

Enjeux démographiques en Asie

Vue d'ensemble

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Outline of the Presentation

- Population distribution across Asia
- Demographic growth today and tomorrow
- Components of demographic growth
- Asia's changing age structures
- Environmental challenges
- Social and economic aspects of Asia's changing demographic structures
- Demographic change and economic performance: China and India compared

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Demographic Change across Asia by 2050

- Present population distribution and density
- Population growth by country and region
- Fertility decline and stabilization
- Marriage, contraception and population policies
- Mortality and health challenges
- Epidemiology

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Empires over Asia in 1900



Asia today

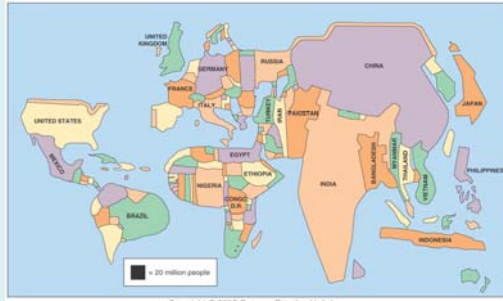


Asia in the world population

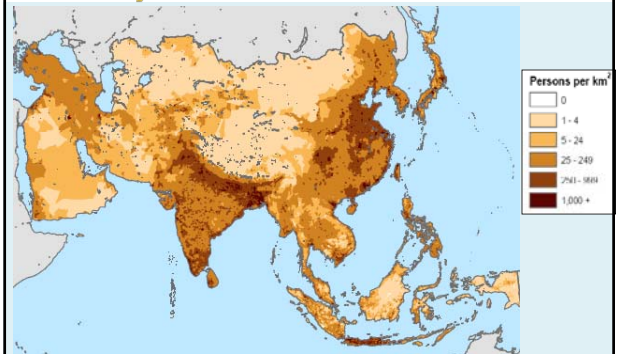
- 60% of the world population
- 6 out the ten most populated countries including 2 in EA and 3 in SA

	Population	Density
	Millions	per sq km
WORLD	6 514	47.9
ASIA	3 938	123.5
Eastern Asia	1 522	129.4
South-central Asia	1 645	152.5
South-eastern Asia	557	124.1
Western Asia	212	43.9

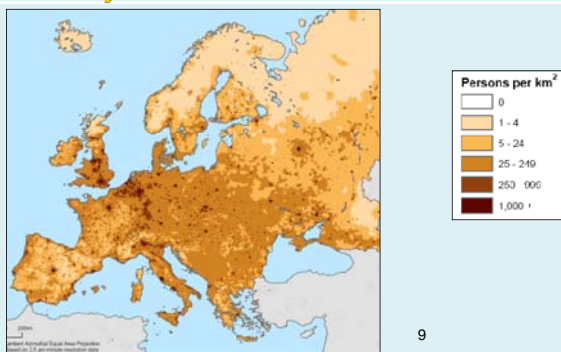
Demographic map of the world



Present population distribution and density



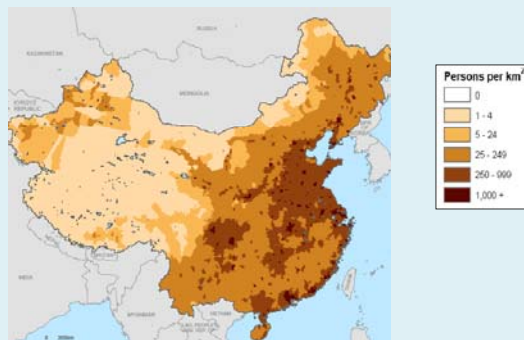
Present population distribution and density



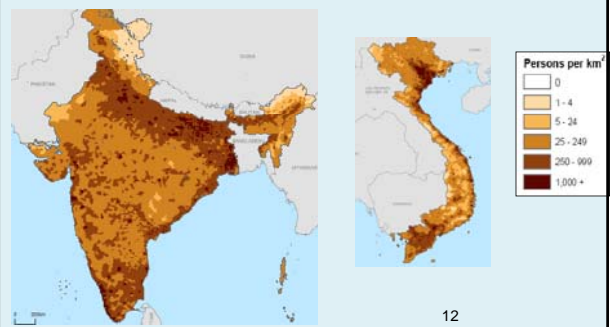
Asia by night



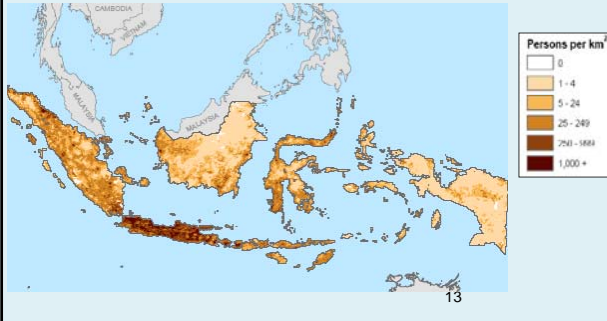
Regional density contrast (1)



Regional density contrast (2)



Regional density contrast (3)



Population situation and trends

- Population of major countries
- Population trends since 1950
- Demographic future of Asia

Asia's population in 2005

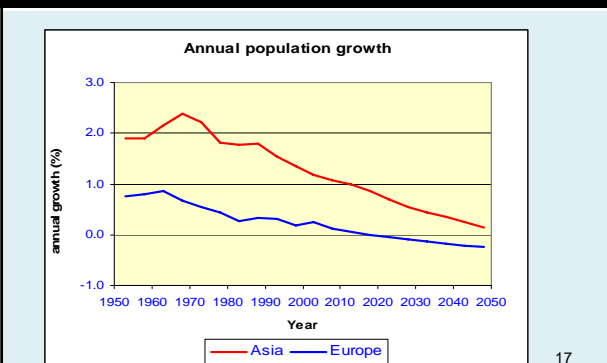
2005	Area	Population	Density	Urbanization	Growth rate
Country	000 sq. km	000	Per sq. km	%	%
Asia	21 396	3 563 554	167	38	1.2
China	9 584	1 315 844	137	40.5	0.6
India	3 291	1 103 371	336	28.7	1.6
Indonesia	1 907	222 781	117	47.8	1.3
Pakistan	797	157 935	198	34.7	2.0
Bangladesh	144	141 822	985	24.9	1.9
Japan	378	128 085	339	65.6	0.2
Viet Nam	332	84 238	254	26.7	1.4
Philippines	300	83 054	277	62.5	1.8
Thailand	514	64 233	125	32.4	0.9
Myanmar	677	50 519	75	30.5	1.1
Korea	99	47 817	480	80.7	0.4
Afghanistan	653	29 863	46	24.3	4.6
Nepal	147	27 133	184	15.8	2.1
Malaysia	330	25 347	77	65.0	1.9
DPR Korea	121	22 488	187	61.7	0.6
Sri Lanka	66	20 743	316	21.0	0.9

Population trends, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050

Years	Total population (in thousand)		
	1950	2005	2050
Asia	1 310 737	3 563 554	4 656 424
China	554 760	1 315 844	1 392 307
India	357 561	1 103 371	1 592 704
Indonesia	79 538	222 781	284 640
Pakistan	36 944	157 935	304 700
Bangladesh	41 783	141 822	242 937
Japan	83 625	128 085	112 198
Europe	373 361	488 822	470 833

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Population growth by region



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Demographic growth, 1950-2050

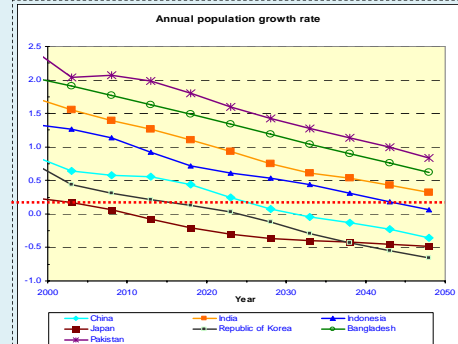
Country by Rank	1950 en millions	Country by Rank	2000 en millions	Country by Rank	2050 en millions
1. China	562	1. China	1,262	1. India	1,601
2. India	369	2. India	1,002	2. China	1,417
3. US	152	3. US	282	3. US	420
4. Russia	101	4. Indonesia	224	4. Indonesia	336
5. Japan	83	5. Brazil	175	5. Nigeria	307
6. Indonesia	82	6. Russia	146	6. Bangladesh	279
7. Germany	68	7. Pakistan	141	7. Pakistan	267
8. Brazil	53	8. Bangladesh	130	8. Brazil	228
9. UK	50	9. Japan	126	9. Congo-Kinshasa	181
10. Italy	47	10. Nigeria	123	10. México	153

Falling demographic growth

Annual population growth rate, Asia (per 1000)

1970-1975	1980-85	1990-95	2000-05	2010-15	2020-25	2030-35	2040-45
22.1	17.7	15.5	11.7	9.9	7.0	4.4	2.5

Future population growth by country



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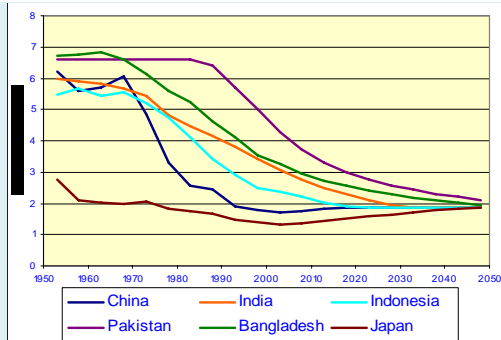
Drivers of demographic trajectories

- Main components of population growth
- Fertility decline and stabilization
- Mortality decline

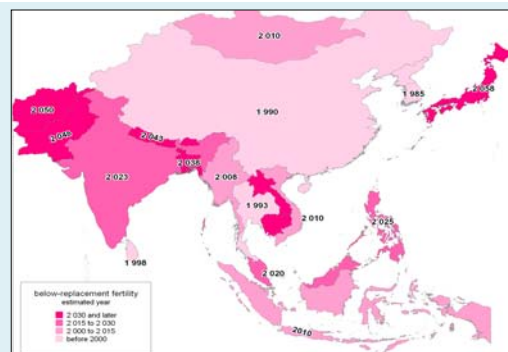
Population characteristics, 2005

	Population 000	Birth rate per 1000	Fertility Children /woman	Life expectancy years	Infant mortality per 1000
Asia	3 563 554	20	2.5	67.7	48
China	1 315 844	14	1.7	71.5	35
India	1 103 371	25	3.1	63.1	68
Indonesia	222 781	21	2.4	66.5	43
Pakistan	157 935	31	4.3	62.9	79
Bangladesh	141 822	28	3.2	62.6	59
Japan	128 085	9	1.3	81.9	3
Viet Nam	84 238	20	2.3	70.4	30
Philippines	83 054	26	3.2	70.2	28
Thailand	64 233	16	1.9	69.7	20
Myanmar	50 519	21	2.5	60.1	75
Korea	47 817	10	1.2	76.8	4
Afghanistan	29 863	49	7.5	46.0	149
Nepal	27 133	30	3.7	61.4	64
Malaysia	25 347	23	2.9	73.0	10
DPR Korea	22 488	16	2.0	63.0	46
Sri Lanka	20 743	16	2.0	73.9	17

Fertility change across Asia

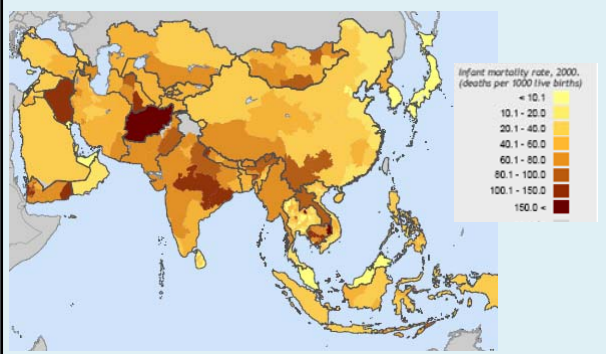


Fertility decline and stabilization

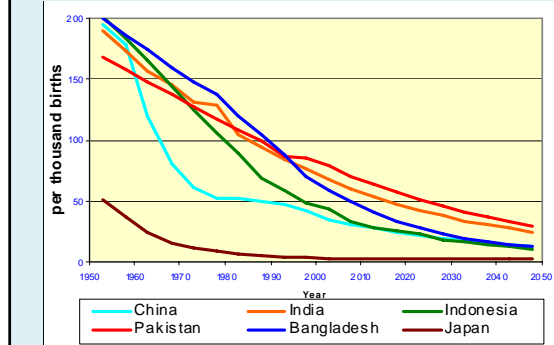


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Infant mortality, 2000



Trends in Infant Mortality



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Asia's changing age structures

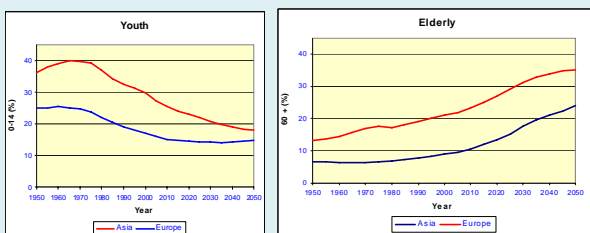
- Age recomposition in Asia
- Unequal pace of aging across Asian countries

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Age structure in Asia

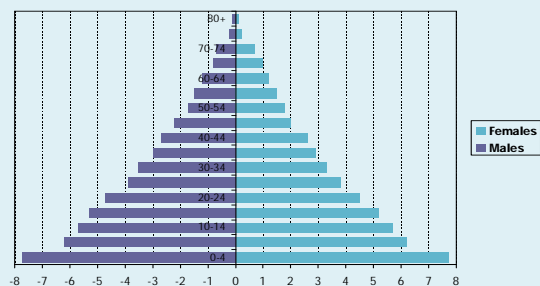
Country or Area	2005 Median age years	0-14 yrs %	60 yrs + %
Asia	28.0	27.4	9.6
China	32.6	21.4	10.9
India	24.3	32.1	7.9
Indonesia	26.5	28.3	8.4
Pakistan	20.0	38.3	5.8
Bangladesh	22.1	35.5	5.7
Japan	42.9	14.0	26.3
Viet Nam	24.9	29.5	7.5
Philippines	22.2	35.1	6.1
Thailand	30.5	23.8	10.5
Myanmar	25.5	29.5	7.5
Korea	35.1	18.6	13.7
Afghanistan	16.7	46.5	4.4
Europe	40	15.9	281.9

Age transition in Asia, 1950-2050

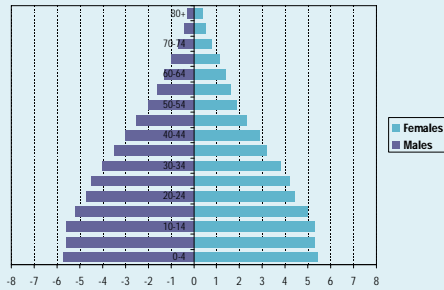


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Age pyramids, SE Asia, 1950



Age pyramids, SE Asia, 2000

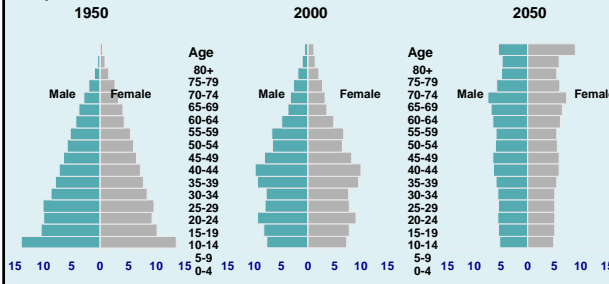


Age pyramids, SE Asia, 2050



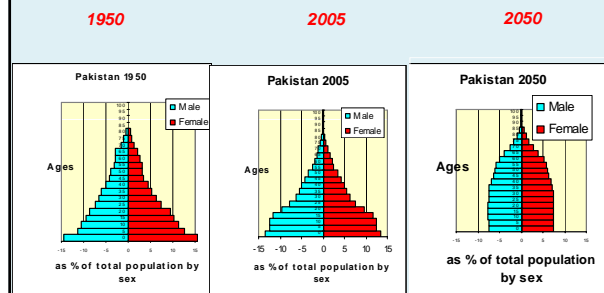
China's age pyramids

Populations en millions



Source: World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision (2005).

Pakistan's story



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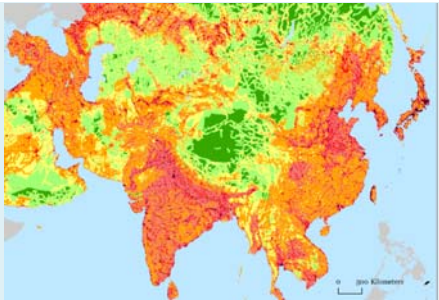
Population challenges in Asia

- Reconciling development and environmental sustainability
- Harnessing population waves for economic development
- Aids and other health threats
- Masculinization processes
- Water stress and energy demand

Environmental challenges

- Human footprint
- Regional overview and regional highlights
(maps from Pearson Prentice Hall Atlas)

Human footprint



Human Footprint Index

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Asia's scarcely populated water tower



Environmental Issues in Central Asia



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Old and new environmental issues in C Asia



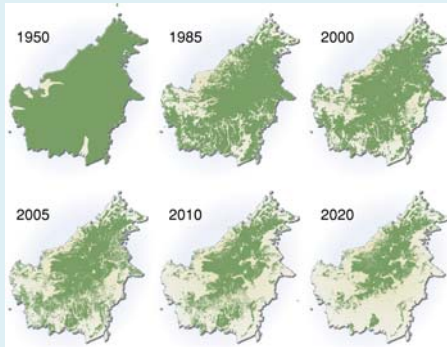
Environmental Problems in SE Asia



Disappearing forest in SE Asia



Deforestation in Borneo



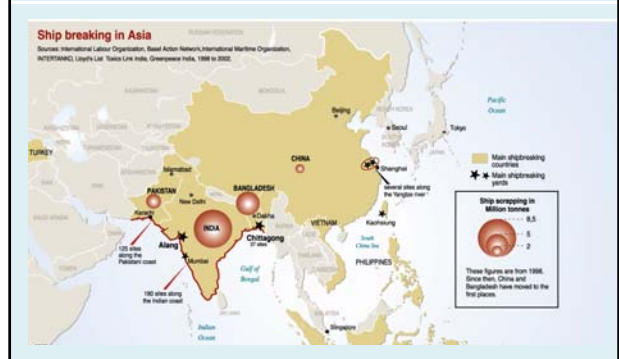
Environmental Issues in East Asia



Environmental Issues in South Asia



The world's junkyard



E-trash towards Asia

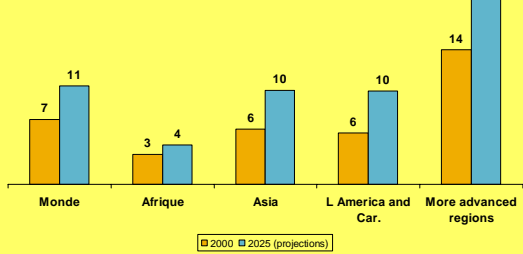


Socioeconomic aspects of Asia's changing demographic structures

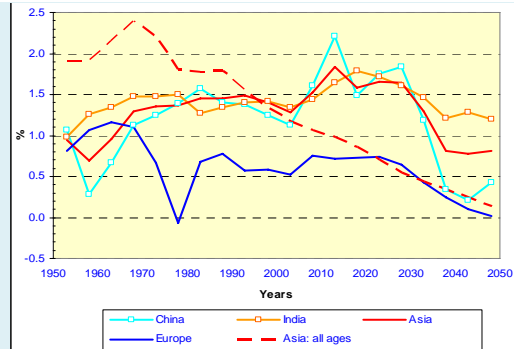
- Ageing trends
- Age structure and working-age population
- The demographic bonus
- The economically active population

Ageing in the world

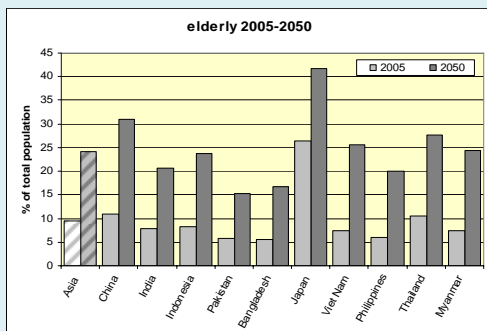
Population above 65 (%)



Growth of the elderly population



Ageing across Asia (population above 60)



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Age structure and working population

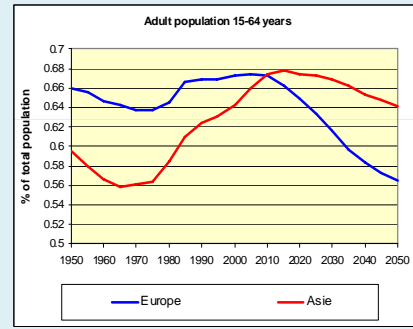


Figure 3.1: Trends in adult population, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050

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Working population: Asia, EU, China and India

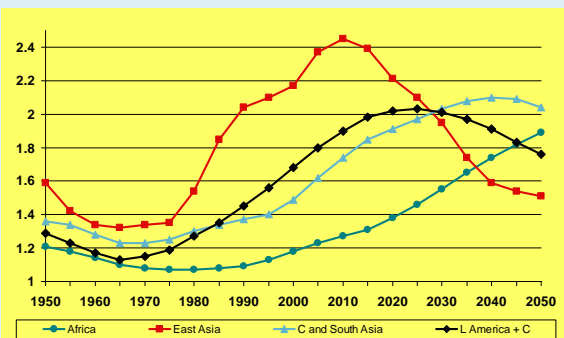
Annual increase in working-age population (in thousands).

	Annual increase in working-age population (computed over the preceding five-year period) (in thousands)				
	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Asia	35817	20606	13191	2668	-2575
China	8885	-1750	-3910	-7473	-4902
India	14114	11992	9076	5013	148
Europe	282	-1235	-2098	-1881	-1392

Source: computed from World Population Prospects, 2004.

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Demographic bonus (working age population/dependents)



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Dependency Ratio: Asia and EU

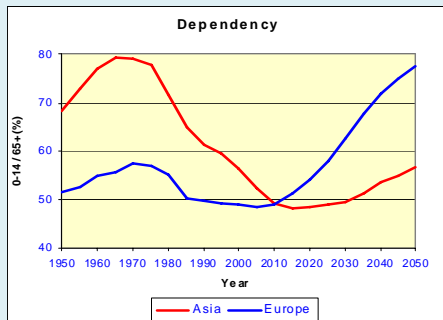
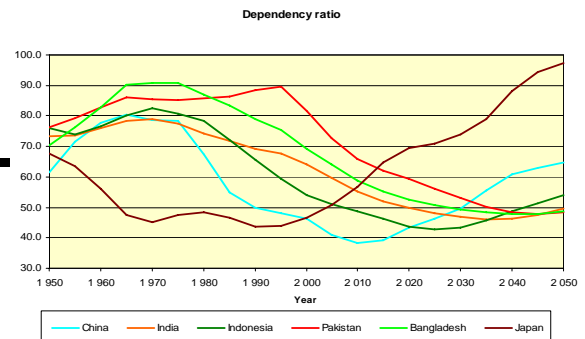


Figure 3.2: Trends in dependency ratios, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050.

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Dependency Ratio: Selected Asian countries



Participation Ratios (ILO): Asian regions

Table 3.5: Participation rates in Asia and Europe, population aged 15-64, in 2000 (in %)

	Participation rates, population aged 15-64, 2000, %				
	Europe	South-East Asia	South-Central Asia	East Asia	Asia
Both sexes	57.4	70.6	59.8	73.6	67.6
Men	65.4	82.9	81.7	81.2	81.6
Women	50.1	58.5	37.0	65.8	53.2

Source: ILO estimates (EAPEP database)

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Participation Ratios (ILO): by gender

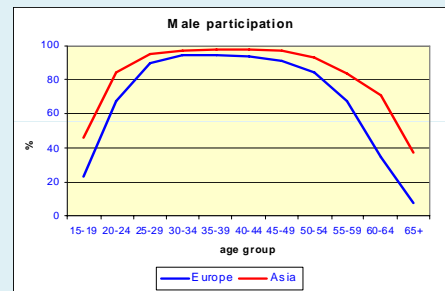


Figure 3.4: Male participation rates by age, Europe and Asia, 2005 (source: ILO)

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Participation Ratios (ILO): by gender

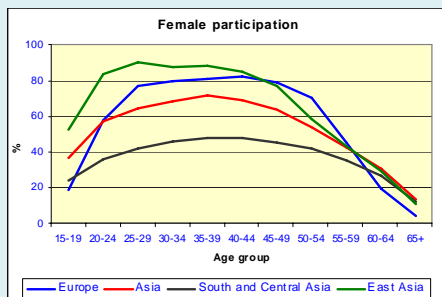


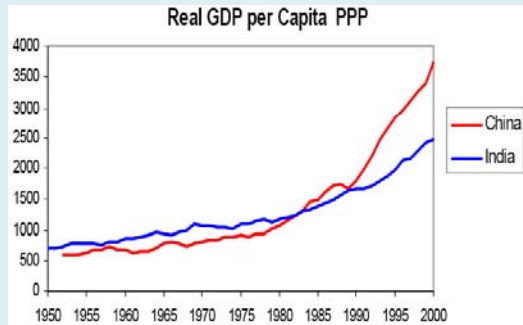
Figure 3.5: Female participation rates by age, Europe and Asia, 2005 (source: ILO)

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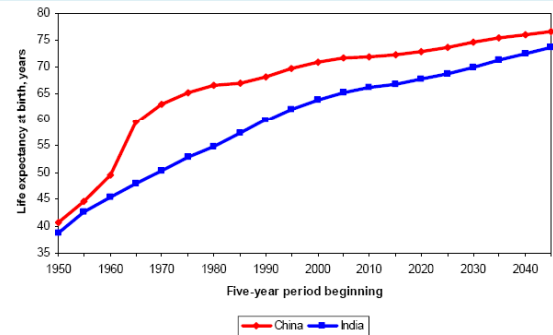
Application: the China/India economic gap

- Demography and economic growth: China and India compared
- Economic take-off
- Mortality and fertility change
- Age structures
- Based on work by Bloom and Canning

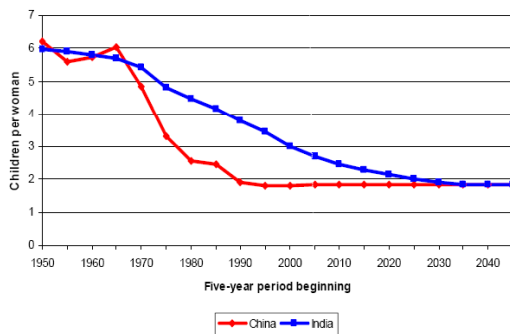
Economic take-off



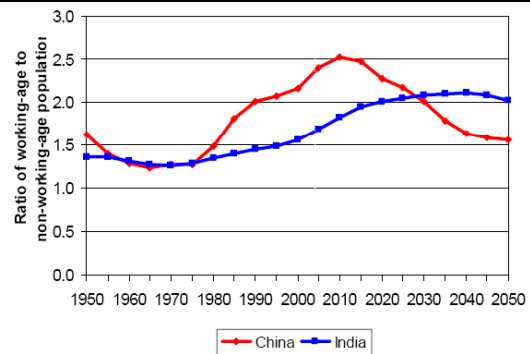
Increased lifespan



Fertility change



Age structural transitions



Explaining economic the take-off

Possible Explanations for the Takeoff

- Improved Health/Longer Life Spans
- Lower Dependency Ratio
- Improved Institutional Quality
- Market and Trade Reforms
- Increases in Education
- Labor Movement out of Agriculture
- Higher Investment
- Technological Progress

The demographic nudge

Demographic Change in India and China

- Rising Life Spans
 - Labor supply
 - Education
 - Savings
- Declining Fertility
- Demographic Dividend – Falling Dependency Rates
- Population Aging and Rising Dependency Rates in China after 2010

Economy and demography: Virtuous circles and bottlenecks

