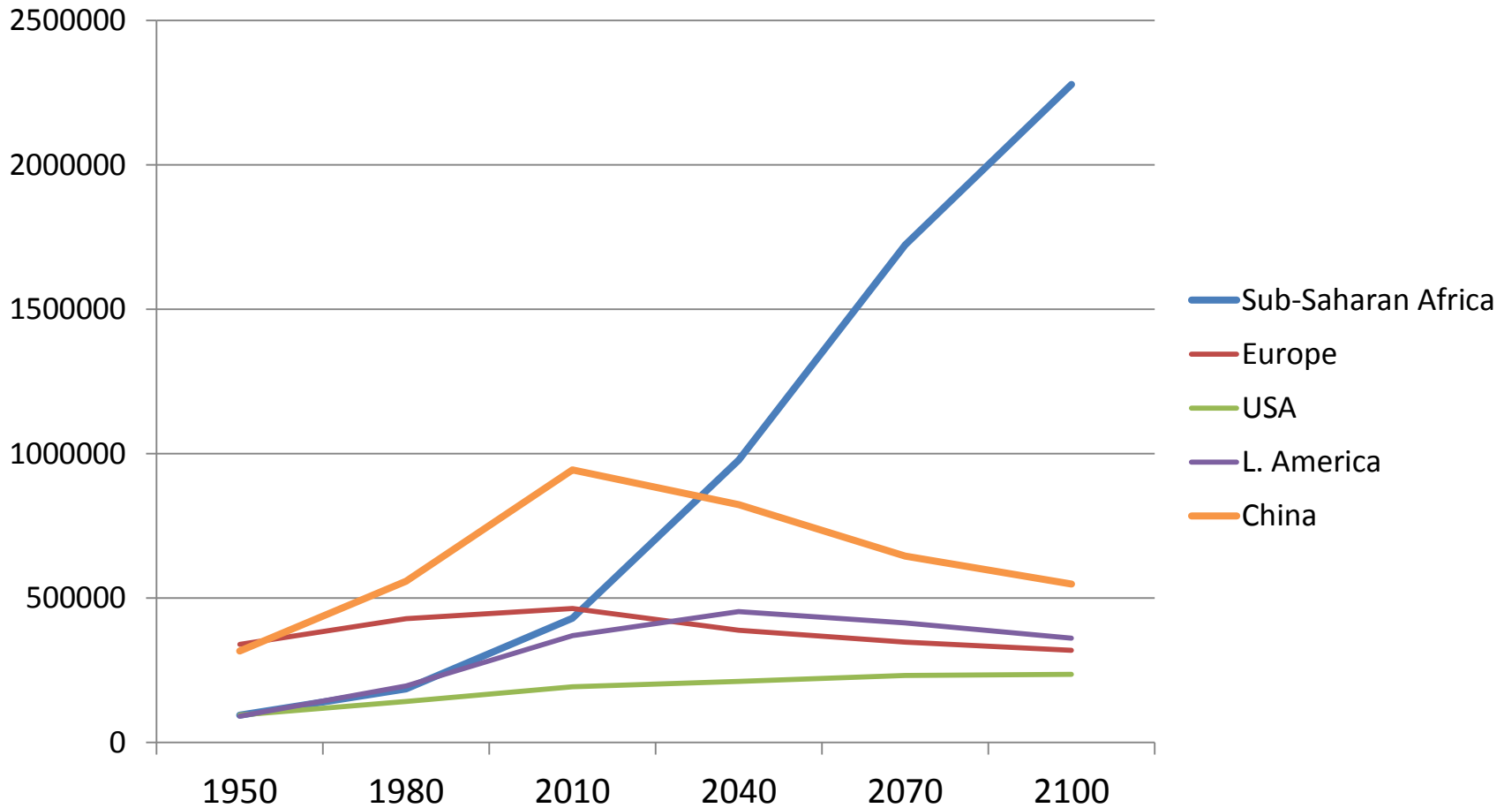


# Africa: Why we need it to succeed (and why it might not)

©Jack A. Goldstone



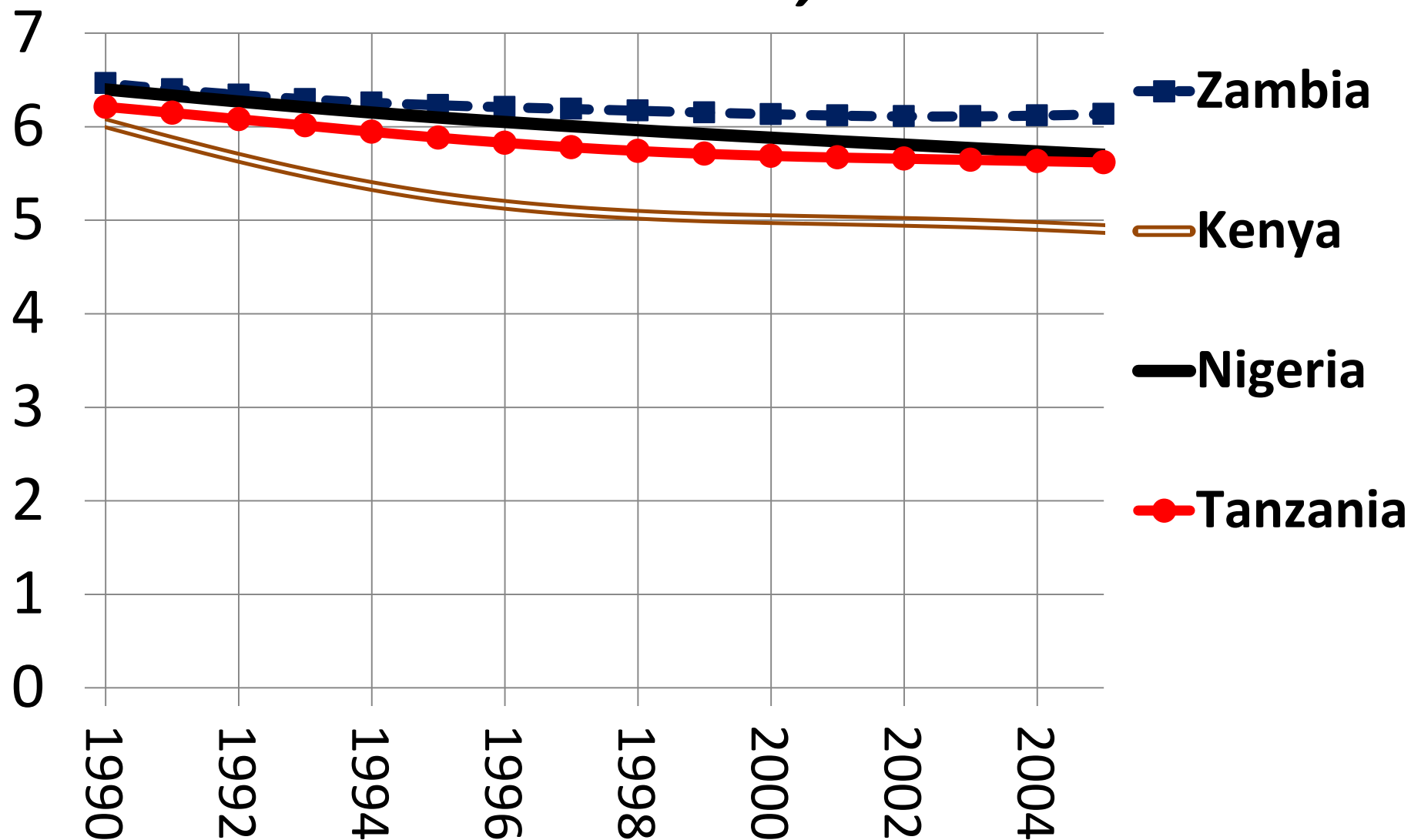
# Total Population: USA, Europe, China and Sub-Saharan Africa (000s)



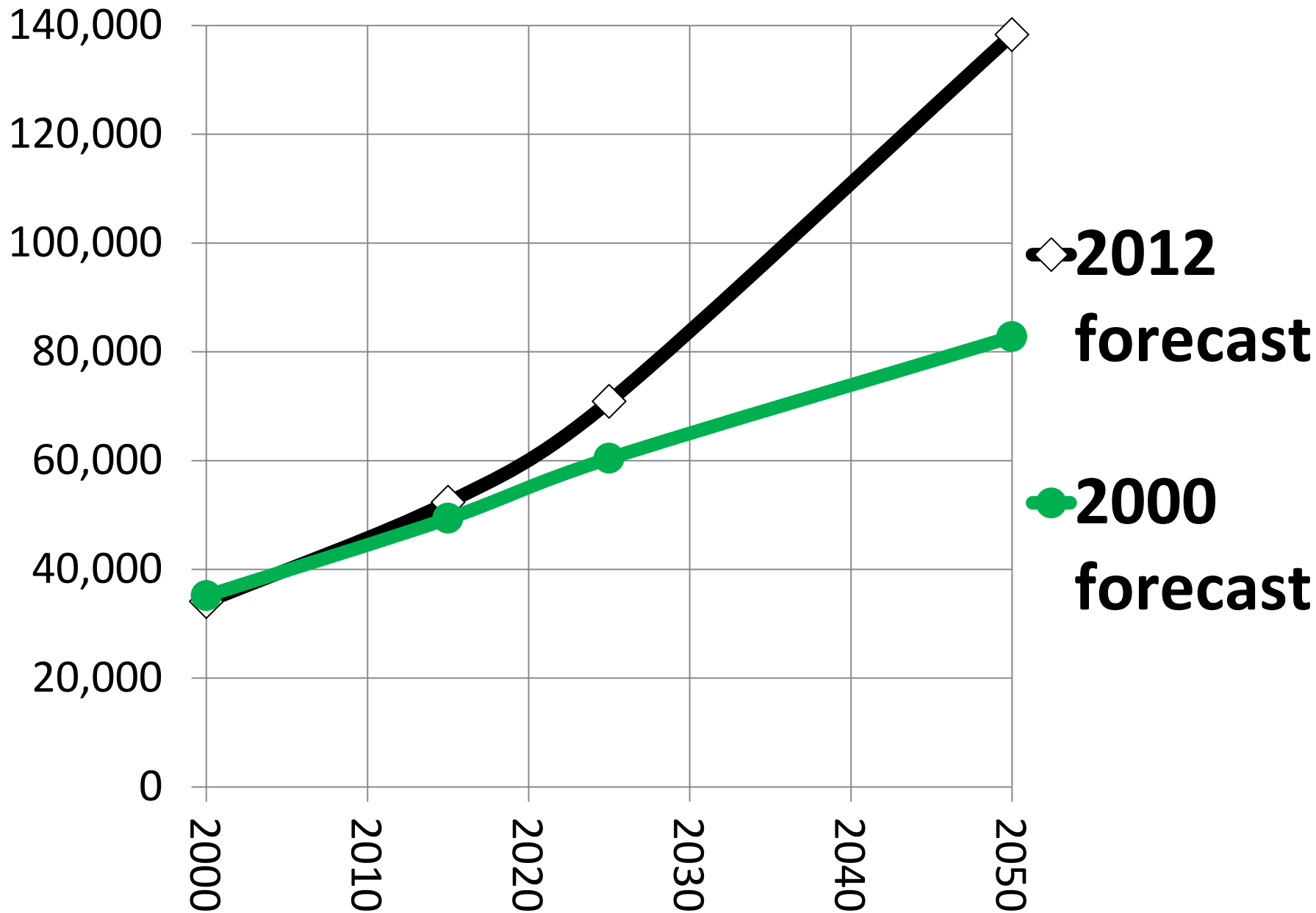
# Illustrations of Local Population Growth (millions – Med/Hi/Constant)

	2010	2050	2100
Nigeria	158	390/433/504	730/1024/2660
Uganda	33	94/106/144	171/246/1095
Niger	15	55/61/76	139/188/690
<hr/>			
CHINA (15-59)	944	726	548

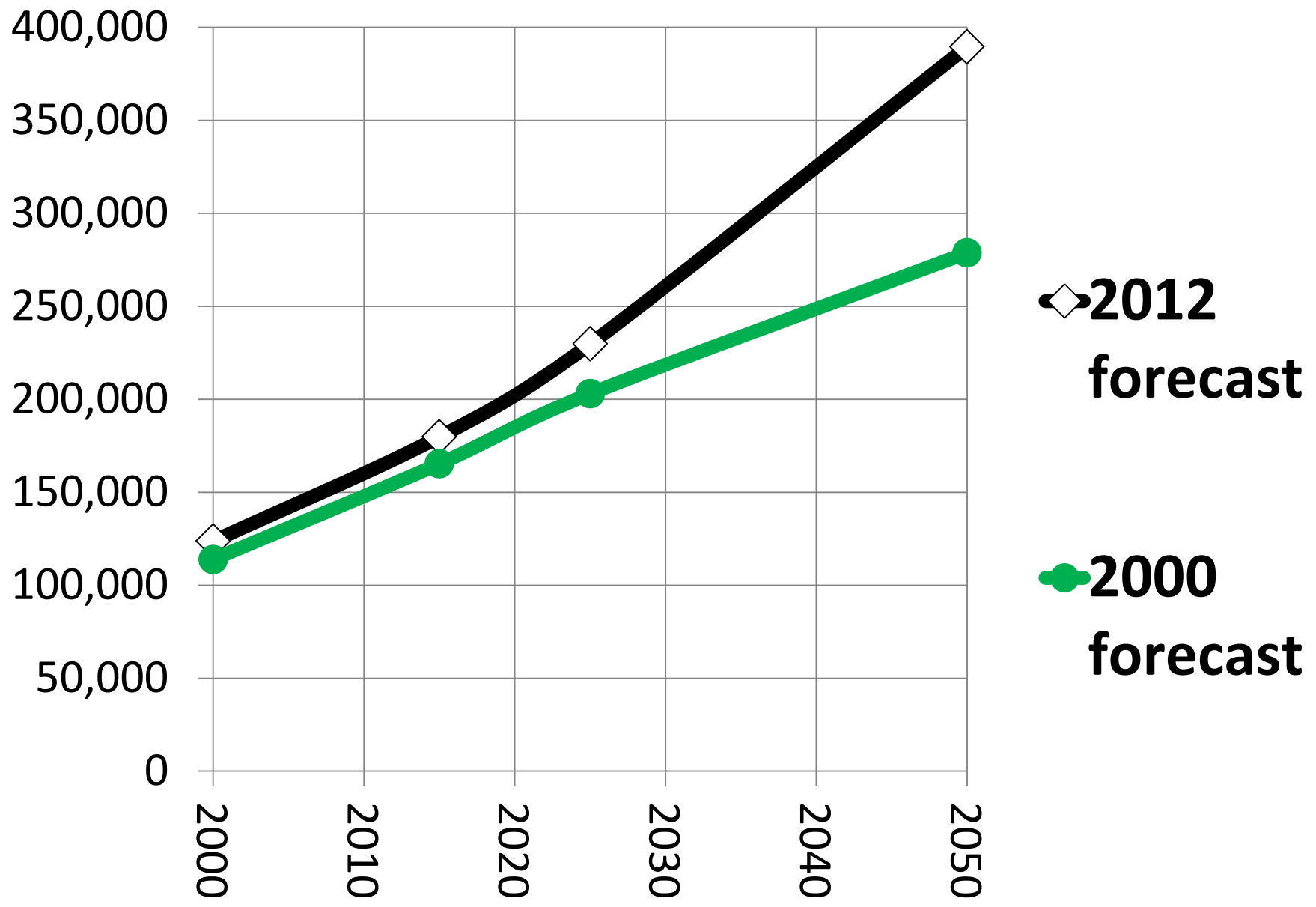
# *Total fertility rates in some Sub-Saharan countries, 1990 – 2005*



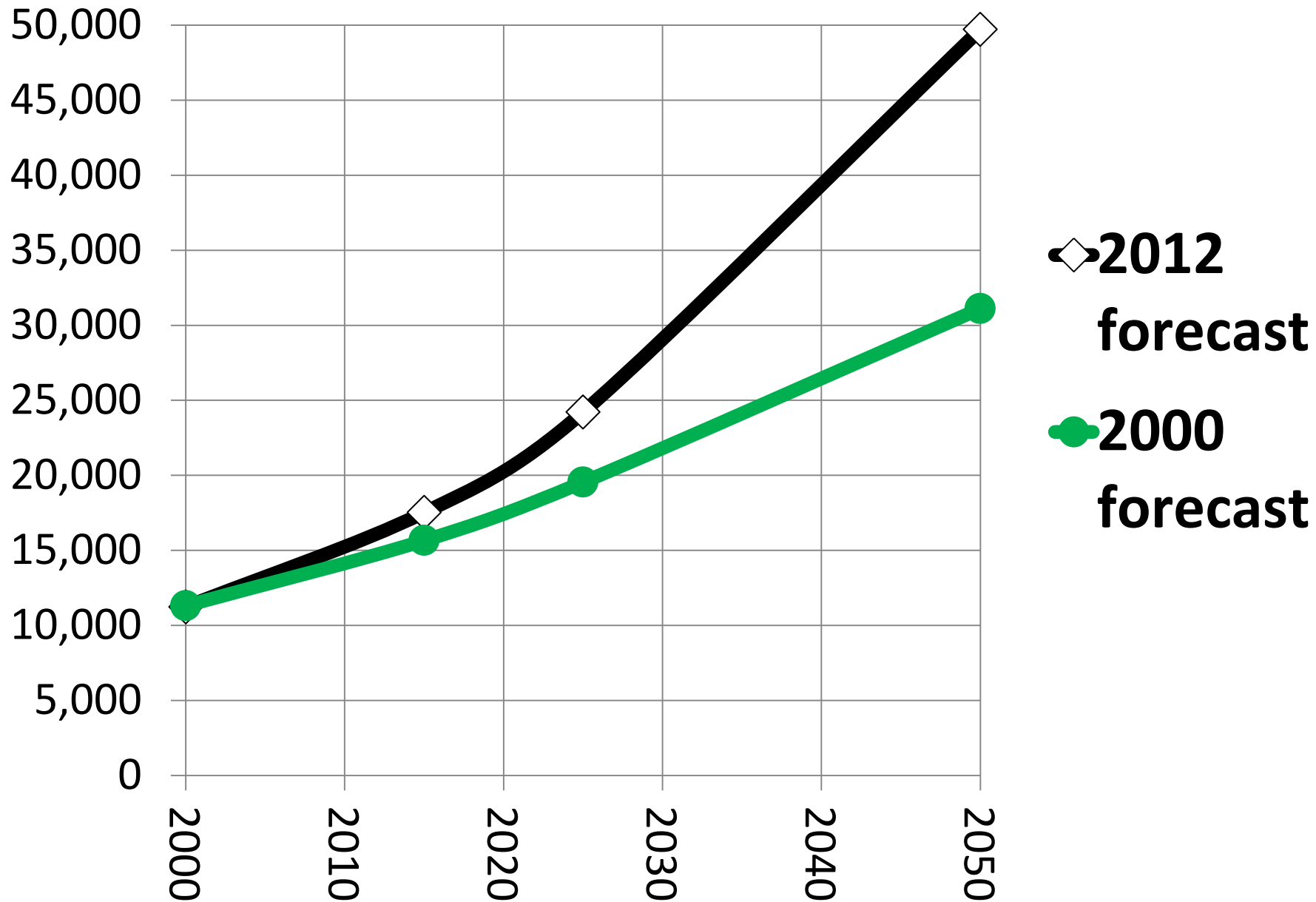
# UN population of Tanzania forecasts, thousands



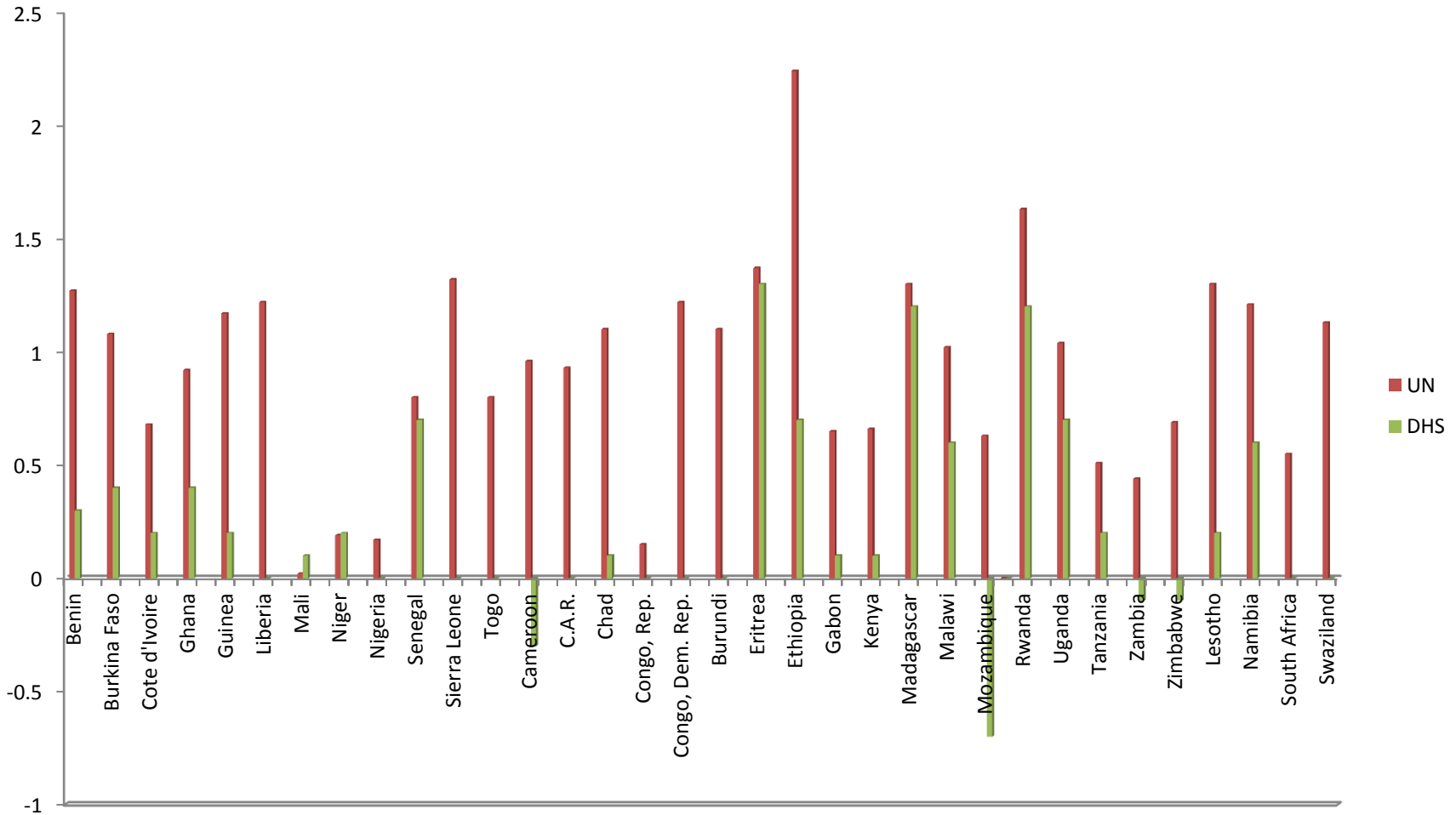
# UN population of Nigeria forecasts, thousands



# UN population of Malawi forecasts, thousands

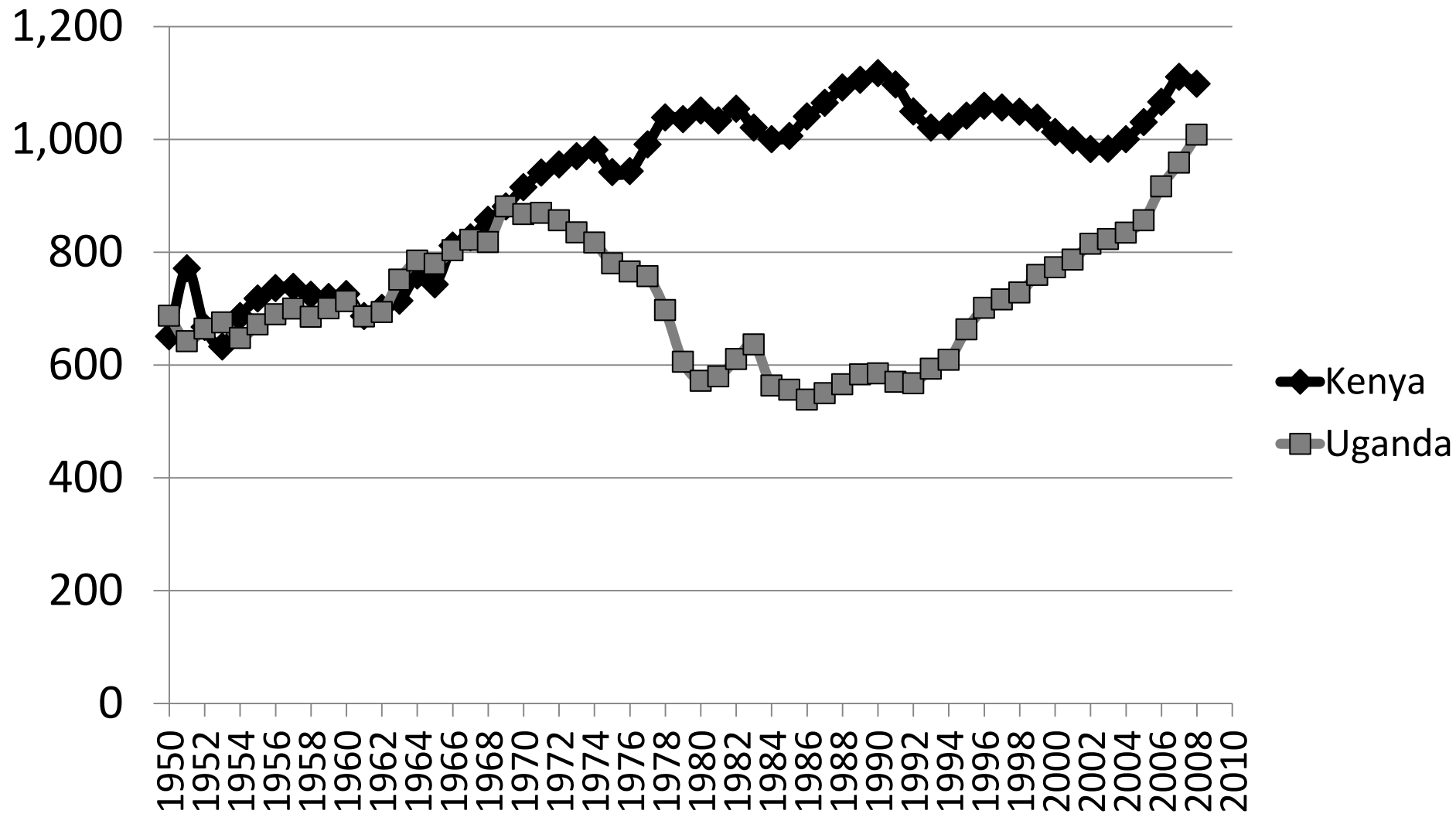


# UN vs. DHS Fertility Decline, mid 1990s to 2010-15

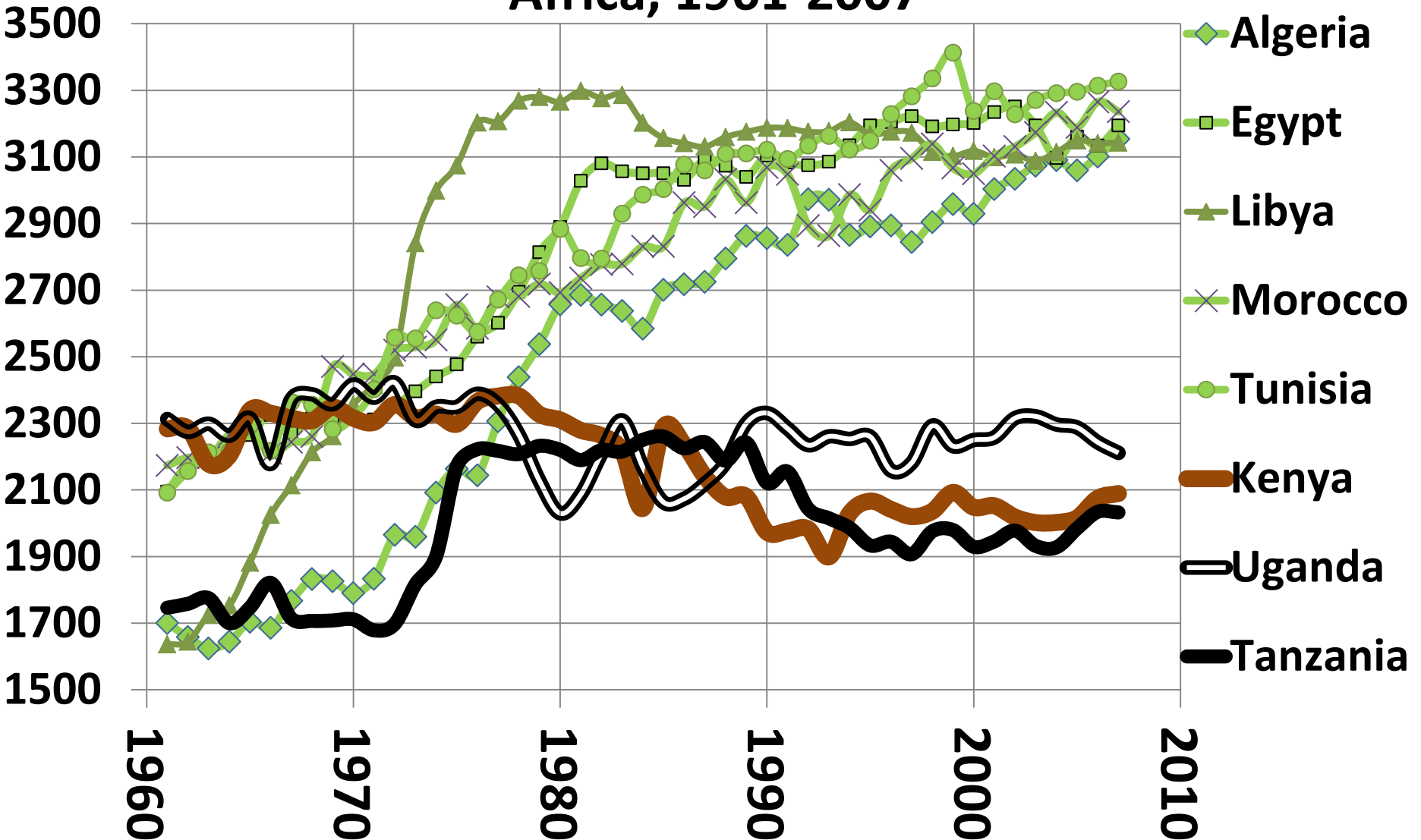




# Per capita GDP in Kenya and Uganda, 1990 constant international dollars, 1950–2008



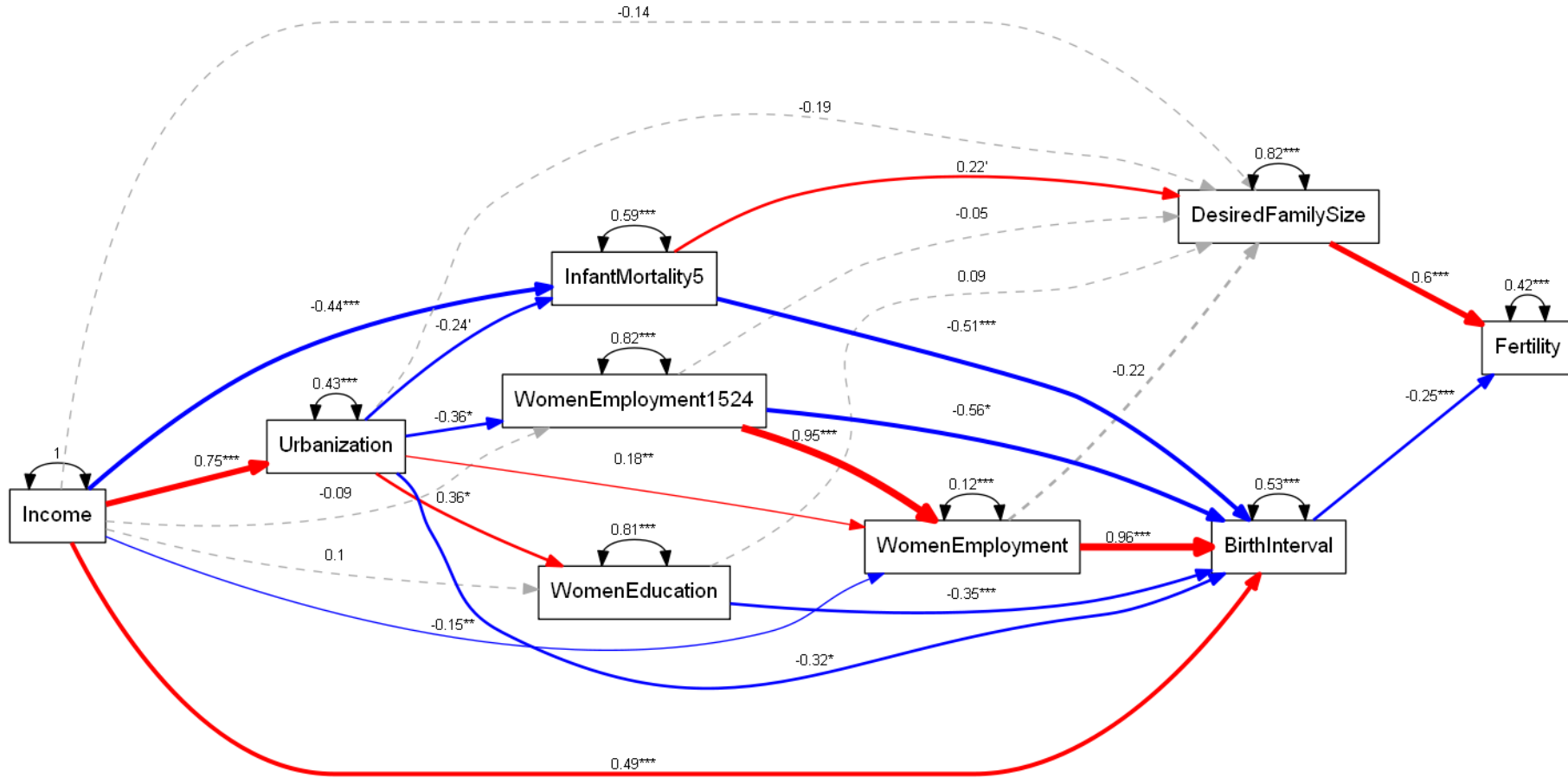
# Average per capita food consumption dynamics (kcal per capita per day) in North and East Africa, 1961-2007



path.model\_v09\_nonafri NON African (N=88 countries=31)

AIC:183.82 BIC:66.09 ChiSQ:119.82  
 degree of freedoms=12 edges=32 nodes=9

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1



Direct effects:

Positive →

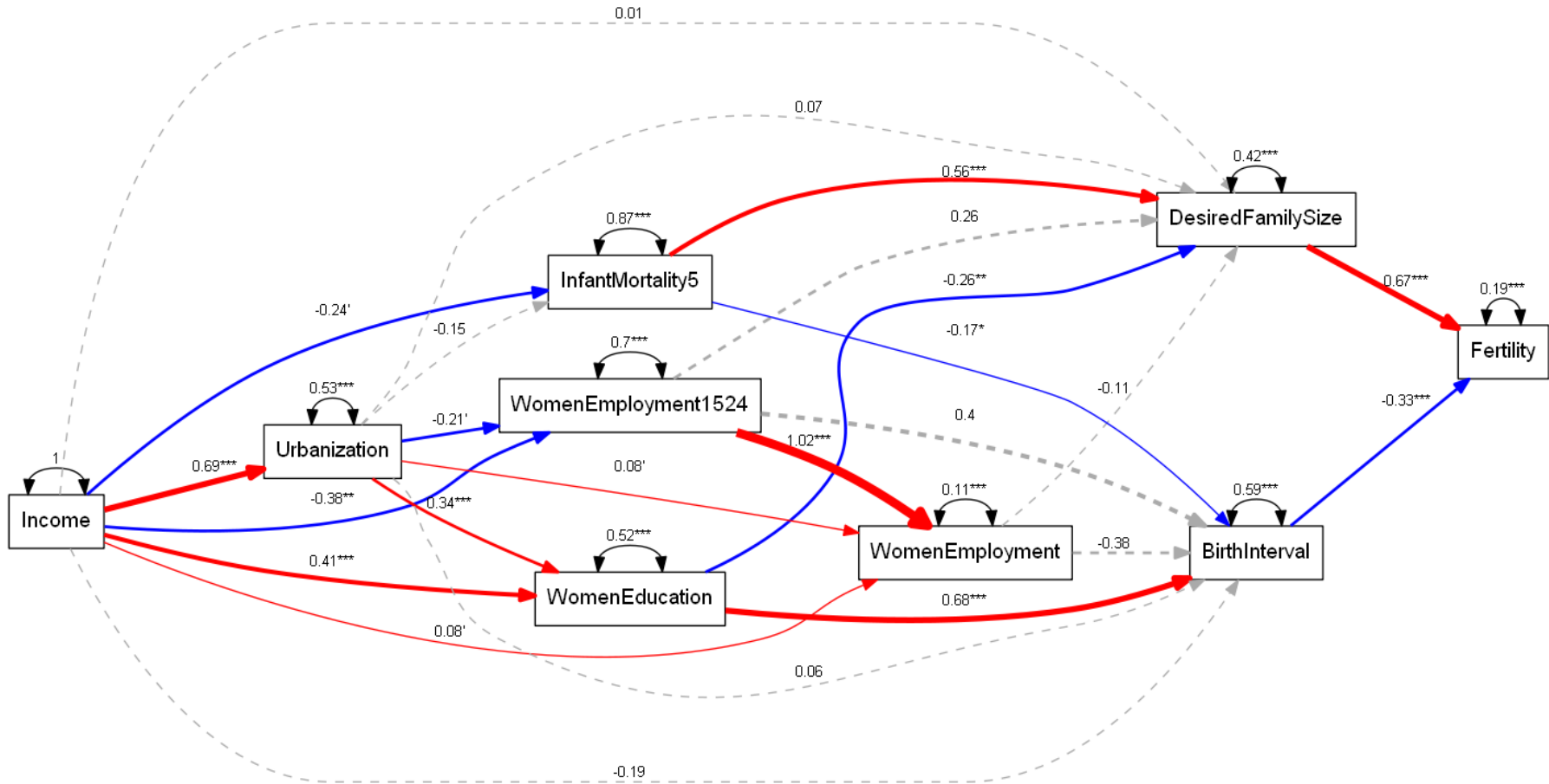
Negative →

Unsignificant (on 10%) →

path.model\_v09b Sub-Saharan Africa (N=95 countries=35)

AIC:153.58 BIC:34.93 ChiSQ:89.58  
 degree of freedoms=12 edges=32 nodes=9

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1



**Direct effects:**

- Positive →
- Negative →
- Unsignificant (on 10%) →

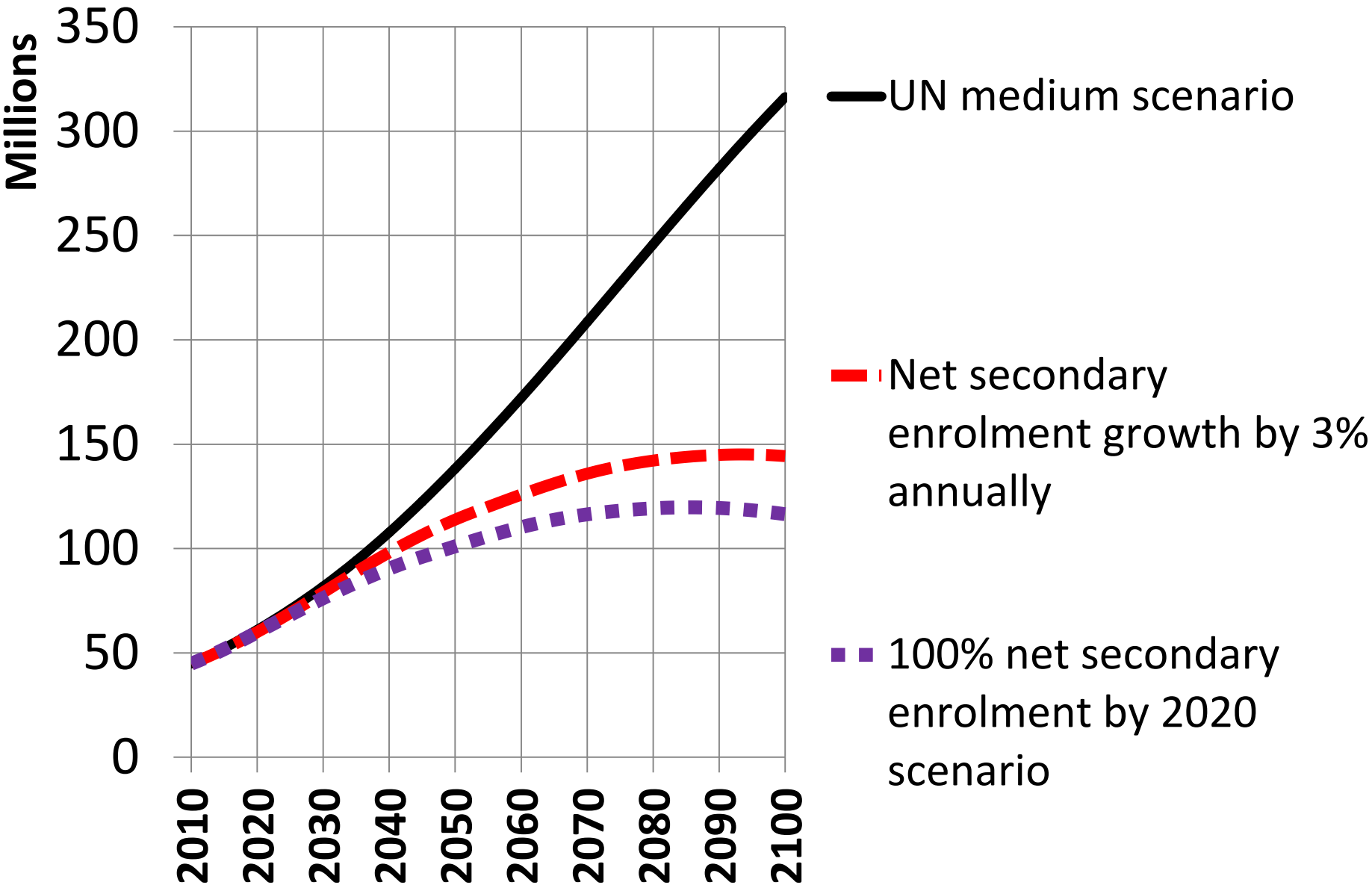
## **Female education is a critically important factor influencing fertility levels.**

Increasing female education rates brings down both real fertility and the desired number of children.

More educated women

- tend to marry later (which is a strong predictor of fertility decline in traditional societies with low contraception prevalence and socio-cultural norms suppressing extramarital fertility),
- are more informed about contraception,
- have better access to it, and
- tend to use family planning more often and more effectively.

# Secondary education and scenarios of Tanzanian demographic future



# Global Labor Force and State Fragility

