

11th Global Meeting of the NTA Network

Capitalizing on the demographic dividend in Benin

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Outline

1. Context

2. Data

3. Main results

4. Policy implications

1. Context

- **Average economic growth: 4 percent, 2000-2012 (INSAE, 2014)**
- **Fertility rate: 7 children per woman, 1978-1983; 5.5 children per woman in 2005**
- **Infant mortality rate: 261/1000 1970; 117/1000 in 2007**
- **Population: 6.9 million in 2000, to 10.8 million in 2015**

2. Data

- **Household Data survey (INSAE: 2007)**
- **Data from national accounts for 2007, (INSAE, 2013)**
- **(INSAE, 2009 : Social dashboard)**
- **- Budget of the health sector in 2007**

- **Health sector statistics, 2010**
- **Report from Documenton Strategy for Growth and Poverty Alleviation, 2007**
- **Survey of World Population Prospects (2015)**

3. Main results

Economic Life Cycle

- Surplus generation over 32 years, 28-59 years olds
- Inequality in income distribution among workers
- Maximum labor income at 47 years old compared with 40-year-olds in others countries

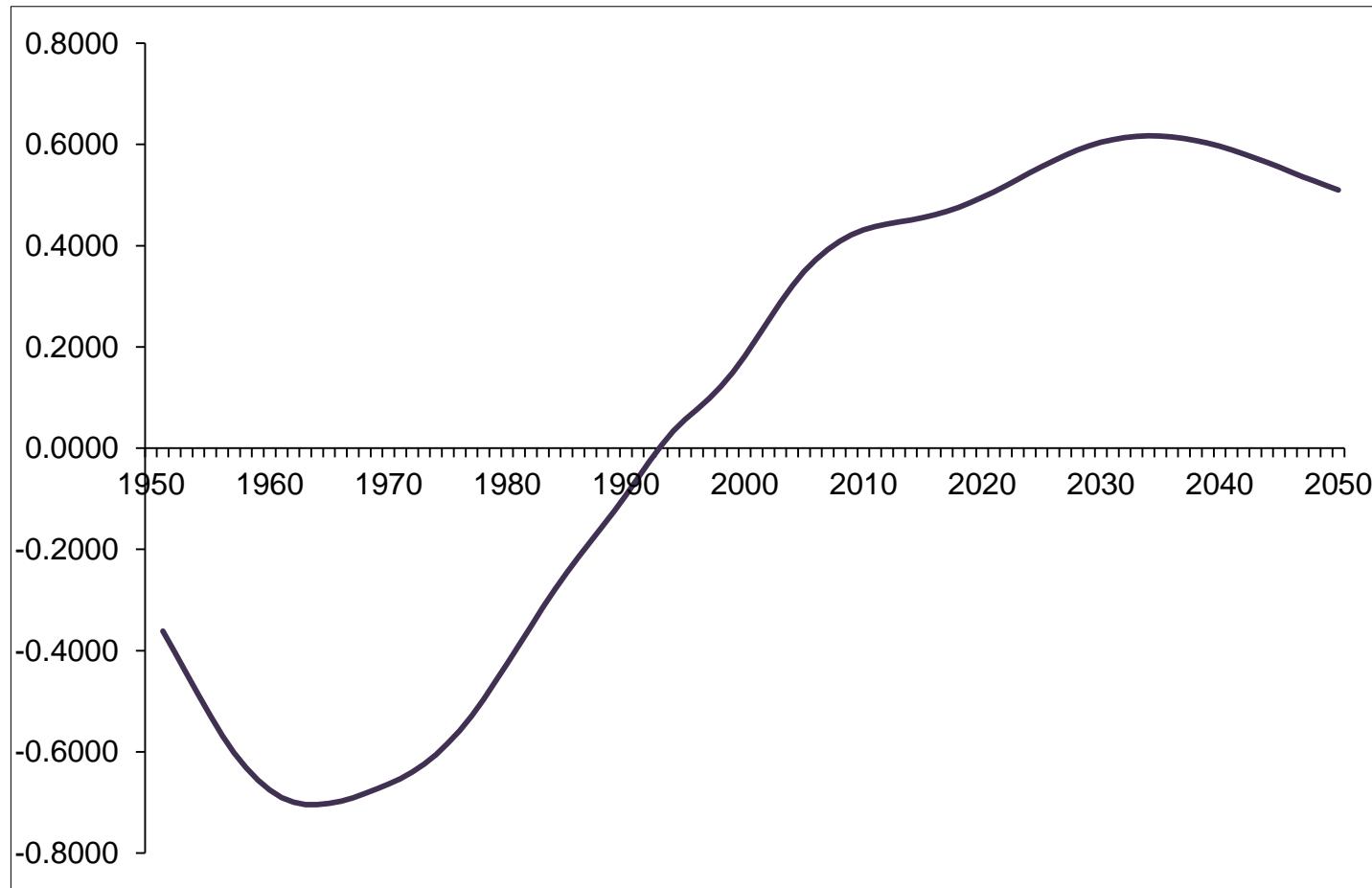
Economic life cycle

- **Old people consume 6% of total consumption**
- **0–15-year-olds consume 29% of total consumption**
- **Children dominate Benin's population**

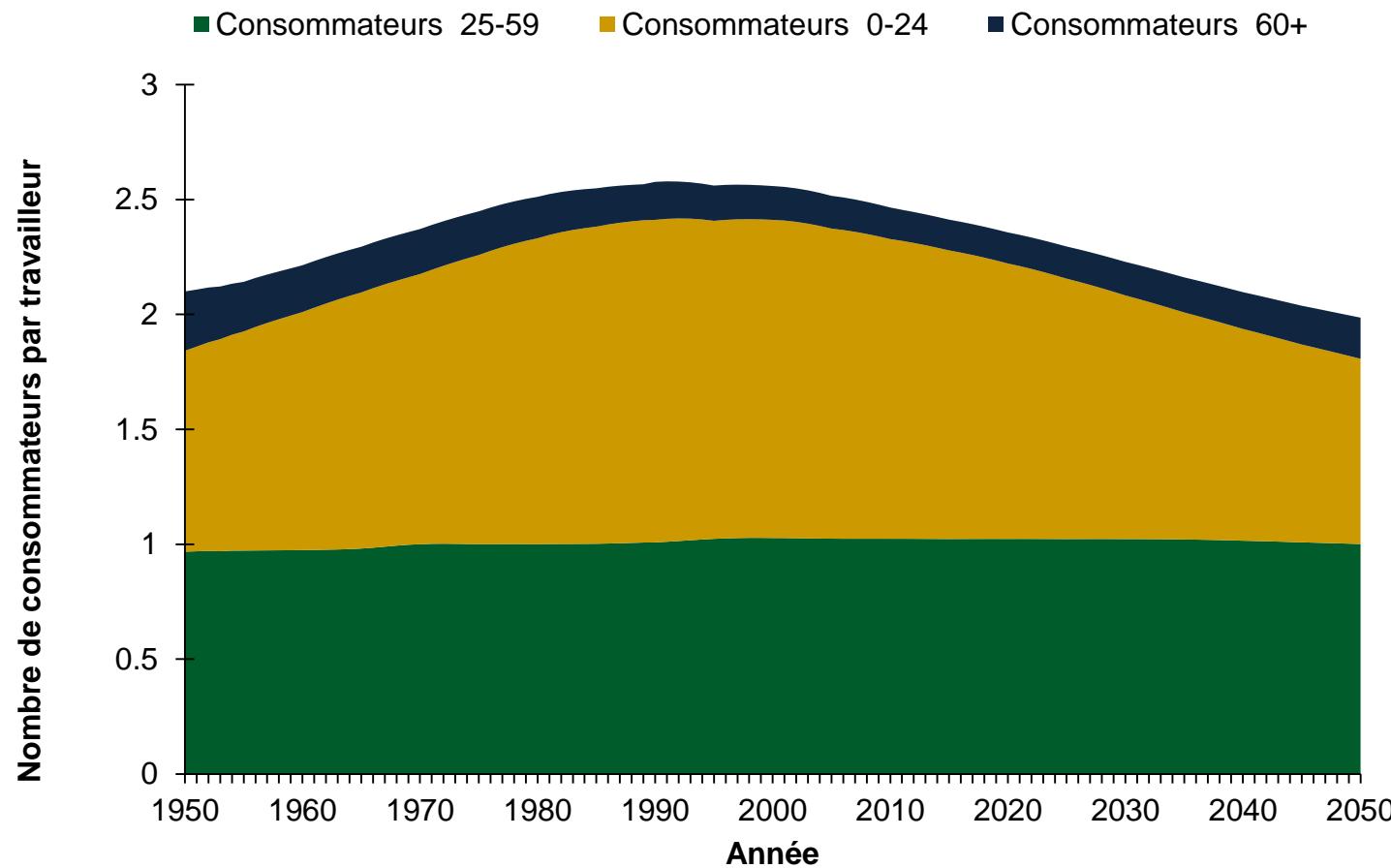
Balance of consumers and producers

- **Effective workers: 32% of Benin's population, 2010**
- **Effective consumers: 79% of the Benin's population, 2010**
- **Economic support ratio: 40% in 2010**

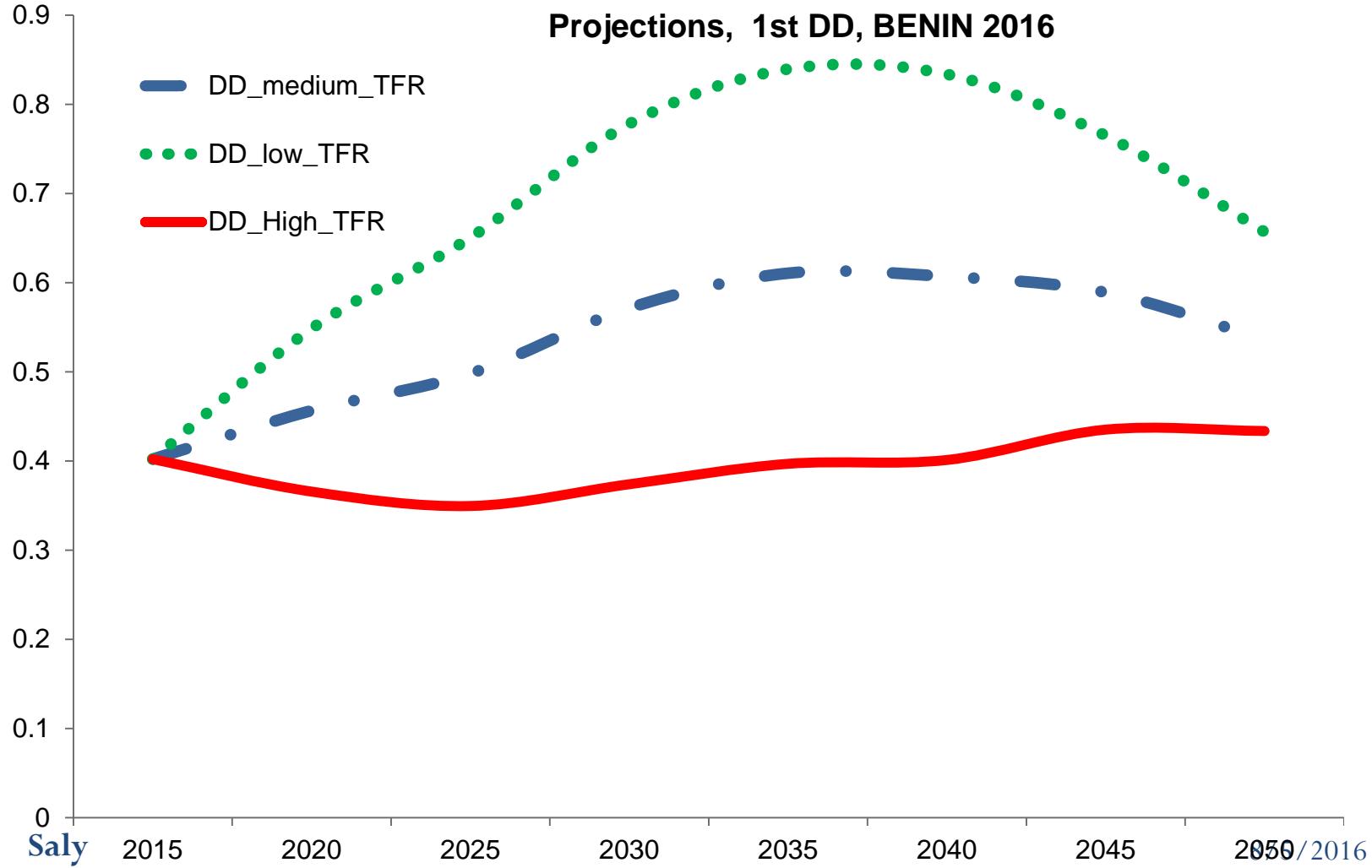
First demographic dividend estimated



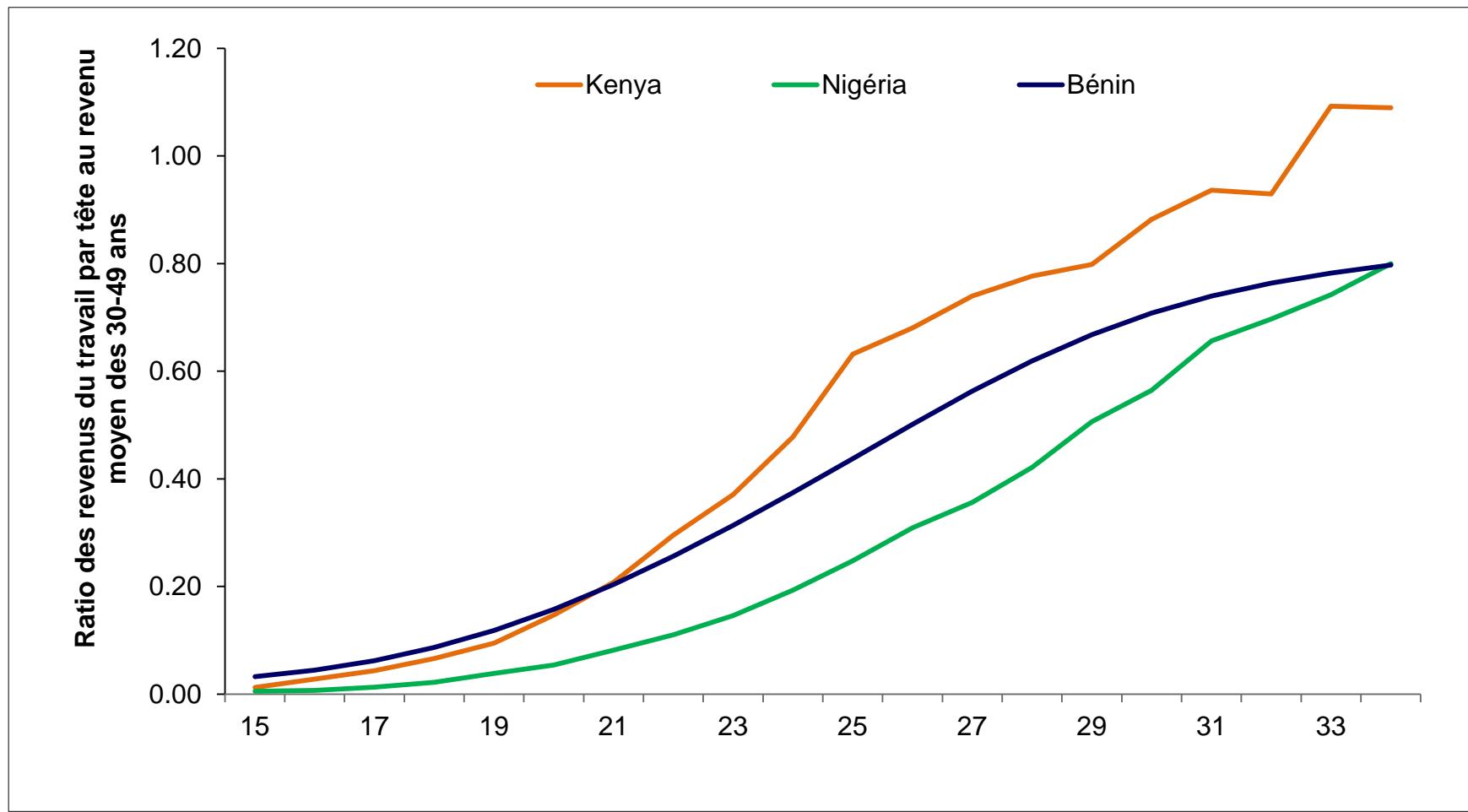
Change in the number of consumers (children, working-age adults, and the elderly)



Fertility and the first demographic dividend



Income per worker for young people in Benin, Kenya, and Nigeria



4. Policy implications

- Accelerate fertility decline
- Expand earning opportunities for young adults and improve their productivity
- Invest in child health and education
- Encouraging asset accumulation by workers

Thank you!

MERCI!