

## *Demographic convergence? A study of population trends in East and South Asia compared to Europe*

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## Outline of the Presentation

1. Demographic Change across Asia by 2050
2. Asia's changing age structures
3. Social and economic aspects of Asia's changing demographic structures
4. Demographic Change and Gender Equilibrium
5. Demographic Change and regional, ethnic and social equilibria
6. Demographic Change and Economic Performance
7. Challenges and Opportunities of Asian Demographic Change for the EU

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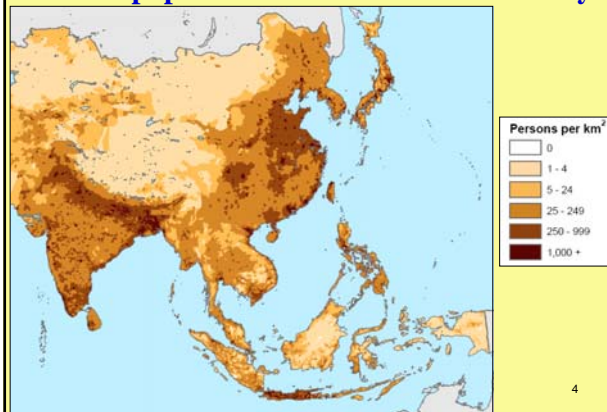
## Demographic Change across Asia by 2050

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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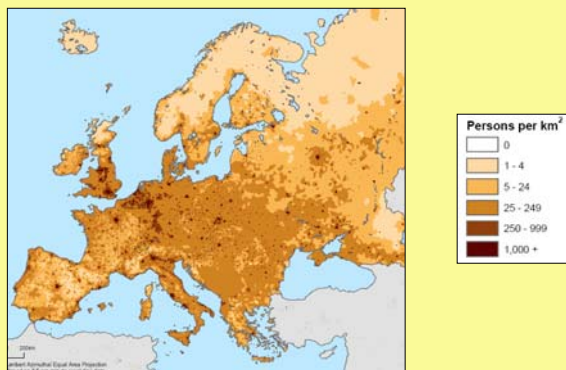
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## Present population distribution and density



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## Present population distribution and density



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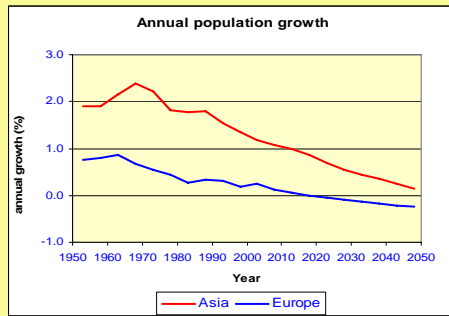
## Population trends, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050

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

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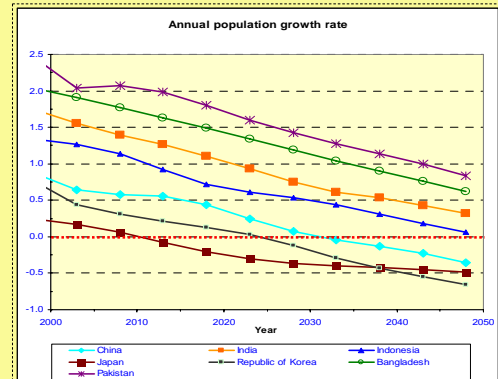
## Population growth by region



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## Population growth by country



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## Population size by countries and regions up to 2100

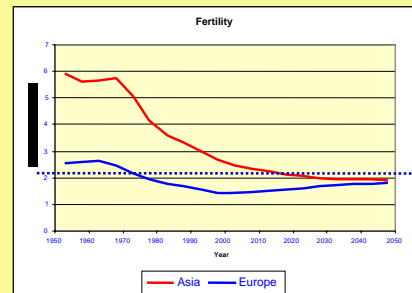
IIASA's Global and Regional Population Projections (millions of persons)

Region	2000	2050	2100
World	6055	8797	8414
South Asia	1367	2249	1958
China Region	1408	1580	1250
Pacific Asia	476	702	654
Western Europe	456	470	392
Eastern Europe	121	104	74

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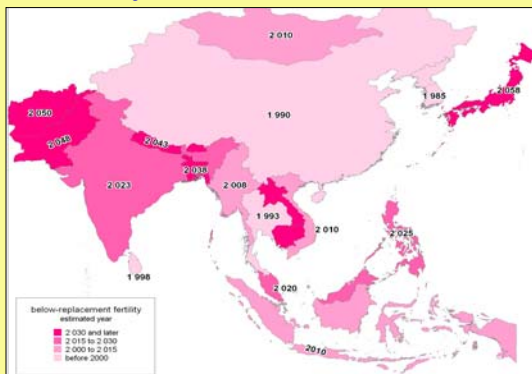
## Fertility decline and stabilization



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## Fertility decline and stabilization



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## Infant Mortality – Selected Countries

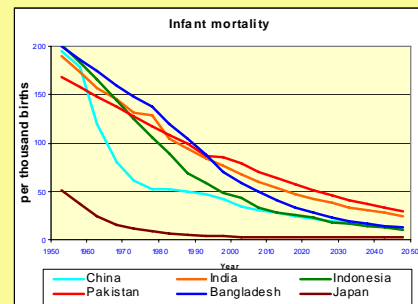


Figure 1.10 Trends in infant mortality, selected Asian countries, 1950-2050.

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## Asia's changing age structures

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

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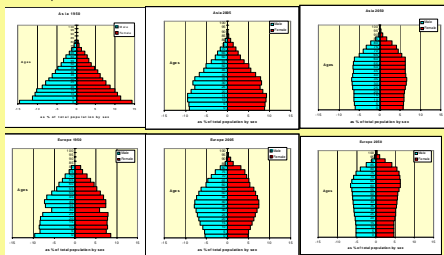
## Age structure in Asia

2005 Country or Area	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
<b>Europe</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>

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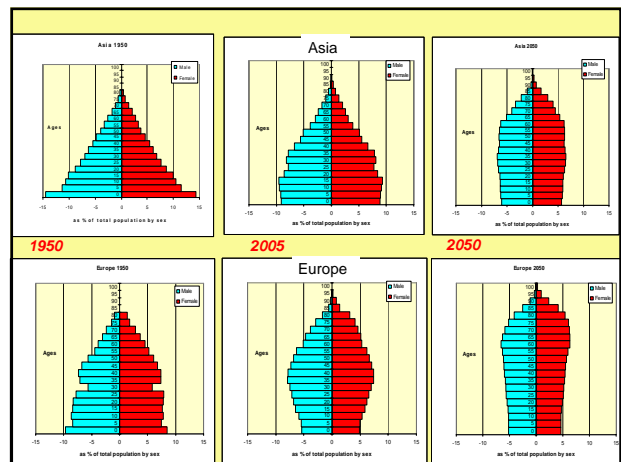
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## Age pyramids, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050

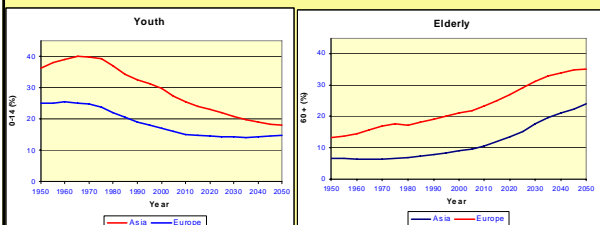


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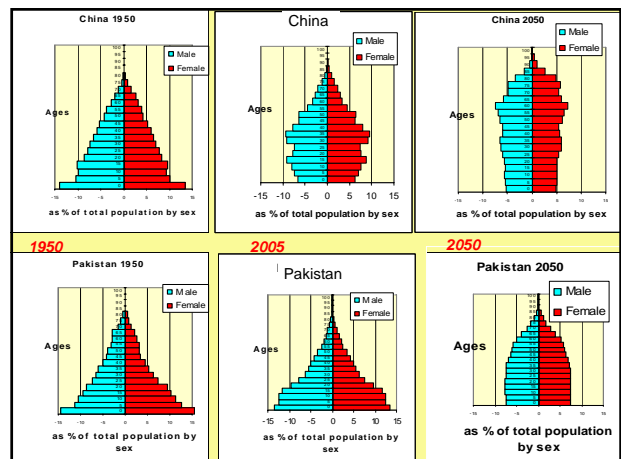


## Age transition in Asia, 1950-2050

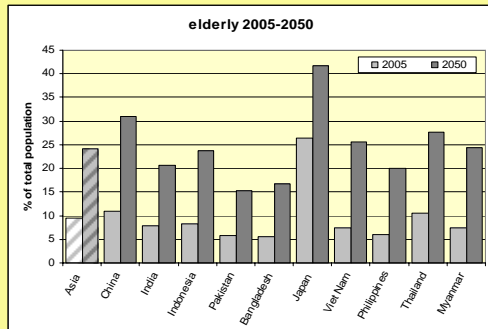


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## Population above 60 in Selected Countries 2005-2050



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## Social and economic aspects of Asia's changing demographic structures

- Age structure and working-age population
- The demographic bonus
- The economically active population
- Dependency or inactivity ratio?
- The growth of human capital

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## Age structure and working population

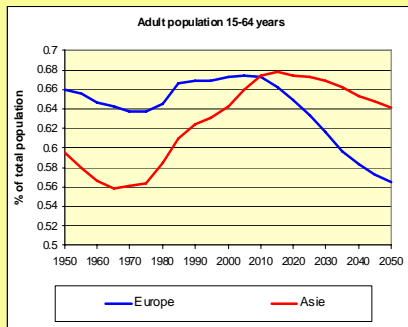


Figure 3.1: Trends in adult population, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050

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## Age structure and 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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## Dependency Ratio: Asia and EU

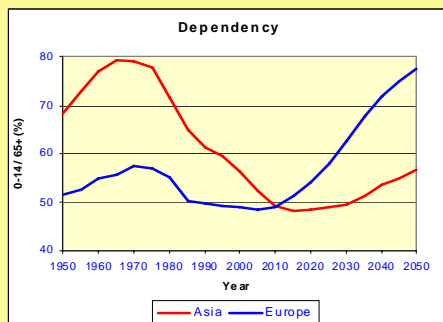
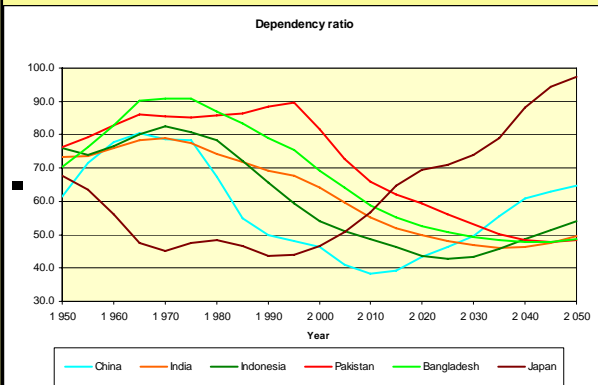


Figure 3.2: Trends in dependency ratios, Asia and Europe, 1950-2050.

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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
<b>Both sexes</b>	57.4	70.6	59.8	73.6	67.6
<b>Men</b>	65.4	82.9	81.7	81.2	81.6
<b>Women</b>	50.1	58.5	37.0	65.8	53.2

Source: ILO estimates (EAPEP database)

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## Participation Ratios (ILO): by gender

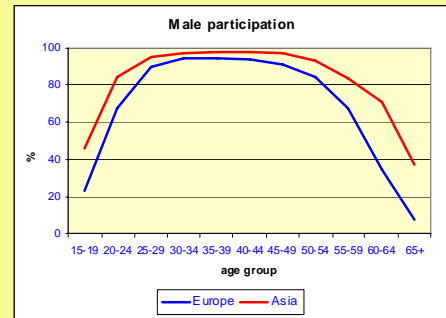


Figure 3.4: Male participation rates by age, Europe and Asia, 2005 (source: ILO)

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## Participation Ratios (ILO): by gender

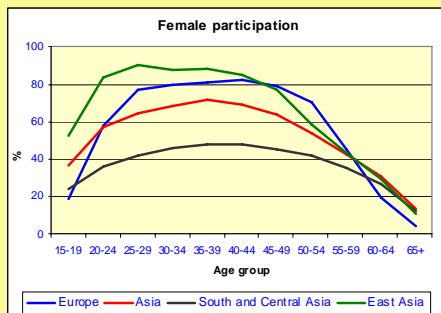


Figure 3.5: Female participation rates by age, Europe and Asia, 2005 (source: ILO)

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## Demographic Change and Gender Imbalance

- Overview of masculinization processes
- Demographic prospects
- Marriage squeeze and possible impact of female deficit

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## Masculinization in Asia – an Overview

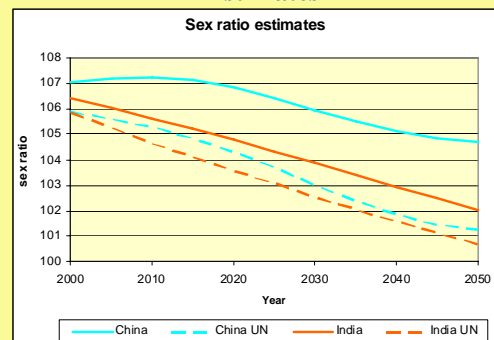
Klasen and Wink (2002) put the overall number of “missing women” at 102.8 million in the world. Among these missing women, respectively 40.9 and 39.1 million are from China and India and another 8.6 million from the rest of South Asia.

- Growing imbalances in sex ratio at birth
- Scan and abortion used as sex selection techniques
- Son preference linked to both traditional reasons and modernization

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## Gender Imbalance – UN Figures and our Estimates



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### Gender Imbalance – Gap by ‘Matching’ Age Cohorts

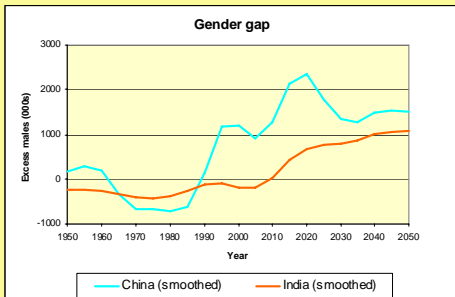


Figure 4.2: Gender gap among new young adults, China and India, 1950-2050 (absolute annual data and smoothed data)

### Demographic Change and regional, ethnic and social equilibria

- Urbanization trends in Asia
- India’s regional differentials
- China’s demographic differentials
- Muslims in Asia, today and tomorrow
- Europe’s growing dependence on immigration

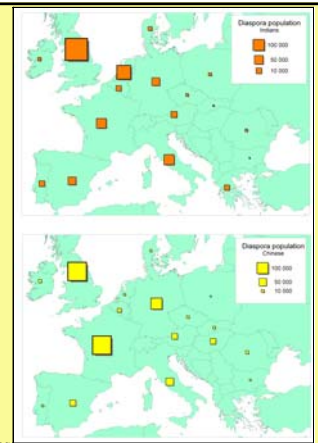
### Religious affiliation – Percentages of Muslims in Asia today and tomorrow

Forecast of Muslim population in Asia, 2005-2050 (Source: see text for procedures)

% of Muslims	2005	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
H1 : fixed national proportion	19.8	20.4	21.3	22.4	23.5	24.6
H2 : higher Muslim growth rates	19.8	20.5	21.8	23.2	24.6	26.2

Source: computed from population simulations

### Estimated Diaspora Populations from India and China in Europe



**Thank you for your participation**