Global perspectives on COVID-19:
Trends and impacts on demography and the demographic dividend.

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ABOUT THIS PRESENTATION

• Some Facts about COVID
• Demographic impacts
• The demographic dividend
COVID-19: A demographic view of the Pandemics globally and in Africa

Let’s start with some: FACTS
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FACTS:

✓ High fatality rate among older people
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FACTS:

• Mortality is also higher among older people

• ... But Infection rates are not so different by age.
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FACTS:
• Mortality is also higher in each sex among older people and it is higher in males

Source: INED COVID DATABASE
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FACTS:

• Higher concentration of deaths in elderly residences

Figure 4. Total number of deaths linked to COVID-19 in the total population compared to the number of deaths among care home residents

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Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa

Population

17%

1,350,808,000 Persons

Cases

4.1%

1,656,480 Cases

Deaths

3.6%

39,931 Deaths

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Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa

Source: ECDC and national public health agencies, data to 3 Oct
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Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa

Figure 2. Weekly number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in the WHO African Region by country, 25 February – 13 October 2020 (n=1,232,030)

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Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa
COVID-19: A demographic view of the Pandemics globally and in Africa

Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa
COVID-19: A demographic view of the Pandemics globally and in Africa

Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa: Why?

• Failure in counting cases and deaths?
• Early decisions regarding use of masks and lockdown
• Protective immunity (BCG vaccination, genetic factors, etc.)
• Climate?
• Effective public health response
• Experience with pandemics

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Facts:

• Lower impact in Africa: Why?

AGE COMPOSITION

Source: https://www.pnas.org/content/117/18/9696
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Let’s talk now about the: DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACTS
The demographic impacts of COVID-19: 4 forces, 3 timelines, 2 types, 1 major challenge

**Forces**
- Disruption
- Acceleration
- Adaptation
- Change

**Timeline**
- Short, medium and long-term effects

**Types of effects**
- Direct
- Indirect
- Negative
- Positive

**Major challenge**
- Lack of timely good quality data

**Disrupting**
- Jobs, Schools, Social interaction, mobility, supply chains, access to health services, internet use, marriage plans, research and data collection, surveys and censuses

**Accelerating**
- Use of Communication technologies, new medical breakthroughs, use of new data sources, AI, machine learning, Inequality

**Adapting**
- Working from home
- Less traveling
- More family time
- Use of new data collection methodologies, expenses reduction

**Changing**
- What is coming is going to be so different of what we had before COVID-19?
Main COVID-19 effects in mortality and health: A summarized conceptual framework

**Direct effect:**
COVID-19 Infection

**Indirect effects:**
Decrease in accessibility and quality of health services + other effects isolation, loneliness, poverty, etc.

**Deaths (Direct):**
Confirmed or not

**Deaths (Indirect):**
Causative

**Death (Delayed):**
Long-term effects in disability and mortality

**Sequelae:**
Medium and long-term effects in morbidity (COVID-19 long-haulers)

**Short-term effects:**
Short-term direct impact

**Medium and long-term effects:**
Short-term effects in mortality and life expectancy

**Age and Co-morbidities:**

Main COVID-19 effects in fertility: A simplified conceptual framework

Indirect effects:

Contraception:
- Short-Term effects
- Medium/long-term effects

Unwanted fertility:
- Increased difficulties in accessing services
- Rupture of contraceptive supply chain
- Unknown??

Nuptiality and exposition:
- Short-Term effects
- Medium/long-term effects

Marriages postponed:
- Probably nuptiality will remain low because of economic reasons ??

Increase in total fertility:
- Period fertility back to its trends shortly after

Decrease in fertility:
- Decrease or increase in fertility ??

Increase in total fertility:
- Increase in total fertility

Period fertility back to its trends shortly after

Decrease or increase in fertility ??

Decrease in fertility

Decrease or increase in fertility ??
Main COVID-19 effects on Mobility and Migration: A very simplified conceptual framework

**Direct effects:**

- Immediate reduction of mobility and migration
- Internal migration because closed borders
- Internal migration because lockdown
- More restrictions to international migration but more need to migrate
- Important increase on internal migration

**Indirect effects:**

- Impacts of COVID in the economic area and social interaction

**Nets Effects on Migration**

**Big Uncertainties:**

- Are we moving to predominantly online work and study?
- Are we close to an efficient vaccine?
- Will economies be able to recover?

This contributes to the uncertainties about what will be the World after COVID-19.
Main COVID-19 effects on Mobility and Migration: A very simplified conceptual framework

Direct effects:
- Pandemics
- COVID-19

Immediate reduction of mobility and migration

Indirect effects:
- Impacts of COVID in the economic area and social interaction
- More restrictions to international migration but more need to migrate
- Important increase on internal migration

International migration because closed borders

Net effects on migration:

Big uncertainties:
- Are we moving to predominantly online work and study?
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Dakar - Data collected at 35 key transit points across West and Central Africa by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) indicate regional migration has dropped by nearly 50 per cent during the first half of 2020 (compared with 2019) due to government travel restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19.
Main COVID-19 effects in Africa Demographic Dividend: A summarized conceptual framework

- **Fertility, population growth, age composition, dependency ratio**
  - **Demographic dynamics**
  - **Social and economic interventions**
  - **Investments in education, employment and empowerment are affected**

- Can have some impact (higher fertility and mortality and less initial migration)
  - Reduced Capacity of governments for harnessing the Demographic Dividend

- Can have a major impact
Main COVID-19 effects in the Africa Demographic Dividend: A summarized conceptual framework

Pandemics COVID-19

Fertility, population growth, age composition, dependency ratio

Demographic dynamics

Social and economic interventions

Investments in education, employment and empowerment are affected

Can have some impact (higher fertility and mortality and less initial migration)

Can have a major impact

Policy Interventions:
- Enhanced Employment opportunities
- Young employment focus
- Education support with focus to the poor
- Technology training
- Increased access to family planning
- Gender equity policies that promote empowerment

Reduced Capacity of governments for harnessing the Demographic Dividend