



**Seventh Asian and Pacific
Population Conference**
BANGKOK, 15–17 NOVEMBER 2023



Fourth Stakeholder Consultation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference

Subtheme 3: Demographic transition through life cycle approach and intergenerational dialogue/collaboration - aging, longevity and youth trends

Date: 12 September 2023

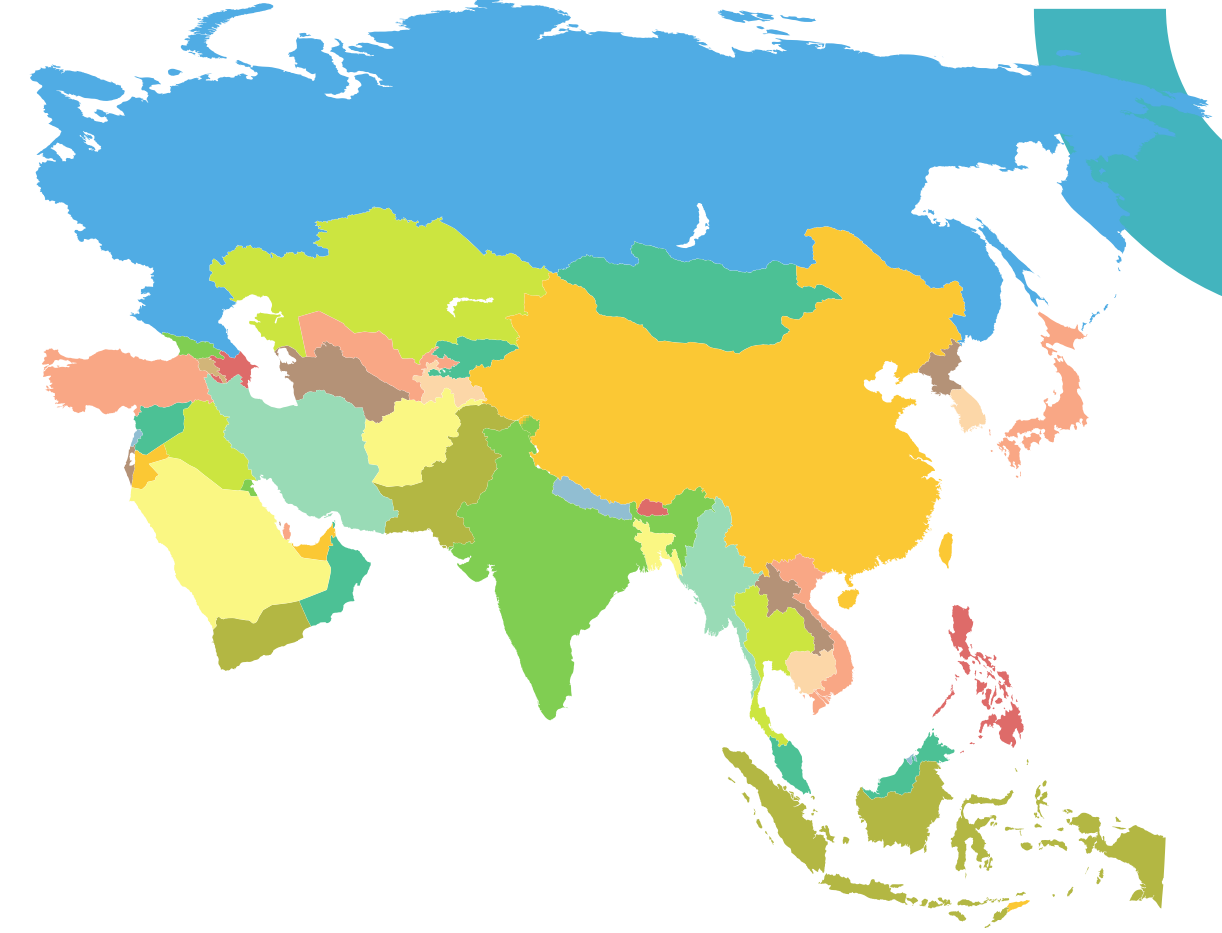
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High-Level Commission Member, ICPD25

Birth Rate

Climate Change
and Disasters



Ageing

Economic Gap

Work Force and
Gap in Payment

Migration

Urbanization



Impact of C19



Key Facts



Countries in the Asia-Pacific region are undergoing **rapid ageing** with an increase in proportion of older persons, an increase in pace of ageing, and an increase in the absolute number of older persons.

There are now 630 million people aged 60 years or over, representing **60 per cent** of the world's older persons. By 2050, their number is projected to increase to 1.3 billion.

At the same time, over **60 per cent of the world's youth live in Asia and the Pacific**. This translates into more than 750 million young women and men aged 15 to 24 years. These demographic trends call for attention to older as well as younger persons.

Moreover, it is important to harness the intergenerational partnerships for meaningful and inclusive development.

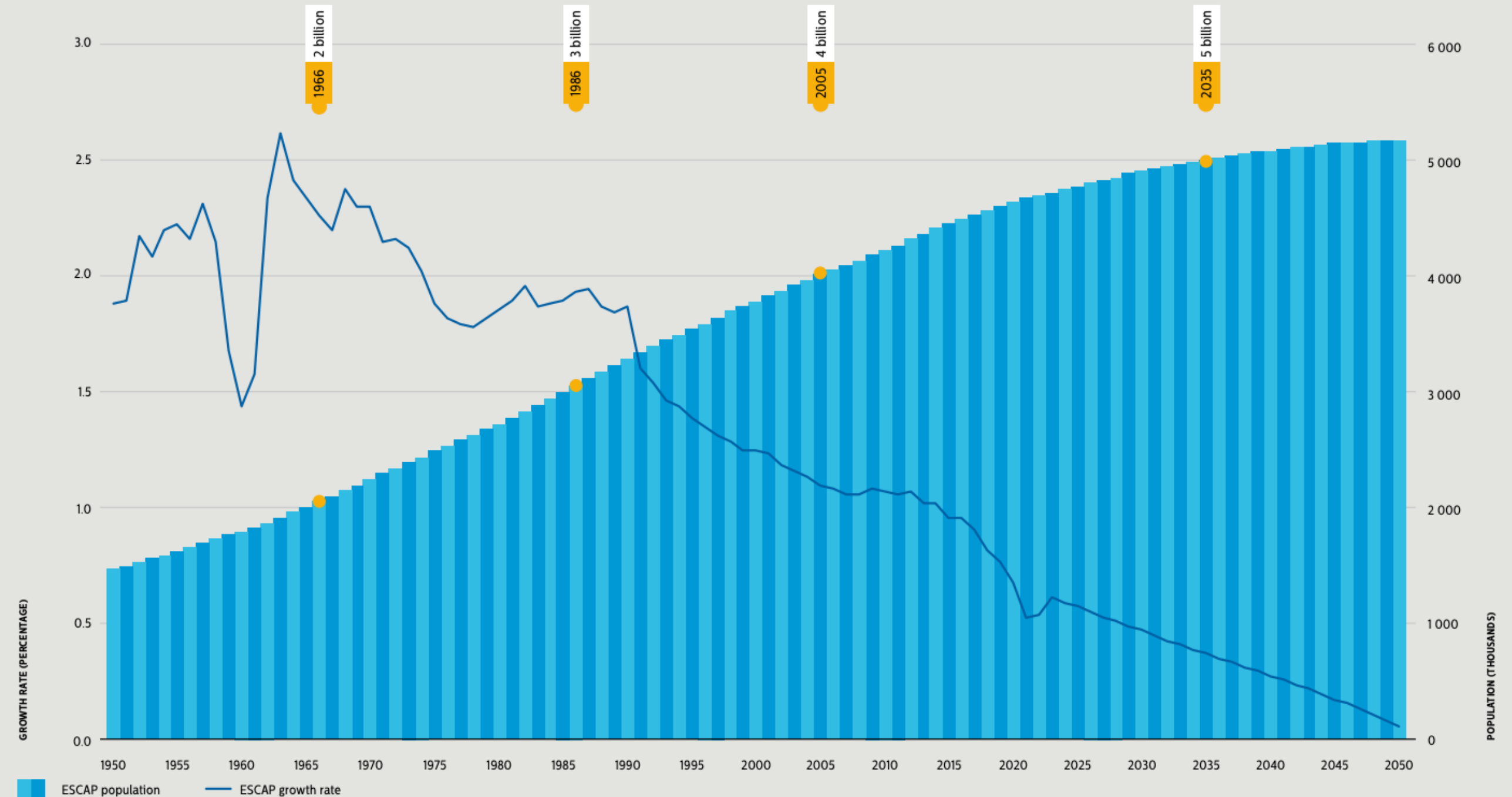


GROWTH RATE

Population and development in Asia and the Pacific, 2022

The population in Asia and the Pacific is growing at a declining rate

Figure 1: Growth of the total population and population growth rate in Asia and the Pacific, 1950–2050



Source: ESCAP calculations based on: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). *World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision*. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Fertility Rate

Survival to age 65, female (% of cohort)

Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Contraceptive prevalence, any method (% of married women ages 15-49)

Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults)

Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)

Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births)

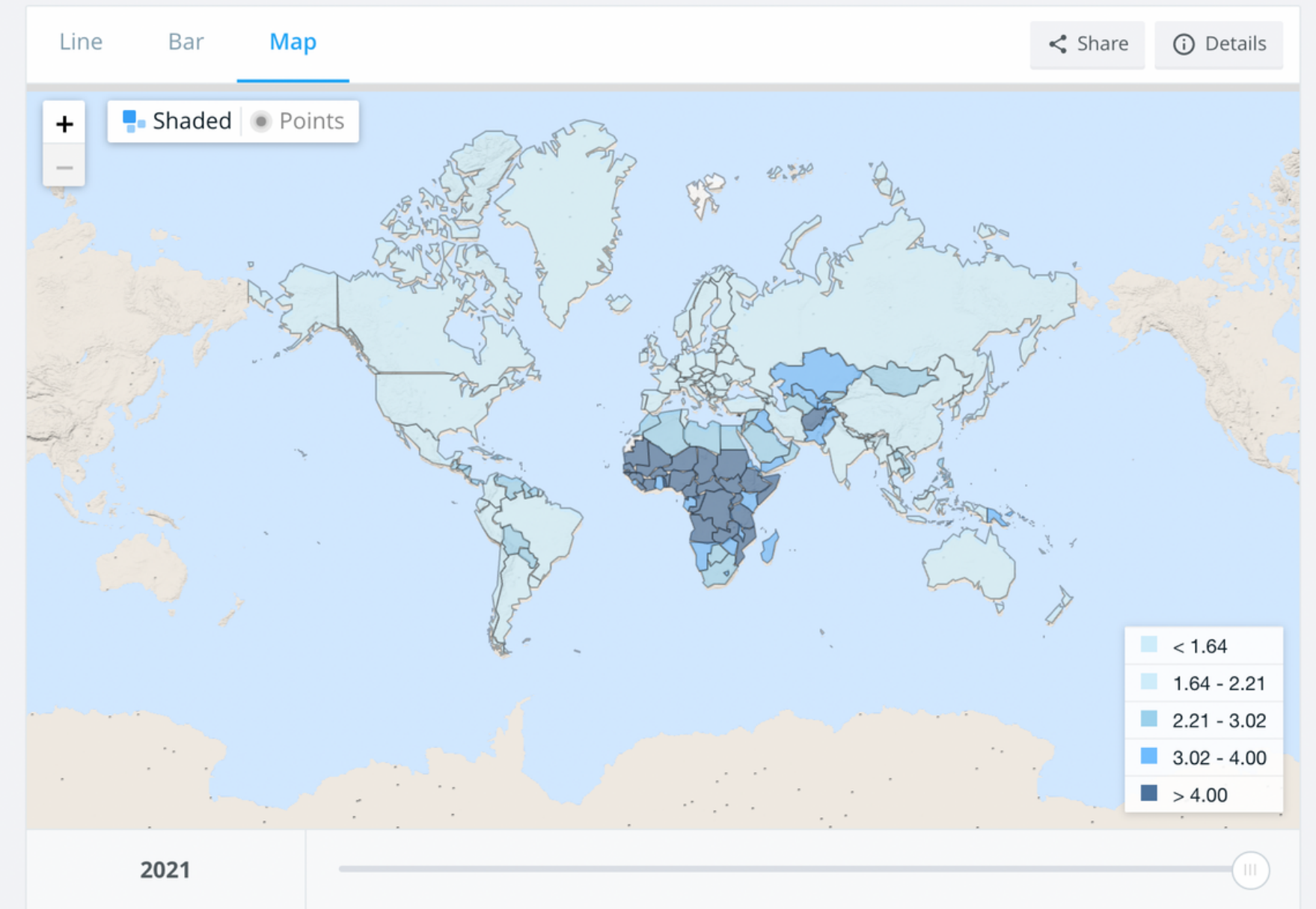
Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

Fertility rate, total (births per woman) - East Asia & Pacific

(1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2022 Revision. (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Reprot (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.

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Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?end=2021&locations=Z4&most_recent_value_desc=false&start=2021&view=map&year=2021

Birth Rate

Country	Most Recent Year	Most Recent Value	^
Hong Kong SAR, China	2021	0.8	
Korea, Rep.	2021	0.8	
Palau	2020	0.8	
Macao SAR, China	2021	1.1	
Singapore	2021	1.1	
China	2021	1.2	
Japan	2021	1.3	
Thailand	2021	1.3	
New Zealand	2021	1.6	
French Polynesia	2021	1.7	
Australia	2021	1.7	

Country	Most Recent Year	Most Recent Value	^
Bhutan	2021	1.4	
Maldives	2021	1.7	
Bangladesh	2021	2.0	
Sri Lanka	2021	2.0	
Nepal	2021	2.0	
India	2021	2.0	
Pakistan	2021	3.5	
Afghanistan	2021	4.6	

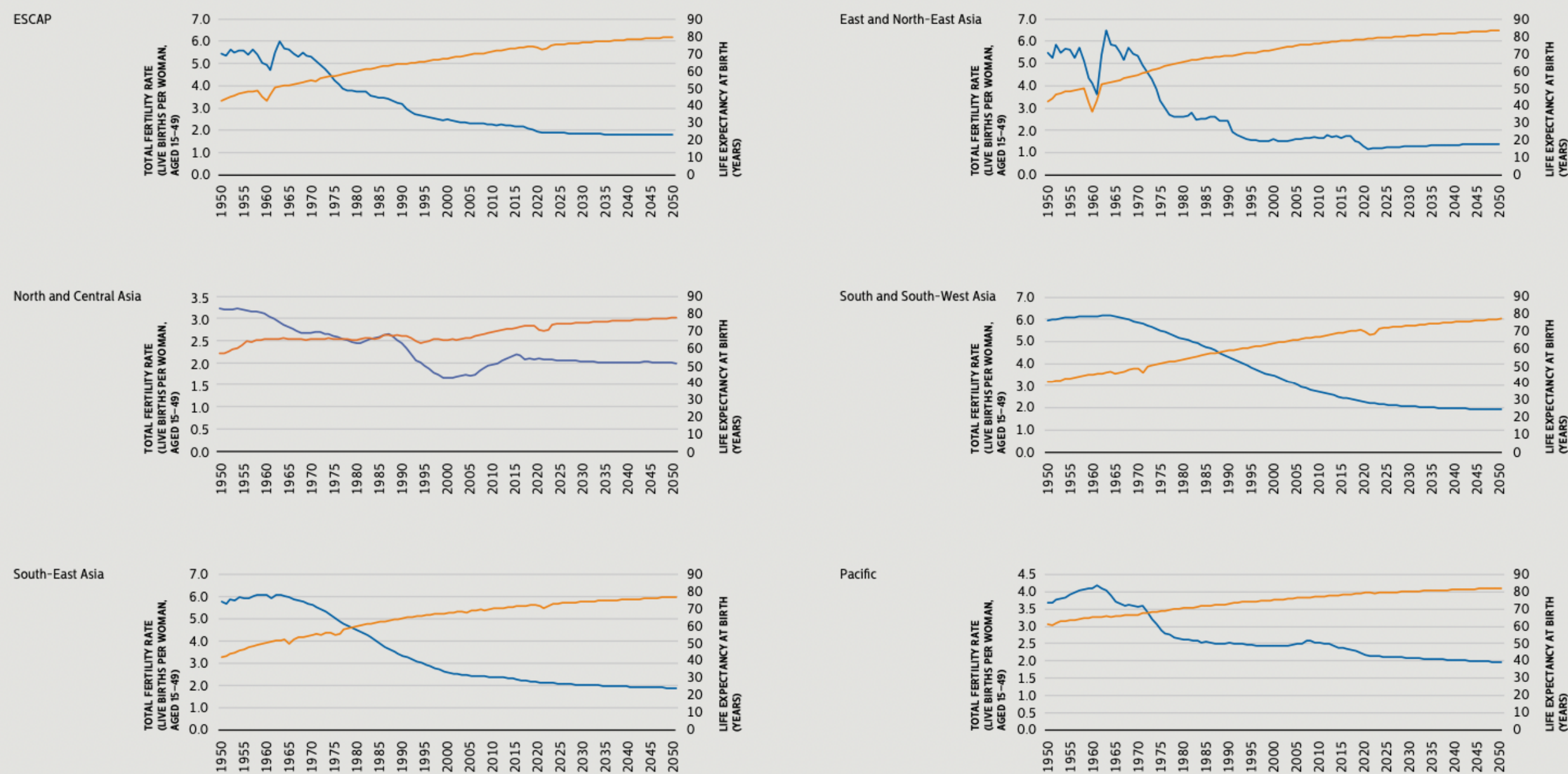
Source: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.TFRT.IN?end=2021&locations=Z4&most_recent_value_desc=false&start=2021&view=map&year=2021



FERTILITY

Fertility and mortality are declining rapidly, and life expectancy is increasing across subregions in Asia and the Pacific

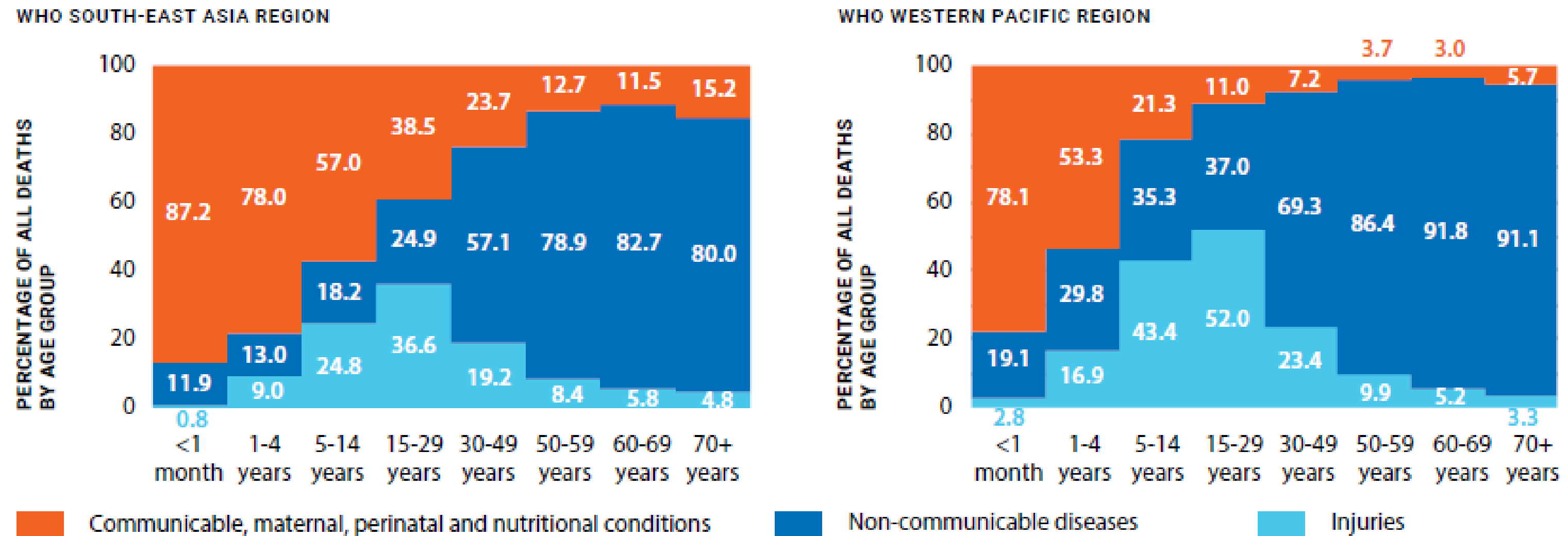
Figure 2: Total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1950–2050



Source: ESCAP calculations based on: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). *World Population Prospects: The 2022 Revision*. <https://population.un.org/wpp/>.

Causes of Death

FIGURE 5 Major causes of deaths by age in the WHO South-East Asia Region and the WHO Western Pacific Region, 2019



Source: WHO 2020. Global Health Estimates 2019: Deaths by Cause, Age, Sex, by Country and by Region, 2000-2019. Geneva. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mortality-and-global-health-estimates/ghe-leading-causes-of-death> (accessed 16 August 2022).



AGEING

In 2022, one in seven people in Asia and the Pacific are 60 years or older, or 670 million people.

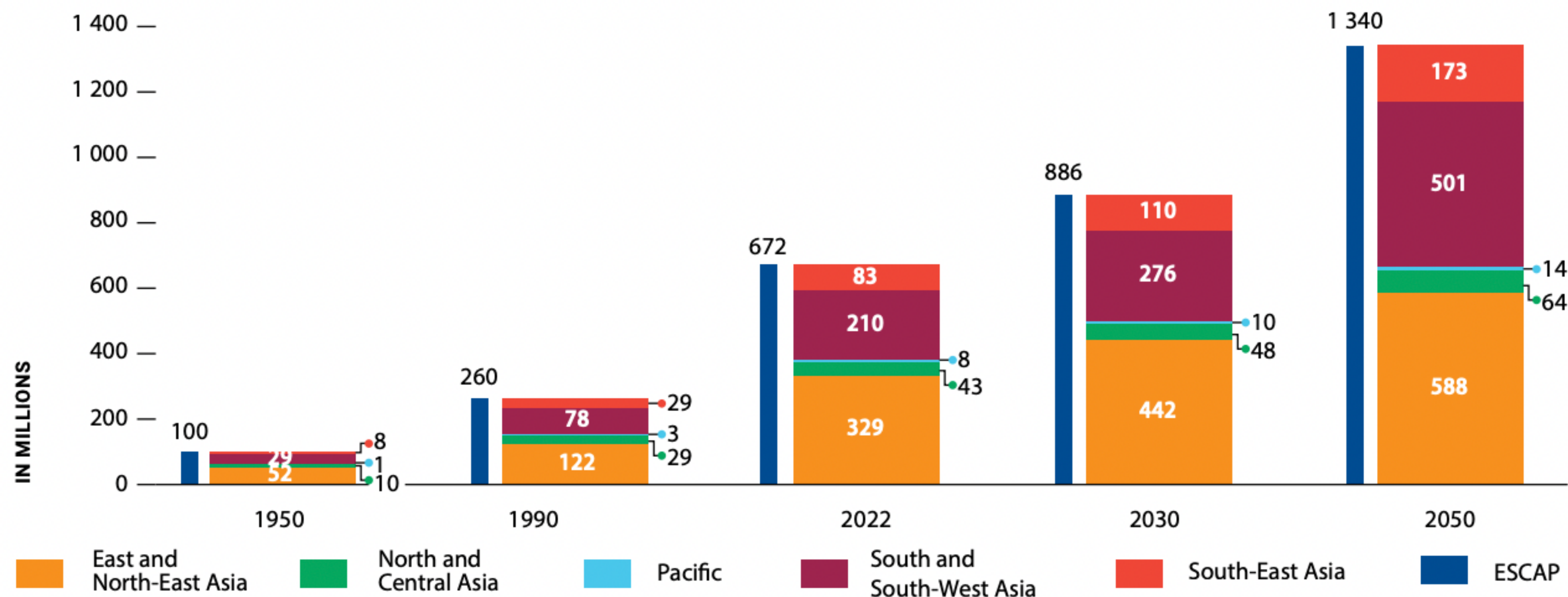
By 2050, the number of older persons is projected to have doubled, reaching 1.3 billion, or **one in four people. Older women account for 54 per cent of all older persons, and, given their longer life expectancy, their share increases with**

By 2050, the majority of all older persons will still be residing in East and North-East Asia, but the number of older persons in South and SouthWest Asia will have grown the most, doubling from 210 million to 501 million over the next thirty years

Globally, there are 22 countries with 10 million or more people aged 60 years or over, and 12 of them are in Asia and the Pacific. By 2050, China is projected to have 509 million older persons, while 348 million people aged 60 years or over will be in India. The number of countries with 10 million or more older persons globally is projected to increase to 34 by 2050, and 14 of these countries will be in Asia and the Pacific.

In 2022, Japan (35.8 per cent), Hong Kong, China, (28.7 per cent) and the Republic of Korea (25.5 per cent) have the highest proportions of people aged 60 years or over. By 2050, more than 40 per cent of their total populations, as well as that of Singapore, are projected to consist of older persons.

FIGURE 3 Number of people aged 60 years or over in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1950, 1990, 2022, 2030 and 2050



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.



TABLE 2 Proportion of people aged 60 years or over in Asia and the Pacific, by subregion, 1950, 1990, 2022, 2030 and 2050

	1950	1990	2022	2030	2050
Subregion	Proportion as a percentage				
ESCAP	6.8	7.9	14.3	18.1	25.9
East and North-East Asia	7.8	9.0	20.1	27.2	39.2
South-East Asia	4.7	6.6	12.1	15.1	22.0
South and South-West Asia	5.8	6.2	10.0	12.2	19.5
North and Central Asia	8.2	13.4	17.9	19.5	25.3
Pacific	10.9	12.7	17.7	19.7	24.1

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

TABLE 4 Top 10 countries/areas with the highest proportion of the population aged 60 years or over in Asia and the Pacific, 1950, 2022 and 2050

	1950		2022		2050	
Rank	Country/area	Percentage	Country/area	Percentage	Country/area	Percentage
1.	New Zealand	13.2	Japan	35.8	Hong Kong, China	48.3
2.	Georgia	12.9	Hong Kong, China	28.7	Republic of Korea	46.4
3.	Australia	12.5	Republic of Korea	25.5	Japan	43.7
4.	Kyrgyzstan	12.1	Singapore	23.0	Singapore	41.5
5.	Armenia	11.1	Russian Federation	22.8	China	38.8
6.	Nauru	11.0	Australia	22.6	Thailand	38.3
7.	Sri Lanka	11.0	New Zealand	22.2	Macao, China	36.5
8.	Palau	10.7	Thailand	22.0	Maldives	34.1
9.	Kazakhstan	10.1	Georgia	21.0	Russian Federation	32.6
10.	Kiribati	10.0	Niue	21.0	French Polynesia	31.8

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). World Population Prospects 2022, Online Edition.

Migration Within Country and outside the country

The number of immigrants to and emigrants from Asia and the Pacific is on the rise

Figure 6a: Immigrants (migrant stock) in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020

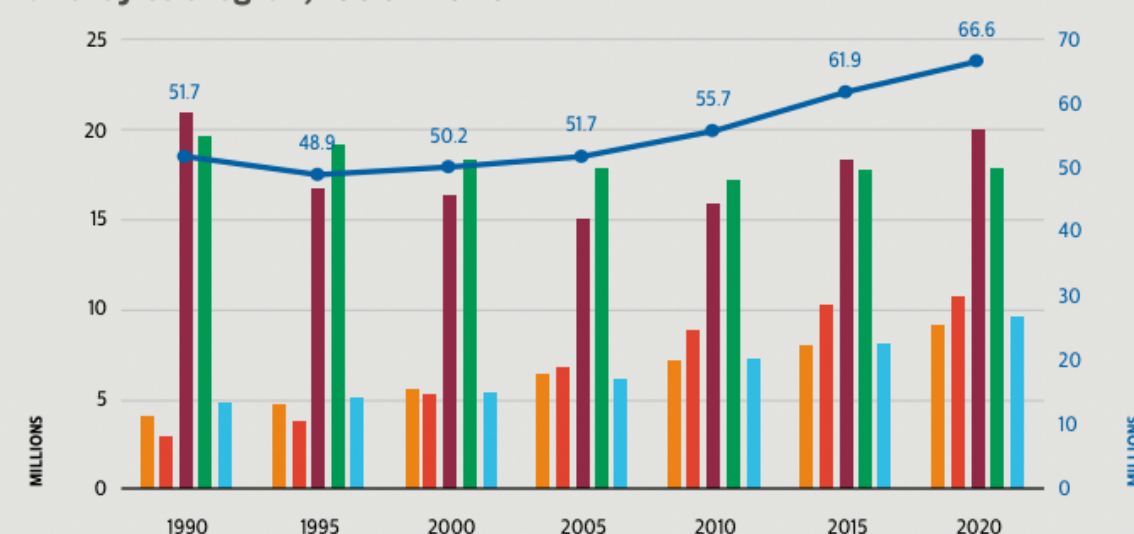
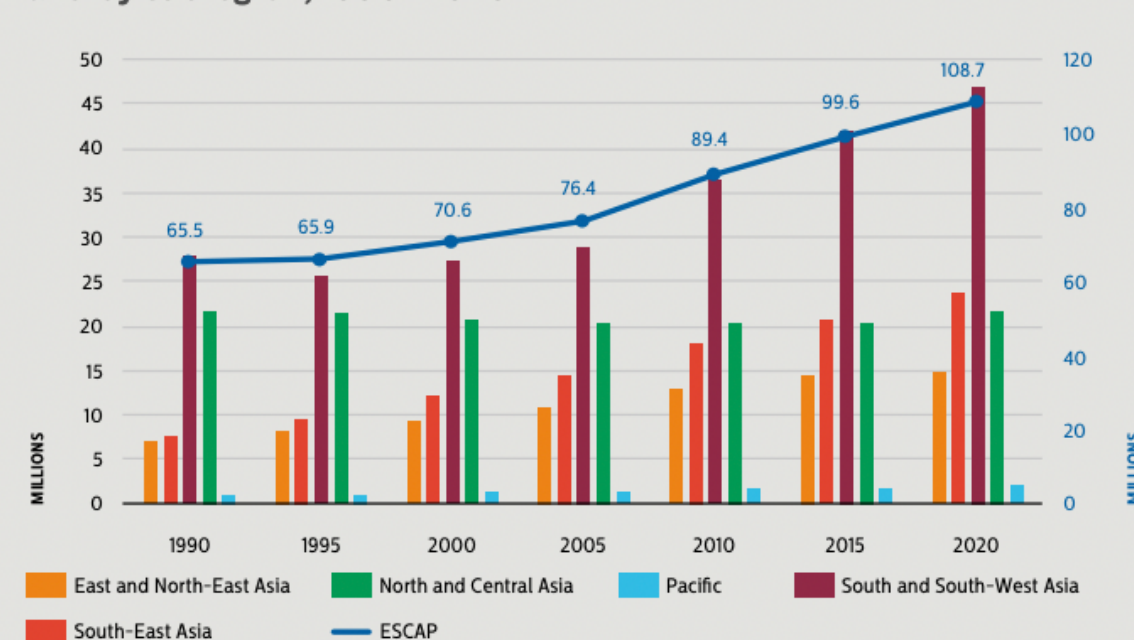
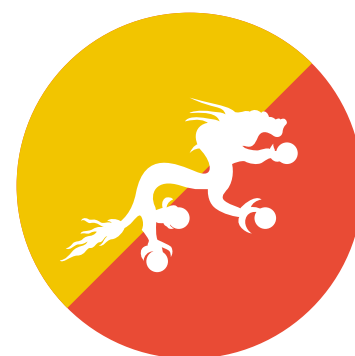


Figure 6b: Emigrants (migrant stock) from Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020



ESCAP calculations based on: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock (2020). <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock>.



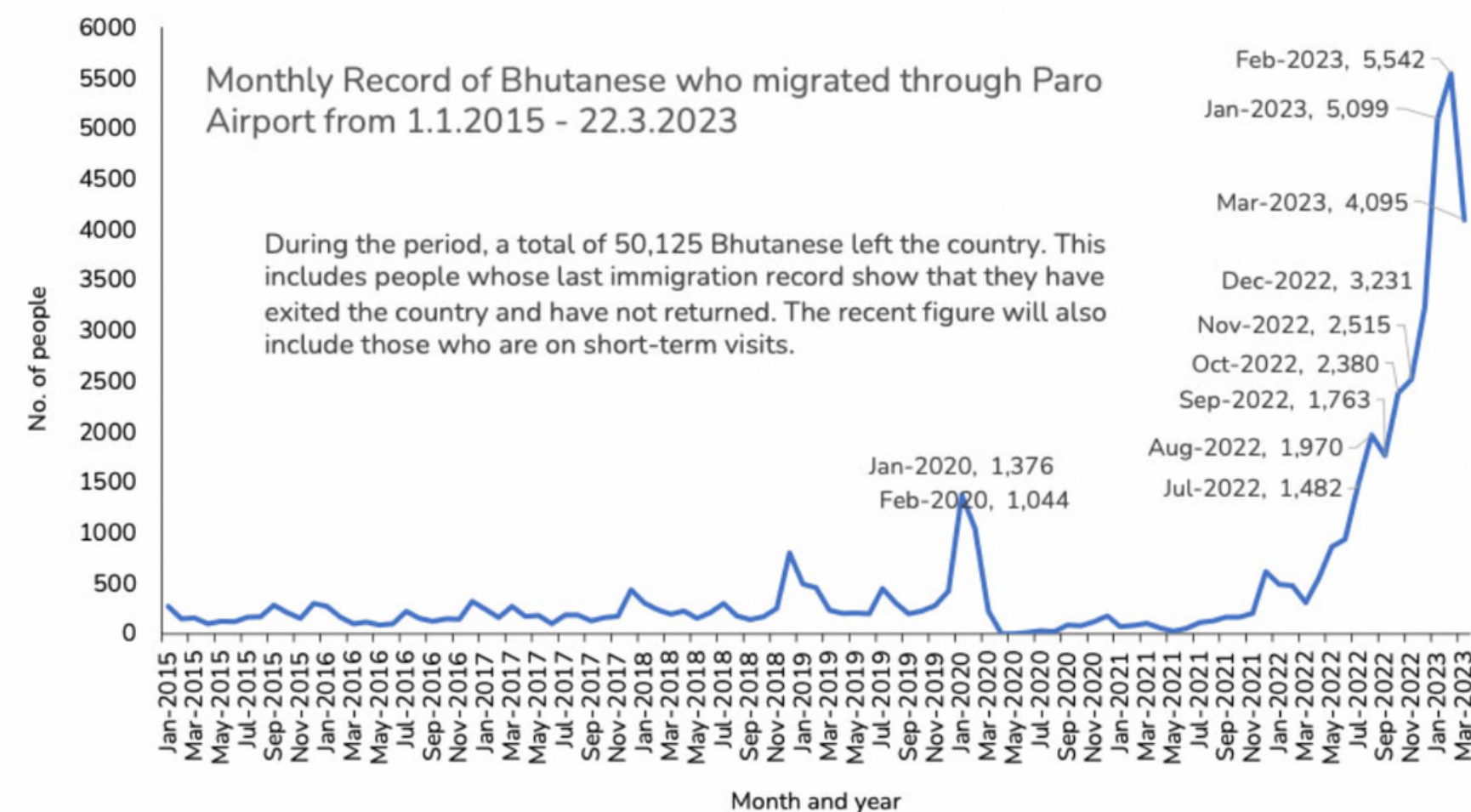
Source: <https://kuenselonline.com/migration-of-bhutanese/>

Migration of Bhutanese

May 20th, 2023 | Post Views: 3,690

Demographics of migration

10,240 babies were born and 5,115 persons died in 2020. The net increase in the population per year is about 5,000 though this number is going down due to decline in births. If yearly migration is 5,000 per year, the yearly net increase in population is completely offset. The number of migrants that is recorded is not 5,000 per year, but 5,000 per month for the early part of 2023. From Paro Airport alone, 16,973 migrated in 2022. This number is equivalent to the population size of Bumthang district. This migrant number excludes those who left through other land exits. Australia is by far the most frequent destination. Between January 1, 2018 and March 22, 2023, 13,583 Bhutanese left for Australia, through Paro Airport. The monthly numbers have surged continually. It is a turn of events no one anticipated before or during the covid period during which His Revered Majesty's phenomenally brilliant leadership of compassionate relief and protection of human life was demonstrated.



Migration Within Country and outside the country



The number of immigrants to and emigrants from Asia and the Pacific is on the rise

Figure 6a: Immigrants (migrant stock) in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020

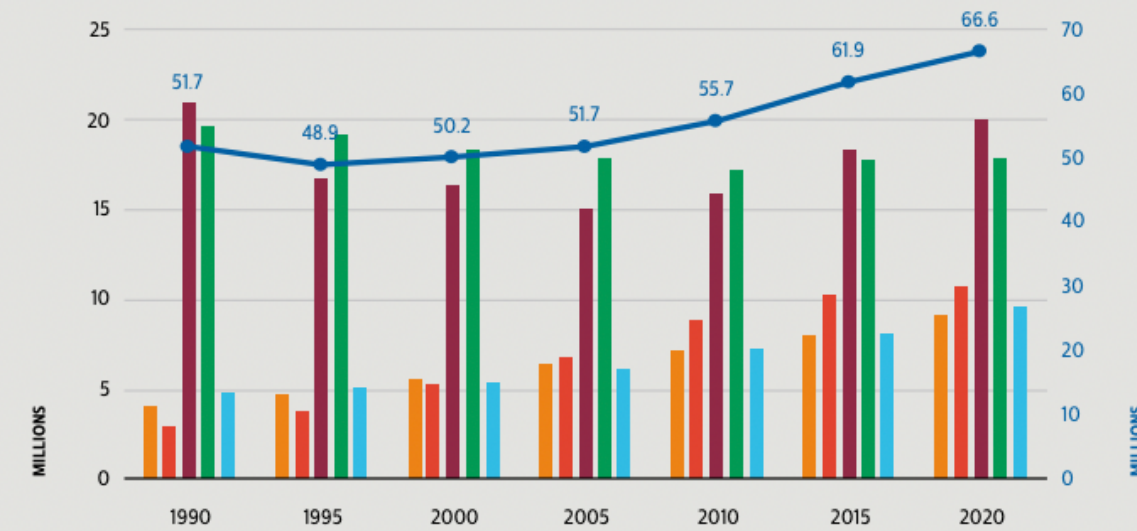
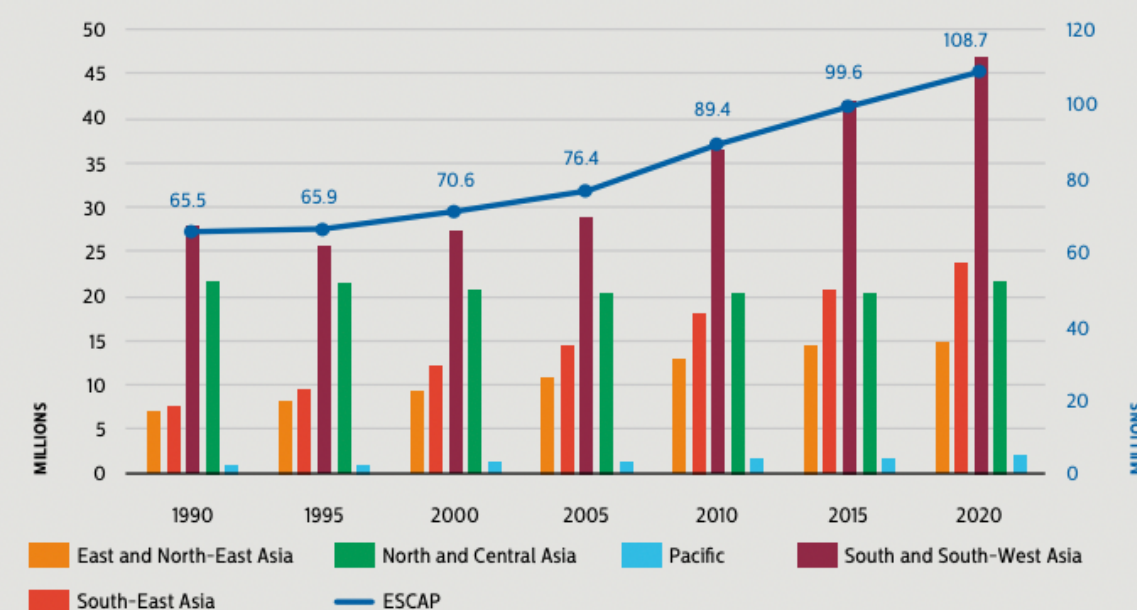


Figure 6b: Emigrants (migrant stock) from Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020



Migration Stream for lifetime Migrants (2014 Census)

INTERNAL MIGRATION

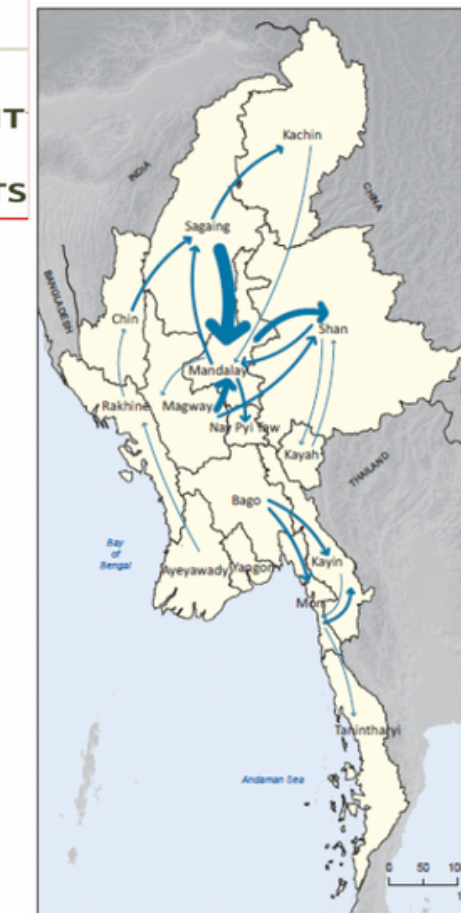


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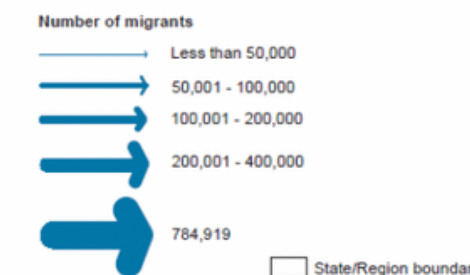
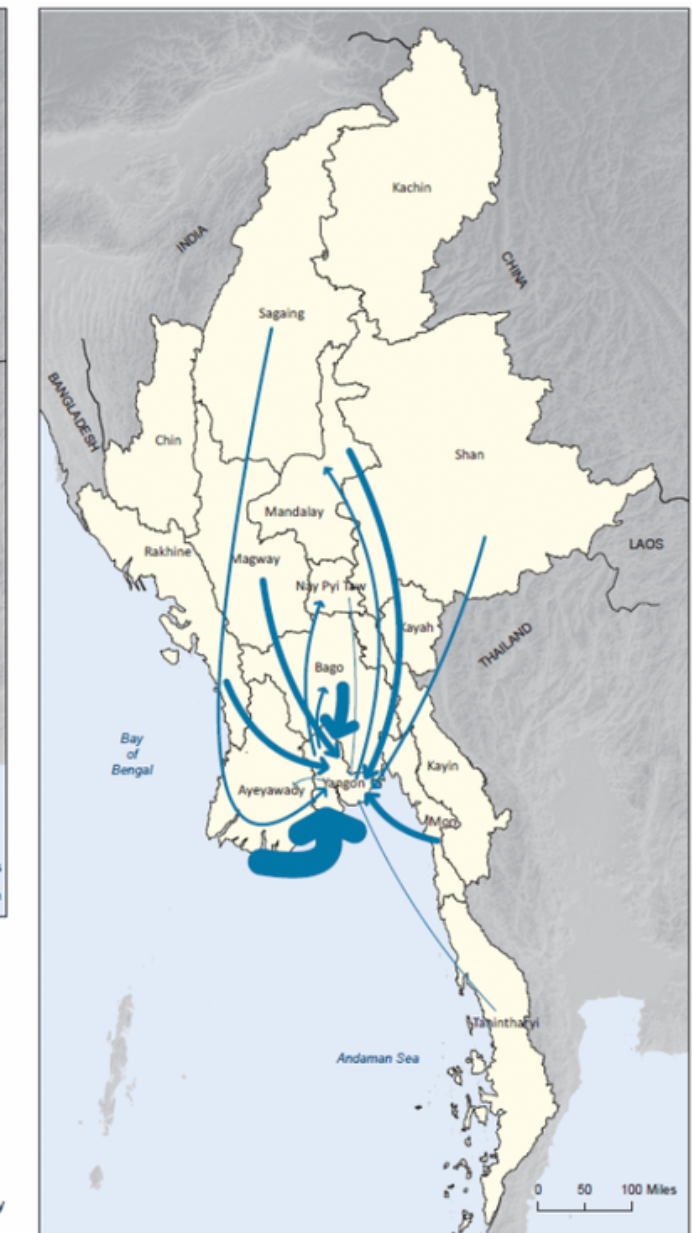
of total population
LIFETIME MIGRANT
million people
RECENT MIGRANTS

- Most significant flows of lifetime internal migrants between States/Regions and to and from **Yangon Region**.
- Predominant pattern for inter-State/Region lifetime migration was towards Yangon.
- Second largest flow was from Sagaing to Mandalay

a) Between States/Regions Other than Yangon Region



b) To and From Yangon Region



Migration Within Country and outside the country

GROWTH RATE

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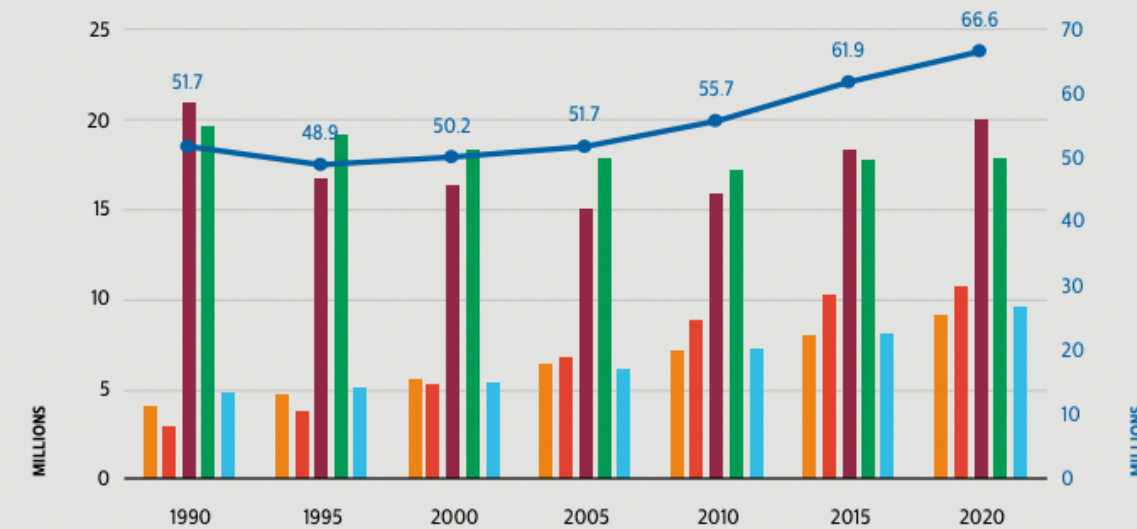
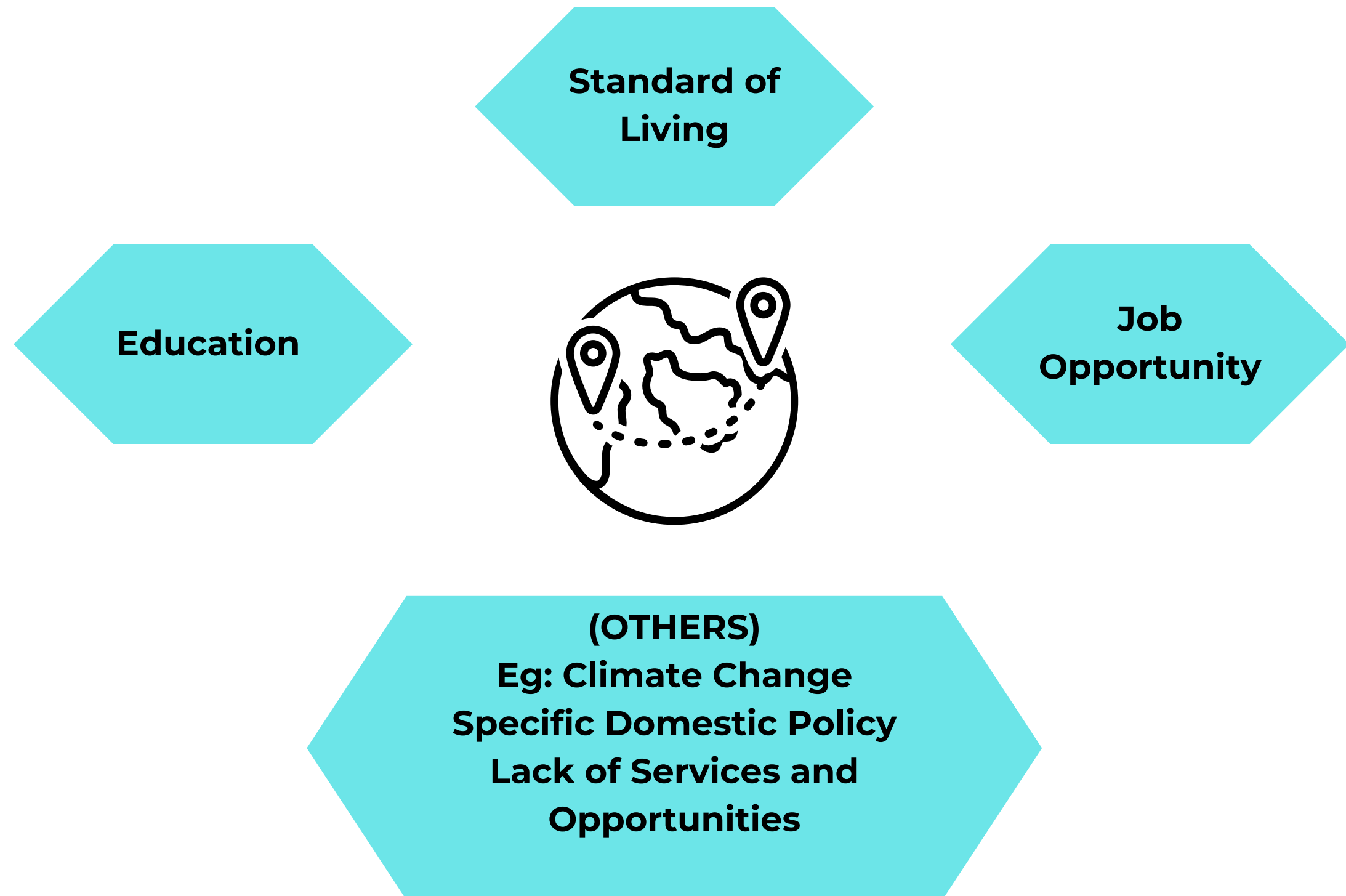
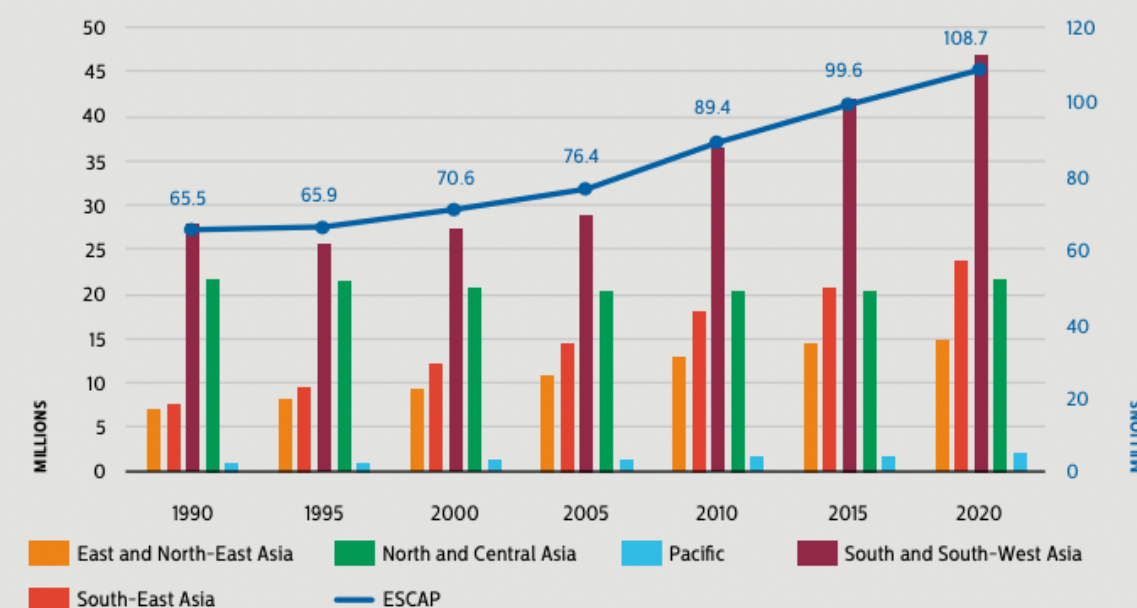


Figure 6b: Emigrants (migrant stock) from Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020



Urbanization

Urbanization continues to be a defining megatrend in the Asia-Pacific region. Fifty-four per cent of the global urban population, more than 2.2 billion people, live in Asia. By 2050, the urban population in Asia is expected to grow by 50% - an additional 1.2 billion people.

Cities in Asia and the Pacific are at the global forefront of economic opportunity and in efforts to secure a more sustainable future. They face challenges related to environmental degradation, increasing impacts of natural and man-made disasters, the persistence of slums and social exclusion, lack of affordable housing and unemployment. Yet, they are also economic powerhouses, dynamic hubs of innovation and transformative urban solutions and awarded for their protection and use of cultural heritage.

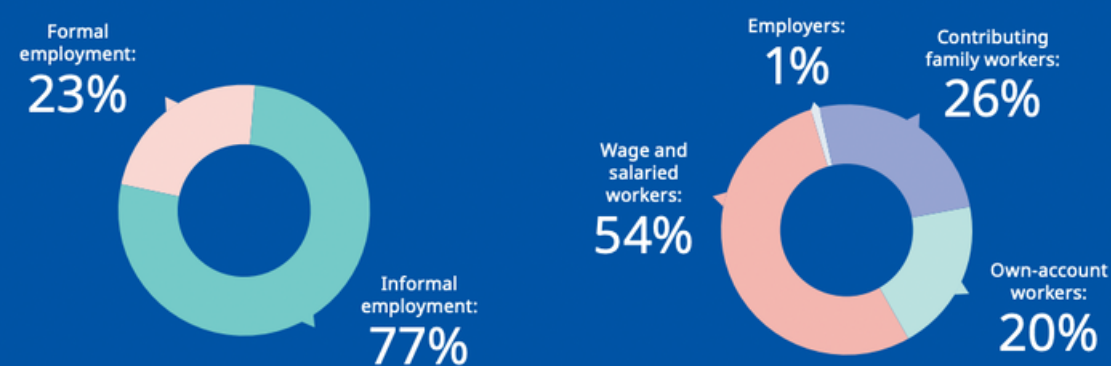
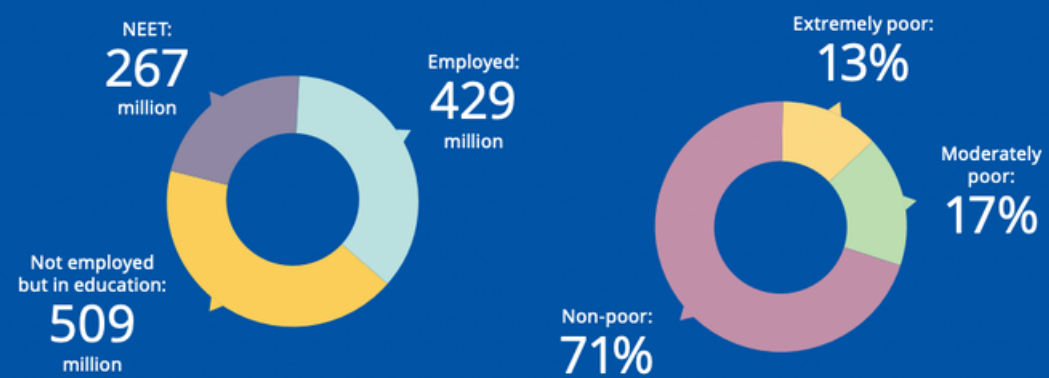
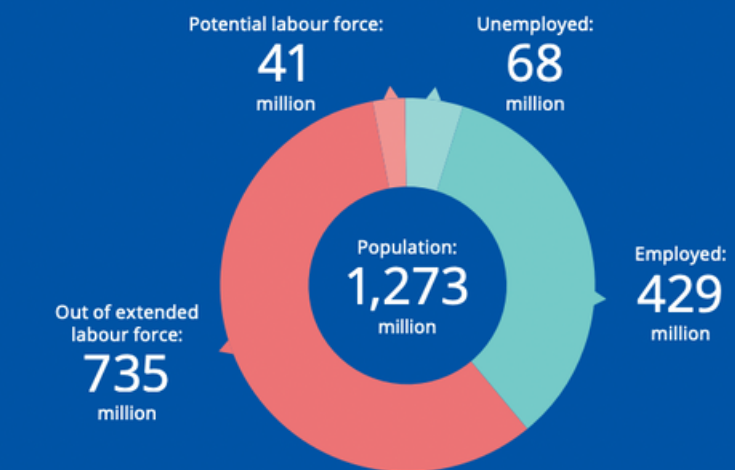
Slums and
Rapid
Urbanisation

Living Conditions and
Gaps in Development
investment with in
countries

Lack of
Facilities

Key Data of work force as per Gender

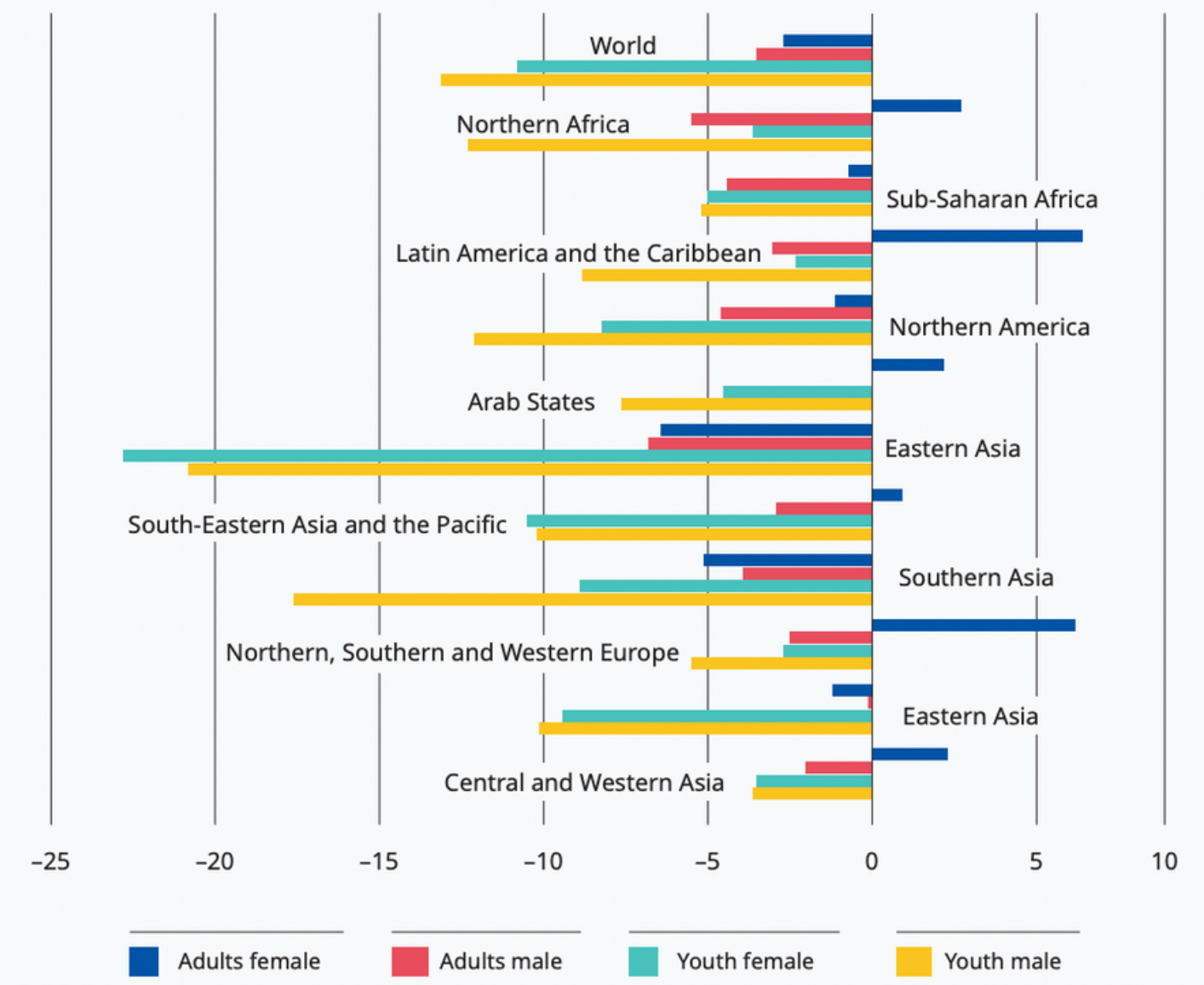
Figure 1.1
Overview of the global labour market for youth, 2019



Note: "Youth" refers to the age cohort between 15 and 24 years. Percentages may not add up precisely due to rounding.
Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019; ILO calculations based on ILO harmonized microdata; ILO, 2018a.

Figure 1.2

Change in female and male labour force participation rates, by age group and subregion, 1999–2019 (percentage points)

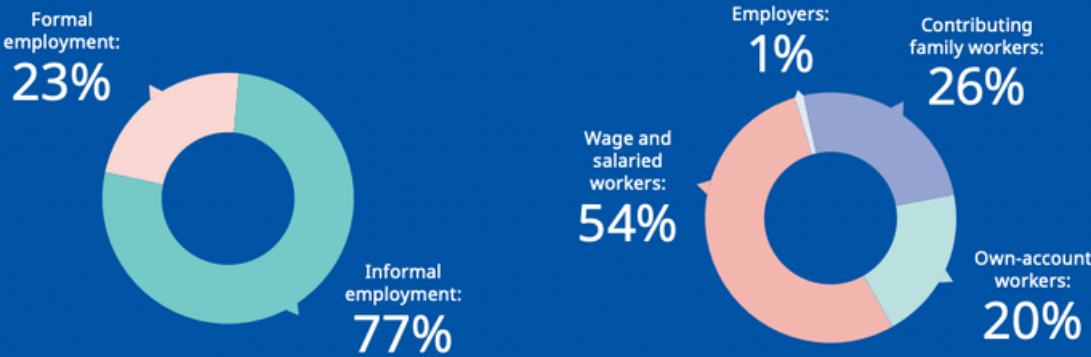
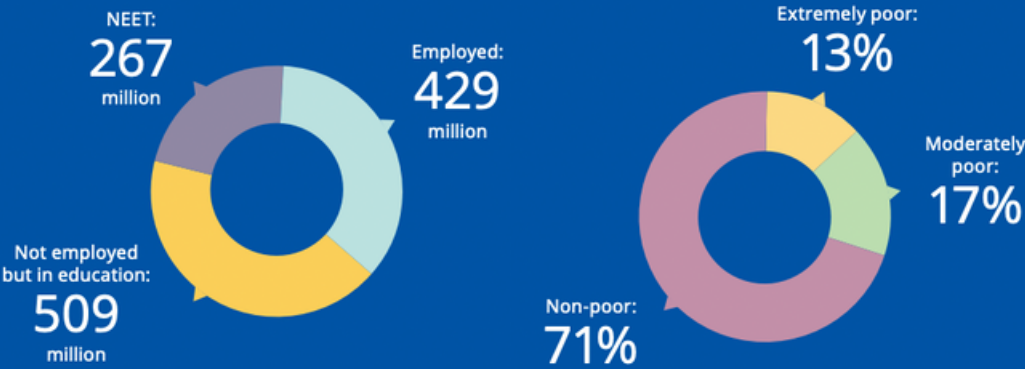
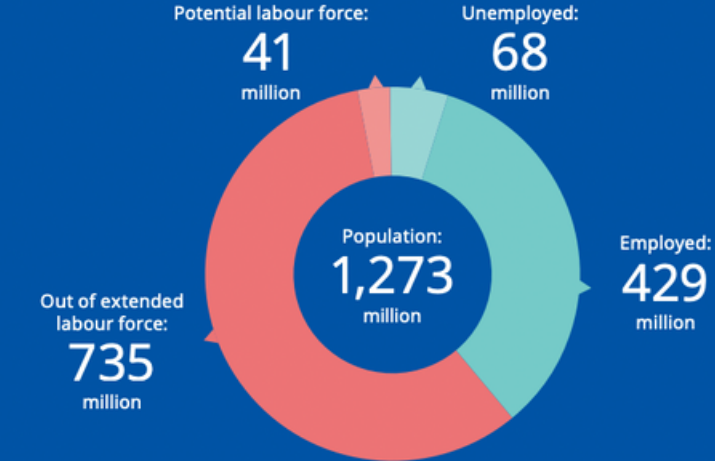


Note: "Youth" refers to persons aged 15–24 and "adults" to those aged 25 and older.

Source: Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019.

Youth Employment as per Gender

Figure 1.1
Overview of the global labour market for youth, 2019



Note: "Youth" refers to the age cohort between 15 and 24 years. Percentages may not add up precisely due to rounding.
Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019; ILO calculations based on ILO harmonized microdata; ILO, 2018a.

Gaps in Education

Pay Gap

Opportunities

Policies of countries

Unpaid works

Table 1.2

Youth employment-to-population ratio (EPR), global and by subregion and sex, and adult EPR, 1999, 2019 and 2023

Region	Subregion	Youth total (%)			Youth male (%)			Youth female (%)			Adults (%) 25+		
		1999	2019	2023	1999	2019	2023	1999	2019	2023	1999	2019	2023
World		46.4	35.6	34.6	54.2	42.2	41.0	38.4	28.5	27.8	66.0	63.2	62.1
Africa	Northern Africa	25.4	19.2	18.7	36.9	28.1	27.9	13.5	9.8	9.1	47.7	47.1	46.9
	Sub-Saharan Africa	47.9	44.1	43.6	49.8	46.3	45.9	46.0	41.8	41.3	76.4	74.0	73.9
Americas	Latin America and the Caribbean	45.3	40.1	39.3	57.5	49.1	48.1	33.2	30.8	30.2	61.9	64.1	63.5
	Northern America	56.3	47.9	45.9	58.1	47.8	45.8	54.4	48.1	46.1	64.7	62.2	60.9
Arab States	Arab States	27.8	21.4	20.7	44.4	36.7	35.4	10.2	4.8	4.6	53.8	55.8	54.5
Asia and the Pacific	Eastern Asia	62.2	40.8	39.1	62.0	41.5	39.6	62.5	40.0	38.4	75.6	68.5	66.3
	South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	51.5	42.4	41.2	57.8	48.9	47.7	45.0	35.6	34.4	72.3	71.7	70.9
	Southern Asia	38.1	25.7	24.8	55.2	38.5	37.3	19.5	11.6	11.1	60.8	55.7	55.0
Europe and Central Asia	Northern, Southern and Western Europe	38.9	37.3	36.1	42.3	38.8	37.6	35.4	35.7	34.6	53.1	56.3	55.7
	Eastern Europe	32.2	27.4	25.1	35.6	30.6	28.0	28.7	24.0	22.0	56.7	59.8	58.4
	Central and Western Asia	37.7	35.4	34.3	45.9	43.9	42.3	29.5	26.5	25.9	57.1	57.6	56.5

Note: Data for 2023 are projections.

Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019.



PLATFORM TO COLLOBORATE

Common Goals , Decleration and Commitments



Csos, Youths, others



Csos, Youths, others



Inter Government Innitatives

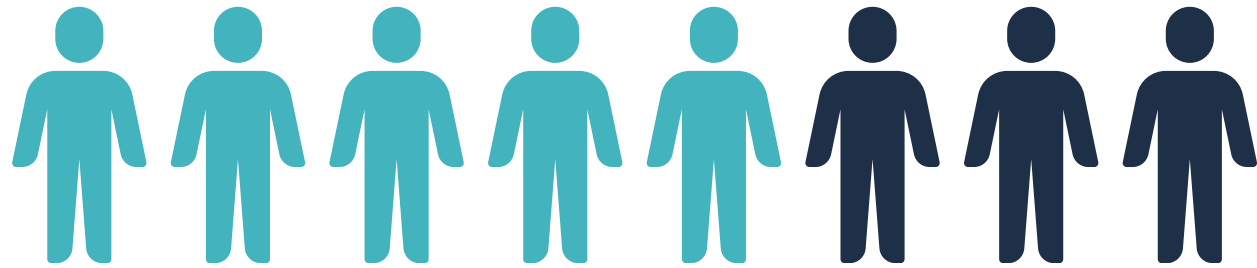


BIMSTEC

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral
Technical and Economic Cooperation



3 RECOMMENDATION FOR CSOS AND INDIVIDUALS



- Utilization of the CSOs and related Mechanisms in the Regional Level to be as a bridge between individuals in ground level as governments
- Utilization of the CSOs mechanism to Provide inputs as well as gather ourself to multiply the voices (both in National-Regional)
- Bring positive changes as well as find new collaborations among CSOs as well as Government and InterGovernmental Mechanisms

3 RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNMENTS



More investment on Education , Health, Employment and other sectors.
Including the non formal and lifeskills.



Implementation of the Commitments.
Listen Voices of Civil Society by involving them in the various processes as a active role (not only observers)



Increase in Domestic Fundings as well as Make Positive Policy Changes as per the facts and figures.

THANK
you



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