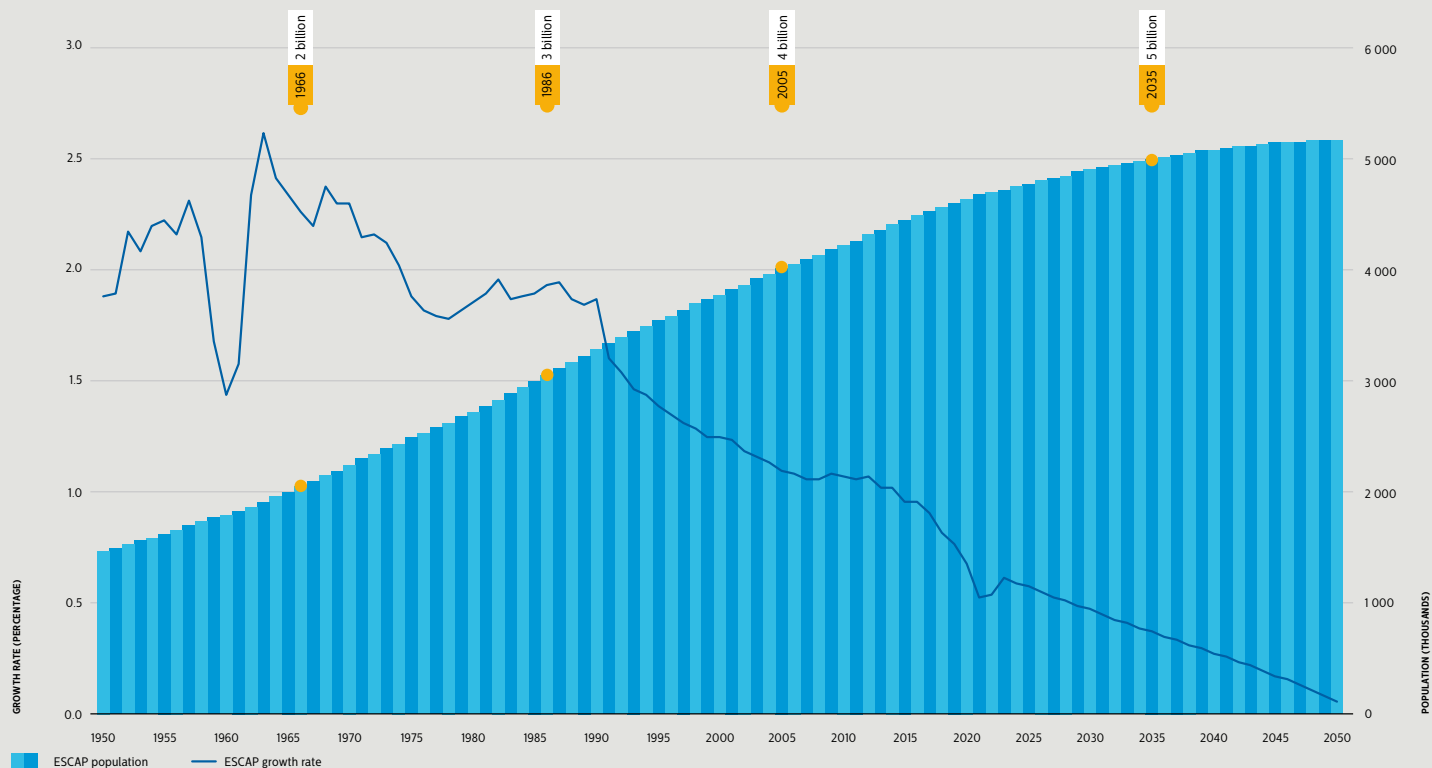


2022 ESCAP population data sheet



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



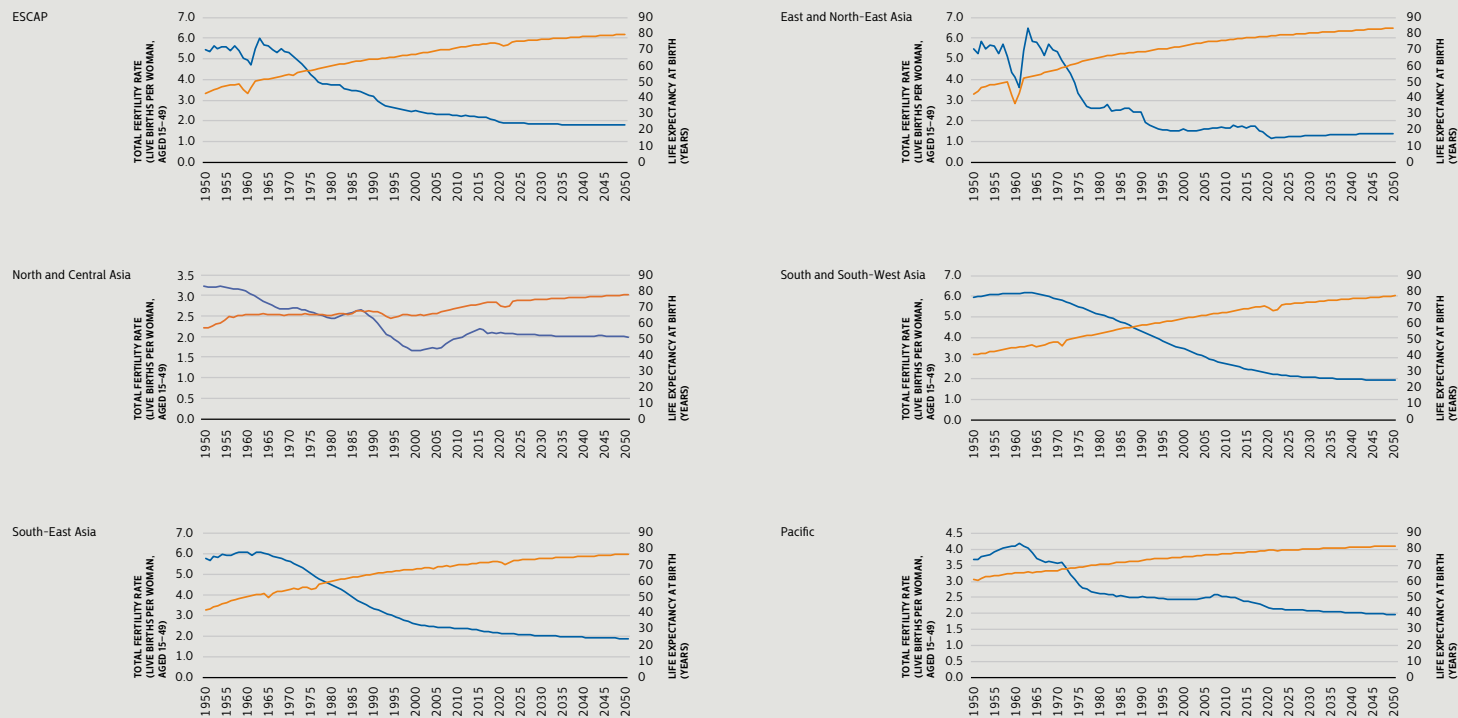
Fertility and mortality are declining rapidly, and life expectancy is increasing across subregions in Asia and the Pacific

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



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

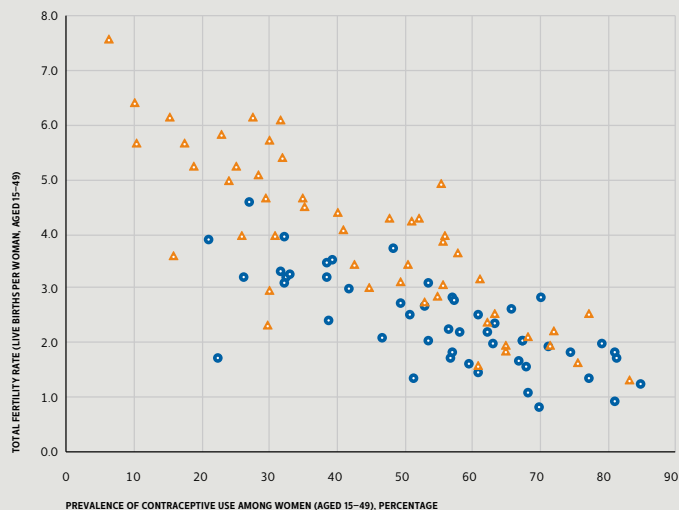
Figure 2: Total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1950–2050



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/>.

Countries with higher proportions of women using contraception generally have lower levels of fertility

Figure 3: Total fertility rate compared to prevalence of contraceptive use among women aged 15–49 in Asia and the Pacific, by country, 1990 and 2022

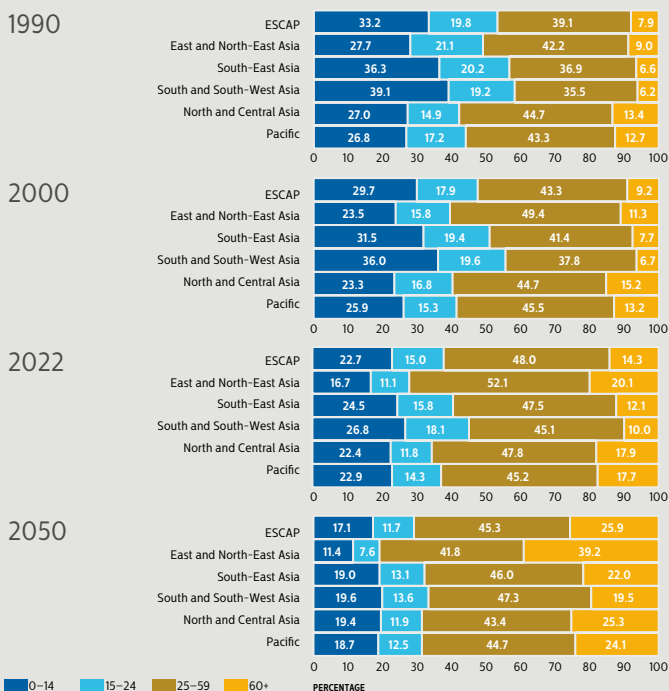


▲ 1990 ● 2022

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/> and United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2022). *Model-based Estimates and Projections of Family Planning Indicators 2022*, custom data acquired via <https://population.un.org/dataportal/home>.

Population age structures in Asia and the Pacific are changing, with the number and share of older persons generally on the rise

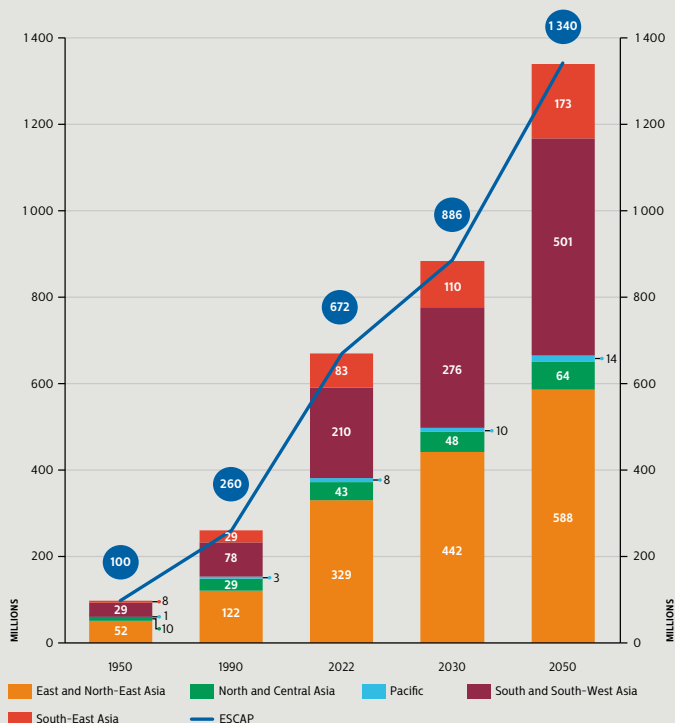
Figure 4: Age distribution (0–14, 15–24, 25–59 and 60+) in Asia and the Pacific, 1990, 2000, 2022 and 2050



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/>.

The number of older persons is growing in all subregions in Asia and the Pacific

Figure 5: Number of people aged 60 years or over in Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1950, 1990, 2022, 2030 and 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/>.

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

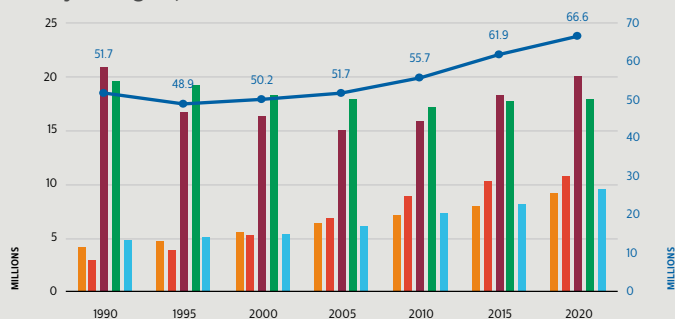
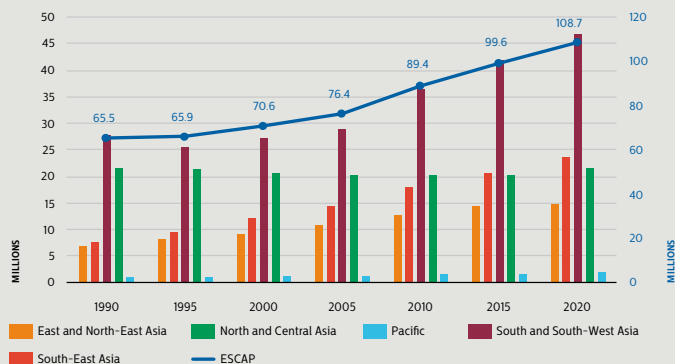
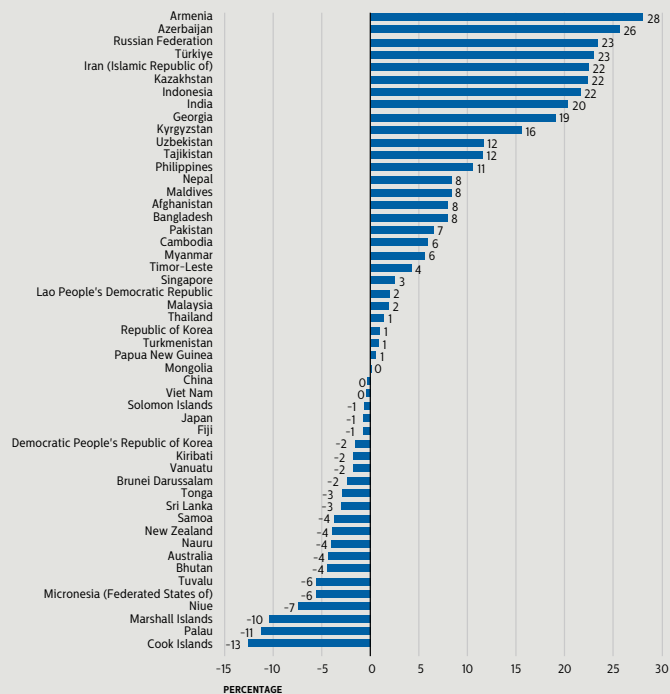


Figure 6b: Emigrants (migrant stock) from Asia and the Pacific and by subregion, 1990–2020



COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on the health of people in many countries in Asia and the Pacific

Figure 7: Estimated excess deaths due to COVID-19 as a percentage of total deaths in Asia and the Pacific, averaged over 2020 and 2021



Source: ESCAP calculations based on World Health Organization (2022). Estimates of Excess Mortality Associated With COVID-19 Pandemic (as of 25 March 2022). <https://www.who.int/news-room/questions-and-answers/item/global-excess-deaths-associated-with-the-covid-19-pandemic>.

Countries with lower total fertility rates tend to also have lower infant mortality rates

Figure 8: Total fertility rate compared to infant mortality rate in Asia and the Pacific, by country, 1990 and 2022

