

The background of the slide is a close-up photograph of parched, cracked earth. The cracks are deep and irregular, forming a mosaic of polygonal shapes. The color of the soil is a dry, dusty brown, and the lighting creates strong shadows in the crevices, emphasizing the texture and the severity of the drought.

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

Immigrants drowning (April 2015)



Emmanuel Sithole, Saf (April 2015)



Boko Haram, Nigeria

Street protests Burkina (Oct 2014)

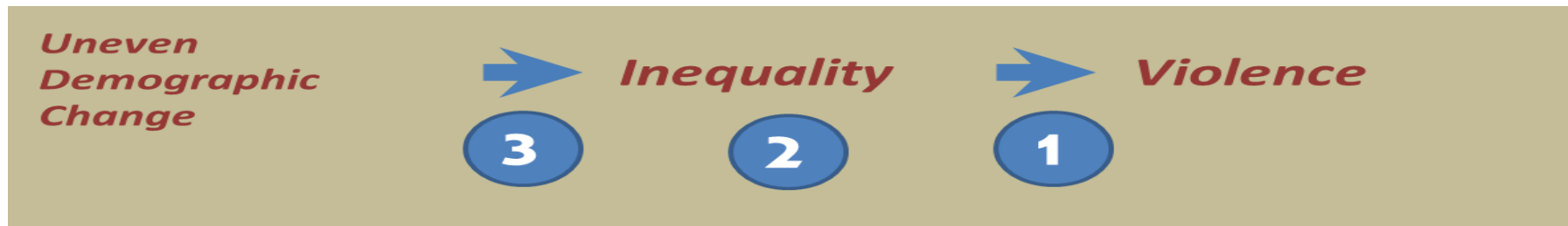


Muggings (Daily)

Violence in the Headlines

Population-Driven Inequality as A Security Risk

- 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 -violence
 - 2) The extent of inequality in the Sahel
 - 3) **The effects of population on inequality**

The Link Between Inequality and Security

*Uneven
Demographic
Change*

3



Inequality

2

1



Violence



The Inequality-Security Link

Theoretically plausible

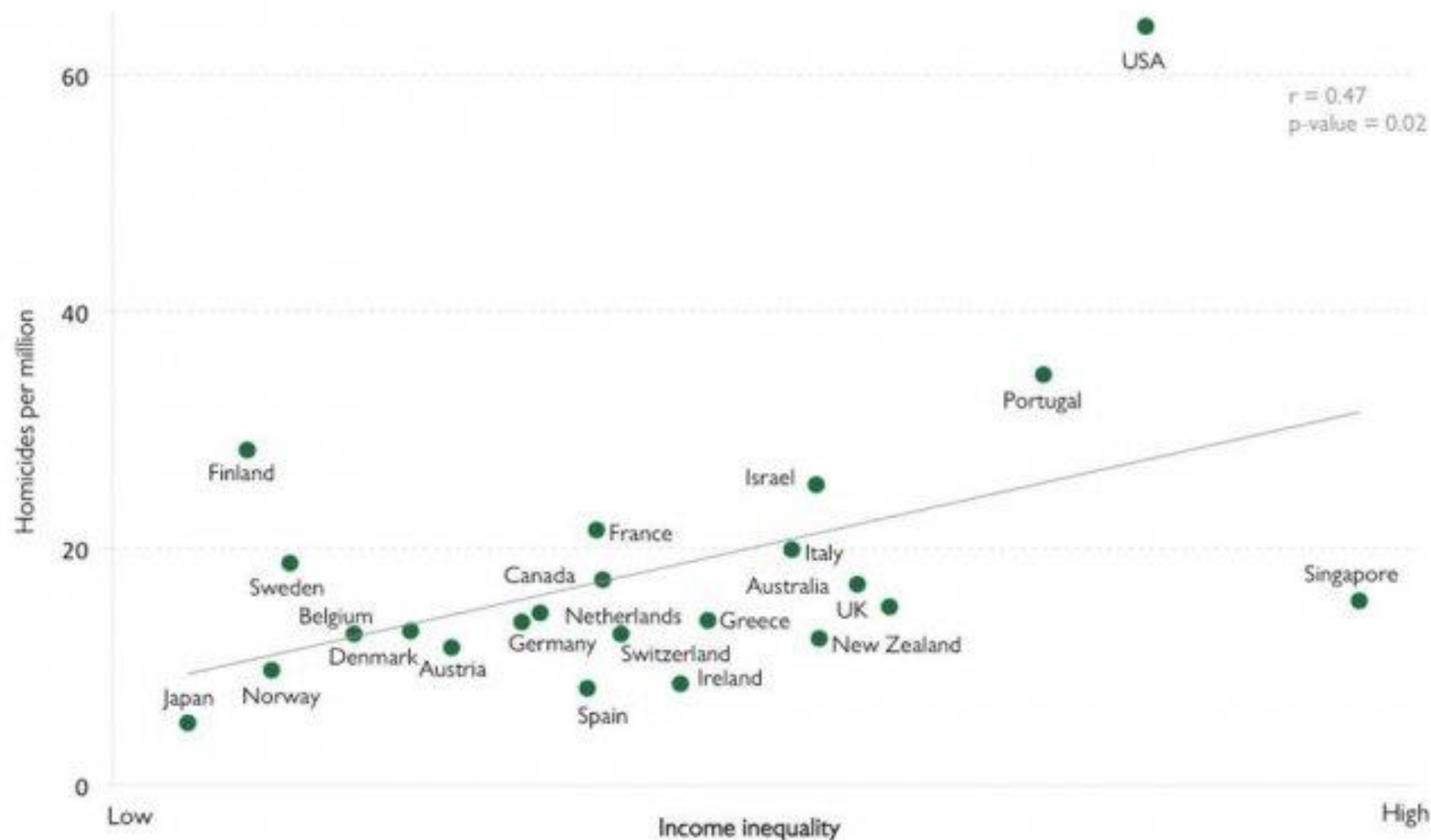
- *Economics of crime*
- *Social trust*
- *Community involvement*

(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

*Uneven
Demographic
Change*

3



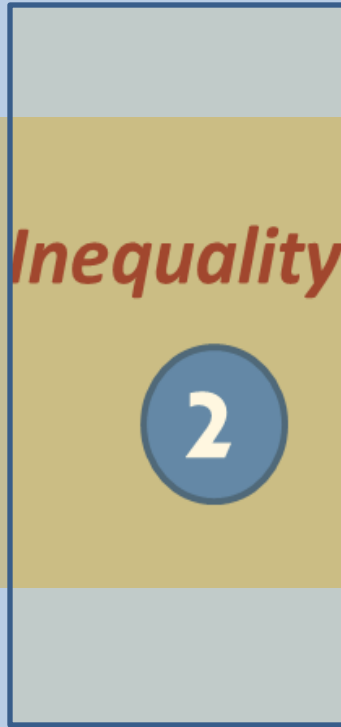
Inequality

2

1

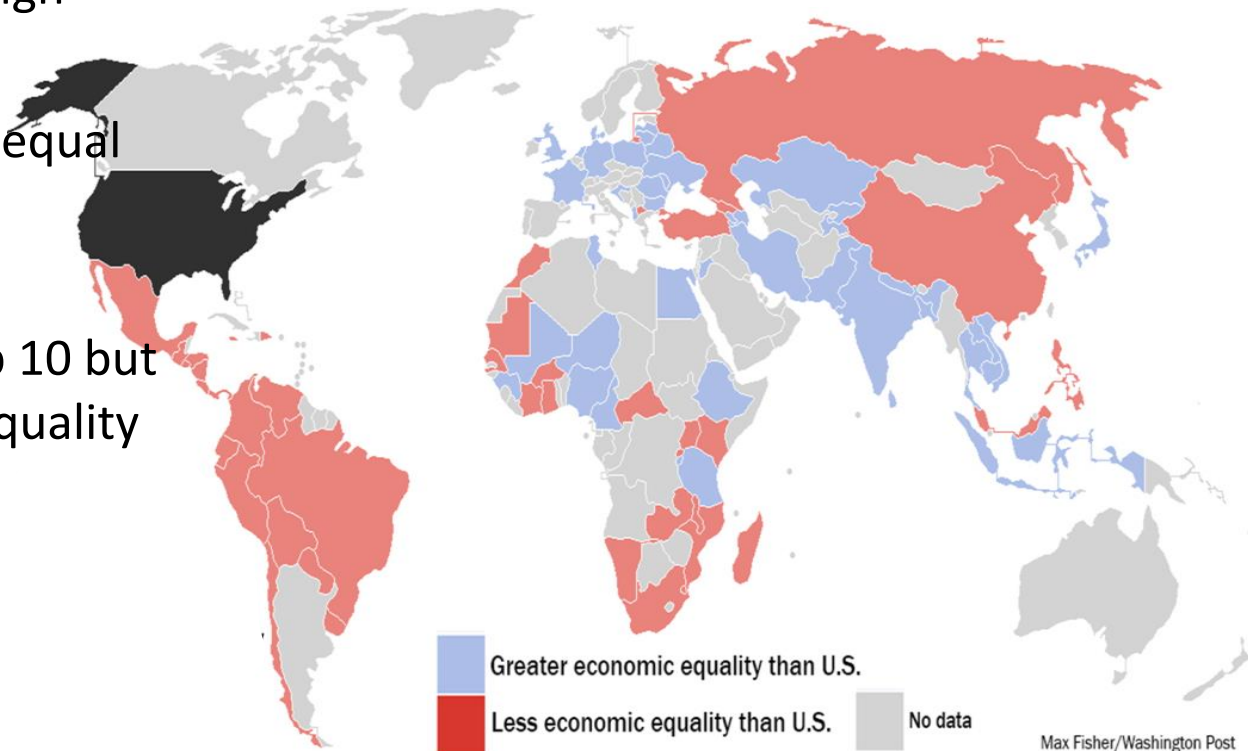


Violence



Inequality is High

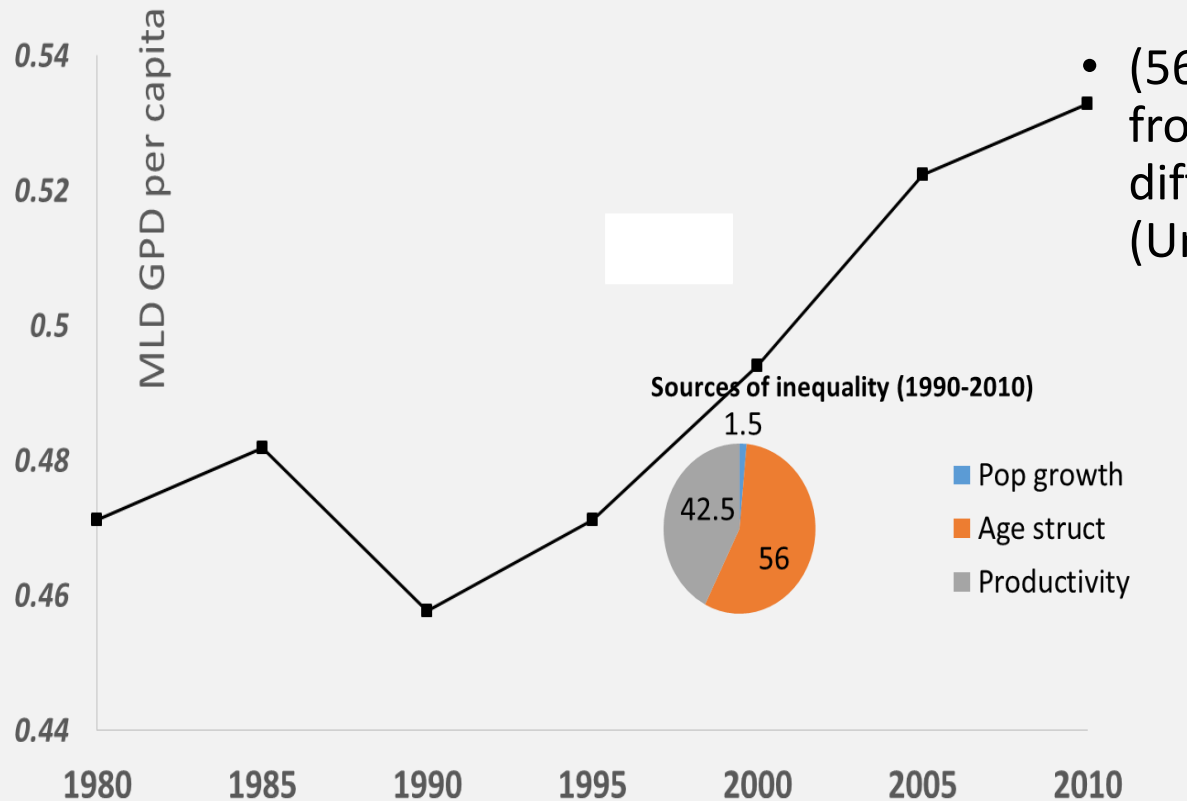
- Many SSA countries had higher inequality than USA in 2012
- This is remarkable since the USA was at its own historical high
- Of the world's 10 most unequal countries, 5-6 are in SSA
- The Sahel is not in the top 10 but still shows substantial inequality



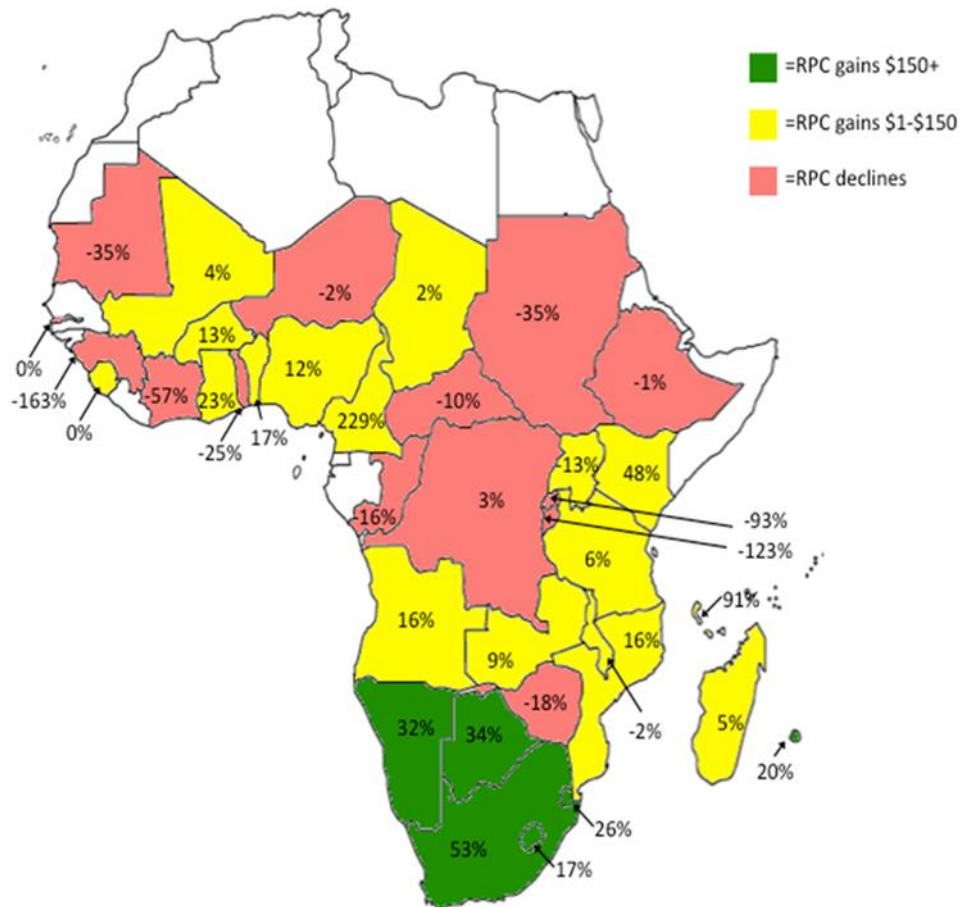
Fisher (2013), CDG

Between-Country Inequality is Growing

- 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)



Substantive Inequalities

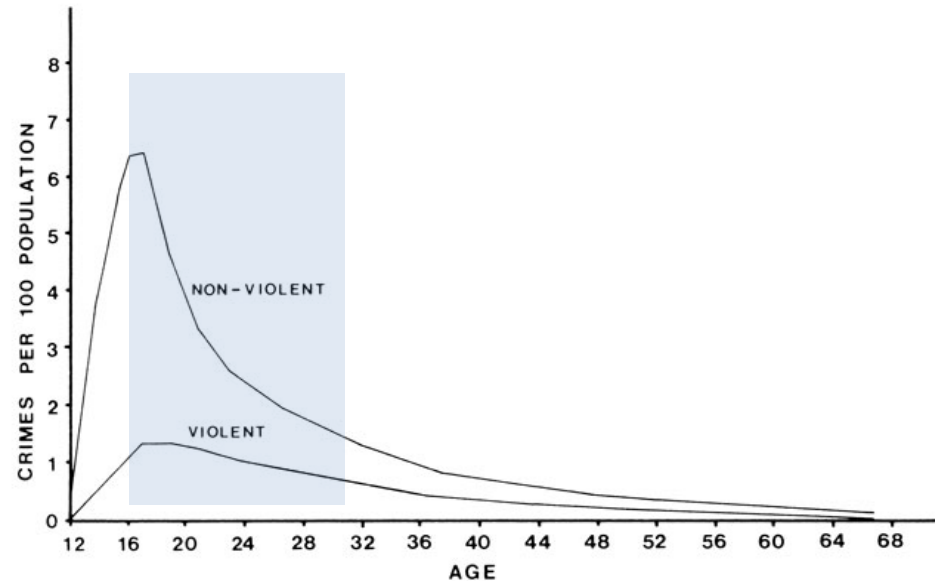


- Inequality is not limited to income
- It also extends to substantive life outcomes such as health and schooling
- Between 1990-2008, inequality in public education spending per child (pesc) increased:
- The gains in “pesc” were larger in countries that already had larger per-capita spending

Eloundou and Giroux (2013)

Inequality is Under-estimated

- 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

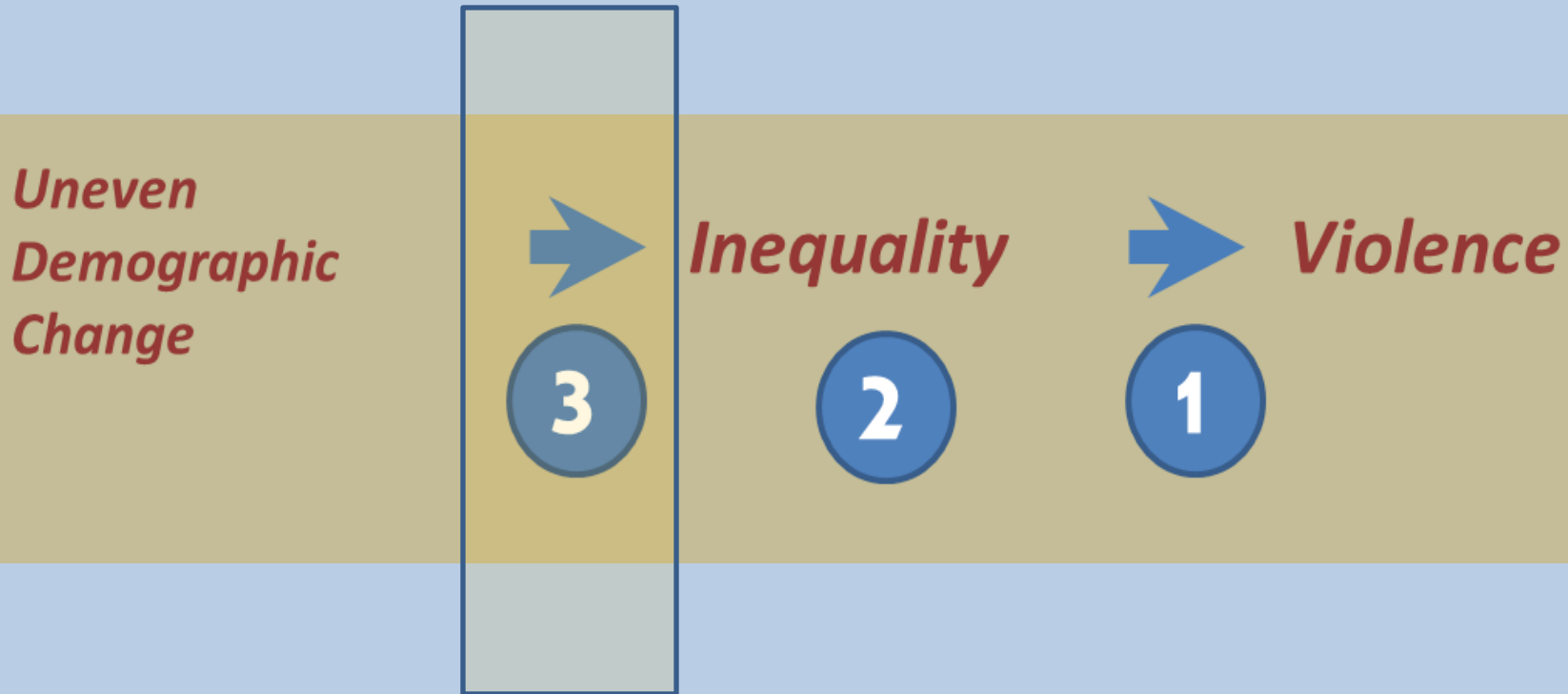


Age pattern of violence

Age peers as reference groups

Changing lifecycle patterns of mobility

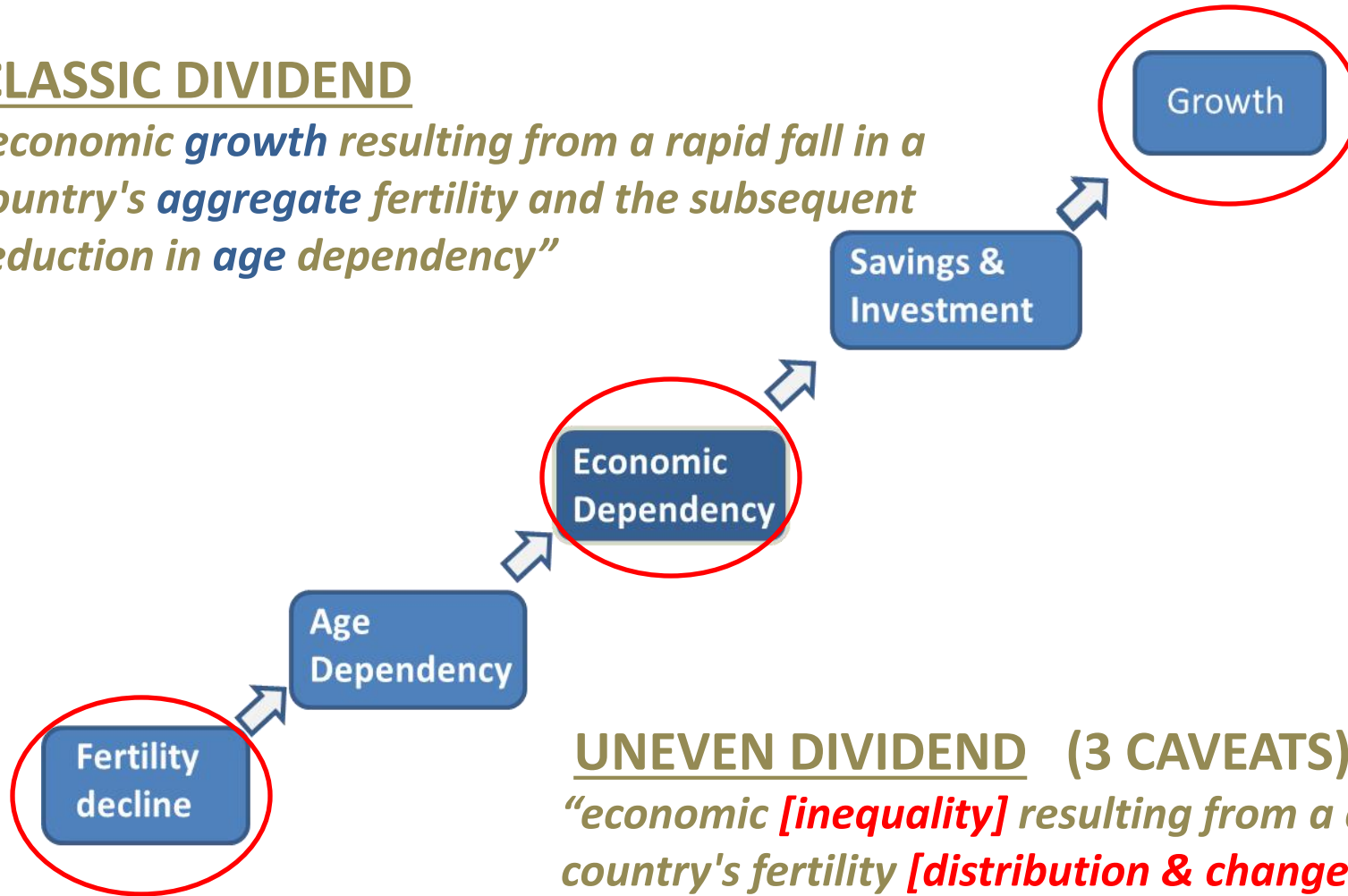
Linking Population Change & Youth Inequality



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)

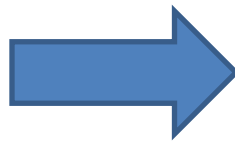
*“economic **[inequality]** resulting from a change in a country's fertility **[distribution & change in family structure]** and the subsequent reduction in **[economic]** dependency”*

Demographic Drivers of Youth Inequality

Resource endowments of children (r) depend on

- Parental resources (I)
- Propensity to invest in children (k)
- Family size (n)

$$r = kI/n$$



Inequality among children depends on

- Inequality in parental resources
- Inequality in propensity to invest
- Inequality in family size

$$I(r) = fn(I_{(k)}; I_{(I)}; I_{(n)})$$

**Maternal control
of resources**
Age/educational
homogamy

Teenage fertility
Maternal employ't
Economic homogamy

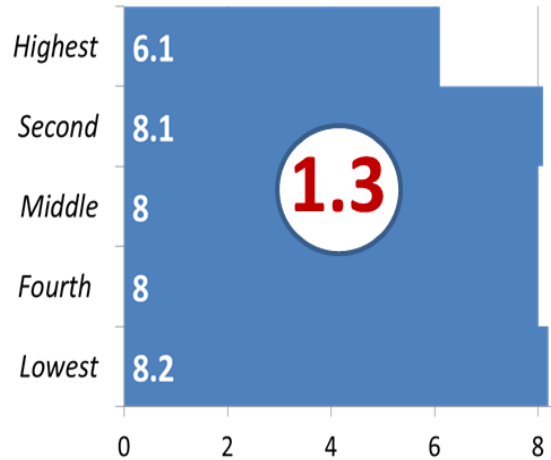
Fertility
Child survival
Fosterage

Inequality in Fertility

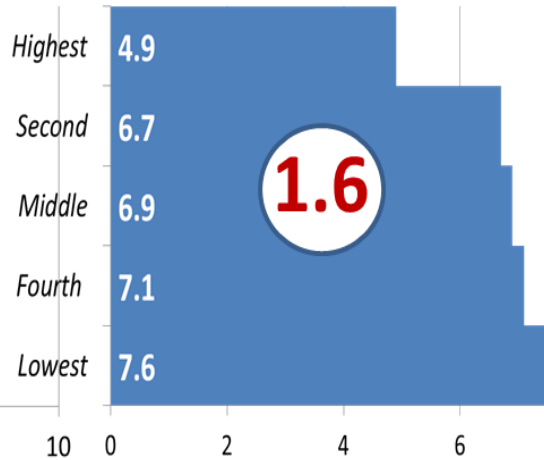
See also Shapiro & Tambashe (2002);
Giroux and Gandesberry (2015)

TFR (Niger 2012)

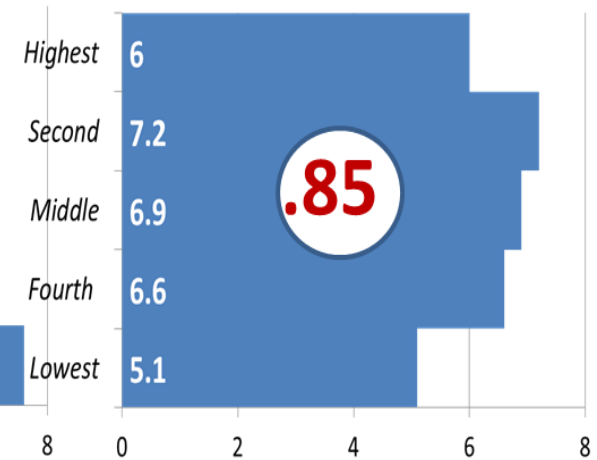
TFR > 6



TFR (Mali 2006)

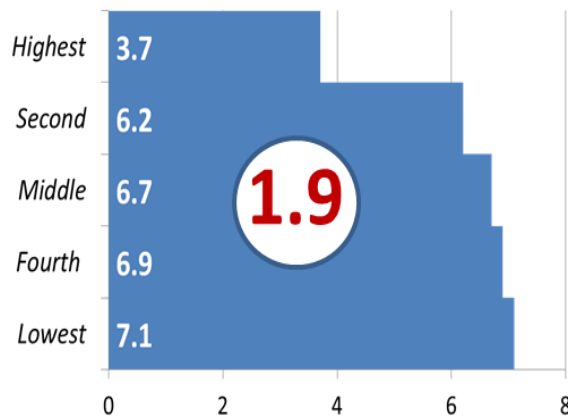


TFR (Chad 2004)

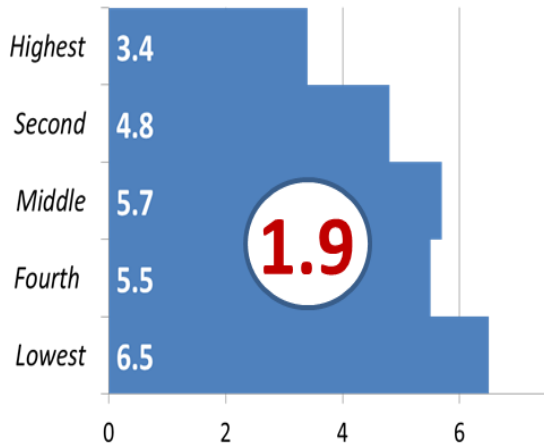


TFR (Burkina Faso, 2010)

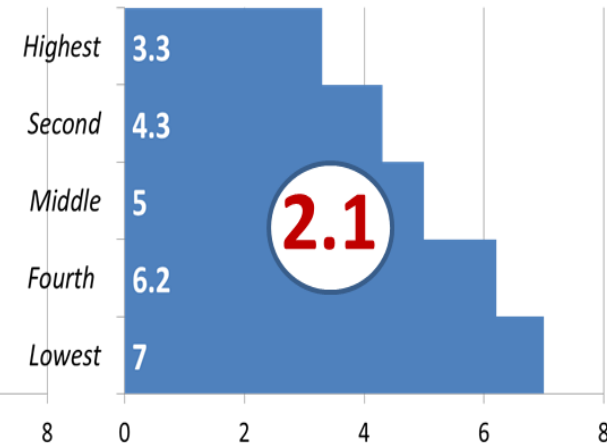
TFR ≤ 6



TFR (Guinea 2012)

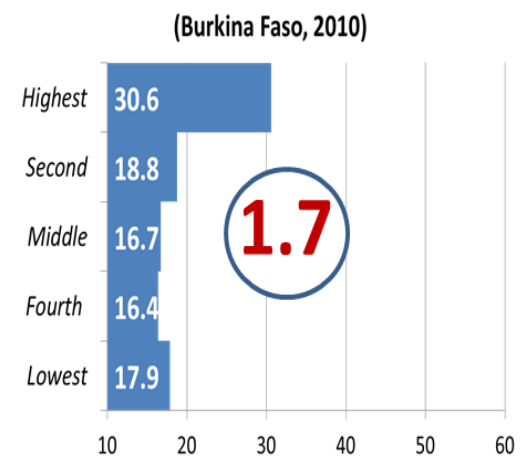
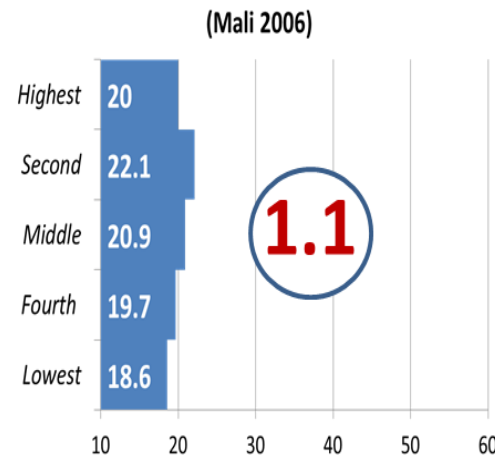
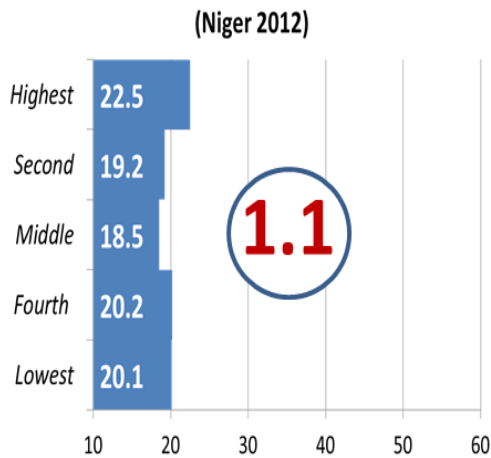


TFR (Senegal 2011-12)

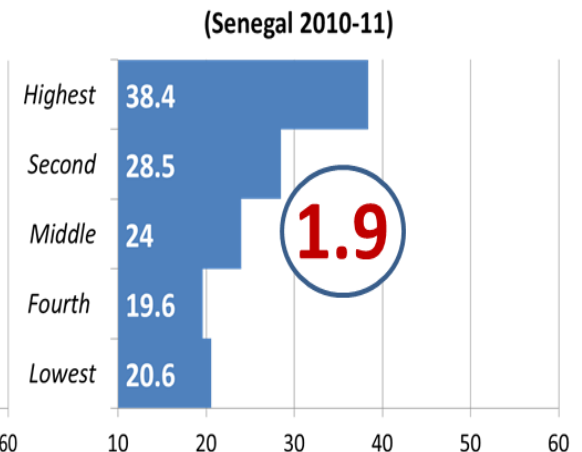
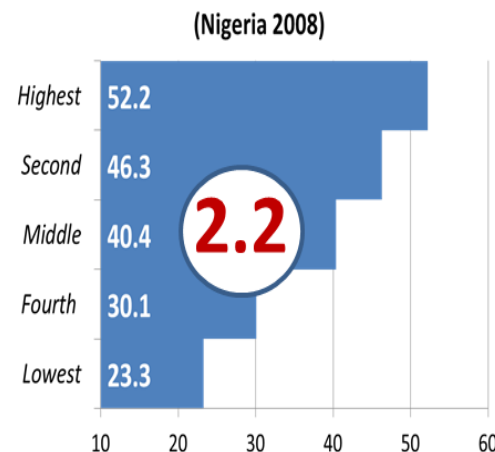
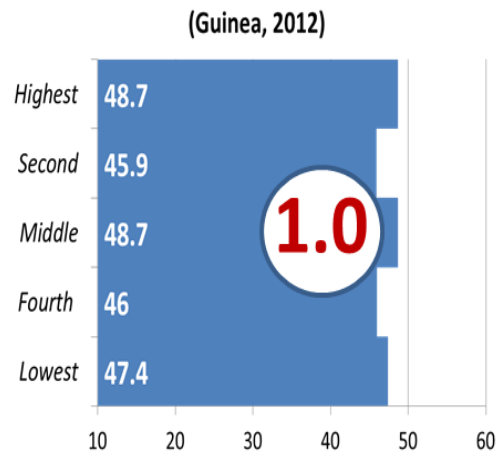


Inequalities in Maternal Control of Resources

TFR ≥ 6

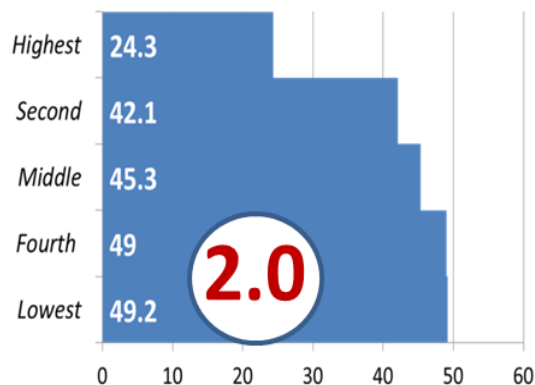


TFR < 6



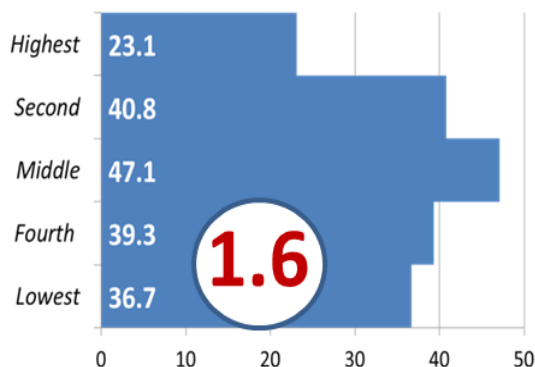
Inequalities in Teenage Motherhood

Niger 2012

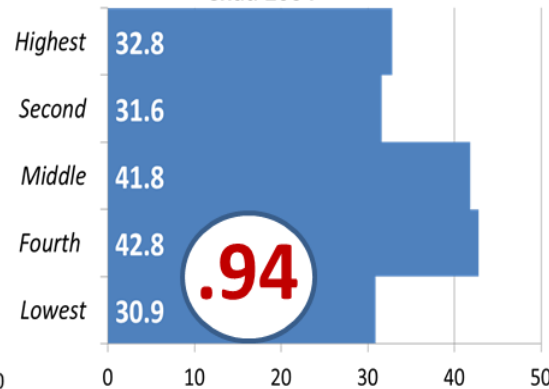


TFR ≥ 6

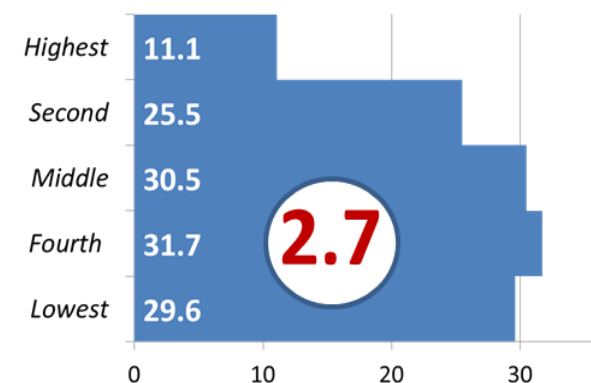
Mali 2006



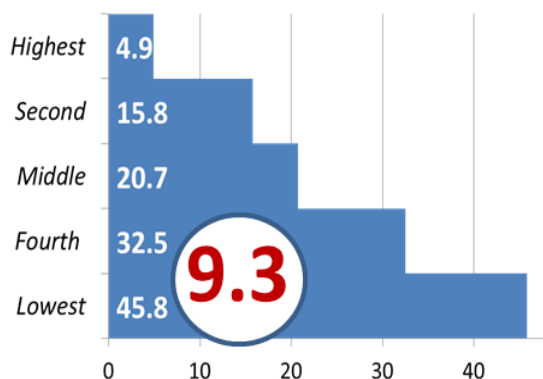
Chad 2004



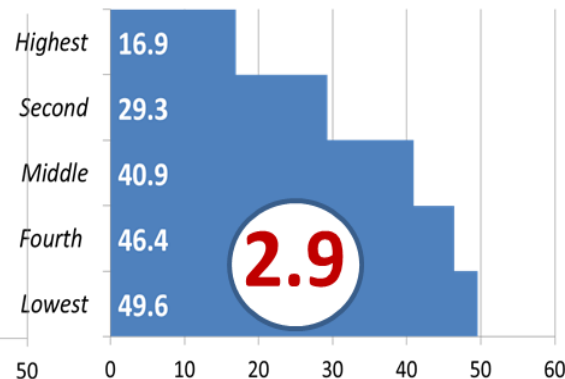
Burkina 2010



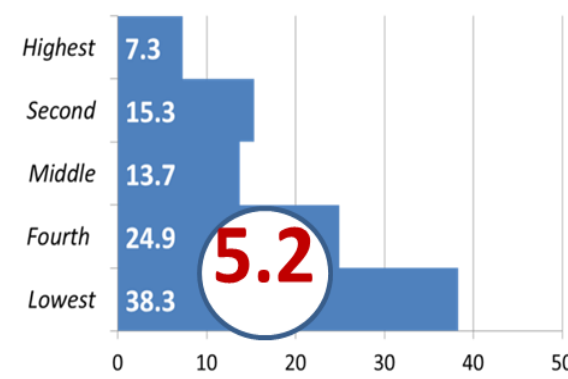
Nigeria 2008



Guinea 2012

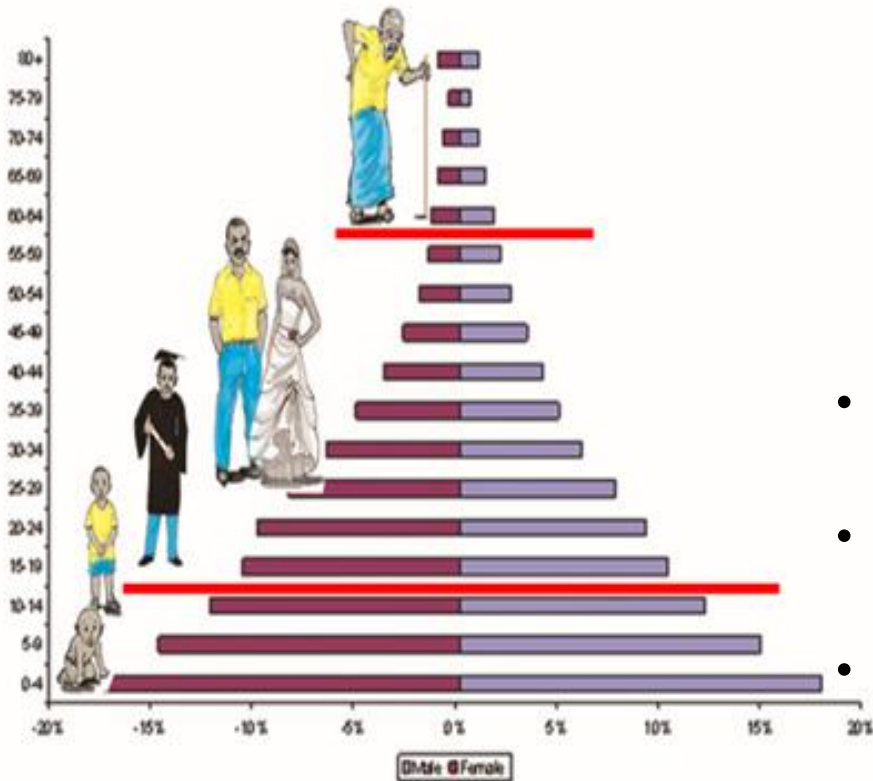


Senegal 2010-11



TFR < 6

Inequality in the transition to Adulthood



Insecurity

- Transition into adulthood
 - Schooling
 - Child survival
- ↑
- Inequalities in parental investments

In Sum

*Uneven
Demographic
Change*

3



Inequality

2

1



Violence

CHALLENGE

Population-driven inequality among youth

- Bellwether of future inequality
- A security risk

SOLUTIONS

- Job creation
- Internships
- Professional Mentoring
- Basic skills (remediation)
- Transferable skills
- Technical and new skills
- **Civic engagement initiatives**
- **Personal development**
- **Family management skills**