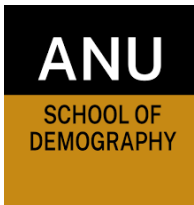




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Collective Dynamics of Wealth: Toward a Network Theory of Family Change

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The Australian National University

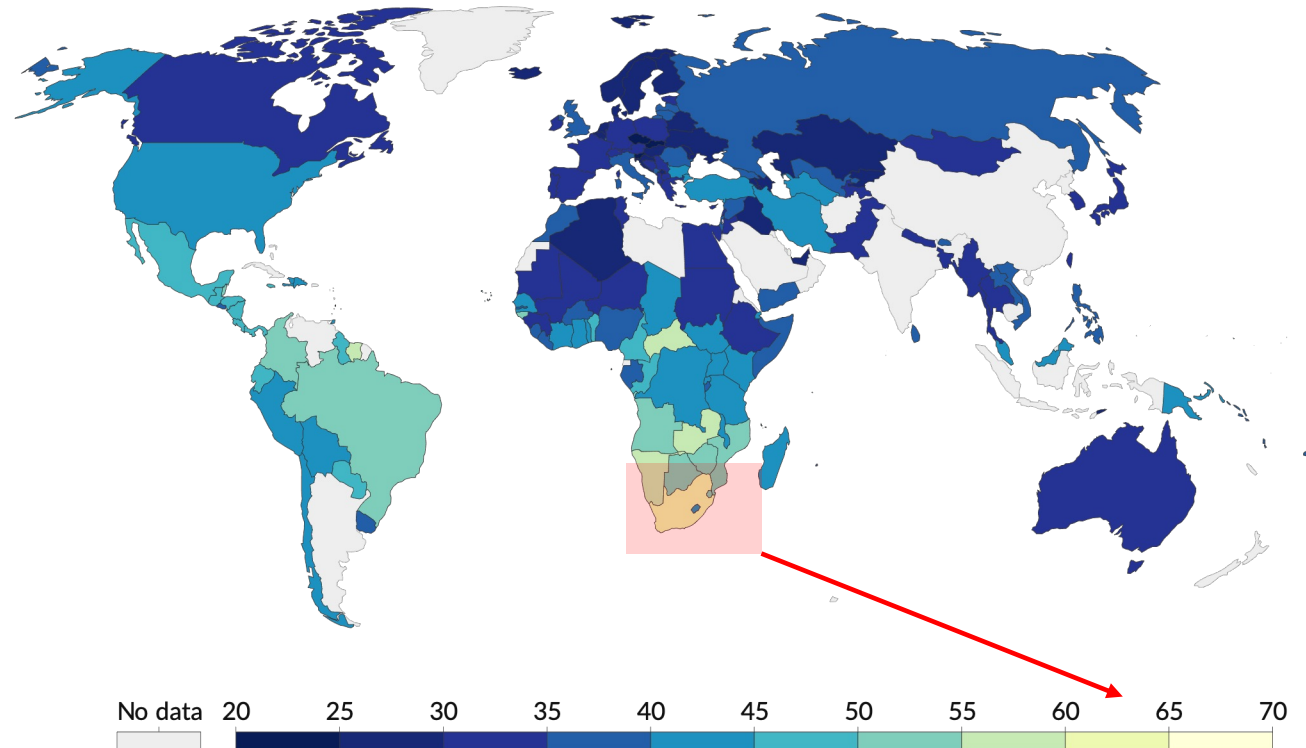
NZ Population Conference 2023

On economic inequality

Income inequality – Gini Index, 2019

The Gini coefficient is a measure of the income distribution of a population. Higher values indicate a higher level of inequality.

Our World
in Data



Source: PovCal (2021)

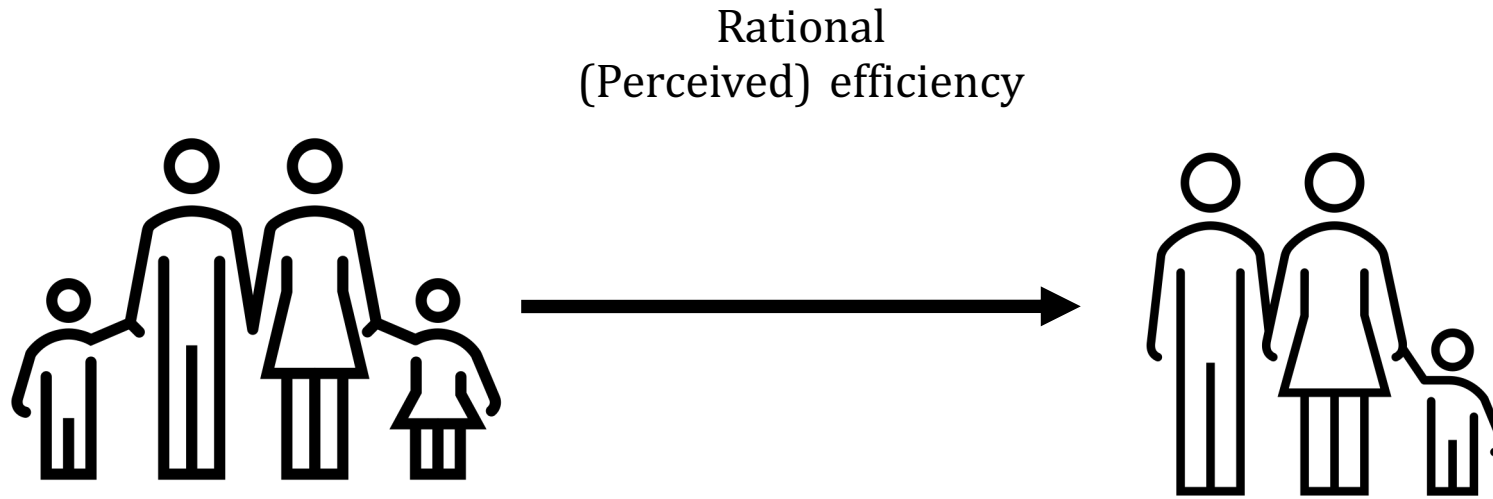
Note: Shown is the World Bank (Povcal) inequality data. This data includes both income and consumption measures and comparability across countries is therefore limited.

OurWorldInData.org/income-inequality/ • CC BY

To understand the complex family arrangement in SA for
improved collective outcomes

Theories of modernisation

(Goode 1963; Lesthaeghe and van de Kaa 1986; Thornton 2001).

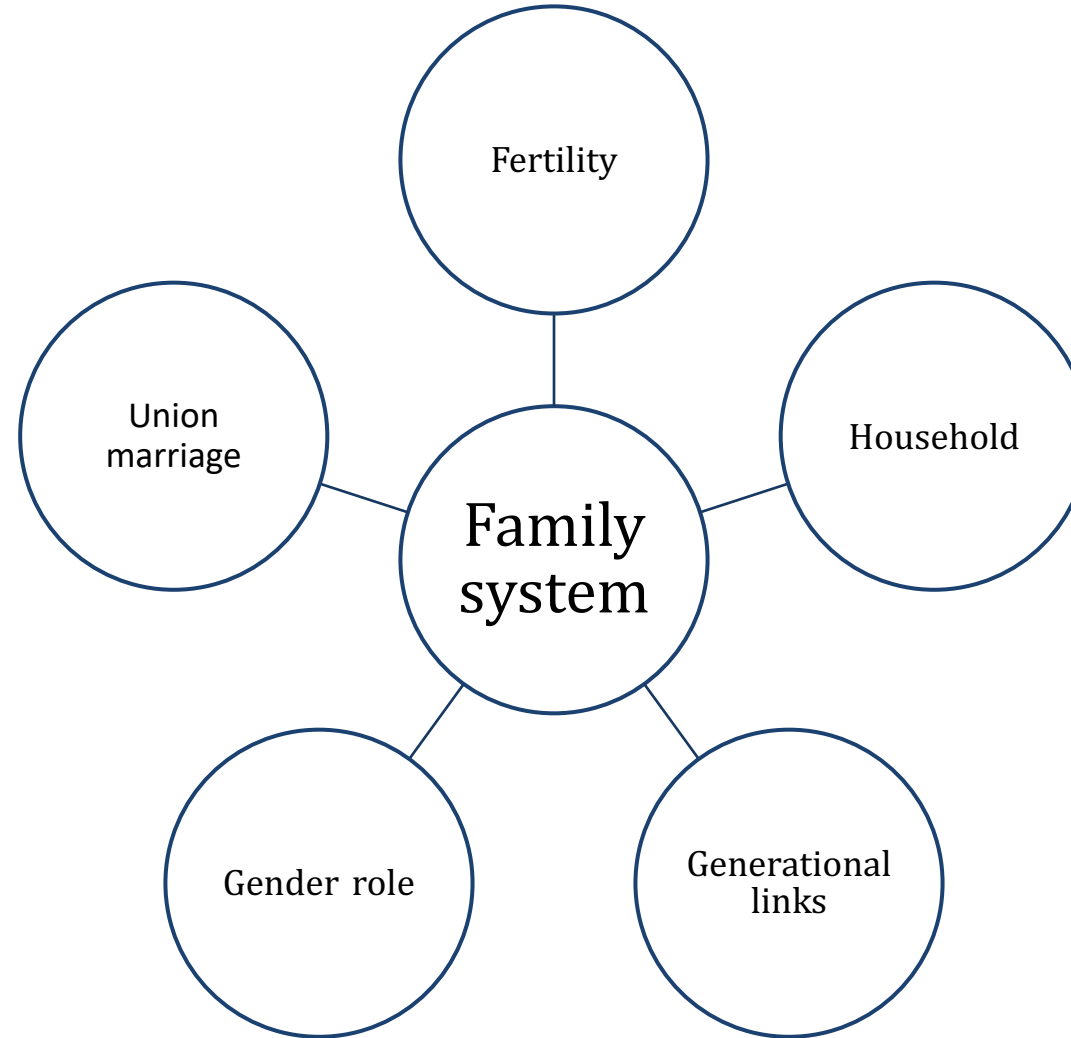


Household **Convergence** Model
(Ziehl 2001; Amaoteng and Kalule-Sabiti 2008)

Theories of diversity

(Therborn 2004; Pesando & GFC-team 2019)

Convergence
and
Divergence

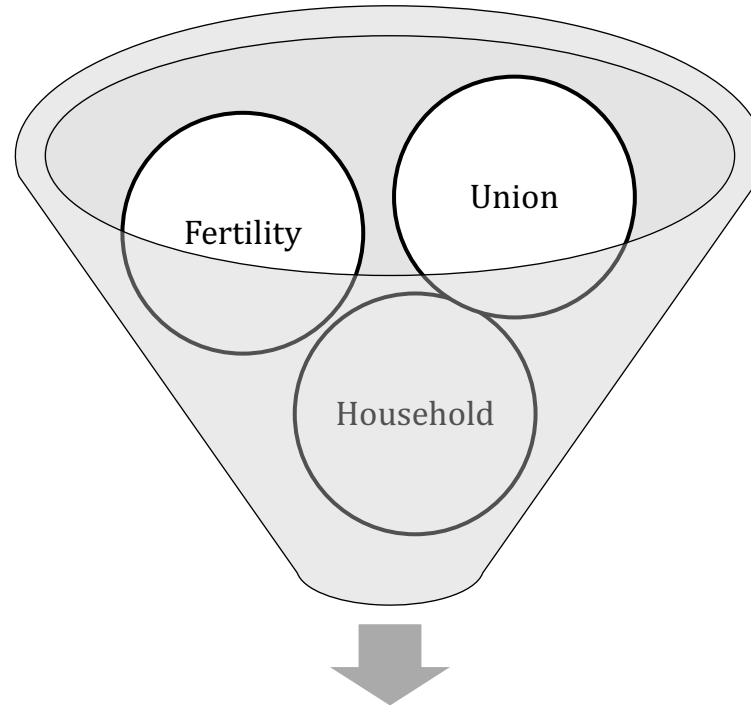


Household **Migration** Model
(Posel 2001; Russell 2003)

Theories of configuration (Lundh and Kurosu 2014; Widmer 2016; Castro Torres et al. 2022)

Interdependency

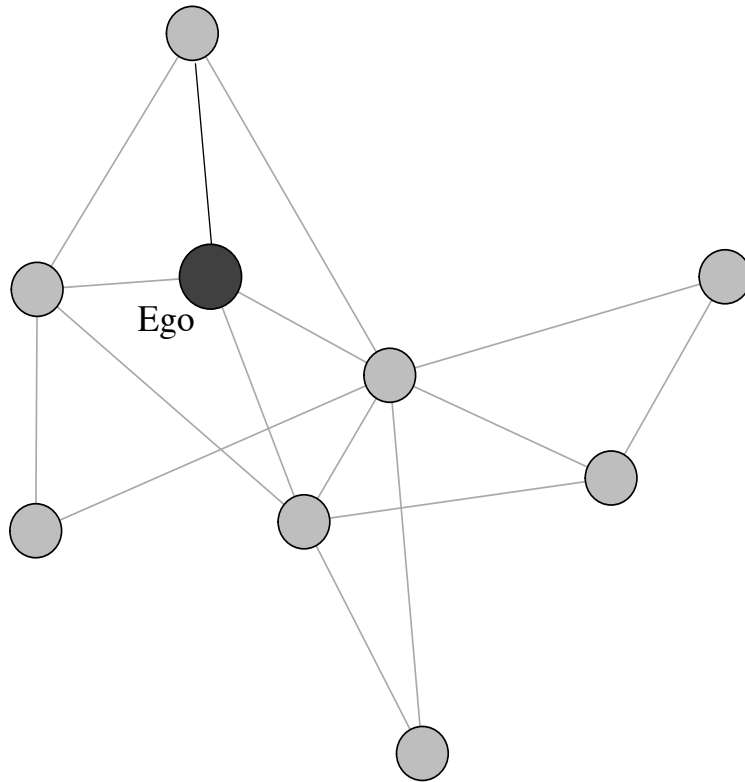
Household **Support** Model
(Madhavan et al. 2017)



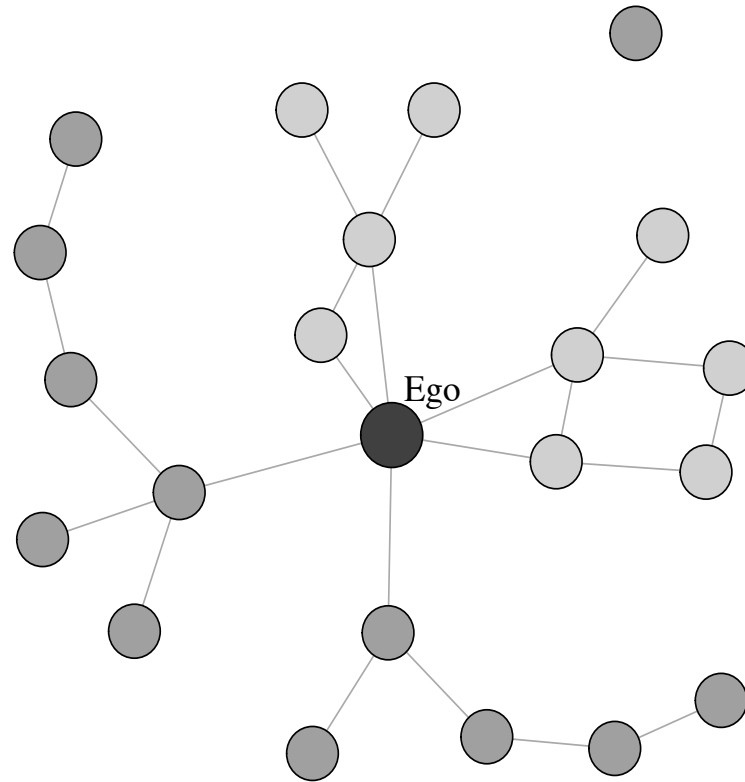
Family configurations

Endogeneity in family dynamics: the network domain

Network embeddedness (high)



Network diversity (high)



Challenges

- **How** can we quantify “tangible” network behaviours?
- Networks are inherently **Endogenous**.
- **Why** “networks” matter for family dynamics?

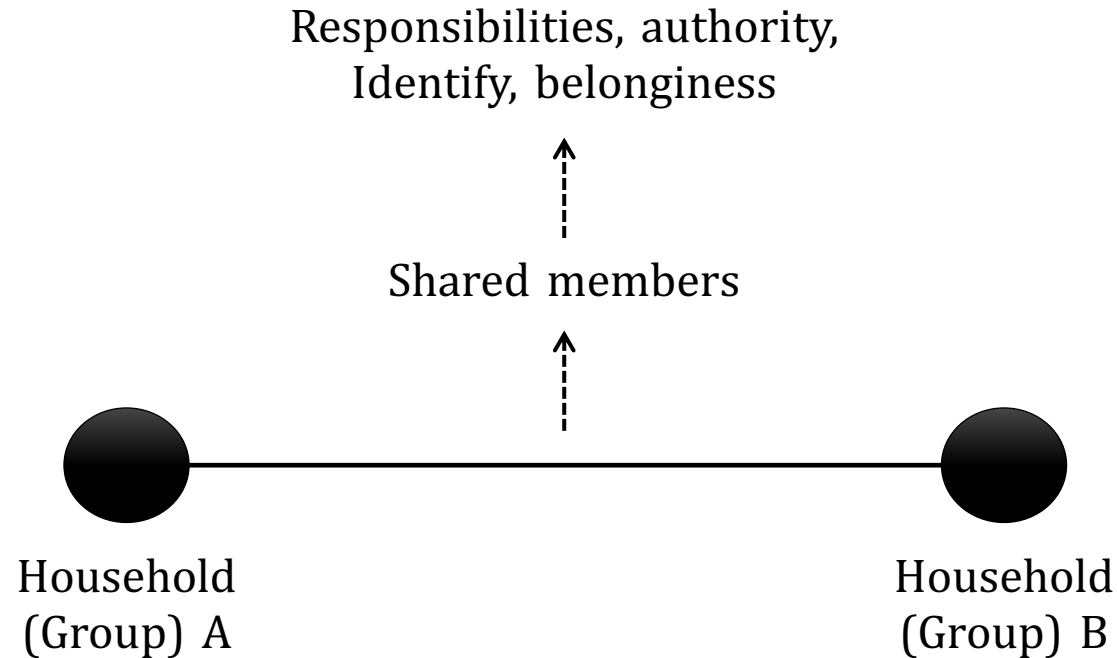
Estimate the diffusion potential of family economic resources in a large-scale social network

Data

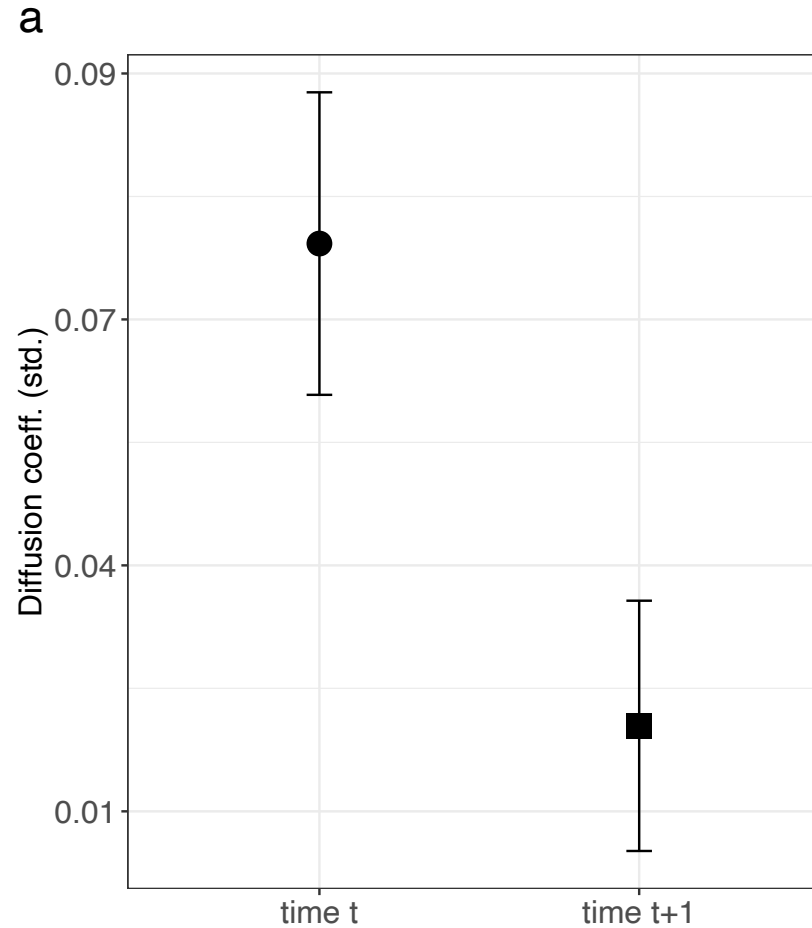
- Africa Health Research Institute (Gareta et al. 2021).
 - Demographic Surveillance Area (“whole population study” since 2000)
 - 100,000 people in 12,000 households.
 - One the poorest settings in SA.
 - Heavy reliance on non-contributory government pension.
 - High internal, circular, labour-based migration.

Methods: network data and model identification

“Who belong to this group?”

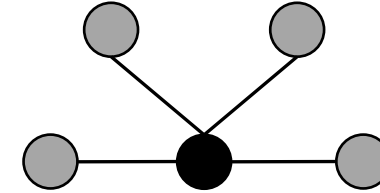
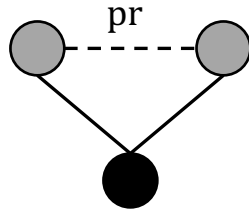


Result 1. Consistent estimates on the wealth diffusion effect

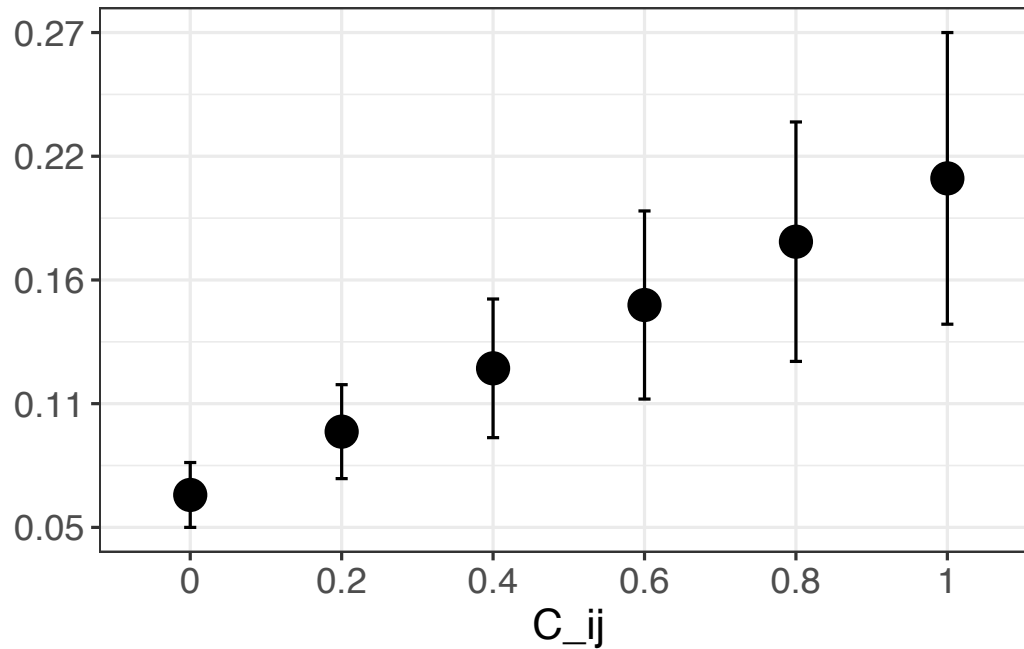


Models: **1)** Networked clusters, **2)** Network (spatial) autocorrelation, **3)** 2SLS

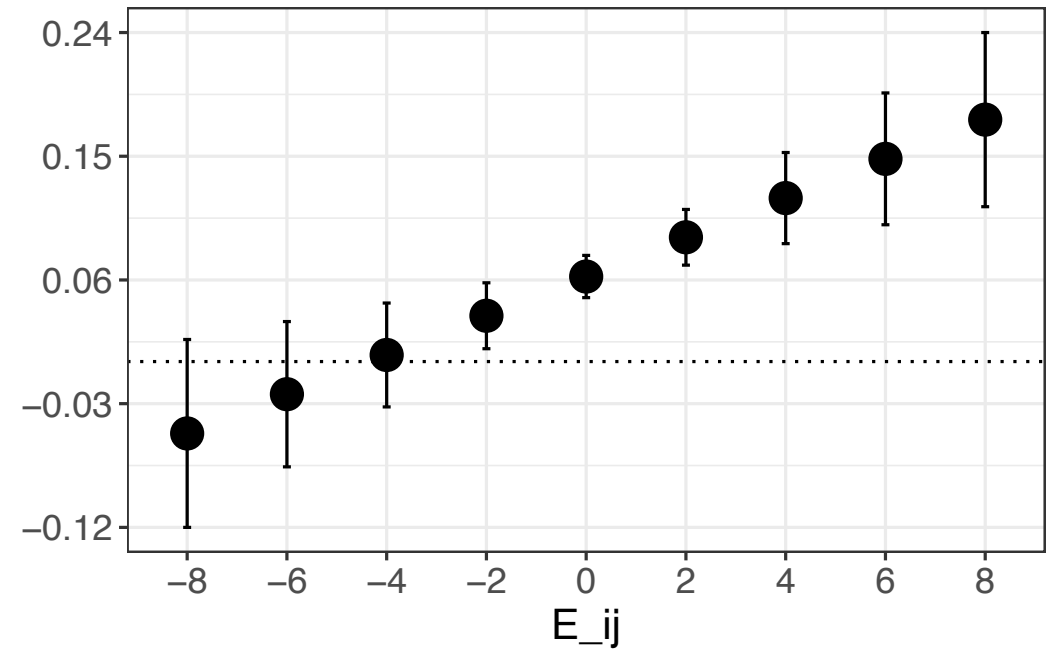
Result 2. Stronger diffusion under a “small-world” network



a. Network embeddedness (C_{ij})

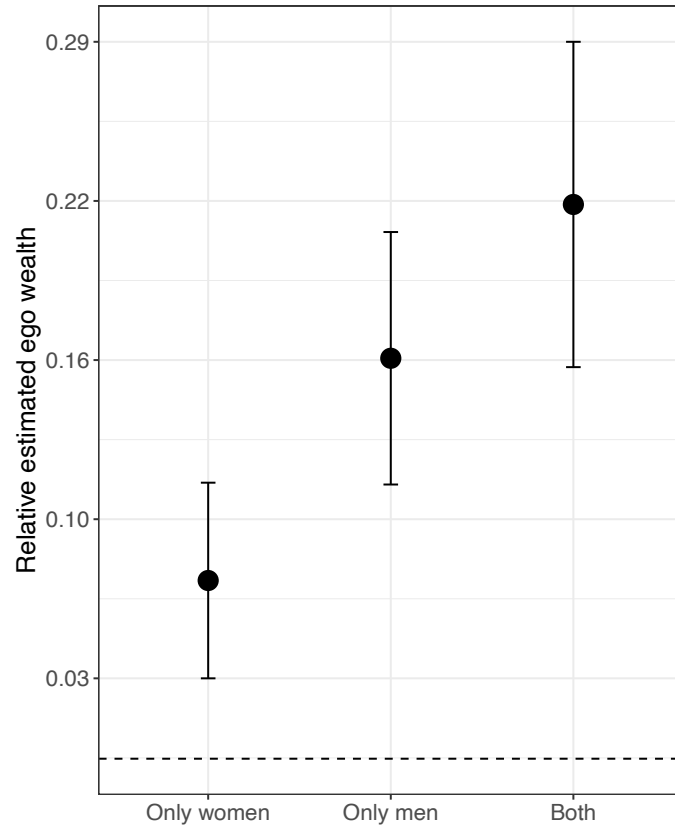


b. Network diversity (E_{ij})

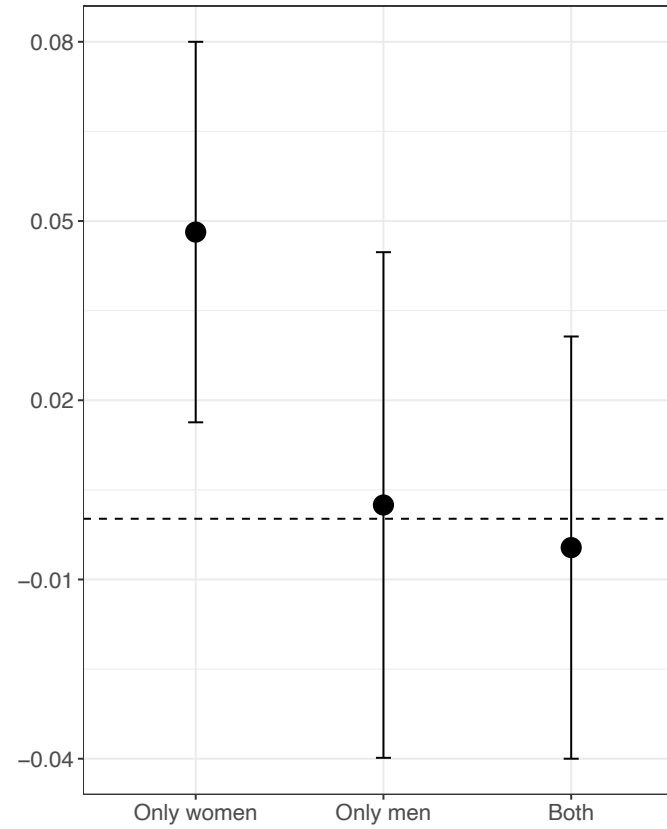


Result 3. Institutional resource spillover

a. Ego pension eligibility



b. Alter pension eligibility



Conclusion

- How can we apply the methodologies to other contexts?
- How “top down” intervention can help to address local constraints?
- Understanding networked population dynamics.

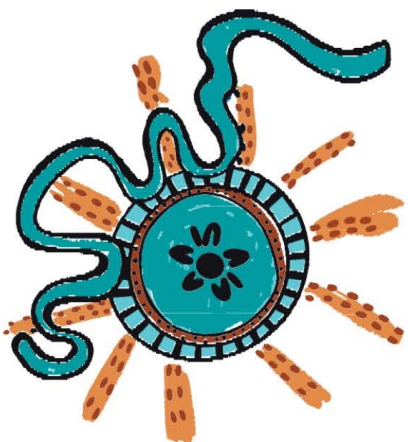
Acknowledgement



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Don't forget to come and join
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13-18 July 2025!

Contact (Shao): shao-tzu.yu@anu.edu.au