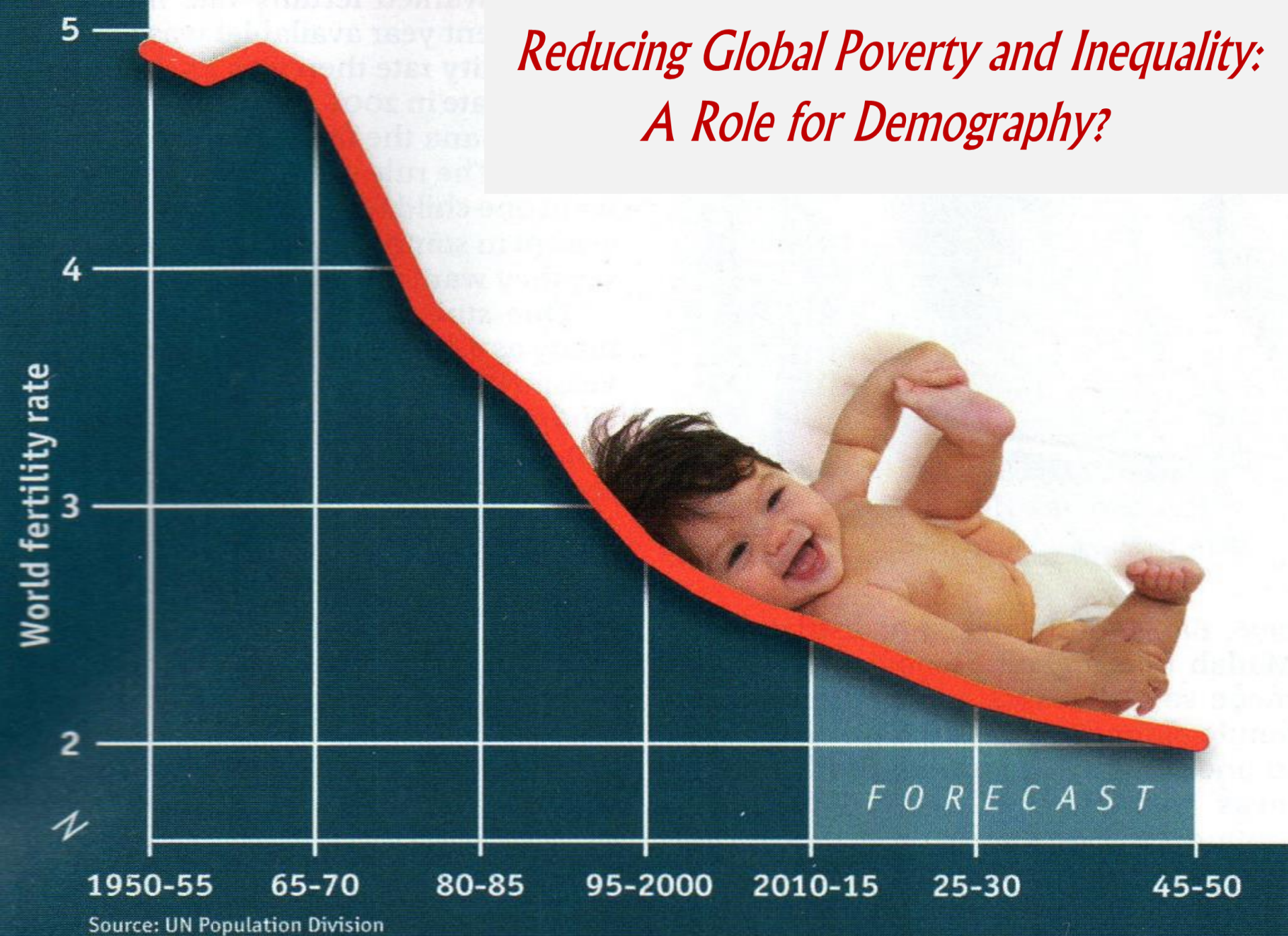
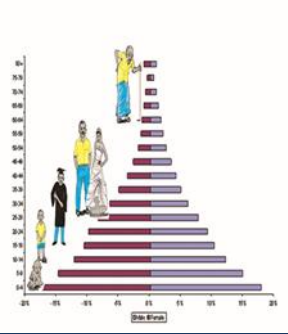


# *Reducing Global Poverty and Inequality: A Role for Demography?*



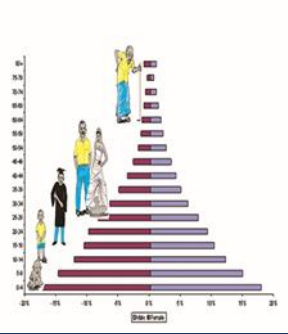
# *“A Myriad of Challenges”*



- Ideological
- Financial / Institutional
- Political
- Scientific
  - Demography > Population growth
  - Multiple demographic trends
  - Their effects are uneven



# *Main Points*



- Demography > Population growth
- Multiple demographic trends to watch
- Their effects are uneven

# QUESTIONS

*Poverty about Places, People, or Periods?*

Child marriage  
Teenage fertility  
Divorce  
Widowhood  
Migration ..

Birth spacing

# POLICY

# THEORY

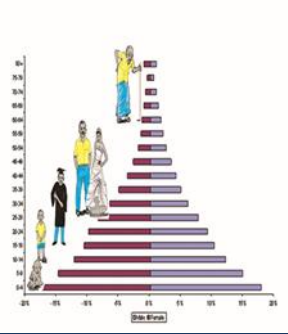
*Nature, Nurture or Structure*

Family size  
Family structure

Age structure  
Sex composition

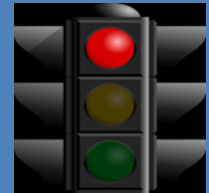
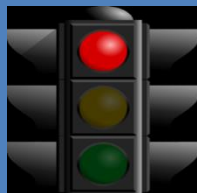
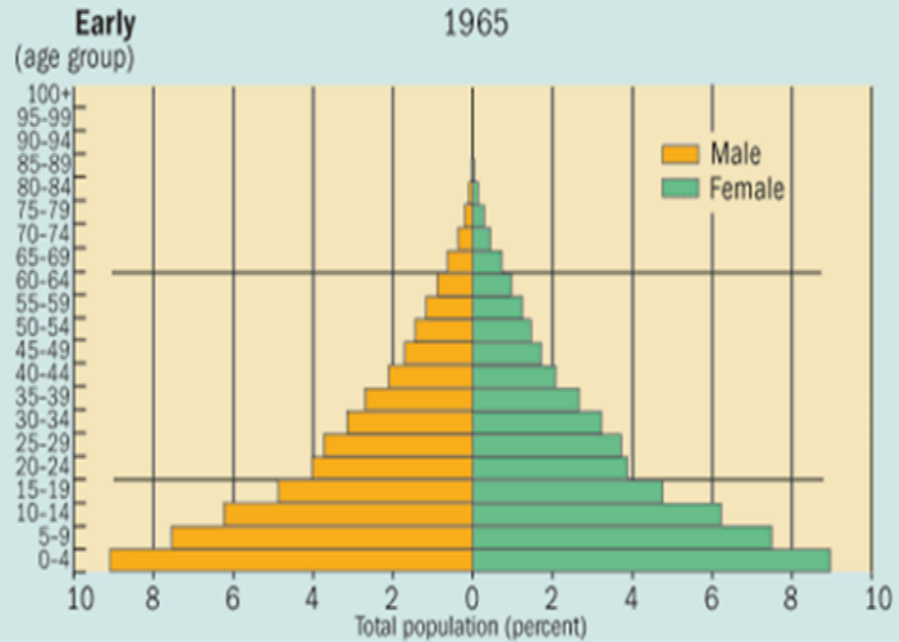
# METHODS

# *Main Points*

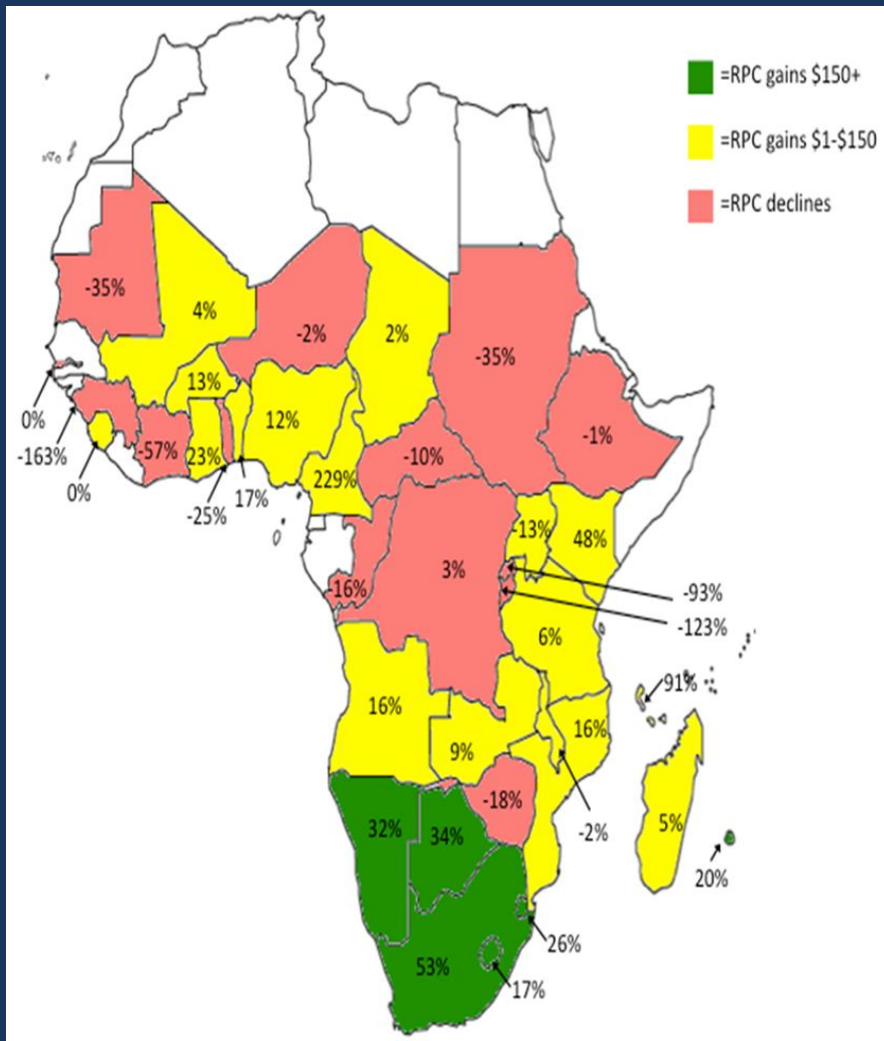


- Demography  $>$  Population growth
- Multiple demographic trends to watch
- **Their effects are uneven**
  - (+) aggregate growth
  - (+) between-country inequality
  - (-) within-country inequality

# Demographic Dividends



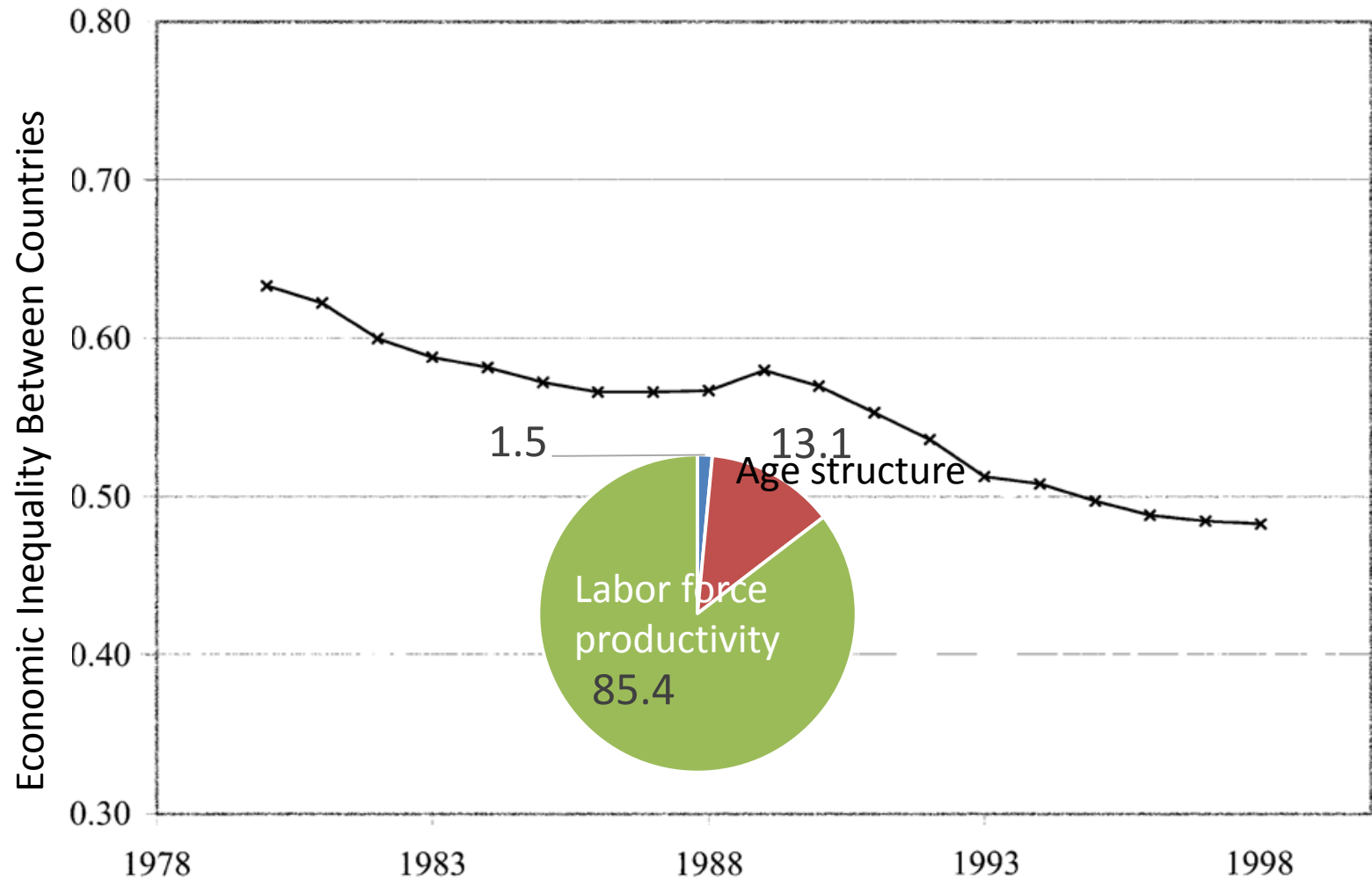
# + *Benefits Go Beyond Economic Growth*



- Gains in public \$ per pupil (1990-2005)
- Large gains in the SA region:
- 17-53% of these gains attributable to changes in age structure
- Modest to negative gains in Central /West Africa
- Trends in age structure braked the decline in \$ per pupil in red countries

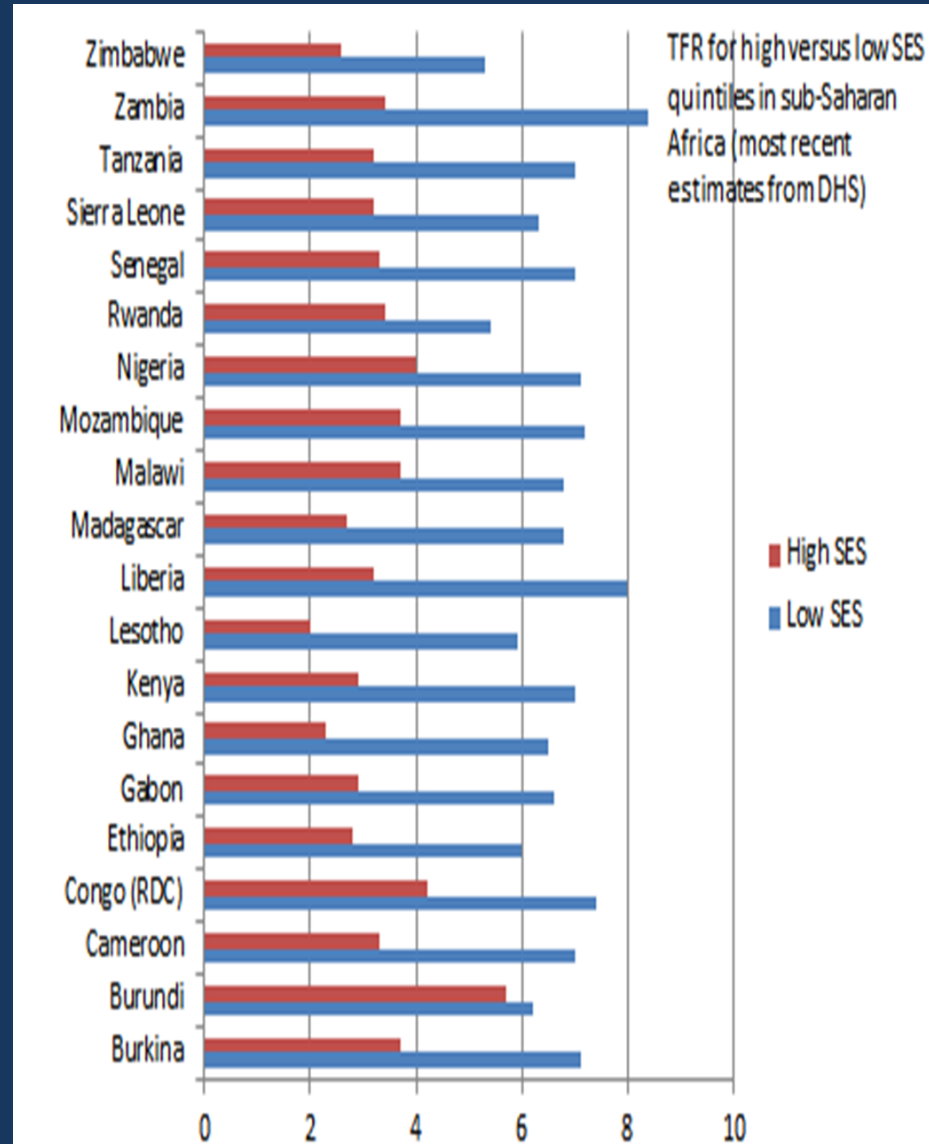


# *(+) Reduce Between-Country Inequality:*

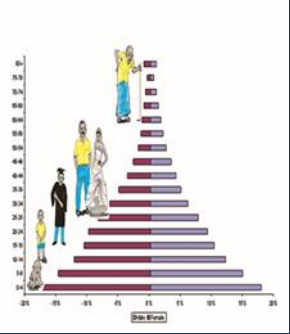


# *(-) May Increase Within-Country Inequality*

- Concentration of fertility
- Assortative marriage
- Family nucleation



# *Main Points*



- A Variety of Demographic Influences on Poverty Reduction ...
- ..at the Individual, Family, and Societal Level ...
- But Effects Can be Uneven