How demography shapes individual, social and economic transitions in Asia

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Baby booms

Changing networks and culture

Rapid demog change
Rapid econ growth
Fewer kids
Longer lives

Gradients & inequalities

Individual ⇔ Family ⇔ State
KINSHIP NETWORKS

• Information
• Marriage
• Jobs
• Financial resources
• Religion & Culture
• Migration
FERTILITY DECLINE ➔

THINNER KINSHIP NETWORKS

NETWORK SIZE  ~  (TOTAL FERTILITY RATE)$^2$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>5+</th>
<th>1.8</th>
<th>And falling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>And falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5+</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2, many states</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THINNER KINSHIP NETWORKS + RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH ➔

• New information sources
  (social networks, religious groups, political groups, state)

• Greater demand for services
  (child care, care of elderly, insurance)
Bigger roles for government and private sector

Communications & information

Pensions, Care of elderly

Credit markets

Insurance and annuity markets
CULTURE SHIFTS

Smaller families? YES

CULTURE DOES NOT SHIFT

Bias to male children? STRONGER

High sex ratios at birth, India, China

Rising. Rural, now urban
HUMAN CAPITAL

Education (Gov’t and Private)

Health (Gov’t and Private)

Inequality v. Growth (Gov’t)
EDUCATION : RAPID GROWTH

China 15% annual growth in first university degrees awarded per year

India 5% annual increase in number of degree-granting institutions

ENORMOUS NEED

Tertiary enrolment is 5% in India, 10% in China

Number getting first univ. degree is higher in US
EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIA 1994 % ILLITERATE</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>URBAN</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RURAL</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEALTH IMPROVES
Longer Lives 65 (India)  72 (China) 78 (US)

UNEQUAL IN DEATH
Chance of dying before age 40 is 17% (India), 7% (China), < 2% (US)

UNEQUAL HEALTH
Children (0-5) underweight for age 47% (India) 10% (China)
HIGH INEQUALITY ➔
HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION
(by income/wealth, health, savings)

HETEROGENEITY AMONG OLD and YOUNG

EFFECTIVE DEPENDENCY RATIO VARIES
(by family, rural/urban, region)
Longer life  
Fewer kids
Rapid fertility drop

Baby “boom”

Baby “bust”
BABY BOOMS (China)

VS.

GRADUAL TRANSITIONS (India)

DYNAMICS NOT STABLE

DEMOGRAPHY MORE PREDICTABLE THAN ECONOMY (?)
High fertility & mortality:

Classic age pyramid

Few old
Many young