### Population and Development Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2021

**Table 1: Regional Population Data Sheet 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Population (Millions)</th>
<th>Percentage of Total</th>
<th>Population Growth Rate (%)</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Years)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Persons)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Children)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Adults)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Seniors)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Very Seniors)</th>
<th>Number of Total Fertility Rate (Super Seniors)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>6,101,750,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>2,627,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>679,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>1,600,000,000</td>
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</table>

**Notes:**

- ESCAP = The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
- Data refer to 2020, unless otherwise indicated.

**Global Health Data:**


### Technical notes:

- Healthy life expectancy is the number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by current standards. It is calculated as the number of years of healthy life remaining at birth, adjusted for age.
- Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn infant is expected to live under current age-specific mortality rates.
- Total fertility rate is the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime.
- Neonatal mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring before a child is 28 days old per 1,000 live births.

**References:**


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**Sources:**

Populations are becoming “older”

Age and sex distribution of the total population in Asia and the Pacific, 1990, 2021 and 2050

Women are living longer than men; however, many of these extra years are spent living in less than full health due to disease and/or injury

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy at age 60, by sex, in Asia and the Pacific by subregion, 2019

The rapid speed of ageing means limited time for governments to prepare for its impacts, as many countries are getting old before getting rich

Speed of ageing = Number of years required or expected for percentage of older population 65+ to increase continuously from 7 to 14 per cent, in Asia and the Pacific by subregion, measured from 1950 onwards

Ratio of population aged 15-64 to population 65+ in Asia-Pacific countries, 1990, 2021 and 2050

In many countries, older persons continue to work, and many work out of necessity in the informal sector, with little or no pension coverage. There are also imbalances between men and women

Labour force participation rate of older persons 65+ in Asia-Pacific countries, by sex, 2000-2004 and 2015-2019

The oldest-old population (80+) is growing especially fast, although at differing rates in the subregions

People aged 80+ and older is a percentage of the total population in Asia and the Pacific, and by subregion

The speed of ageing and the size of the older population 65+ to increase continuously from 7 to 14 per cent, in Asia and the Pacific by subregion, measured from 1950 onwards