

A New Population and Development Research Agenda for the Post-2015 Era

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The purpose of the SDGs is to identify and help to achieve a path of local-global development that ends extreme poverty, achieves convergent economic growth,

:

Rapid population growth in Sub-Saharan Africa

Population peaking and aging in the high income and many middle income countries

Large scale environmental disruptions

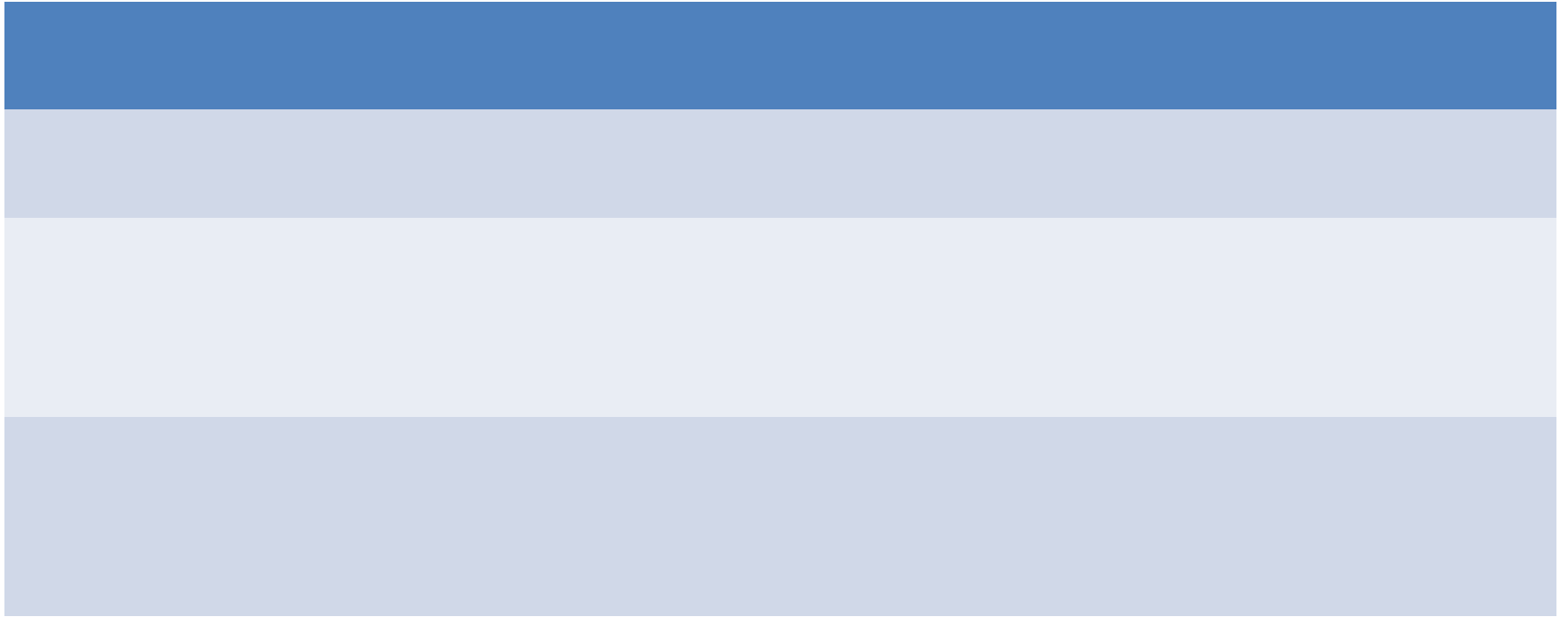
Rapid urbanization

Technology and large scale labor market disruption

Dynamics and policies regarding migration

The Demographics of Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa Will Likely Be the Only
Region With A Major Increase of
Population in the 2nd Century



Major Research Questions:

- (1) Explain Africa's persistently high fertility rates
- (2) Describe the consequences of the lack of a timely demographic transition
- (3) Describe the policy levers to achieve a more rapid voluntary reduction in TFR
- (4) Assess the potential economic benefits and costs (if any) in promoting a faster demographic transition in SSA

Total Fertility Rates by Region, 1950-2010



Under-5 Mortality Rates by Region, 1950-2010

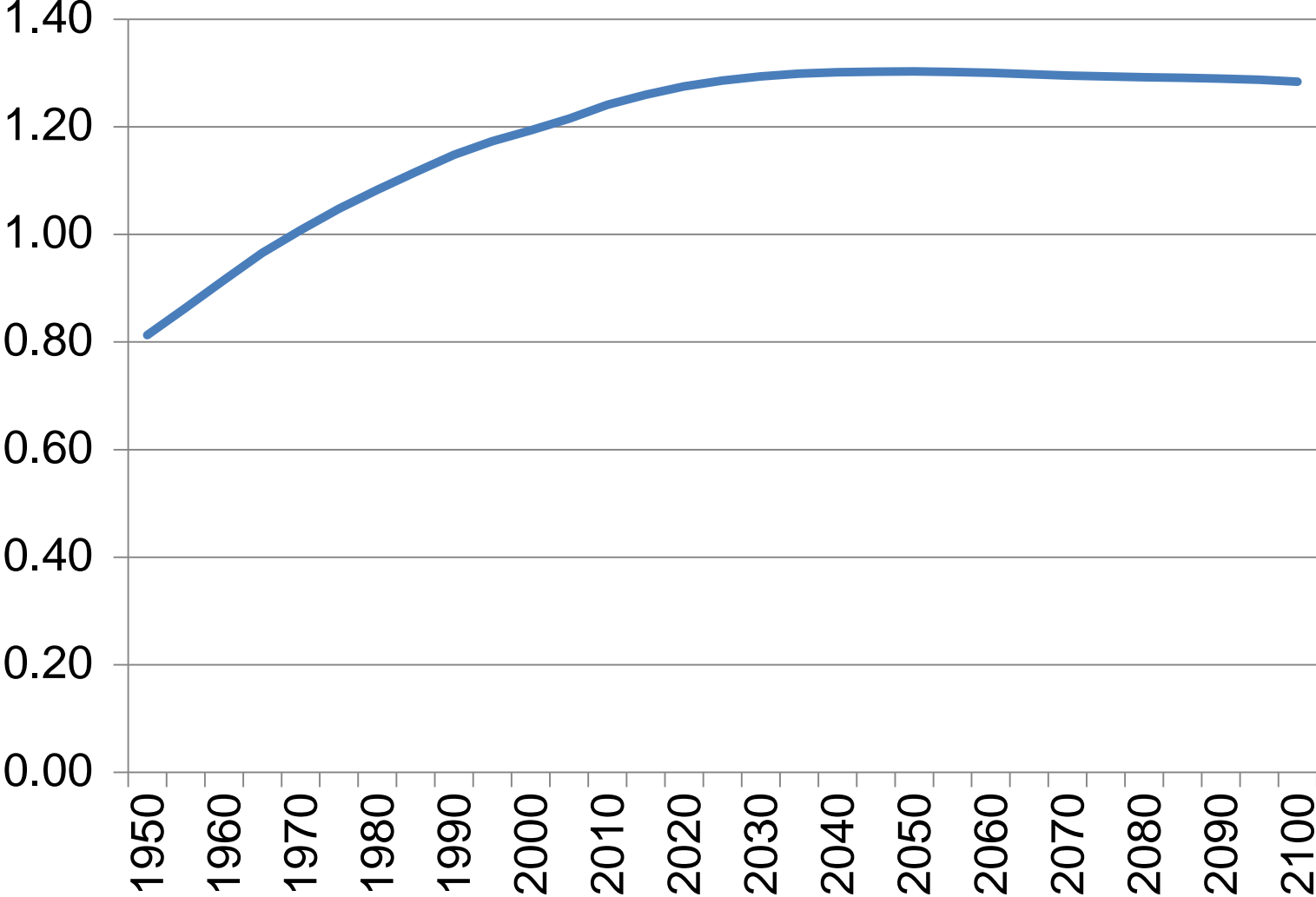
Total Fertility Rates By Region, Medium Scenario to 2050

Population History and Projections: Medium Fertility Variant

GDP Per Capita in SSA With BAU and Rapid Demographic Transition

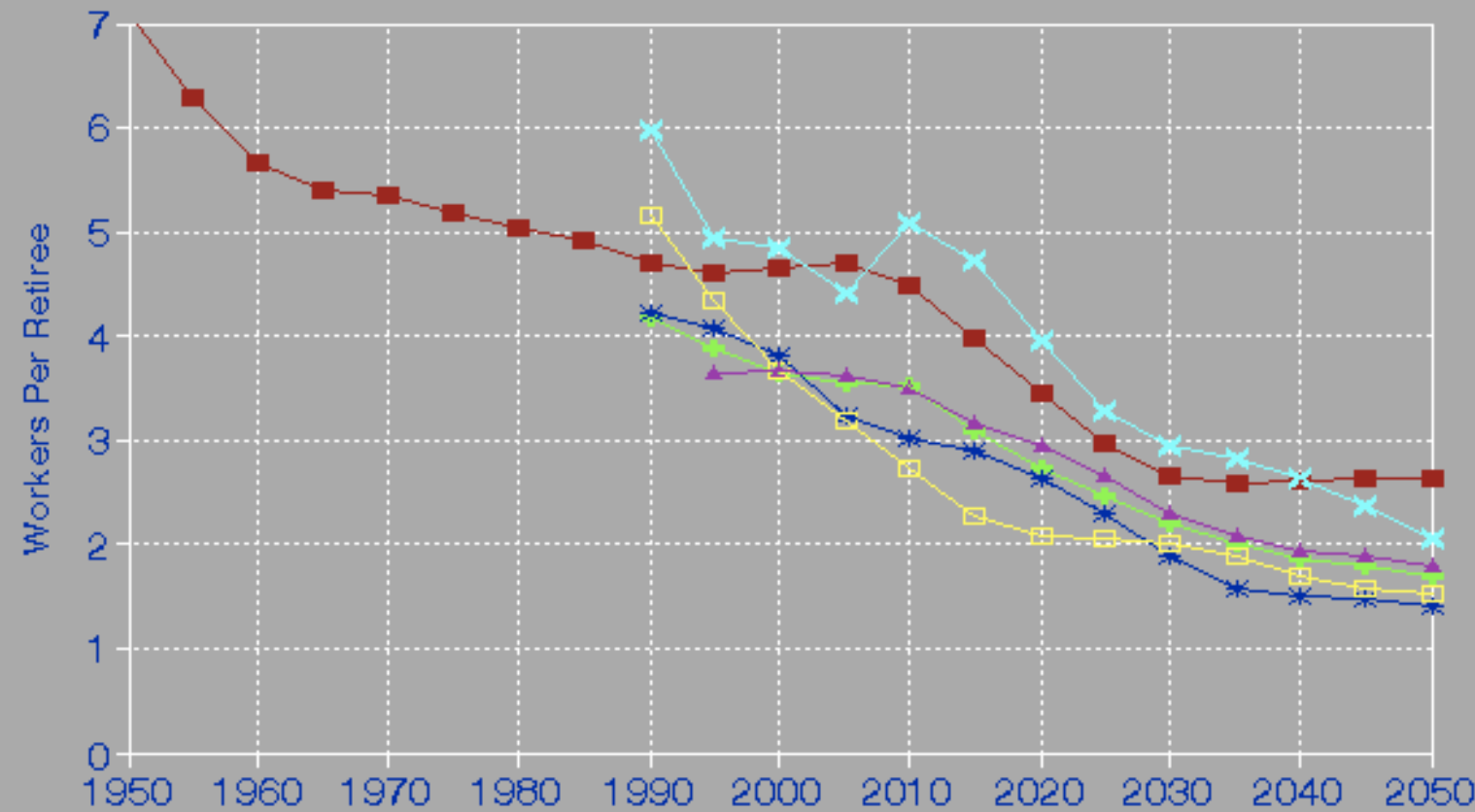
Population Peaking and Aging

Population of Development Regions (billions)

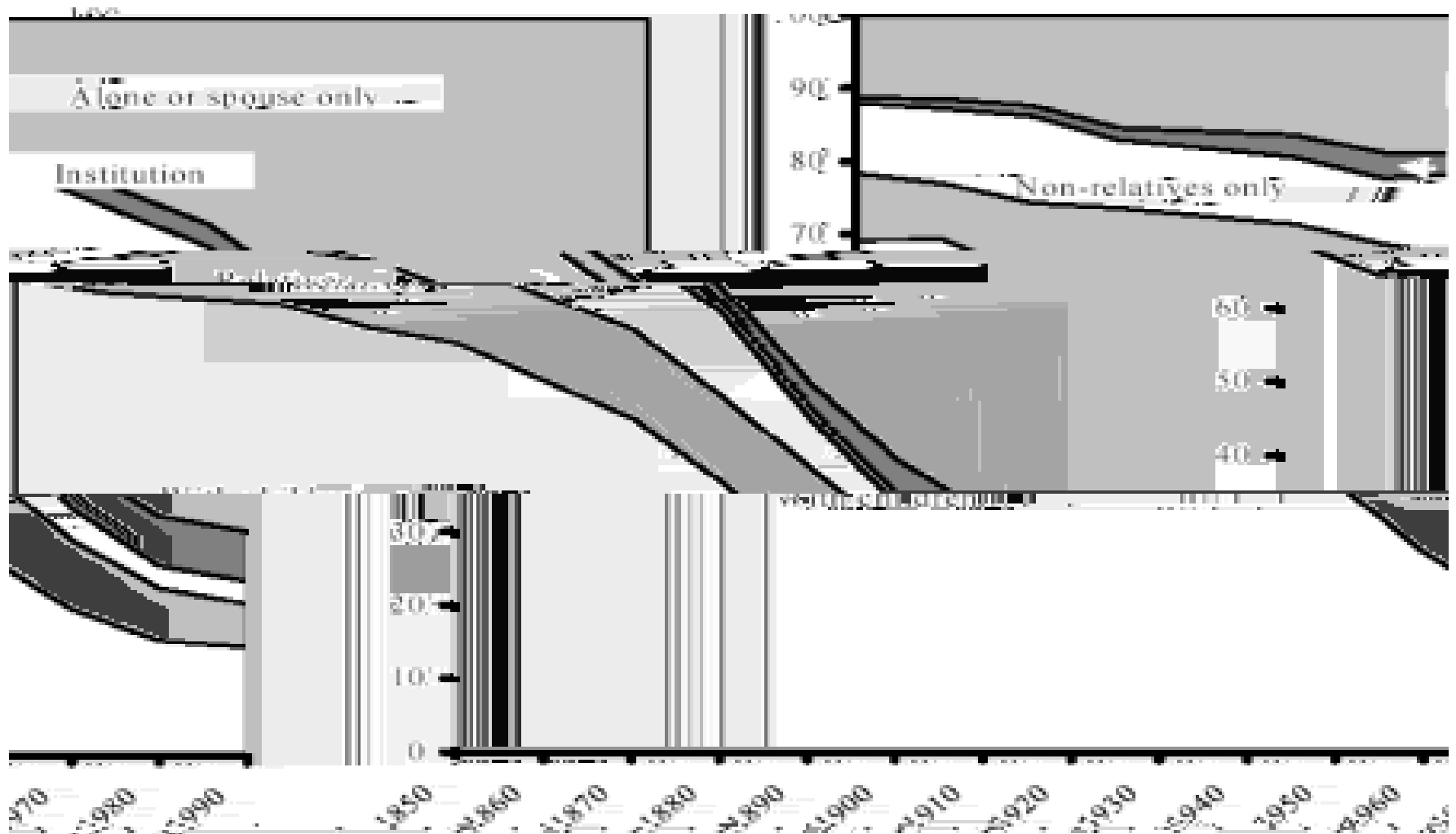


UN Population Division Median Variant

WORKERS PER RETIREE



- United States
- ◆ France
- * Germany
- ▲ United Kingdom
- Japan
- ✕ Russia



Living Arrangements of 65+ (Ruggles, 2001)

Some Research Questions on Peaking and Aging

Fiscal implications of population peaking and aging (pensions, health care)

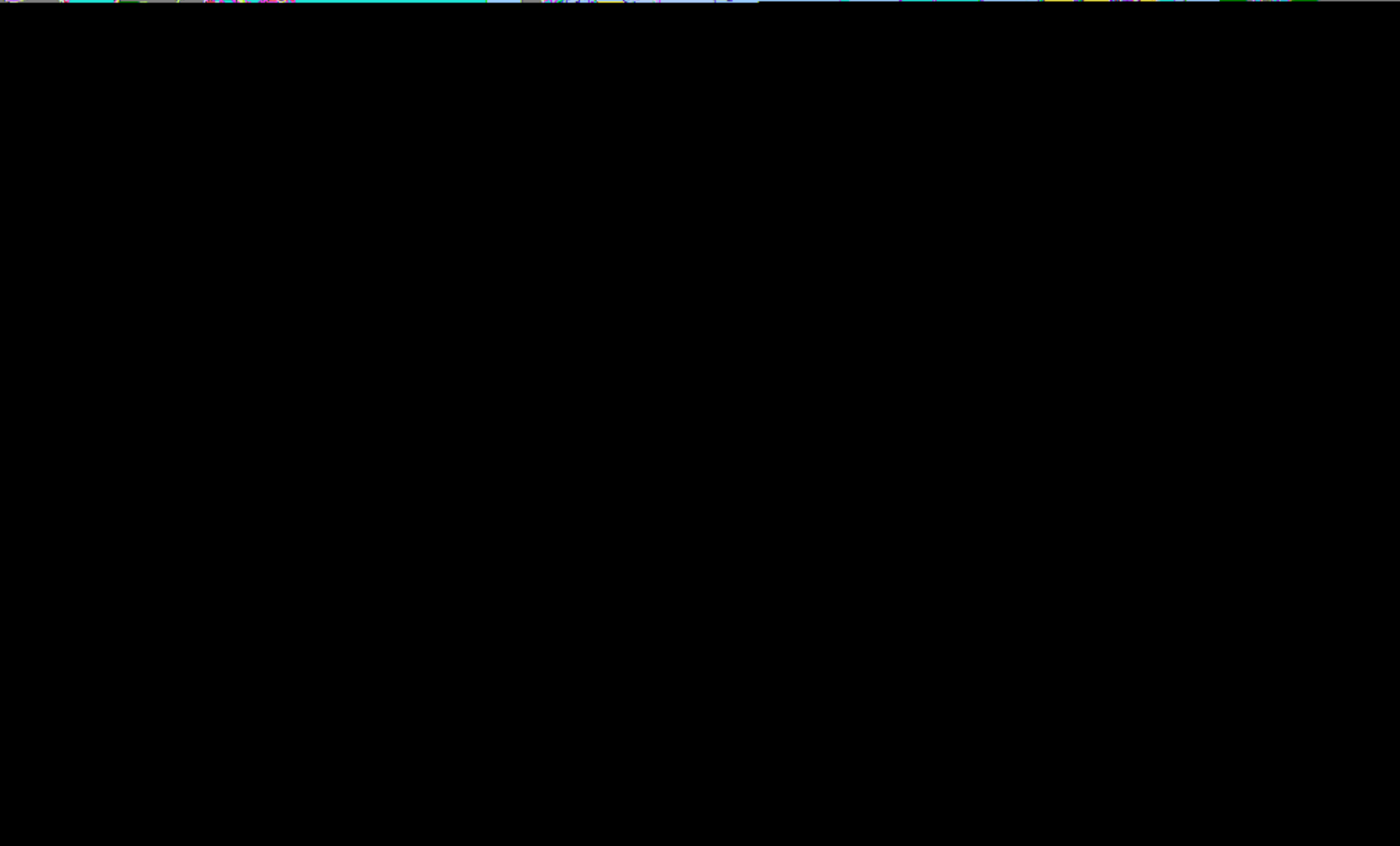
Inter-generational wellbeing (economic, social)

Family structure, social support networks, and household structure with peaking and aging

Work and retirement patterns of older population

LargeScale Environmental Disruptions

Paleoclimate Guidance on Sea Levels



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PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX

Potential Implications and Research Questions on Environment and Demography:

Major disruptions in living standards, health, and production by region

Frequency and Intensity of conflicts

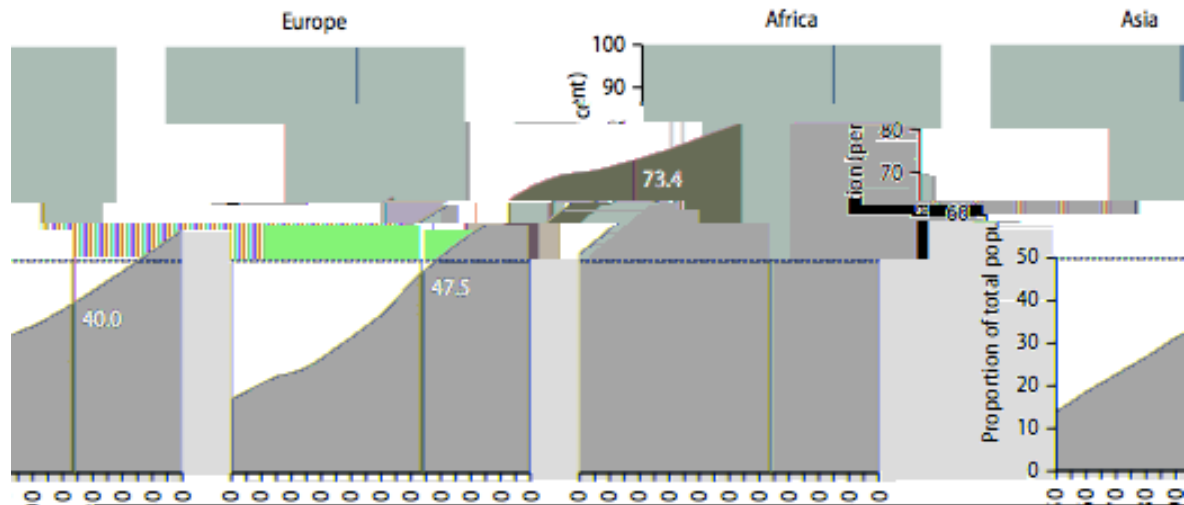
Environmentally induced large scale migration

Implications of Rapid Urbanization

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision

Figure 3

Urban and rural population as a proportion of total population, by region, 1950-2050



Urban planning and design for:

Economic productivity via “smart” infrastructure and planning (e.g. traffic flow, work-to-job flow, water, sewerage, power, telecoms)

Smart services (health, education, governance)

Environmental sustainability (e.g. climate mitigation, air and water pollution, disease control)

Resilience (sea level, storms, floods, droughts, heat waves)

Quality of life (mixed use streets, green areas, walking/biking)

Technology and Labor Market Disruption

THE MACROECONOMICS OF ROBOTS



Research Questions on the Impacts of ICTs and AI on

Future of work and leisure

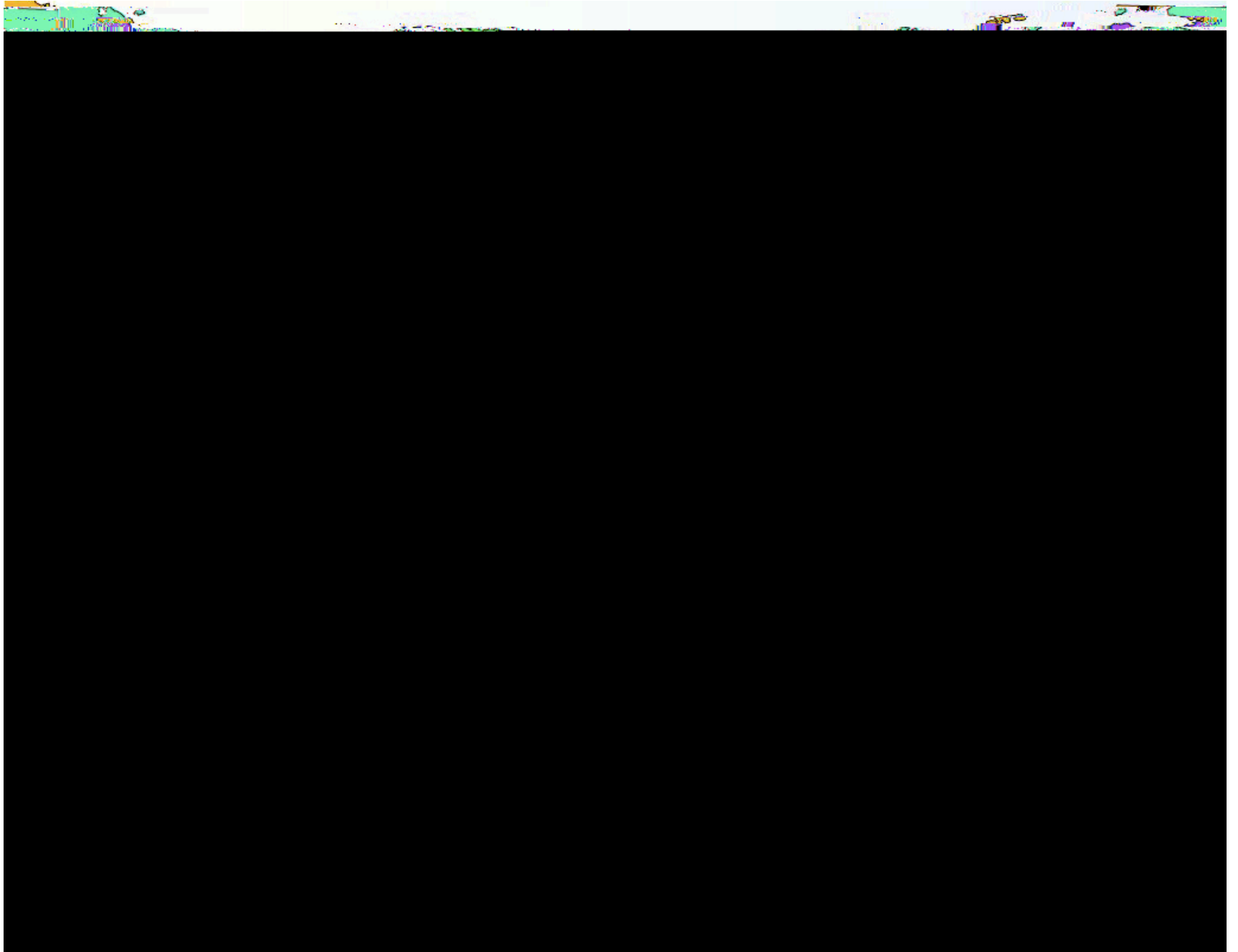
Income distribution (functional and household)

Inter-generational wellbeing

Returns to education and skills

Saving and investment

Dynamics and Policies on Global Migration



Some Research Questions on Migration:

Modeling point-to-point migration flows due to economic and demographic differentials, environmental disruption, and national and international policies

Implications for income generation, income distribution, and family structure

Implications for social dynamics and governance changes in native-born, migrant population shares