Beyond the Headlines:

Uneven Dividends, Youth, and Security Implications
Overview

- Recent headlines about security/violence involving youth
- This violence is observed at three levels
  - Individual
  - State
  - International
- Explanations often include governance, environ’t, & population

- Past links between population & security mostly invokes Malthusian pressures or the youth bulge

- The “uneven demographic dividend” can offer an additional rationale
In this rationale, the effects of population are mediated by inequality:

Asymmetric demographic change fuels inequality among youth

This inequality adversely affects
- The pace of fertility transitions
- The size of the demographic bonus
- Security
- Inequality in the next generation

Today’s presentation covers 3 points
1) The link between inequality and violence
2) The extent of inequality in the Sahel
3) The effects of population on inequality
The Link Between Inequality and Security
The Inequality-Security Link

Theoretically plausible
  – Economics of crime
  – Social trust
  – Community involvement

(Wilkinson 2004)

Empirically Complex

• Conditions
  – High/sustained
  – Conspicuous
  – Inequitable

• Levels
  – Interpersonal
  – State level
  – International

• Directionality
  – Poor on poor
  – Poor on rich
  – Rich on poor
Homicide rates are higher in more unequal rich countries

The Extent of Inequality in SSA & the Sahel
• Many SSA countries had higher inequality than USA in 2012

• This is remarkable since the USA was at its own historical high

• Of the world’s 10 most unequal countries, 5-6 are in SSA

• The Sahel is not in the top 10 but still shows substantial inequality

Fisher (2013), CDG
• Beyond internal inequality, there is growing inequality btw countries

• In 1990-2010, between-country inequality increased by 13%

• (56%) of this increase stemmed from by growing national differences in age structure (Uneven Dividends)

Between-Country Inequality is Growing

Eloundou & Tenikue (2014)
Substantive Inequalities

- Inequality is not limited to income
- It also extends to substantive life outcomes such as health and schooling
- Between 1990-2008, inequality in public education spending per child (pesc) increased:
  - The gains in “pesc” were larger in countries that already had larger per-capita spending

Eloundou and Giroux (2013)
Inequality is under-estimated in SSA for several reasons, e.g.
- Perception of poverty as dominant narrative
- Expectations of inequality as transient
- African solidarity
- Lack of (detailed) data
- Focus on economic inequality

But, the most relevant here is a focus on overall inequality, rather than among youth.

Yet a focus on youth is key to linking inequality to violence.
Linking Population Change & Youth Inequality

Uneven Demographic Change → Inequality → Violence

3 2 1
From the Classic to the Uneven Dividend Argument

CLASSIC DIVIDEND
“economic growth resulting from a rapid fall in a country's aggregate fertility and the subsequent reduction in age dependency”

UNEVEN DIVIDEND (3 CAVEATS)
“economic [inequality] resulting from a change in a country's fertility [distribution & change in family structure] and the subsequent reduction in [economic] dependency”
Resource endowments of children \((r)\) depend on
- Parental resources \((I)\)
- Propensity to invest in children \((k)\)
- Family size \((n)\)

\[ r = \frac{kI}{n} \]

Inequality among children depends on
- Inequality in parental resources
- Inequality in propensity to invest
- Inequality in family size

\[ I(r) = fn(I(k) \cdot I(I) \cdot I(n)) \]

- Maternal control of resources
- Age/educational homogamy
- Teenage fertility
  - Maternal employ’t
  - Economic homogamy
- Fertility
  - Child survival
  - Fosterage
Inequality in Fertility

See also Shapiro & Tambashe (2002); Giroux and Gandesberry (2015)

TFR > 6

TFR (Niger 2012)

Highest 6.1
Second 8.1
Middle 8
Fourth 8
Lowest 8.2

TFR (Mali 2006)

Highest 4.9
Second 6.7
Middle 6.9
Fourth 7.1
Lowest 7.6

TFR (Chad 2004)

Highest 6
Second 7.2
Middle 6.9
Fourth 6.6
Lowest 5.1

TFR ≤ 6

TFR (Burkina Faso, 2010)

Highest 3.7
Second 6.2
Middle 6.7
Fourth 6.9
Lowest 7.1

TFR (Guinea 2012)

Highest 3.4
Second 4.8
Middle 5.7
Fourth 5.5
Lowest 6.5

TFR (Senegal 2011-12)

Highest 3.3
Second 4.3
Middle 5
Fourth 6.2
Lowest 7
Inequalities in Maternal Control of Resources

**TFR ≥ 6**

(Niger 2012)

Highest: 22.5
Second: 19.2
Middle: 18.5
Fourth: 20.2
Lowest: 20.1

(Mali 2006)

Highest: 20
Second: 22.1
Middle: 20.9
Fourth: 19.7
Lowest: 18.6

(Burkina Faso, 2010)

Highest: 30.6
Second: 18.8
Middle: 16.7
Fourth: 16.4
Lowest: 17.9

**TFR < 6**

(Guinea, 2012)

Highest: 48.7
Second: 45.9
Middle: 48.7
Fourth: 46
Lowest: 47.4

(Nigeria 2008)

Highest: 52.2
Second: 46.3
Middle: 40.4
Fourth: 30.1
Lowest: 23.3

(Senegal 2010-11)

Highest: 38.4
Second: 28.5
Middle: 24
Fourth: 19.6
Lowest: 20.6
Inequalities in Teenage Motherhood

TFR ≥ 6

Niger 2012

Highest: 24.3
Second: 42.1
Middle: 45.3
Fourth: 49
Lowest: 49.2

Mali 2006

Highest: 23.1
Second: 40.8
Middle: 47.1
Fourth: 39.3
Lowest: 36.7

Chad 2004

Highest: 32.8
Second: 31.6
Middle: 41.8
Fourth: 42.8
Lowest: 30.9

Burkina 2010

Highest: 11.1
Second: 25.5
Middle: 30.5
Fourth: 31.7
Lowest: 29.6

TFR < 6

Nigeria 2008

Highest: 4.9
Second: 15.8
Middle: 20.7
Fourth: 32.5
Lowest: 45.8

Guinea 2012

Highest: 16.9
Second: 29.3
Middle: 40.9
Fourth: 46.4
Lowest: 49.6

Senegal 2010-11

Highest: 7.3
Second: 15.3
Middle: 13.7
Fourth: 24.9
Lowest: 38.3
Inequality in the transition to Adulthood

- Transition into adulthood
- Schooling
- Child survival
- Inequalities in parental investments
In Sum

Uneven Demographic Change

1. Violence
2. Inequality
3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHALLENGE</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population-driven inequality among youth</strong></td>
<td>• Job creation</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Bellwether of future inequality</td>
<td>• Internships</td>
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<td>• A security risk</td>
<td>• Professional Mentoring</td>
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<td>• Basic skills (remediation)</td>
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<td>• Transferable skills</td>
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<td>• Technical and new skills</td>
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<td>• Civic engagement initiatives</td>
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<td>• Personal development</td>
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<td>• Family management skills</td>
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