

# Inégalités sous COVID-19: Nouvelles Distanciations?



Ecole d' Eté sur les ODD,  
IRD, Marseille Juillet 2020



# Sommaire

1. Clarification conceptuelle: L'inégalité et ses cousins
2. Importance: Covid-19 et inégalités: s'en laver les mains?
3. Tendances pre-Covid-19: Convergence ou divergence
4. Théories sur l'inégalité: Laissez-faire ou interventionnisme?
5. Impact de la pandémie: Un tournant décisif?

# 1. Clarification conceptuelle:

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5. Impact de la pandémie:



[illegible]

La notion d' inégalité se rapproche (et se confond) parfois avec d'autres termes voisins mais distincts

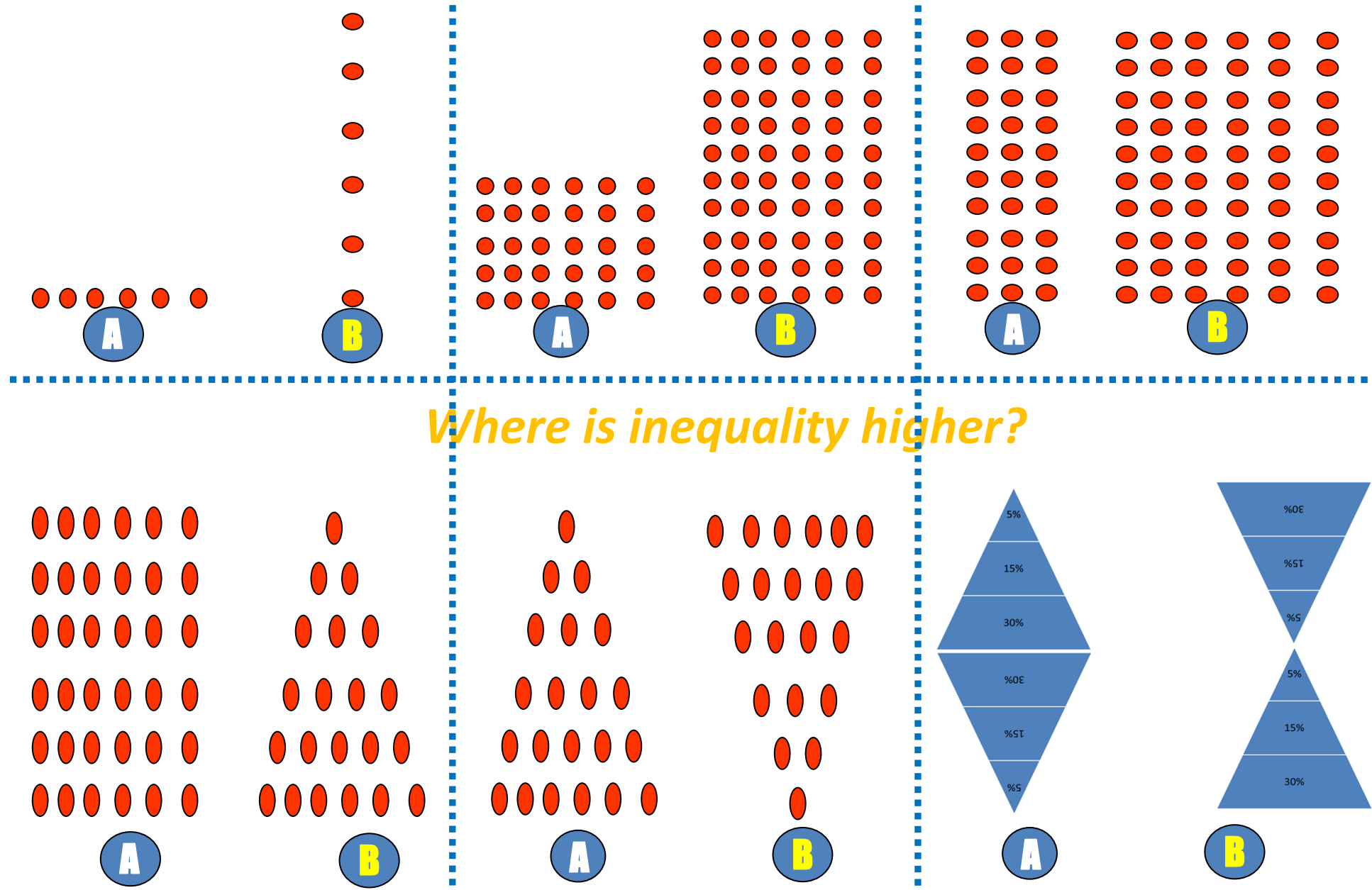
Ex: pauvreté, équité, mobilité sociale, stratification sociale, discrimination, différence. Plusieurs nuances

- › Vs. équité : résultats et non moyens
- › Vs. mobilité: actuel et non dynamique
- › Vs. pauvreté : comparatif non absolue
- › Vs différence: normative/évaluative
- › Vs écart: mesure complète (non partielle)



*Toute discussion sur les effets de COVID-19 devrait préciser la mesure envisagée*

# Deux paramètres dans la mesure des inégalités

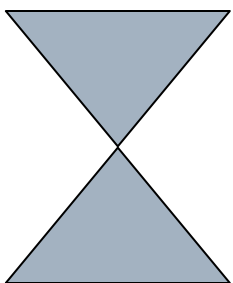




## Deux paramètres

$$I = f(w, r)$$

- Écart entre groupe et moyenne  
(ratios de revenus,  $r$  (hauteur))



- % de personnes dans le groupe  
(distribution démographique,  $w$ , largeur)



- *Theil index*

- $I = \sum_i w_i r_i \log(r_i)$

- *MLD*

$$I = \sum_i w_i \log(1/r_i)$$

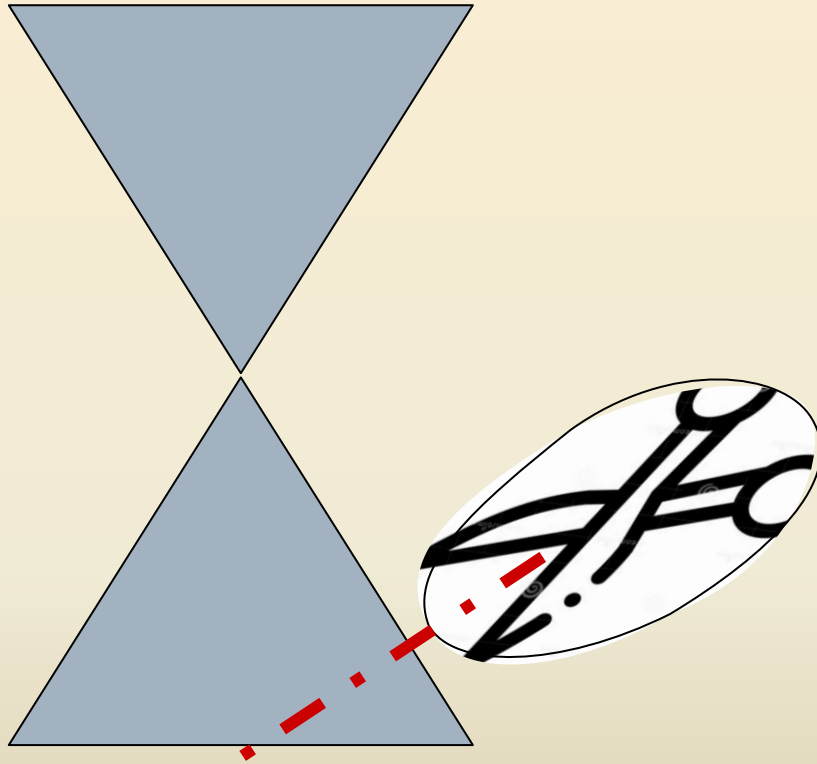
- *Coefficient of variation*

- $I = \sum_i w_i (r_i - 1)^2$

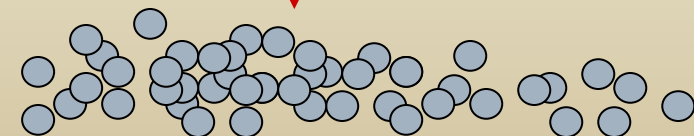
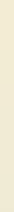
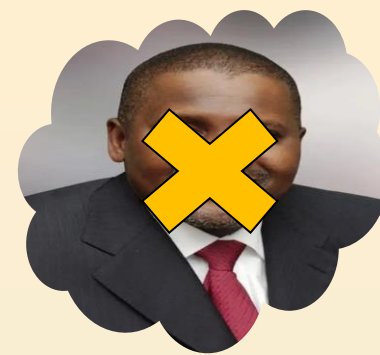
- *Gini coefficient*

- $I = \sum_i w_i r_i (q_i - Q_i)$

# *Deux implications*



Forte inégalité



Dangote et nous



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# COVID-19 ET INÉGALITÉ: S'EN LAVER LES MAINS?

Gans versus Stiglitz



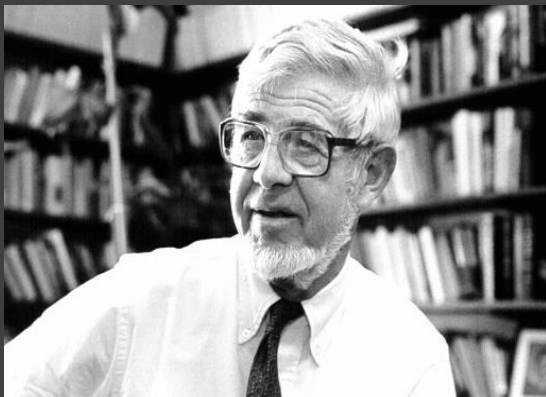
# S'en laver les mains?

- Vous vivez dans pays ou les 10% de personnes les plus riches gagnent en moyenne 5000 euros par mois alors que les 10% plus pauvres gagnent en Moyenne 500 euros;
- De combien voudriez vous réduire cet écart ?

0% 10% 20% 50% 75% 100%







H. Gans

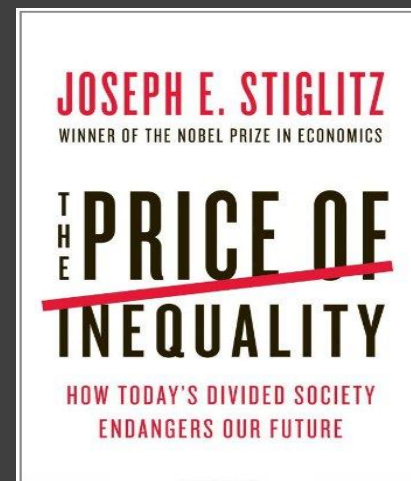
*Pauvreté et inégalité nécessaires  
et “fonctionnelles”*

### The Uses of Poverty: The Poor Pay All.

#### The Functions of Poverty

- First, the existence of poverty ensures that society's "dirty work" will be done.

-Every society has such work:



## INTRINSIC

- › Humanitarian
- › Moral

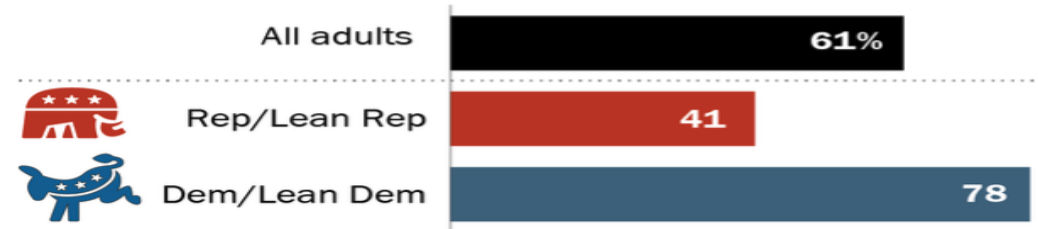
## EXTRINSIC

- › Economic efficiency
- › Social cohesion
- › Security
- › Health,
- › Middle class anxiety

# Opinion Publique (US)

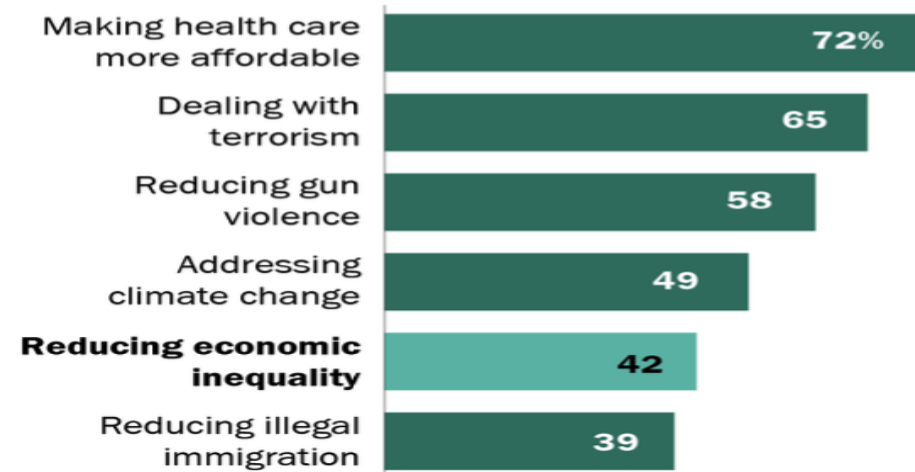
## A majority of Americans say there's too much economic inequality in the U.S ...

*% saying there's too much economic inequality in the country these days*



## ... but relatively few see it as a top policy priority for the federal government

*% saying each of the following should be a top priority for the federal government to address*



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 16-29, 2019.

"Most Americans Say There Is Too Much Economic Inequality in the U.S., but Fewer Than Half Call It a Top Priority"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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# TENDANCES PRECOVID-19

*Convergence ou Divergence?*



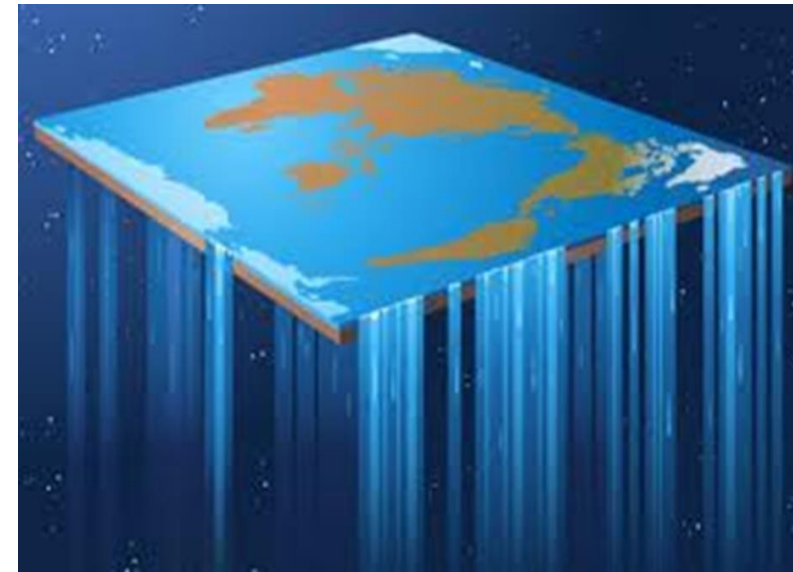


# *La Terre est elle Plate?*



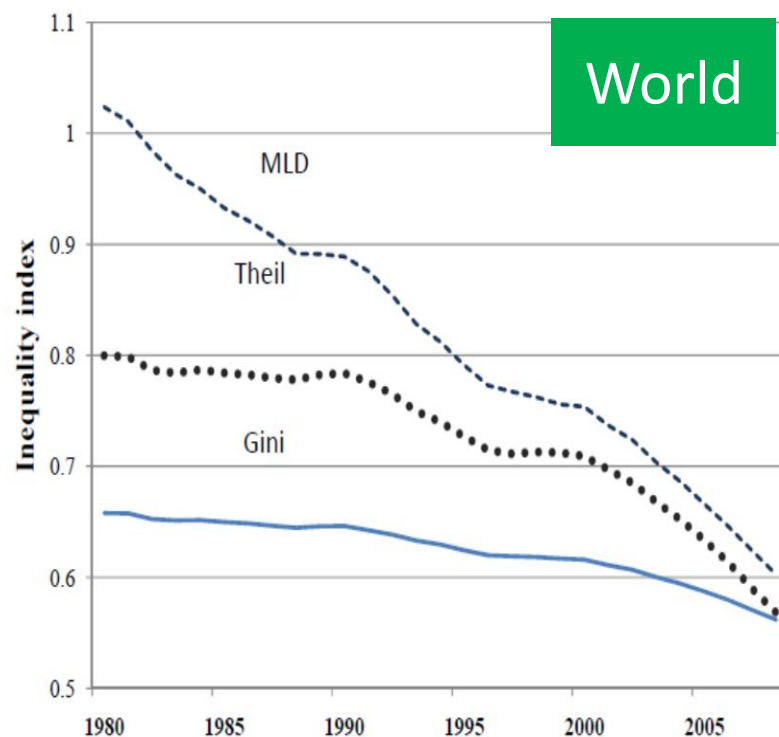
*'Divergence / mega divergence'*  
(Pritchett 1997)

T. Freedman



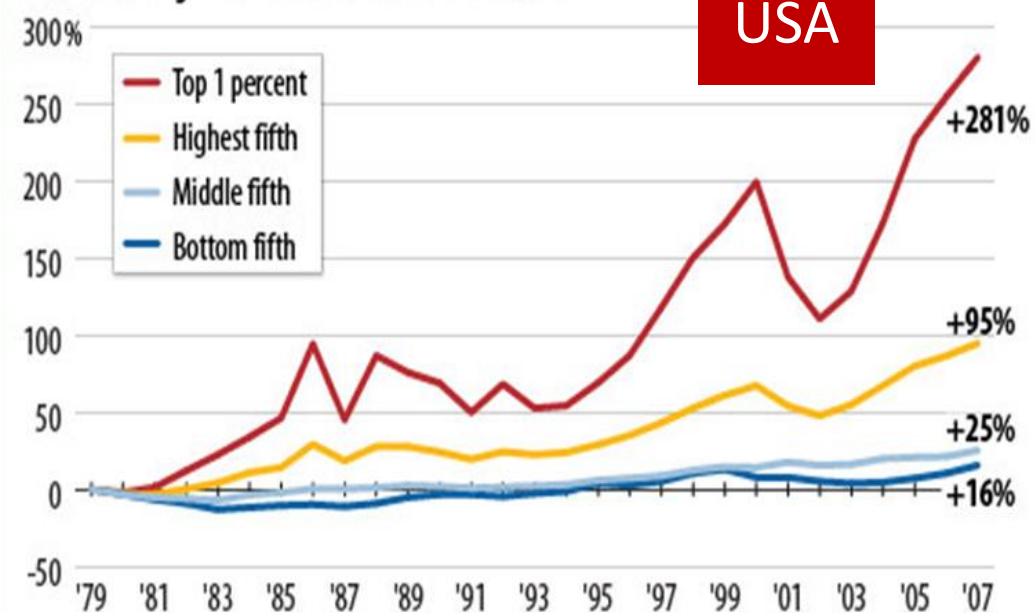
*Convergence Mondiale et  
Aplanissement des inégalités*  
(Firebaugh & Goesling 2004)

## *Between-country inequality is declining*



## *Within-country inequality is rising*

Percent Change in After-Tax Income Since 1979



Source: CBPP calculations from Congressional Budget Office data.

cbpp.org

## Business-as-usual approaches

| GOAL                                                                                        | WITHIN 5%                                         | 5-10%                                                      | >10%                                                                                                                 | NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Goal 1    |                                                   | 1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty                           | 1.1. Social protection for all                                                                                       |                                                                        |
|  Goal 2    |                                                   | 2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)                      | 2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting)<br>2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity<br>2.6. Investment in agriculture*         | 2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)                                  |
|  Goal 3    | 3.2. Under-5 mortality<br>3.7. Neonatal mortality |                                                            | 3.1. Maternal mortality<br>3.6. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases                                      |                                                                        |
|  Goal 4    | 4.1. Enrollment in primary education              | 4.6. Literacy among youth and adults                       | 4.2. Early childhood development<br>4.3. Enrollment in secondary education<br>4.3.3 Enrollment in tertiary education |                                                                        |
|  Goal 5    |                                                   |                                                            | 5.5. Women political participation                                                                                   |                                                                        |
|  Goal 6    |                                                   | 6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices) | 6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water<br>6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services                    |                                                                        |
|  Goal 7    |                                                   | 7.1. Access to electricity                                 | 7.1. Share of renewable energy*<br>7.1.1 Energy intensity                                                            |                                                                        |
|  Goal 8    |                                                   |                                                            | 8.1. Use of child labour                                                                                             |                                                                        |
|  Goal 9    |                                                   | 9.5. Increasing scientific research (R&D expenditure)      | 9.5. Increasing scientific research (number of researchers)                                                          |                                                                        |
|  Goal 10   |                                                   |                                                            | 10.2. Reducing costs                                                                                                 | inequality in income***                                                |
|  Goal 11 |                                                   |                                                            | 11.1. Urban population living in slums*                                                                              |                                                                        |
|  Goal 12 |                                                   |                                                            |                                                                                                                      | 12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMU*                            |
|  Goal 13 |                                                   |                                                            |                                                                                                                      | Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets***                      |
|  Goal 14 |                                                   |                                                            |                                                                                                                      | 14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters*<br>14.4. Overfishing* |
|  Goal 15 |                                                   |                                                            |                                                                                                                      | 15.3. Sustainability loss*<br>15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking* |
|  Goal 16 |                                                   |                                                            | 16.8 universal birth registration *                                                                                  |                                                                        |

\* Target not specified \*\*\* based on most recently available data

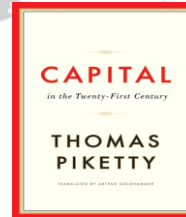
. L'inegalite est l'un des rares ODDs a evoluer dans la mauvaise direction

. Cette tendance compromet l'atteinte des autres ODDs





# Une preoccupation croissante au niveau mondial



## The 17 Proposed Sustainable Development Goals (7/19/2014)

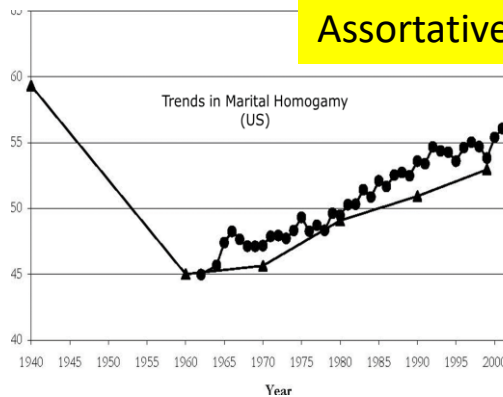
- Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

## 10.Reduce inequality within & among countries

- Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

| Country                  | Gini |
|--------------------------|------|
| South Africa             | 67.4 |
| Seychelles               | 65.8 |
| Honduras                 | 61.3 |
| Colombia                 | 58.9 |
| Bolivia                  | 57.8 |
| Brazil                   | 57.4 |
| Central African Republic | 56.3 |
| Guatemala                | 55.9 |
| Panama                   | 55.1 |
| Paraguay                 | 54.8 |
| Zambia                   | 54.6 |

# Family (Demographic) catalysts of Inequality

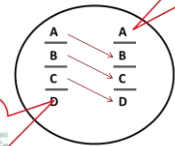


**Teenage fertility**

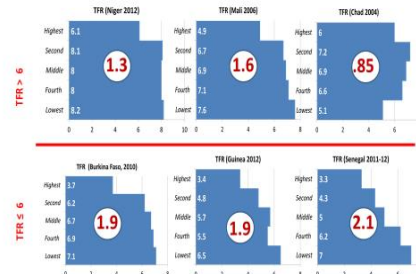
**Maternal employment**

**Uneven fertility transitions**

**From ABCD to ABC**



**Inequality in Fertility**



Max Fisher/Washington Post



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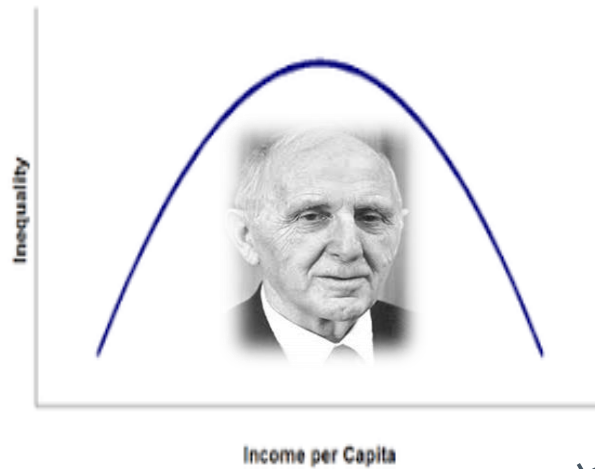


# THEORIES DE L'INÉGALITÉ

Kuznets vs Scheidel



“laissez-faire” optimiste



Technology/  
innovation

Meritocracy

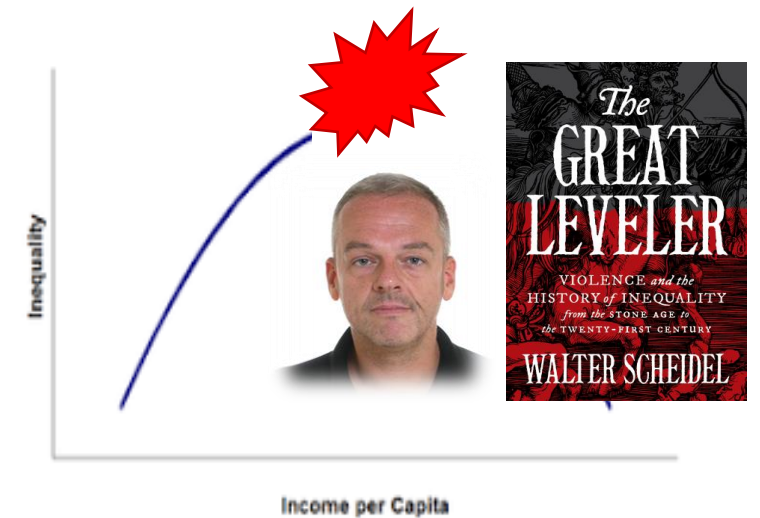
Taxation/public  
services

Labor unions

Social  
movements

*Aucune politique nécessaire*

“Laissez-faire” pessimiste



Scheidel (2017)

*Aucune politique efficace*



**Pandémies**

**Effondrement  
de l'État**



Les Quatre Cavaliers de l' Apocalypse

**Révolutions**

**Guerres**



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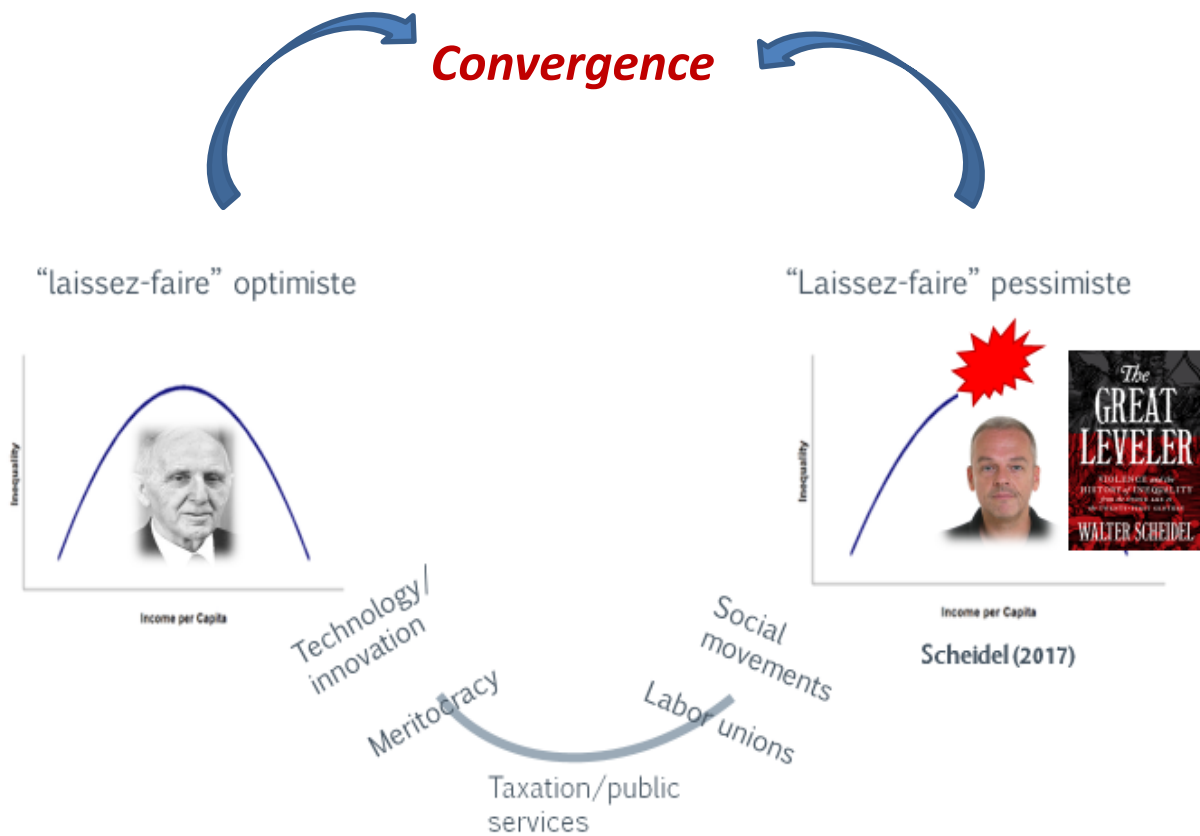
5. **Impact de la pandémie:**



# UN TOURNANT DECISIF?

<https://knowledge.insead.edu/blog/insead-blog/covid-19-a-turning-point-for-inequality-13811>

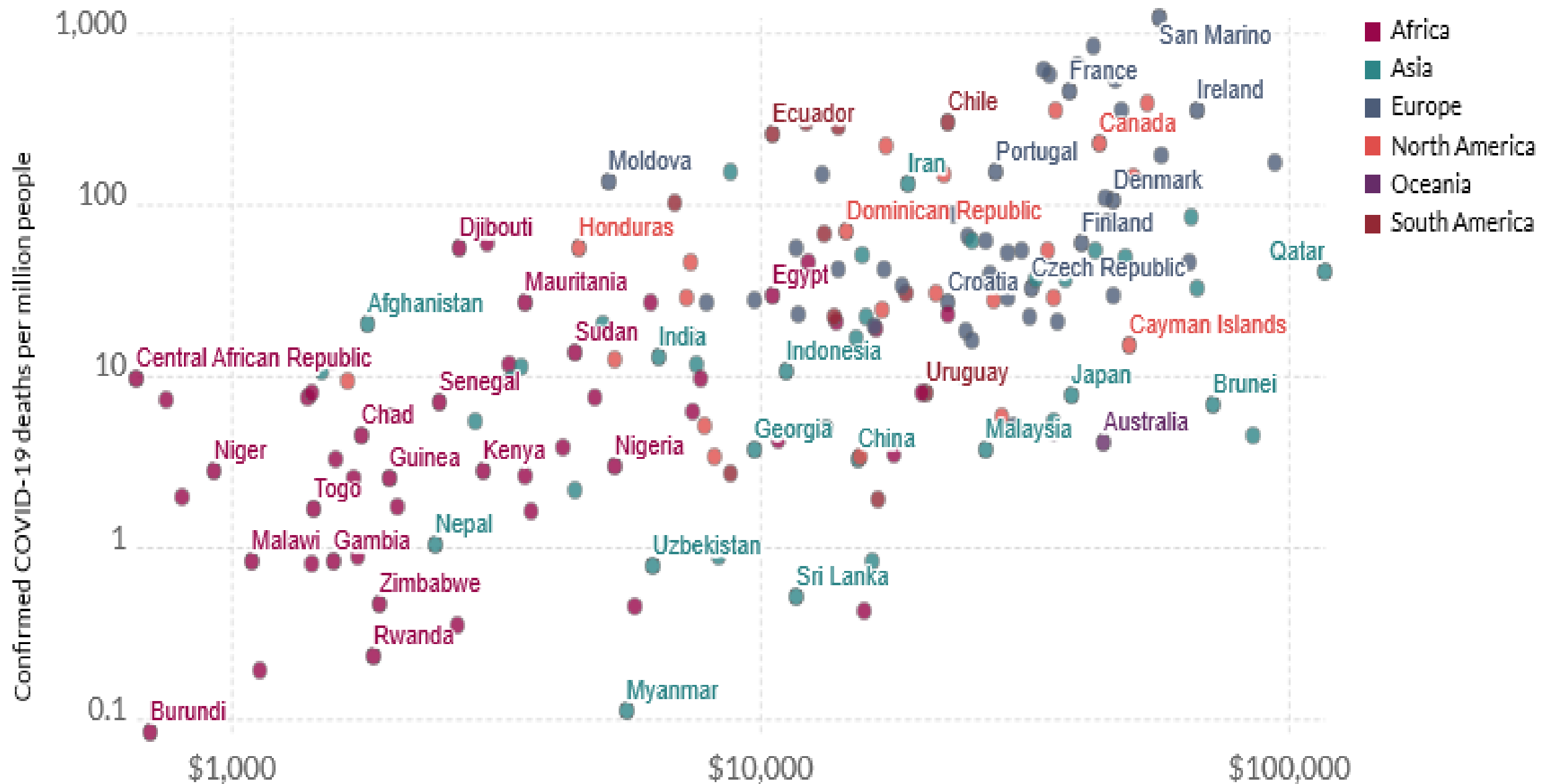




## Acceleration des divergences



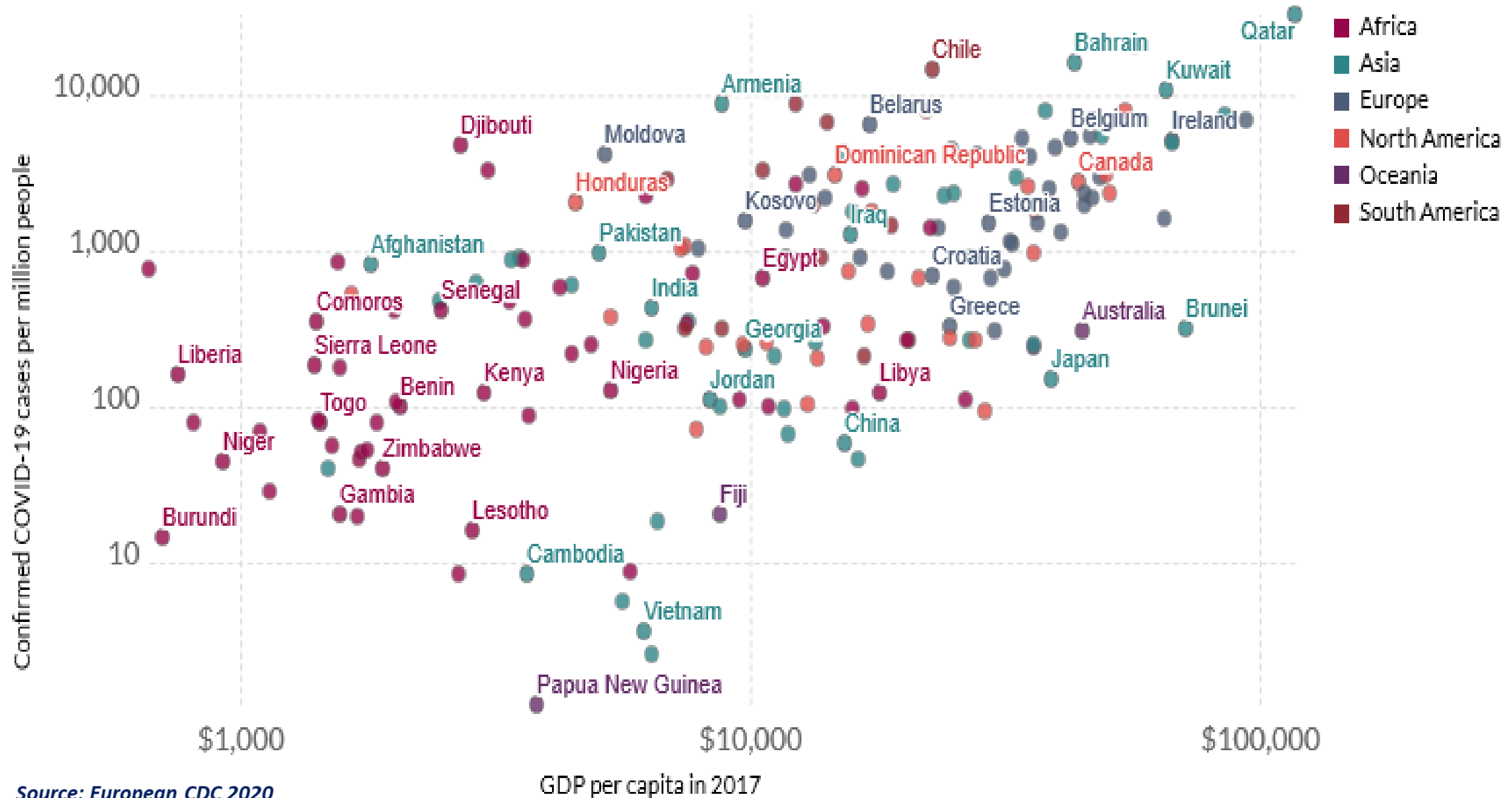




Source: European CDC 2020

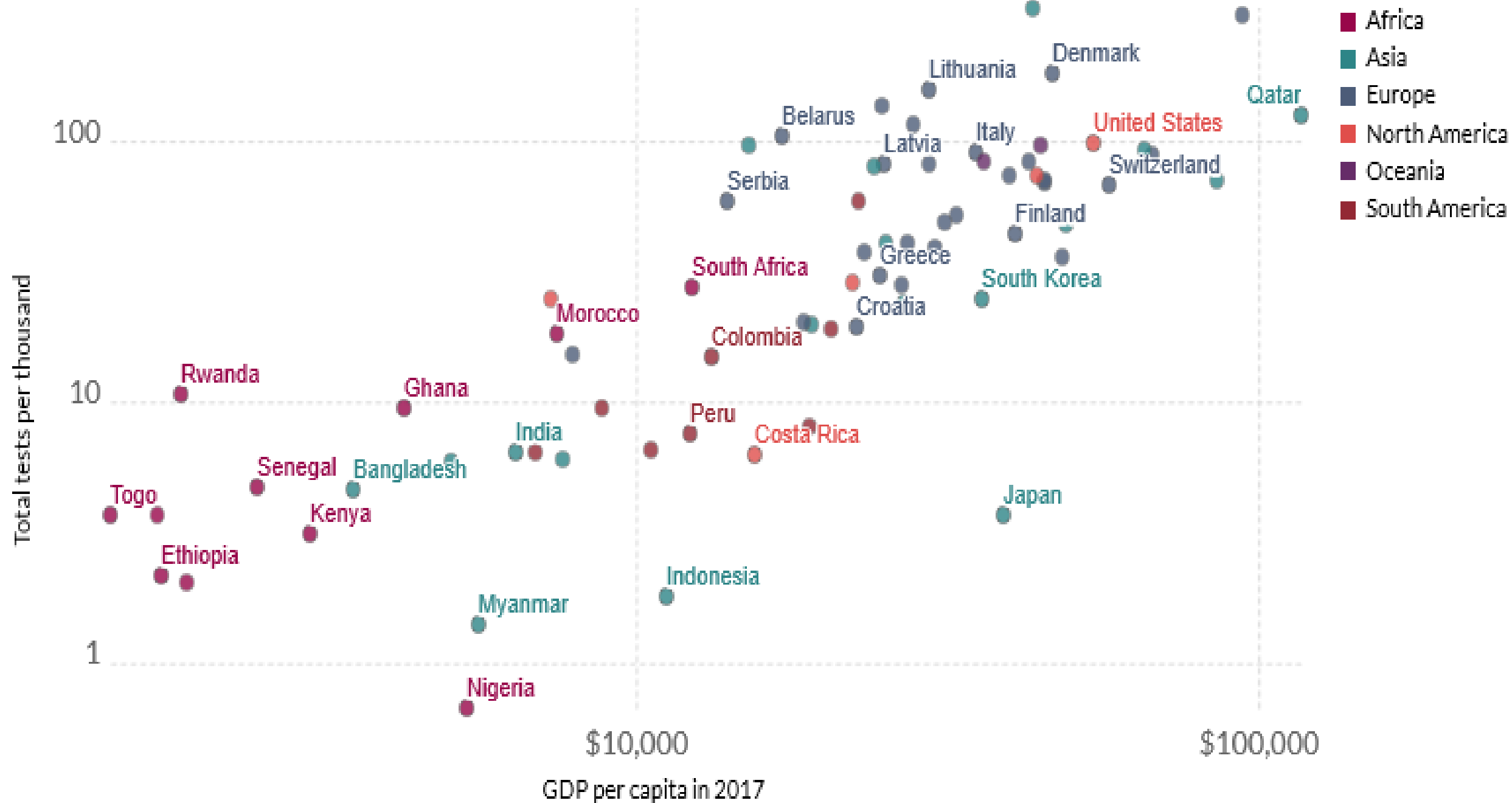
<https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-data#by-gdp-per-capita>





Source: European CDC 2020

<https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus-data#by-gdp-per-capita>





*Categories professionnelles;  
Arrangements résidentiels*



*Respect des mesures  
barrières;*



*Accès aux soins;*



*Système immunitaire  
Antécédents médicaux*



