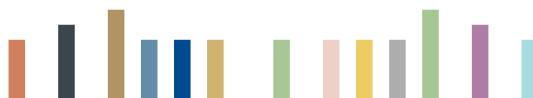


# POPULATION AT A GLANCE

## : Asia and Oceania



Sam Hyun Yoo · Yujeong Yun · Sol Choi

**POPULATION AT A GLANCE : Asia and Oceania**

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## Preface

The Asia-Pacific region is home to about 4.5 billion people in 2017, accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the population in the world. The Asia-Pacific region has become an increasingly important place in the global community not only for its population size, but also growing economic and political power. The region consists of many countries with diverse backgrounds facing different population issues from the fears of population growth, to unbalanced sex ratio at birth, low fertility, and population ageing. Population statistics are essential to understand social structure and changes in a society, and thus make it easier to identify important features in our own and other societies through cross-country comparison.

With the support from Statistics Korea (KOSTAT), the Asia-Pacific Population Institute (APPI) has worked to promote the use of population statistics and advance demographic research in the Asia-Pacific region. As part of this effort, KOSTAT and APPI have provided easy-to-read infographics on the population of the Asia-Pacific region on the APPI website since April 2016.

The contents of this book are revised versions of the demographic infographics presented on the APPI website in 2017. The demographics have been updated with the latest data, the UN World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, and also referred to other data from KOSTAT and the United Nations Population Division (UNPD). The first half of the book introduces a brief summary of demographic indicators for the sub-regions of Asia and Oceania, such as Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-eastern Asia, Central Asia, Western Asia, and Oceania. The second half presents the demographics for the countries in Eastern Asia, such as South Korea, Japan, China, and Mongolia. It is hoped that the collection of demographics presented in this book will serve as a brief introduction to the demography of the Asia-Pacific region.

I would like to thank Sam Hyun Yoo for writing and editing the manuscript and Jong Youl Yu for reviews. My gratitude also goes to my APPI colleagues, Yujeong Yun and Sol Choi, for collecting data and creating charts.



Tai-Hun Kim  
President  
Asia Pacific Population Institute  
Statistics Korea



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# 1. Eastern Asia



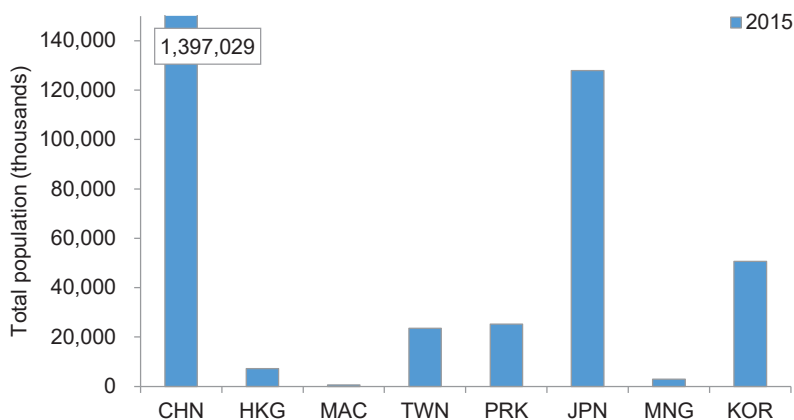
**CHN:** China  
**HKG:** China, Hong Kong SAR  
**MAC:** China, Macao SAR  
**TWN:** China, Taiwan SAR  
**PRK:** Dem. People's Rep. of Korea  
**JPN:** Japan  
**MNG:** Mongolia  
**KOR:** Rep. of Korea



Unit: persons per square km

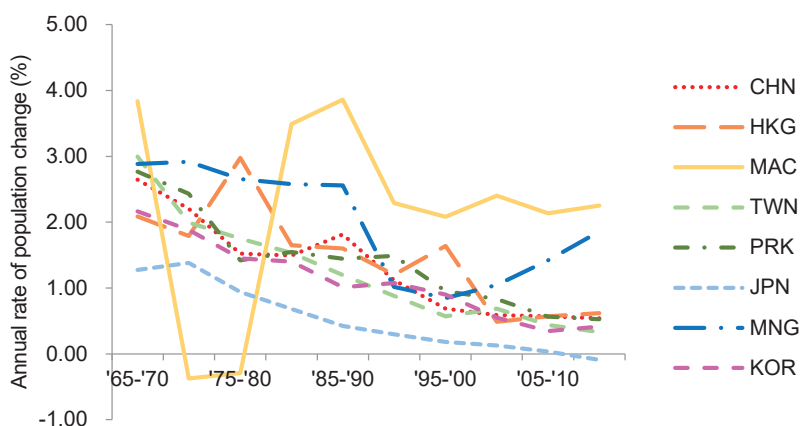
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

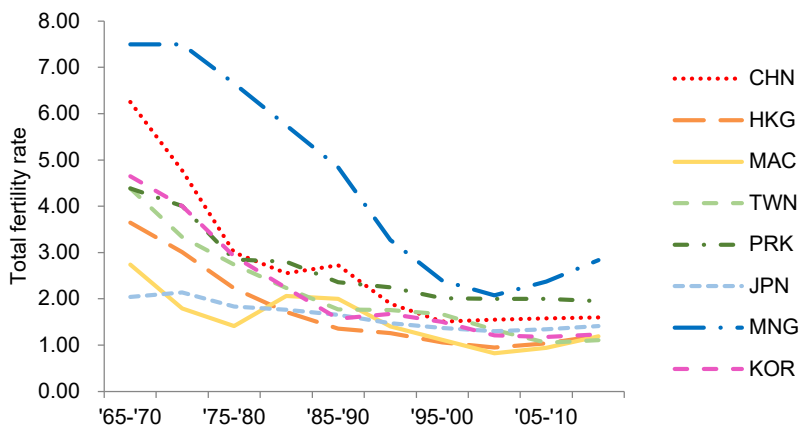
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

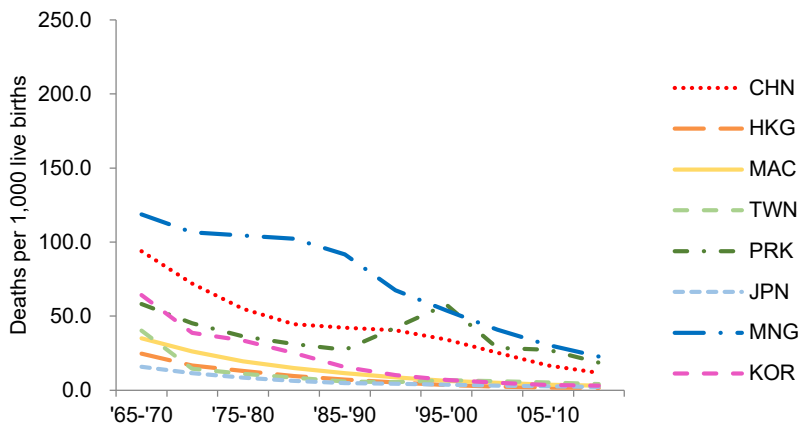


### Total fertility rate by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

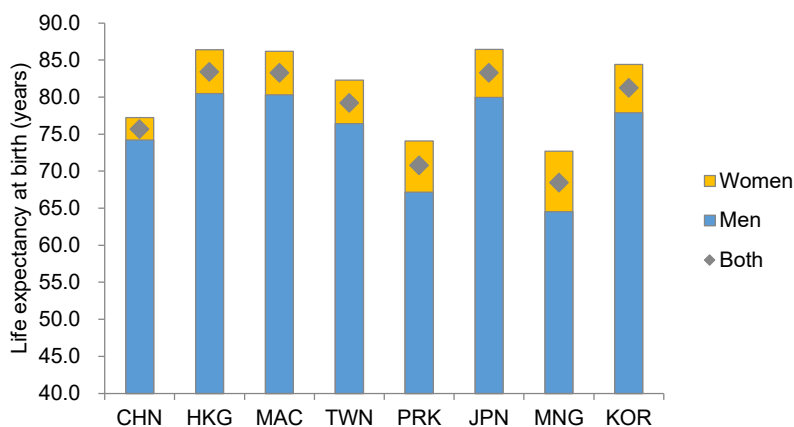
### Infant mortality rate by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

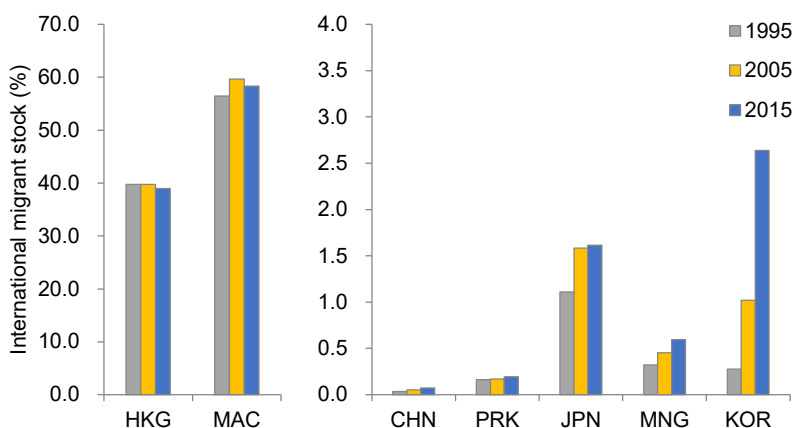


## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Eastern Asia

### Population size and population density

- The population of China, not including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan, is the largest in the world with 1.4 billion in 2015 accounting for 86.6% of the entire population of Eastern Asia.
- In 2015, the populations of Japan and South Korea are 127 million and 50 million, the second and third largest in Eastern Asia respectively.
- Mongolia has the lowest population density in Eastern Asia, with 1.9 persons per square km in 2015.

### Population growth rates

- Population growth has slowed in most countries of Eastern Asia in the last two decades.
- As an exception, the annual rate of population change in Mongolia has increased since 1995-2000 reaching 1.86% per year in 2010-2015, which is the highest in Eastern Asia except Macao SAR.
- In 2010-2015, the annual rate of population change in Japan fell below zero (-0.1% per year), and the total population began to decline.

### Total fertility rates

- The fertility of mainland China fell below replacement level in 1990-1995, and then has remained around 1.5-1.6 births per woman.
- In Mongolia, the total fertility rate reached below replacement level in 2000-2005 but has quickly bounced back to 2.83 in 2010-2015, which is the highest level in Eastern Asia.
- The total fertility rate of South Korea has been below 1.3 since 2001, making it one of the lowest in the world.

### **Infant mortality rates**

- In 2010-2015, the infant mortality of Japan is at 2.2 deaths per 1,000 live births, one of the lowest levels in the world.
- South Korea has achieved one of the most significant improvements in infant mortality rate since the 1950-1955, declining from 138.0 to 3.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015.
- In 2010-2015, Mongolia and North Korea have an infant mortality rate of 22.8 and 18.5 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively, which were much higher than in the rest of Eastern Asia.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

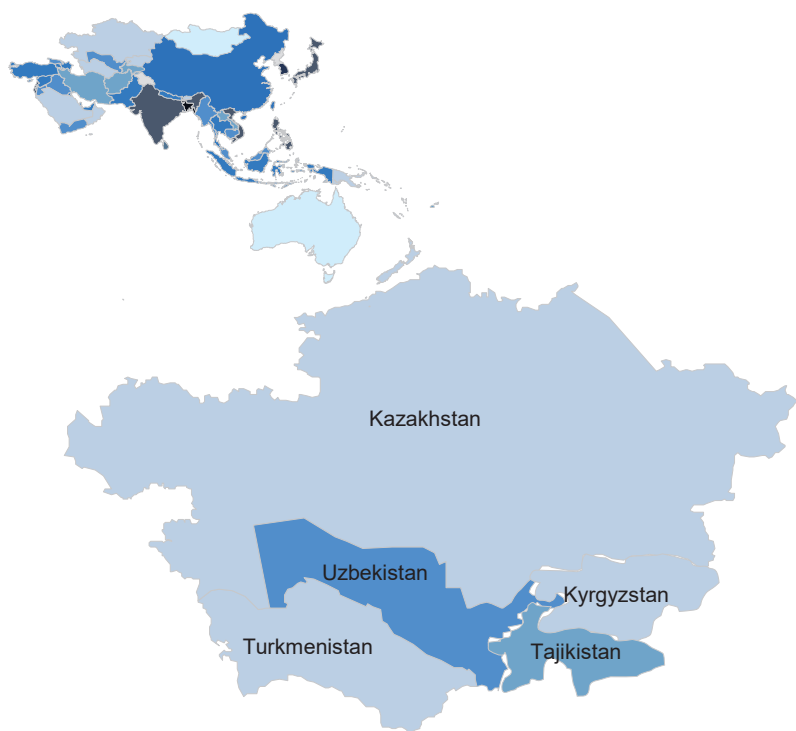
- In Japan which has enjoyed the longest life expectancy since 1980-1985, the life expectancy at birth stands at 83.3 years in 2010-2015.
- The life expectancy at birth in China has increased by 31.9 years from 43.8 years in 1950-1955 to 75.7 years in 2010-2015.
- North Korea experienced a loss in life expectancy at birth of 6.5 years between 1990-1995 and 1995-2000.
- The life expectancy at birth in Mongolia has steadily increased in the last six decades, but still remains at 68.5 years in 2010-2015, the lowest in Eastern Asia.
- Life expectancy at birth in South Korea has reached over 80 years in 2010-2015.

### **International migrant stock**

- In 2017, the share of international migrants is marginal in China and North Korea, with 0.1% and 0.2% of the total population respectively.
- In South Korea, the international migrants make up about 2.3% of the total population in 2017, which is one of the highest in Eastern Asia.



## 2. Central Asia



**KAZ:** Kazakhstan  
**KGZ:** Kyrgyzstan  
**TJK:** Tajikistan  
**TKM:** Turkmenistan  
**UZB:** Uzbekistan

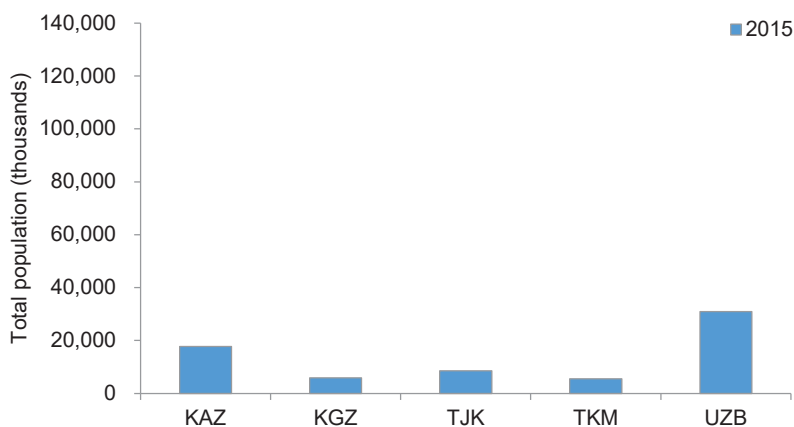
**Population Density**



Unit: persons per square km

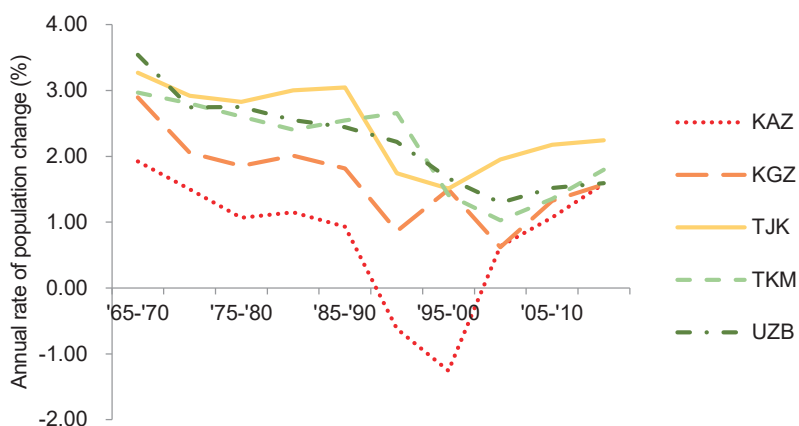
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

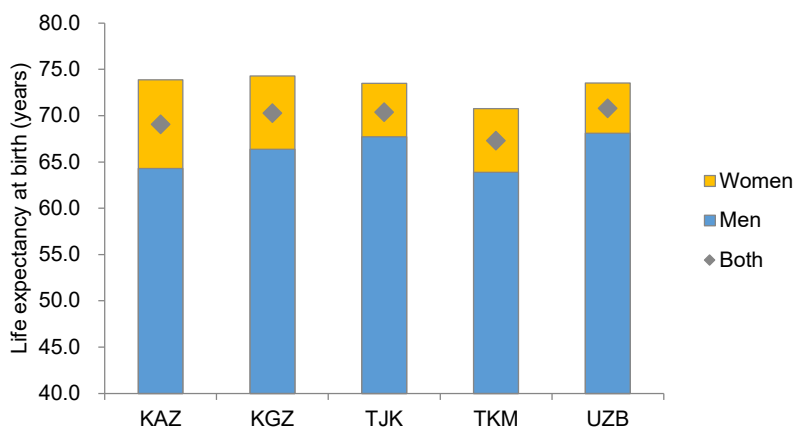
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

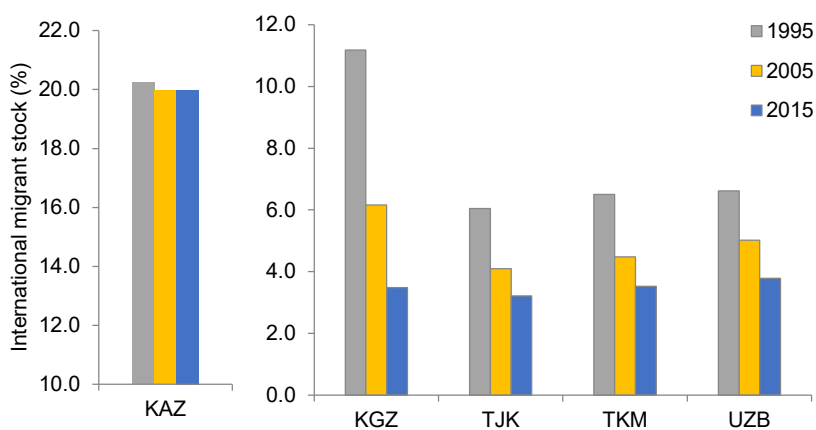


## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Central Asia

### Population size and population density

- In 2015, Uzbekistan has a population of about 31.0 million, with a population density of 72.8 persons per square km, making it the most populous and densely populated country in Central Asia.
- Kazakhstan has a population of 17.7 million, the second largest in Central Asia, and a population density of 6.6 persons per square km, the lowest in Central Asia.
- Turkmenistan has the smallest population in Central Asia, which increased from 3.2 million to 5.6 million between 1985 and 2015.

### Population growth rate

- Between 1995-2000 and 2010-2015 in Tajikistan, the population growth rate has increased, from 1.51% to 2.24% per year, the highest in Central Asia.
- In Central Asia all countries except Tajikistan share a similar level of population growth rate around 1.5-1.8% per year in 2010-2015.

### Total fertility rate

- None of the countries in Central Asia has reached replacement level of fertility by 2010-2015.
- Uzbekistan has seen a steady decline in fertility from 6.0 or above in the 1960s to 2.38 in 2010-2015, the lowest in Central Asia.
- Despite the decline over the last four decades, the total fertility rate of Tajikistan remains high at 3.50 birth per woman in 2010-2015, the highest in Central Asia.
- Kazakhstan's fertility fell below replacement level at 2.00 in 1995-2000 but has bounced back to 2.70 in 2010-2015.



## **Infant mortality rates**

- Kazakhstan has been a country with the lowest infant mortality rate in Central Asia in the last half century although it still remains at 14.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015.
- Similar to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan has also seen significant improvement in infant mortality rate from 140.0 to 19.6 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015.
- In 2010-2015, Turkmenistan has the highest infant mortality rate in Central Asia at 46.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, followed by Tajikistan (38.9) and Uzbekistan (31.3).

## **Life expectancy at birth**

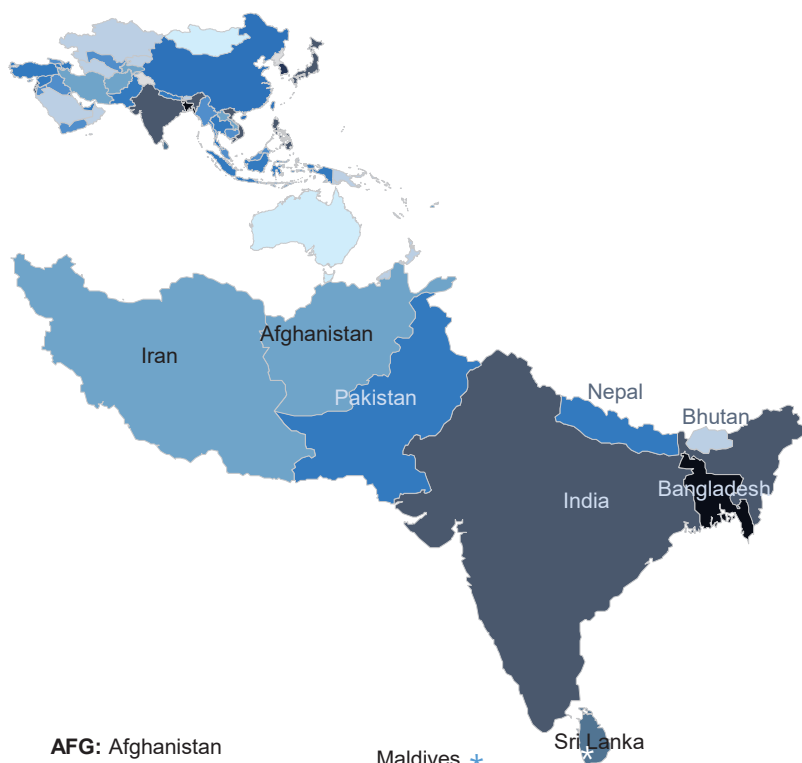
- In 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth reaches over 70 years in Kyrgyzstan (70.3), Tajikistan (70.4), and Uzbekistan (70.8).
- Turkmenistan has a life expectancy at birth of 67.3 years in 2010-2015, the lowest in Central Asia.
- In Kazakhstan, the improvement in life expectancy between 1950-1955 and 1985-1990 was reversed when the life expectancy at birth declined from 67.5 in 1980-1985 to 63.0 years in 1990-1995.

## **International migrant stock**

- In 2017, the share of international migrants accounts for 20.0% of the total population of Kazakhstan, the highest in Central Asia.
- In all countries of Central Asia except Kazakhstan, the share of international migrants remains below 4.0% in 2017.
- In Kyrgyzstan, the share of international migrants has rapidly declined from 14.2% in 1990 to 3.3% in 2017.



### 3. Southern Asia



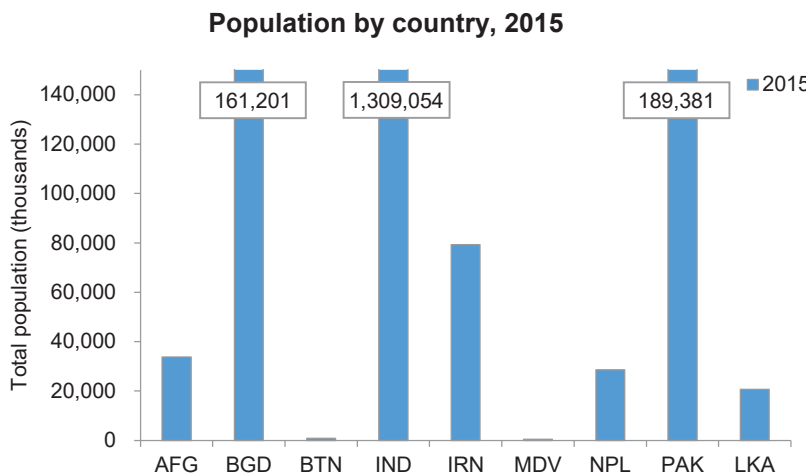
**AFG:** Afghanistan  
**BGD:** Bangladesh  
**BTN:** Bhutan  
**IND:** India  
**IRN:** Islamic Rep. of Iran  
**MDV:** Maldives  
**NPL:** Nepal  
**PAK:** Pakistan  
**LKA:** Sri Lanka

**Population Density**

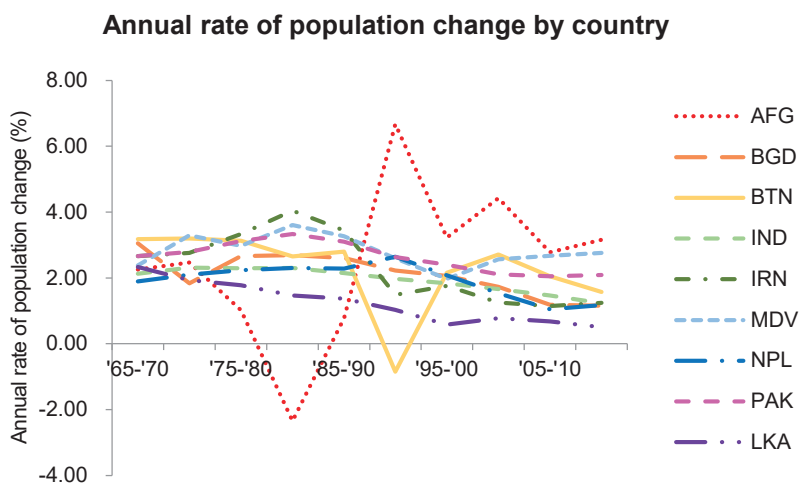


Unit: persons per square km

Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



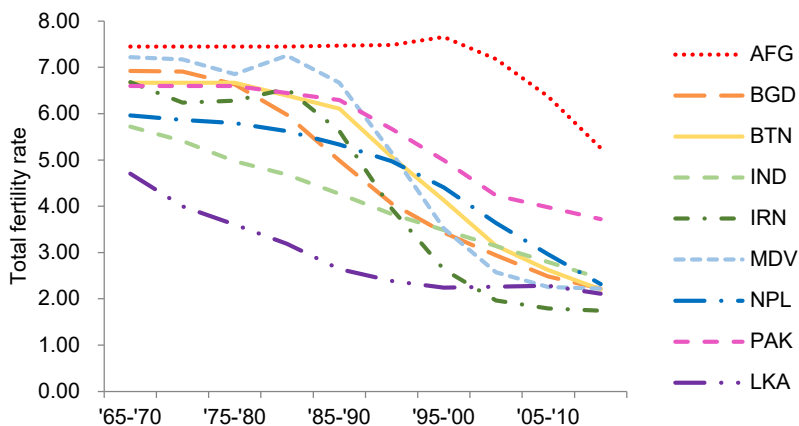
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

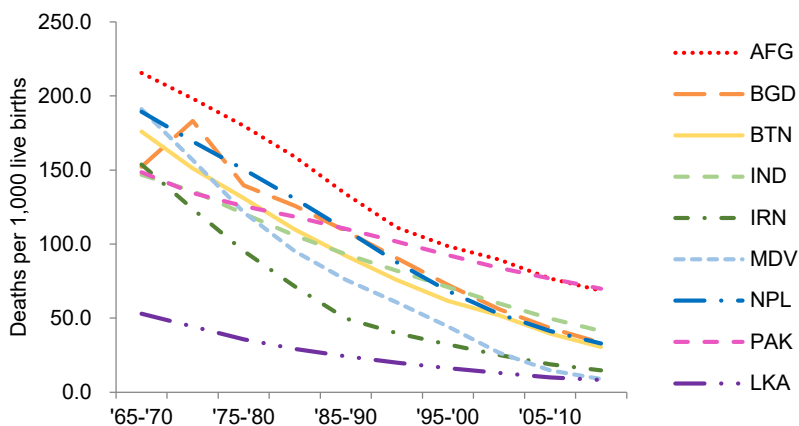


### Total fertility rate by country



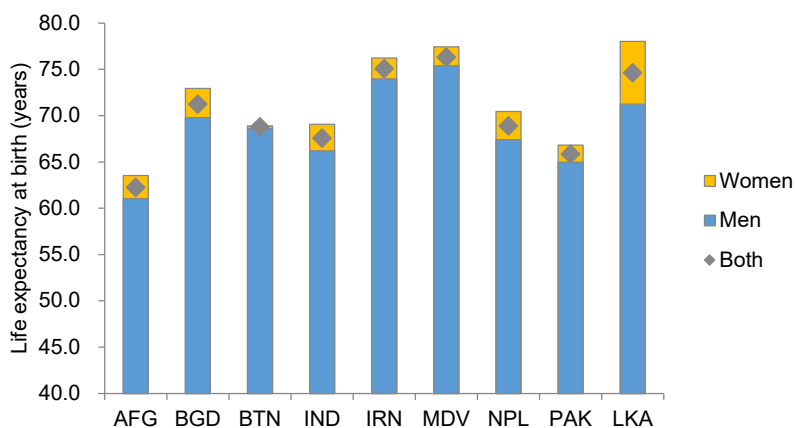
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Infant mortality rate by country



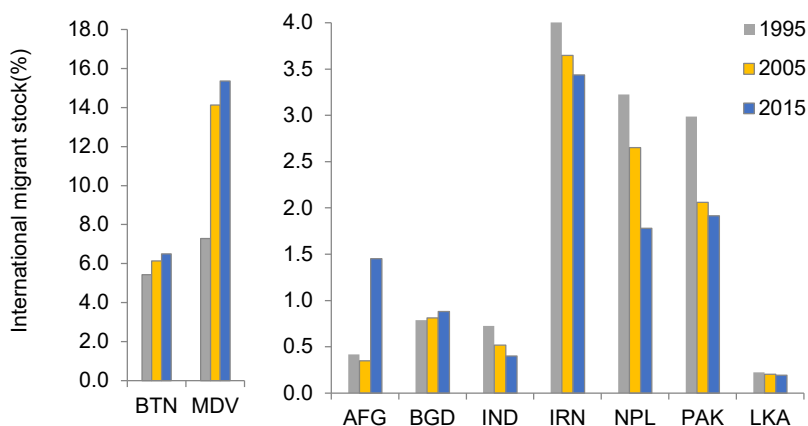
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Southern Asia

### Population density and size

- In 2015, India is the second most populous country in the world, with 1.3 billion accounting for more than two-third of the population in Southern Asia.
- The population of Pakistan is 189.4 million, the second largest in Southern Asia after India.
- Maldives has a population density of 1,394.7 persons per square km, the most densely populated country in Southern Asia.
- Bhutan is the most sparsely populated country in Southern Asia, with 20.7 persons per square km, followed by Iran (48.7) and Afghanistan (51.7) in order.

### Population growth rate

- In both Bangladesh and India, the annual rate of population change has been steadily declined since the 1980-1985 and stands at 1.16% and 1.23%, respectively, in 2010-2015.
- Afghanistan, which has seen the fastest population growth in Southern Asia since 1990-1995, has a population growth rate of 3.16% per year in 2010-2015.

### Total fertility rate

- In Southern Asia, all countries except Iran and Sri Lanka have fertility above replacement level in 2010-2015.
- Iran has seen a rapid fertility decline from 6.66 in 1985-1990 to 1.75 in 2010-2015, the lowest in Southern Asia.
- Afghanistan is a country with the highest fertility in the world, with 5.26 births per woman in 2010-2015.

### **Infant mortality rates**

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the infant mortality rate of Sri Lanka has been lower than in other countries of Southern Asia.
- The infant mortality rate of Maldives has declined from 268.3 to 9.0 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015.
- In Southern Asia, all countries except Maldives and Sri Lanka have an infant mortality rate above 10.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015.
- Despite the sustained decline, the infant mortality rates in Afghanistan and Pakistan remain high at 68.6 and 69.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively, in 2010-2015.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

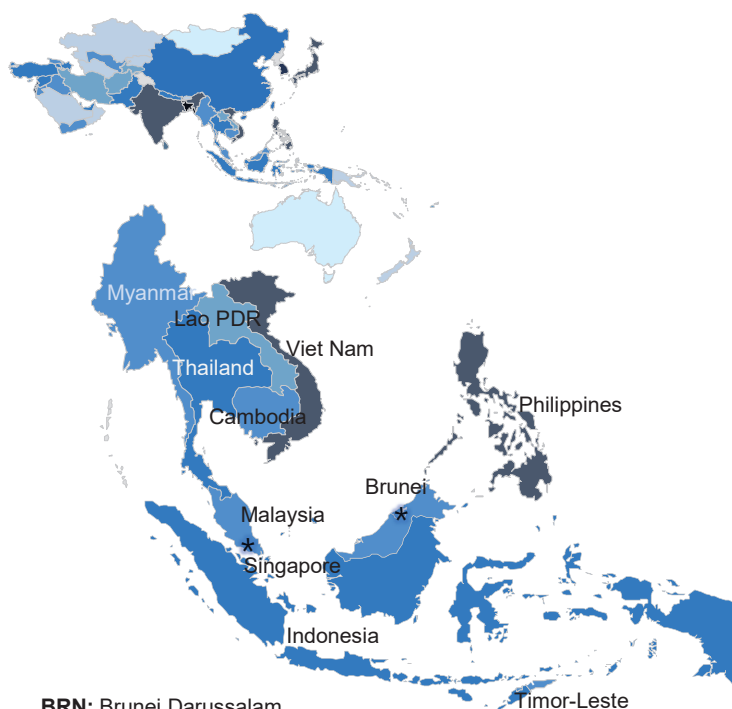
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth has more than doubled in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, and Nepal.
- Maldives has seen the most significant improvement in life expectancy at birth in Southern Asia, with a gain of 41.8 years from 34.5 years in 1950-1955 to 76.3 years in 2010-2015.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, Sri Lanka has improved life expectancy at birth by 20.1 years from 54.5 years in 1950-1955 to 70.5 years in 2010-2015.

### **International migrant stock**

- Maldives has the highest share of international migrants in Southern Asia, with 15.4% of the total population.
- In 2017, the share of international migrants accounts for 0.2% of the population in Sri Lanka, the lowest in Southern Asia.
- In India, the migrant share of the total population has declined at a moderate pace from 0.9% in 1990 to 0.4% in 2017.



## 4. South-Eastern Asia



**BRN:** Brunei Darussalam  
**KHM:** Cambodia  
**IDN:** Indonesia  
**LAO:** Lao People's Democratic Republic  
**MYS:** Malaysia  
**MMR:** Myanmar  
**PHL:** Philippines  
**SGP:** Singapore  
**THA:** Thailand  
**TLS:** Timor-Leste  
**VNM:** Viet Nam

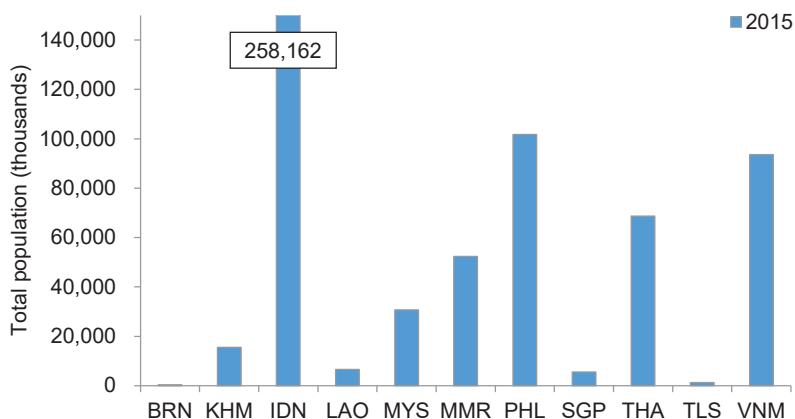


Unit: persons per square km

Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

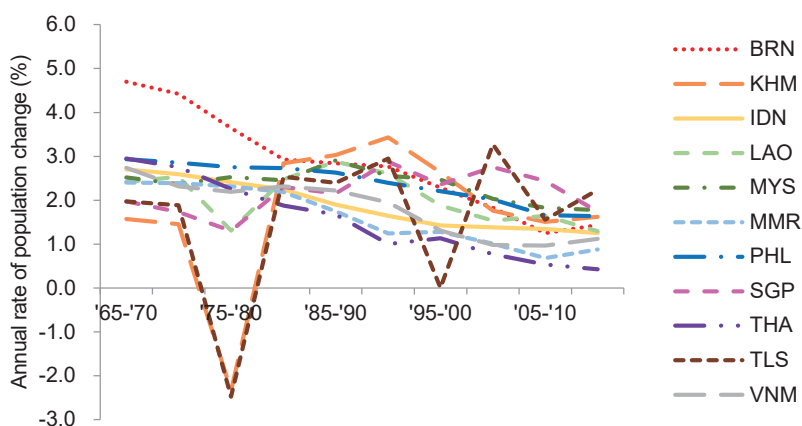


## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

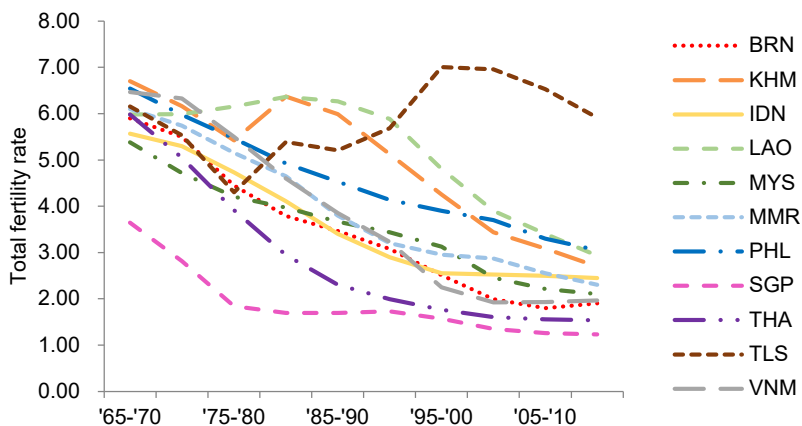
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

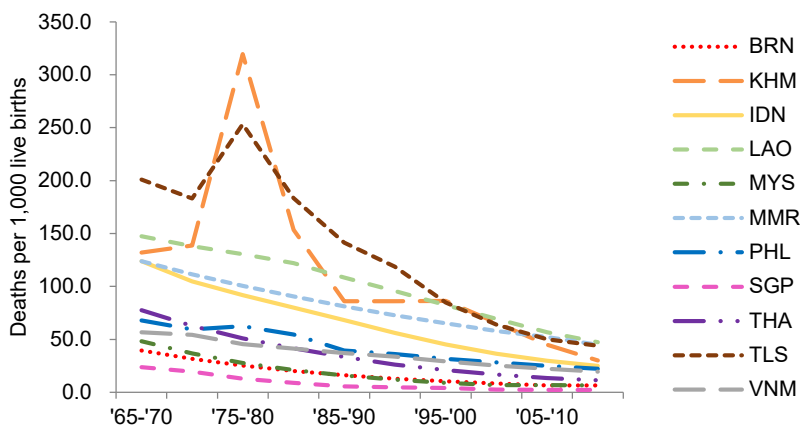


### Total fertility rate by country



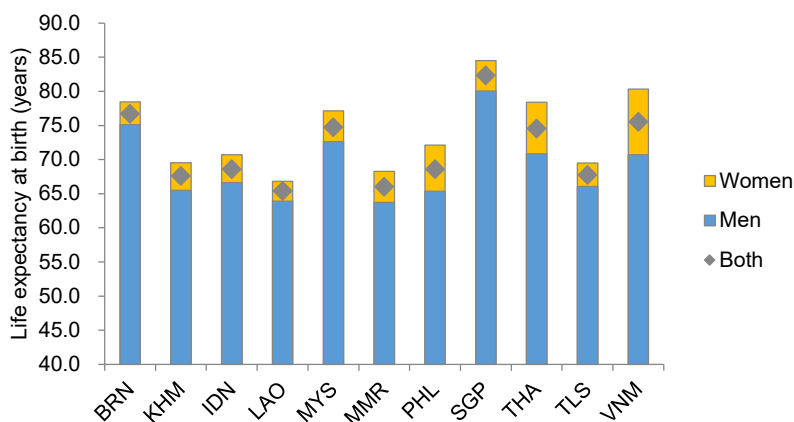
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Infant mortality rate by country



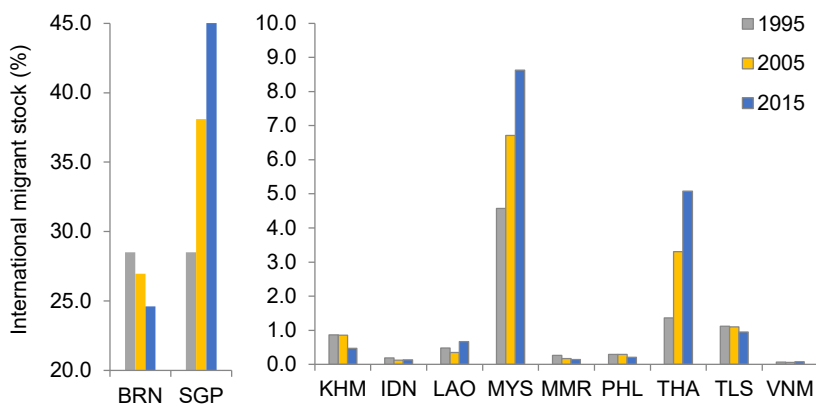
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of South-Eastern Asia

### Population density and size

- The population of Indonesia is about 257.6 million in 2015, which makes up 40.7% of the population in South-Eastern Asia.
- In 2015, Philippines and Vietnam have 100.7 million and 93.4 million population respectively, the second and third populous countries after Indonesia in the region.
- In 2015, Singapore has one of the highest population densities in the world, with 7,907.5 persons per square km.

### Population growth rate

- Indonesia's annual rate of population change has steadily declined from 2.71% in 1965-1970 to 1.25% in 2010-2015.
- Thailand's population growth rate has slowed since 1995-2000, when it was 1.13% per year, and stands at 0.43% per year in 2010-2015, the lowest in South-Eastern Asia.
- Timor-Leste has the highest annual rate of population change in South-Eastern Asia, with 2.24% in 2010-2015.

### Total fertility rate

- The fertility of Singapore fell below replacement level in 1975-1980, further declined to lowest-low fertility below 1.3 in 2005-2010, and reached 1.23 in 2010-2015, making it one of the lowest in the world.
- Thailand has also experienced a fertility decline from 6.0 or above in the early 1960s to 1.53 in 2010-2015, but at a slower pace than Singapore.
- The fertility of Timor-Leste, the highest in South-Eastern Asia, decreased from 6.53 in 2005-2010 to 5.91 in 2010-2015.

### **Infant mortality rates**

- In 2010-2015, the infant mortality of Singapore is at 2.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, one of the lowest in the world.
- In 2010-2015, the infant mortality rates in Laos, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste are 47.3, 45.0, and 43.9 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively, among the highest in South-Eastern Asia.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the improvement in the infant mortality rate of Vietnam has continued at a moderate pace, from 103.6 to 19.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

- In Singapore, the life expectancy at birth reached over 80.0 years in 2005-2010 and stands at 82.3 years in 2010-2015, one of the highest in the world.
- Timor-Lester has made the greatest progress in life expectancy among the countries in South-Eastern Asia, with a gain of 37.7 years from 30.0 years in 1950-1955 to 67.7 years in 2010-2015.
- In 2010-2015, Laos has a life expectancy at birth of 65.4 years, the lowest in South-Eastern Asia.

### **International migrant stock**

- In Singapore, the migrant share in the total population has steadily increased from 24.1% in 1990 to 46.0% in 2017, making it the highest in South-Eastern Asia.
- Brunei's migrant share is the second highest among the countries in South-Eastern Asia, with 25.3% of their total population.
- In 2017, the migrant share of the total population does not exceed 1% in most countries of South-Eastern Asia, except for Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand.



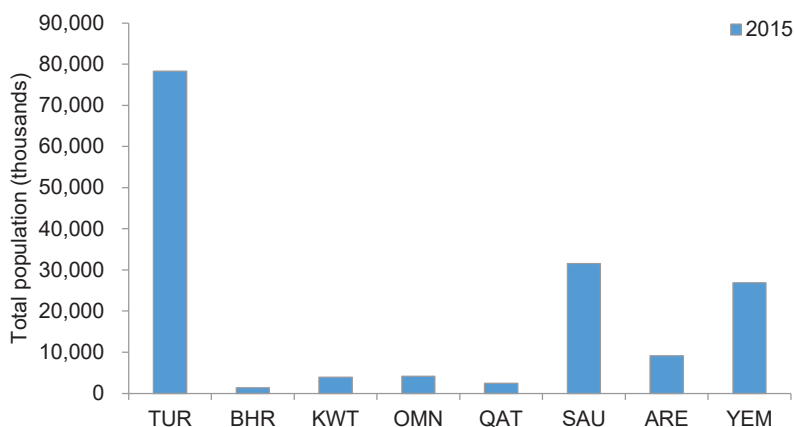
## 5. Western Asia I



Unit: persons per square km

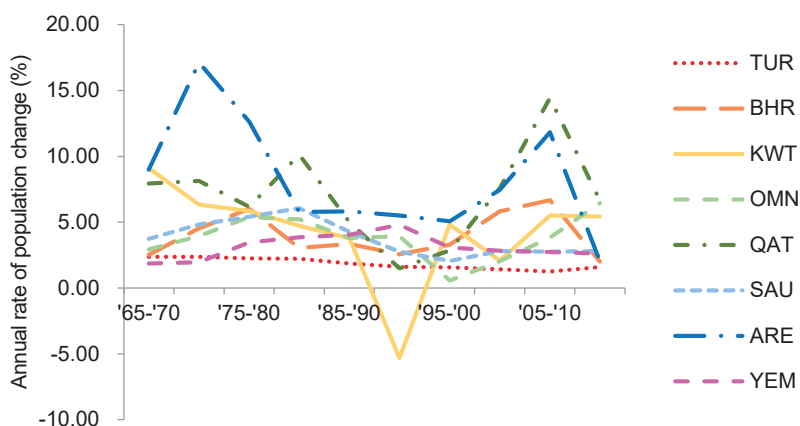
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

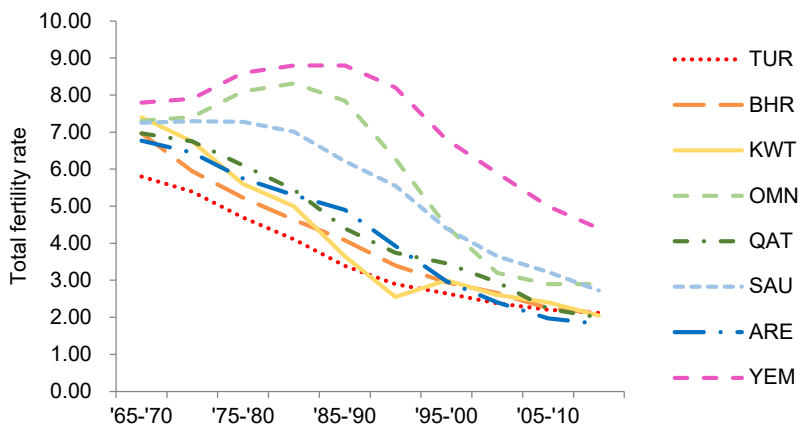
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

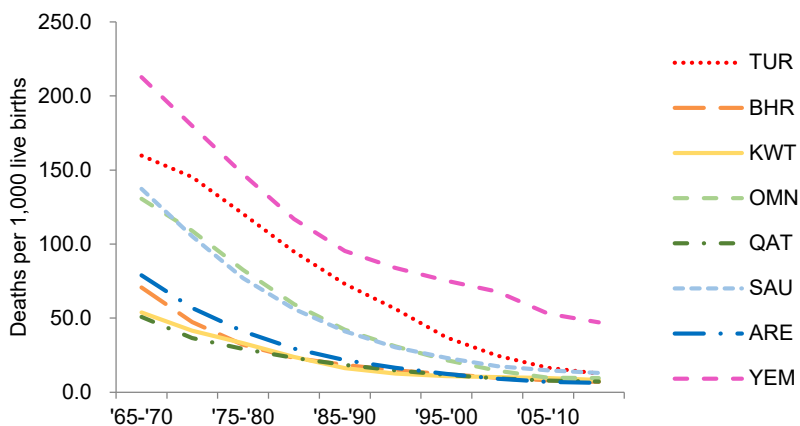


### Total fertility rate by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

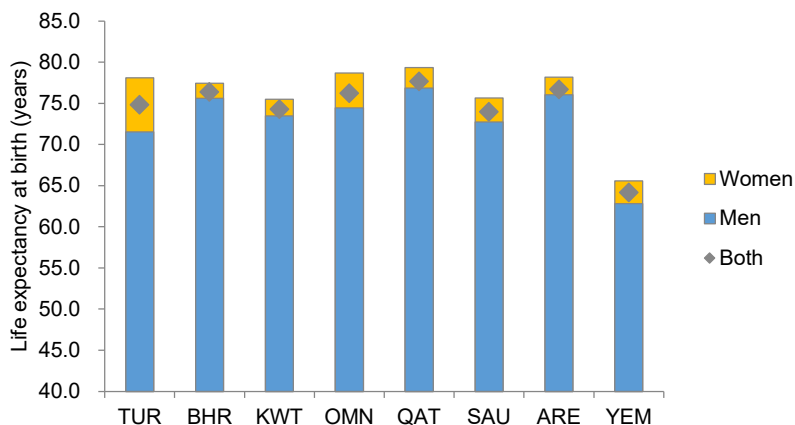
### Infant mortality rate by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

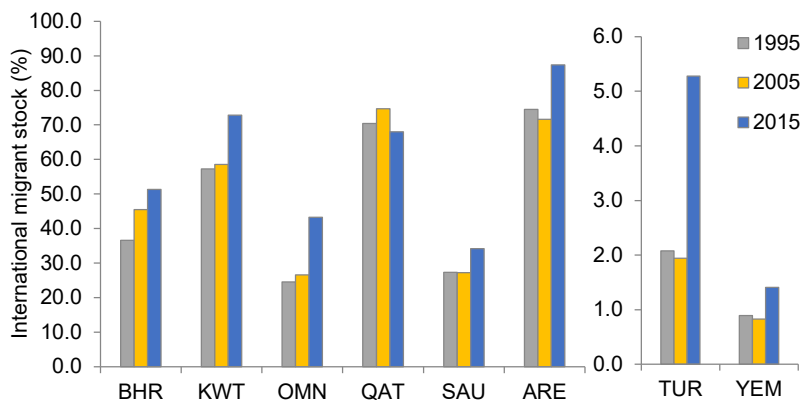


## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Western Asia I

### Population density and size

- In 2015, the population of Turkey has 78.3 million, the largest in Western Asia, accounting for about 30% of the population in the region.
- In 2015, Bahrain has a population of 1.4 million, the second smallest in Western Asia, while its population density is the highest in Western Asia with 1,805.1 persons per square km.
- Qatar and Saudi Arabia are the most sparsely populated countries in Western Asia, with 13.6 and 14.7 persons per square km respectively.

### Population growth rate

- Oman and Qatar are considered one of the fastest growing populations in the world, with an annual growth rate of 6.45% and 6.65% respectively in 2010-2015.
- The annual rate of population change in United Arab Emirates dropped to 2.03% in 2010-2015 from 11.82% in 2005-2010.
- Compared to other countries in Western Asia, Turkey has seen a stable population growth between 1985-1990 and 2010-2015, with an annual rate of population change between 2.26 and 1.86.

### Total fertility rate

- United Arab Emirates is one of the countries that have experienced rapid fertility decline from 6.0 or above to below replacement level between 1970-1975 and 2010-2015.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2005-2010 the fertility of Turkey has declined at a moderate but steady pace from 6.69 to 2.12.
- Yemen has been a country with one of the highest fertility rates in Western Asia, standing at 4.4 births per woman in 2010-2015.

### **Infant mortality rates**

- The infant mortality rate of Turkey has declined from 216.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1950-1955 to 12.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015.
- The infant mortality rate of Yemen has improved from 251.0 to 47.2 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015.
- In Western Asia, countries like Bahrain and United Arab Emirates have seen the most improvement in infant mortality rate from 1950-1955 to 2010-2015, a reduction of more than a 96-97%.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

- Yemen has a life expectancy at birth of 64.2 years in 2010-2015, the lowest in Western Asia.
- In Oman, the life expectancy at birth has increased by 40.2 years, from 36.1 years in 1950-1955 to 76.2 years in 2010-2015.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015 in Turkey, the improvement in the life expectancy at birth has continued at a steady pace, from 47.2 years to 74.8 years.

### **International migrant stock**

- United Arab Emirates has one of the highest shares of international migrant stock in total population in the world, with 88.4% in 2017.
- The share of international migrant in the population of Qatar has declined from 81.8 % in 2010 to 65.2% in 2017.
- In 2017, the international migrant stock accounts for 1.4% of the total population in Yemen.



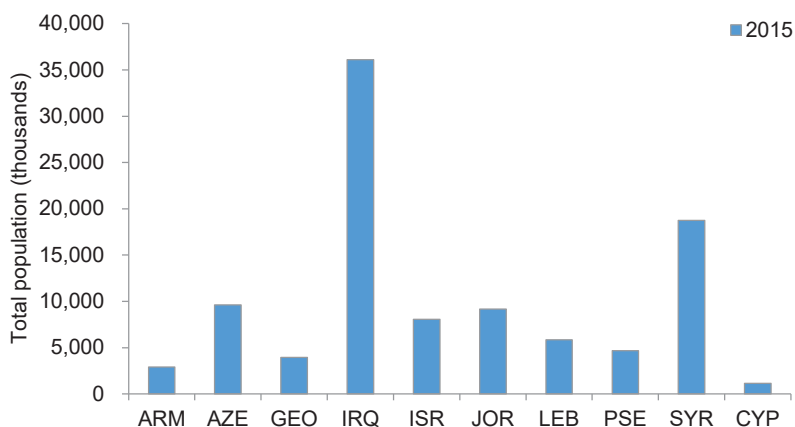
## 6. Western Asia II



Unit: persons per square km

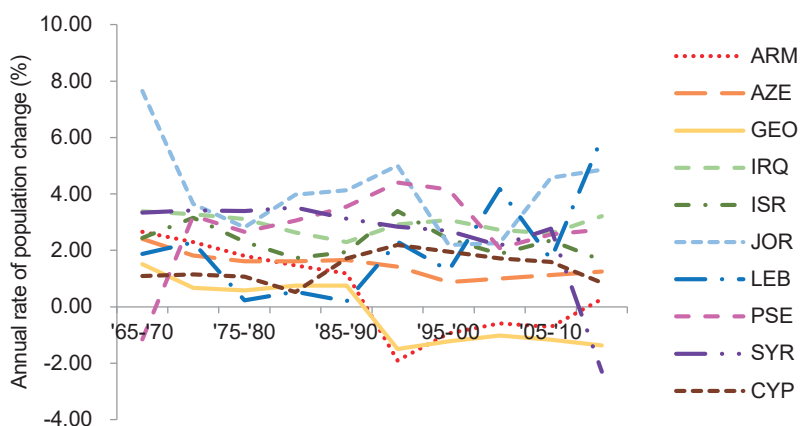
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

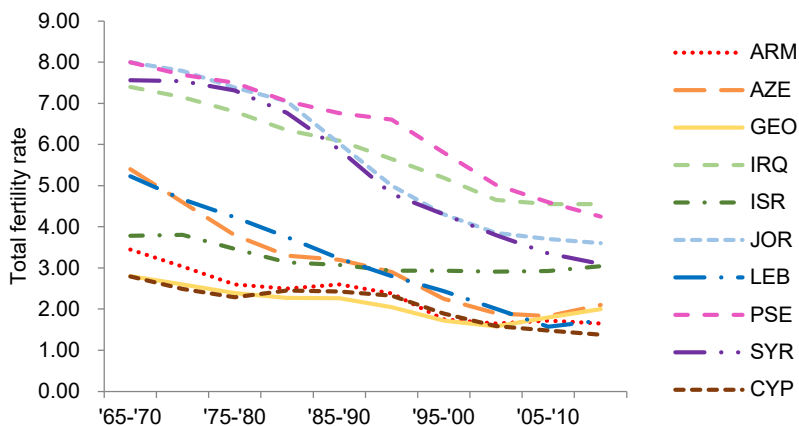
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

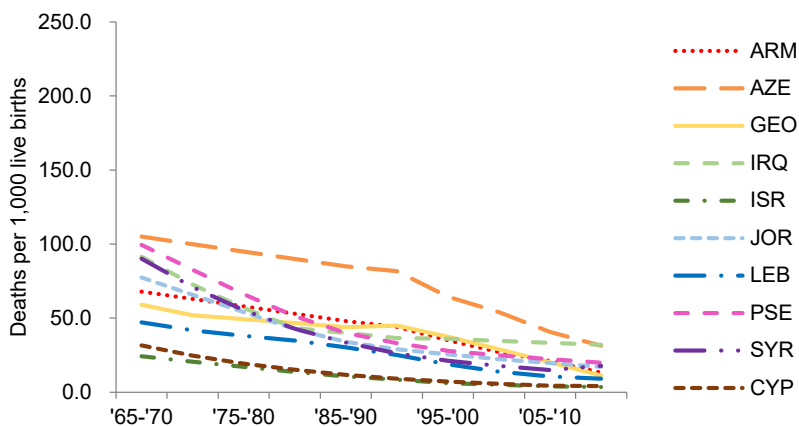


## Total fertility rate by country



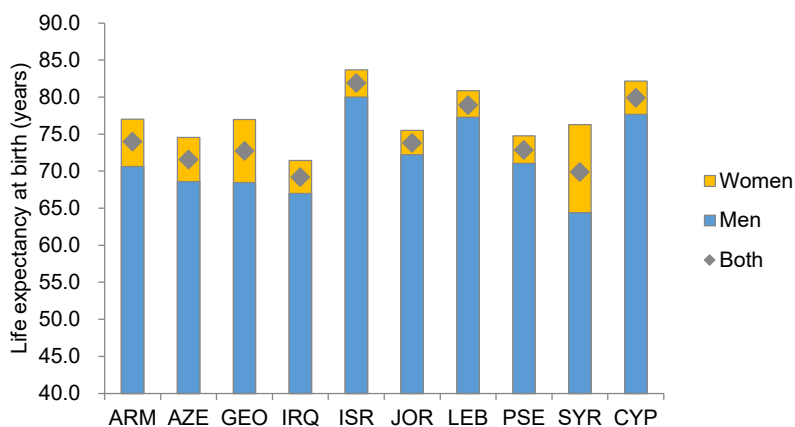
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Infant mortality rate by country



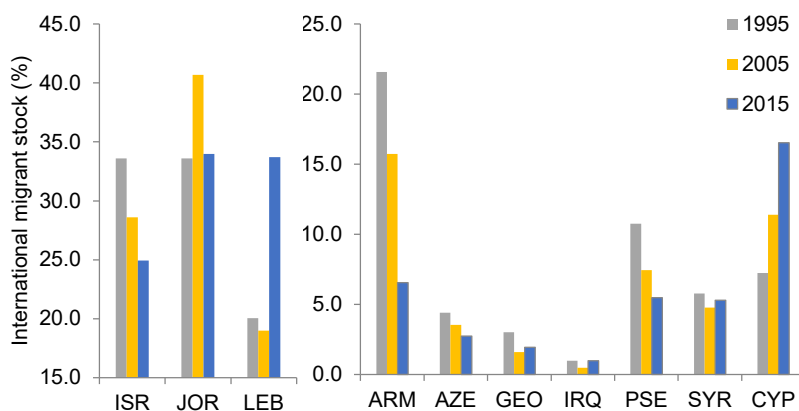
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Western Asia II

### Population density and size

- In 2015, the population of Iraq is 36.1 million, the second largest in Western Asia.
- Cyprus has 1.2 million in 2015, the smallest in Western Asia.
- The population of Syria is 18.7 million, with a population density of 102.0 persons per square km in 2015.
- Lebanon has a population density of 572.0 persons per square km in 2015, the second largest in Western Asia.

### Population growth rate

- Syria has seen a rapid population growth since the 1950s, with more than 2% population growth rate per year, but the population growth rate plummeted from 2.78% per year in 2005-2010 to the lowest in the world at -2.30% in 2010-2015.
- The population growth in Lebanon is very fast, with an annual population growth rate of 5.99% in 2010-2015.
- Armenia has seen the negative population growth over the last two decades, but the annual rate of population change turned positive in 2010-2015, 0.27% per year.
- In Georgia, the annual rate of population change has been negative since 1990-1995 standing at -1.37 in 2010-2015.

### Total fertility rate

- Lebanon has seen a gradual decline in total fertility rate from 5.74 to 1.58 between 1950-1955 and 2005-2010, and then the fertility rate began to bounce back reaching to 1.72 in 2010-2015.
- The fertility of Iraq has remained the highest in Western Asia, with 4.55 births per woman in 2010-2015.
- The fertility of Cyprus fell below replacement level in 1995-2000 and further dropped to 1.38 births per woman in 2010-2015.



### **Infant mortality rates**

- The infant mortality rate of Iraq has declined at a very moderate pace, from 43.3 deaths per 1,000 lives in 1980-1985 to 32.1 deaths per 1,000 lives in 2010-2015.
- Infant mortality rates have been lower in Cyprus and Israel than in other countries of Western Asia over the last six decades.
- The infant mortality rate in Azerbaijan was at 31.4 deaths per 1,000 in 2010-2015, making it one of the worst in Western Asia.
- The infant mortality rate in Syria has deteriorated, from 15.0 to 17.9 deaths per 1,000 live births between 2005-2010 and 2010-2015.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

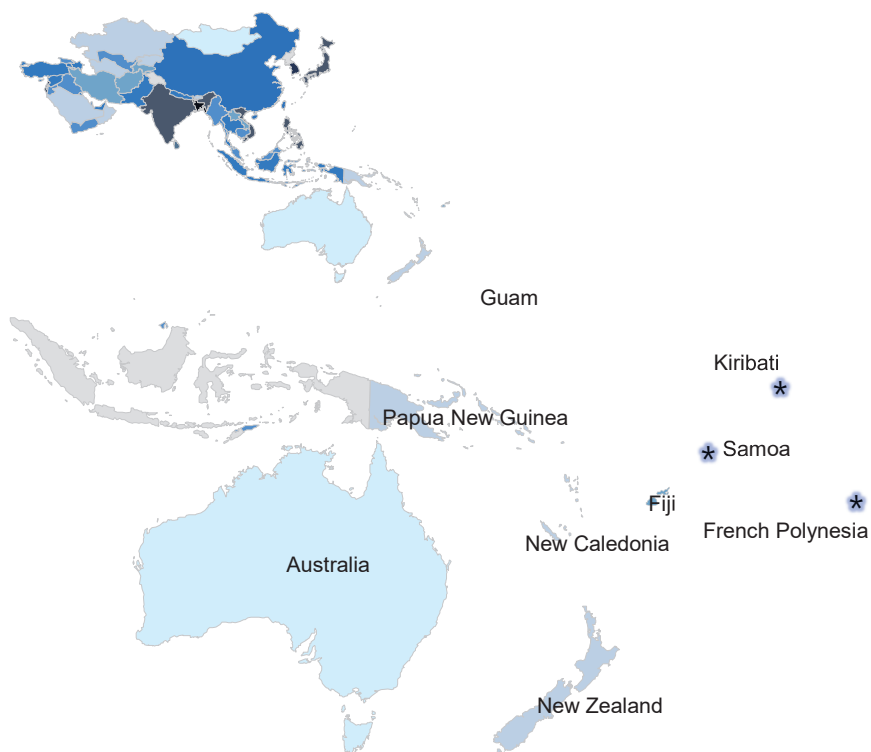
- Iraq and Syria have a life expectancy at birth below 70.0 years in 2010-2015, among the lowest in Western Asia.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, Armenia has gained 11.4 years of life expectancy at birth, from 62.8 years to 74.2 years, though the gain is small for the period compared to other countries in Western Asia.

### **International migrant stock**

- In 2017, the share of international migrants accounts for around 1.0% of the total population in Iraq, the lowest in Western Asia.
- In Lebanon, the migrant share of the total population has declined from 40.7% in 2005 to 33.3% in 2017.
- In 2017, the migrant share of the total population is low in Azerbaijan and Georgia, 2.6% and 2.0% of the total population, respectively.



## 7. Oceania



**AUS:** Australia  
**NZL:** New Zealand  
**FJI:** Fiji  
**PNG:** Papua New Guinea  
**GUM:** Guam  
**KIR:** Kiribati  
**PYF:** French Polynesia  
**WSM:** Samoa

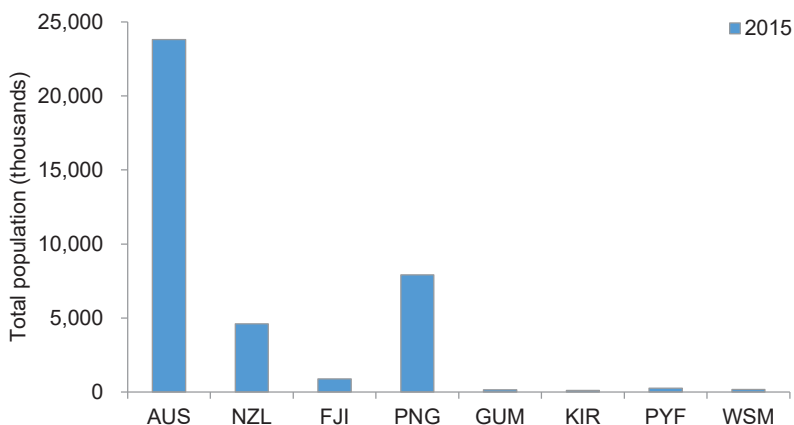
**Population Density**

<5	<25	<50	<100	<250	<500	<1000	1000+
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Unit: persons per square km

Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

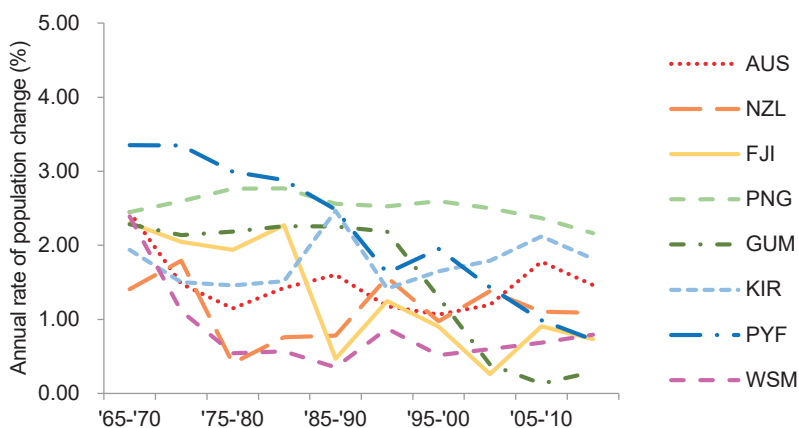
## Population by country, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

\*  
ia

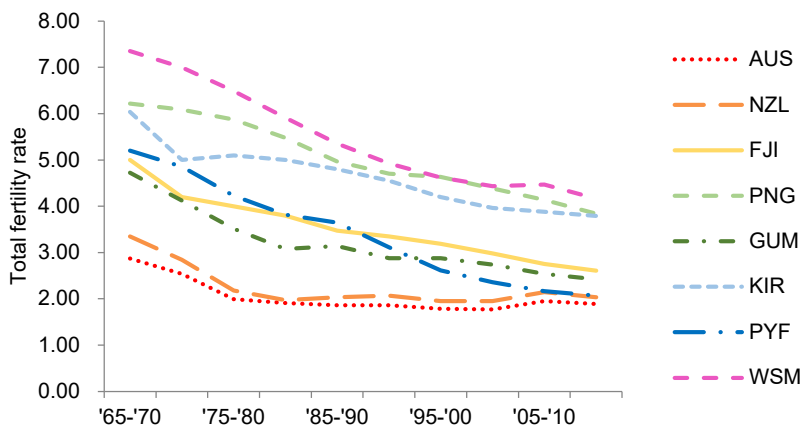
## Annual rate of population change by country



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

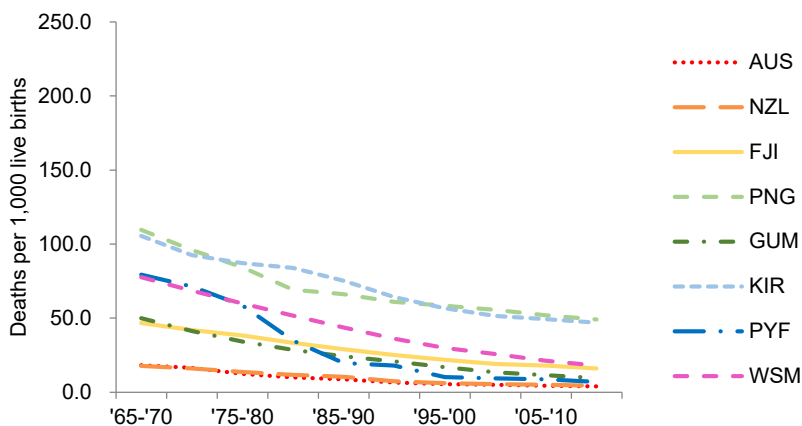


### Total fertility rate by country



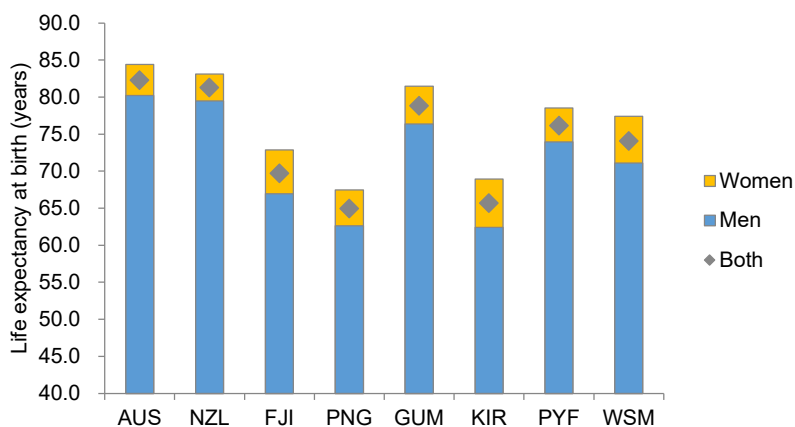
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Infant mortality rate by country



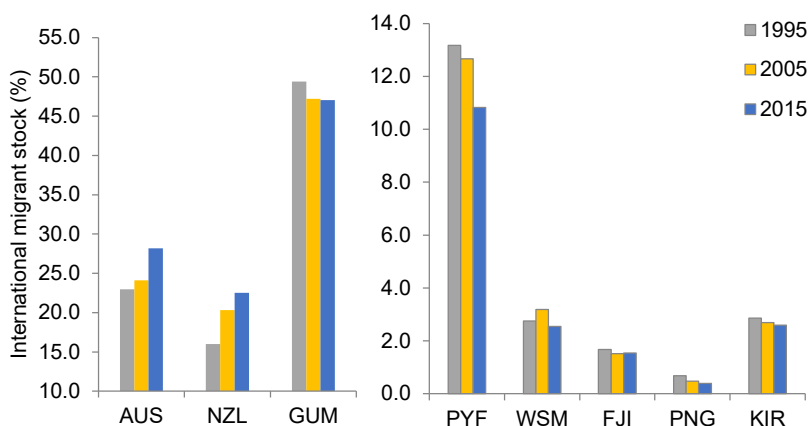
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Life expectancy at birth by country, 2010–2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock by country



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Oceania

### Population density and size

- Australia has one of the lowest population densities in the world with just 3.1 persons per square km in 2015.
- The countries in Micronesia, such as Guam (299.6), Marshall Islands (294.4), and Nauru (563.0), tend to show higher population density compared to other countries in Oceania.
- The population of Australia is 23.8 million in 2015 accounting for about 60% of the population in Oceania.
- In 2015, New Zealand has the second largest population with 4.6 million in Oceania.

### Population growth rate

- In 2010-2015, Australia's population growth rate is 1.46% per year which declined from 1.78% in 2005-2010.
- New Zealand's population grows at an average rate of 1.09% per year in 2010-2015, which is slower than Australia.
- The annual growth for the population of Papua New Guinea has moderately declined in the last two decades, and still remains relatively high at 2.16% in 2010-2015.

### Total fertility rate

- In 2010-2015, Australia, New Zealand, and French Polynesia has total fertility rates at replacement level or below while the rest of Oceania has the fertility above replacement level.
- Since 1975-1980 when the fertility fell below replacement level, the total fertility rate of Australia has fluctuated between 1.7 and 2.0.
- In the countries of Micronesia, fertility has gradually declined since the late 1970s, but remains high at 3.0 or above in 2010-2015.

## Infant mortality rates

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the infant mortality rate of Australia has declined from 23.7 to 3.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, the lowest in Oceania.
- Similar to Australia, the infant mortality rate of New Zealand has improved from 26.6 to 4.4 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015.
- In 2010-2015, the rest of Oceania shows wide variations in infant mortality rate, from the lowest at 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in French Polynesia to the highest at 49.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in Papua New Guinea.

## Life expectancy at birth

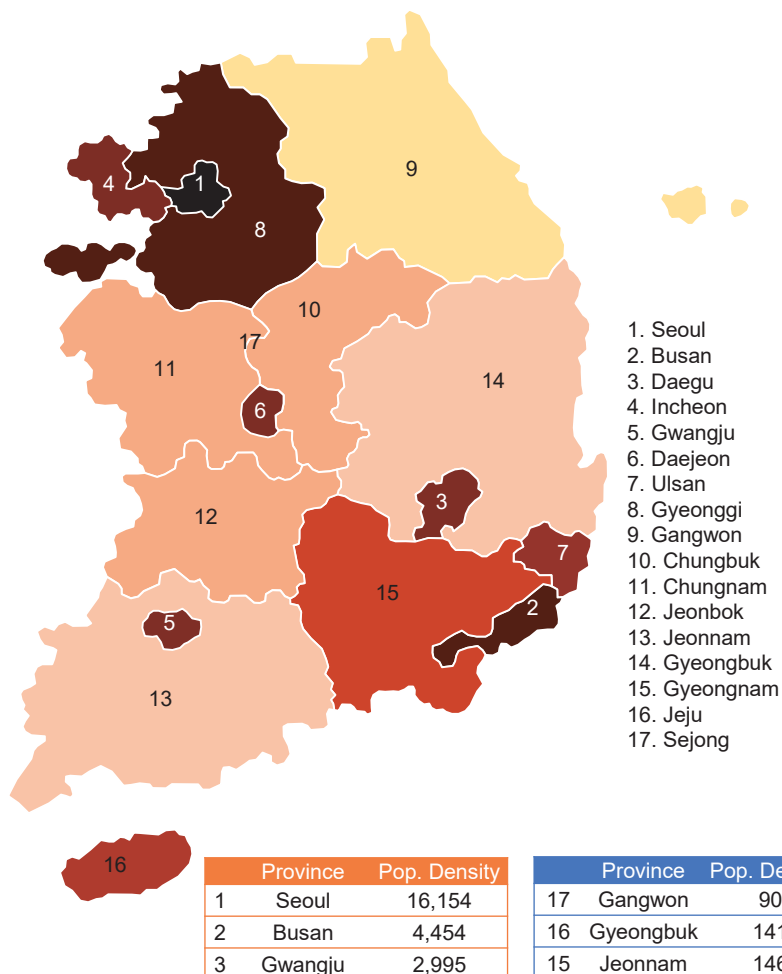
- In 2010-2015, Australia has the highest life expectancy of 82.3 years in Oceania.
- From 1950-1955 to 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth for New Zealand has increased by 12.9 years, from 69.8 years to 81.3 years.
- Papua New Guinea has experienced the most pronounced improvement in life expectancy at birth over the last six decades, though it still remains at 65.0 years in 2010-2015, the lowest in Oceania.

## International migrant stock

- The international migrant stock of Australia has increased from 23.2% in 1990 to 27.8% in 2017.
- In New Zealand the international migrant stock has moderately increased from 15.2% in 1995 to 22.7% in 2017.
- In 2017, the international migrant stock accounts for 47.5% of the total population of Guam.



## 8. Eastern Asia: South Korea



**Population Density** Unit: persons per square km

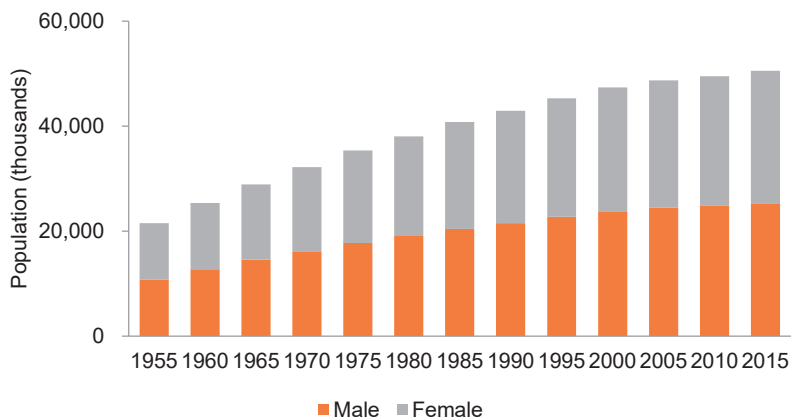


Total Population	51,446,000	Population Density	513
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Source: Population Projections for Korea 2015-2045, Statistics Korea, 2017  
Cadastral Statistics, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, 2017

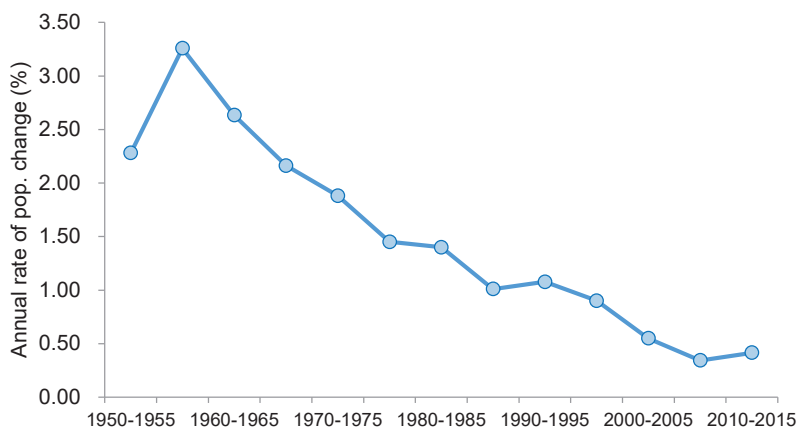


## Trends in total population



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

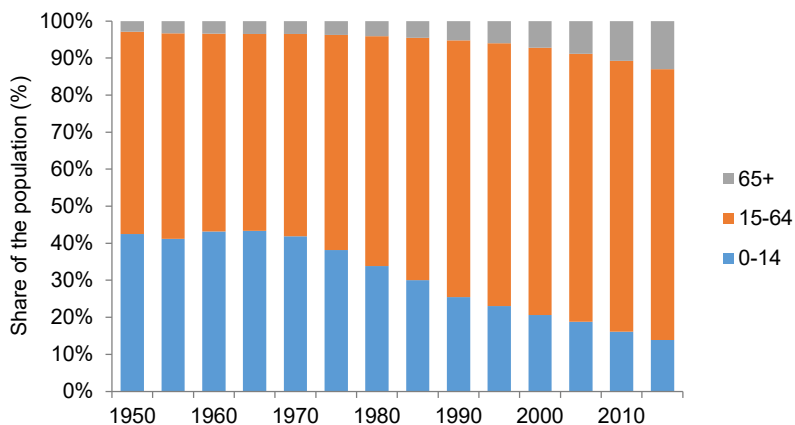
## Annual rate of population change (%)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

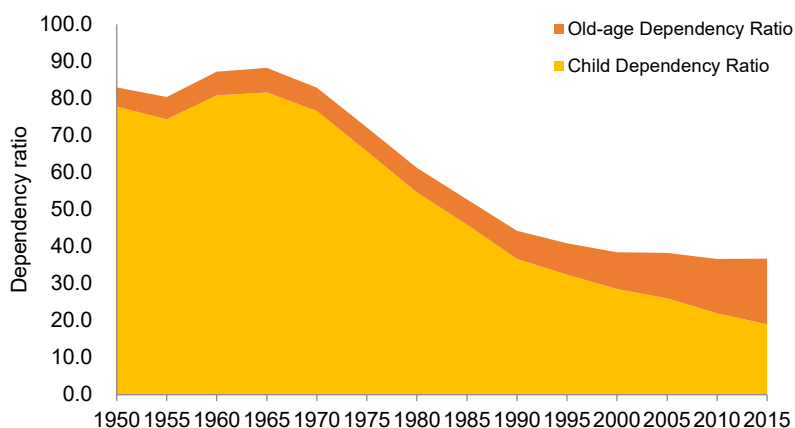


## Population composition by age



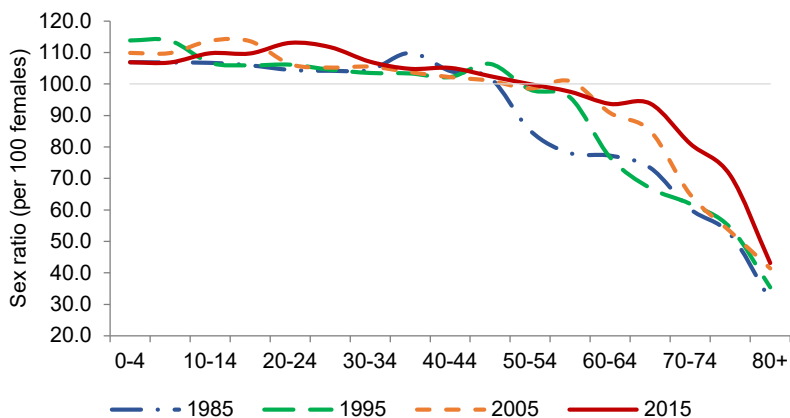
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Child and old-age dependency ratios



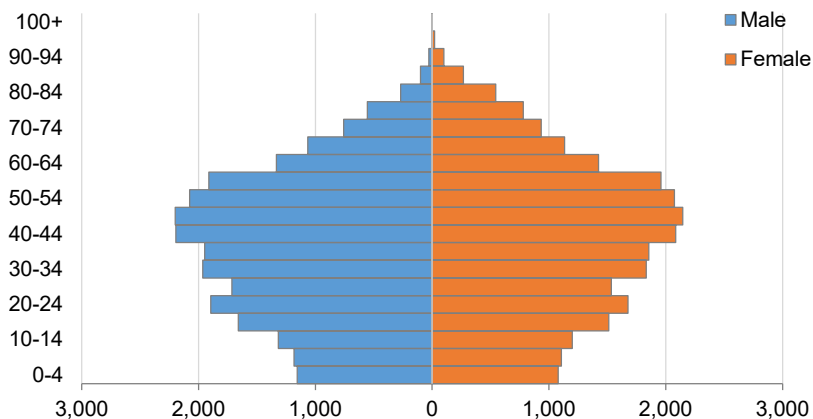
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Sex ratio by age group (males per 100 females)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Population pyramid, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of South Korea I

### Population density

- South Korea is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, with about 513 persons per square km in 2015.
- Seoul has the highest population density in South Korea with 16,154 persons per square km in 2015, followed by Busan (4,454) and Gwangju (2,995).
- Gangwon is the most sparsely populated in South Korea, with 90 persons per square km in 2015.

### Total population

- The population South Korea has more than doubled from 21.5 million in 1955 to 50.6 million in 2015.
- In South Korea, the male population is about 62 thousands larger than the female population in 2015.

### Population growth rate

- The annual rate of population change in South Korea peaked at 3.26% in 1955-1960 and then, it has decreased until 2005-2010.
- The population growth rate in South Korea stands at 0.42% in 2010-2015, which slightly increased from 0.34% in 2005-2010.

### Population composition by age

- The youth population (0-14) accounts for 13.9% of the total population in South Korea in 2015, which rapidly declined from its peak at 43.4% in 1965.
- In South Korea, the share of old population aged 65 or over has steadily increased from 2.9% to 13.0% between 1950 and 2015.
- The share of working-age population (15-64), which peaked at 73.2% in 2010, marginally declined to 73.1% in 2015.

## Youth and old-age dependency ratio

- In South Korea, the total dependency ratio, which is the sum of the child dependency ratio and old-age dependency ratio, declined from 83.0 in 1950 to 36.7 in 2015.
- The total dependency ratio was the highest at 88.2 in 1965 when the child dependency ratio also peaked at 81.6.
- The child dependency ratio in South Korea has declined from its peak at 81.6 in 1965 to 19.0 in 2015.
- The old dependency ratio, which has remained below 7.0 until 1985, began to rise thereafter reaching 17.7 in 2015.

## Sex ratio by age group

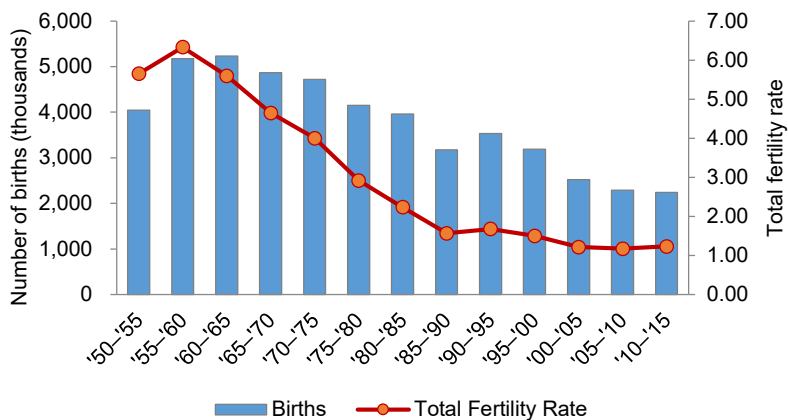
- Between 1985 and 2015, the sex ratio of the population aged 80 years or over in South Korea has improved, from 31.2 to 43.1 males per 100 females.
- In 1995, the sex ratio of the population aged 0-4 years in South Korea stood at 113.8 males per 100 females which indicated unbalanced sex ratio at birth in the early 1990s.
- The hump of the sex ratio appeared among those aged 0-4 in 1995 is also visible in 2005 and 2015, shifted by 10 years of age.

## Population pyramid

- In 2015, the largest age group of South Korea is the age group 40-44 years with more than 4.3 million people.
- The age group 0-4 years is the smallest age group if we do not take into account people aged 65 years or over.
- The population pyramid of South Korea has been pentagonal with a narrower base changing from barrel-like, implying population shrinking in the near future.

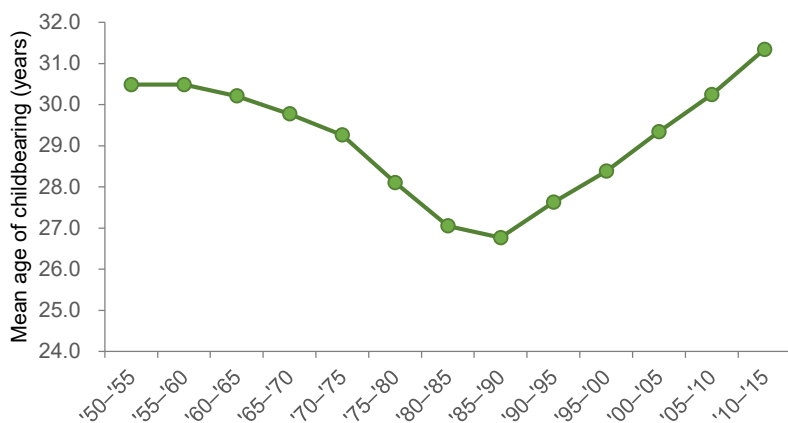


**The number of births and total fertility rate**



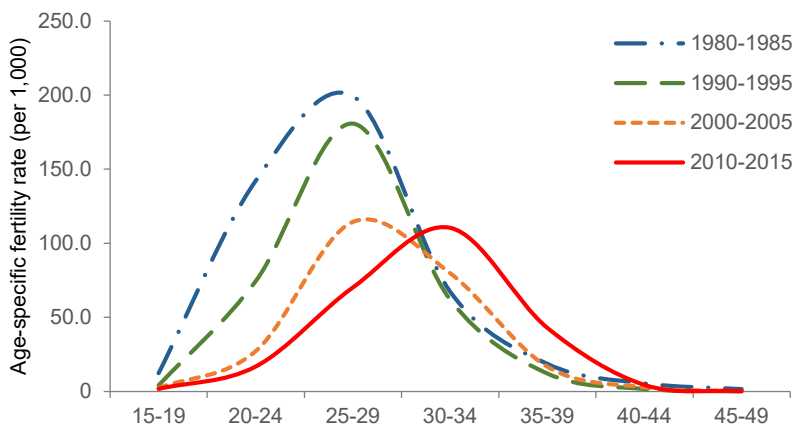
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

**Female mean age of childbearing**



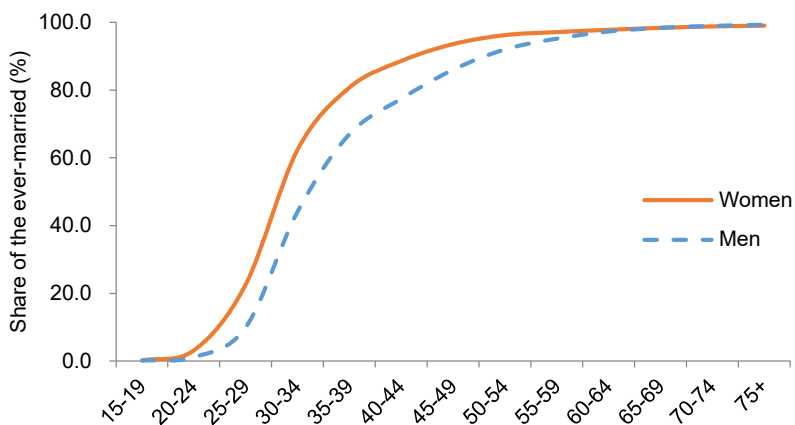
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in age-specific fertility rate



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

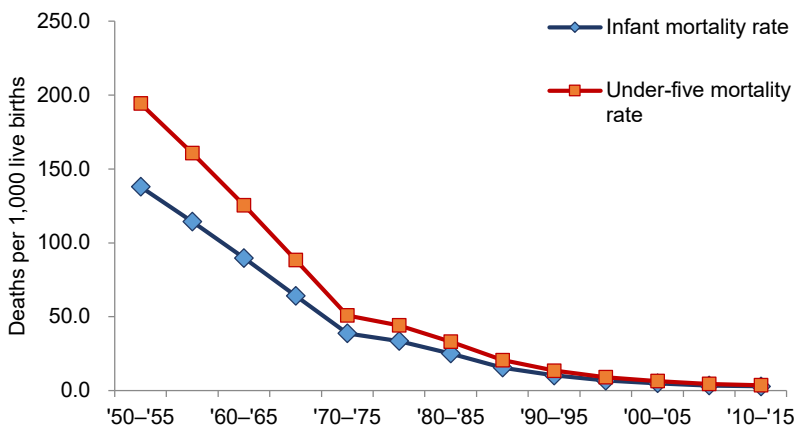
## Ever-married men and women by age, 2015



Source: Population and household census 2015, Statistics Korea

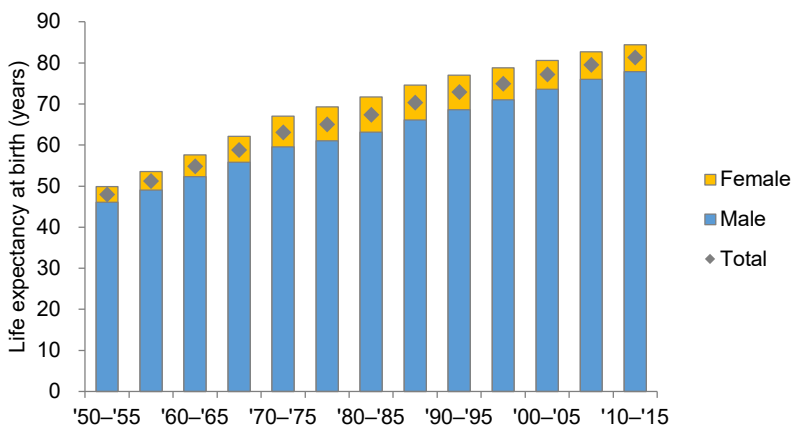


## Infant and under-five mortality rates



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

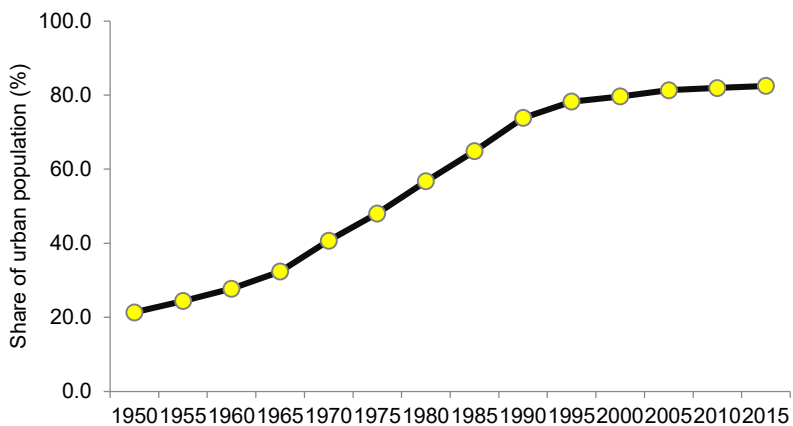
## Trends in life expectancy at birth



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

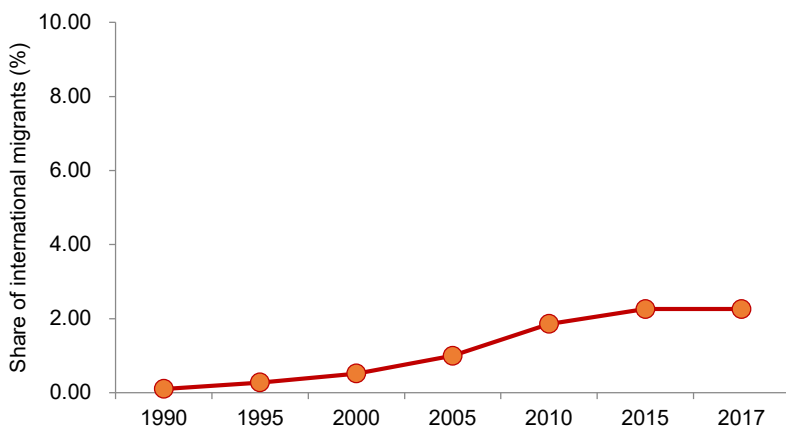


### Share of urban population



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 2014 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Share of international migrant stock



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of South Korea II

### Total fertility rate

- The total fertility rate of South Korea declined from its peak at 6.33 in 1955-1960 to below replacement level at 1.57 in 1985-1990.
- In South Korea, the total fertility rate has been below 1.3 since 2001 and marks at 1.23 in 2010-2015, one of the lowest in the world.

### Female mean age of childbearing

- Between 1950-1955 and 1985-1990, the female mean age of childbearing has decreased from 30.5 years to its nadir at 26.8 years, as a result of declining higher-order births.
- The declining trend in female mean age of childbearing stopped in 1985-1990 and then began to rise thereafter.
- In 2010-2015, the mean age of women at childbearing in South Korea is 31.3 years, one of the highest in the world.

### Age-specific fertility rate

- The curve for the age-specific fertility rates in South Korea vertically moved down between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005 representing fertility decline, and since then, the curve has shifted toward older ages along the x-axis implying the shift of childbearing to older age.
- Between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015, the fertility decline among women in their 20s was partly offset by the rise in fertility rates of women in their 30s.

### Ever-married men and women by age

- In 2015, the percentage of men and women who married by age 45-49 were 86.1 and 93.6 respectively, which implies the end of universal marriage in South Korea.
- The percentage of the ever-married was greater for women than men in all age groups under age 60 years.

### **Infant and under-five mortality rate**

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the infant mortality rate in South Korea has steadily declined from 138.0 to 3.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In 2010-2015, South Korea had an under-five mortality rate of 3.7 deaths per 1,000 live births, which sharply declined from 194.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1950-1955.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth in South Korea has increased by 33.4 years, from 47.9 years to 81.3 years.
- In 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth in South Korea is 77.9 years for men and 84.4 years for women, with a gender gap of 6.5 years in life expectancy at birth.

### **Share of urban population**

- In South Korea, the share of the urban population has increased at a fast pace between 1950 and 1995, from 21.4% to 78.2%, and then at a slower pace from 1995 forward reaching 82.5% in 2015.

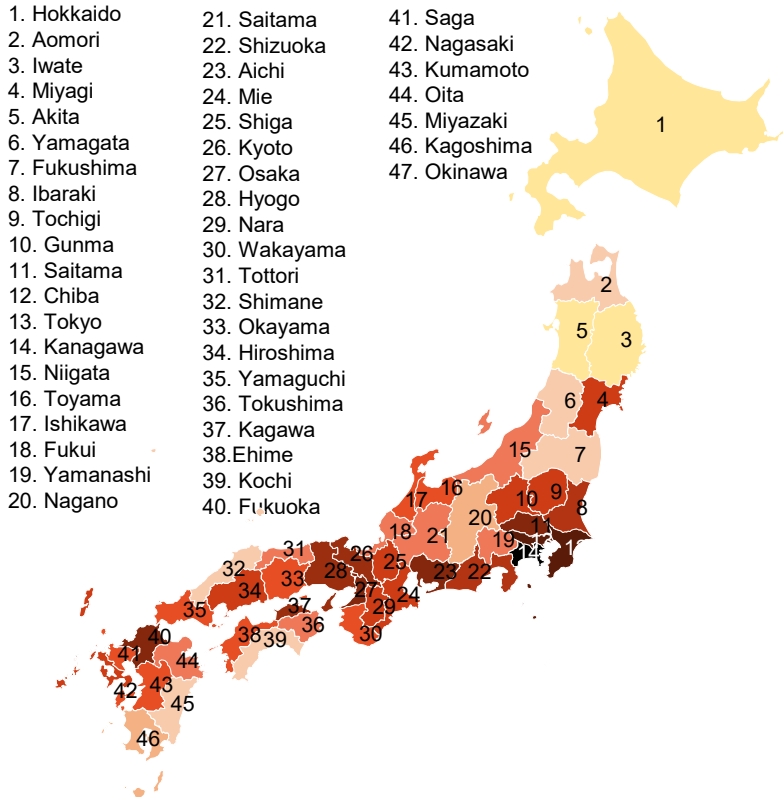
### **Share of international migrant stock**

- The share of international migrants in total population has increased in South Korea, from 0.1% in 1990 to 2.3% in 2017.
- In 2017, the share of international migrants is 2.5% for men and 1.9% for women respectively.



## 9. Eastern Asia: Japan

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Hokkaido   | 21. Saitama   | 41. Saga      |
| 2. Aomori     | 22. Shizuoka  | 42. Nagasaki  |
| 3. Iwate      | 23. Aichi     | 43. Kumamoto  |
| 4. Miyagi     | 24. Mie       | 44. Oita      |
| 5. Akita      | 25. Shiga     | 45. Miyazaki  |
| 6. Yamagata   | 26. Kyoto     | 46. Kagoshima |
| 7. Fukushima  | 27. Osaka     | 47. Okinawa   |
| 8. Ibaraki    | 28. Hyogo     |               |
| 9. Tochigi    | 29. Nara      |               |
| 10. Gunma     | 30. Wakayama  |               |
| 11. Saitama   | 31. Tottori   |               |
| 12. Chiba     | 32. Shimane   |               |
| 13. Tokyo     | 33. Okayama   |               |
| 14. Kanagawa  | 34. Hiroshima |               |
| 15. Niigata   | 35. Yamaguchi |               |
| 16. Toyama    | 36. Tokushima |               |
| 17. Ishikawa  | 37. Kagawa    |               |
| 18. Fukui     | 38. Ehime     |               |
| 19. Yamanashi | 39. Kochi     |               |
| 20. Nagano    | 40. Fukuoka   |               |



Province	Pop. Density
1 Tokyo	6,168.1
2 Osaka	4,639.9
3 Kanagawa	3,778.2

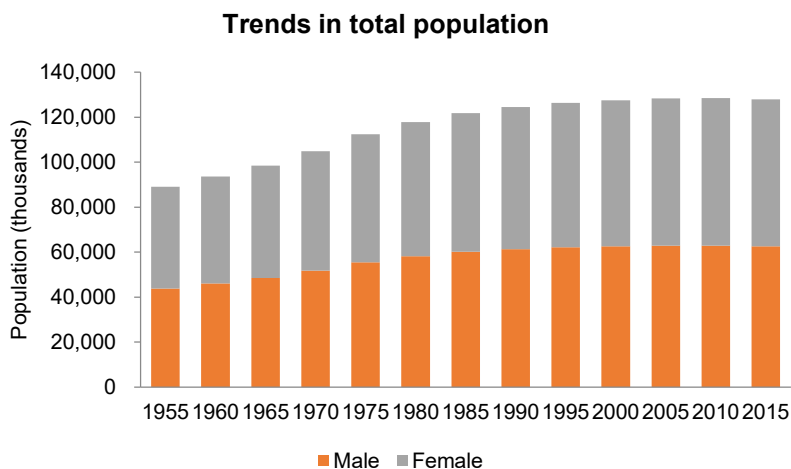
Province	Pop. Density
47 Hokkaido	68.6
46 Iwate	83.8
45 Akita	87.9

### Population Density

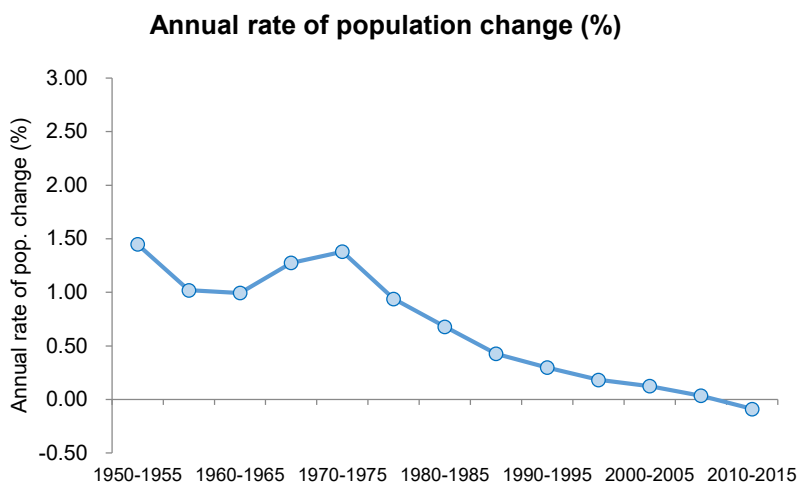


Total Population	127,110,000	Population Density	340.8
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Source: Statistical Yearbook 2017, Statistics Bureau of Japan, 2017



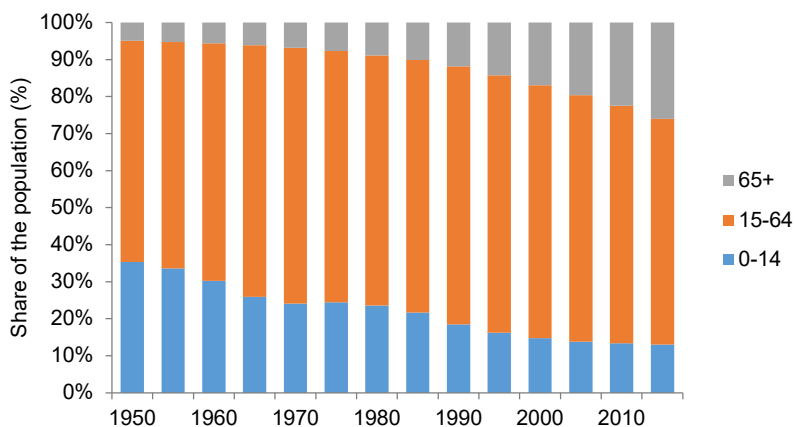
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

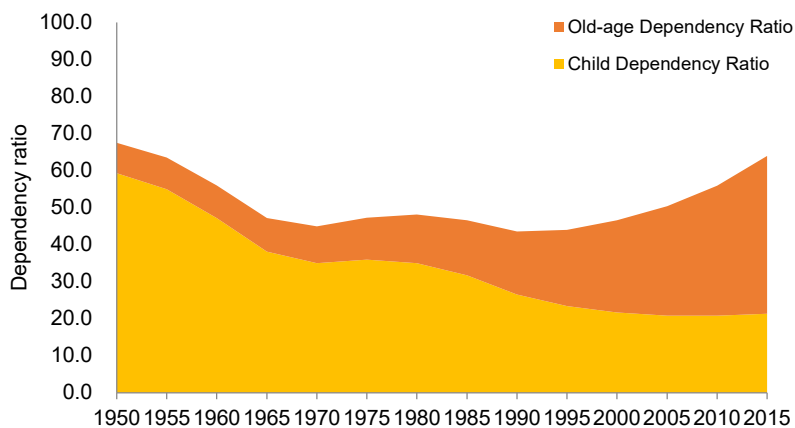


## Population composition by age



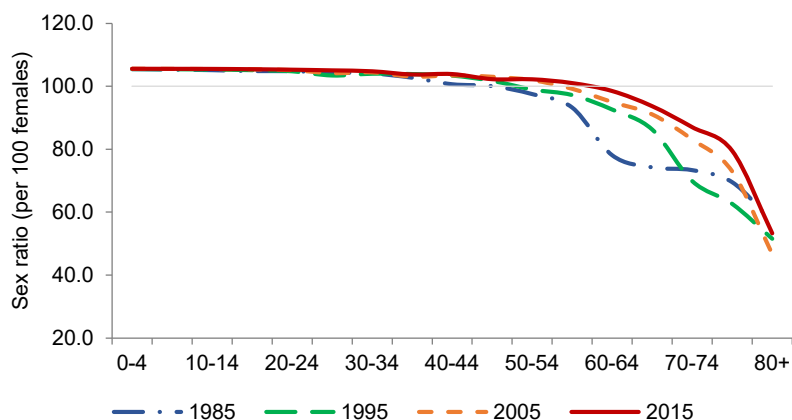
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Child and old-age dependency ratios



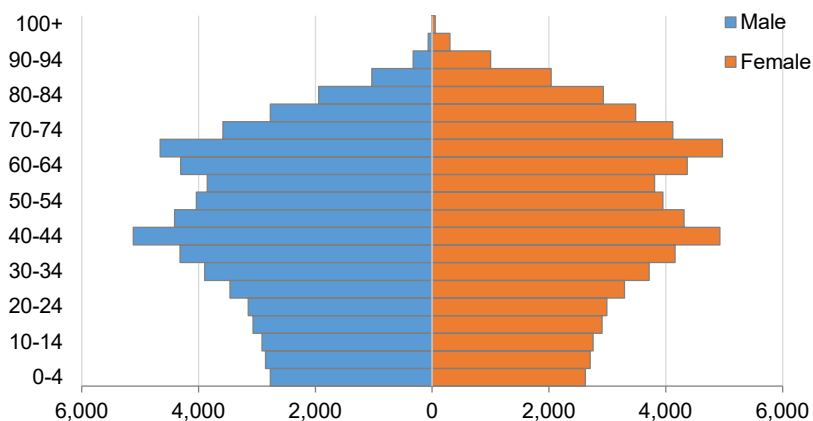
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Sex ratio by age group (males per 100 females)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population pyramid, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Japan I

### Population density

- Japan has a population density of 340.8 persons per square km.
- Tokyo is the most densely populated city in Japan with 6,168.1 persons per square km, followed by Osaka (4,639.1) and Kanagawa (3,778.2).
- In 2015, Hokkaido has the lowest population density in Japan, with 68.6 persons per square km, which is followed by Iwate (83.6) and Akita (87.9).

### Total population

- The total population of Japan is 127.1 million in 2015, which increased from 89.0 million in 1955.
- In Japan, the female population outnumbers the male population by about 3.1 million in 2015.

### Population growth rate

- In 1970-1975, the annual rate of population change in Japan was 1.38% which was slightly lower than the peak of 1.45% in 1950-1955.
- The annual rate of population change in Japan has continuously declined since 1970-1975 reaching to -0.09% in 2010-2015, a negative population growth.

### Population structure by age

- The share of the old population aged 65 years or over has increased by more than five times, from 4.9% in 1950 to 26.0% in 2015.
- As the share of old population exceeds 20%, Japan is often referred to as super-aged society.
- The percentage of youth population has declined in Japan, from 33.6% in 1955 to 13.0% in 2015.
- In 2015, the working-age population aged 15-64 accounts for 61.0% of the total population in Japan.



### **Child and old-age dependency ratio**

- The total dependency ratio, the sum of child and old-age dependency ratio, has increased from its nadir at 43.6 in 1990 to 64.0 in 2015.
- The child dependency ratio in Japan bottomed out at 20.8 in 2005 and stands at 21.3 in 2015.
- Between 1950 and 2015, the old-age dependency ratio in Japan has increased from 8.2 to 42.7.

### **Sex ratio in population by age group**

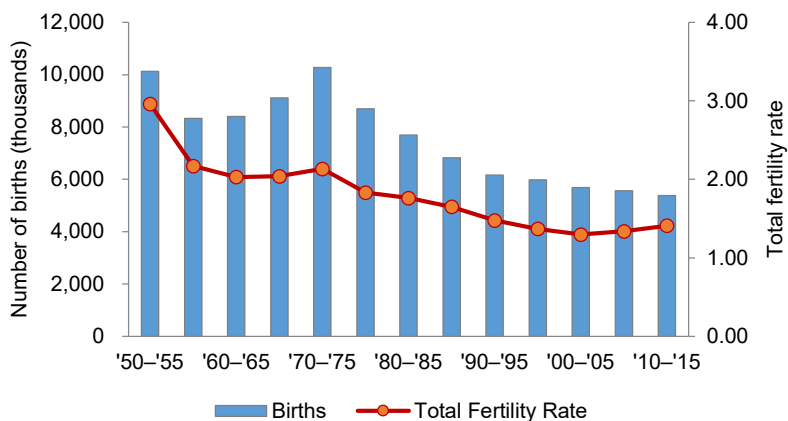
- Over the last three decades, the sex ratio in the population of Japan has increased in all age groups except those aged 85 years or over.
- Between 1985 and 2016 in Japan, the sex ratio of children aged 0-4 has remained stable around 105.5 males per 100 females.

### **Population pyramid**

- In 2015, the population pyramid of Japan is constructive with a relatively narrow base, suggesting shrinking population.
- In 2015, the largest age group in Japan is those aged 40-44 years at roughly 10 million persons, followed by those aged 65-69 at 9.6 million persons.
- In 2015, all age groups under age 20 years have a smaller population than other age groups in their 30s and 40s.

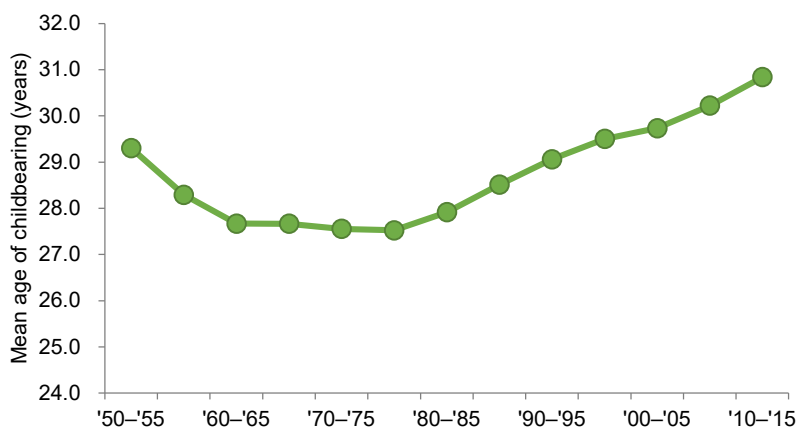


### The number of births and total fertility rate



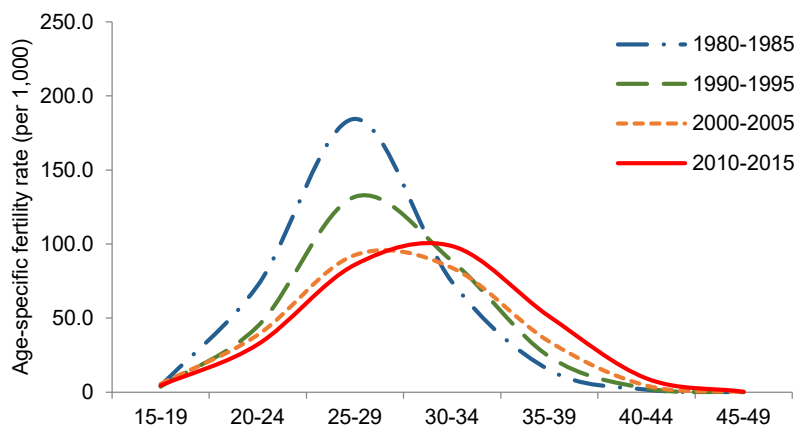
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Female mean age of childbearing



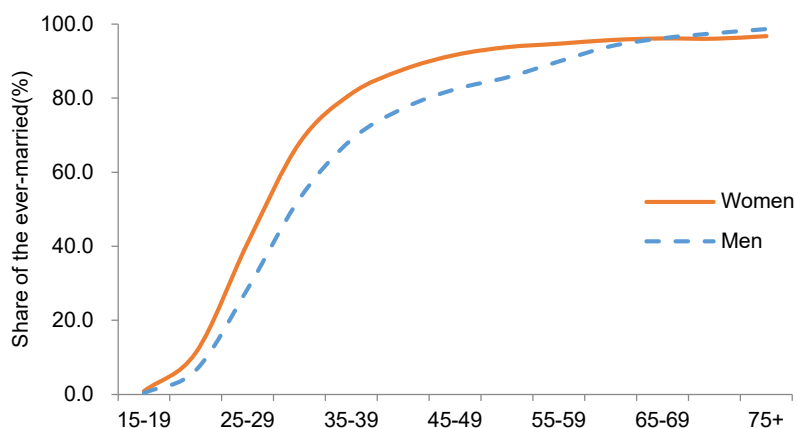
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in age-specific fertility rate



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

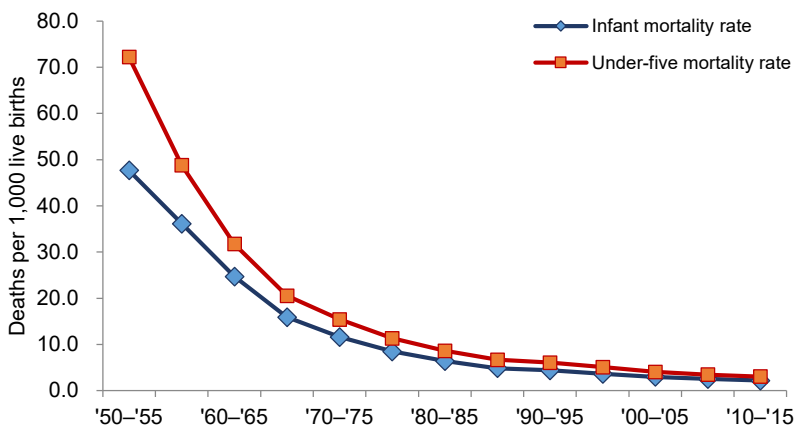
## Ever-married men and women by age, 2010



Source: World Marriage Data 2015, United Nations Population Division

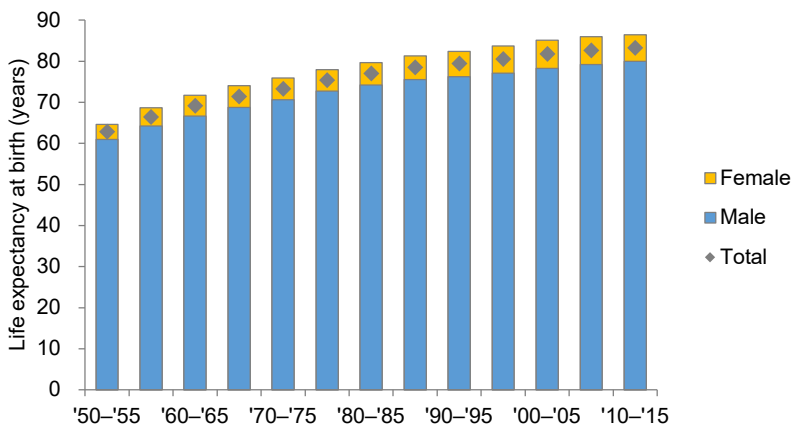


## Infant and under-five mortality rates



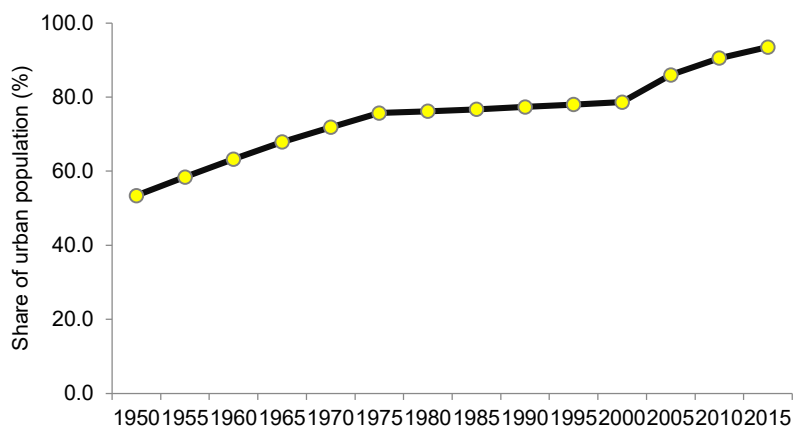
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in life expectancy at birth



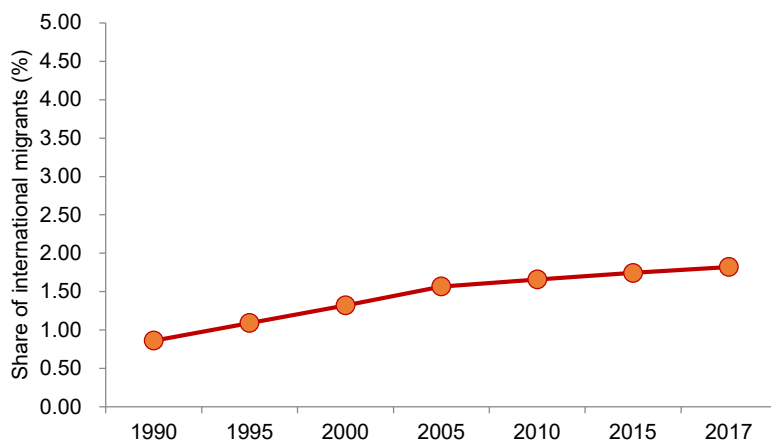
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Share of urban population



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 2014 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Share of international migrant stock



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Japan II

### Total fertility rate

- In Japan, the total fertility rate fell from 2.95 in 1955-1960 to below replacement level at 1.83 in 1975-1980.
- The fertility of Japan was the lowest at 1.30 in 2000-2005 and then began to rebound to 1.41 in 2010-2015.
- The total number of births in Japan has almost halved from 10 million in 1950-1955 to 5.4 million in 2010-2015.

### Female mean age of childbearing

- The mean age at childbearing in Japan declined from 29.3 years to 27.7 years between 1950-1955 and 1960-1965, levelled off around 27.7 years until 1980-1985, and then began to rise thereafter.
- In Japan, the mean age of women at childbearing is 30.8 years in 2010-2015.

### Age-specific fertility rate

- Between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015, the fertility rate of women aged 25-29 decreased from 184.5 to 86.0 births per 1,000 women, which is contrasted with a rise in fertility rates among women aged 30-34 from 74.3 to 98.5 births per women.
- In Japan, the curve of age-specific fertility rates first moved down vertically between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005, and made a horizontal shift toward older ages between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015.
- The change in age-specific fertility rates between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005 was attributable to a drop in fertility rates while that between 2000-2005 and 2010-2015 was related to the transition of childbearing to later ages.

### **Ever-married men and women by age**

- In Japan, the share of the population ever married by age 45-49 was 82.4% for men and 91.7% for women in 2010.
- In 2010, the percentage of women ever married was greater than that of men for all age groups under 65 years, and then it was reversed for those aged 65 years and older.

### **Infant and under-five mortality rate**

- In Japan, both Infant and under-five mortality rates have steadily declined over the last six decades.
- In 2010-2015, the Infant and under-five mortality rates in Japan are 2.2 deaths per 1,000 live births and 3.1 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively, one of the lowest in the world.

### **Life expectancy at birth**

- Japan has the highest life expectancy at birth in the world, with 83.3 years in 2010-2015.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, life expectancy at birth has increased from 61.0 years to 80.0 years for males and from 64.6 years to 86.4 years for females.

### **Share of urban population**

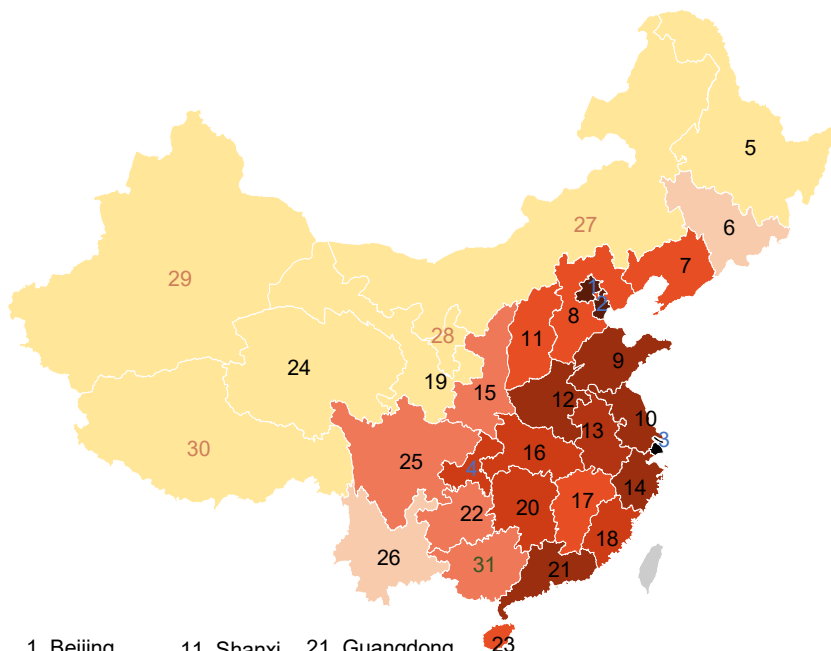
- The share of the urban population in Japan, which was already high at 53.4% in 1950, reaches to 93.5% in 2015.

### **Share of international migrant stock**

- Between 1990 and 2017 in Japan, the international migrant stock as a per cent of the total population has marginally increased from 0.9% to 1.8%.



## 10. Eastern Asia: China



- |                 |              |                     |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Beijing      | 11. Shanxi   | 21. Guangdong       |
| 2. Tianjin      | 12. Henan    | 22. Guizhou         |
| 3. Shanghai     | 13. Anhui    | 23. Hainan          |
| 4. Chongqing    | 14. Zhejiang | 24. Qinghai         |
| 5. Heilongjiang | 15. Shaanxi  | 25. Sichuan         |
| 6. Jilin        | 16. Hubei    | 26. Yunnan          |
| 7. Liaoning     | 17. Jiangxi  | 27. Inner Mongolia  |
| 8. Hebei        | 18. Fujian   | 28. Ningxia Hui     |
| 9. Shandong     | 19. Gansu    | 29. Xinjiang Uyghur |
| 10. Jiangsu     | 20. Hunan    | 30. Tibet           |
|                 |              | 31. Guangxi Zhuang  |

	Province	Pop. Density
1	Shanghai	3808.8
2	Beijing	1322.9
3	Tianjin	1298.1

	Province	Pop. Density
31	Tibet	2.6
30	Qinghai	8.1
29	Xinjiang	14.2

### Population Density



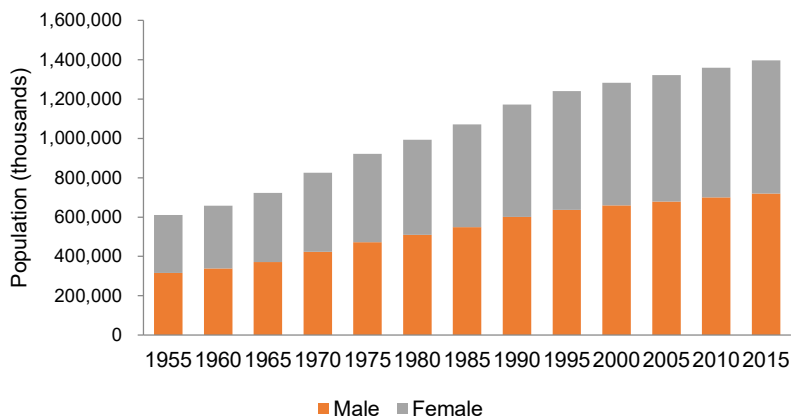
Total Population	1,374,620,000	Population Density	142.9
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Source : (Area) Wikipedia

(Population) China Statistical Yearbook 2016, National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2016

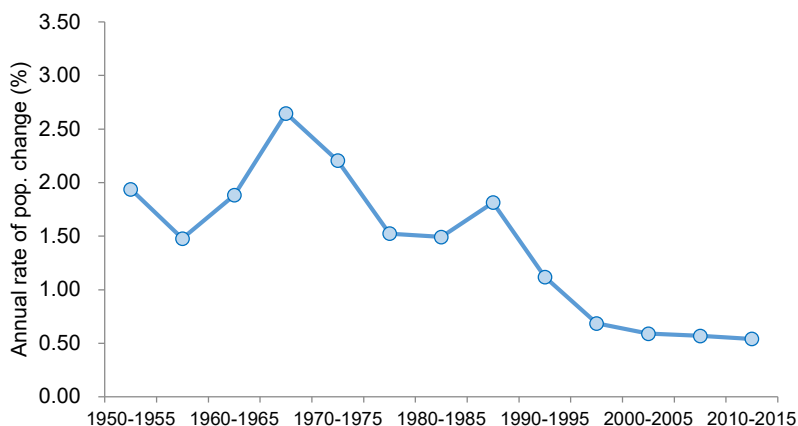


## Trends in total population



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

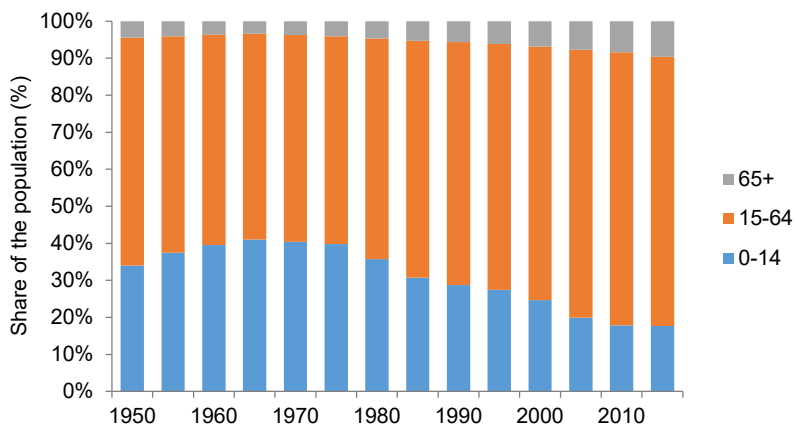
## Annual rate of population change (%)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

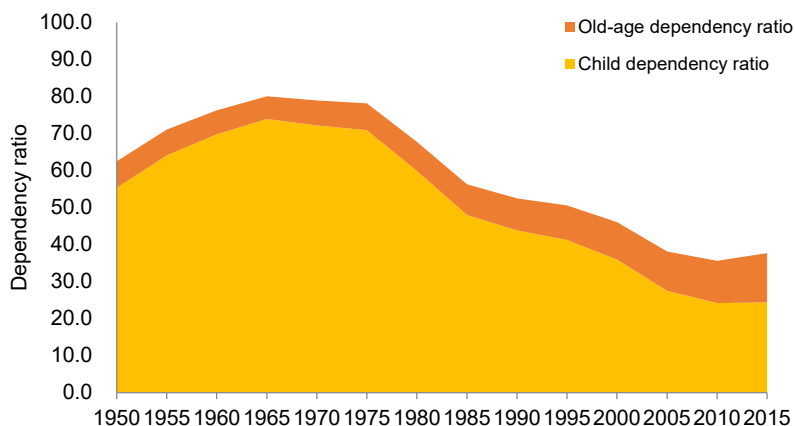


## Population composition by age



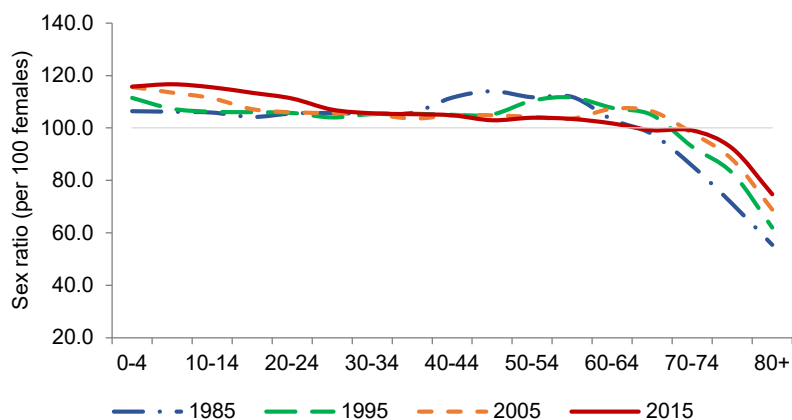
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Child and old-age dependency ratios



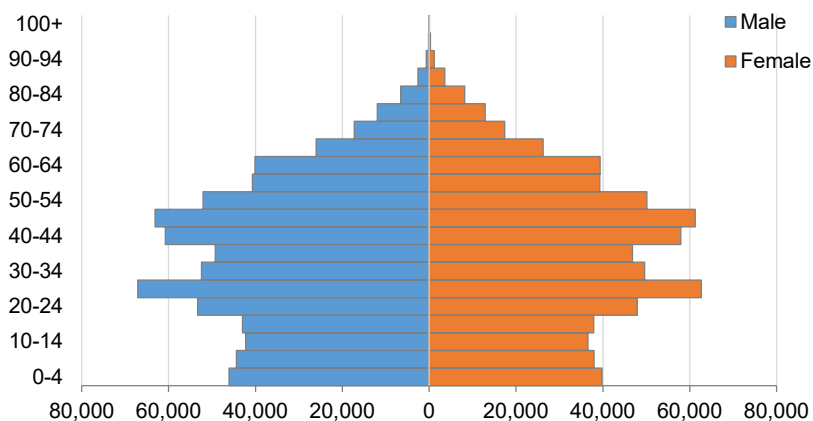
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Sex ratio by age group (males per 100 females)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population pyramid, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of China I

### Population density

- The population density of China is high, with 142.9 persons per square km in 2015, but the population is unevenly distributed.
- In 2015, Shanghai is the most densely populated city in China with 3,808.8 persons per square km, which was followed by Beijing (1,322.9) and Tianjin (1,298.1).
- In 2015, Tibet has the lowest population density with 2.6 persons per square km, which was followed by Qinghai (8.1) and Xinjiang (14.2).

### Total population

- China is the most populous country in the world, with about 1.4 billion in 2015, which more than doubled from 0.6 billion in 1955.
- In 2015, China's male population is 719.8 million, which outnumbers the female population by 42.5 million.

### Population growth rate

- The annual population growth rate of China decreased from its peak at 2.65% in 1965-1970 to 0.54% in 2010-2015.
- In China, the population growth rate has been stable in a range of 0.54% to 0.69% per year between 1995-2000 and 2010-2015.

### Population structure by age group

- Since 1965 when the trends in the age composition of China was reversed, the share of the population aged 65 years or over has increased from 55.5% to 72.6% in 2015.
- The share of youth population has more than halved from 41.0% in 1965 to 17.7% in 2015.
- In 2015, the working-age population aged 15-64 accounts for 72.6% in 2015, which increased from its nadir at 55.5% in 1965.

### Youth and old-age dependency ratio

- The total dependency ratio of China has declined from its peak at 80.1 in 1965 to 37.7 in 2015, and the drop was most pronounced between 1980 and 1985 when it fell by 11.9 from 59.9 to 48.0.
- In China, the youth dependency ratio peaked at 73.9 in 1965 and has declined thereafter reaching 24.3 in 2015.
- The old-age dependency ratio in China has increased from 6.2 in 1965 to 13.3 in 2015.

### Age-specific sex ratio in population

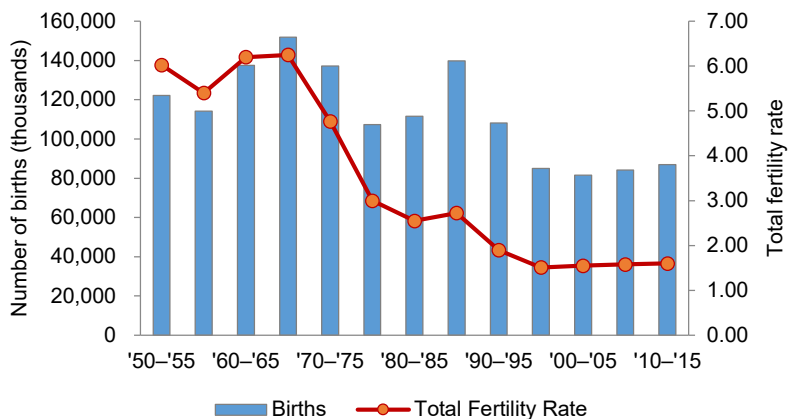
- Between 1985 and 2015, the sex ratio of children aged 0-4 has increased in China from 106.4 to 115.8 males per 100 females, which may attributable to sex-selective abortion and excess female infant and child mortality.
- The unusually high ratio of men to women at age 45-49 observed in 1985 has shifted by 10 years of age in 1995, 2005, and 2015.
- Between 1985 and 2015, the sex ratio of the population aged 80 years or over has increased from 55.5 to 74.8 males per 100 females in China.

### Population pyramid

- China has a constructive population pyramid with a relatively narrow base resulting from one-child policy.
- In 2015, the largest age group in China is 25-29 years at roughly 129.7 million persons, followed by those aged 45-49 at 124.4 million persons.

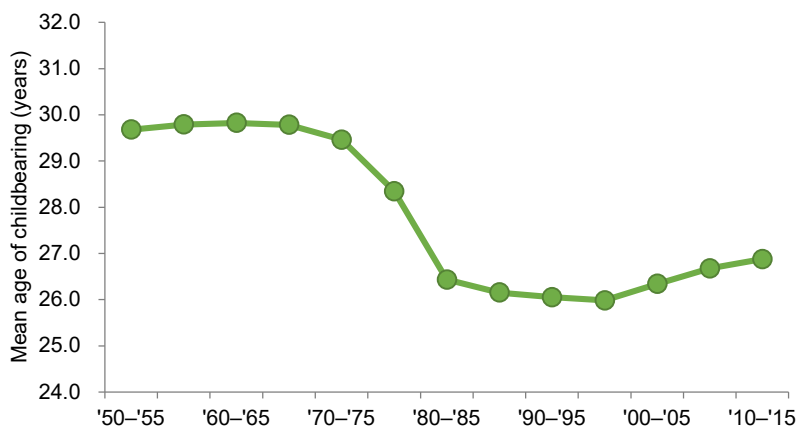


## The number of births and total fertility rate



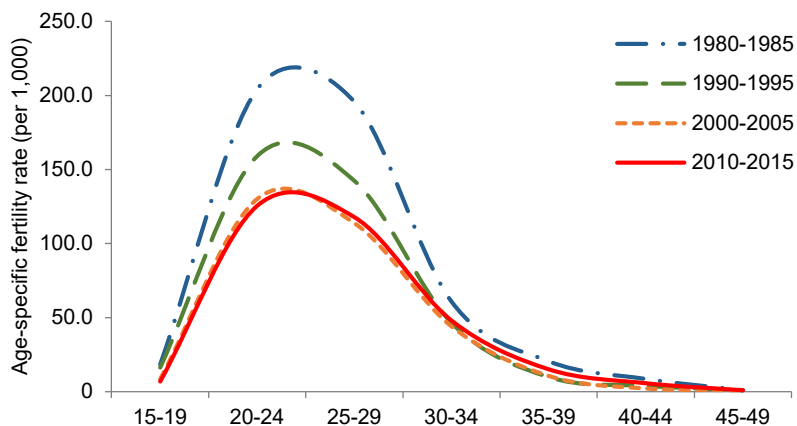
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Female mean age of childbearing



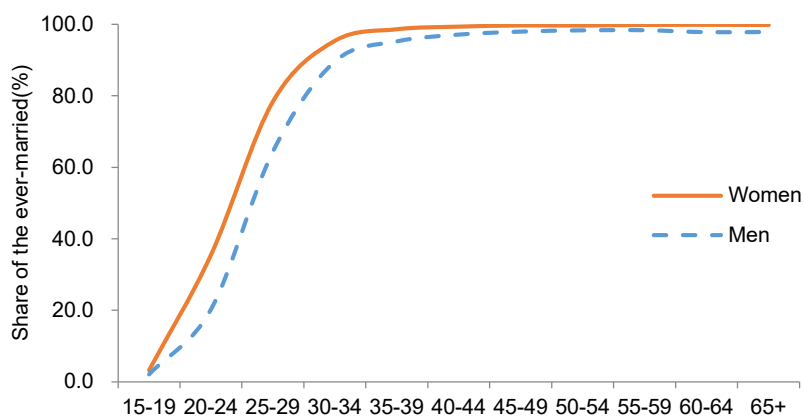
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in age-specific fertility rate



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

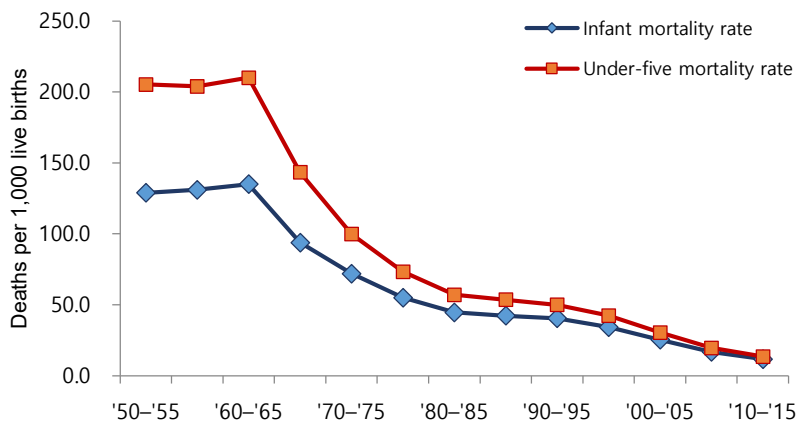
## Ever-married men and women by age, 2013



Source: World Marriage Data 2015, United Nations Population Division

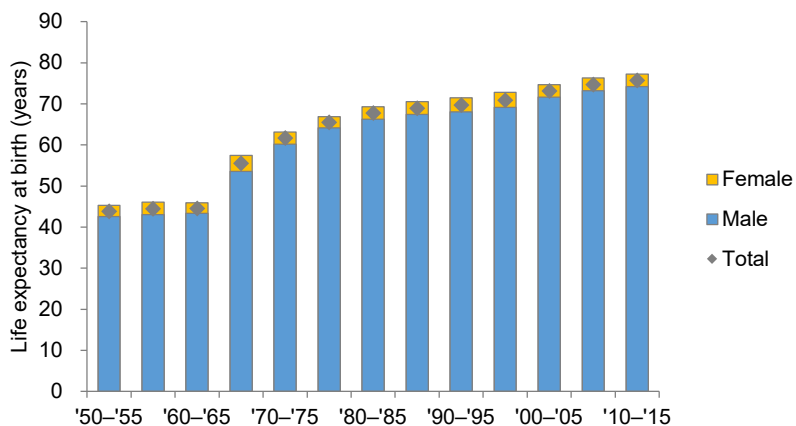


### Infant and under-five mortality rates



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

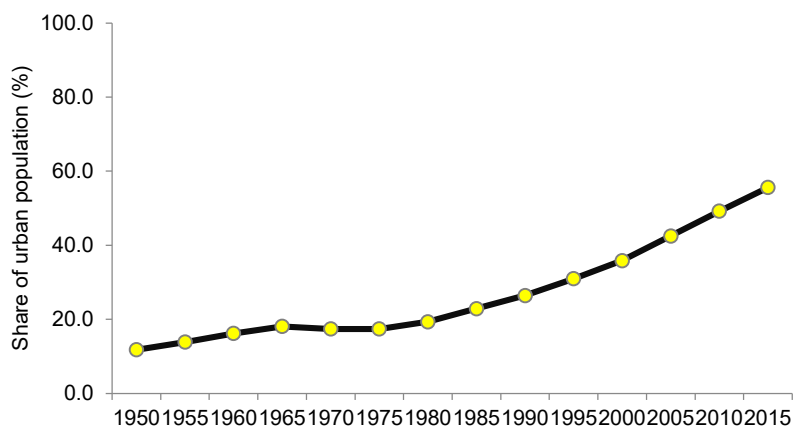
### Trends in life expectancy at birth



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

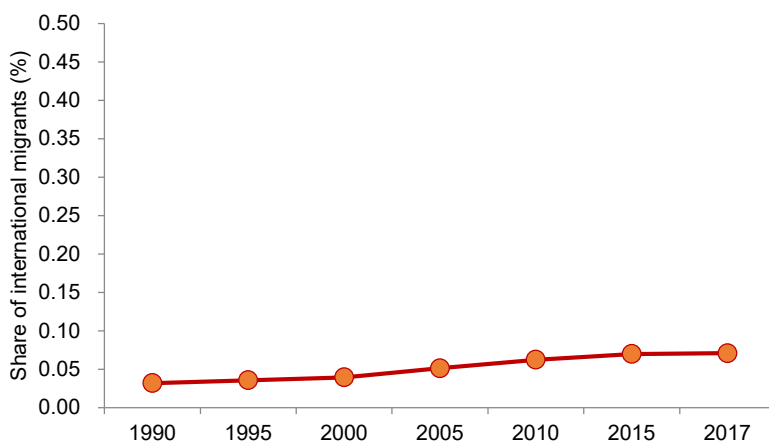


## Share of urban population



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 2014 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of China II

### Total fertility rate

- In the 1950s and 1960s, China's fertility was as high as five or six children per woman.
- The total fertility rate of China began to drop in the early 1970s and fell below replacement level in 1990-1995.
- The total fertility rate of China marked its lowest at 1.51 in 1995-2000 and increased to 1.60 in 2010-2015.
- Despite the fertility decline over the last forty years, the total number of births of China is about 87 million in 2010-2015.

### Female mean age of childbearing

- From the 1950s through the early 1970s, the mean age of women at childbearing remained around 29.8 years in China.
- The mean age of women at childbearing rapidly fell from 29 years in 1970-1975 to 26.4 years in 1980-1985.
- The mean age of women at childbearing has changed little since 1980-1985 and stands at 26.9 years in 2010-2015.

### Age-specific fertility rate

- The fertility rates of China decreased in most age groups between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005, but have stabilized since the early 2000s.
- The most significant drop in fertility rates appeared among women aged 20-24, a decline in fertility rates from 204.4 to 125.5 births per 1,000 women between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015.
- Between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005, the curve for the age-specific fertility rates quickly moved down reflecting a drop in fertility rates among women in their 20s and 30s.

### **Ever-married men and women by age**

- In 2013, the share men and women ever married by age 45-49 is 98.0% for men and 99.7% for women in China.
- In China, the percentage of the ever-married is higher for women than men in all age groups in 2013.

### **Infant and under-five mortality rate**

- In China, Infant and under-five mortality rates peaked at 135.0 deaths per 1,000 live births and 210.0 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively in 1960-1965.
- Since the early 1960s, the Infant and under-five mortality rates in China has rapidly improved reaching to 11.6 deaths per 1,000 live births and 13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively in 2010-2015.

### **Trends in life expectancy at birth**

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth in China has increased from 47.9 years to 75.7 years.
- In China, a new-born girl in 2010-2015 could expect to live an average of 77.2 years, which is 3.0 years longer than the average of 74.2 years a new-born boy could expect to live.

### **Share of urban population**

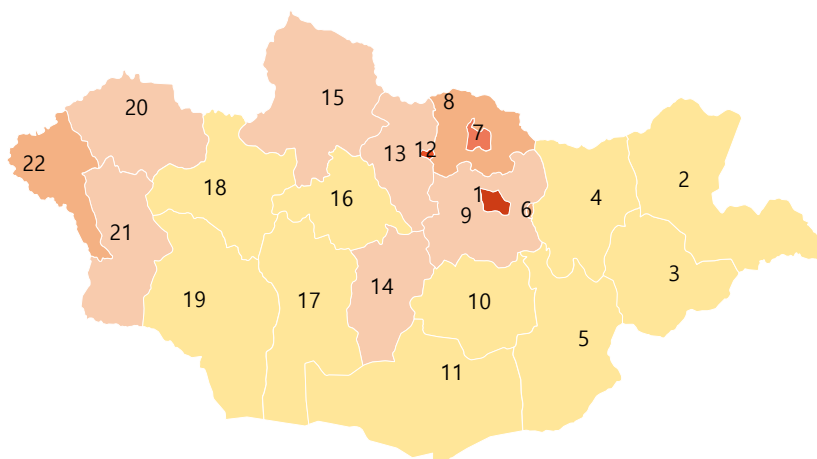
- The share of urban population in China has increased from 11.8% in 1950 to 55.6% in 2015.

### **Share of international migrant stock**

- China is a country with a very low share of international migrant stock, which stands at 0.07% of the total population in 2017.



## 11. Eastern Asia: Mongolia



- |                |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Ulaanbaatar | 9. Tuv          | 17. Bayankhongor |
| 2. Dornod      | 10. Dundgovi    | 18. Zavkhan      |
| 3. Sukhbaatar  | 11. Omnogovi    | 19. Govi-Altai   |
| 4. Khentii     | 12. Orkhon      | 20. Uvs          |
| 5. Dornogovi   | 13. Bulgan      | 21. khovd        |
| 6. Govisumber  | 14. Uvurkhangai | 22. Bayan-Ulgii  |
| 7. Darkhan-Uul | 15. Khovsgul    |                  |
| 8. Selenge     | 16. Arkhangaii  |                  |

Province	Pop. Density
1 Ulaanbaatar	297.1
2 Orkhon	125.9
3 Darkhan-Uul	30.6

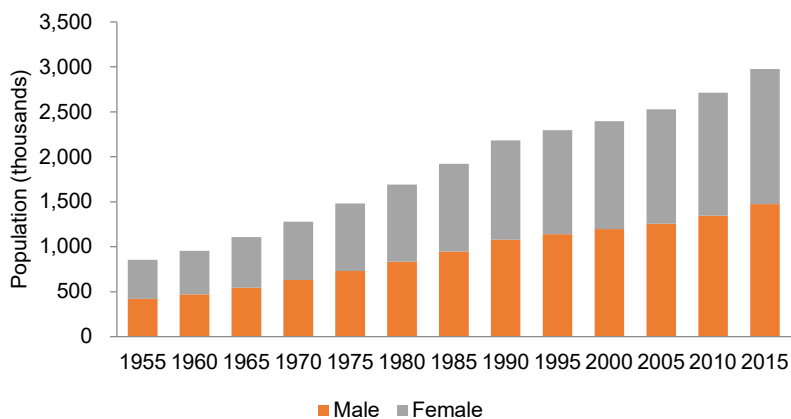
Province	Pop. Density
22 Govi-Altai	0.4
21 Omnogovi	0.4
20 Dornogovi	146

### Population Density

<1	<2	<5	<50	<150	<300	<500	<700	<1000	<2000	2000+
Total Population		3,057,800		Population Density		2.0				

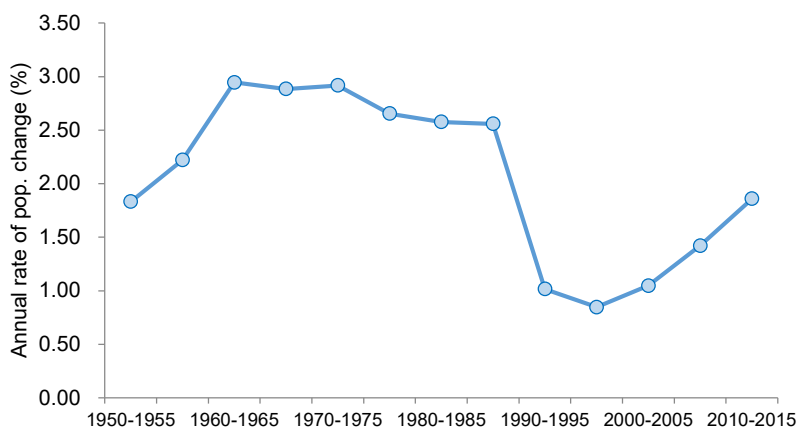
Source: Mongolian Statistical Yearbook 2015, National Registration and Statistics Office, 2015

## Trends in total population



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

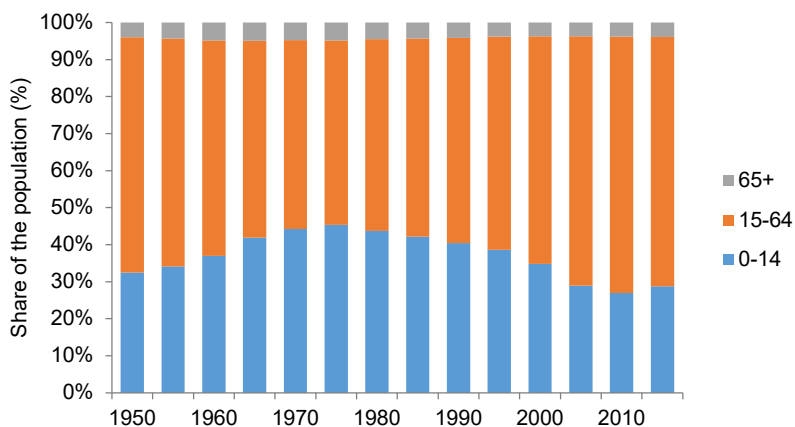
## Annual rate of population change (%)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

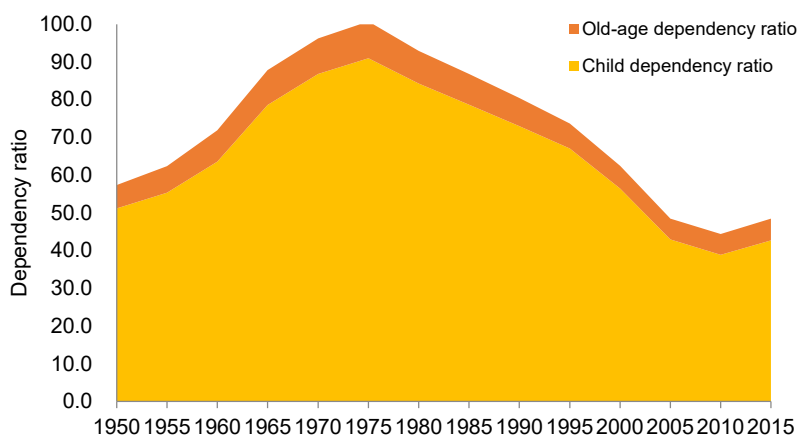


## Population composition by age



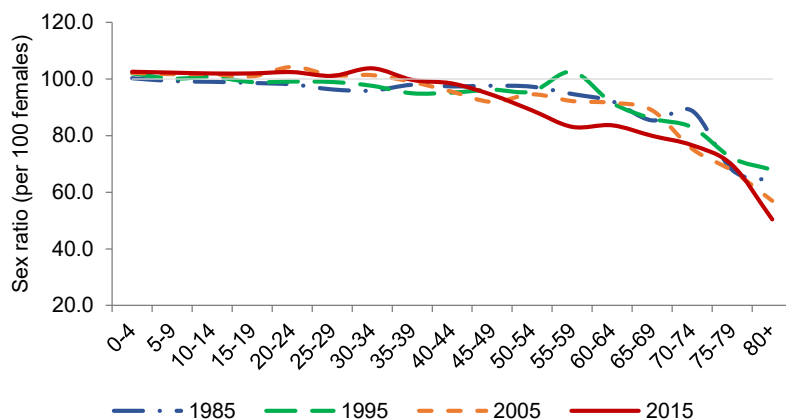
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Child and old-age dependency ratios



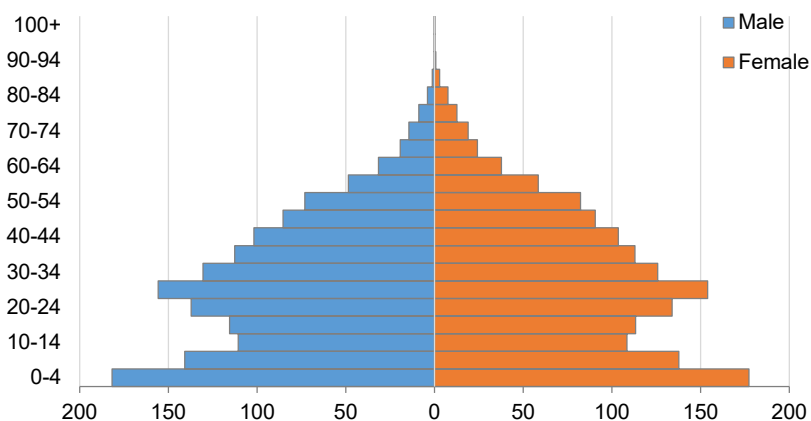
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Sex ratio by age group (males per 100 females)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Population pyramid, 2015



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Mongolia I

### Population density

- Mongolia is a country with a very low population density, with about 2.0 persons per square km in 2015.
- In 2015, Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia, has the highest population density with 297.1 persons per square km, followed by Orkhon (125.9) and Darkahn-Uul (30.6).
- In 2015, Govi-Altai and Omnogovi are the least densely populated provinces in Mongolia, with 0.4 persons per square km each.

### Total population

- Mongolia has a population of about 3.0 million in 2015, which more than tripled from 0.9 million in 1955.
- In Mongolia, the male population has been smaller than female population between 1955 and 2015.

### Population growth rate

- In Mongolia, the annual rate of population change plummeted from 2.56% in 1985-1990 to 1.02% in 1990-1995.
- The annual rate of population change was lowest at 0.85% in 1995-2000 and has increased to 1.86% in 2010-2015.

### Population structure by age

- The trend in the age composition of Mongolia was reversed in 1975.
- The share of youth population increased from 32.5% in 1950 to 45.3% in 1975 and then, began to decline to 27.0% in 2010.
- In 2015, the youth population makes up about 28.8% of the Mongolian population while the old population accounts for just 3.9%.
- The share of working-age population was low at 49.8% in 1975, but it has increased to 67.3% in 2015.



### **Child and old-age dependency ratio**

- In Mongolia, the trends in the child and old-age dependency ratios also changed around 1975.
- Mongolia has seen a decline in the total dependency ratio from its peak at 100.8 in 1975 to 48.5 in 2015.
- The child dependency ratio declined from 9.8 in 1975 to 5.8 in 2015 while for the same period the old-age dependency ratio also declined from 91.0 to 42.7.

### **Age-specific sex ratio**

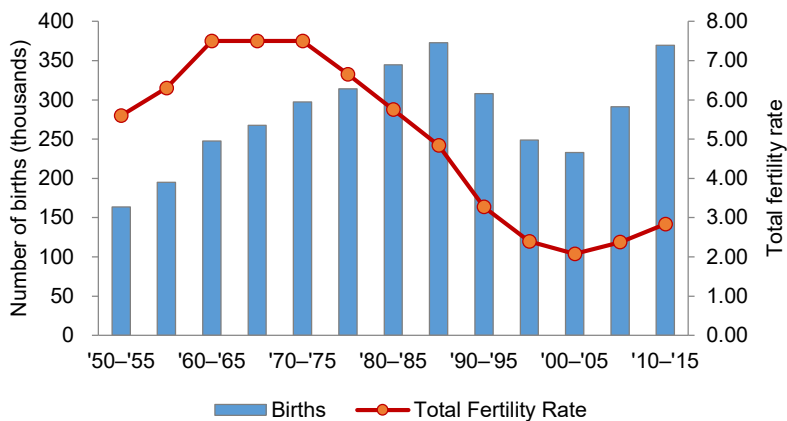
- In Mongolia, the sex ratio of children aged 0-4 has remained stable around 102 males per 100 females over the last two decades.
- Between 2005 and 2015, the age-specific sex ratio significantly dropped among the age groups older than age 50 years, which was clearly deviated from the pattern in previous years.

### **Population pyramid**

- In 2015, Mongolia has an expansive population pyramid, which has a broad base and narrow top, and the shape of the pyramid looks like a double-triangle.
- In 2015, the youngest age group (0-4) has the largest population among the five-year age groups in Mongolia, with 385.1 thousands, followed by the age group 25-29 with 309.7 thousands.
- In Mongolia, the population aged 65 years or over is less than a third of the population aged 0-4 in 2015.

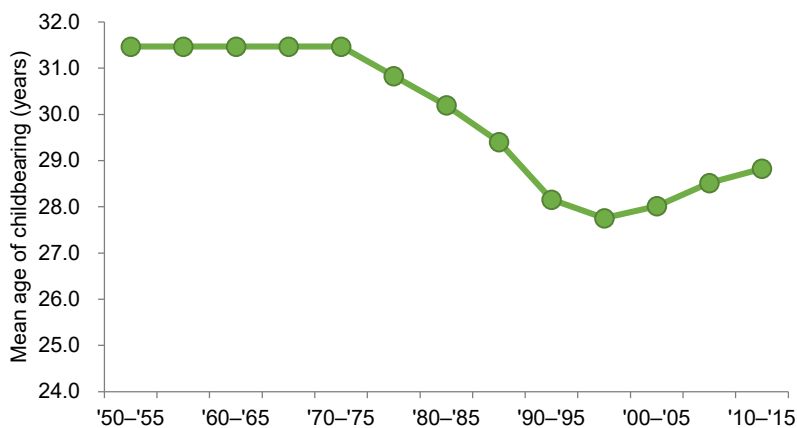


### The number of births and total fertility rate



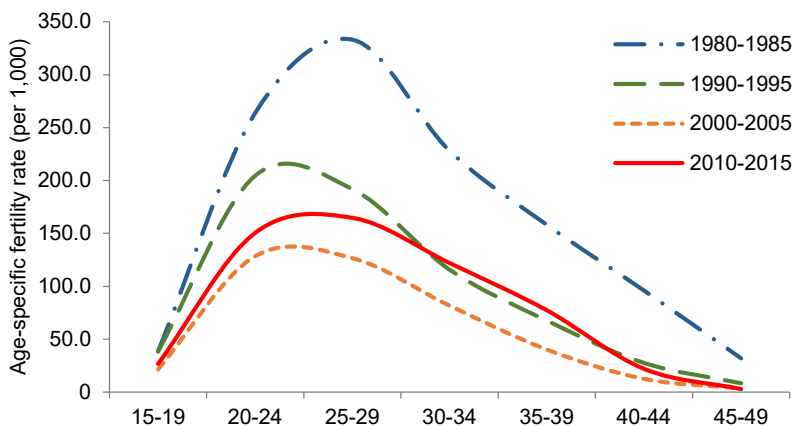
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Female mean age of childbearing



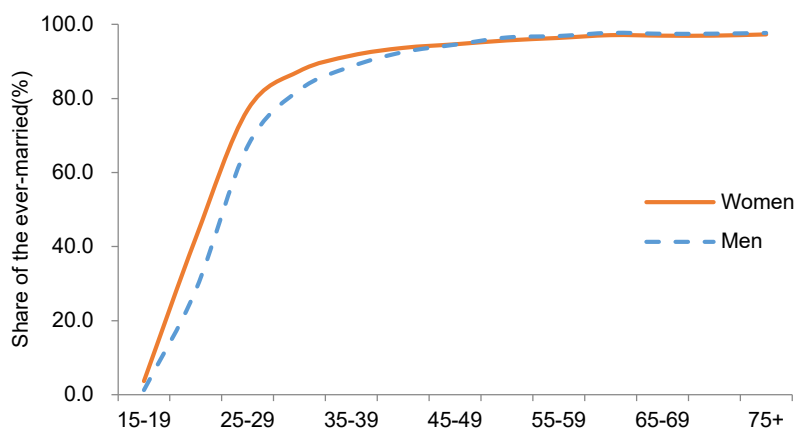
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in age-specific fertility rate



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

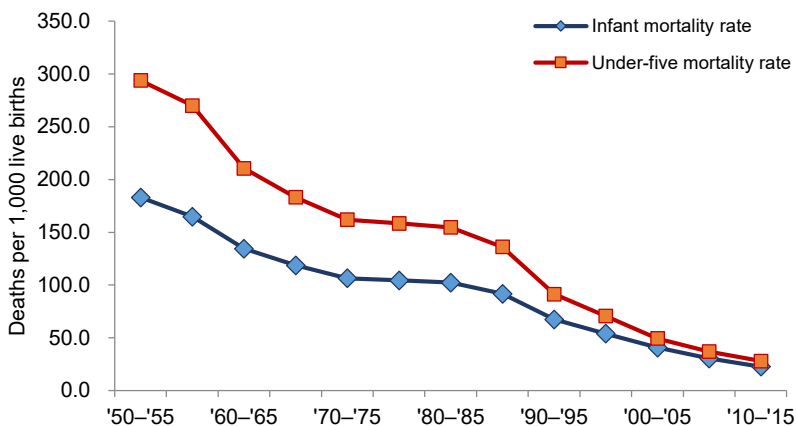
## Ever-married men and women by age, 2010



Source: World Marriage Data 2015, United Nations Population Division

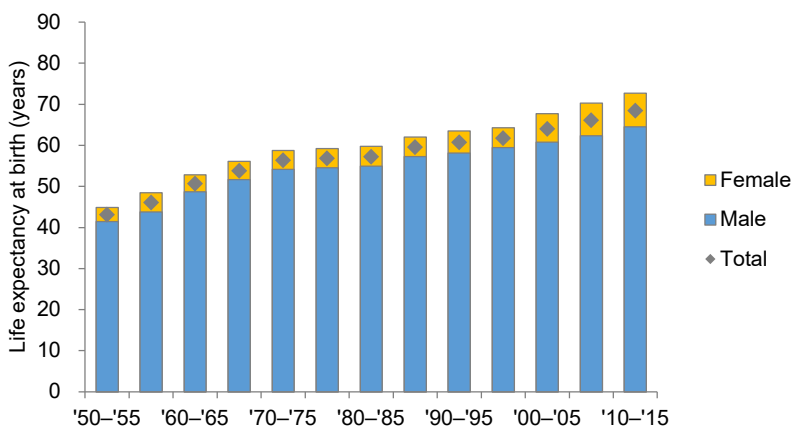


## Infant and under-five mortality rates



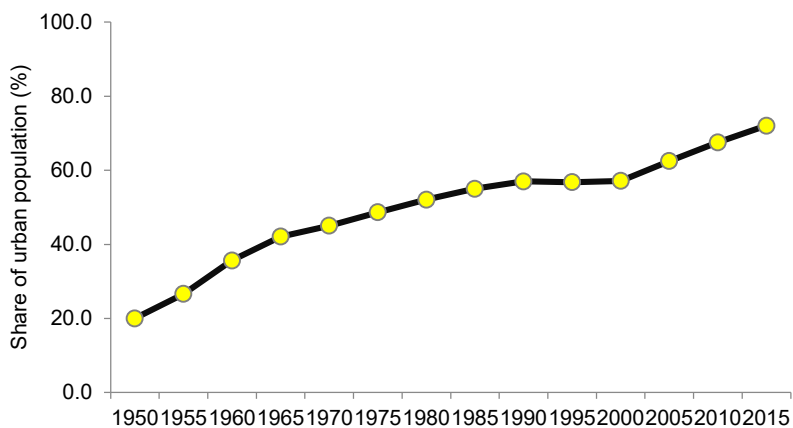
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in life expectancy at birth



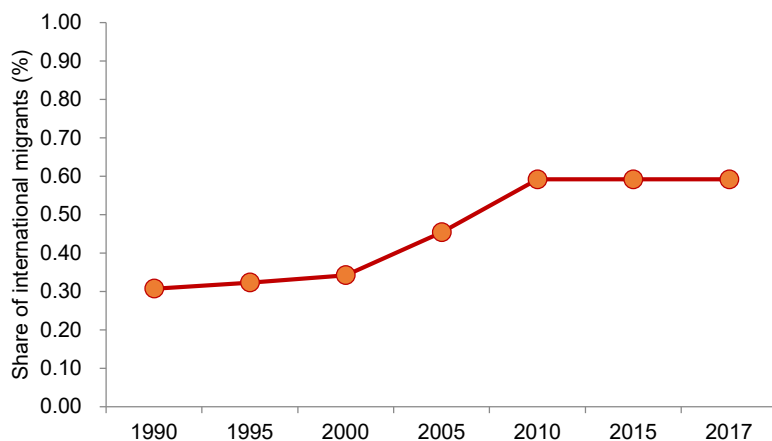
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of urban population



Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 2014 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Share of international migrant stock



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of Mongolia II

### Total fertility rate

- In 1970-1975, Mongolian fertility rate was as high as 7.5 births per woman.
- The total fertility rate of Mongolia declined to the replacement level at 2.08 in 2000-2005, but quickly bounced back reaching to 2.83 in 2010-2015.
- Despite fluctuations in fertility rates, the total number of births in Mongolia is a record high in 2010-2015, with about 369 thousands.

### Female mean age of childbearing

- In Mongolia, the mean age of women at childbearing decreased from 31.5 years in 1970-1975 to 27.8 years in 1995-2000 and then has increased to 28.8 years in 2010-2015.

### Age-specific fertility rate

- In Mongolia, the age-specific fertility rates decreased in all age groups between 1980-1985 and 2000-2005 and then bounced back thereafter, until 2010-2015.
- Between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015 in Mongolia, the age-specific fertility rate has been the highest among women aged 25-29.
- The fertility rate of women aged 25-29 declined from 333.0 in 1980-1985 to 126.7 births per 1,000 women in 2000-2005, and then bounced back reaching 164.9 births per 1,000 women in 2010-2015.

### Ever-married men and women by age

- In Mongolia, the share of the ever-married by age 45-49 is 94.5% for men and 94.6% for women in 2010.
- In Mongolia, the share of the ever married is greater for women than men in all age groups under age 50 years, but the pattern is reversed among those aged 50 years or older.

### **Infant and under-five mortality rate**

- Mongolia has seen a significant improvement in both infant and under-five mortality rates between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015.
- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015 in Mongolia, the infant and the under-five mortality rates have decreased from 182.9 to 22.8 deaths per 1,000 live births and from 293.8 to 28.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively.

### **Trends in life expectancy at birth**

- In 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth in Mongolia is 68.5 years, which increased from 43.2 years 60 years ago.
- In 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth for men and women was 64.5 years and 72.7 years respectively.
- Between 1995-2000 and 2010-2015, the gap in life expectancy at birth between men and women has increased from 4.8 years to 8.2 years.

### **Share of urban migration**

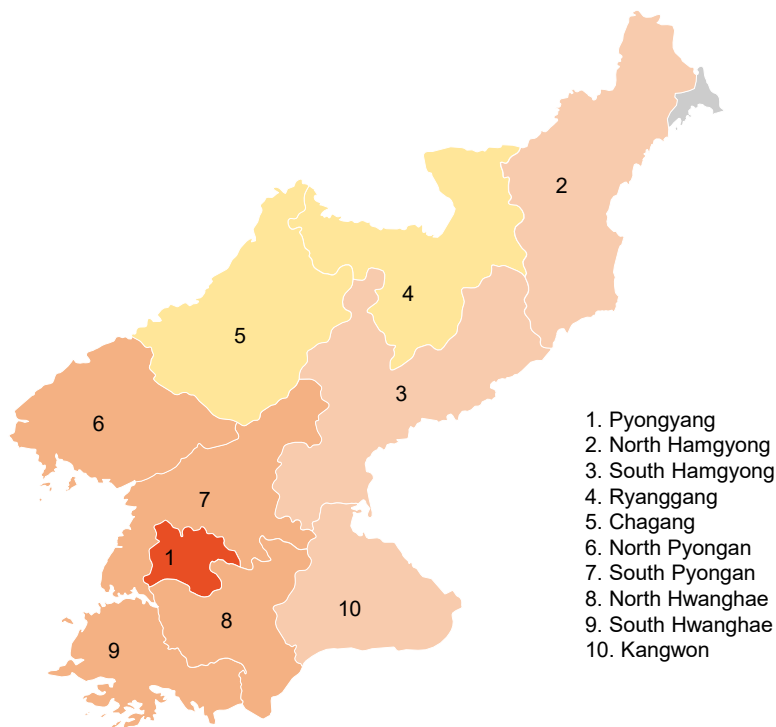
- The share of urban population has increased in Mongolia from 20.0% in 1950 to 72.0% in 2015.

### **Share of international migrant stock**

- In Mongolia, the international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population stands at 0.59% in 2017.



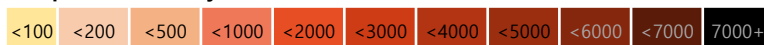
## 12. Eastern Asia: North Korea



Province	Pop. Density
1 Pyongyang	1863.4
2 S. Pyongan	349.9
3 S. Hwanghae	273.4

Province	Pop. Density
17 Ryanggang	51.8
16 Chagang	77.5
15 Kwangwon	133.2

### Population Density

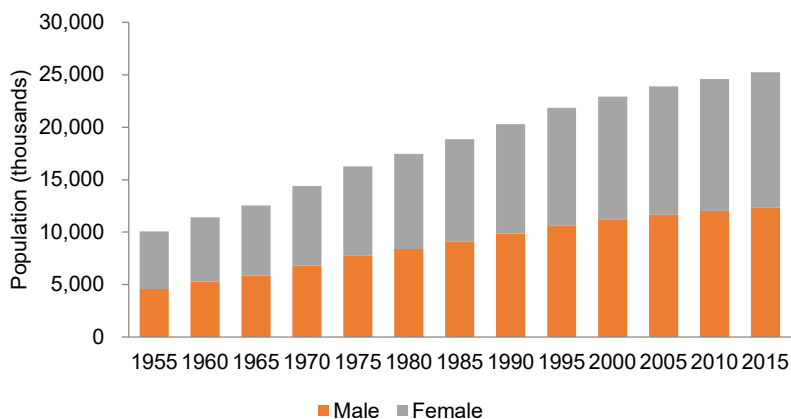


Total Population	23,349,859	Population Density	189.6
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Source: 2008 Population Census, Central Bureau of Statistics, DPR Korea, 2008  
Cadastral Statistics, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Statistics of Korea 2016

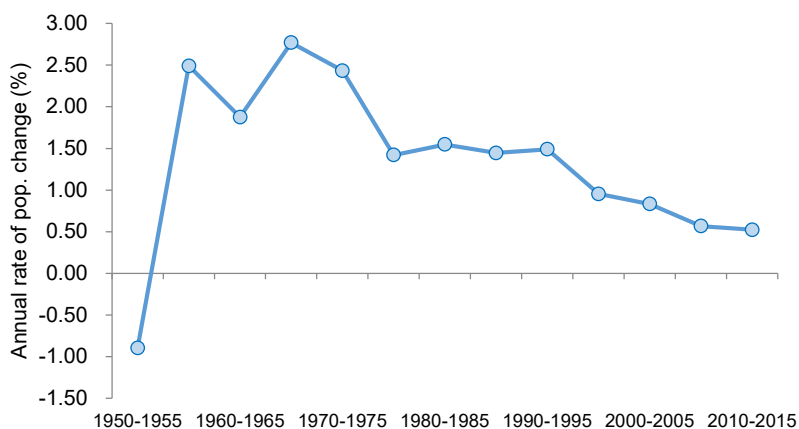


## Trends in total population



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

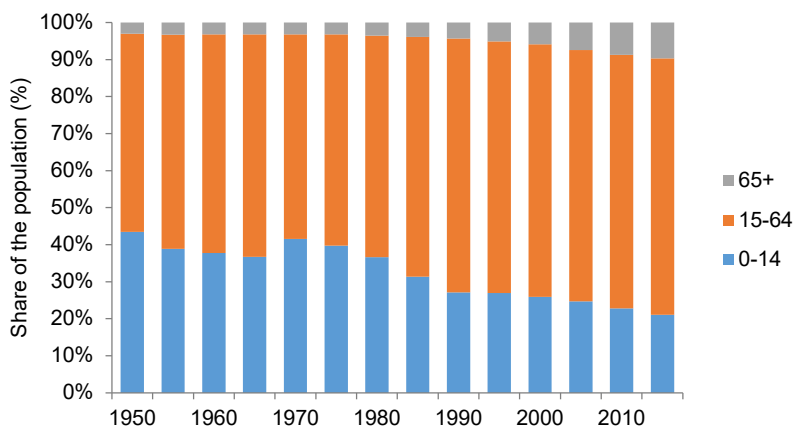
## Annual rate of population change (%)



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

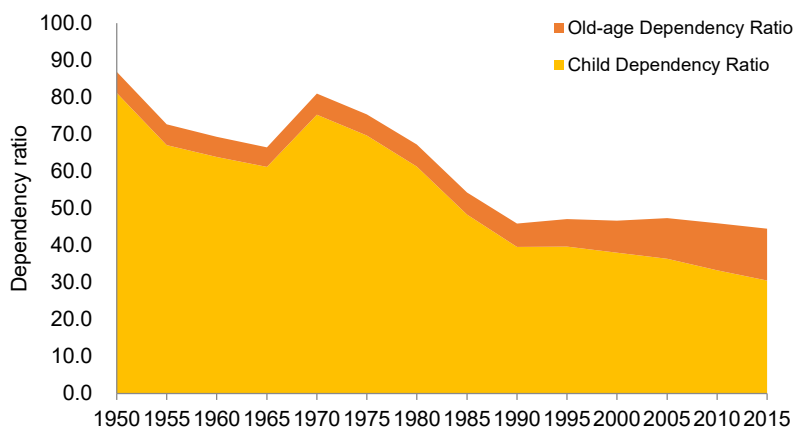


## Population composition by age

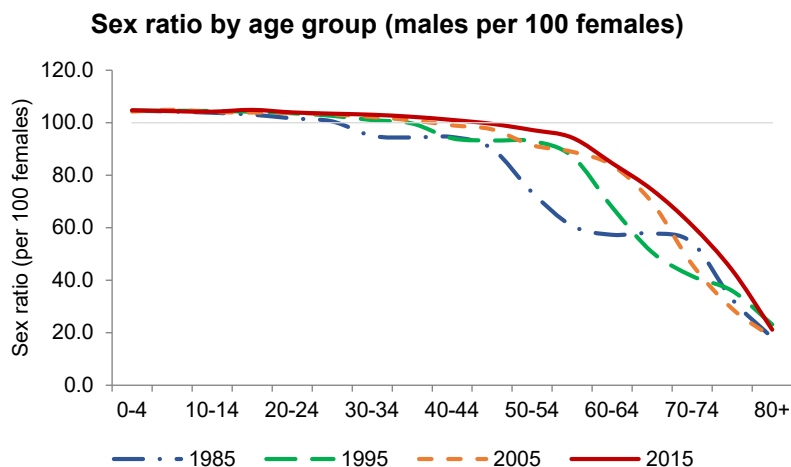


Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

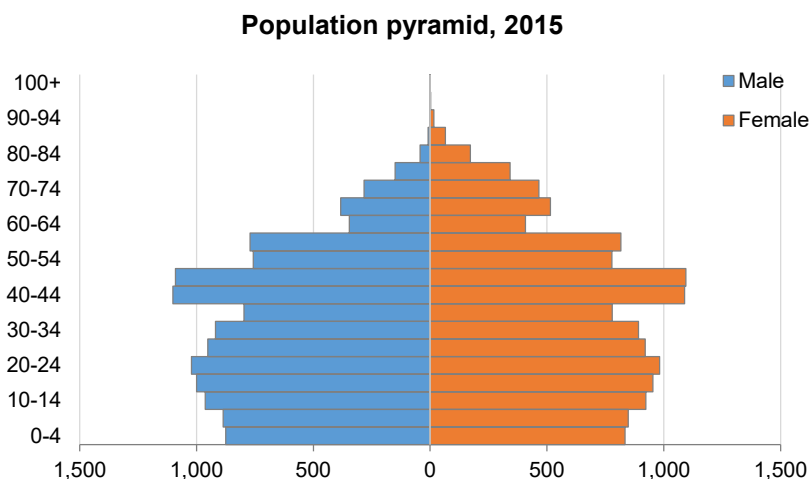
## Child and old-age dependency ratios



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of North Korea I

### Population density

- In 2015, the population density of North Korea is estimated to be 209.6 persons per square km.
- According to the latest 2008 Population Census, Pyeongyang, the capital city of North Korea, was the most densely populated with 1,863.4 persons per square km, five times higher than the second highest, South Pyongan province (349.9 persons per square km).
- In 2008, Ryanggang province was the most sparsely populated in North Korea with 51.8 persons per square km.

### Total population

- Between 1955 and 2015, the total population of North Korea has more than doubled from 10.1 million to 25.2 million.
- In 2015, the male population of North Korea was estimated to be 12.3 million, 0.6 million less than the female population 12.9 million.

### Population growth rate

- North Korea saw a negative annual population growth of -0.90% in 1950-1955, the Korean War period.
- The annual population growth rate of North Korea has decreased from 1.5% in 1990-1995 to 0.5% in 2010-2015.

### Population age composition

- The share of youth population has continuously declined from 43.4% to 21.1% between 1950 and 2015 except 1970 where it sharply dropped to 41.6%.
- In 2015, the working-age population (15-64) made up 69.2% of the total population in North Korea.
- As the population aged 65 or over accounted for about 9.7% of the total population in 2015, North Korea is considered to have entered ageing society.

### Youth and old-age dependency ratio

- Between 1950 and 2015 in North Korea, the total dependency ratio has decreased from 86.9 to 44.5.
- With fluctuations, the youth dependency ratio of North Korea has decreased from 81.2 in 1950 to 30.5 in 2015.
- The old-age dependency ratio has stabilized under 6.0 until 1985 and then began to increase reaching 14.0 in 2015.

### Sex ratio in population by age group

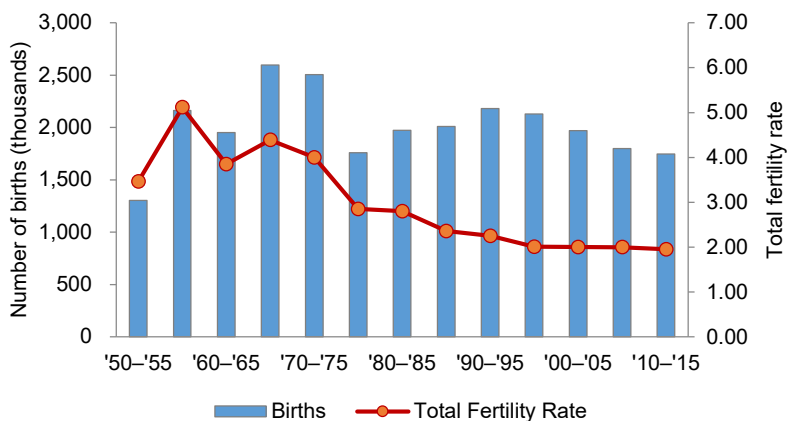
- Between 1985 and 2015, the sex ratio for children aged 0-4 in North Korea has been stable around 104-105 males per females.
- In 2015, the sex ratio of North Korea increased in almost all age groups compared to 2010.
- In North Korea, the sex ratio declines with age in middle and old ages, but the age at which sex ratio declines got older while the gradient was much steeper in 2015 than in 1985, 1995, and 2005.

### Population pyramid

- North Korea has a gourd-shaped slimming in at the waist while tapering toward the top.
- In 2015, the largest age groups in North Korea are ages 40-44 and 45-49 with 2.2 million for each.
- In 2015, the population aged 65 and over in North Korea is relatively small, with 2.5 million, and the female population (1.6 million) outnumbers the male population (0.9 millions) by 0.7 million.

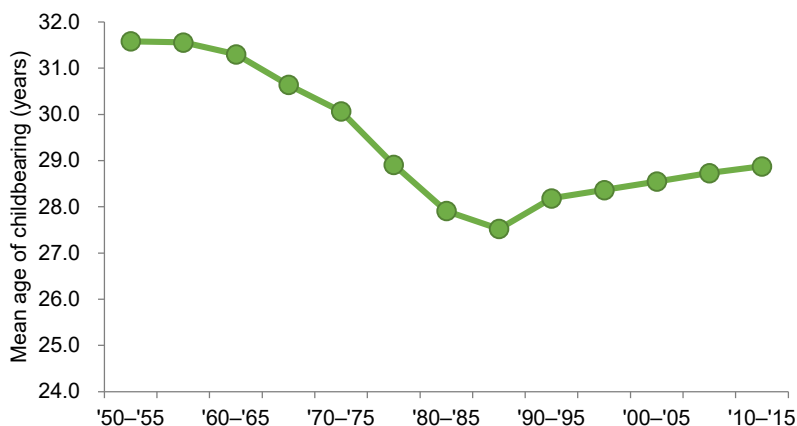


### The number of births and total fertility rate



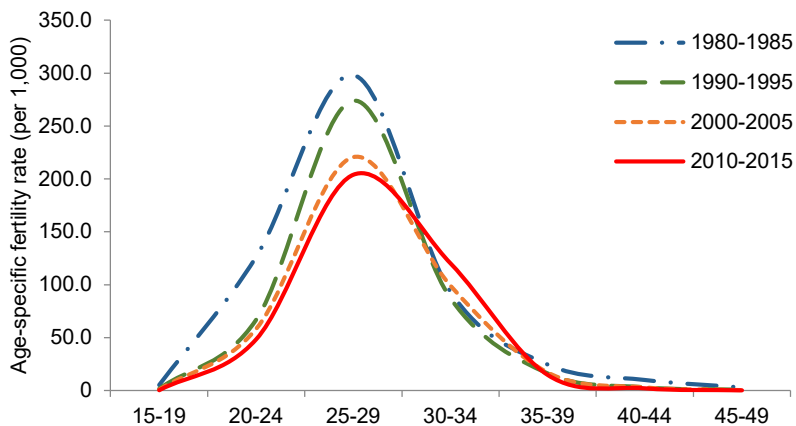
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

### Female mean age of childbearing



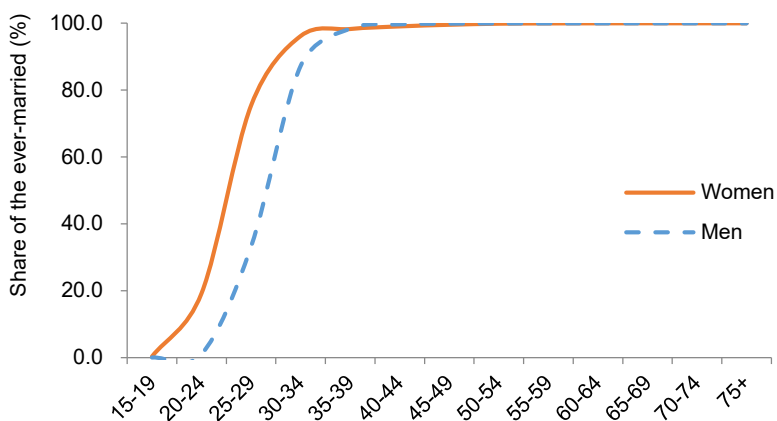
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in age-specific fertility rates



Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

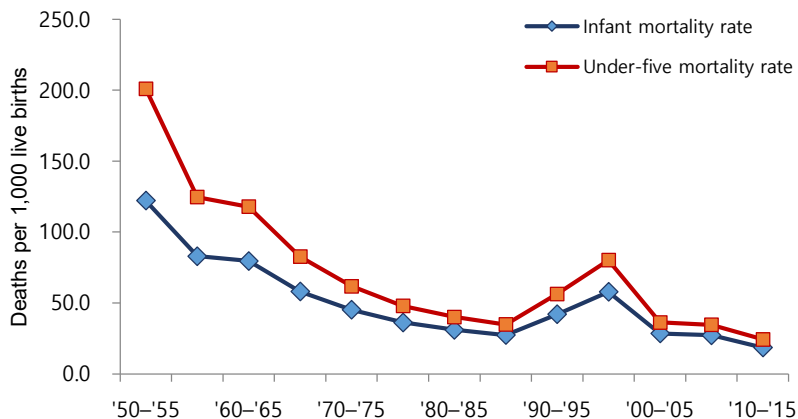
## Share of the ever-married by age group, 2008



Source: World Marriage Data 2015, United Nations Population Division

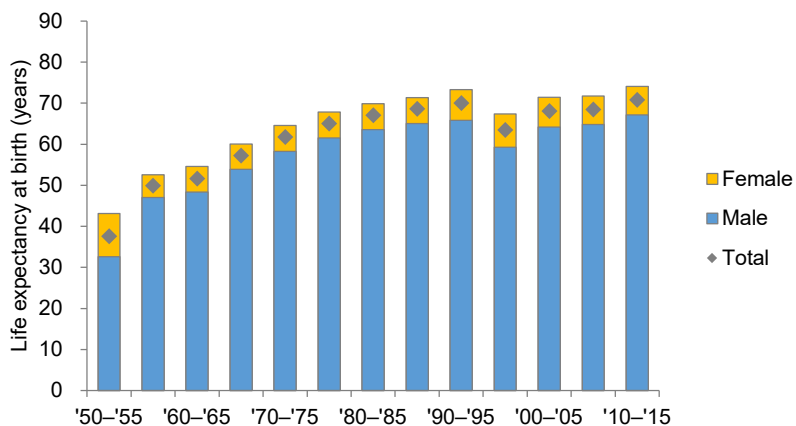


## Infant and under-five mortality rates



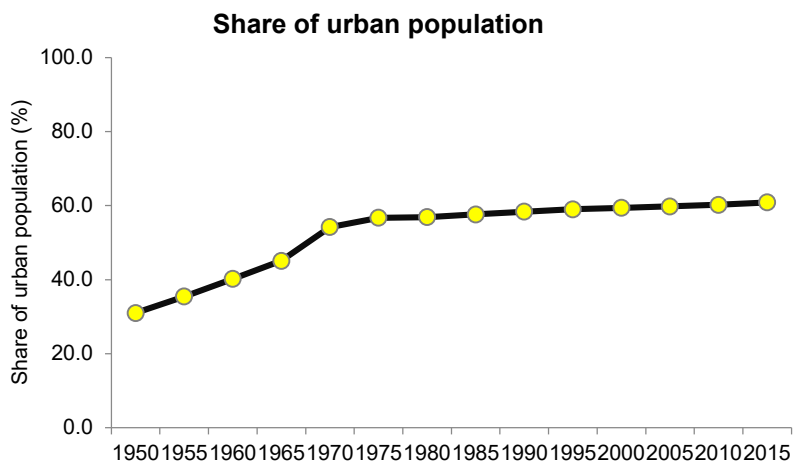
Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division

## Trends in life expectancy at birth

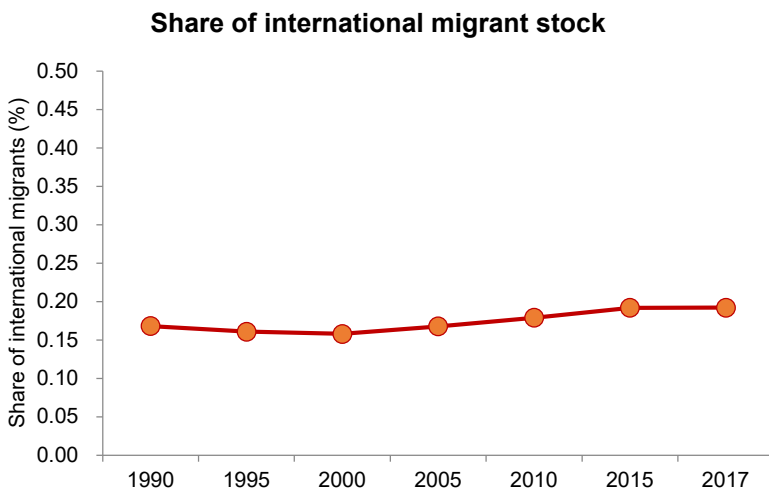


Source: World Population Prospects: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division





Source: World Urbanization Prospects: 2014 Revision, United Nations Population Division



Source: International Migrant Stock: 2017 Revision, United Nations Population Division



## Demographics of North Korea II

### Total fertility rate

- The total fertility rate of North Korea peaked at 5.12 births per woman in 1955-1960 and reached below replacement level at 2.01 in 1995-2000.
- In North Korea, the total fertility rate reached below replacement level at 2.01 in 1995-2000 and marks at 1.95 with about 1.7 million births in 2010-2015.

### Female mean age of childbearing

- In North Korea, the mean age of women at childbearing decreased from 31.6 years in 1950-1955 to 27.5 years in 1995-2000.
- Women's mean age at childbearing in North Korea bounced back after 1995-2000 and stands at 28.9 years in 2010-2015.

### Age-specific fertility rate

- Between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015, the fertility rate of North Korea has decreased for women under age 30 years.
- In North Korea, the fertility rate for women aged 20-24 decreased from 126.5 to 48.6 births per 1,000 women between 1980-1985 and 2010-2015.
- In North Korea, the drop in fertility rates among women in their 20s in the 1980s and 1990s resulted not from the postponement of childbearing, but from the transition from high to low birth rates.

### Ever-married men and women by age

- In 2008, almost all men and women in North Korea married by age 45-49, 99.9% for men and 99.5% for women, demonstrating the tradition of universal marriage
- According to the 2008 census, most men and women in North Korea marry in their 20s or their 30s at the latest.

### **Infant and under-five mortality rates**

- Between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015 in North Korea, both infant and under-five mortality rates declined from 122.2 to 18.5 deaths per 1,000 live births and 201.1 to 24.4 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively.
- The downward trends in infant and child mortality were temporarily reversed in the 1990s when North Korea suffered a major famine.
- The Infant mortality rate more than doubled from 27.4 in 1985-1995 to 57.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995-2000 while for the same period the under-five mortality rate rose from 34.8 to 80.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.

### **Trends in life expectancy at birth**

- In North Korea, the life expectancy at birth has increased from 37.6 years to 70.8 years between 1950-1955 and 2010-2015, except for 1995-2000 when it dropped by 6.5 years from the previous period.
- In 2010-2015, the life expectancy at birth is 67.2 years for men and 74.1 years for women respectively.

### **Share of urban population**

- The share of urban population in North Korea which was 31.0% in 1950 increased to 60.9% in 2015.

### **International migrant stock**

- In North Korea, the international migrant stock accounts for 0.19% of the total population in 2017.