

LES JEUDI D'ECONOMIE & DE FINANCE (JEF)

Université
de Carthage
(IHEC)

Université
Tunis El Manar
(FSEG)

Université
de Tunis
(ISG)

L.E.F.A
Laboratoire
d'Economie
& Finance
Appliquée

La.R.E.Qua.D
Laboratoire de
Recherche en
Economie
Quantitative du
Développement

I.F.G.T
International
Financial
Group
Tunisia

U.A.Qu.Ap
Unité
d'Analyse
Quantitative
Appliquée

ORGANISENT UN SEMINAIRE DE RECHERCHE N°11/01

WHY AFRICAN COUNTRIES ARE SO UNEQUAL?

Présenté par

Noomen Lahimer

(ISCC BIZERTE & LEFA)

Jeudi 3 Février 2011

à 14h à la salle des Thèses (FSEGT-Campus)

Abstract:

Despite the importance of reducing inequality to enhance economic growth and to reduce poverty in Africa, only few articles have tried to study its determinants. Milanovic (2003) found out that African inequality is politically determined and strongly linked to ethnic fractionalization. Our paper brings new elements for understanding African income inequalities. We collect data on Gini coefficient for 30 Sub-Saharan African countries for a period from 1970 to 2006. We attempt to get the best data quality possible by preferring consumption and expenditure surveys rather than income ones. Using panel data techniques, we find two main results. First, there is no evidence for the existence of a Kuznets process in the Sub-region. Second, initial inequality and cohort size effect are the most important determinants of African income inequalities. On one hand, the initial inequality is mainly due to religious heritage and colonial history. On the other hand, the cohort size effect explains income inequality's variations. This demographic effect is highly correlated with economic development variables.

Responsables du Séminaire :

Med Safouane Ben Aissa (safouane.benaissa@univmed.fr), Med Ayadi (med.ayadi@gnet.tn),
Med Goàied (mohamed_goaid@yahoo.fr) & Chaker Aloui (chakeraloui2@yahoo.fr)