



# INFOGRAPHICS

## on Population Statistics

### in the Asia-Pacific Region

Sun-Jae Hwang · Yujeong Yun · Sol Choi



## **INFOGRAPHICS on Population Statistics in the Asia-Pacific Region**

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## PREFACE

Population Statistics are measurable information that can explain social structure and changes, which is basic, but vital, data for government policy making. In this era of globalization where Population Statistics are measurable information that can explain social structures and changes within them. This information, while basic, is vital for government policy making. In this era of globalization, where international exchanges are valued, understanding the population phenomena of each country and paying attention to demographic issues is an important first step for the development of demographic research in the Asia-Pacific region.

In the early 20th century, low fertility rates and ageing were phenomena that only belonged to a few developed countries, but they have become universal population phenomena in the 21st century.

The Asia Pacific Population Institute (APPI) has recompiled data from UN World Population Prospects: 2015 Revision using maps and charts under the auspices of Statistics Korea. This book is a collection of the recompiled data distributed through the APPI website. I hope that it will be helpful for understanding population phenomena in the Asia-Pacific region.

The APPI will continue to provide a wide range of easy-to-understand and applicable population statistics data and we always welcome your suggestions and comments for improvements.

Thank you very much.



December 2016  
Tai-Hun Kim  
Chief Demographer  
Asia Pacific Population Institute



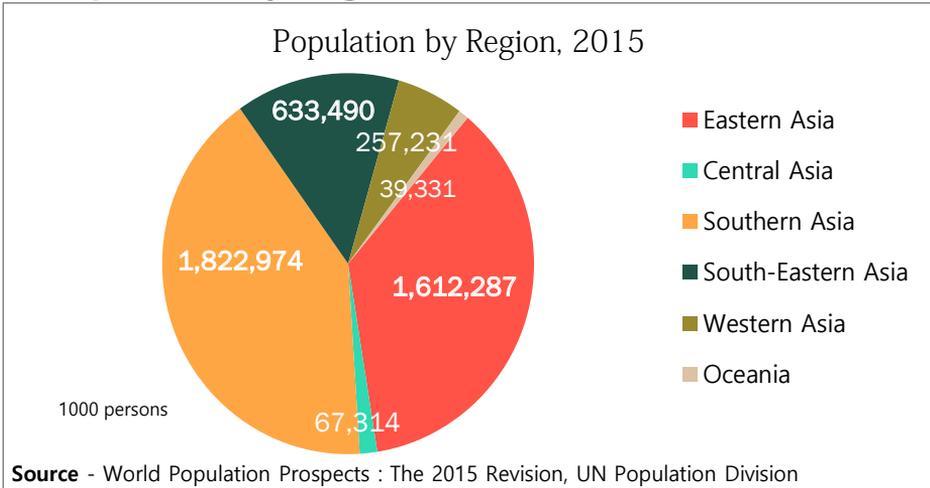
# CONTENTS

1. Population of the Asia-Pacific Region	01
2. Population Density of the Asia-Pacific Region	05
3. Population Structure of the Asia-Pacific Region	09
4. Dependency Ratio of the Asia-Pacific Region	13
5. Elderly Population of the Asia-Pacific Region	17
6. Sex Ratio at Birth of the Asia-Pacific Region	21
7. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)	25
8. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)	29
9. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)	33
10. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)	37
11. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (3)	41
12. International Migrant Stock of the Asia-Pacific Region	45
13. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (1): Population	49
14. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (2): Population	53
15. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (3): Fertility	57
16. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (4): Mortality	61

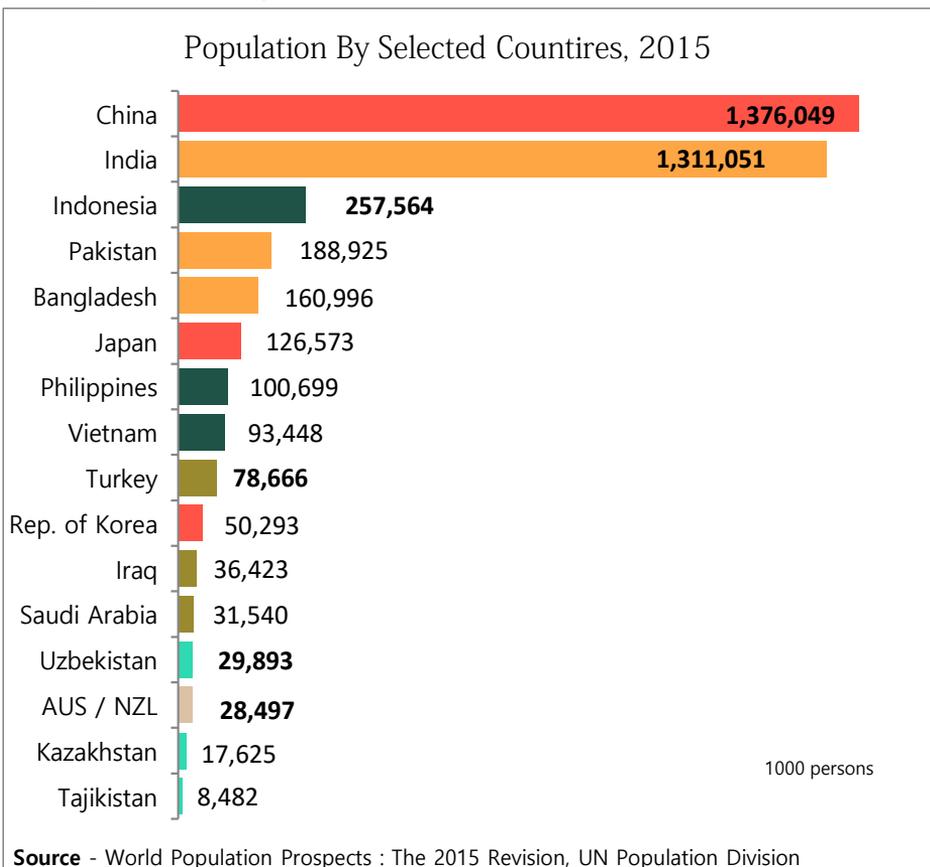


# 1-1. Population of the Asia-Pacific Region

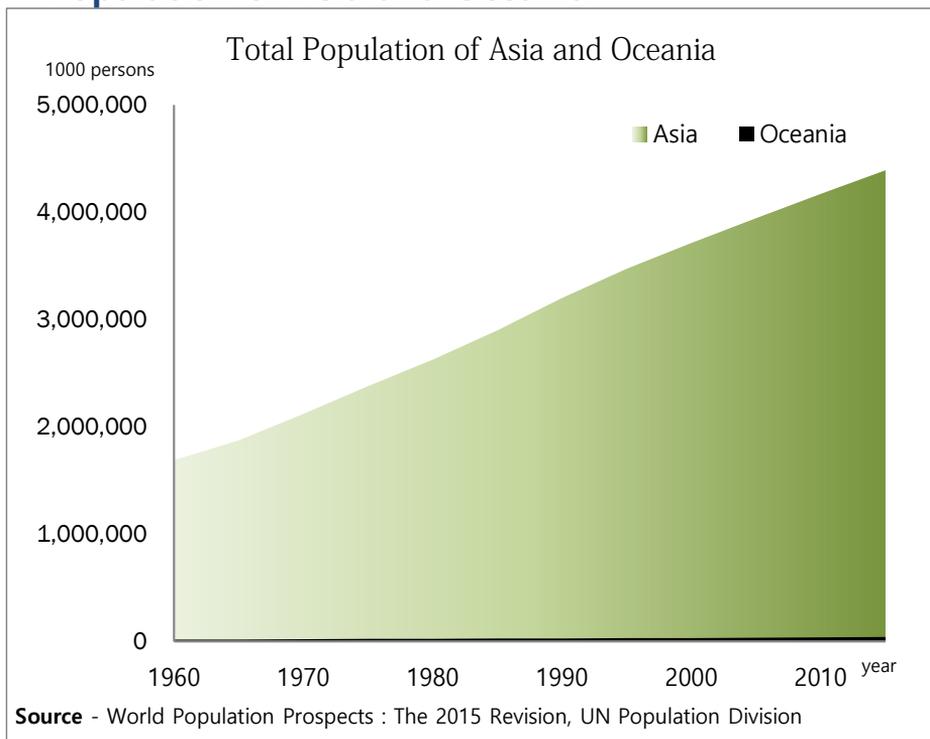
## \* Population by Region (2015)



## \* Population by Selected Countries (2015)



## \* Population of Asia and Oceania



### ❖ Population by Region (2015)

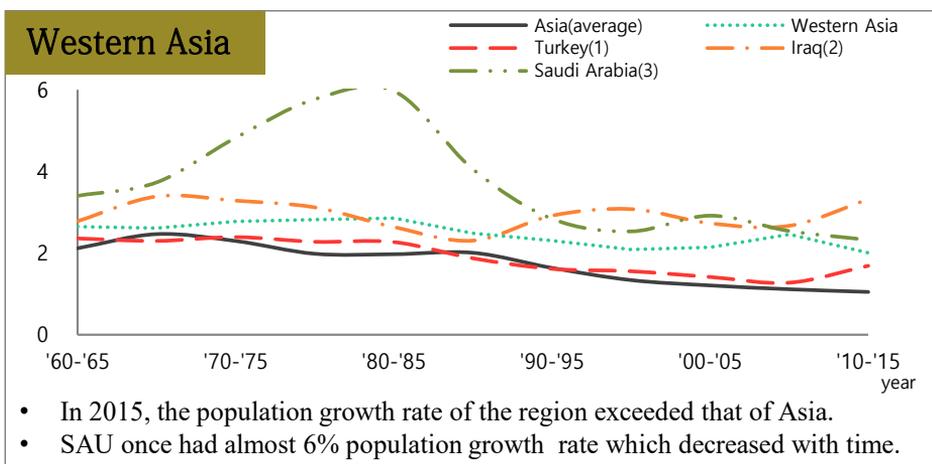
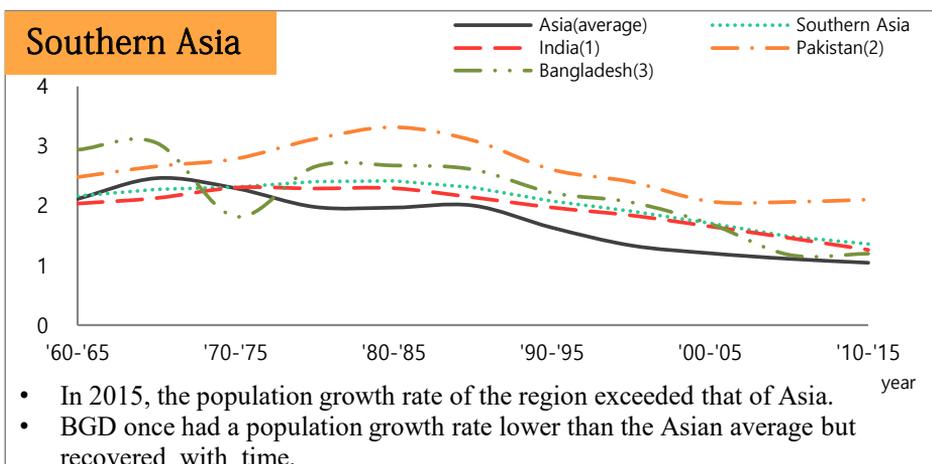
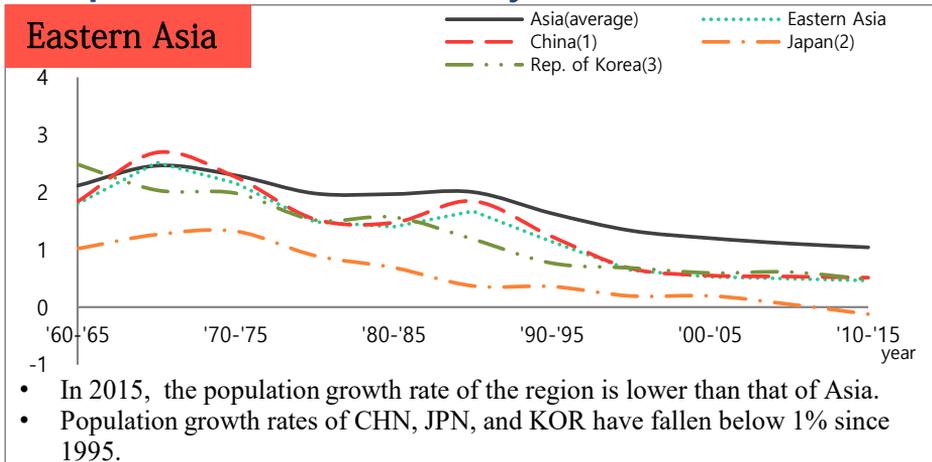
- The proportion of each region's population to the total population in Asia: Southern Asia 41.9%, Eastern Asia 36.70%, South-Eastern Asia 14.42%, Western Asia 5.86% and Central Asia 1.53%.

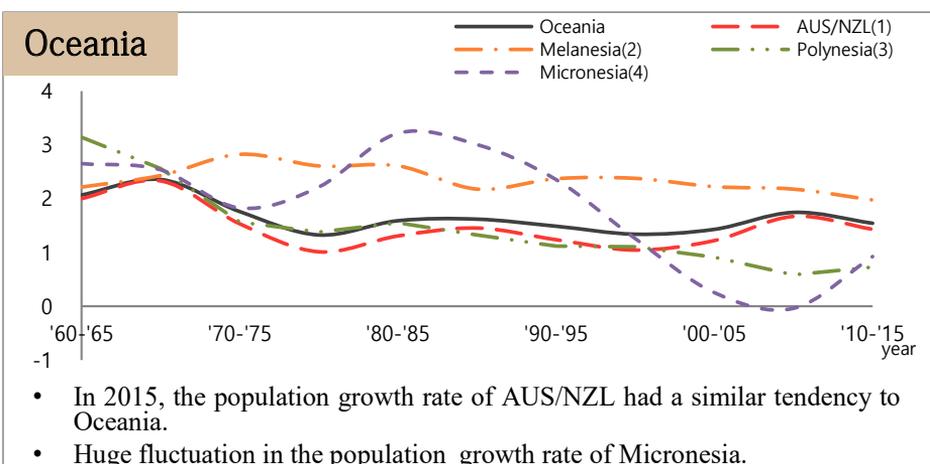
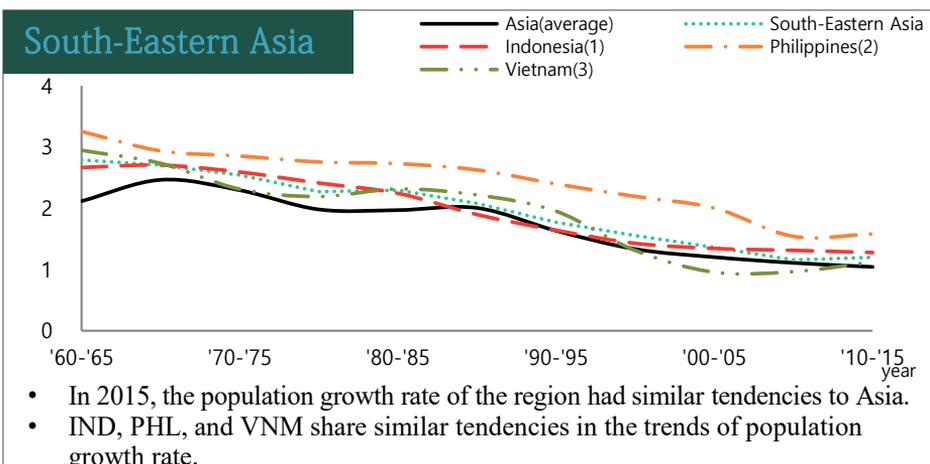
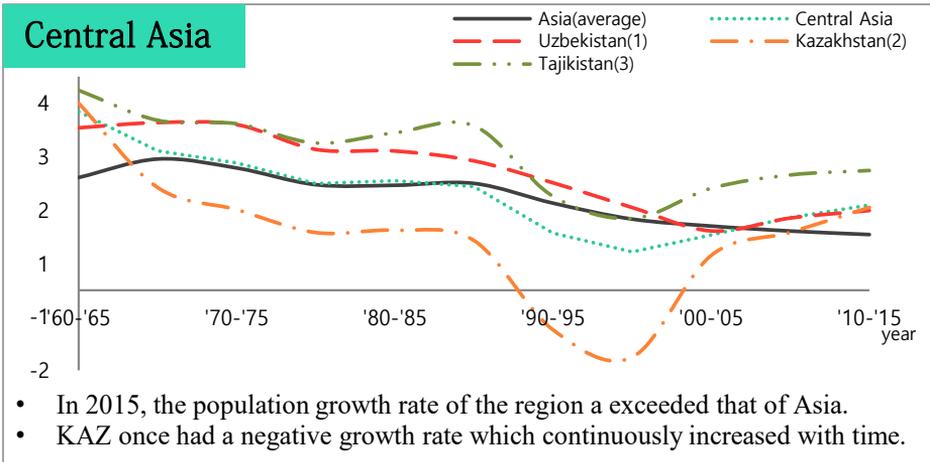
### ❖ Population by Selected Countries (2015)

- **Eastern Asia:** Proportion of each country's population to the total population of Asia shows China 31.32%, Japan 2.88%, and Korea 1.14%.
- **Central Asia:** Proportion of each country's population to the total population of Asia shows Uzbekistan 0.68%, Kazakhstan 0.40%, Tajikistan 0.19%.
- **Southern Asia:** Proportion of each country's population to the total population of Asia shows India 29.84%, Pakistan 4.30%, Bangladesh 3.66%.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** Proportion of each country's population to the total population of Asia shows Indonesia 5.86%, Philippines 2.29%, Vietnam 2.13%.
- **Western Asia:** Proportion of each country's population to the total population of Asia shows Turkey 1.79%, Iraq 0.83%, Saudi Arabia 0.72%.
- **Oceania:** Proportion of each region's population to the total population of Asia shows Australia/New Zealand 72.46%, Melanesia 24.47%, Polynesia 1.74%, Micronesia 1.34%.

## 1-2. Population of the Asia-Pacific Region

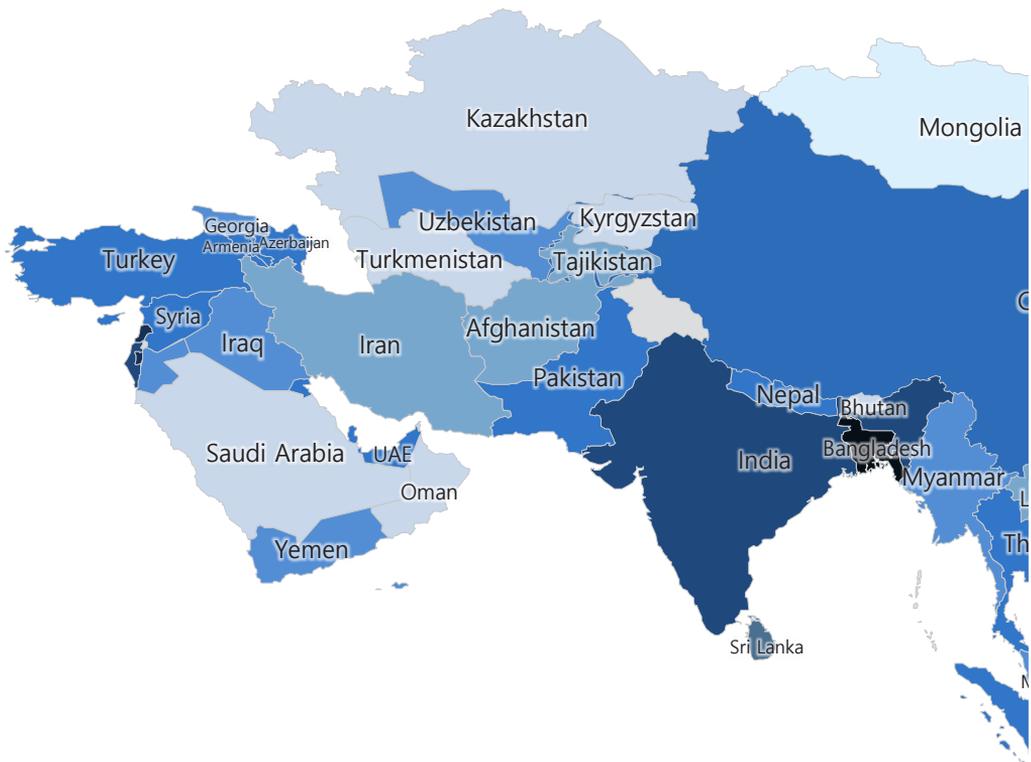
### \* Population Growth Rates by Selected Countries





## 2-1. Population Density of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Population Density by Selected Countries (2015)



“Population density is the number of people per square kilometer (or square mile).”



Unit: persons per square km



## 2-2. Population Density of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Population Density by Selected Countries

	1955	1970	1985	2000	2015
CHN(1)	63.8	86.1	112.1	135.3	146.6
JPN(2)	242.5	284.5	329.1	344.8	347.2
KOR(3)	217.7	323.3	416.6	475.2	517.3
UZB(1)	18.3	28.1	42.7	57.6	70.3
KAZ(2)	3.0	4.9	5.8	5.5	6.5
TJK(3)	12.7	20.9	32.4	44.2	60.6
IND(1)	137.7	186.3	263.0	354.3	441.0
PAK(2)	52.4	75.4	119.6	179.3	245.1
BGD(3)	323.6	499.7	714.6	1008.5	1236.8
IDN(1)	42.7	63.4	91.1	116.8	142.2
PHL(2)	74.4	120.1	182.2	261.4	337.7
VNM(3)	90.8	140.0	196.9	258.9	301.4
TUR(1)	31.5	45.2	63.9	82.2	102.2
IRQ(2)	15.0	22.8	35.9	54.3	83.9
SAU(3)	1.7	2.7	6.2	10.0	14.7
AUS/NZL(1)	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.6
Melanesia(2)	4.5	6.2	9.3	13.2	18.2
Polynesia(3)	33.9	50.6	63.4	75.7	84.6
Micronesia(4)	53.9	78.3	112.6	156.8	166.0

■ Eastern Asia 
 ■ Central Asia 
 ■ Southern Asia 
 ■ South-Eastern Asia 
 ■ Western Asia 
 ■ Oceania

<5

<25

<50

<100

<250

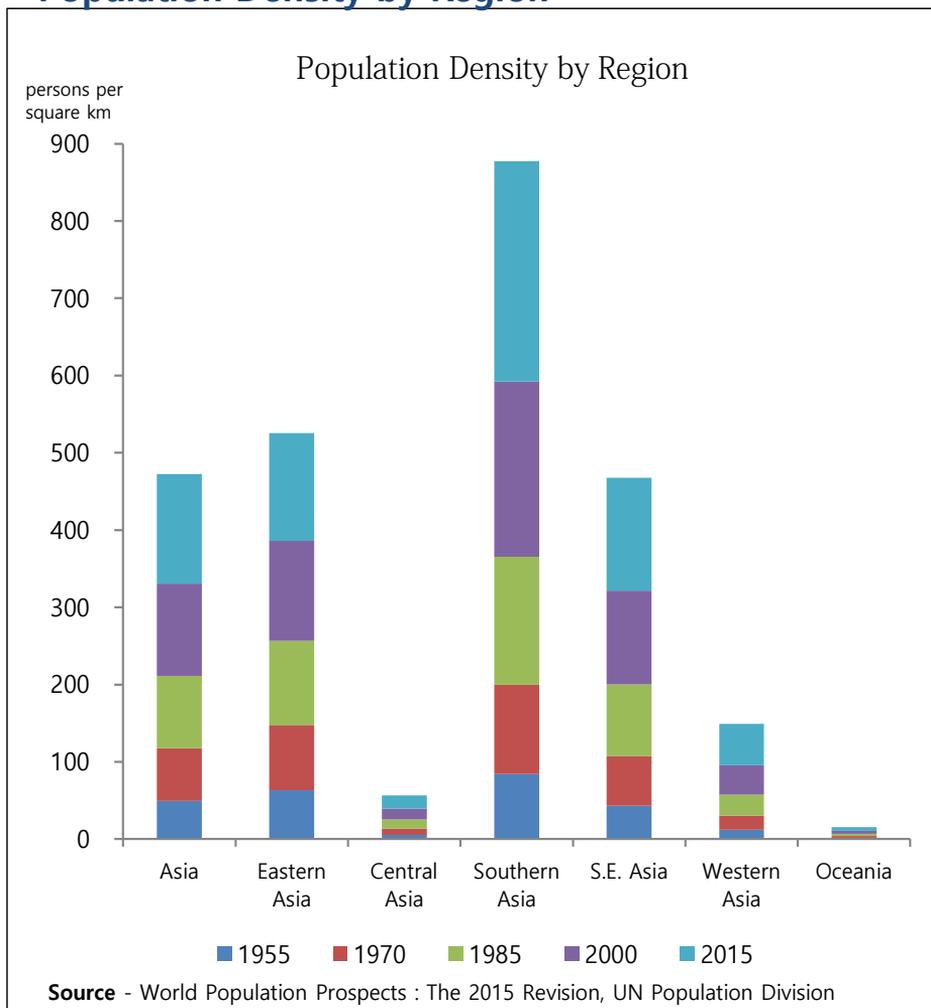
<500

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>=1000

persons per square km

## \* Population Density by Region

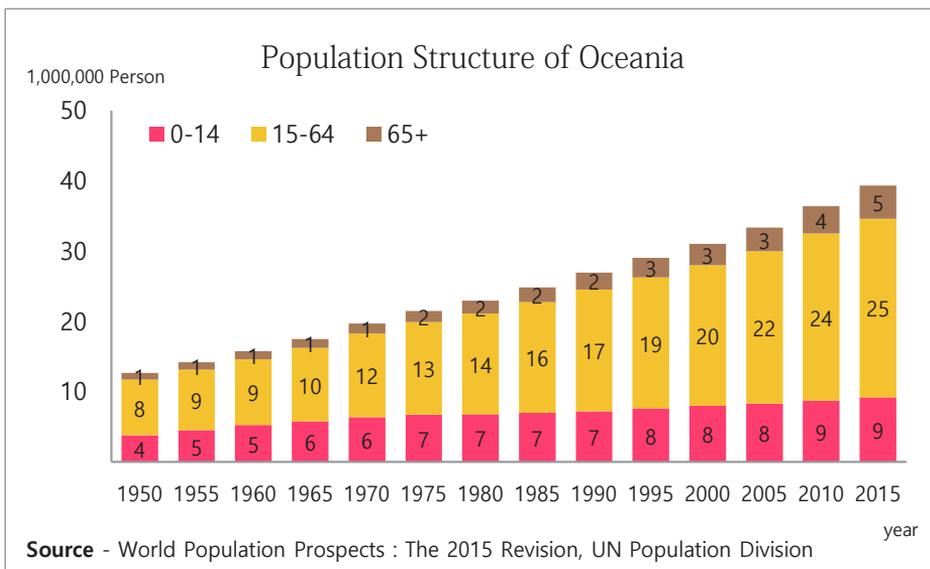
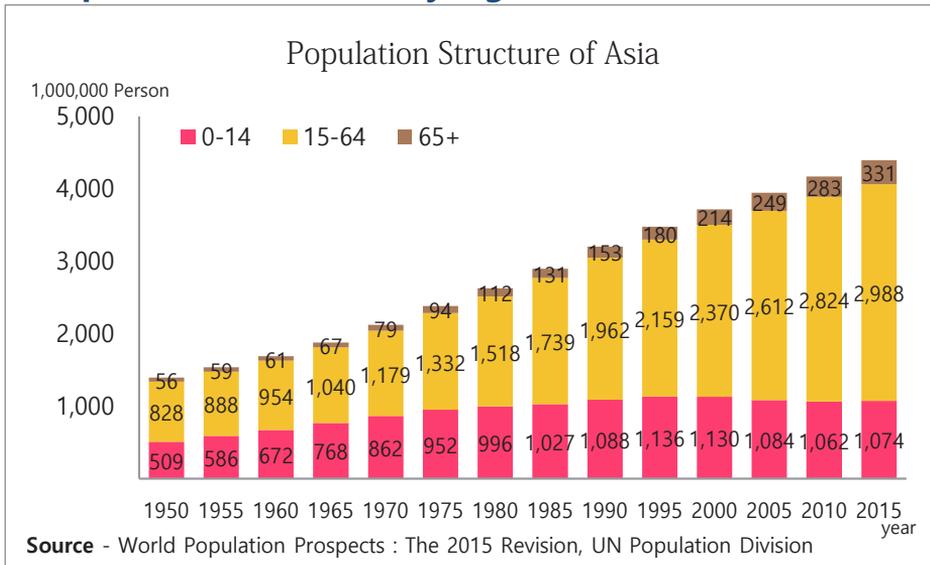


### ❖ Population Density by Region

- The Southern Asia region has the highest population density in the entire Asian region.
- The Central Asia region has relatively low population density compared to the other Asian regions.
- In 1955, Japan had a population density higher than Korea which has been reversed since 1970.
- In 1955, Vietnam had a population density higher than the Philippines which has been reversed since 2000.
- Bangladesh has recorded a population density over 1000/km<sup>2</sup> since 2000.
- Australia/New Zealand had a population density below 5/km<sup>2</sup> even in 2015.

### 3-1. Population Structure of the Asia-Pacific Region

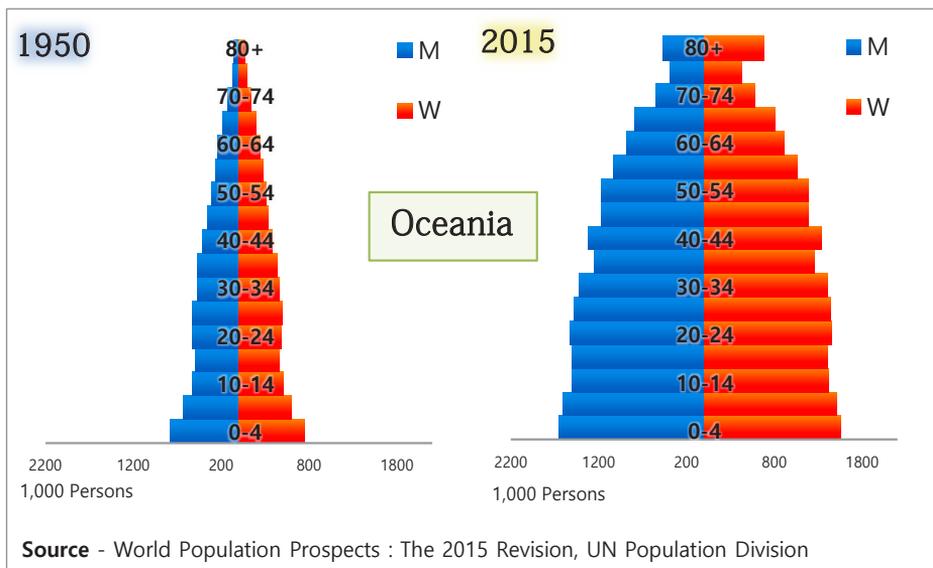
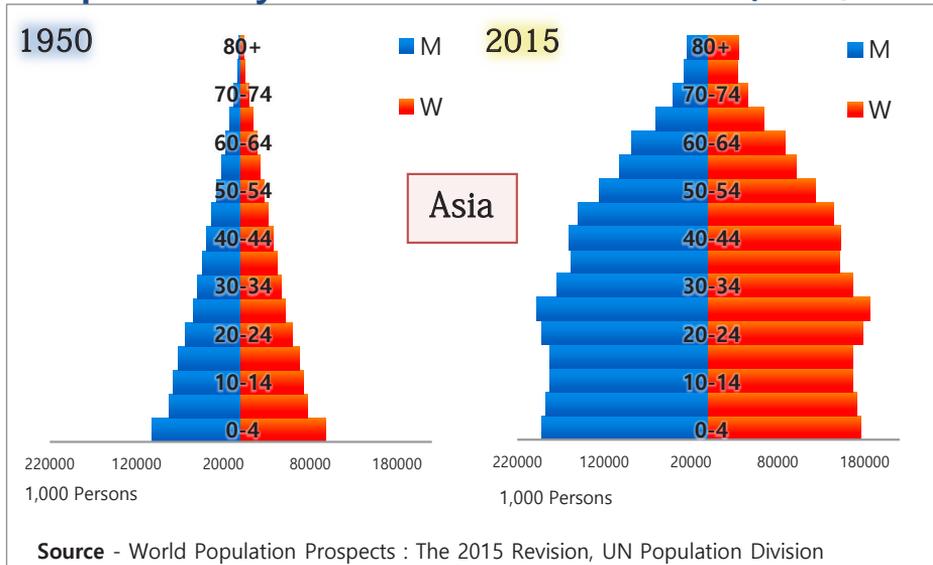
#### \* Population Structure by Age of Asia and Oceania



#### ❖ Population Structure by Age of Asia and Oceania

- **Asia:** Population of Asia in 2015 was 4.39 billion which is 3.15 times greater than it was in the 1950s. Population aged 65 and above increased about 5.8 times while population aged 0-14 increased about 2.1 times.
- **Oceania:** Population of Oceania in 2015 was 39 million which is 3.1 times greater than it was in the 1950s. Population aged 65 and above increased about 5 times while population aged 0-14 increased about 2.4 times.

## \* Population Pyramid of Asia and Oceania (1950, 2015)

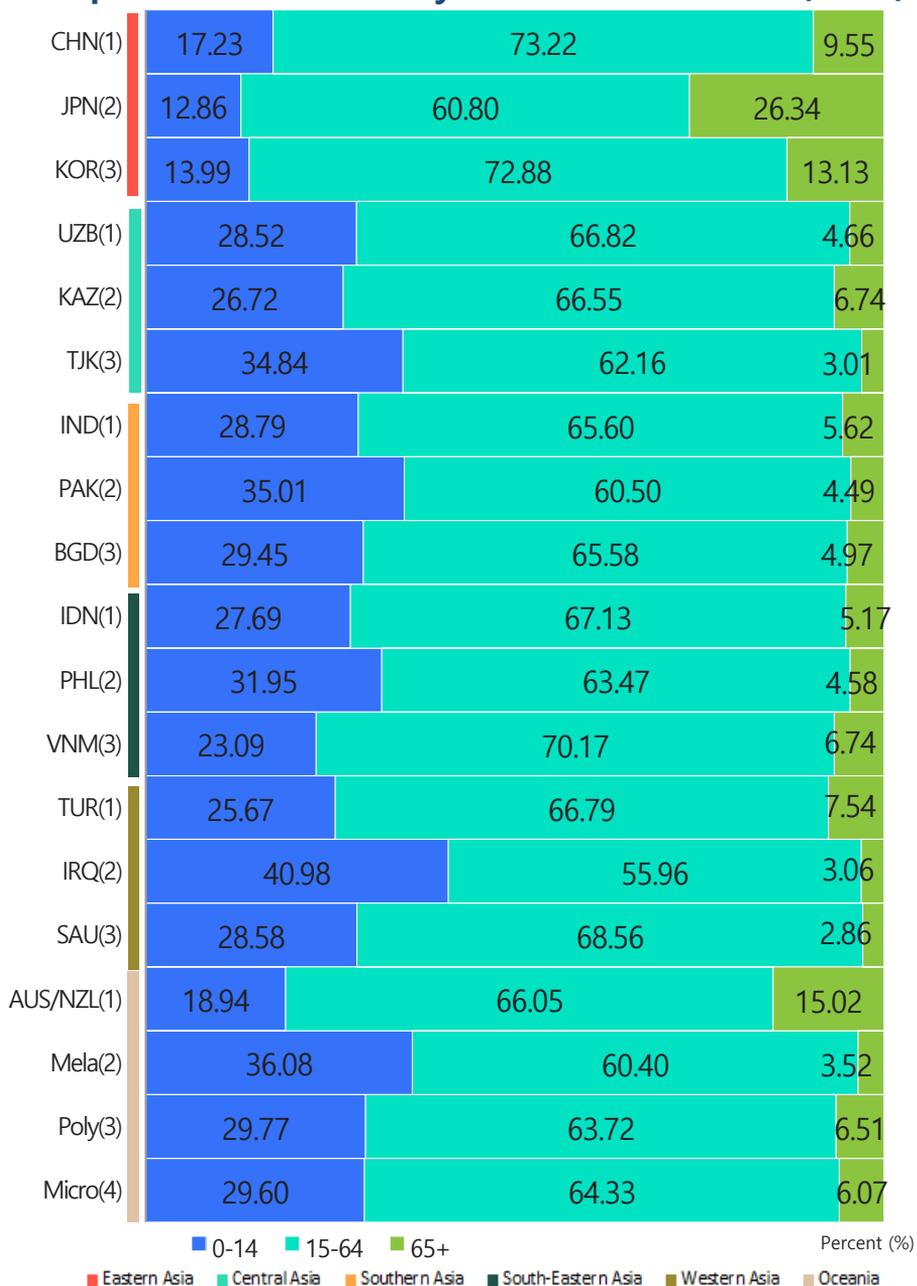


### ❖ Population Pyramid of Asia and Oceania (1950, 2015)

- In 1950, there was a population structure of low average life expectancy with high fertility and high mortality. In 2015, it changed to have a high proportion of people living into old age as fertility and mortality both have been decreasing.

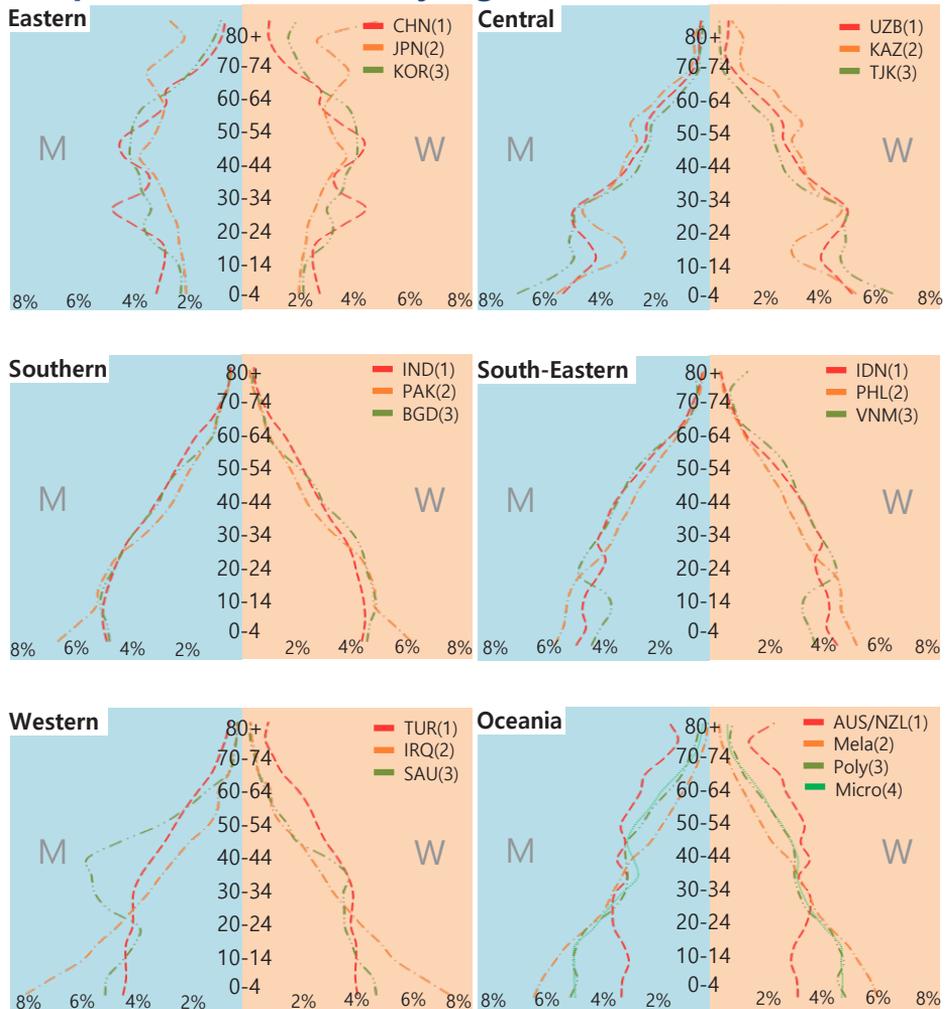
## 3-2. Population Structure of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Population Structure by Selected Countries (2015)



Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

## \* Population Structure by Age and Sex (2015)



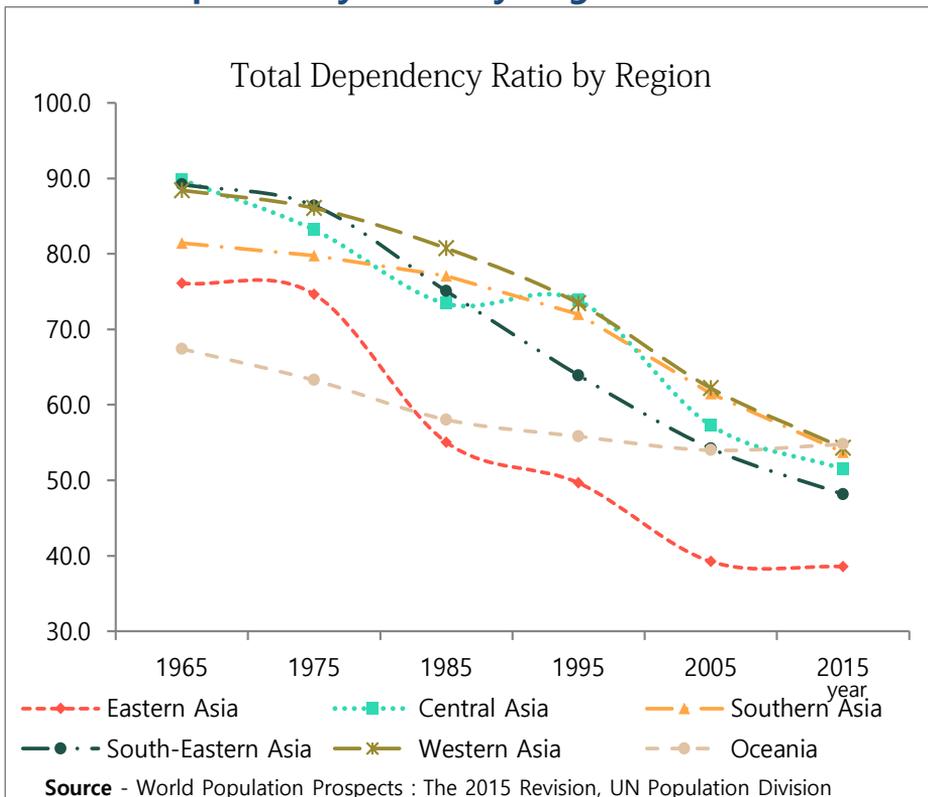
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Population Structure by Age and Sex of Selected Countries (2015)

- The proportion of the population aged 0-14 in the total population: Western Asia 30.1%, Southern Asia 29.6%, Central Asia 29.1%, South-Eastern Asia 26.5%, Eastern Asia 16.8% / Oceania 23.5%.
- The proportion of the population aged 65 and above in the total population: Eastern Asia 11.0%, South-Eastern Asia 5.9%, Southern Asia 5.4%, Western Asia 5.1%, Central Asia 4.9% / Oceania 11.9%.

## 4-1. Dependency Ratio of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Total Dependency Ratio by Region



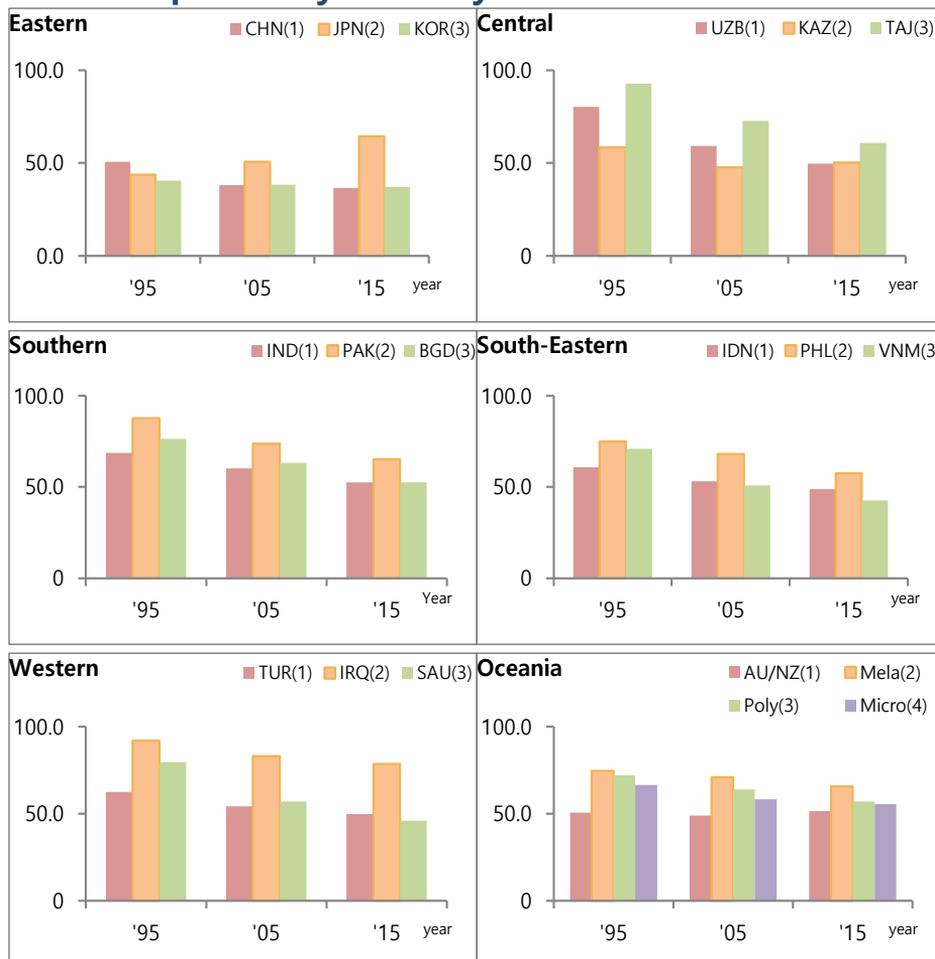
#### ● Dependency Ratio

- Ratio of nonworking age population (aged 0-14 or 65+) to working age population (aged 15-64). It shows a number of dependents per 100 working age population.
- Total dependency ratio = Child dependency ratio + Aged dependency ratio.
- Child dependency ratio: number of people aged 0 - 14 / number of people aged 15-64.
- Aged dependency ratio: number of people aged 65 and over/ number of people aged 15-64.

#### ❖ Total Dependency Ratio by Region

- **Eastern Asia:** Recorded 76.1 in 1965, 49.6 in 1995 and 38.6 in 2015.
- **Central Asia:** Recorded 89.8 in 1965, 73.4 in 1995 and 51.5 in 2015.
- **Southern Asia:** Recorded 81.4 in 1965, 72.0 in 1995 and 53.7 in 2015.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** Recorded 89.2 in 1965, 63.9 in 1995 and 48.1 in 2015.
- **Western Asia:** Recorded 88.4 in 1965, 73.4 in 1995 and 54.3 in 2015.
- **Oceania:** Recorded 67.4 in 1965, 55.8 in 1994 and 54.8 in 2015.

## \* Total Dependency Ratio by Selected Countries



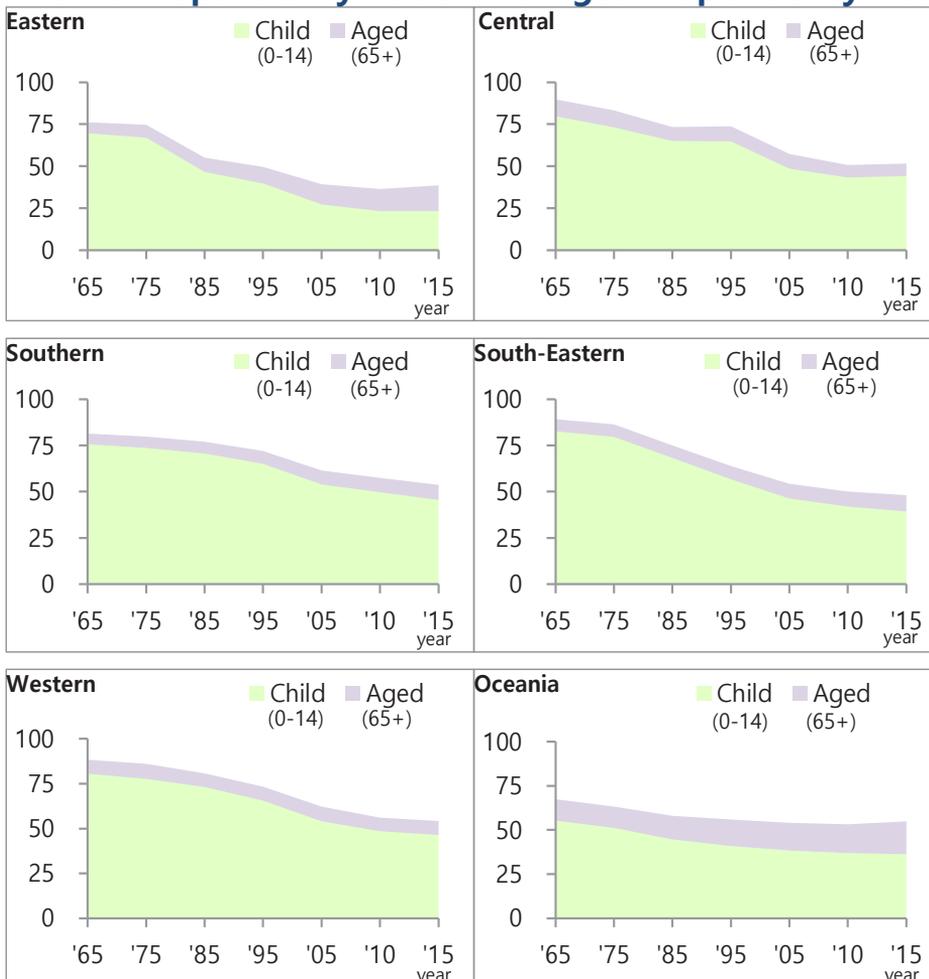
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Total Dependency Ratio by Selected Countries

- **Eastern Asia:** Japan had the highest TDR among three countries and recorded 64.5 as of 2015.
- **Central Asia:** Tajikistan had the highest TDR among three countries and recorded 60.9 as of 2015.
- **Southern Asia:** Pakistan had the highest TDR among three countries and recorded 65.3 as of 2015.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The Philippines had the highest TDR among three countries and recorded 54.6 as of 2015.
- **Western Asia:** Iraq had the highest TDR among three countries and recorded 78.7 as of 2015.
- **Oceania:** Melanesia had the highest TDR among four regions and recorded 65.6 as of 2015.

## 4-2. Dependency Ratio of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Child Dependency Ratio and Aged Dependency Ratio

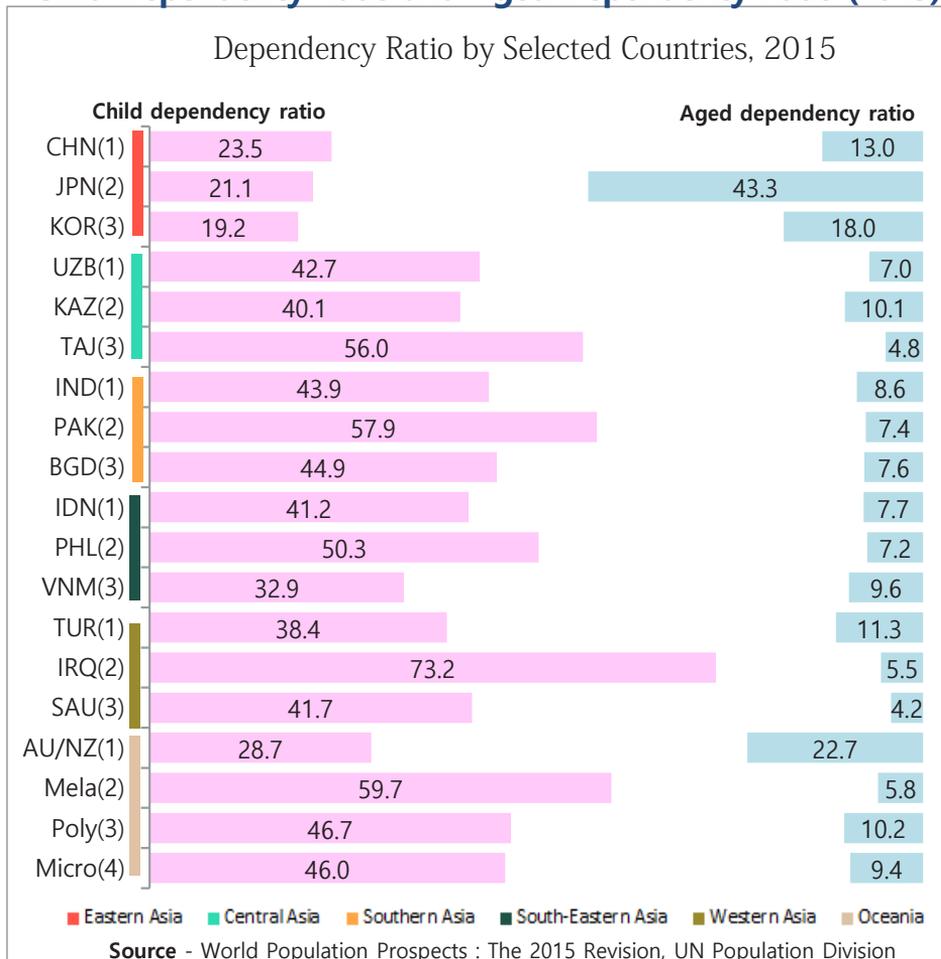


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Child Dependency Ratio and Aged Dependency Ratio by Region

- **Eastern Asia:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 23.3 / aged dependency ratio increased to 15.3.
- **Central Asia:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 44.0 / aged dependency ratio increased to 7.4.
- **Southern Asia:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 45.4 / aged dependency ratio increased to 8.3.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 39.3 / aged dependency ratio increased to 8.8.
- **Western Asia:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio increased to 46.4 / aged dependency ratio stays around at 7.9.
- **Oceania:** In 2015, the child dependency ratio increased to 36.3 / aged dependency ratio increased to 18.5.

## \* Child Dependency Ratio and Aged Dependency Ratio (2015)

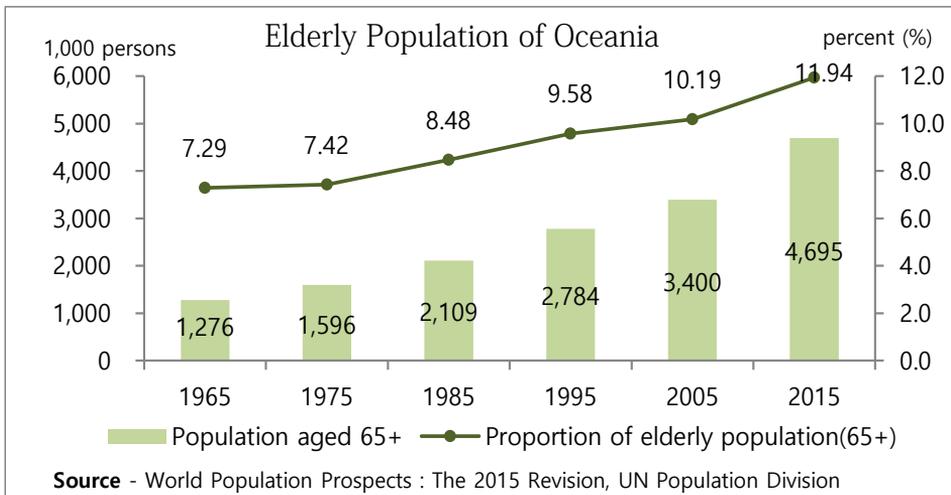
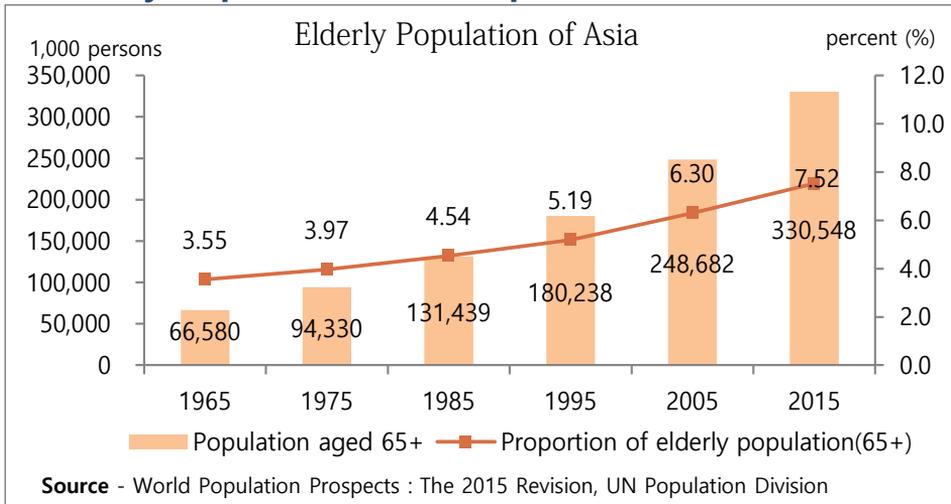


### ❖ Child Dependency Ratio and Aged Dependency Ratio by Selected Countries (2015)

- **Eastern Asia:** China had the highest child dependency ratio of 23.5 while Japan has the highest aged dependency ratio of 43.3.
- **Central Asia:** Tajikistan had the highest child dependency ratio of 56.0 while Kazakhstan has the highest aged dependency ratio of 10.1.
- **Southern Asia:** Pakistan had the highest child dependency ratio of 57.9 while India has the highest aged dependency ratio of 8.6.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The Philippines had the highest child dependency ratio of 50.3 while Vietnam has the highest aged dependency ratio of 9.6.
- **Western Asia:** Iraq had the highest child dependency ratio of 73.2 while Turkey has the highest aged dependency ratio of 11.3.
- **Oceania:** Melanesia had the highest child dependency ratio of 59.7 while Australia/New Zealand has the highest aged dependency ratio of 22.7.

## 5-1. Elderly Population of the Asia-Pacific Region

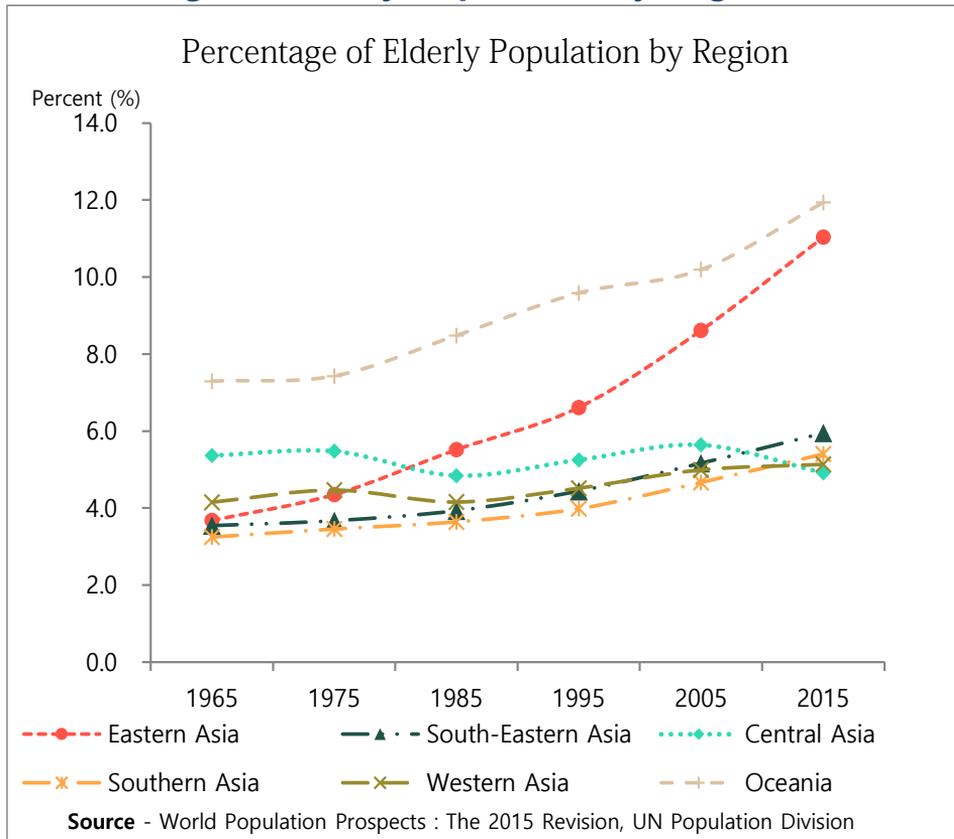
### \* Elderly Population and Proportion of Asia and Oceania



#### ❖ Elderly Population of Asia and Oceania

- **Asia:** The proportion of the elderly population aged over 65 in the total population was 3.5% in 1965. In 1995, it surpassed 5% with 5.19% and increased to 7.52% crossing the threshold of aging society. As of 2015, the elderly population in Asia was about 330 million out of the total 4.4 billion.
- **Oceania:** The proportion of the elderly population aged over 65 in the total population was 7.29% in 1965 and the region already crossed the threshold of aging society. In 2005 it was over 10.19% and 2015 it recorded 11.94%. As of 2015, the elderly population in Oceania was about 4.7 million out of the total 40 million.  
(Refer to next page for the concept of aging society and aged society)

## \* Percentage of Elderly Population by Region



### ❖ Proportions of Elderly Population by Region

- **Eastern Asia:** The proportion of the elderly population was 3.77% in 1965 which gradually increased by large and crossed the threshold of aging society with 8.61% in 2005. In 2015 it recorded 11.03%.
- **Central Asia:** The proportion of the elderly population was 5.36% in 1965 and decreased slightly to 4.8% in 1985. After 1985, It maintained 5% until it decreased again to 4.91% in 2015.
- **Southern Asia:** The proportions of the elderly population in Southern Asia were 3.24% in 1965 which gradually increased to record 5.40% in 2015.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The proportions of the elderly population in South-Eastern Asia were 3.54% in 1965 which gradually increased to record 5.95% in 2015.
- **Western Asia:** The proportion of the elderly population was 4.15% in 1965 which fluctuated near 4% and increased to 5.13% in 2015.
- **Oceania:** The proportion of the elderly population was 7.29% in 1965 and the region was already an aging society. It gradually increased to 11.94% in 2015.

## 5-2. Elderly Population of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Proportions of Elderly Population by Selected Countries

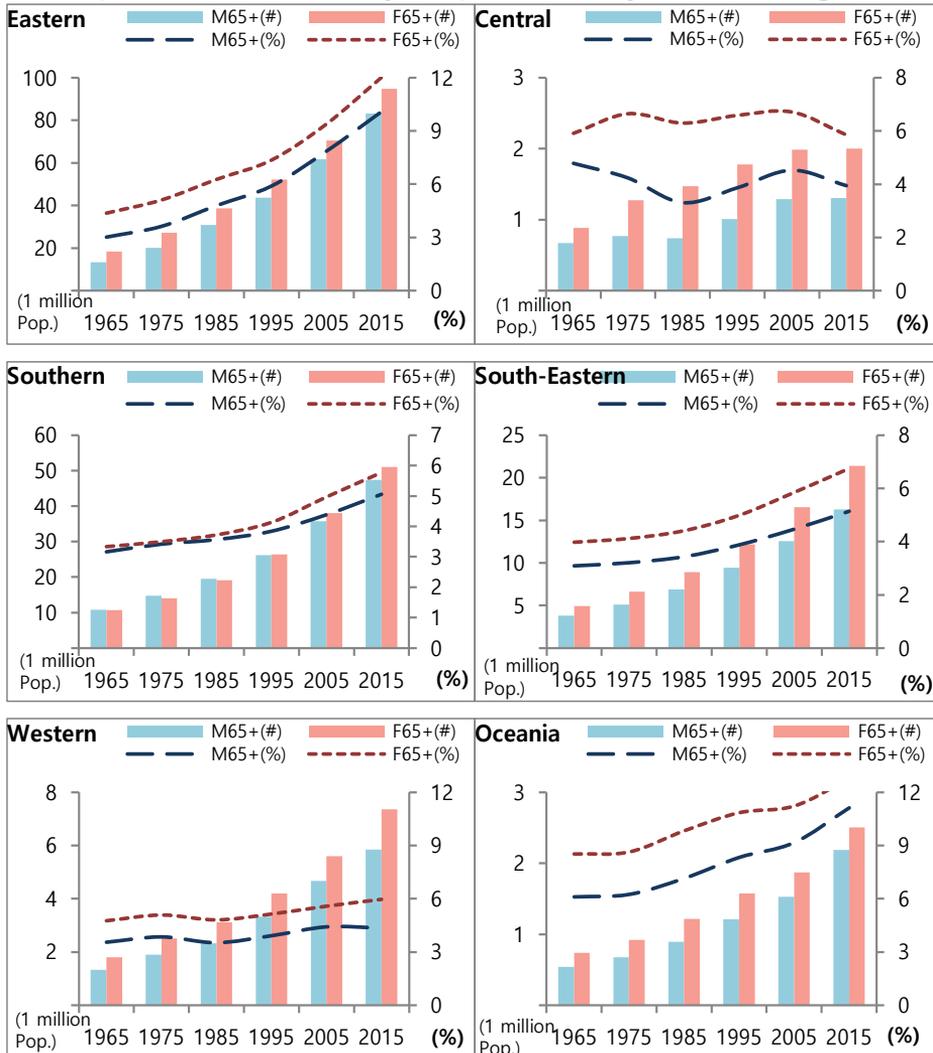
Percent (%)	1955	1970	1985	2000	2015
CHN(1)	4.05	3.66	5.06	6.65	9.55
JPN(2)	5.31	7.03	10.20	17.18	26.34
KOR(3)	3.39	3.32	4.33	7.34	13.13
UZB(1)	6.17	5.90	4.41	4.66	4.66
KAZ(2)	6.48	5.39	5.67	6.82	6.74
TJK(3)	5.04	5.11	4.03	3.54	3.01
IND(1)	3.16	3.32	3.73	4.41	5.62
PAK(2)	4.90	3.81	3.88	4.10	4.49
BGD(3)	3.02	2.74	3.00	3.82	4.97
IDN(1)	3.81	3.32	3.63	4.71	5.17
PHL(2)	3.33	2.99	3.17	3.23	4.58
VNM(3)	4.48	5.39	5.49	6.42	6.74
TUR(1)	3.17	3.94	4.39	5.99	7.54
IRQ(2)	2.64	4.01	4.02	3.47	3.06
SAU(3)	3.53	3.44	2.59	2.91	2.86
AUS/NZL(1)	8.55	8.27	10.27	12.25	15.02
Melanesia(2)	2.99	2.30	2.45	2.75	3.52
Polynesia(3)	2.54	2.65	3.34	4.63	6.51
Micronesia(4)	3.19	2.85	3.41	3.84	6.07

■ Eastern Asia 
 ■ Central Asia 
 ■ Southern Asia 
 ■ South-Eastern Asia 
 ■ Western Asia 
 ■ Oceania

#### ❖ Concepts of Ageing / Aged Society

- **Ageing Society:** The proportion of the elderly population aged over 65 is over 7% of the total population.
- **Aged Society:** The proportion of the elderly population aged over 65 is over 14% of the total population.

## \* Proportions of Elderly Population by Sex of Region



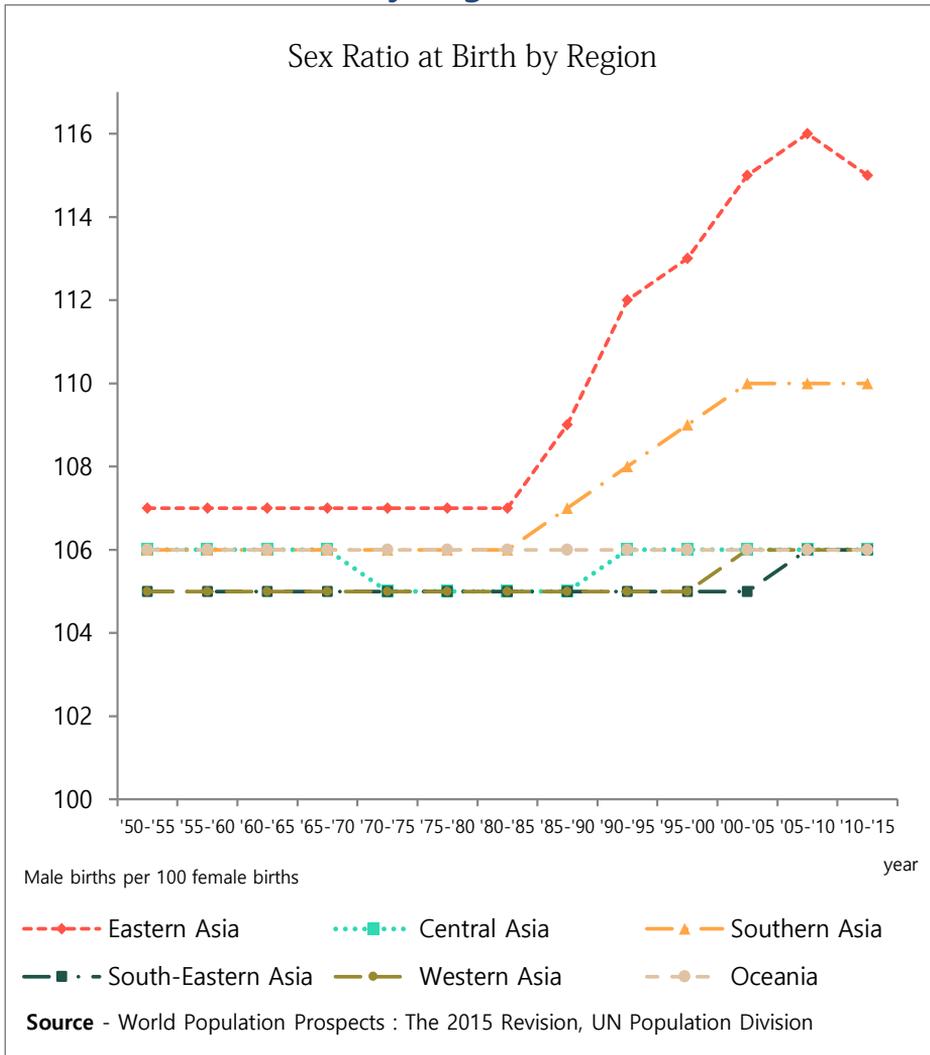
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Proportions of Elderly Population by Sex of Region

- Eastern Asia: As of 2015, Men 10.09%, Women 12.02%
- Central Asia: As of 2015, Men 3.95%, Women 5.85%
- Southern Asia: As of 2015, Men 3.95%, Women 5.78%
- South-Eastern Asia: As of 2015, Men 5.14%, Women 6.74%
- Western Asia: As of 2015, Men 4.36%, Women 5.97%
- Oceania: As of 2015, Men 11.11%, Women 12.76%

## 6-1. Sex Ratio at Birth of the Asia-Pacific Region

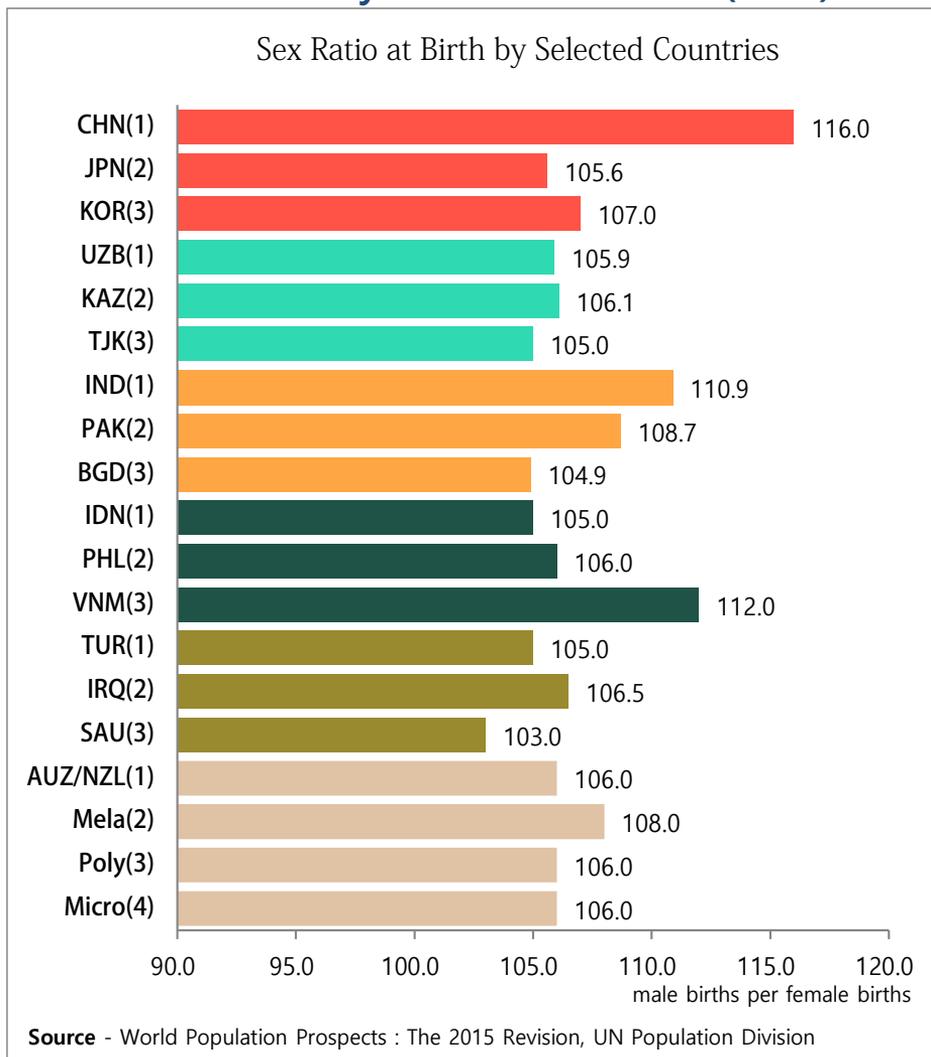
### \* Sex Ratio at Birth by Region



#### ❖ Sex Ratio at Birth by Region

- **Eastern Asia:** Sex ratio at birth in the Eastern Asia region had been 107 from 1955 to 1985. The ratio continuously increased and was over 110 after 1990. Since 2000, it has reached over 115 and has been the highest in the Asia-Pacific region.
- **Southern Asia:** Sex ratio at birth in the Southern Asia had been 106 from 1955 to 1985. Since 2000, the ratio has continuously increased to over 110.
- **Central, South-Eastern, Western Asia, & Oceania:** Sex ratio at birth in the four regions has been between 105 and 106 from 1955 to 2015 without much change.

• Sex Ratio at Birth by Selected Countries (2015)

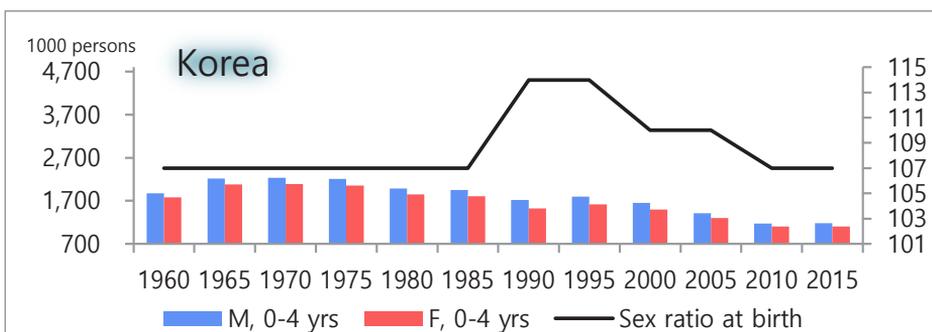
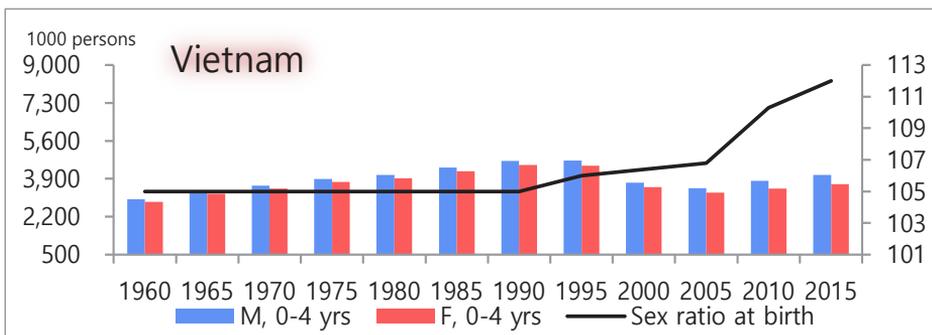
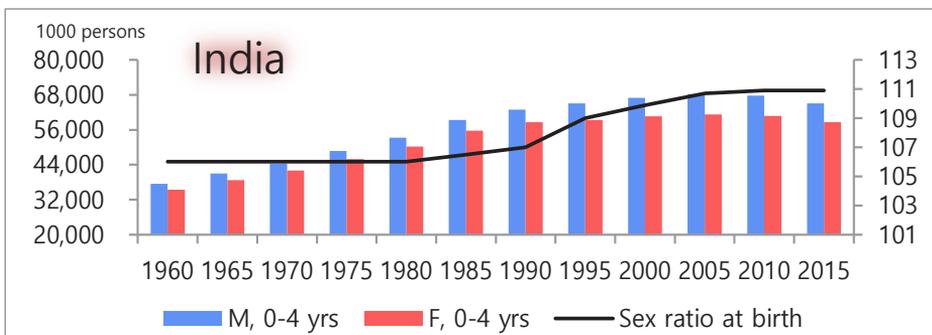
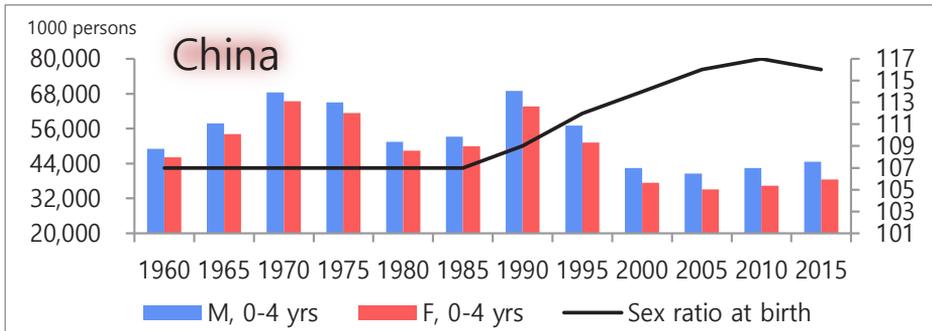


❖ Sex Ratio at Birth by Selected Countries (2015)

- Sex ratio at birth in China and India, the highest and second highest populous countries, have been rapidly increasing to over 110, exceeding the ‘natural’ ratio of 103-107.
- Sex ratio at birth in Vietnam has been rapidly increasing to over 110 since 2005, which implies a possibility of its transition from a sending to a receiving country in marriage migration.

## 6-2. Sex Ratio at Birth of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Selected Countries with Sex Ratio imbalance at Birth



## Sex Ratio Imbalance at Birth- China, Korea, India, Vietnam

### ❖ Causes

- **Cultural Preference for male heirs:** Along with cultural and religious influences, a patriarchal society has a traditional preference for male heirs. A nation's population control measures in the 1980s and cultural preferences for males accelerated the gender imbalance.
- **Socio-economic gap between genders:** In a society where women receive relatively low social status or income, giving birth to sons is considered to be better off in the long run, resulting a sex-selective births for males.
- **Technological development in prenatal sex determination:** Technological development of prenatal sex determination enables practices of sex-selective abortion in a society with a cultural preference for male heirs. A high fertility rate for males is found in economically-developed urban areas if technological development in prenatal sex determination is a cause.

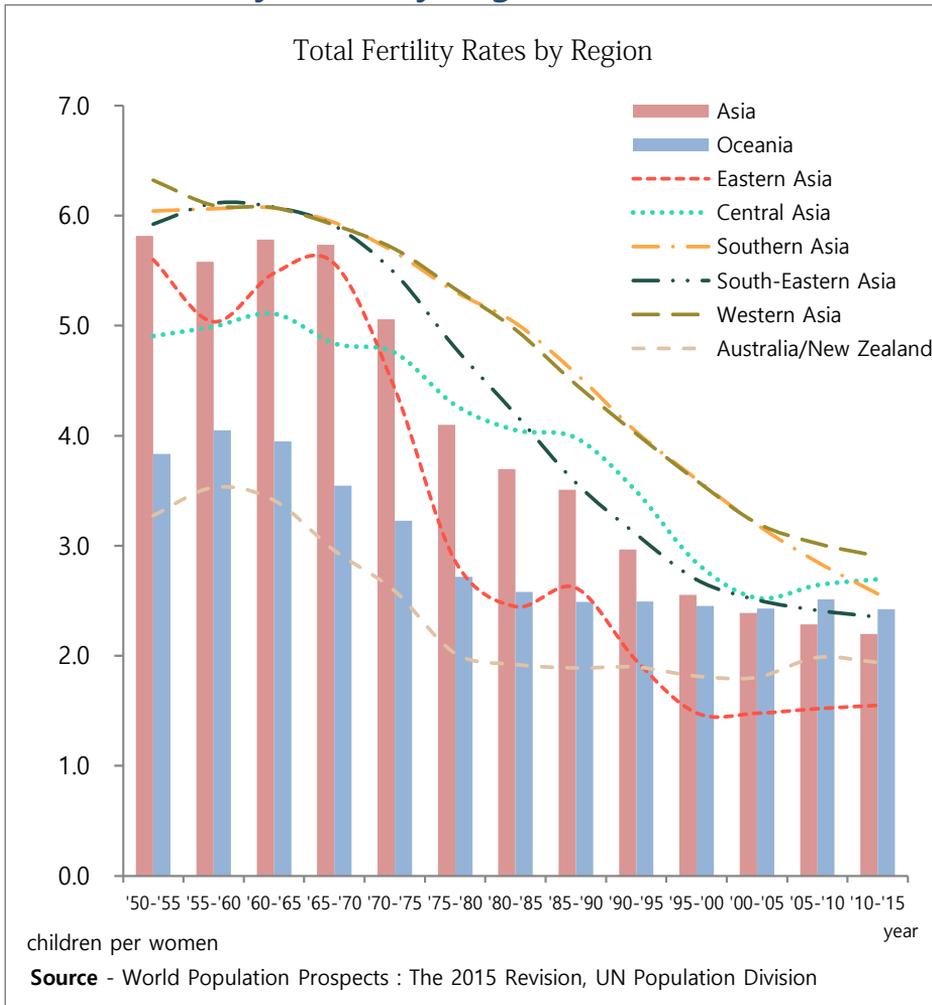
## Overcoming the Imbalance- Korea

### ❖ Efforts

- **Low fertility and ban on prenatal sex determination:** Since the 1980s, continuously low fertility and a ban on prenatal sex determination made it difficult to give selective births to males.
- **Women's empowerment and change of values:** Industrialization, urbanization, and expansion of educational opportunities for women increased the socio-economic status of women. The erosion of traditional values, such as a son's filial duty, weakened preference for males.
- **Improvement in legal system:** Abolishment of a patriarchal family system in 2005 terminated the discriminatory status of a man being the head of a family and women belonging to it. Additionally, reformation in patrilineal inheritance weakened patriarchy in the economic aspect.

## 7-1. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)

### \* Total Fertility Rates by Region



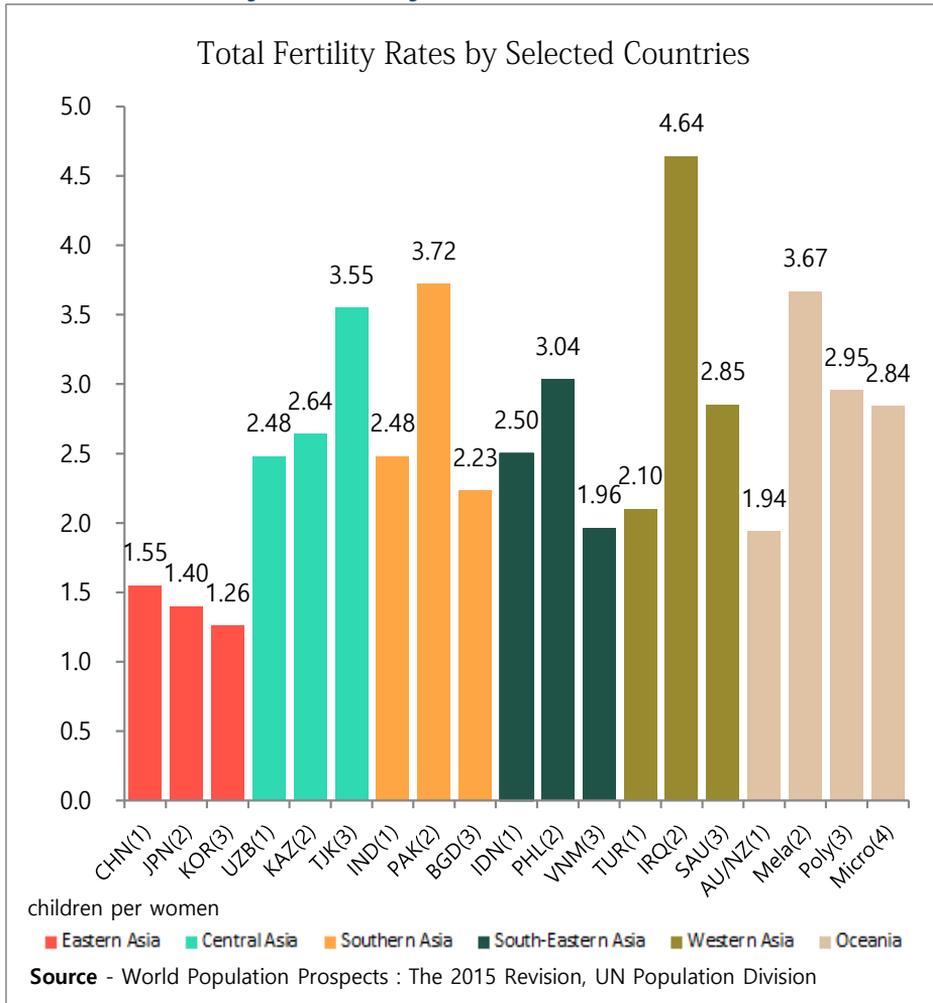
#### ● Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- The average number of children that a woman is expected to give birth to during her childbearing period (ages 15~49).

#### ❖ Total Fertility Rates of Asia and Oceania

- **Asia:** TFR was 5.82 in 1950-1955 in Asia. It gradually decreased to below 4.0 in 1980 and to below 3.0 in 1990 and reached 2.20 in 2010-2015.
- **Oceania:** TFR was 3.84 in 1950-1955 in Oceania. It had a small increase but then gradually decreased. In 1960, it was below 3.0 and in 2010-2015, it reached 2.42 reversing the TFR race with Asia.

### \* Total Fertility Rates by Selected Countries (2015)



#### ❖ Total Fertility Rates by Region (2015)

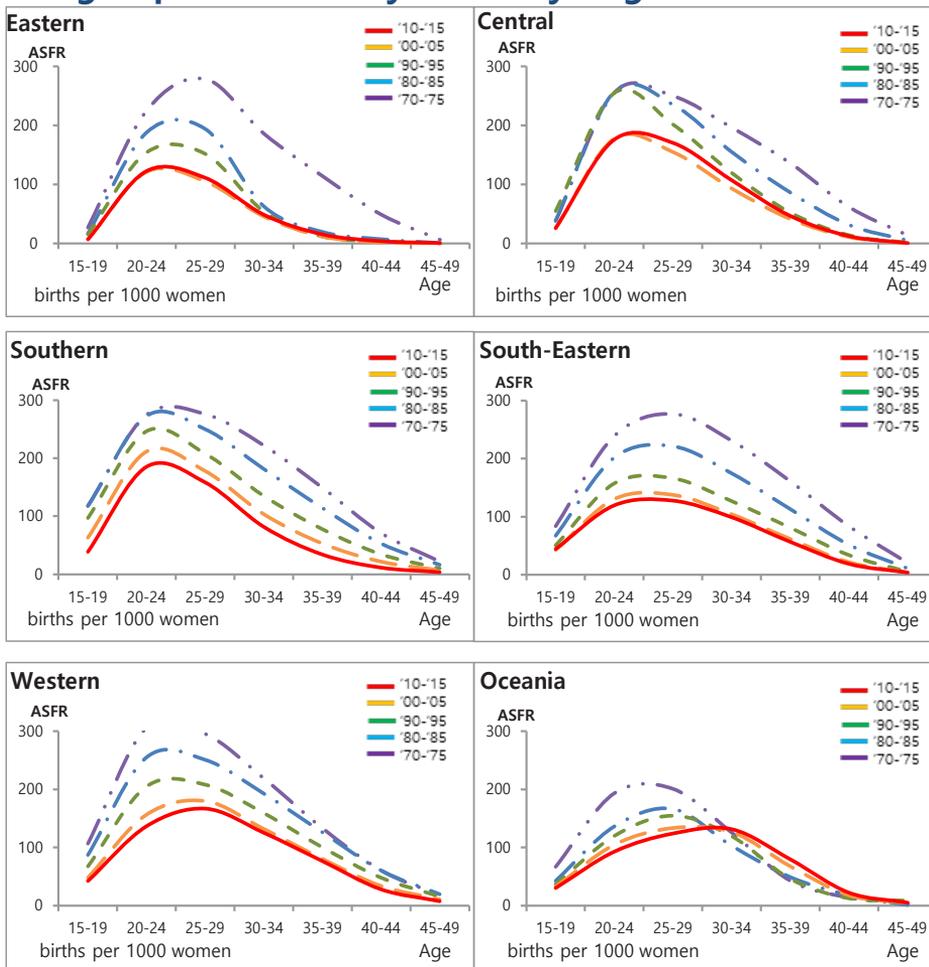
- Western Asia 2.91, Central Asia 2.70, Southern Asia 2.56, Oceania 2.42, South-Eastern Asia 2.35, Eastern Asia 1.55

#### ❖ Total Fertility Rates by Selected Countries (2015)

- In 2015, China, Japan and Korea in East Asia recorded very low TFR below 2.0.
- The country with the highest TFR is Iraq in the Western Asia with TFR of 4.64. The country with the lowest TFR is South Korea with TFR of 1.40.

## 7-2. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)

### \* Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Region



Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

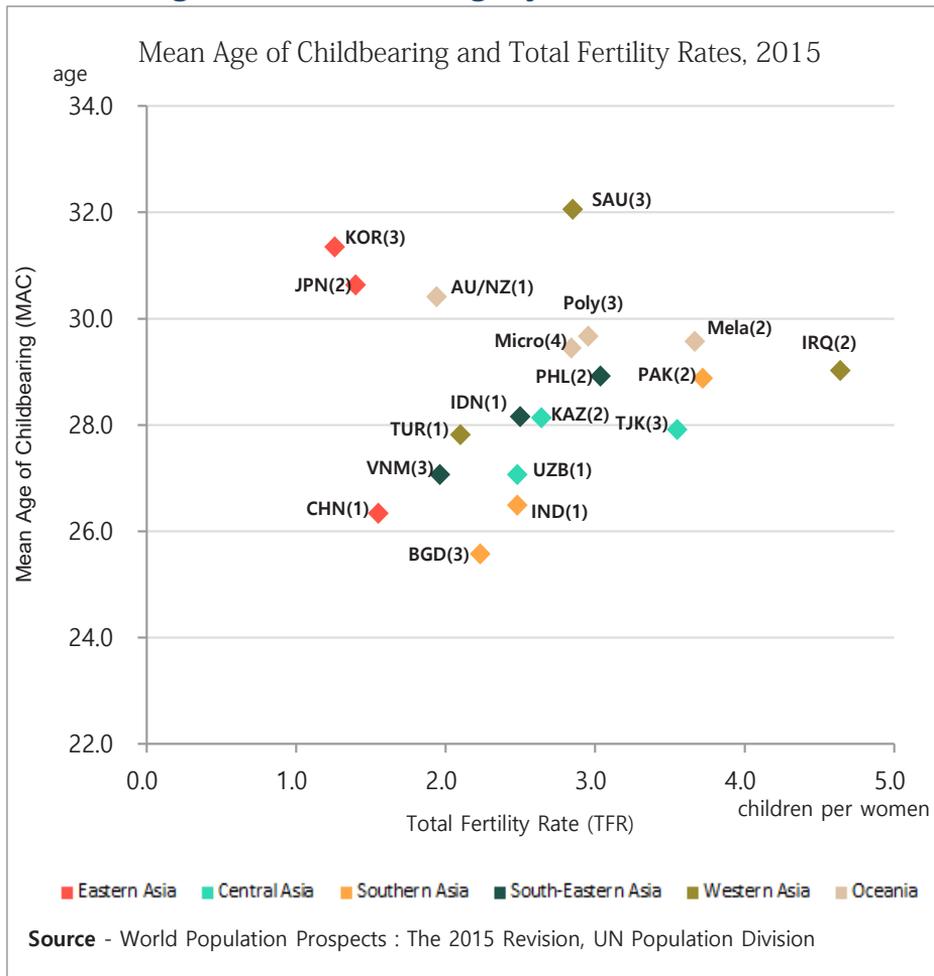
#### ● Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

- ASFR is the number of births occurring during a given year or reference period per 1,000 women of reproductive age classified in single or five-year age groups.

#### ❖ Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Region

- There has been a continuous decrease in ASFR in every age group in the Southern, South-Eastern, and Western Asia region.
- There has been a small increase in ASFR from age group 30-34 in the Eastern Asia region since 2010, and in the Central Asia region since 2000.
- Oceania has had a continuous increase in ASFR from age groups over age 30 since 1990.

## \* Mean Age of Childbearing by Selected Countries(2015)



### ❖ Mean Age of Childbearing by Region

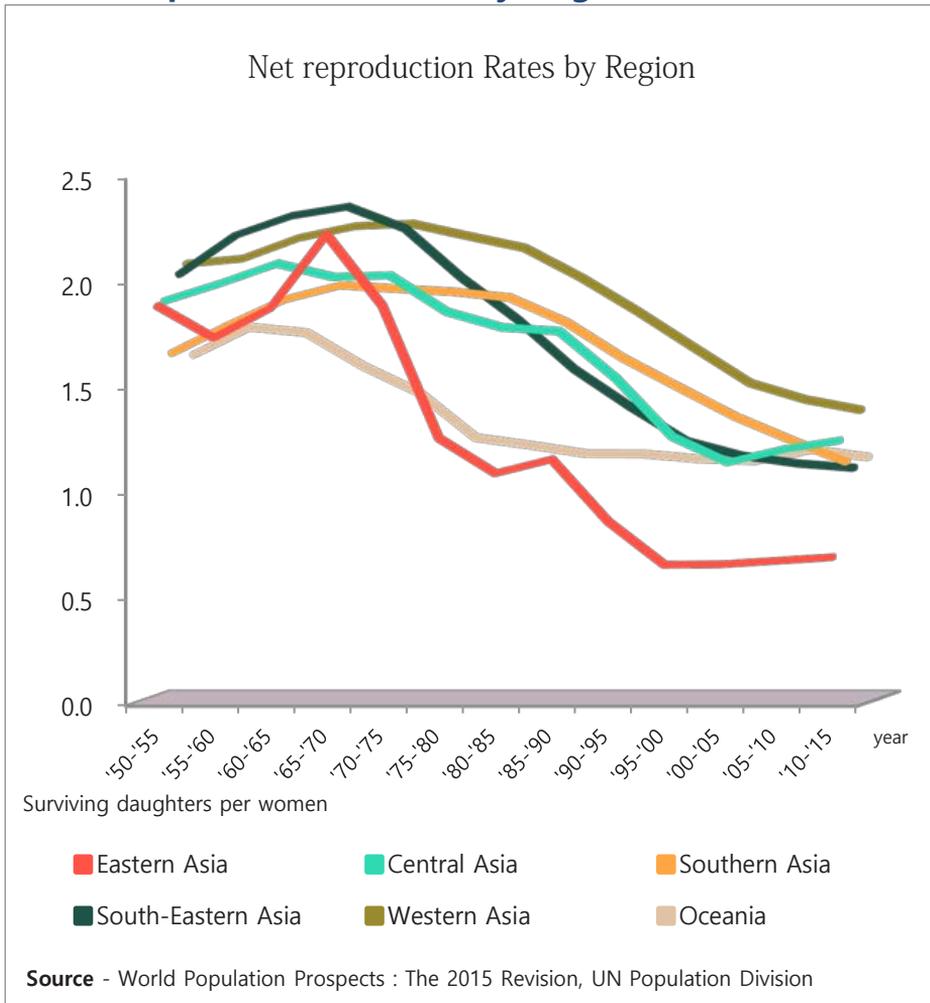
- Oceania 29.79, Western Asia 28.96, South-Eastern Asia 28.31, Central Asia 27.62, South Asia 26.87, Eastern Asia 26.83

### ❖ Mean Age of Childbearing and TFR by Selected Countries

- China, the most populated country in East Asia, had the youngest mean age of childbearing 26.33 whereas Japan and Korea showed higher mean childbearing age of 30.63 and 31.34 respectively.
- The country with the highest mean age of childbearing is Saudi Arabia in Western Asia with 32.06. The country with the youngest mean age of childbearing is Bangladesh in Southern Asia with 25.57.

## 8-1. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)

### \* Net Reproduction Rates by Region



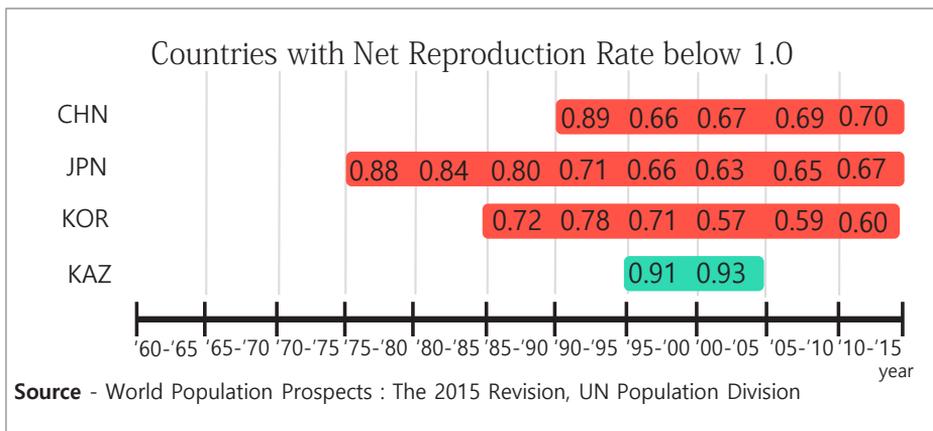
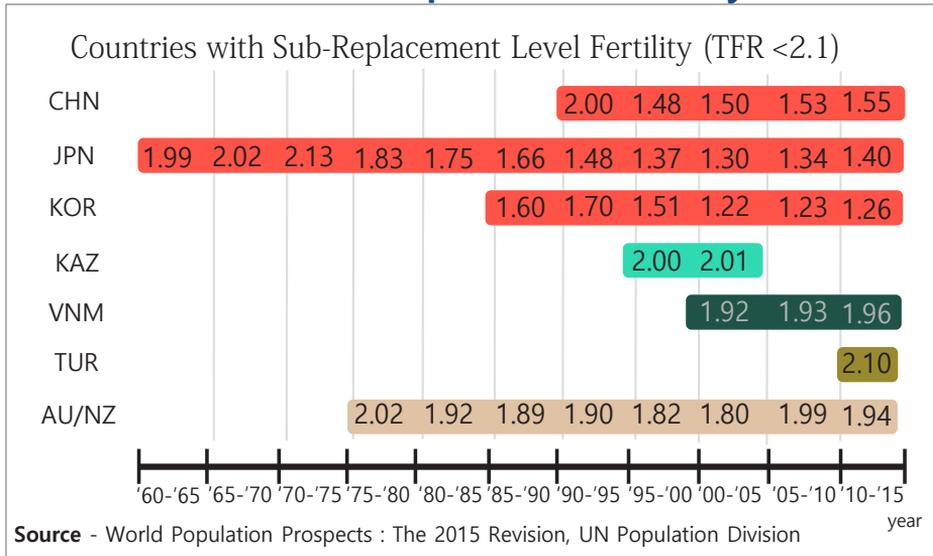
#### ● Net Reproduction Rate: NRR

- The average number of daughters that would be born to a female if she passed through her lifetime conforming to the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of a given year. If NRR is below 1.0, population will decrease.

#### ❖ Net Reproduction Rates by Region

- The South-Eastern Asia region had the highest NRR in Asia, 2.33, which decreased gradually and recorded 1.09 in 2010-2015.
- The Eastern Asia region had the NRR of 2.23, which dramatically decreased. It has been below 1.0 since 1990.

## \* Countries with Sub-Replacement Fertility

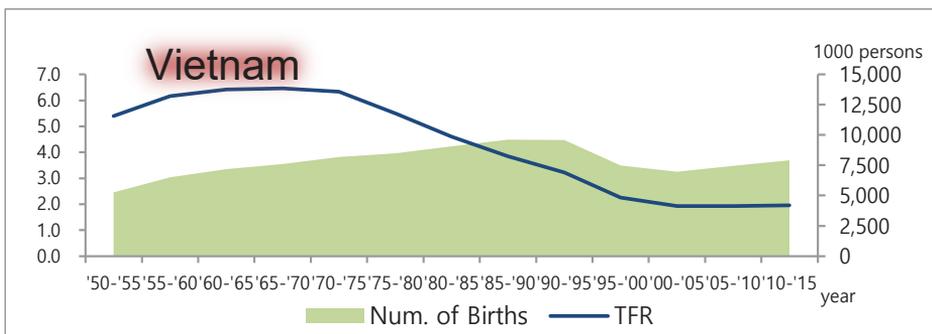
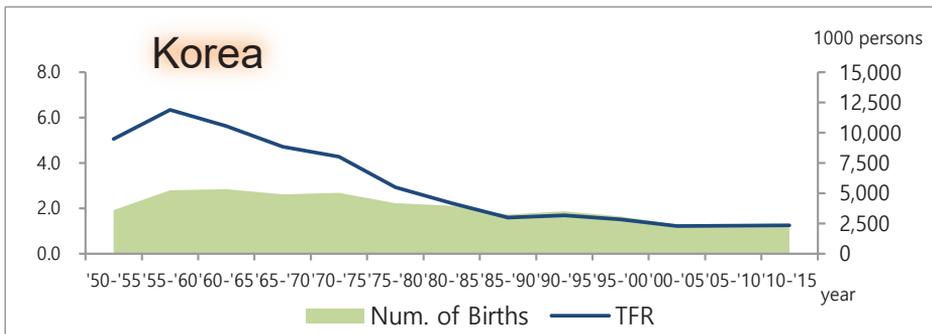
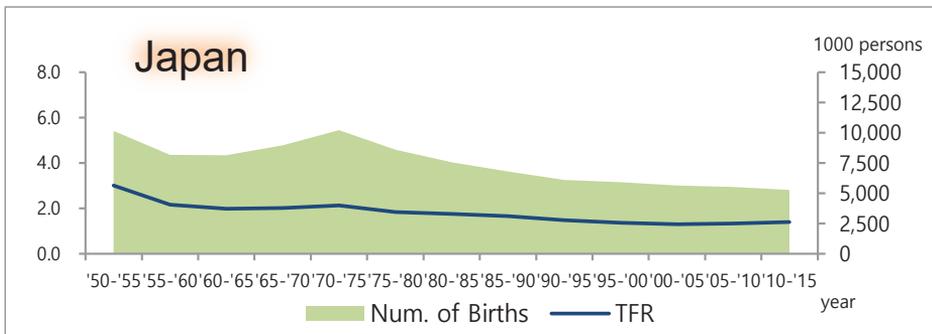
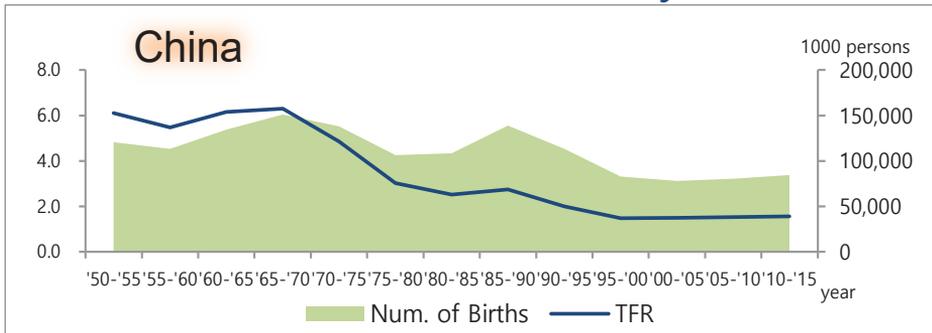


### ❖ Countries with Sub-Replacement Fertility (TFR < 2.1)

- Japan has registered sub-replacement fertility (Total Fertility Rate below 2.1) since the early 1960s. Korea joined the trend in 1985 and China in 1990. Korea, in particular, shows the lowest-low fertility rate, with a TFR below 1.3.
- Kazakhstan showed sub-replacement fertility from 1995 to 2005, which gradually recovered to TFR of 2.64 in 2010-2015.
- Australia and New Zealand has had sub-replacement fertility since 1975, Vietnam since 2000 and Turkey since 2010.

## 8-2. Fertility Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)

### \* Selected Countries with Low Fertility



## Impact of Low Fertility on National Competitiveness

### ❖ Impact

- **Labor force decline** : A decrease in number of newborn babies leads to a decrease in the working-age population, and a decrease in the labor force and labor productivity leads to lower industrial activities, savings, consumption, and investment expenditure, which results in a potential economic growth rate falling.
- **Erosion of national financial soundness** : A decrease in working-age population leads to a decrease in government tax revenues while annual expenditures increase due to social expenditures for an increasing aging population, which results in the erosion of national financial soundness.

## Causes of Low Fertility

### ❖ Causes

- **Women's empowerment** : Improvements in women's status and level of education expand their participation in socio-economic sectors, and this correlates with an increase in the number of unmarried women and in the average age of first childbirth.
- **Rising financial burden of child-rearing** : Transition from agricultural to industrial society changes a perception on children from a labor source to an increased burden or expenditure due to rising child-rearing costs, such as education.
- **Change in values about childbearing** : People begin to see childbearing as a choice not a duty with an expansion of modernization and individualism.

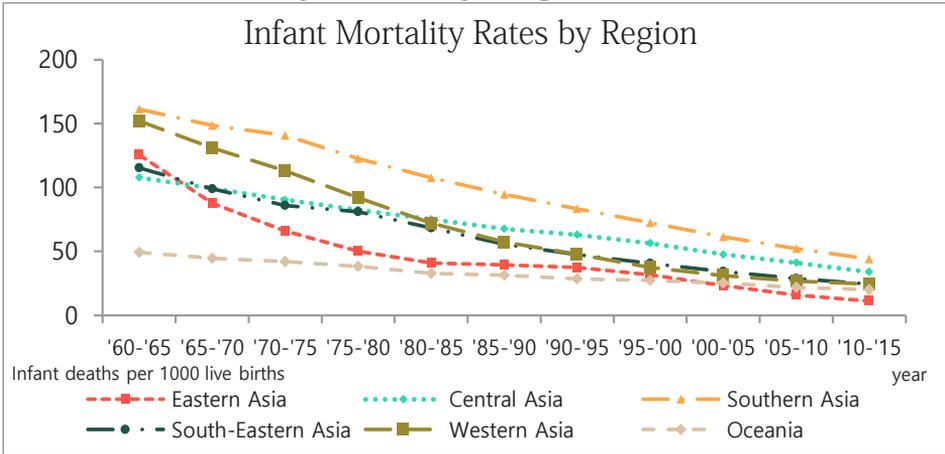
## Measures to Solve Low Fertility

### ❖ Measures to Solve

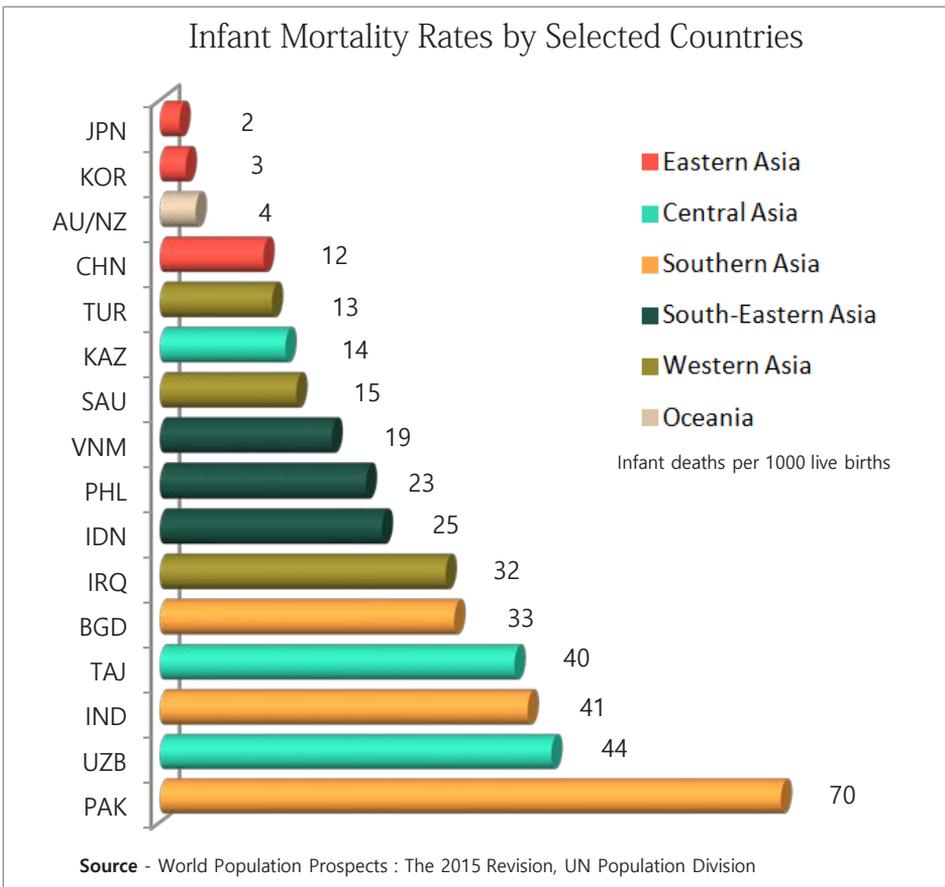
- **Socio-economic stability for the young to middle aged** : Socio-economic stability for the young to middle aged in marriage age to relieve burden to marriage and childbearing.
- **Reestablishment of values toward childbearing** : Positive values on childbearing and nurturing by improving social environments and providing population education.
- **Childcare service** : Implementation of extensive childcare services, such as childcare leave and day care centers at work, for effective work-and-life balance.
- **Tax incentives and fiscal policies for child support** : Reduction of financial burdens for child-rearing by implementing policies such as childbirth grants and child support funds.

# 9-1. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)

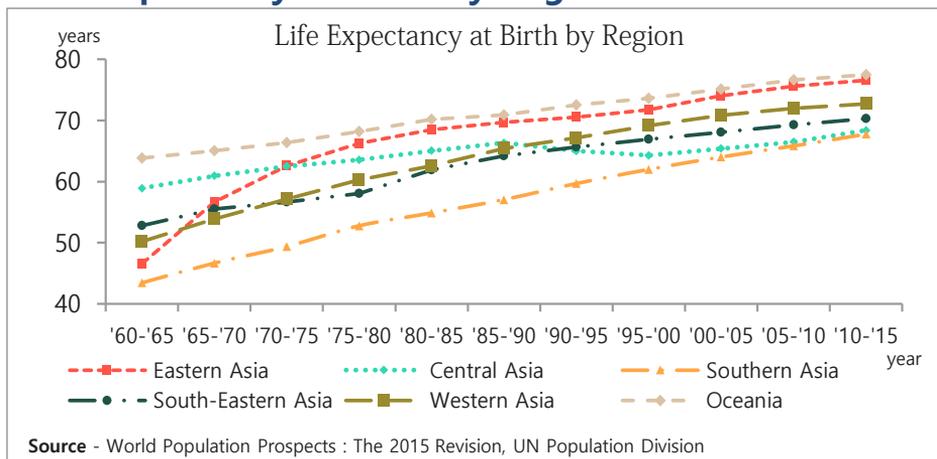
## \* Infant Mortality Rates by Region



## \* Infant Mortality Rates by Selected Countries (2015)



## \* Life Expectancy at Birth by Region



### ● Infant Mortality Rates (IMR)

- The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births.

### ❖ Infant Mortality Rates by Selected Countries

- The infant mortality rate in the Asia region in 1960s was over 100 which decreased to below 50 in 2010.
- The Eastern Asia region in the 1960s had the third highest infant mortality which decreased by large. It has the lowest infant mortality rate after 2000s.
- Oceania has had continuously low infant mortality rates since 1960 without much change.
- The country with the lowest infant mortality rate is Japan (IMR: 2) in the Eastern Asia region. Korea is next (IMR: 3) in the Eastern Asia region, followed by Australia/New Zealand (IMR: 4) in Oceania.

### ● Life Expectancy at Birth

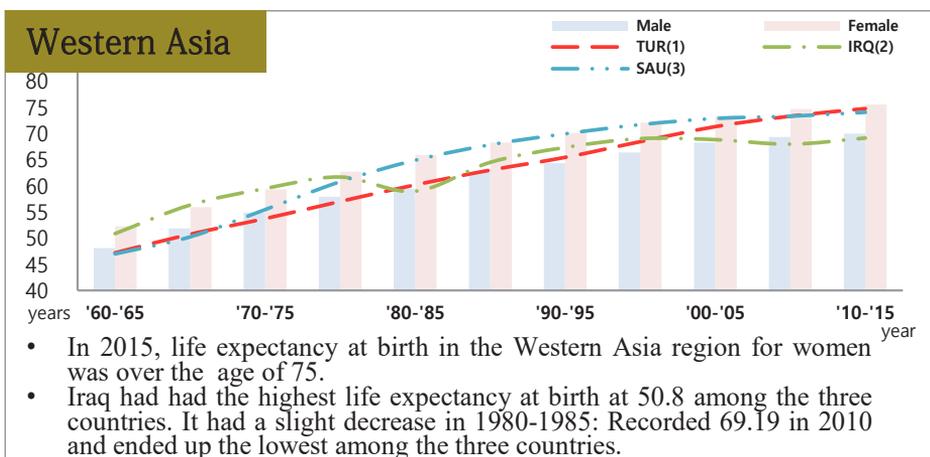
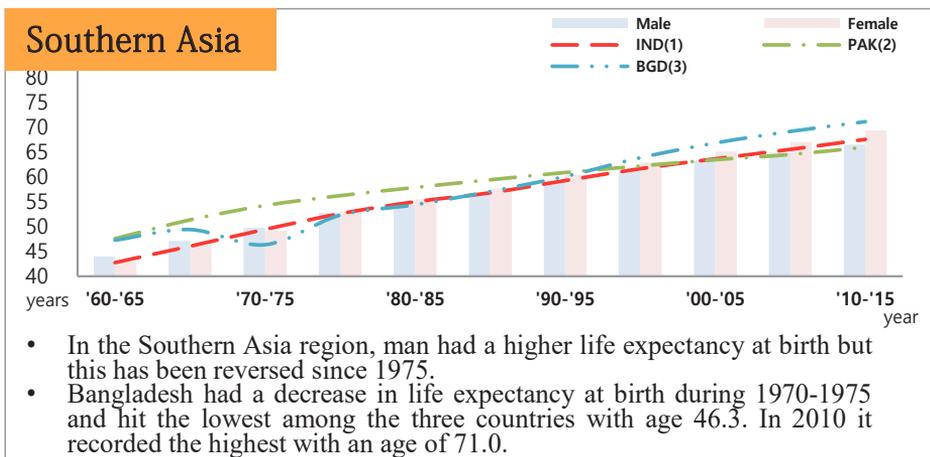
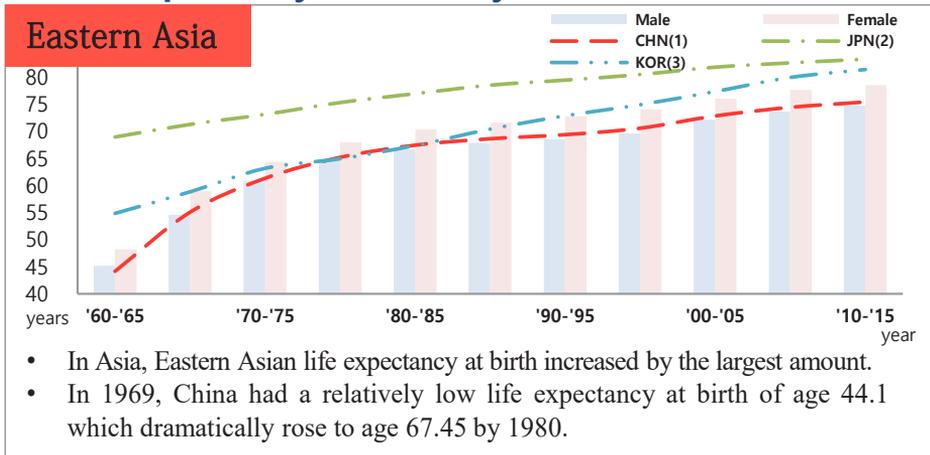
- The number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.

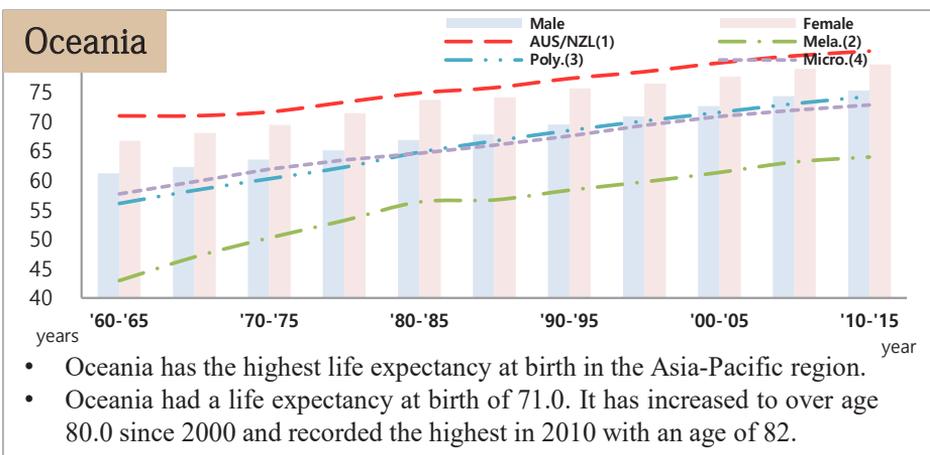
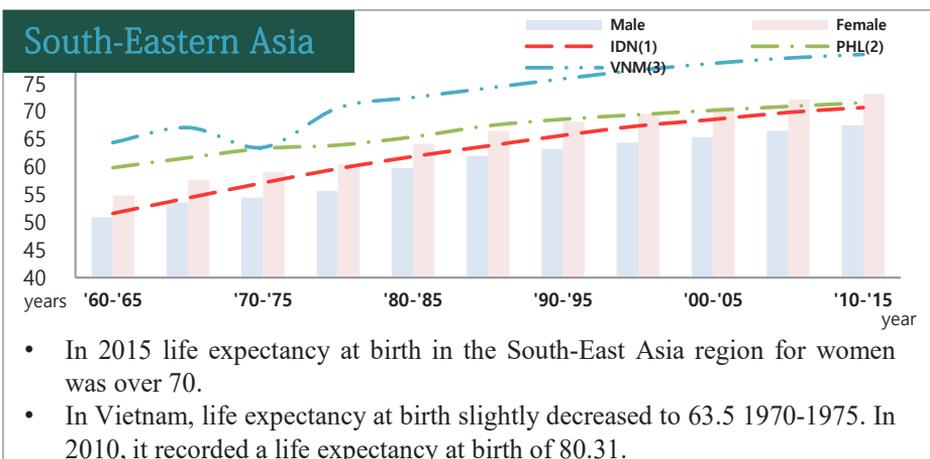
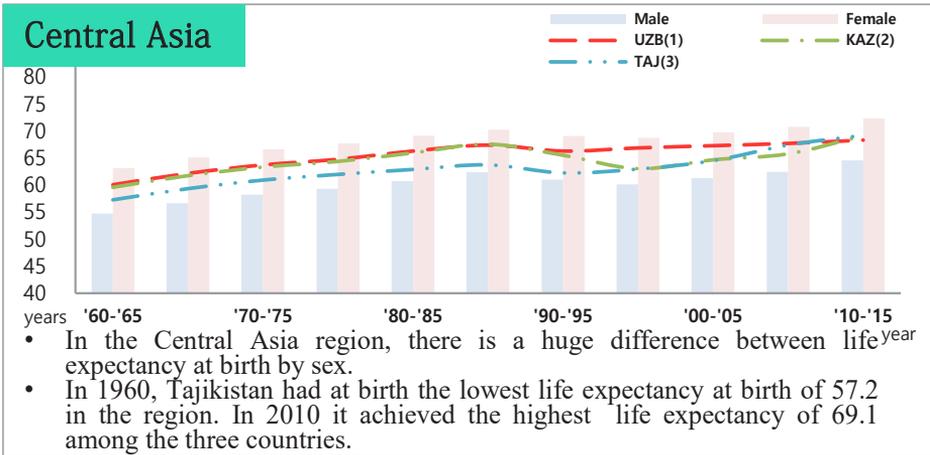
### ❖ Life Expectancy at Birth by Region

- In 1960, life expectancy at birth was below age 60 in every country in the Asian region. It rose continuously and by 2010 all countries had life expectancy at birth near age 70.
- In 2015 Oceania and the Eastern Asia region both have high life expectancy at birth of age near 80.

## 9-2. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (1)

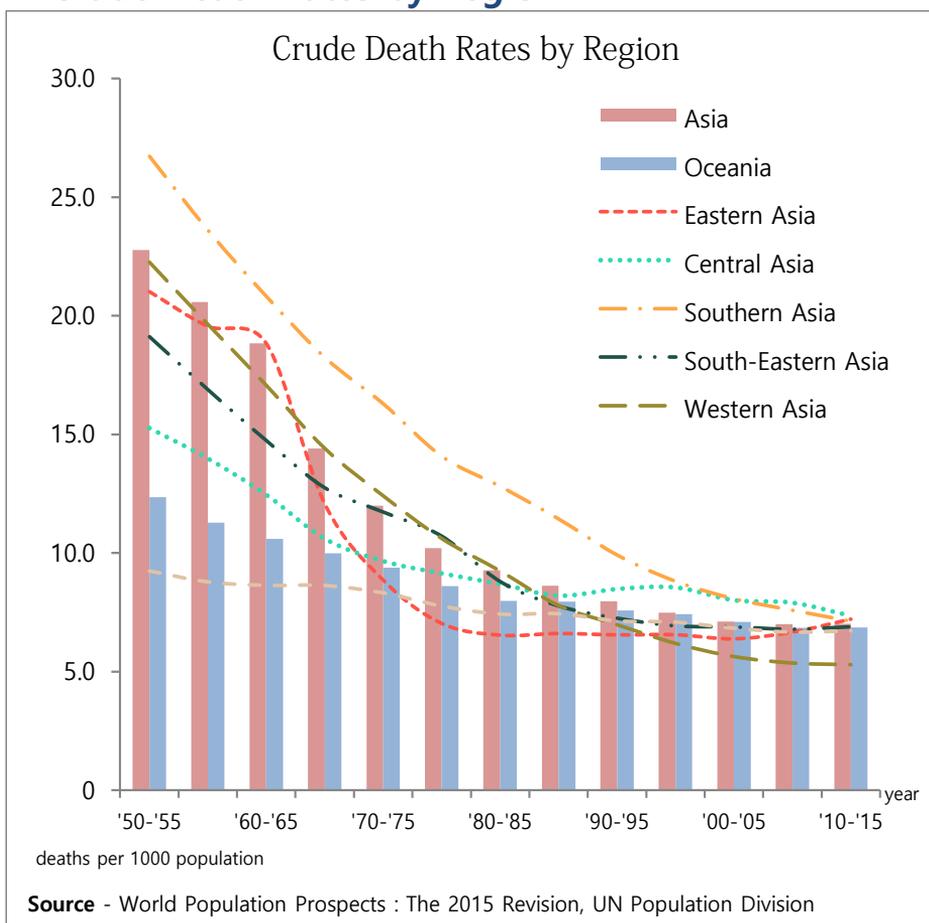
### \* Life Expectancy at Birth by Selected Countries





## 10-1. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)

### \* Crude Death Rates by Region



#### ● Crude Death Rate: CDR

- A basic indicator for mortality level: the total number of deaths per year per 1,000 people.
- The crude death rate could increase when the elderly population increases. Thus, it is difficult to directly compare regions with a different age structure (Refer to the 3rd Infographics 'Population Structure' for the age-sex structure of a population).

#### ❖ Crude Death Rates by Region

- **Asia:** In 1950-1955, CDR in the Asian region was 22.8 which fell rapidly 1980-1985 to below 10. It records 7 as of 2010-2015.
- **Oceania:** In 1950-1955, CDR in Oceania was 12.3 which decreased to below 10 in 1970-1975. It records 6.9 as of 2010-2015.

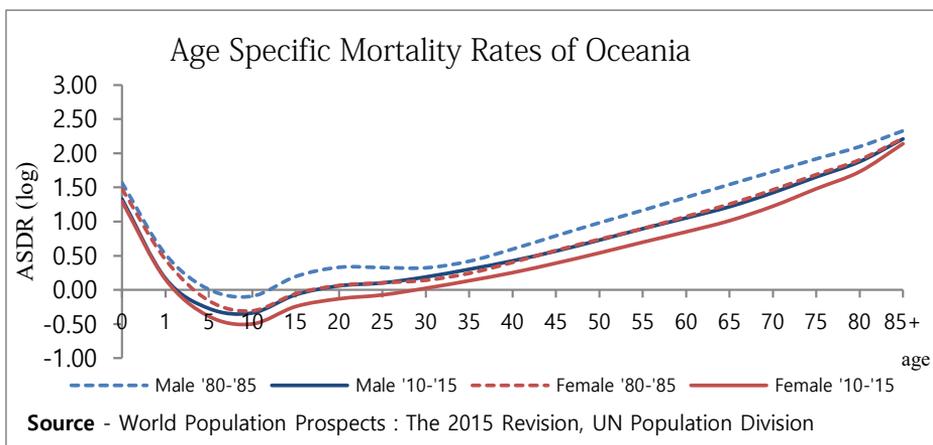
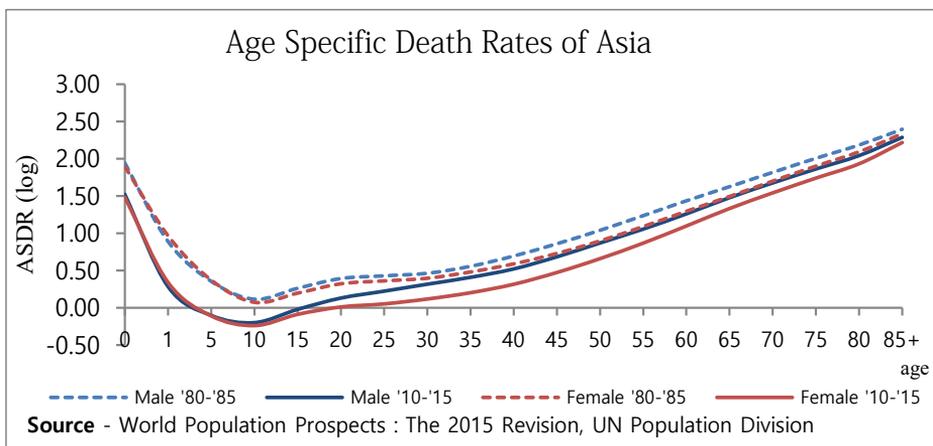
## \* Age-Specific Death Rates of Asia and Oceania

### ● Age-Specific Death Rate: ASDR

- The total number of deaths of a particular age group per year per 1,000 people.

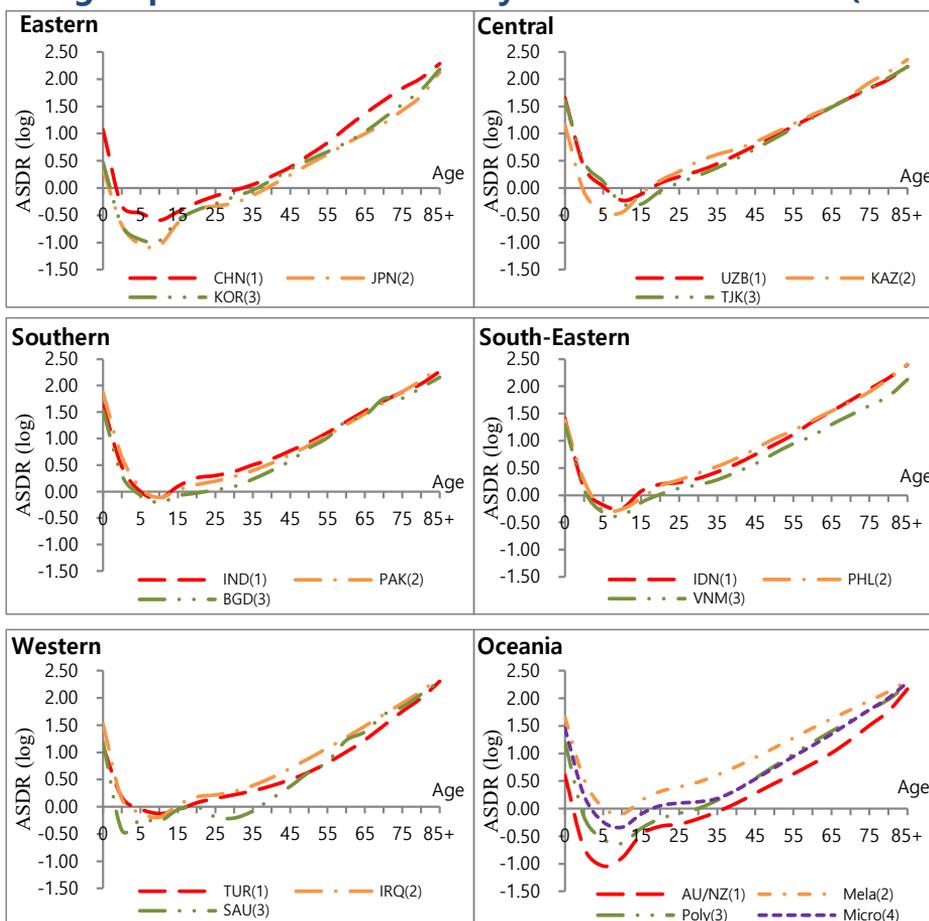
### ❖ Age-Specific Death Rates of Asia and Oceania

- **Asia:** In 1980-1985, the ASDR of aged 0-1 males was 87.59, of females was 78.24, of males aged over 85 was 247.95, of females was 215.83. In 2010-2015, the ASDR of aged 0-1 males was 33.20, of females was 30.51, of males aged over 85 was 193.13, of females was 165.89. It generally decreased by large.
- **Oceania:** In 1980-1985, the ASDR of aged 0-1 males was 37.03, of females was 30.20, of males aged over 85 was 212.26, of females was 166.50. In 2010-2015, the ASDR of aged 0-1 males was 21.37, of females was 19.67, of males aged over 85 was 161.58, of females was 137.15. It generally decreased.



## 10-2. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)

### \* Age-Specific Death Rates by Selected Countries (2015)



Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Age-Specific Death Rates by Selected Countries (2015) - Death per 1000 Persons

- **Eastern Asia: aged 0-1**> China 11.76, Korea 2.92, Japan 2.02 / **aged over 85**> China 191.69, Korea 151.48, Japan 133.67
- **Central Asia: aged 0-1**> Uzbekistan 45.68, Tajikistan 41.25, Kazakhstan 14.31 / **aged over 85**> Kazakhstan 227.78, Tajikistan 170.92, Uzbekistan 170.37
- **Southern Asia: aged 0-1**> Pakistan 73.69, India 42.83, Bangladesh 34.07 / **aged over 85**> Pakistan 228.16, India 183.93, Bangladesh 144.446
- **South eastern Asia: aged 0-1**>: Indonesia 25.53, Philippines 23.65, Vietnam 19.66 / **aged over 85**> Philippines 251.24, Indonesia 250.93, Vietnam 201.52
- **Western Asia: aged 0-1**> Iraq 33.05, Saudi Arabia 15.58, Turkey 12.76 / **aged over 85**> Iraq 236.22, Saudi Arabia 204.79, Turkey 201.52
- **Oceania: aged 0-1**> : Melanesia 45.18, Micronesia 28.37, Polynesia 15.86, Australia and New Zealand 4.03 / **aged over 85**> Melanesia 211.99, Micronesia 193.28, Polynesia 176.43, Australia and New Zealand 145.98

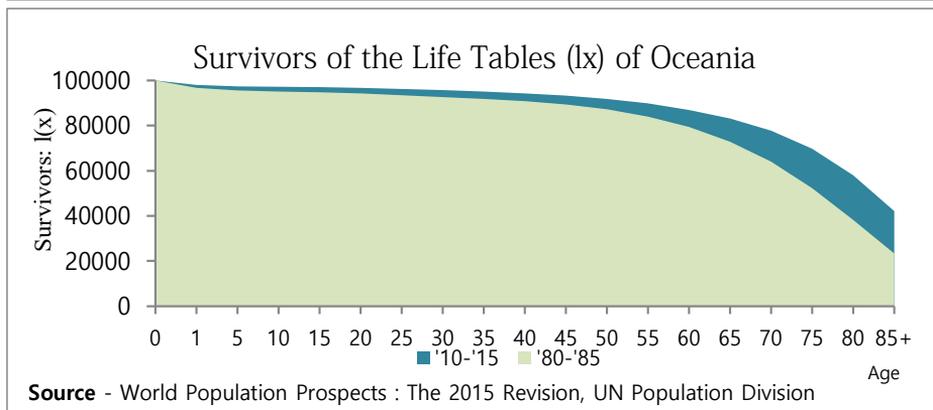
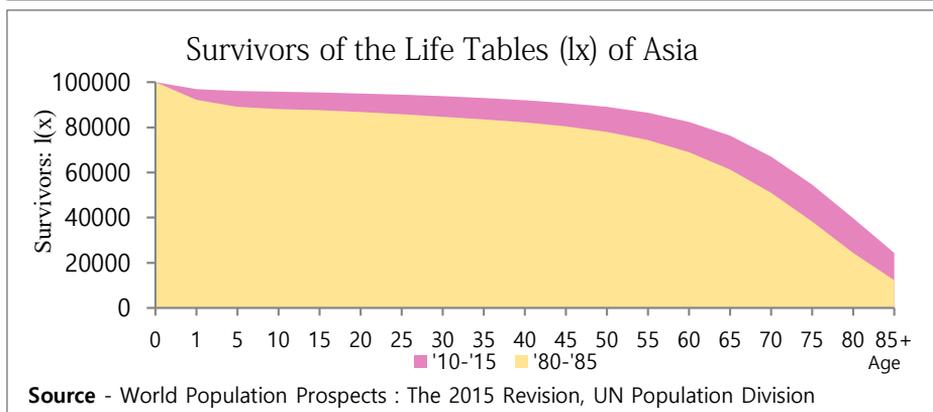
## \* Concept of Life Tables

### ● Life Tables

- A life table is a demographic table that shows, for each age, what the probability is that a person of that age will die before his or her next birthday, assuming the current level of mortality in a given population.

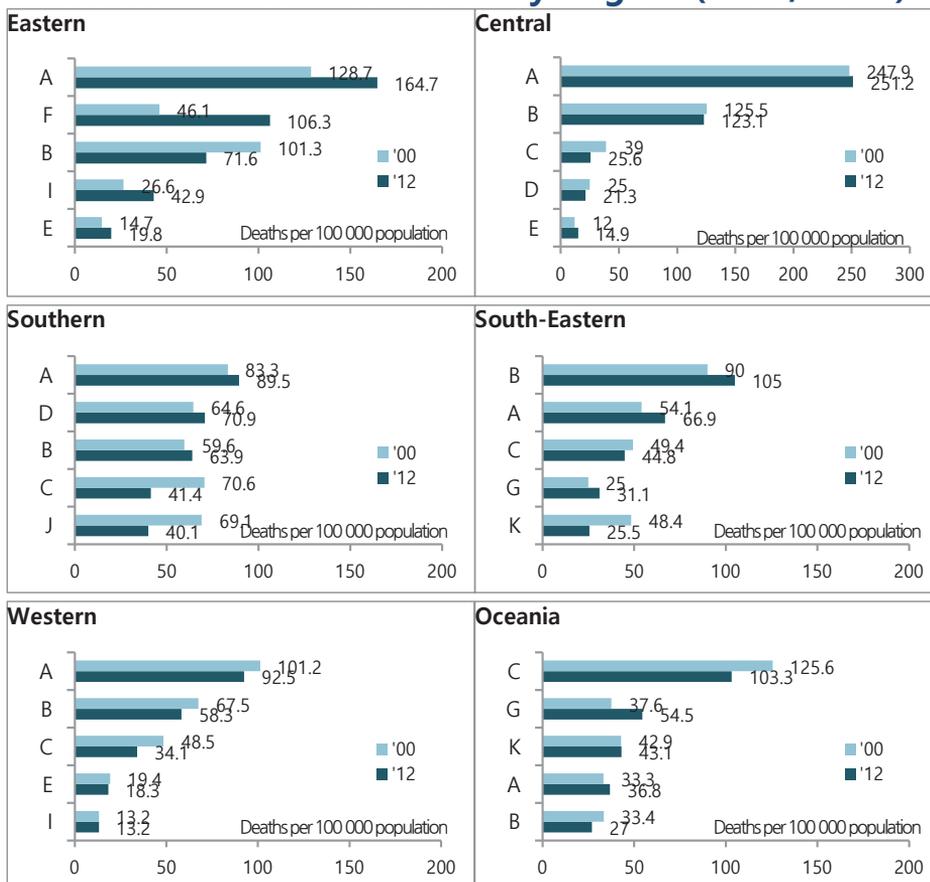
### ❖ Life Table Functions

- Age specific mortality rate( $m_x$ ): the total number of deaths of a particular age group per year per 1,000 people.
- Age specific probability of death( $q_x$ ): the probability of dying of a person aged  $x$  to die before reaching age  $(x+n)$ .
- Age specific number of deaths( $d_x$ ): the expected number of persons aged  $x$  to die before reaching age  $(x+n)$ .
- Age specific number of survivors( $l_x$ ): the number of survivors to age  $x$ .
- Probability of survival( $S_x$ ): the probability of a person aged  $x$  to survive until age  $(x+n)$ .
- Age-specific stationary population( $L_x$ ): the total expected person-years of survival of a person aged  $x$  to age  $(x+n)$ .
- Total years of survival( $T_x$ ): the total expected person-years of all persons aged  $x$ .
- Life expectancy( $e_x$ ): the average expected years of survival for a person aged  $x$ .



# 11-1. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (3)

## \* Causes of Death Statistics by Region (2000, 2012)



A Ischemic Heart Disease B Stroke C Lower Respiratory Infections  
 D Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease E Road Injury  
 F Hypertensive Heart Disease G Diabetes Mellitus H Preterm Birth Complications  
 I Trachea, Bronchus, Lung Cancers J Diarrheal Disease K Tuberculosis

### ❖ Causes of Death Statistics by Region (2000, 2012)

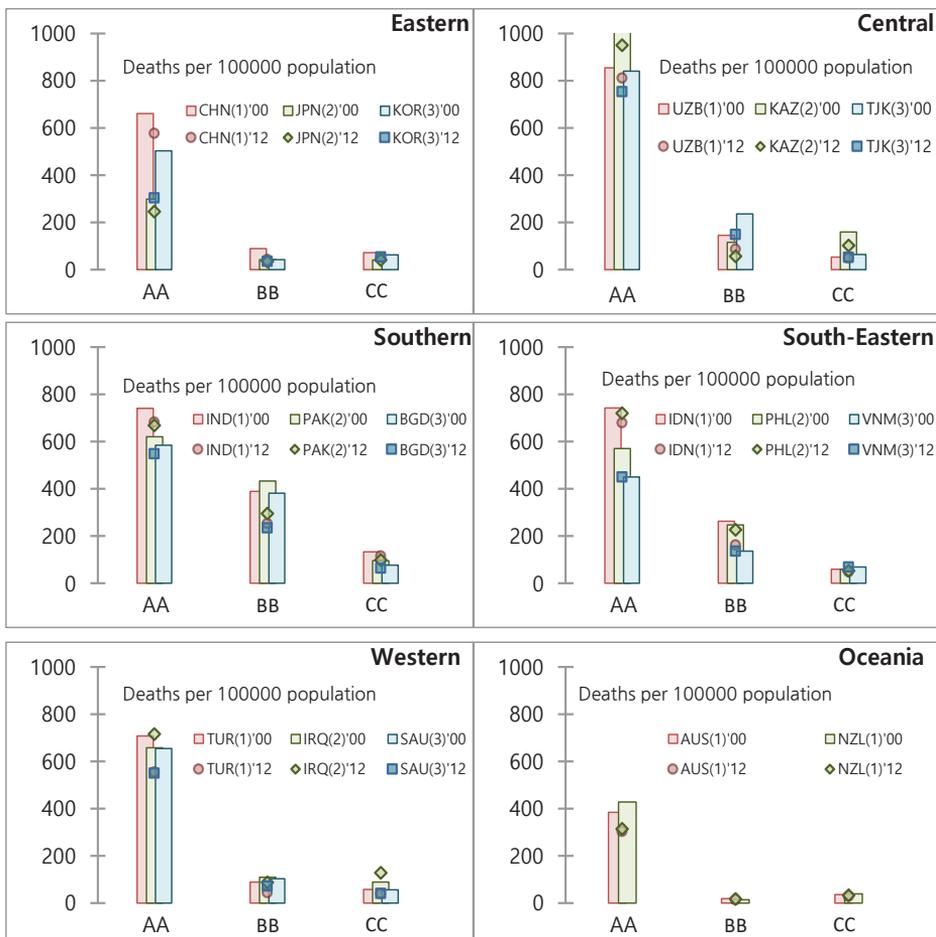
- **Eastern Asia:** The death rates by ischemic heart disease increased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **Central Asia:** The death rates by ischemic heart disease and stroke were high in 2000 and 2012.
- **Southern Asia:** The death rates by lower respiratory infections, and diarrheal disease decreased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **South-Eastern Asia :** The death rates by diabetes mellitus increased and the death rates by Tuberculosis decreased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **Western Asia :** The death rates by ischemic heart disease and stroke were high in 2000 and 2012.
- **Oceania:** The death rates by diabetes mellitus increased in 2012 compared to 2000.

## \* Causes of Death Statistics by Selected Countries

### ❖ Causes of Death Statistics of Selected Countries (2000, 2012)

- ✓ Note that comparing the death rates among countries may yield inaccurate data (Refer to 'Crude Death Rate (CDR) in 10-1. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (2)').
- **Eastern Asia:** The death rates by non-communicable disease in Korea decreased by large compared to 2000.
- **Central Asia:** The death rates of the three countries generally decreased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **Southern Asia:** The death rates by communicable disease and injuries in Pakistan increased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The death rates by communicable disease in the Philippines and Vietnam increased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **Western Asia:** The death rates by non-communicable disease and in Iraq increased in 2012 compared to 2000.
- **Oceania:** The death rates by communicable disease in New Zealand increased in 2012 compared to 2012.

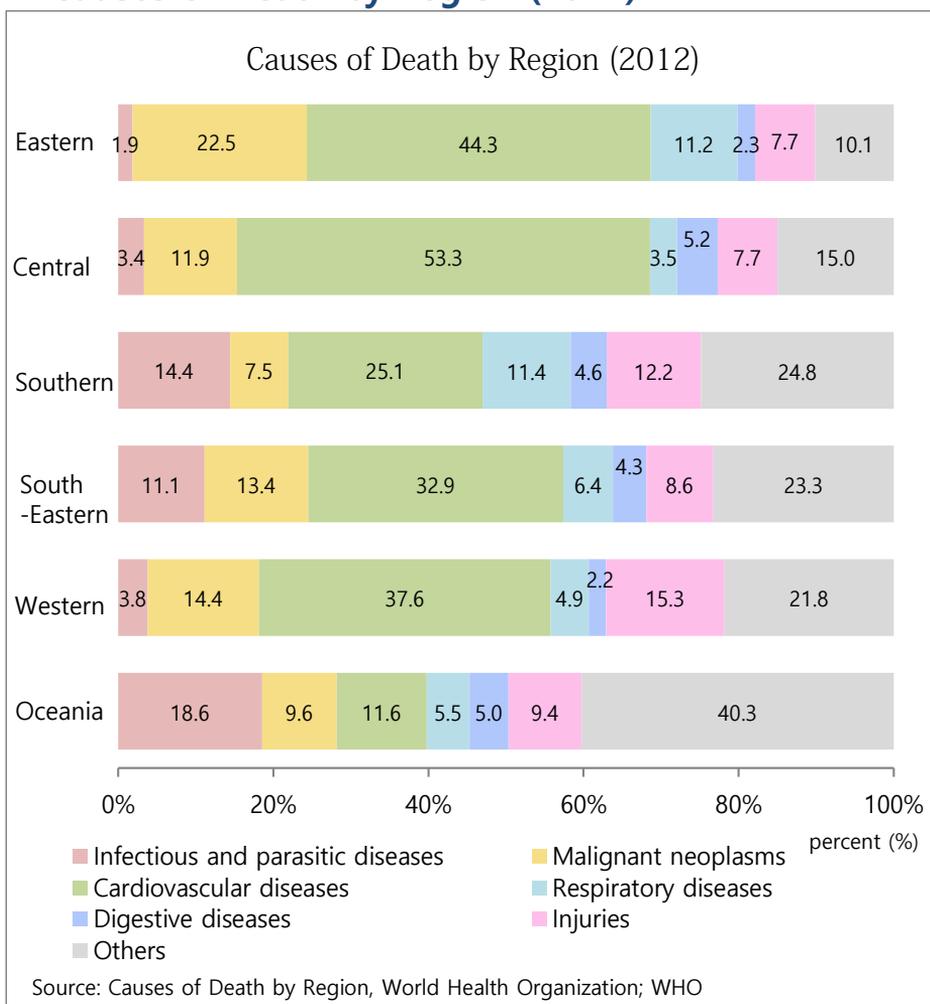
AA Non-communicable Disease BB Communicable Disease CC Injuries



Source: World Health Organization, WHO

## 11-2. Mortality Indicators of the Asia-Pacific Region (3)

### \* Causes of Death by Region (2012)



#### ❖ Causes of Death by Region (2012)

- **Eastern Asia:** Fewer deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases (1.9%) compared to other regions.
- **Central Asia:** More deaths by cardiovascular diseases (53.3%) compared to other regions.
- **Southern Asia:** More deaths by respiratory diseases (11.4%) compared to other regions.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** Deaths by cardiovascular diseases (32.9%) and malignant neoplasm (13.4%) are high.
- **Western Asia:** More deaths by malignant neoplasms (14.4%) and drug intoxication or injuries (15.3%) compared to other regions.
- **Oceania:** More death by infectious and parasitic diseases (18.6%) compared to other regions.

## \* Causes of Death for Children Under Age 5 (2015)

### ❖ Causes of Death for Infants and Children Under Age 5 by Region (2015)

- **Eastern Asia:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of prematurity, congenital anomalies, and injuries.
- **Central Asia:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of prematurity, acute lower respiratory infection, and congenital anomalies.
- **Southern Asia:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of prematurity, acute lower respiratory infection, and birth asphyxia and birth trauma.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of prematurity, acute lower respiratory infection, and congenital anomalies.
- **Western Asia:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of prematurity, congenital anomalies, and acute lower respiratory infection.
- **Oceania:** Causes of death under age 5 were high in order of acute lower respiratory infection, prematurity, and birth asphyxia and birth trauma.

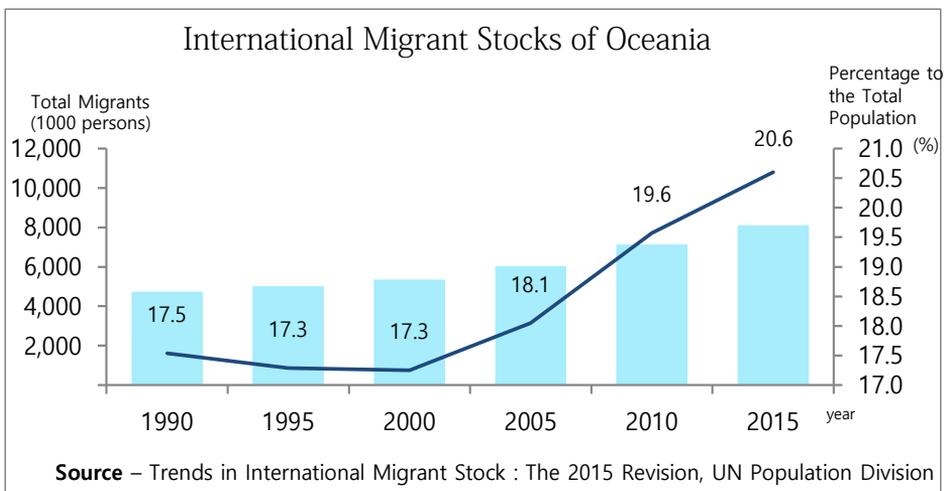
<A> Congenital Anomalies <B> Prematurity <C> Birth Asphyxia and Birth Trauma  
 <D> Injuries <E> Acute Lower Respiratory Infection <F> Sepsis and Other Infection  
 <G> Diarrheal Disease <H> Malaria <I> Others



Source: World Health Organization, WHO

## 12-1. International Migrant Stocks of the Asia-Pacific Region

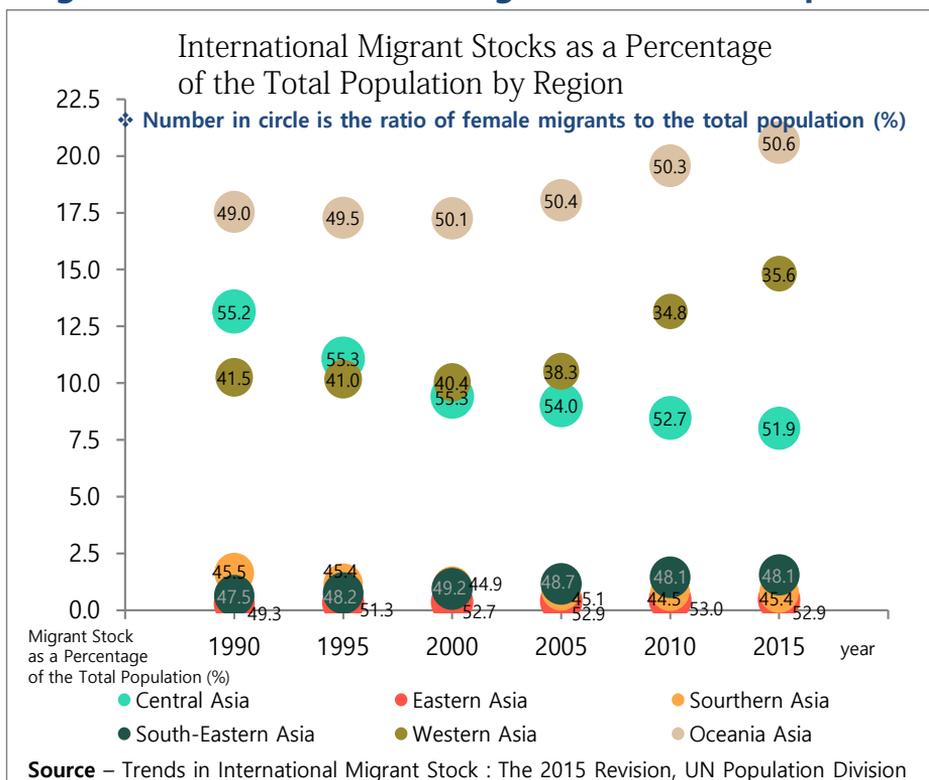
### \* International Migrant Stocks of Asia and Oceania



#### ❖ International Migrant Stocks of Asia and Oceania

- **Asia:** Migrants in the Asian region were about 4.8 million in 1990. They decreased to about 4.6 million in 1995. In 2010 they were over about 6.5 million and increased to about 7.5 million in 2015. The ratio of migrants to the total population was 1.5% in 1990, which decreased to 1.3% in 1995, started to increase from 2005 and reached 1.7% in 2015.
- **Oceania:** Migrants in the Oceania region were about 4.7 million in 1990. They were over about 6 million in 2005 and reached about 8.1 million in 2015. The ratio of migrants to the total population was 17.5% in 1990, which decreased to 17.3% in 1995 and started to rapidly increase from 2008 and reached 20.6% in 2015.

## \* Migrant Stock as a Percentage of the Total Population

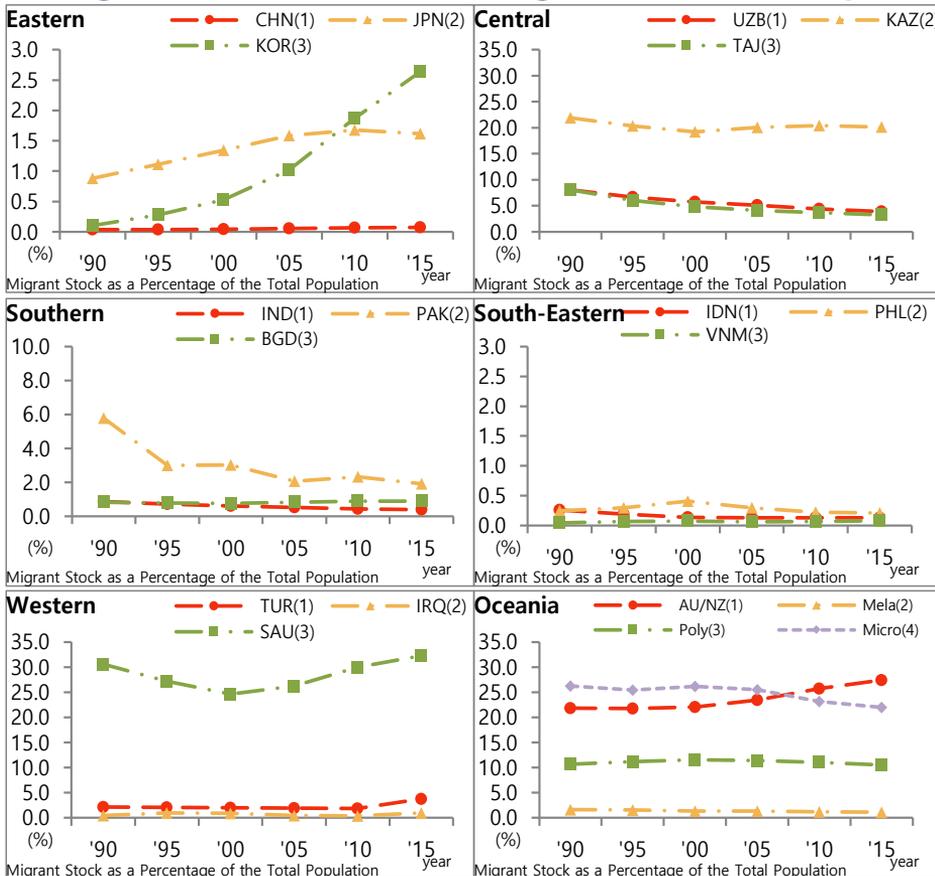


### ❖ Ratio of Migrants to the Total Population and Ratio of Female Migrants to the Total Migrants

- **Eastern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 0.3% in 1990. It slightly increased to 0.5% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 52.9% as of 2015.
- **Central Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 13.2% in 1990 which decreased to 8% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 52.9% as of 2015.
- **Southern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 1.6% in 1990 which decreased to 0.8% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 45.4% as of 2015.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 0.6% in 1990 which increased to 1.6% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 48.1% as of 2015.
- **Western Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 10.3% in 1990 which increased to 14.8% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 35.6% as of 2015.
- **Oceania:** The ratio of migrants to the total population was 17.5% in 1990 which increased to 20.6% in 2015. The ratio of female migrants to the total migrants recorded 50.6% as of 2015.

## 12-2. International Migrant Stocks of the Asia-Pacific Region

### \* Migrant Stock as a Percentage of the Total Population

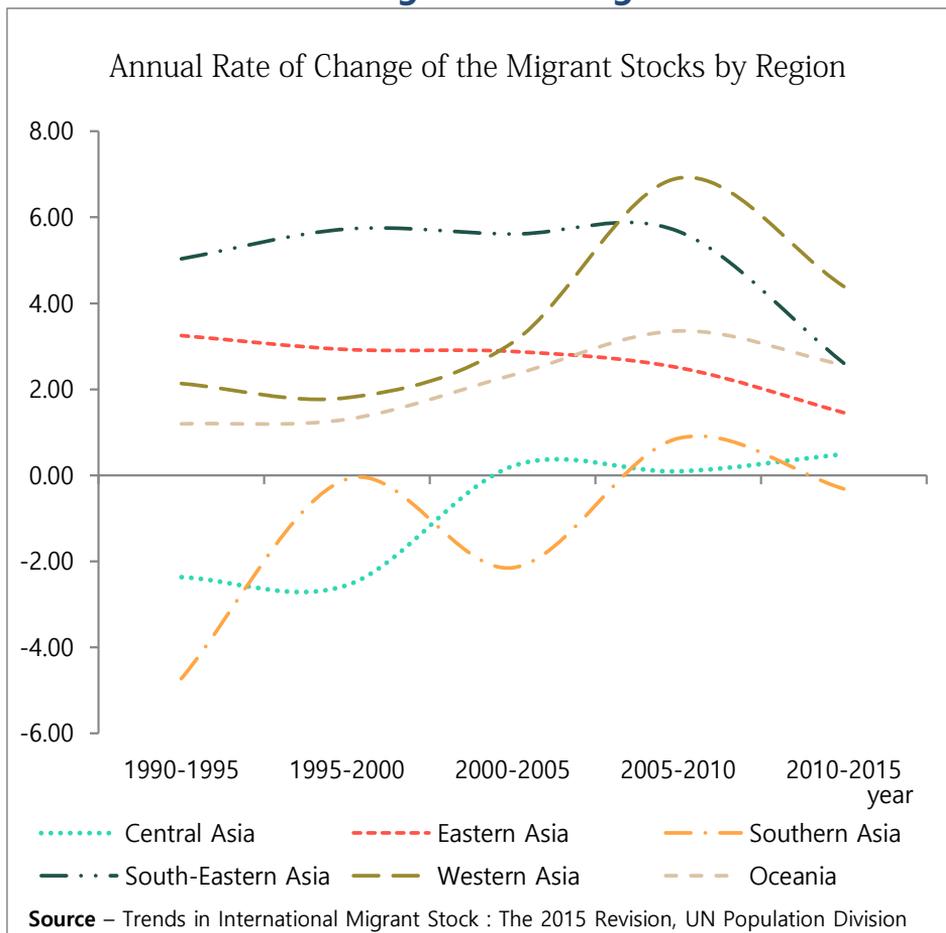


**Source** – Trends in International Migrant Stock : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ The Ratio of Migrants to the Total Population by Selected Countries

- **Eastern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population in 1990 was highest in Japan with 0.9% which was reversed in 2010 when the ratio of migrants to the total population in Korea, and recorded 2.6% in 2015.
- **Central Asia:** Kazakhstan kept the ratio of migrants to the total population over 20% from 1990 and 2015 whereas Uzbekistan and Tajikistan had the ratio decreased and recorded below 3% as of 2015.
- **Southern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population in Pakistan was 5.8% in 1990 which steadily decreased except for 2010 and recorded 1.9% in 2015.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population in the three countries has been below 1% since 1990 without huge fluctuations.
- **Western Asia:** The ratio of migrants to the total population in Saudi Arabia was 30.6% in 1990 which decreased until 2000 before it started to increase from 2005 and record over 30% again in 2010.
- **Oceania:** : The ratio of migrants to the total population in Australia and New Zealand was 21.8% in 1990 which continuously increased to 27.4% in 2015.

## \* Annual Rate of Change of the Migrant Stocks

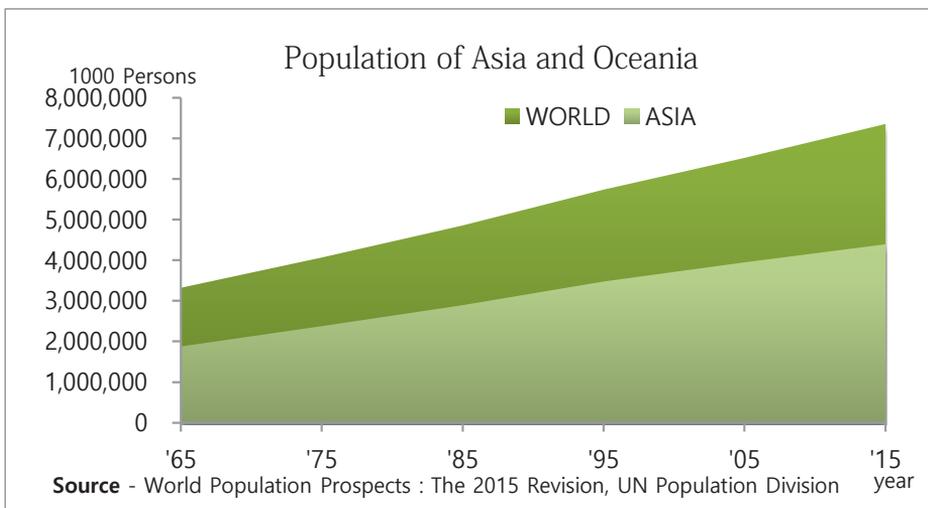
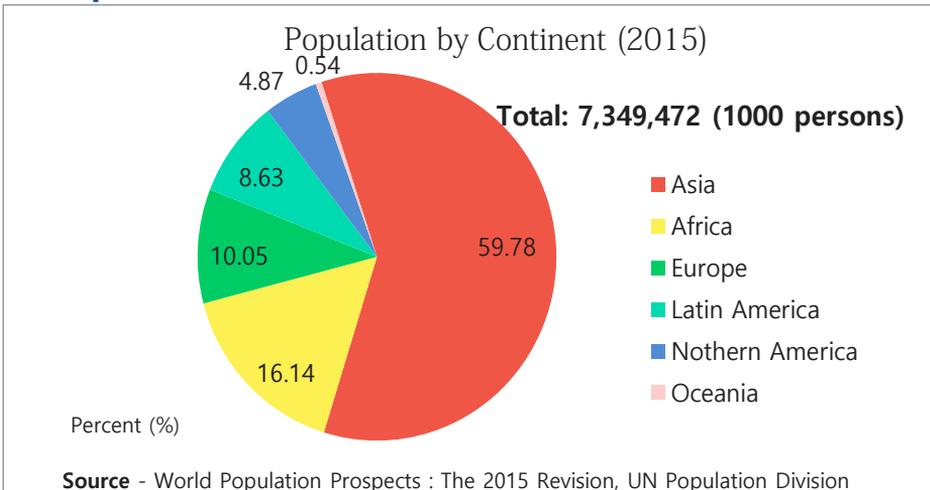


### ❖ Annual Rate of Change of the Migrant Stocks by Region

- **Central Asia:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock recorded a loss from 1990 to 2000. It has continuously increased since 2000 and recorded a plus.
- **Eastern Asia:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock has continuously decreased since 1990.
- **Southern Asia:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock had increased until 2000, decreased in 2000-2005 and increased again in 2005-2010 to record a net increase.
- **South-Eastern Asia:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock has rapidly fallen since 2010.
- **Western Asia:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock has increased by large in 2005-2010.
- **Oceania:** Annual rate of change of the migrant stock gradually increased until 2010.

## 13-1. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (1)

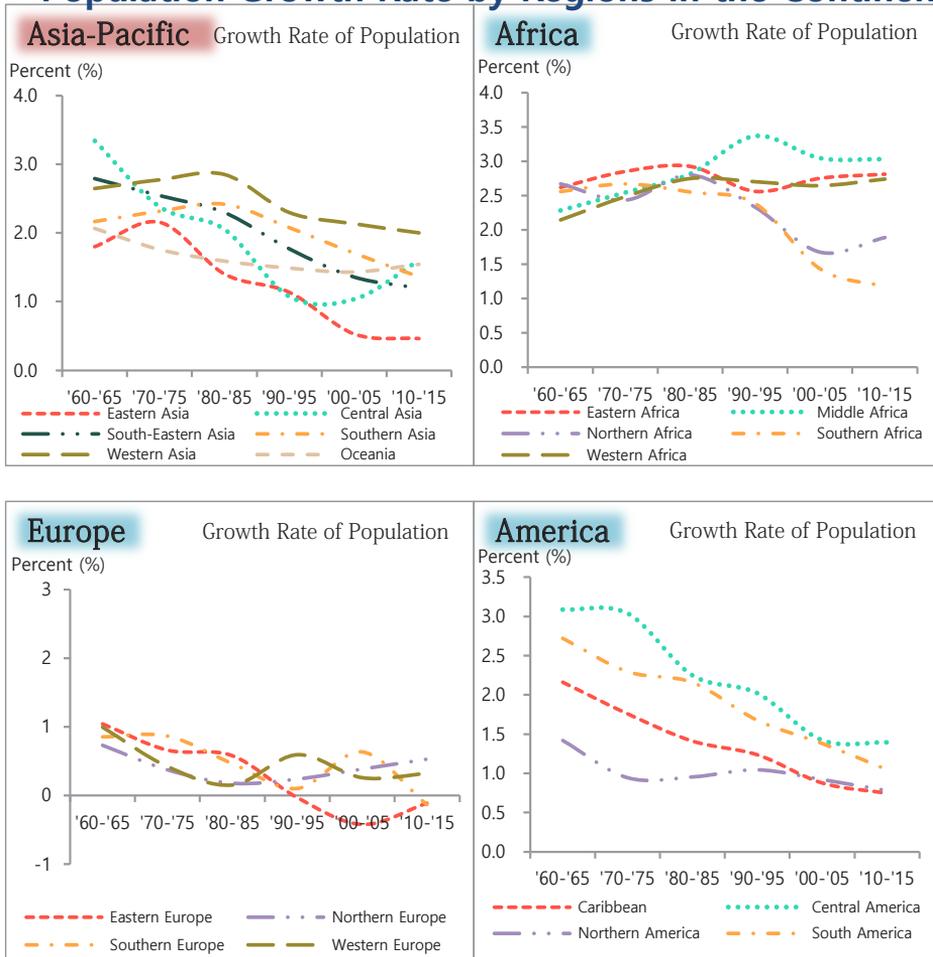
### \* Population in the World



#### ❖ Population by Continent

- As of 2015, the world population was about 7.34 billion. Asia took the largest portion at 59.78% with 4.39 billion people followed by Africa 16.14%, Europe 10.05%, South America 8.96%, Northern America 4.87% and Oceania 0.54%.
- The world population was about 3.32 billion in 1965 with the Asian population about 1.84 billion. In 1995, the world population was over 5 billion and the Asian population was over 3 billion. In 2005, the world population was over 6 billion and Asian population increased to about 4 billion.

## \* Population Growth Rate by Regions in the Continent



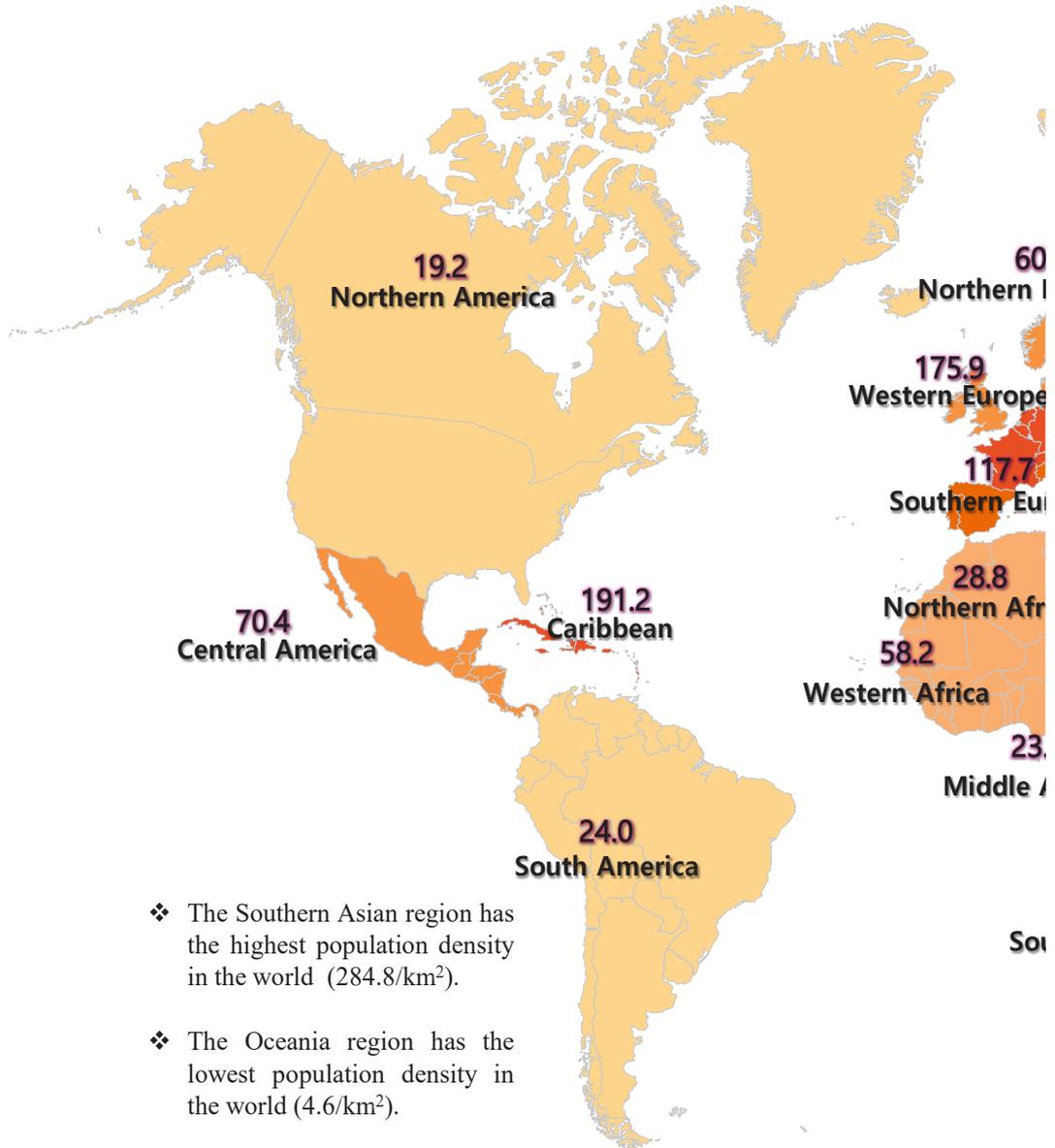
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Population Growth Rate by Regions in the Continent

- **The Asia-Pacific region:** As of 2015, the population growth rate of the Western Asia region was the highest at 2%, the Eastern Asia region was the lowest at 0.46%.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the population the Central Africa region was the highest at 3.03% and the Southern Africa region was the lowest at 1.17%.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the population growth rate of the Northern Europe region was the highest at 0.53% and the Southern Europe region was the lowest at -0.13%. The Eastern Europe region also recorded a negative growth rate.
- **America:** As of 2015, the population growth rate of the Central America region was the highest at 1.39% and the Caribbean region was the lowest at 0.74%.

## 13-2. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (1)

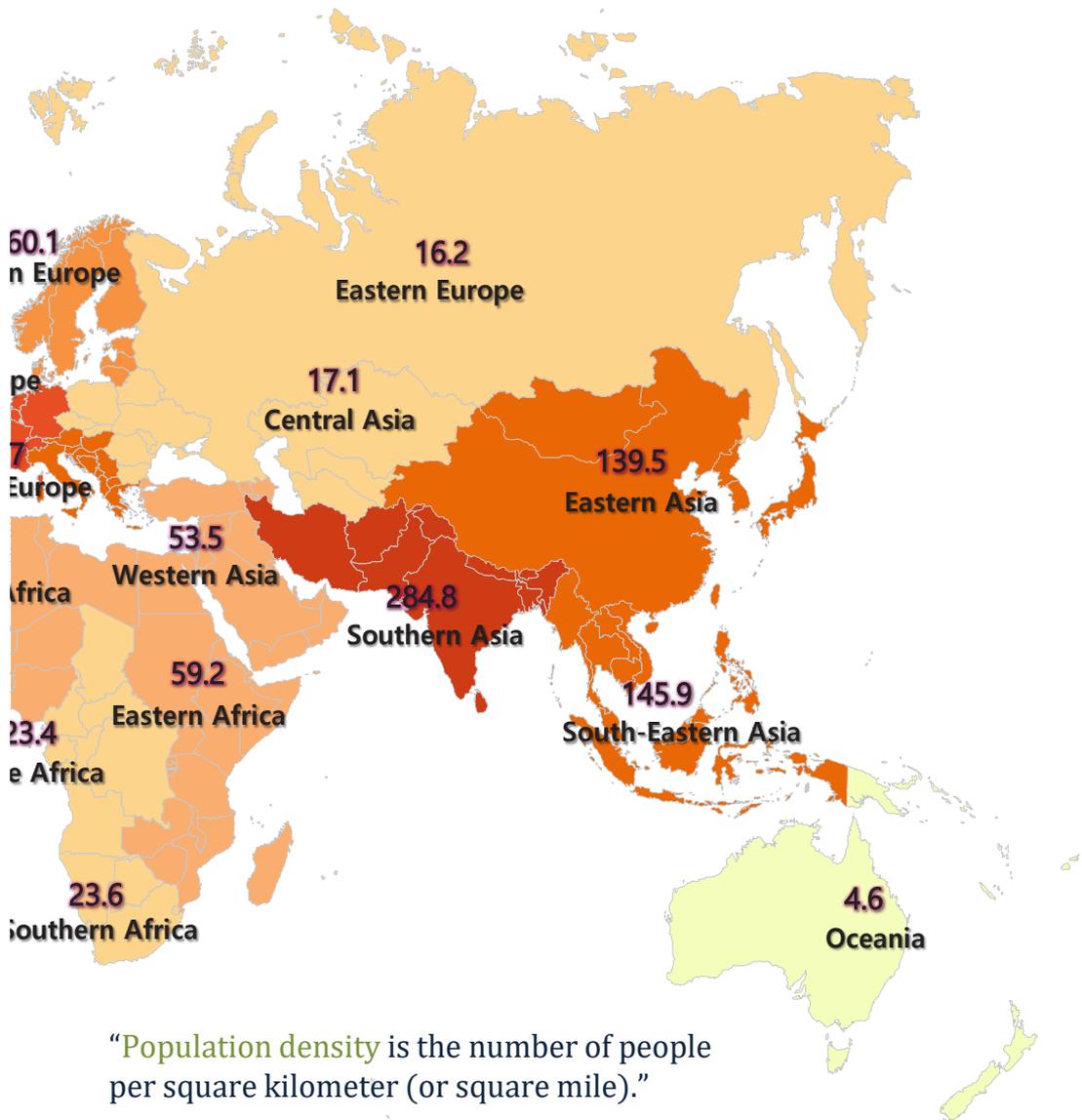
### \* Population Density by Regions in the World (2015)



- ❖ The Southern Asian region has the highest population density in the world (284.8/km<sup>2</sup>).
- ❖ The Oceania region has the lowest population density in the world (4.6/km<sup>2</sup>).



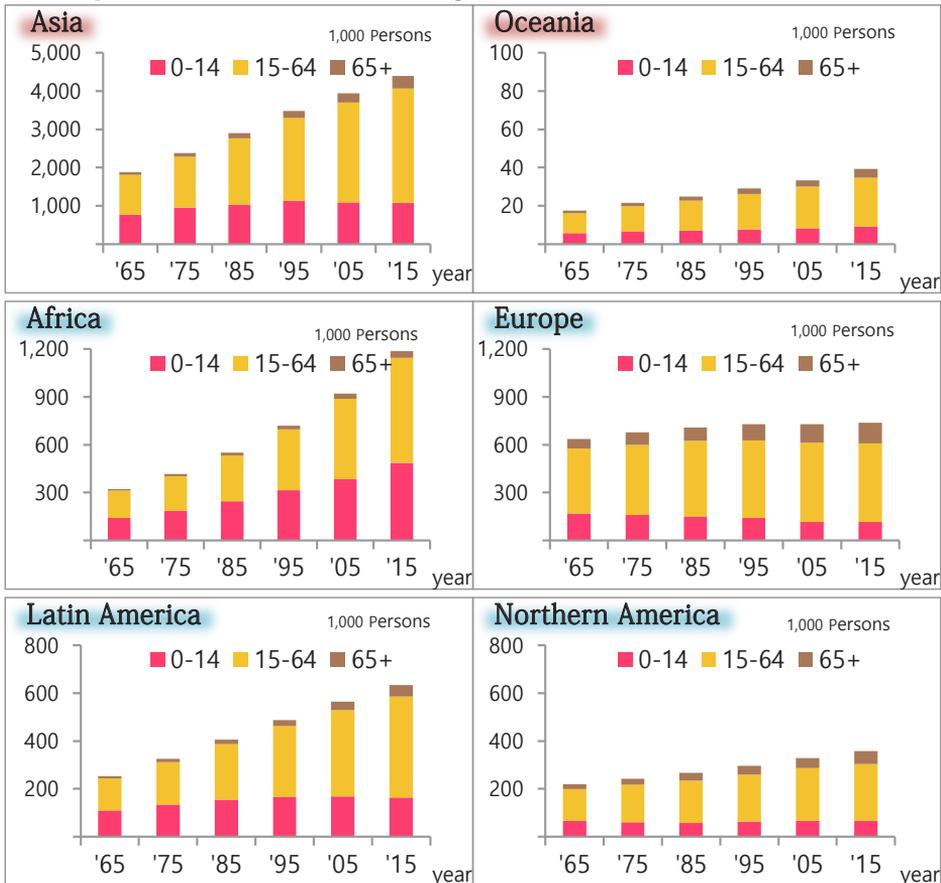
Unit: persons per square km



Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

## 14-1. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (2)

### \* Population Structures by Continent

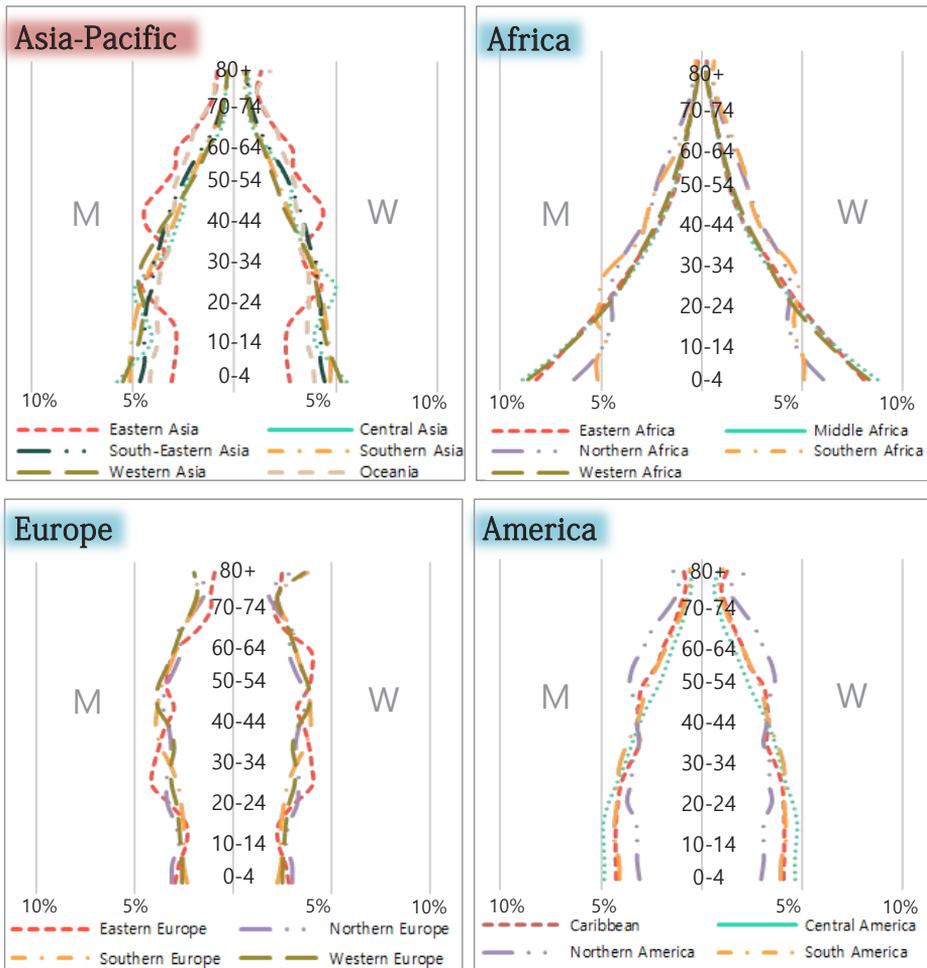


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Population Structure by Continent

- **Asia:** As of 2015, the population was about 4.39 billion. The population aged 0-14 was 1.40 times higher and the population aged 65 and over was 4.96 times higher than the population in 1965.
- **Oceania:** As of 2015, the population was about 39 million. The population aged 0-14 was about 1.60 times higher and the population aged 65 and over was about 3.68 times higher than the population in 1965.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the population was about 1.18 billion. The population aged 0-14 was about 3.45 times higher and the population aged 65 and over was about 4.15 times higher than the population in 1965.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the population was about 0.73 billion. The population aged 0-14 fell to about below 7/10 and the population aged 65 and over increased about 2.16 times than the population in 1965.
- **Latin America:** As of 2015, the population was about 0.63 billion. The population aged 0-14 was about 1.29 times higher and the population aged 65 and over was about 4.98 times higher than the population in 1965.
- **Northern America:** As of 2015, the population was about 0.35 billion. The population aged 0-14 remained without much changes and the population aged 65 and over was about 3.6 times higher than the population in 1965.

## \* Population Structure by Age (2015)



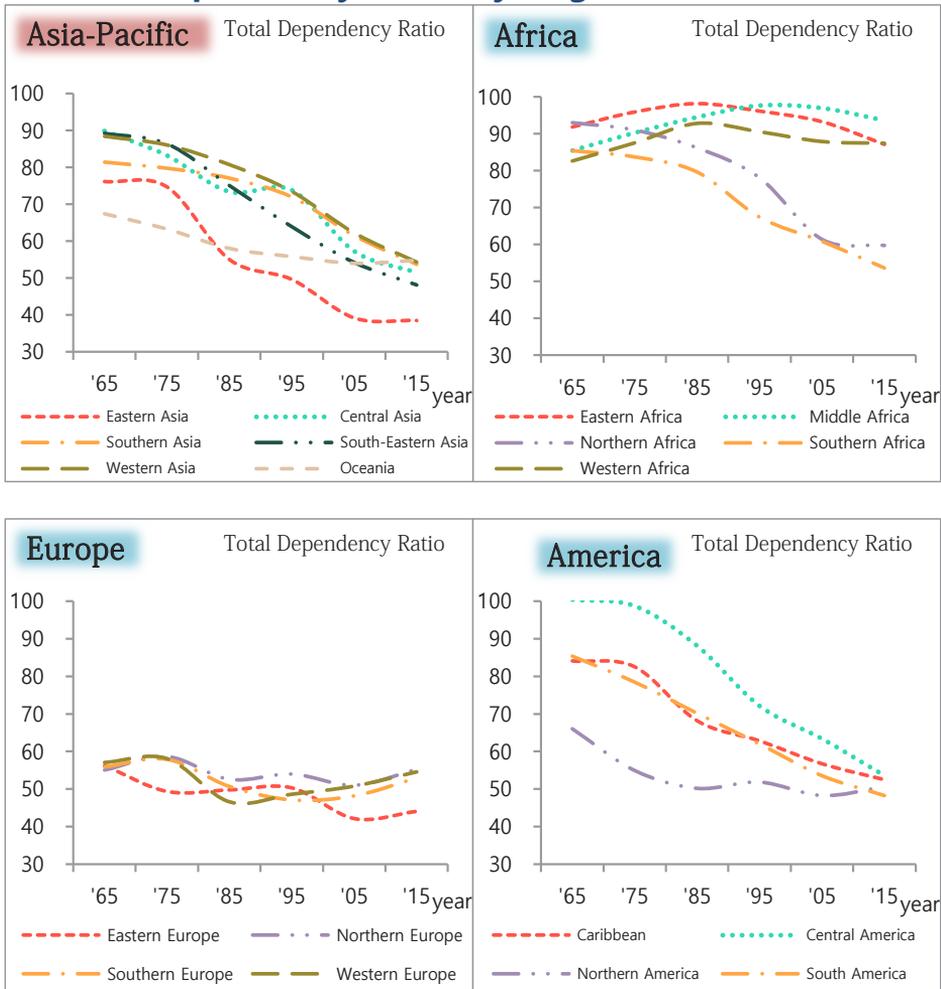
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Population Structure by Age of Regions in the Continent (2015)

- **Asia:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 24.46%, the population aged 65 and over took about 7.52% of the total population.
- **Oceania:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 23.46%, the population aged 65 and over took about 11.94% of the total population.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 40.97%, the population aged 65 and over took about 3.50% of the total population.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 15.74%, the population aged 65 and over took about 17.58% of the total population.
- **Latin America:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 25.72%, the population aged 65 and over took about 7.61% of the total population.
- **Northern America:** As of 2015, the population aged 0-14 took about 18.65%, the population aged 65 and over took about 14.93% of the total population.

## 14-2. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (2)

### \* Total Dependency Ratio by Regions in the Continent

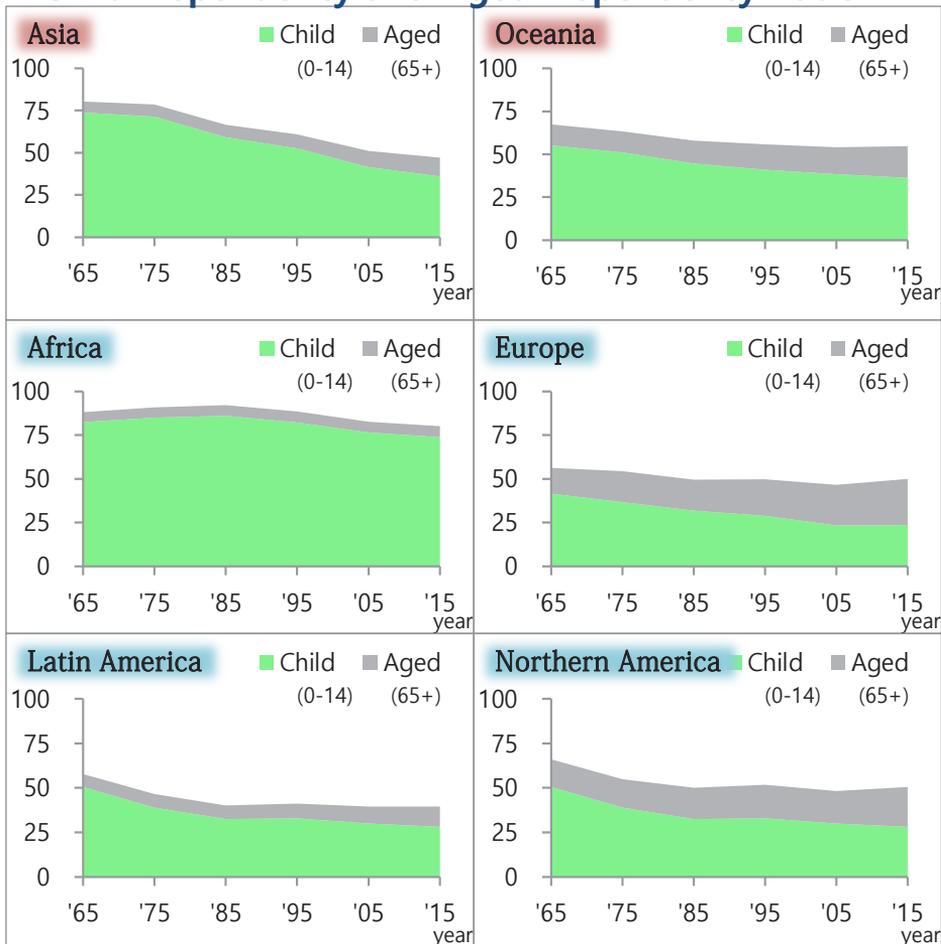


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Total Dependency Ratio by Region in the Continents

- **Asia-Pacific Region:** As of 2015, the Western Asia region had the highest total dependency ratio at 54.3 and the Eastern Asia region the lowest at 38.6.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the Middle African region had the highest total dependency ratio at 93.6 and the Southern African region the lowest at 53.6.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the Northern Europe region had the highest total dependency ratio at 55.3 and the Eastern Europe region the lowest at 44.0.
- **America:** As of 2015, the Central America region had the highest total dependency ratio at 53.6 and the South America region the lowest at 48.6.

## \* Child Dependency and Aged Dependency Ratio



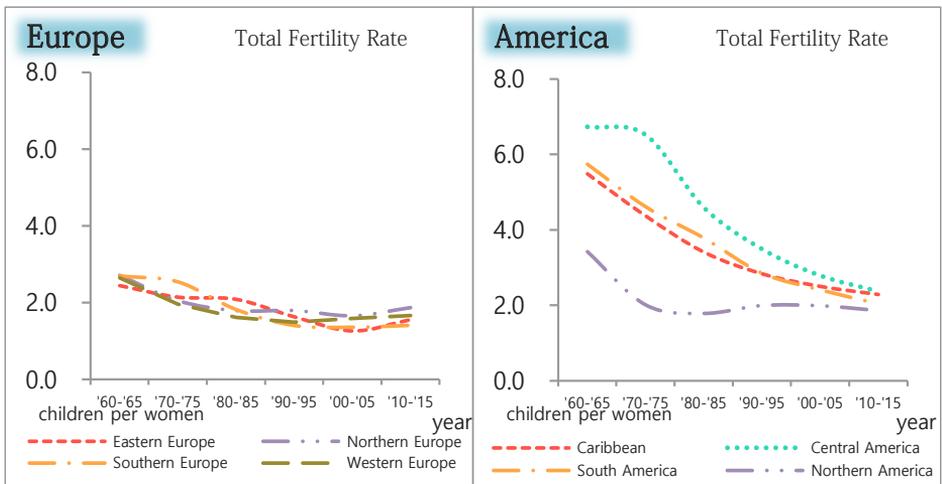
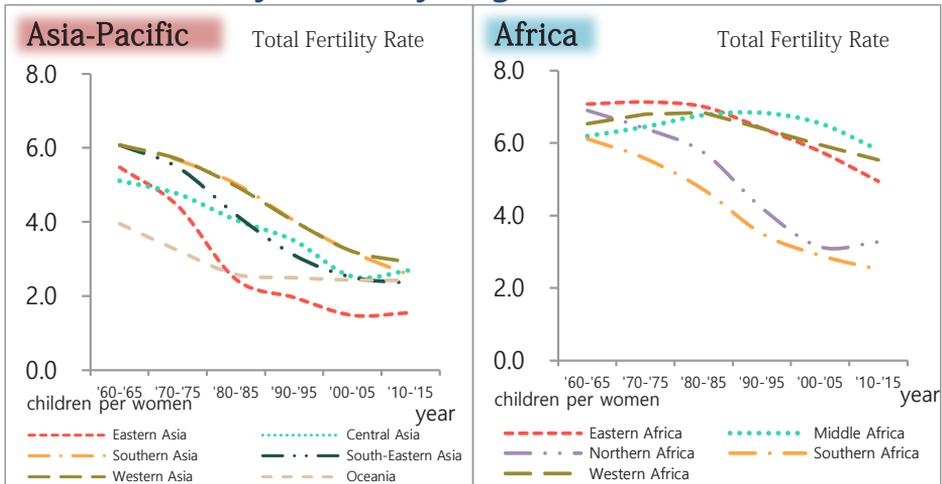
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Child Dependency and Aged Dependency Ratio by Continent

- **Asia:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 36.0 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 11.1.
- **Oceania:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 36.3 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 18.5.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 73.8 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 6.3.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 23.6 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 26.4.
- **Latin America:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 38.6 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 11.4.
- **Northern America:** As of 2015, the child dependency ratio decreased to 28.1 and the aged dependency ratio increased to 22.5.

# 15-1. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (3)

## \* Total Fertility Rates by Regions in the Continent

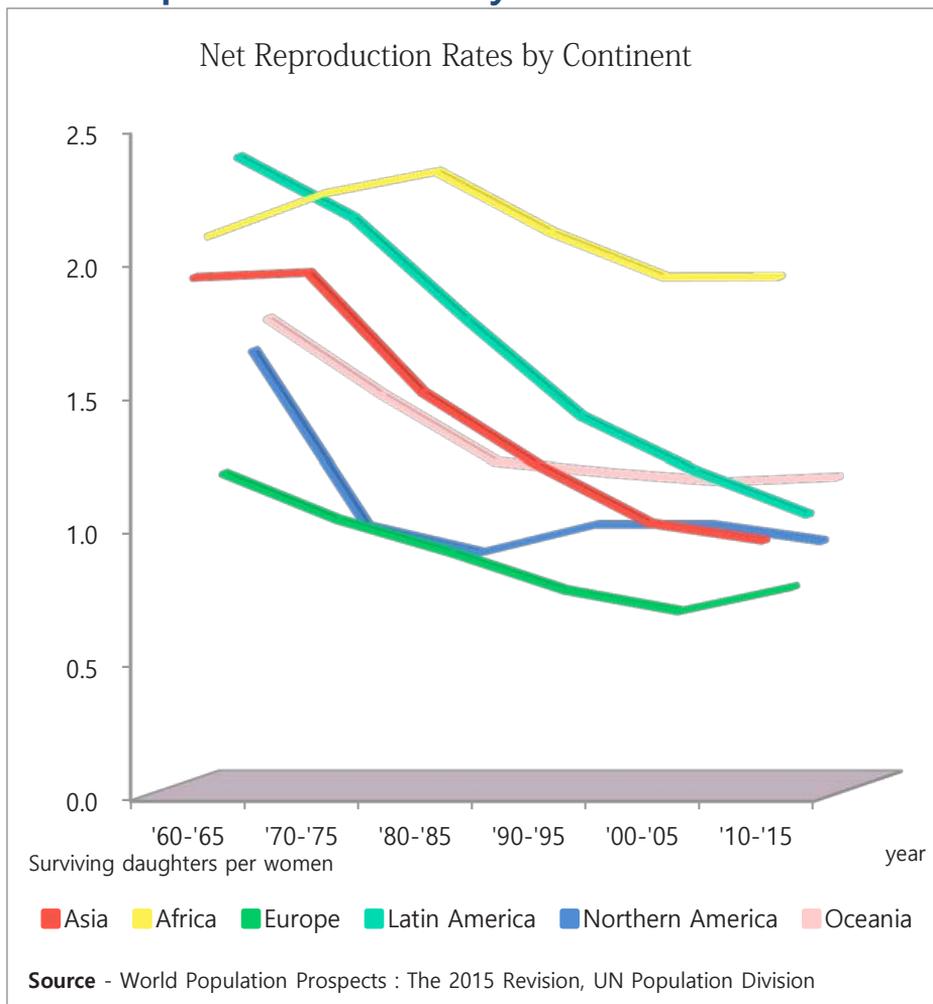


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Total Fertility Rates by Regions in the Continent

- **The Asia-Pacific Region:** As of 2015, the total fertility rate of the Western Africa region was the highest at 2.91 and the Eastern Asia region was the lowest at 1.55.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the total fertility rate of the Central African region was highest at 5.82 and the Southern Africa region was the lowest at 2.51.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the total fertility rate of the Northern Europe region was the highest at 1.87 and the Southern Europe region was the lowest at 1.41.
- **America:** As of 2015, the total fertility rate of the Central America region was the highest at 2.37 and the Northern America region was the lowest at 1.86.

## \* Net Reproduction Rates by Continent

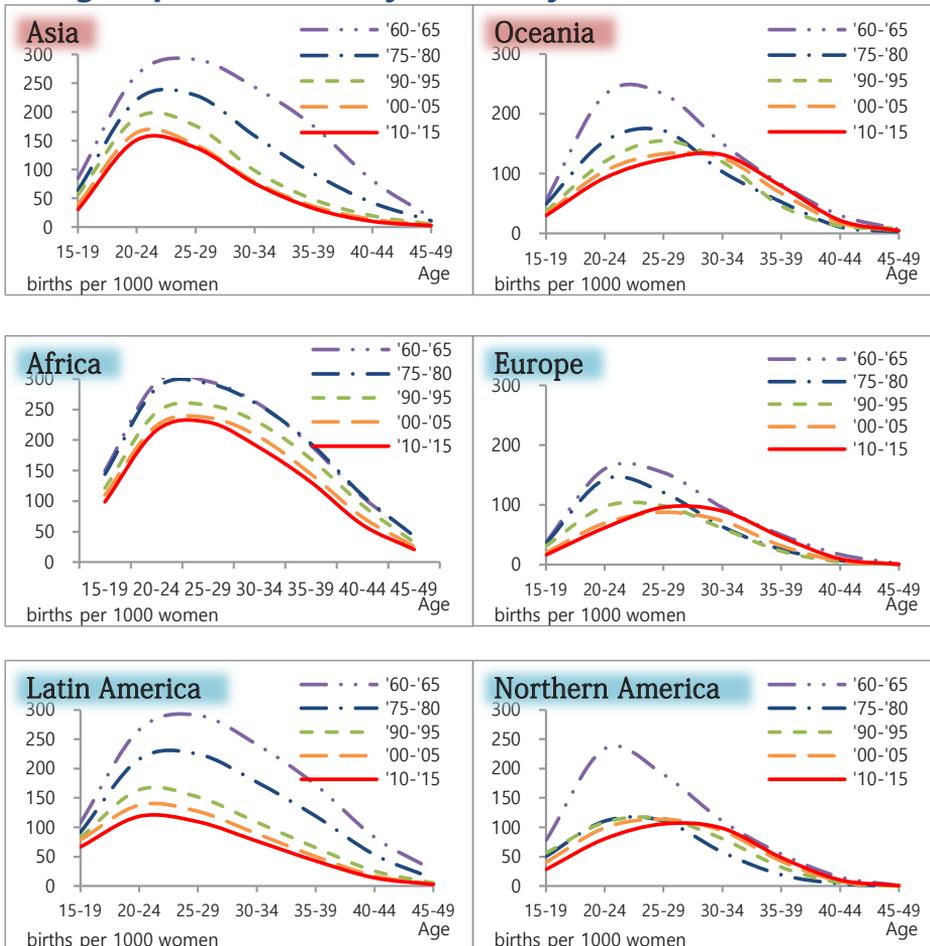


### ❖ Net Reproduction Rates by Continent

- **The Asia-Pacific Region:** As of 2015, the net reproduction rate of the Western Asia region was the highest at 1.35 and the Eastern Asia region was the lowest at 0.07.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, the net reproduction rate of the Central Africa region was highest at 2.29 and the Southern Africa region was lowest at 1.09.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, the net reproduction rate of the Northern Europe region was highest at 0.90 and the Southern Europe region was lowest at 0.67.
- **America:** As of 2015, the net reproduction rate of the Central America region was highest at 1.12 and the Northern America region was lowest at 0.90.

## 15-2. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (3)

### \* Age-Specific Fertility Rates by Continent

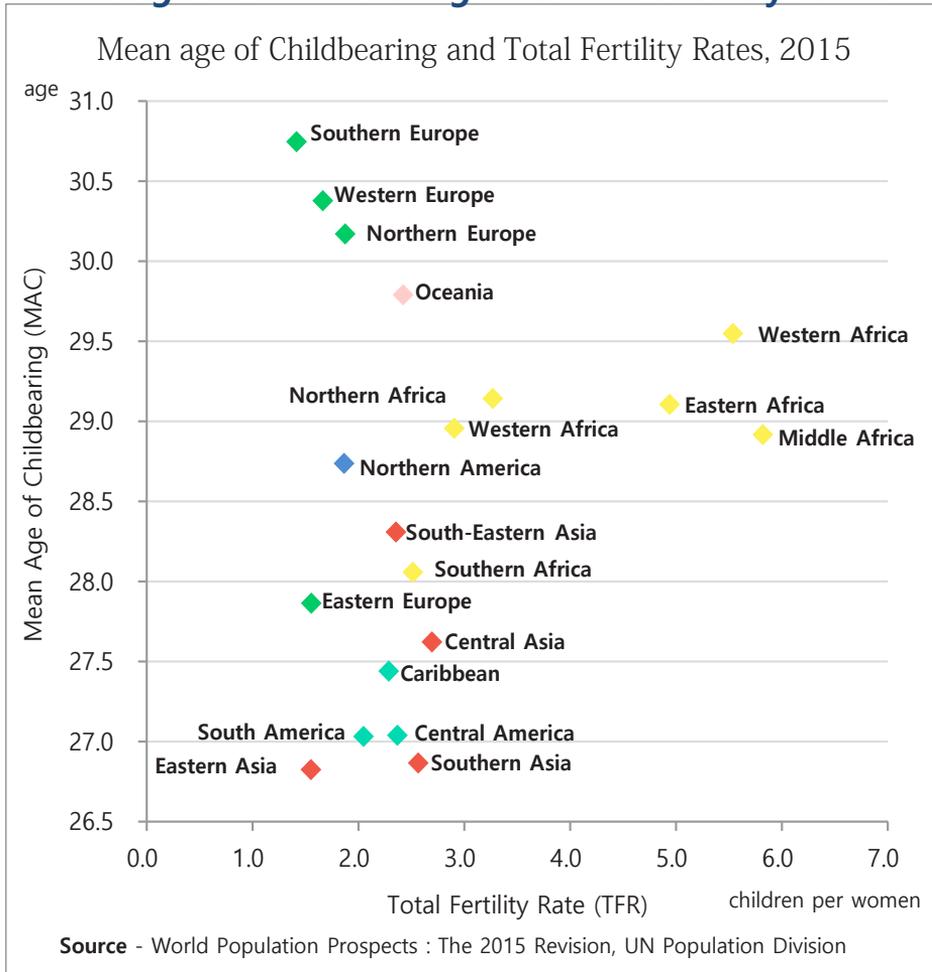


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Age-specific Fertility by Continent

- **Asia:** Age-specific fertility rates have continuously decreased in all age groups.
- **Oceania:** Age-specific fertility rates have continuously increased in the age groups 30s and are up since 1990.
- **Africa:** Age-specific fertility rates increased in age-group 25-44 from 1975-1980. The rates have continuously decreased in all age groups afterward.
- **Europe:** Age-specific fertility rates have increased in age groups 35 and up since 2000. An increase is also found in the age group 25-29 since 2010.
- **Latin America:** Age-specific fertility rates have continuously decreased in all age groups
- **Northern America:** Age-specific fertility rates have continuously increased in age groups 30s and up since 1990.

## \* Mean Age of Childbearing and Total Fertility Rates



### ❖ Mean Age of Childbearing and Total Fertility Rates by Regions in the Continent (2015)

- **The Asia-Pacific Region:** As of 2015, mean age of childbearing in the Oceania region was the highest at 29.79 and the Eastern Asia region was the lowest at 26.83.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, mean age of childbearing in the Western Africa region was the highest at 29.66 and the Southern African region was the lowest at 28.06.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, mean age of childbearing in the Southern Europe region was the highest at 30.75 and the Eastern Europe region was the lowest at 27.86.
- **America:** As of 2015, mean age of childbearing in the Northern America region was the highest at 28.74 and the Central America region was the lowest at 27.04.

## 16-1. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (4)

### \* Infant mortality Rate by Continent

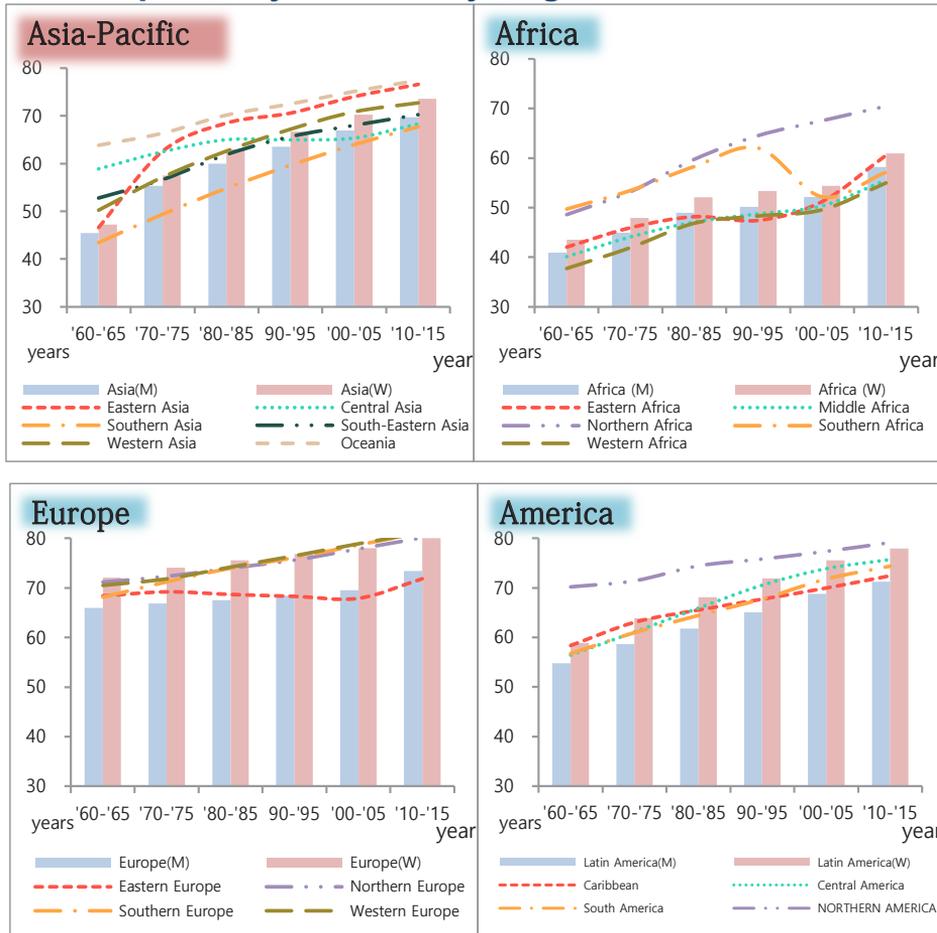


Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

#### ❖ Infant Mortality Rate by Continent

- **Asia:** The infant mortality rate was about 138 in 1965 which decreased greatly to about 31 in 2015.
- **Oceania:** The infant mortality rate was about 49 in 1965 which decreased to about 20 in 2015
- **Africa:** The infant mortality rate was about 156 in 1965 which decreased greatly to about 59 in 2015.
- **Europe:** The infant mortality rate was about 37 in 1965 which decreased to about 5 in 2015
- **Latin America:** The infant mortality rate was about 101 in 1965 which decreased to about 20 in 2015.
- **Northern American:** The infant mortality rate was about 26 in 1965 which decreased to about 6 in 2015.

## \* Life Expectancy at Birth by Region and Continent



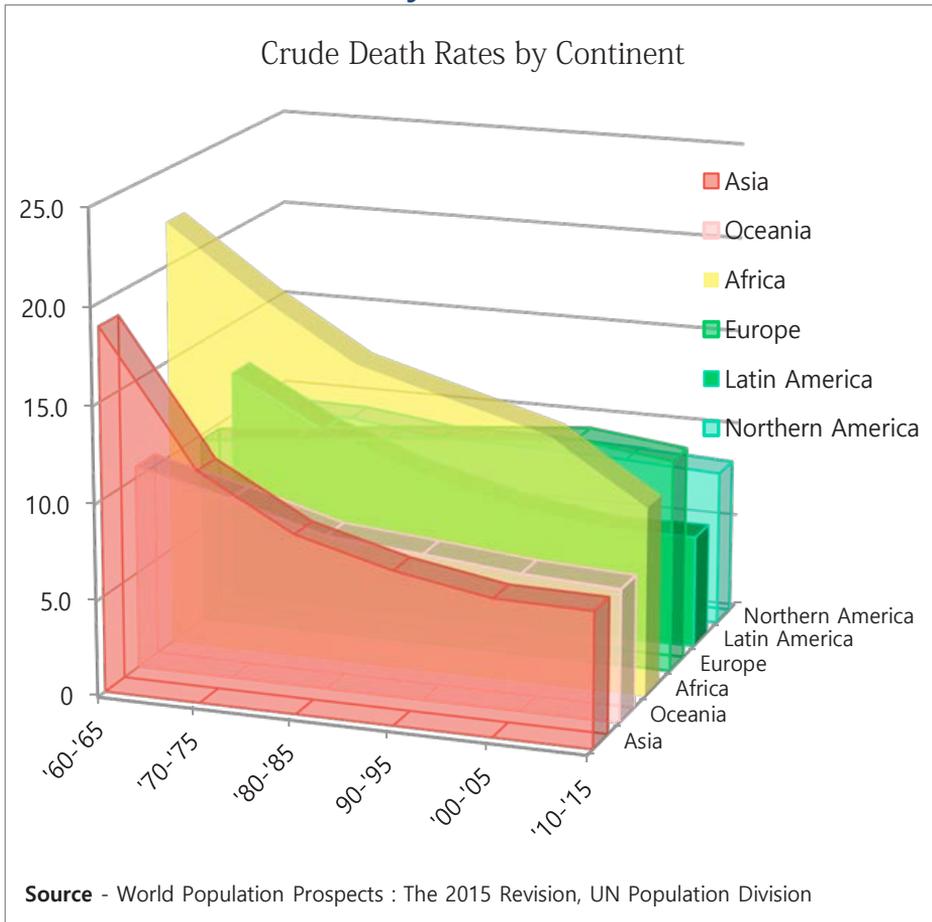
Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Life Expectancy at Birth by Region and Continent

- **Asia-Pacific Region:** As of 2015, life expectancy of Oceania was the highest at 77.64 and Southern Asia region the lowest at 67.74.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, life expectancy of the Northern Africa region was the highest at 70.49 and the Western Africa region the lowest at 55.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, life expectancy of the Southern Europe region was the highest at 81.19 and the Eastern Africa region the lowest at 71.86.
- **America:** As of 2015, life expectancy of the Northern America region was the highest at 79.16 and the Caribbean region the lowest at 72.43.

## 16-2. The Asia-Pacific Region in the World (4)

### \* Crude Death Rates by Continent

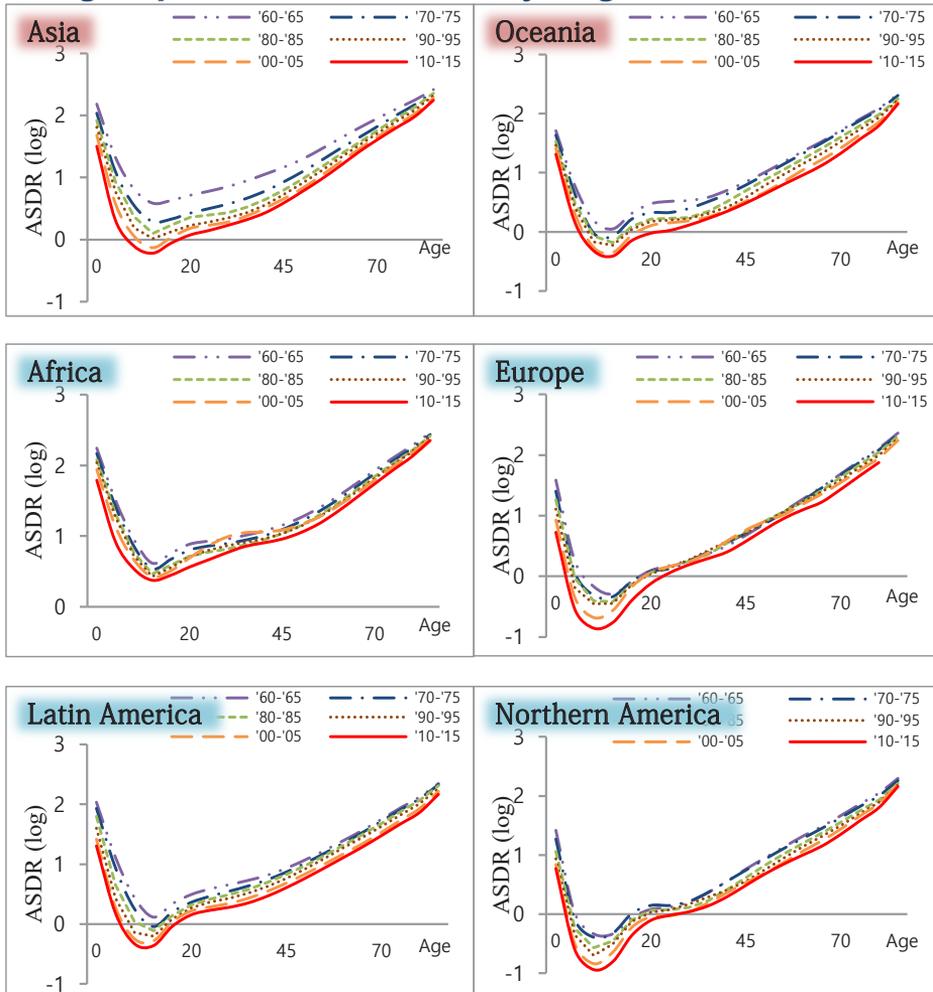


#### ❖ Crude Death Rates by Continent

- Difficulties arise from direct comparison of mortality levels among regions where age structures are different

- **Asia:** The crude death rate was 18.8 in 1965 which decreased greatly to 7.0 in 2015.
- **Oceania:** The crude death rate was 10.6 in 1965 which decreased to 6.9 in 2015.
- **Africa:** The crude death rate was 22.3 in 1965 which decreased to 9.8 in 2015.
- **Europe:** The crude death rate was 9.7 in 1965 which increased to 11.0 in 2015 (The Eastern Europe region has continuously increased, The Southern Europe region decreased until 1985 before increasing).
- **Latin America:** The crude death rate was 12.3 in 1965 which decreased to 5.9 in 2015.
- **Northern America:** The crude death rate was 9.3 in 1965 which decreased to 8.1 in 2015.

## \* Age-Specific Death Rates by Region and Continent



Source - World Population Prospects : The 2015 Revision, UN Population Division

### ❖ Age-Specific Death Rates by Region and Continent

- **Asia:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 31.92, and aged 65-70 was 25.69.
- **Oceania:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 20.54, and aged 65-70 was 13.33.
- **Africa:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 61.77, and aged 65-70 was 34.76.
- **Europe:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 5.31, and aged 65-70 was 16.76.
- **Latin America:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 20.13, and aged 65-70 was 19.30.
- **Northern America:** As of 2015, mortality rate of aged 0-1 was 5.90, and aged 65-70 was 14.13.

