

WHAT ARE THE BEST TARGETS FOR POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY?

- *Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services by 2030, and eliminate unmet need for modern contraception by 2040 which will return \$120 for every dollar spent.*
- *Reduce barriers to migration within low- and middle-income countries, as well as between low- and middle-income countries and high-income countries which will return >\$45 for every dollar spent.*

And poor targets?

- *Maintain and expand public pension eligibility at “relatively young old ages” which has difficult benefits to estimate but are likely to be low compared to costs.*
- *Increase low fertility in high income countries which has lower benefits than costs*

Access to Contraceptives Could Give the World \$400

Hans-Peter Kohler, Professor of Demography and Jere R. Behrman, Jr. Professor of Economics both from the University of Pennsylvania have compared social, environmental and economic benefits and costs to identify the best targets.

This work was then peer-reviewed in alternative perspective papers by David Canning, Professor of Population Sciences and of Economics and International Health at the Harvard School of Public Health, and by Oded Galor, Professor of Economics and by Gregory Casey, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Economics both from Brown University. Additionally, Michael Herrmann, Senior Advisor on Population and Economics at UNFPA and member of the United Nations task team on the post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals presents a viewpoint paper concerning Kohler and Behrman's analysis,

Ultimately, an expert panel consisting of Nobel Laureate economists will weigh up the economic, social and environmental benefits and costs of all targets discussed for the post-2015 development agenda to form recommendations.

ABOUT POST-2015 CONSENSUS: In a world of limited resources, we can't do everything, but how should we prioritize? The Copenhagen Consensus Center provides information on which targets will do the most social good relative to their costs. The final decision on choosing goals will definitely rest on a number of factors, not just economics – but knowing the costs and benefits provides an import piece of information. Together, with the input of renowned experts from the UN, NGO and private sectors, our 62 teams of economists produce research papers to establish the most effective targets within the 19 core issue areas.