

DISPARITY ACCORDING TO AREA OF RESIDENCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND IN SENEGAL

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Overview

Some key figures as of 2013

Demography	42% of the Senegalese population is under 15 years old, with 62 % living in rural areas
Fertility	5 children per woman at the national level 6.3 in rural area and 3.9 in urban area
Mortality	7.7% at the national level 8.9% in rural area and 6.3% in urban area

Objectives

- To achieve the opportunities associated with the demographic dividend, it will be necessary to implement policies to bridge the gap between rural and urban areas

Methodology

Two main adjustments to the NTA according to the area of residence:

1. Find indicators that provide urban and rural profiles specific to ages
2. More exactly, adjust the urban and rural profiles at every age so they are compatible with the global profile, which was adjusted for the macro control

Methodology

Econometric regression or iteration

Structures of specific ages to the residence area :

Two methods when the data are available for the households :

Educational consumption when an indicator of schooling is available

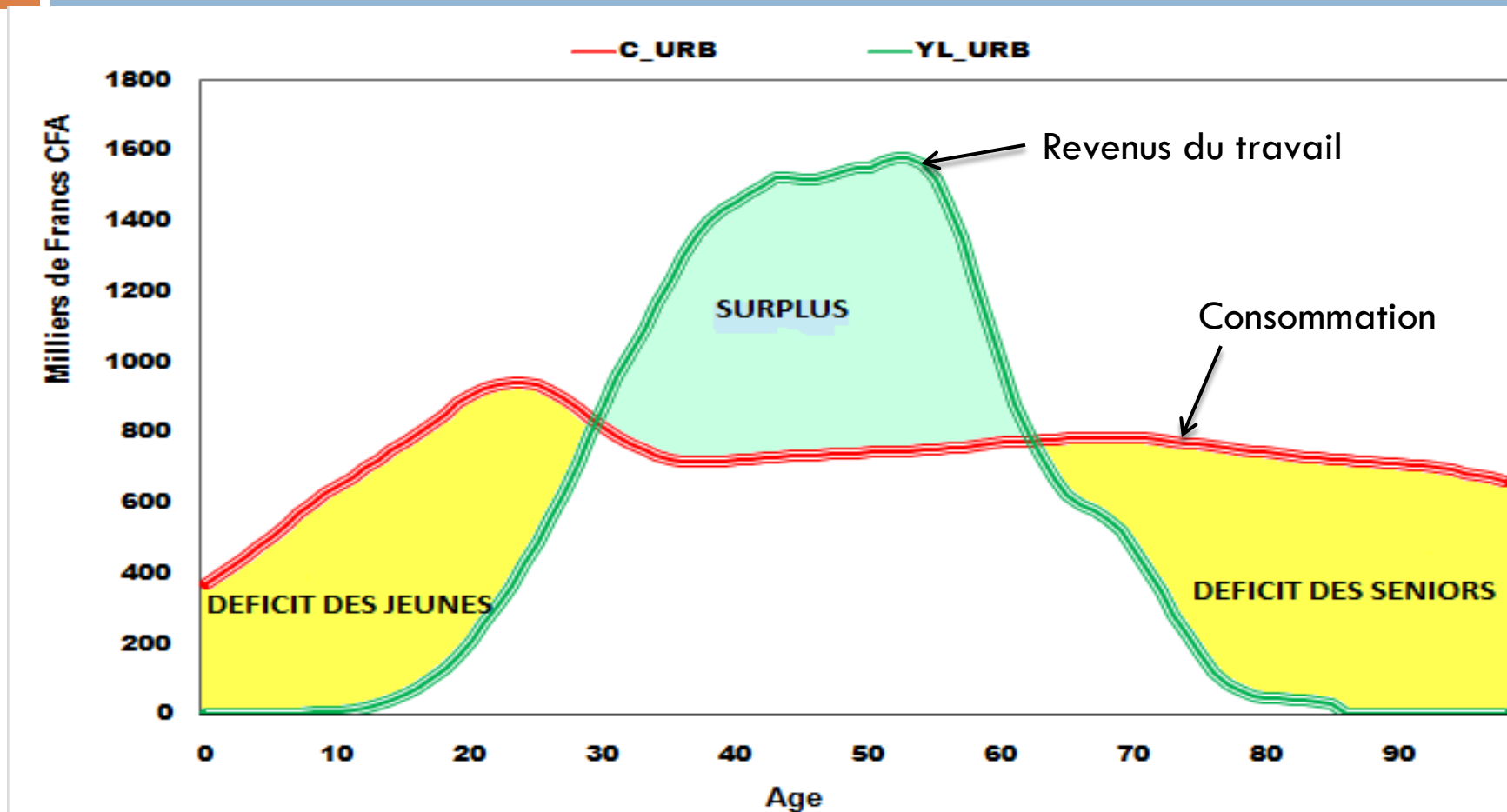
$$X_j = \sum_a \alpha(a) E_j(a) + \sum_a \beta(a) N E_j(a) + \varepsilon_j$$

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$$X_j = \sum_a \sum_g \alpha(a, g) E_j(a, g) + \sum_a \sum_g \beta(a, g) N E_j(a, g) + \varepsilon_j$$

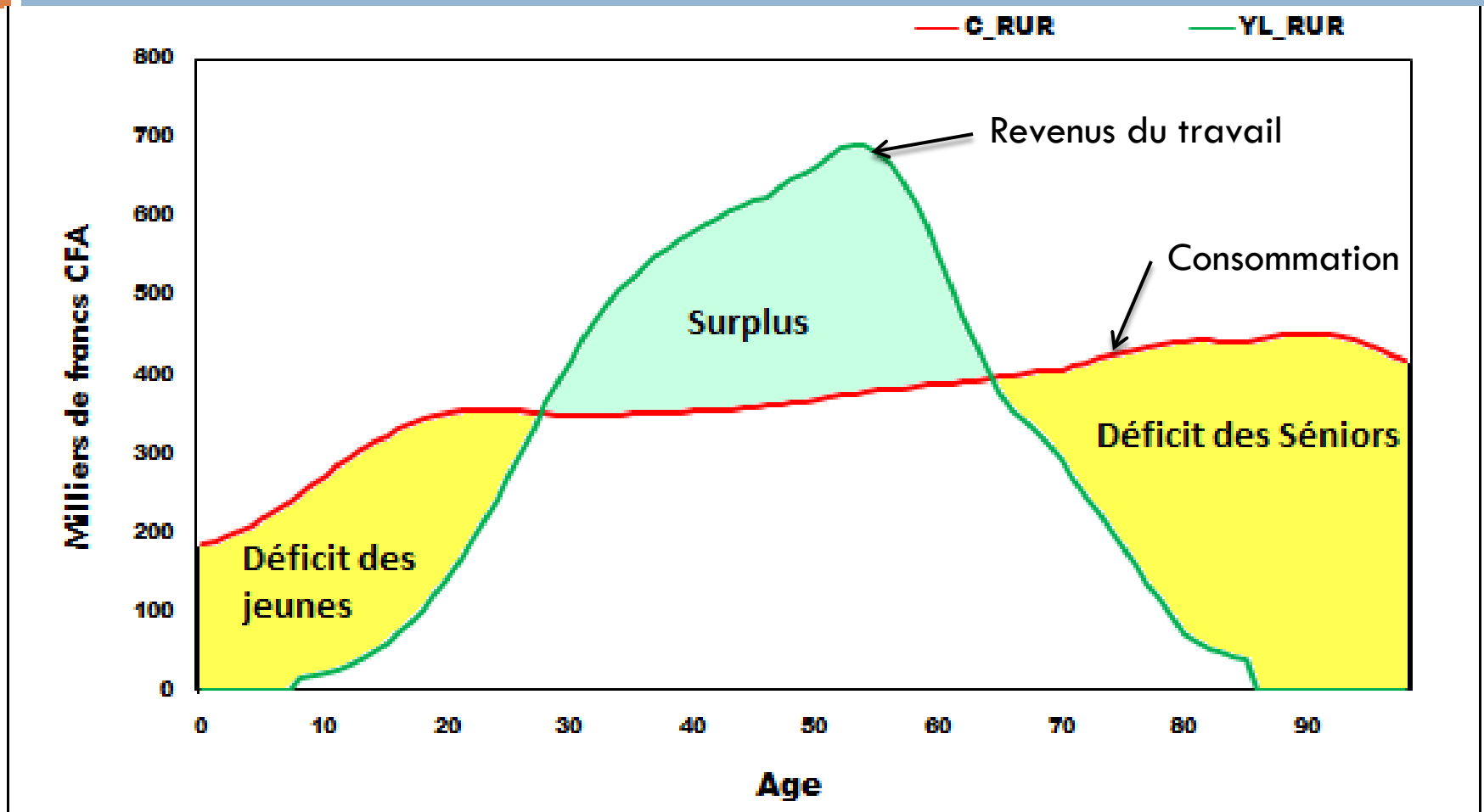
- **Relative parts of age** (equivalent weights relative to the consumption of the adults): the same weights used as well for the men(people) of the same age as the women

Result: In urban areas, the aggregate surplus is 1 100 mds and can cover deficits



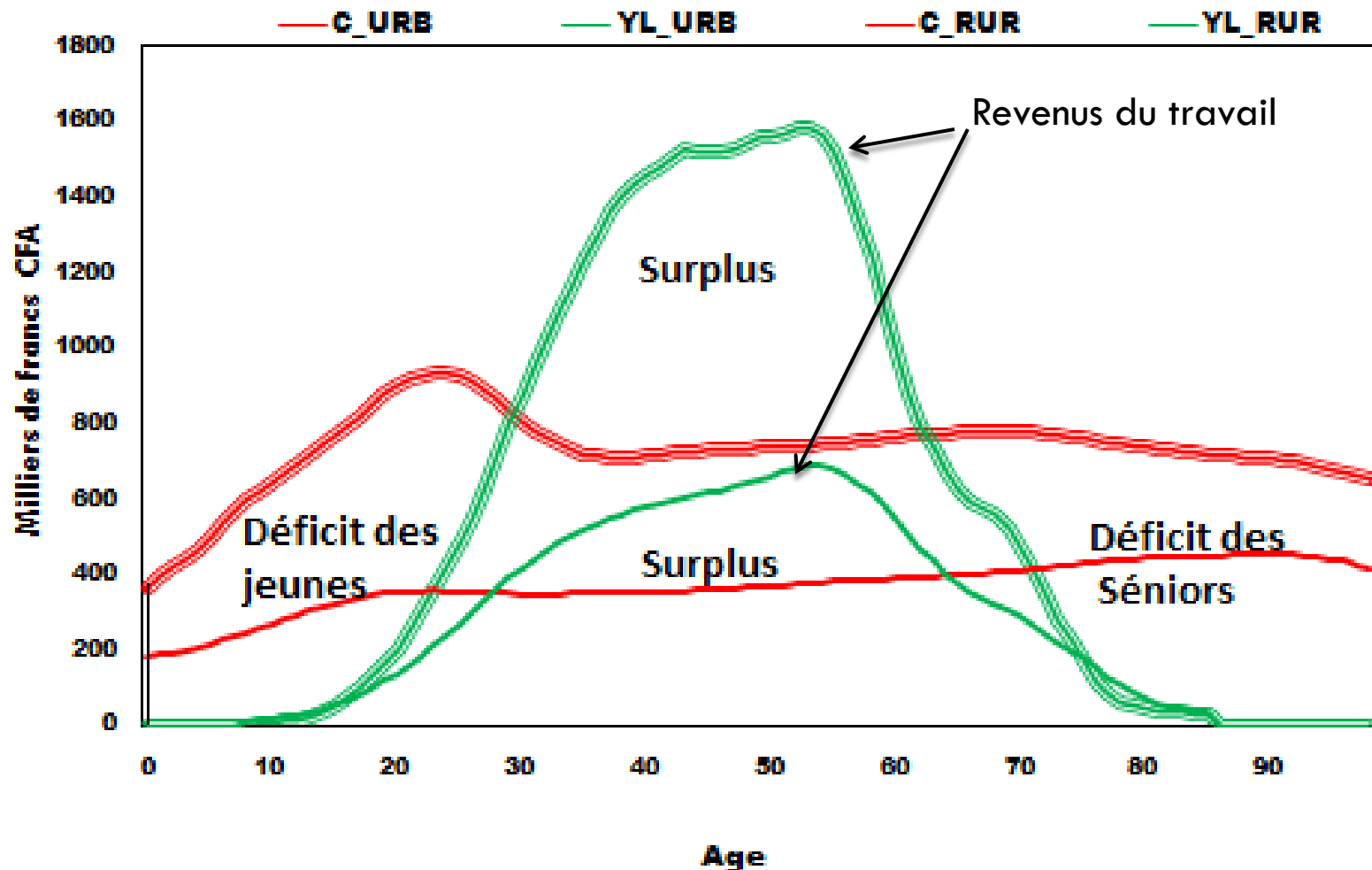
Source: Calculated by the authors based on ESPS II

Result: In rural areas, the aggregate surplus is 160 billion and cannot cover the deficits



Source: Calculated by the authors based on ESPS II

Result: Labor income is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas



Sources : calcul des auteurs à partir de ESPS II

Implications

- Low level of consumption and labor income in rural areas
- High economic dependence of young people and the elderly in rural areas
- The redistribution of national resources can reduce the gap between the remuneration for work in rural and urban areas

Recommendations



- Invest in public infrastructure to increase the remuneration for work in rural areas
- Increase productivity in rural areas:
 - Introduce drought-resistant agricultural crops
 - Develop new agricultural techniques
 - Transform the food-processing industry



THANK YOU