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

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High-Level Commission Member, ICPD25
Birth Rate
Ageing
Migration
Climate Change and Disasters
Economic Gap
Work Force and Gap in Payment
Urbanization
Impact of C19

12 Sep 2023 @sangeetkayastha
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.
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

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)

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

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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
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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
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

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

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 age.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subregion</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2030</th>
<th>2050</th>
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<td>Proportion as a percentage</td>
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<td>7.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>East and North-East Asia</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
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<td>6.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>22.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>South and South-West Asia</td>
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<td>10.0</td>
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<td>North and Central Asia</td>
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<td>17.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
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<td>12.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
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<td>24.1</td>
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</table>


### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Country/area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2050</th>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
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<td>Armenia</td>
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<td>Russian Federation</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td>Macao, China</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>10.7</td>
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<td>Maldives</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
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<td>French Polynesia</td>
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Migration Within Country and outside the country

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

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.

Source: https://kuenselonline.com/migration-of-bhutanese/
The number of immigrants to and emigrants from Asia and the Pacific is on the rise

Migration Within Country and outside the country

Migration Stream for lifetime Migrants (2014 Census)

- 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
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

Source: https://kuenselonline.com/migration-of-bhutanese/
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.
Key Data of work force as per Gender

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

- Potential labour force: 41 million
- Unemployed: 68 million
- Out of extended labour force: 735 million
- Employed: 1,273 million
- Exempt: 429 million
- Full-time: 429 million
- Part-time: 509 million
- Non-employed: 509 million
- Employed: 429 million
- Exempt: 13 million
- Full-time: 429 million
- Part-time: 71%
- Exempt: 17%
- Full-time: 71%
- Part-time: 23%
- Exempt: 77%
- Full-time: 77%
- Part-time: 54%
- Exempt: 26%
- Full-time: 26%
- Part-time: 20%
- Exempt: 20%

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Subregion</th>
<th>Youths total (%)</th>
<th>Youths male (%)</th>
<th>Youths female (%)</th>
<th>Adults (%)</th>
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Notes: Data for 2023 are projections. Source: ILO modelled estimates, November 2019.
Common Goals, Declaration and Commitments

Inter Government Initiatives

Csos, Youths, others

12 Sep 2023 @sangeetkayastha
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 collaboratons among CSOs as well as Government and InterGovernmental Mechanisms

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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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Y-PEER Asia Pacific Center
Celebrating 12 years in Asia Pacific Region

THE GLOBAL GOALS
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT