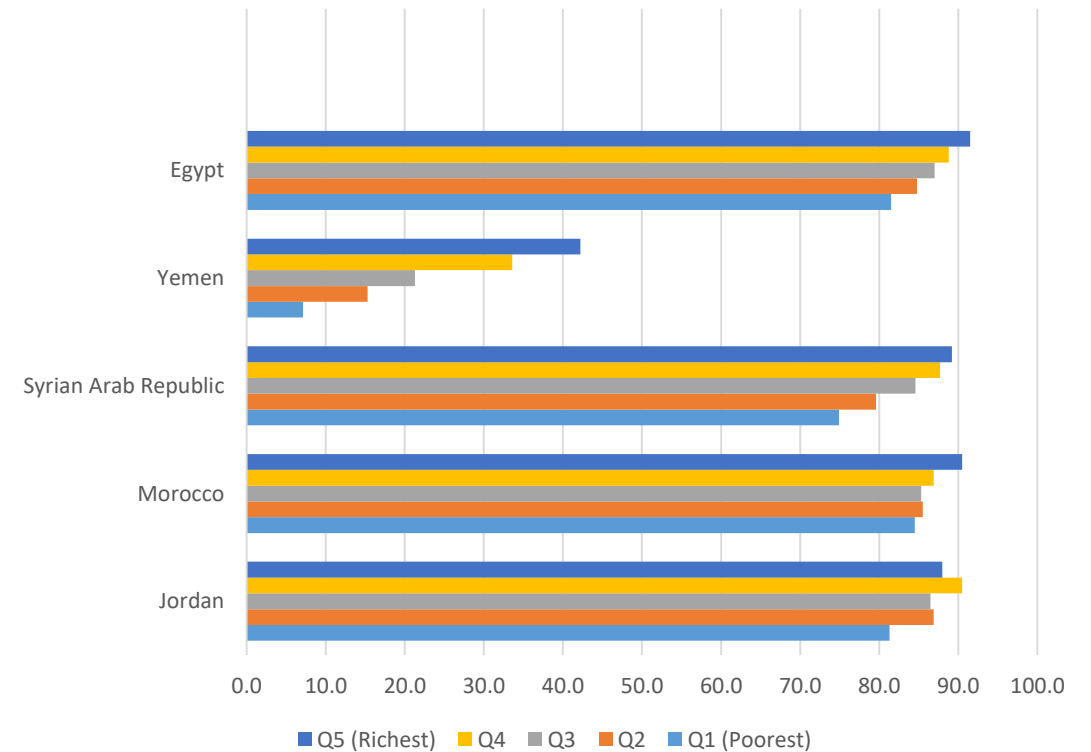
% of ever married women 15-19 years		
Country or area	Year	
Algeria	2008	2.7
Comoros	2012	19.6
Djibouti	2006	4.4
Mauritania	2011	29.2
Somalia	2006	28.1
Sudan	2010	24.5

Reducing inequalities in access to health services

Demand for family planning satisfied (%) among education levels



Demand for family planning satisfied (%) with wealth quintiles



Set policies responding to the youth bulge - invest in youth 3Es

Demographic dividend is achieved through several mechanisms

- **Labor force**

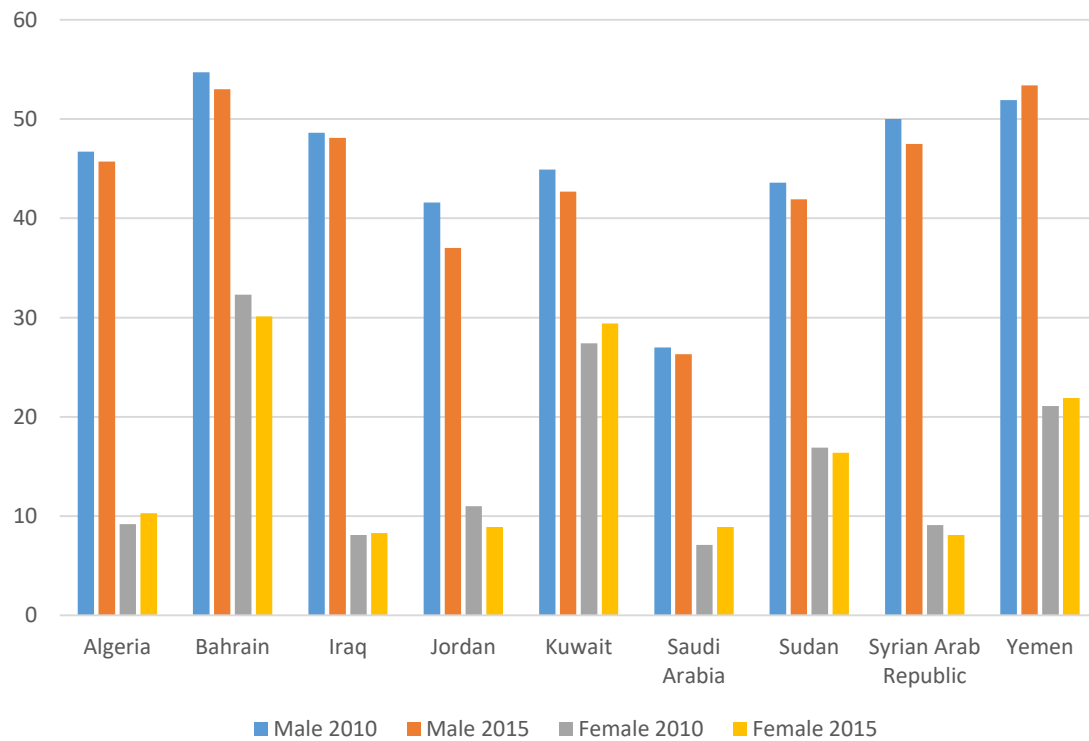
- Increase in the size of the labor force
- Women participation to the economic development
- New skills among young workers
- Investment policies and R&D to access new technologies

- **Savings**

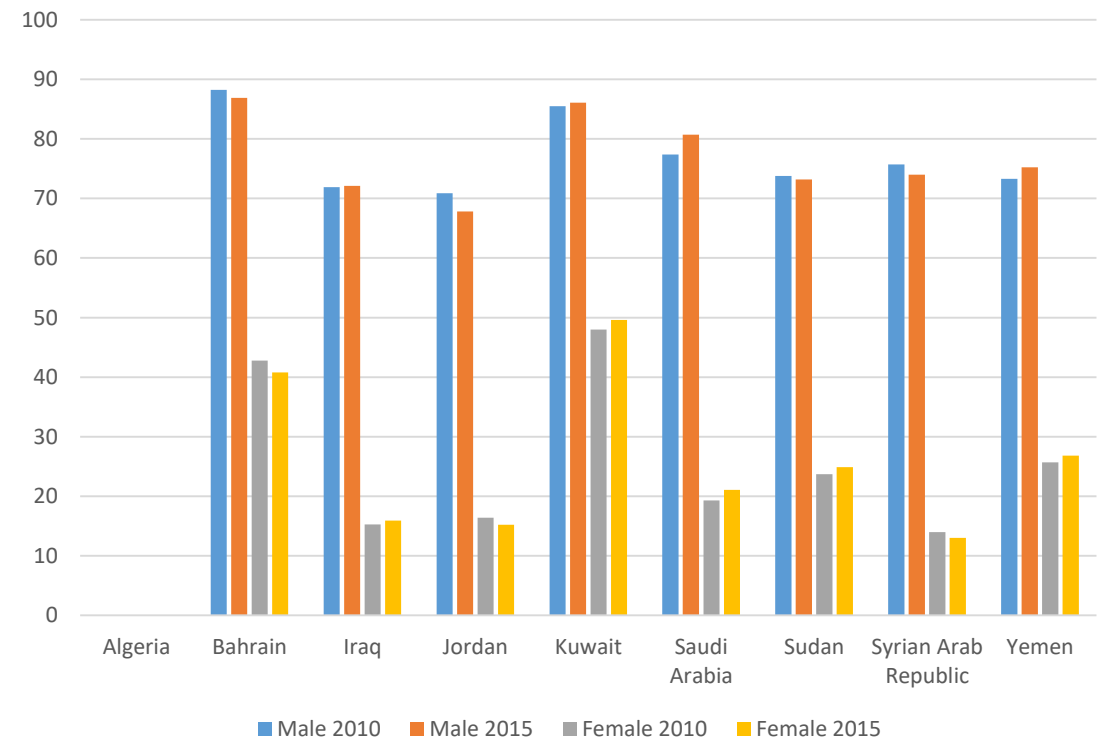
- Housing policies
- Investment policies
- Urbanization and migration
- Changes in the family structure
- Social security and pension systems affect household consumptions particularly old persons

Labor force participation rate is low for women compared to men

Labor force participation rate (%) (15-24)

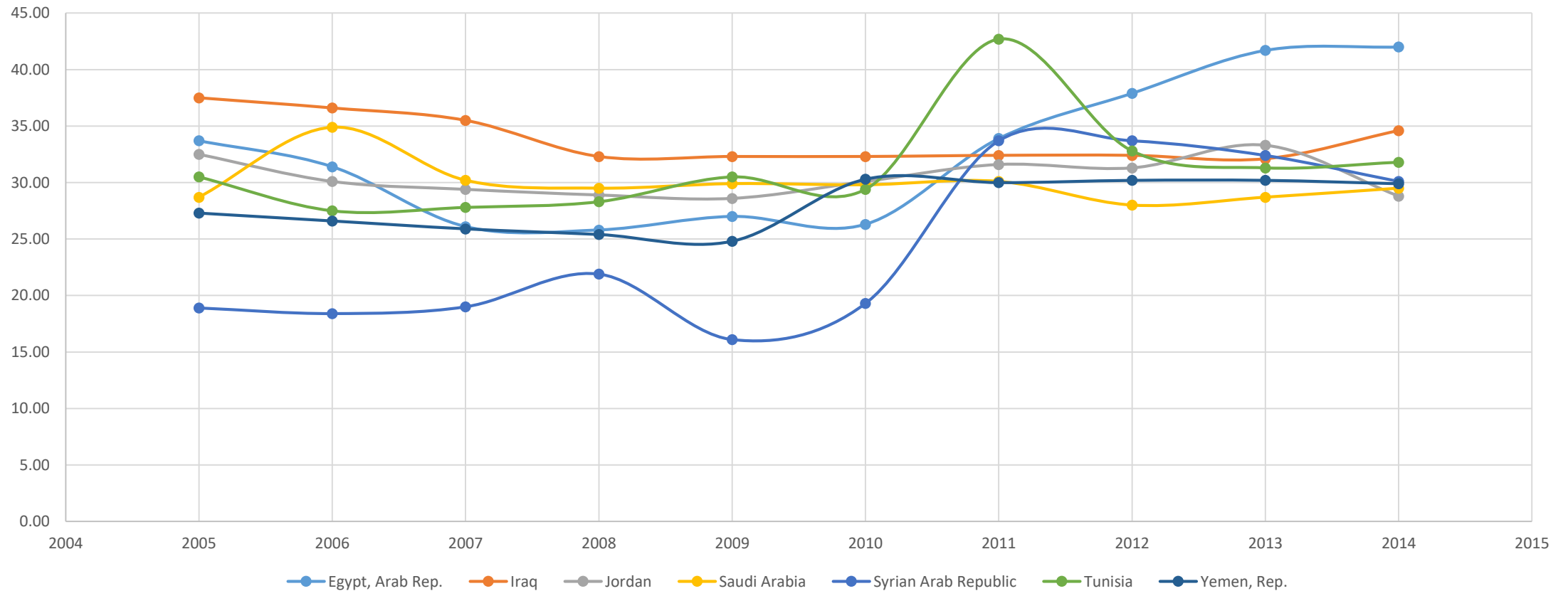


Labor force participation rate (%) 15-64



Almost 40% of unemployed are youth aged 15 -24 years

Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24) (modeled ILO estimate)



No Employment, No Education, No training: NEET

- NEET Rates increased with older ages of young people and are more among girls
- It reflects that many young people are discouraged from looking for a job or waiting a public sector one
- It means also that for young people the transition from school to job market is difficult

NEET Rates By age and % unemployed								
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total	Male	Female	% of NEETs unemployed (15-29)	
							Male	Female
Egypt	17.8	41.4	37.9	39.8	14	64	72.3	25.8
Jordan	17.8	33.3	43.3	29	14.9	44.2	67.3	17.5
Palestine	18	44.1	53.2	36.4	24.4	48.9	71.3	14.4
Tunisia	16.5	33.2	44.7	32.2	22.5	42.3	78.5	32.5

Savings;

in absence of policies that boost employment and investment savings did not improve in countries where fertility declined

Gross savings (% of GNI)						
Country Name	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	
Algeria	25.1	54.8	50.0	
Egypt, Arab Rep.	31.9	21.9	17.9	21.9	18.3	
Morocco	31.3	22.6	25.7	32.5	30.1	
Jordan	22.1	30.4	22.4	15.7	17.0	
Tunisia	24.2	21.3	23.2	21.4	22.7	

Economists are speaking now of human capital, which reflects the following:

- Health:
 - Increase in life expectancy and the reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates
 - Access to family planning to increase investment child's education
- Education:
 - The impact of educational programs on population characteristics and earnings increase
 - The extent of educational outputs in the Arab region can meet the requirement of the new technologies?
- Culture and gender:
 - Changes in the age at marriage which reflects the willing of the girl to prioritize her education and employment – showing gender disparities
- Political trust:
 - State institutions to create the confidence between leaders and the population (particularly youth)
 - Participation is a key factor for undertaking reforms and reducing inequalities and opening of youth opportunities

Snapshot on current status in Arab region

- Although the literacy rate for adults improved (68% to 75%), the challenge of reducing the total illiterate population has been marginal
- Participation in secondary education (lower and upper cycles) reaches in average 69% (as gross enrolment ratio)
- Gender disparities in several educational levels; the share of girls in technical and vocational education ranges from 10% in Kuwait to 43% in Egypt
- Assessment results from Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) 2007 show that school systems in the majority of the participating Arab States were characterized by very few top-scoring students

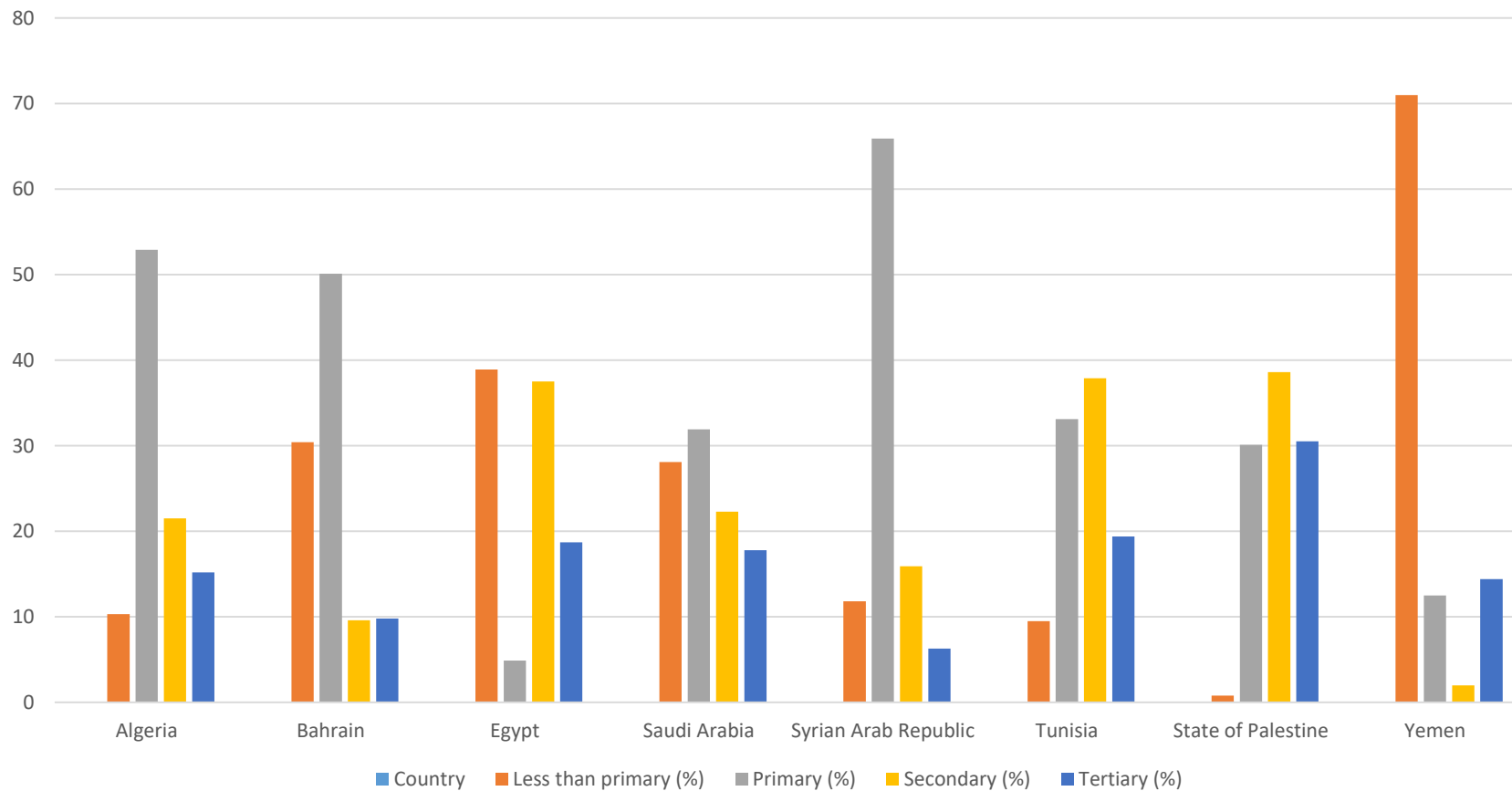
Investing in accessing to high technology

country	ICT development Index IDI	
	IDI 2015 Rank	IDI 2010 rank
Bahrain	27	48
Qatar	31	37
United Arab Emirates	32	49
Saudi Arabia	41	56
Kuwait	46	45
Oman	54	68
Lebanon	56	77
Jordan	92	84
Tunisia	93	93
Morocco	99	96
Egypt	100	98
Algeria	113	114
Syria	117	106
Sudan	126	127
Djibouti	148	143
Mauritania	150	146

	International Mathematical Olympiad	
	2015 Rank	2016 Rank
Algeria	62	82
Egypt		104
Iraq		107
Morocco		79
Saudi Arabia	41	41
Syrian Arab Republic	54	48
Tunisia	75	76

Labor force with low qualification

Distribution of labor force by educational attainment



The Arab unrest and human capital

- Displaced/refugees and forced migrants
- Youth are facing the major health risk factors: mobility, drugs, malnutrition, ..etc.
- Low use of contraception and high risks of unwanted pregnancies
- Low employment rates particularly for youth and in many cases despite their qualifications
- Neither voluntary work nor social entrepreneurship
- Low access to financial institutions
- High proportion of ever married among in the age group 15-19
- Almost 50 % of children are not enrolled in primary education
- Trafficking and illegal migration
- Lack of data

Does Migration help in capturing DD?

Positive and negative??

- Controversial effect of remittances, transfer of technology, partnership with developed countries , reduction of un-employment,..etc.
- Negative for brain drain, interference between migration and criminality, etc.
- Development policies integrating international migration are essential to better capture the demographic dividend

The solution is setting comprehensive youth policies for inclusion and provision of services

- Increase youth participation
- Improving youth access to health facilities
- Reduce youth poverty and provide opportunities
- Reduce gender gaps and fight GBV
- Provide women the opportunities to reconcile family duties and professional life
- Increase women's access to training and decent jobs
- Encourage education and return dropouts from school
- Improving youth employability and provide adequate vocational training
- Information and sensitization on the risks of Illegal migration
- Governance and accountability

Transfer between generations, aging policies

- Ensure rights and dignity of older people
- Disease control and public health consider epidemiological transition
- Social and financial protection
- Mainstream ageing into the development agenda





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