

# **DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE**

by

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Cooperation Council, Sydney**

**1-2 May 2007**

# Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Demographic Change and Development**
- **Projected Patterns of Population Growth**
- **Ageing**
- **International Migration**
- **Internal Migration and Urbanisation**
- **Conclusion**

“Over the next couple of decades nothing will impact OECD economies more profoundly than demographic trends and, chief among them, ageing”

Jean-Philippe Cotis  
Chief Economist, OECD  
March 2005

# Demographic Change

- **Size, Composition and Distribution of Population**
- **Dynamic**
- **Incremental in Impact**
- **Many Elements are Predictable**
- **Complex Two-Way Relationship with Economic Development**

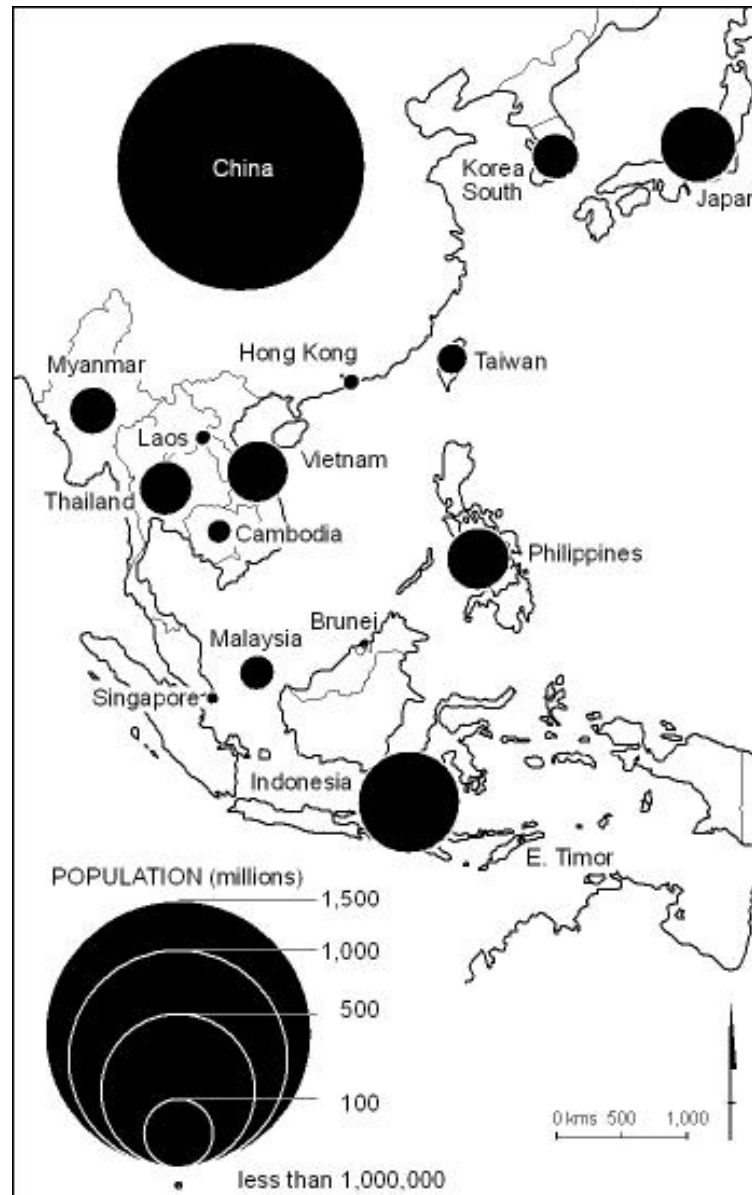
# Key Trends

- **Rapid Fertility Decline**
- **Increased Life Expectancy**
- **Rapid Ageing**
- **A New Youth Generation**
- **Increased International Migration**
- **Urbanisation**

# East and Southeast Asia: Population Size of Countries, 2006

Source: Compiled from Population Reference Bureau, 2006

East and Southeast Asia have 32% of world population



# Asia: Population Growth

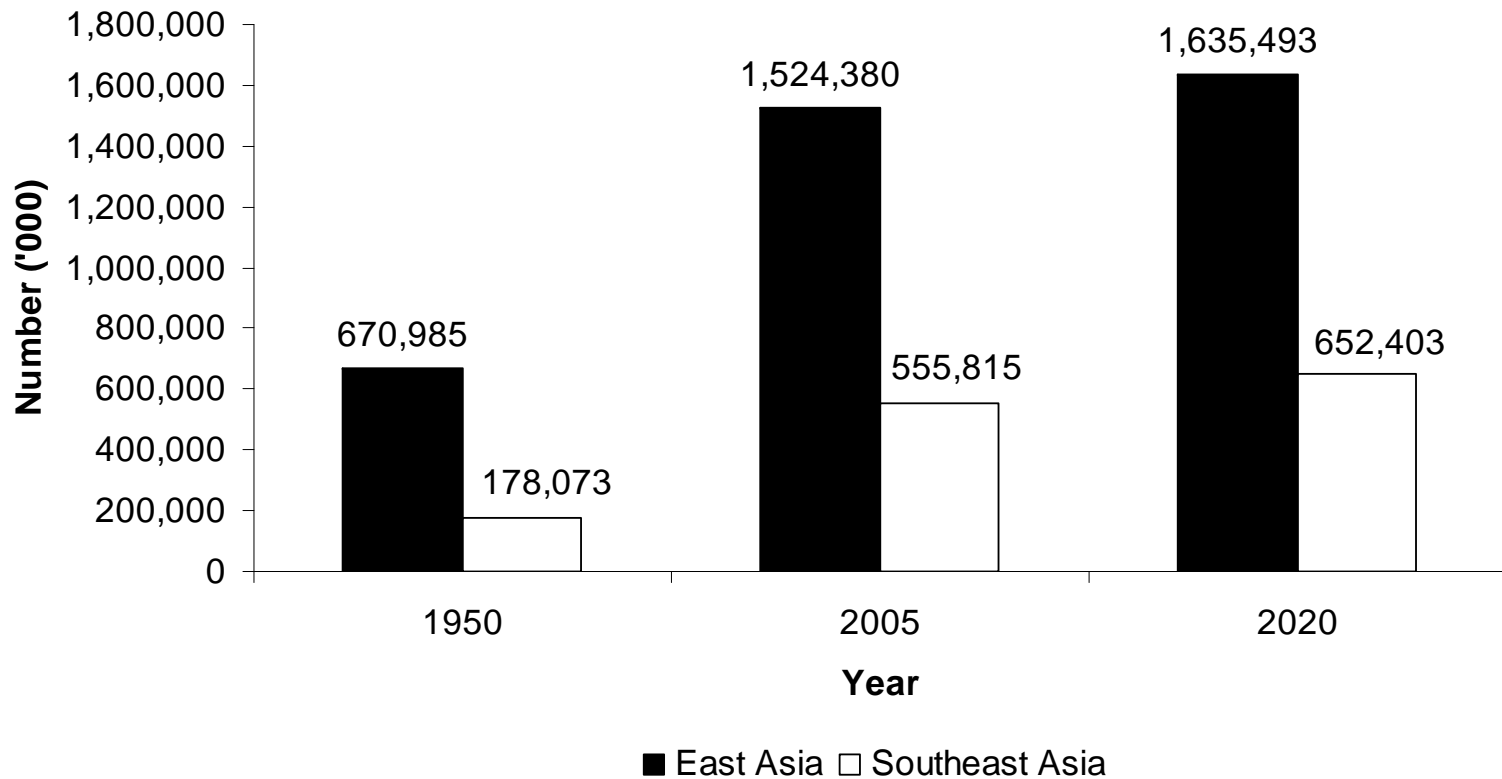
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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Population<br/>(‘000)</b> | <b>Percent Growth<br/>p.a.</b> | <b>Percent of World<br/>Population</b> |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>1950</b> | <b>1,402,021</b>             |                                | <b>55.6</b>                            |
| <b>1990</b> | <b>3,184,342</b>             | <b>2.1</b>                     | <b>60.3</b>                            |
| <b>2000</b> | <b>3,688,535</b>             | <b>1.5</b>                     | <b>60.6</b>                            |
| <b>2010</b> | <b>4,160,878</b>             | <b>1.2</b>                     | <b>60.4</b>                            |
| <b>2020</b> | <b>4,590,782</b>             | <b>1.0</b>                     | <b>59.8</b>                            |

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# East and Southeast Asia: Total Population in 1950, 2005 and 2020

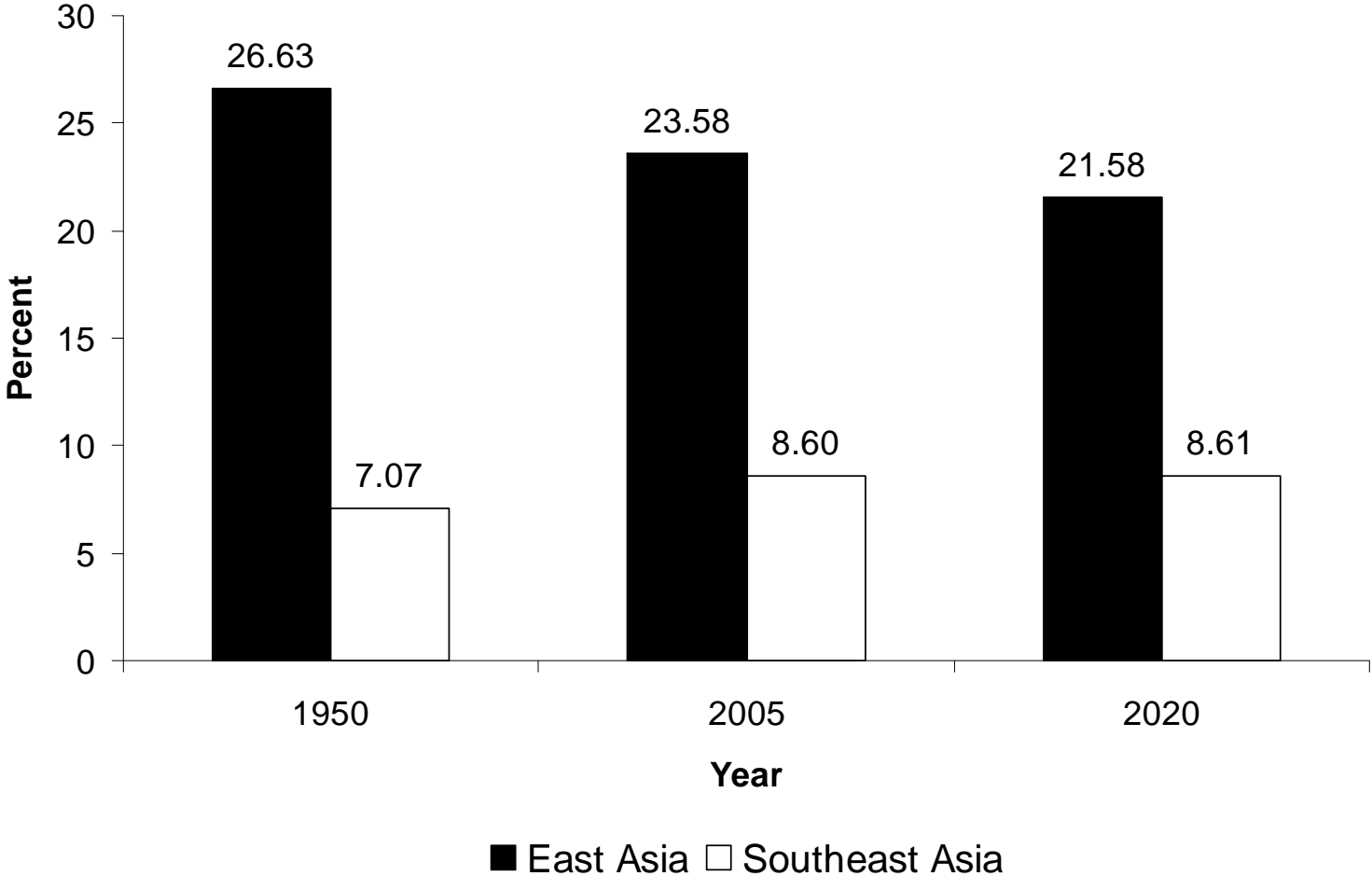
Source: United Nations 2005





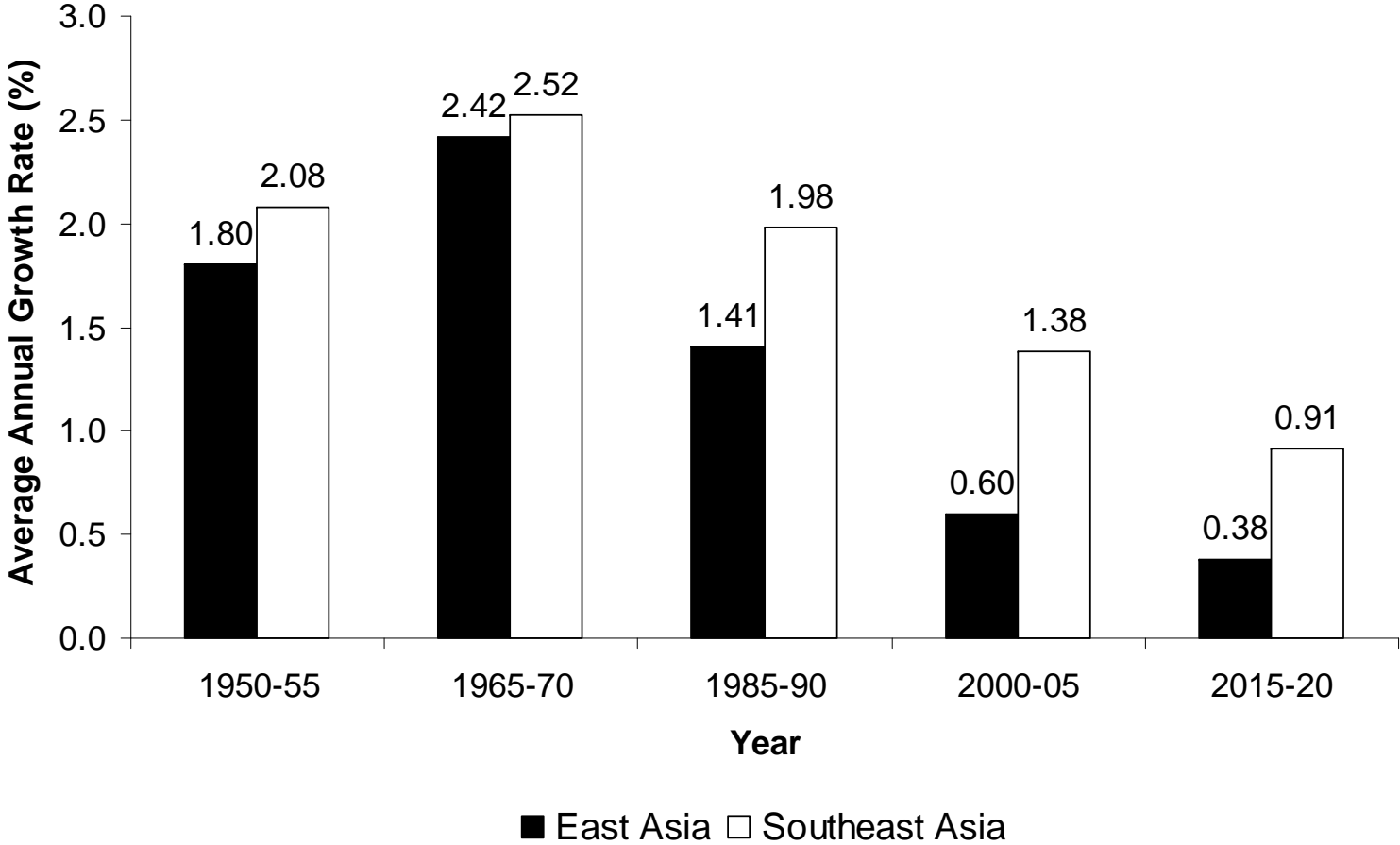
# East and Southeast Asia: Population as a Percent of Total World Population

Source: United Nations 2005



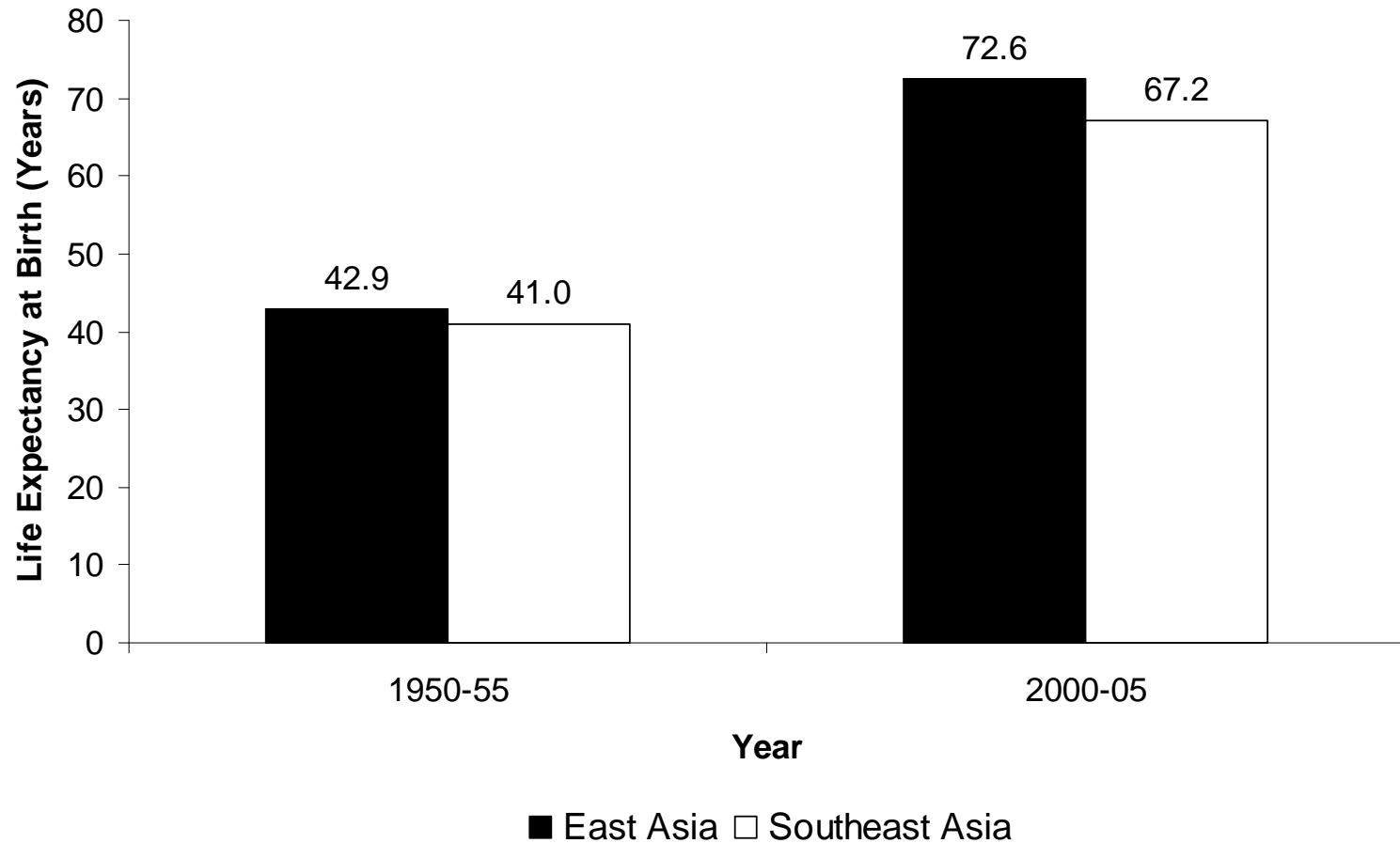
# East and Southeast Asia: Average Annual Growth Rate of the Population, 1950-55 to 2015-20

Source: United Nations 2005



# East and Southeast Asia: Life Expectancy at Birth, 1950-55 and 2000-05

Source: United Nations, 2005



## Selected East and Southeast Asian Countries: Estimated HIV Prevalence and Prevalence Rates Among Adults, 2005

Source: UNAIDS, 2006; *Taipei Times*, 11 November 2006, p. 2

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|             | Adults 15+, Estimate of<br>Number Infected | Adult 15-49<br>Prevalence Rate<br>(% Infected) |
|-------------|--|--|
| China       | 650,000                                    | 0.1  |
| Indonesia   | 170,000                                    | 0.1  |
| Japan       | 17,000                                     | <0.1   |
| Malaysia    | 67,000                                     | 0.4  |
| Philippines | 12,000                                     | <0.1   |
| Singapore   | 5,500                                      | 0.3  |
| South Korea | 13,000                                     | <0.1   |
| Taiwan      | 30,000-40,000*                             | <0.1   |
| Thailand    | 560,000                                    | 1.4  |
| Vietnam     | 250,000                                    | 0.4  |

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\* Estimate of Total Number of Persons Infected

# East and Southeast Asia: Major Mortality Trends, 1965-2005

Source: UNESCAP (2002), United Nations (1996, 2001a, 2006)

|                             | Expectation of Life |           |           |           |                          |              |  |              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|
|                             | 1965                |           | 2005      |           | Percent Change 1965-2005 |              | Infant Mortality Rate<br>(per 1000 births) |              |
|                             | Males               | Females   | Males     | Females   | Males                    | Females      | 1960-65                                    | 2000-2005    |
| Indonesia                   | 42                  | 43        | 67        | 71        | 59.52                    | 65.11        | 166  | 34.2         |
| Malaysia                    | 54                  | 57        | 71        | 76        | 31.48                    | 33.33        | 63   | 10.1         |
| Philippines                 | 53                  | 56        | 68        | 73        | 28.3                     | 30.35        | 141  | 27.8         |
| Singapore                   | 64                  | 68        | 77        | 81        | 20.31                    | 19.11        | 96   | 3            |
| Thailand                    | 52                  | 56        | 64        | 74        | 23.07                    | 32.14        | 30   | 11.9         |
| Vietnam                     | 44                  | 47        | 71        | 75        | 61.36                    | 59.57        | 85   | 22.3         |
| China                       | 59                  | 60        | 71        | 74        | 20.33                    | 23.33        | 130  | 25.7         |
| Korea                       | 58                  | 62        | 64        | 69        | 10.34                    | 11.29        | 56.3                                       | 50.0         |
| Japan                       | 69                  | 74        | 78        | 85        | 13.04                    | 14.86        | 15.6                                       | 3.2          |
| <b>Total<br/>East Asian</b> | <b>55</b>           | <b>58</b> | <b>70</b> | <b>75</b> | <b>27.27</b>             | <b>29.31</b> | <b>86.98</b>                               | <b>20.91</b> |

# Fertility Change in ESCAP

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|         | TFR |
|---------|-----|
| 1950-55 | 5.9 |
| 1960-65 | 5.6 |
| 1970-75 | 5.1 |
| 1980-85 | 3.7 |
| 1990-95 | 2.8 |
| 2000    | 2.4 |
| 2006    | 2.3 |

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# Change in Total Fertility Rate

Source: United Nations 2005; Population Reference Bureau 2006

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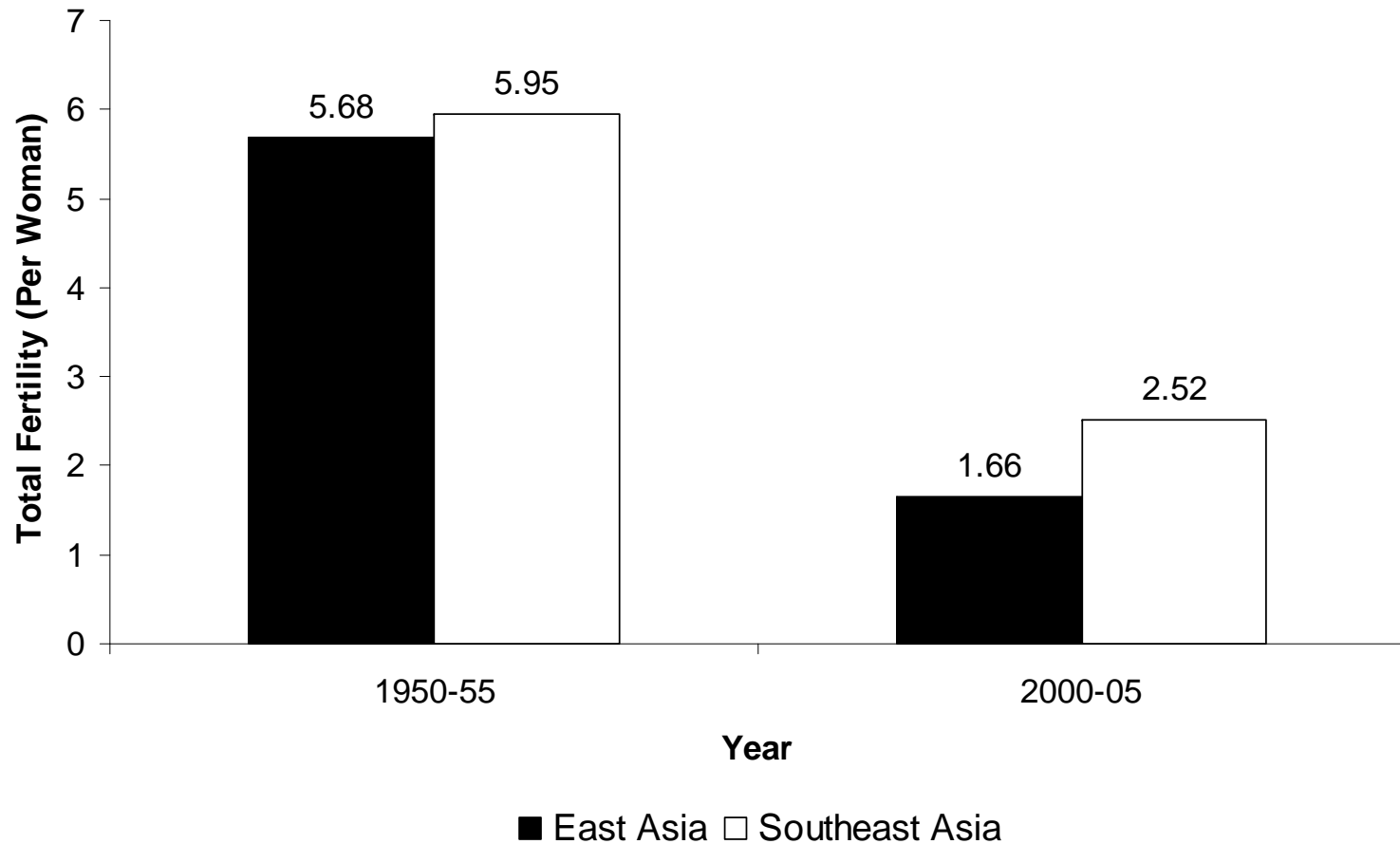
|                  | <b>1970-75</b> | <b>2006</b> |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| <b>Indonesia</b> | <b>5.1</b>     | <b>2.4</b>  |
| <b>China</b>     | <b>4.9</b>     | <b>1.6</b>  |
| <b>Japan</b>     | <b>2.1</b>     | <b>1.3</b>  |
| <b>Thailand</b>  | <b>5.0</b>     | <b>1.7</b>  |

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# The Fertility Revolution

## East and Southeast Asia: Total Fertility Rate, 1950-55 and 2000-05

Source: United Nations, 2005





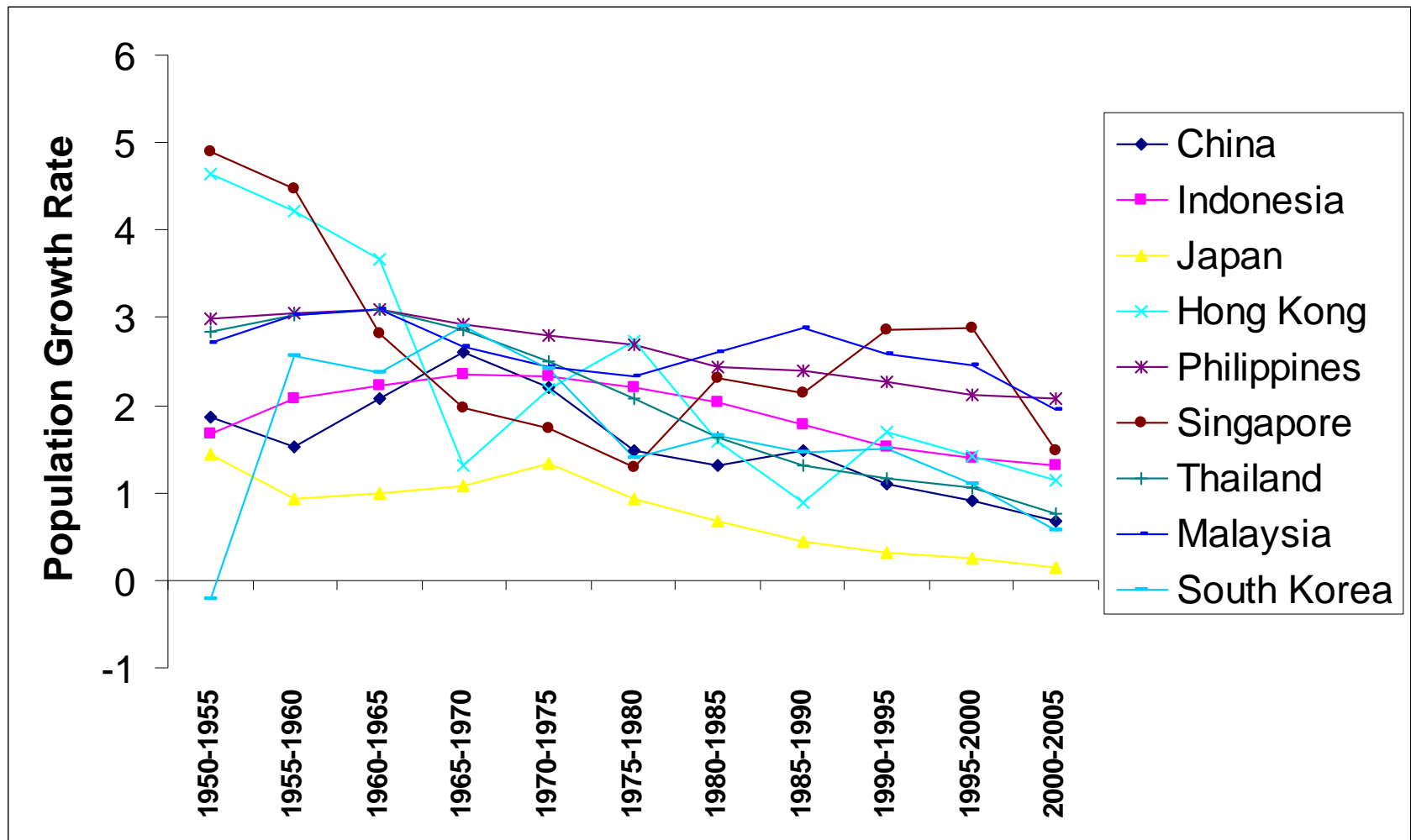
## Asian Countries: Total Fertility Rate, 1960-2005 and Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age (or Whose Husbands) Are Using a Contraceptive Method, 2006

Source: ESCAP (1984:4); United Nations (1994a, 1994b, 2001a and 2006); UNFPA (2006)

| Country     | Total Fertility Rate |         |         |         | Percent Change | Contraceptive Use |
|-------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------|
|             | 1960-65              | 1970-75 | 1985-90 | 2000-05 | 1960-2005      | 2006              |
| Indonesia   | 5.4                  | 5.5     | 3.5     | 2.4     | -55            | 57                |
| Malaysia    | 6.7                  | 4.7     | 4.0     | 2.9     | -101           | 55                |
| Philippines | -                    | -       | 4.3     | 3.5     | -              | 47                |
| Singapore   | 4.9                  | 2.7     | 1.7     | 1.4     | -71            | 62                |
| Thailand    | 6.4                  | 5.0     | 2.6     | 1.8     | -71            | 72                |
| Vietnam     | 6.9                  | 6.4     | 4.2     | 2.3     | -66            | 79                |
| China       | 5.7                  | 4.8     | 2.4     | 1.7     | -70            | 84                |
| Japan       | 2.0                  | 2.1     | 1.7     | 1.3     | -35            | Not available     |
| South Korea | 3.4                  | 3.7     | 2.5     | 1.9     | -44            | Not available     |

# East and Southeast Asian Countries: Annual Population Growth Rates, 1950-55 to 2000-05

Source: United Nations, 2006

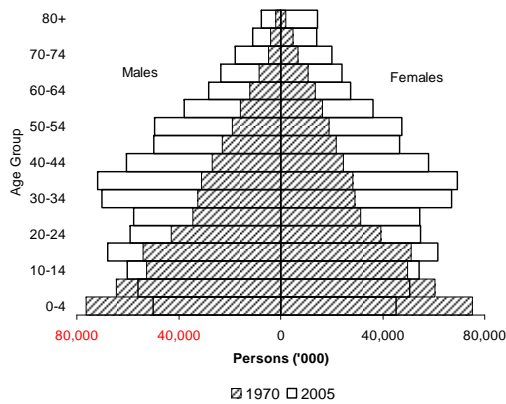


# Changing Age Structure

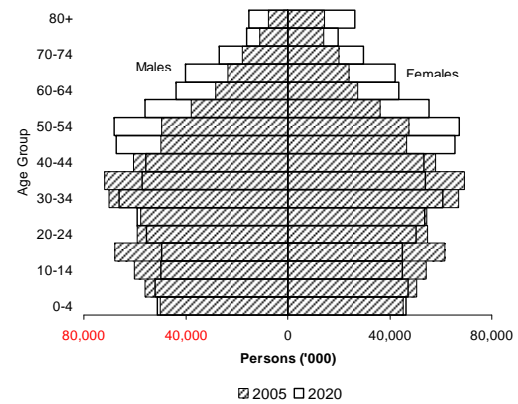
Source: United Nations 2005

## Eastern Asia

### 1970 and 2005

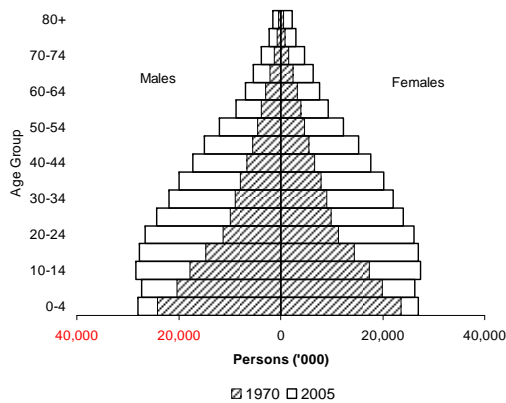


### 2005 and projected 2020

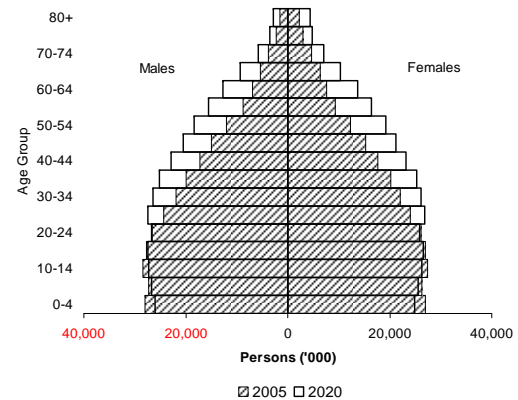


## Southeast Asia

### 1970 and 2005



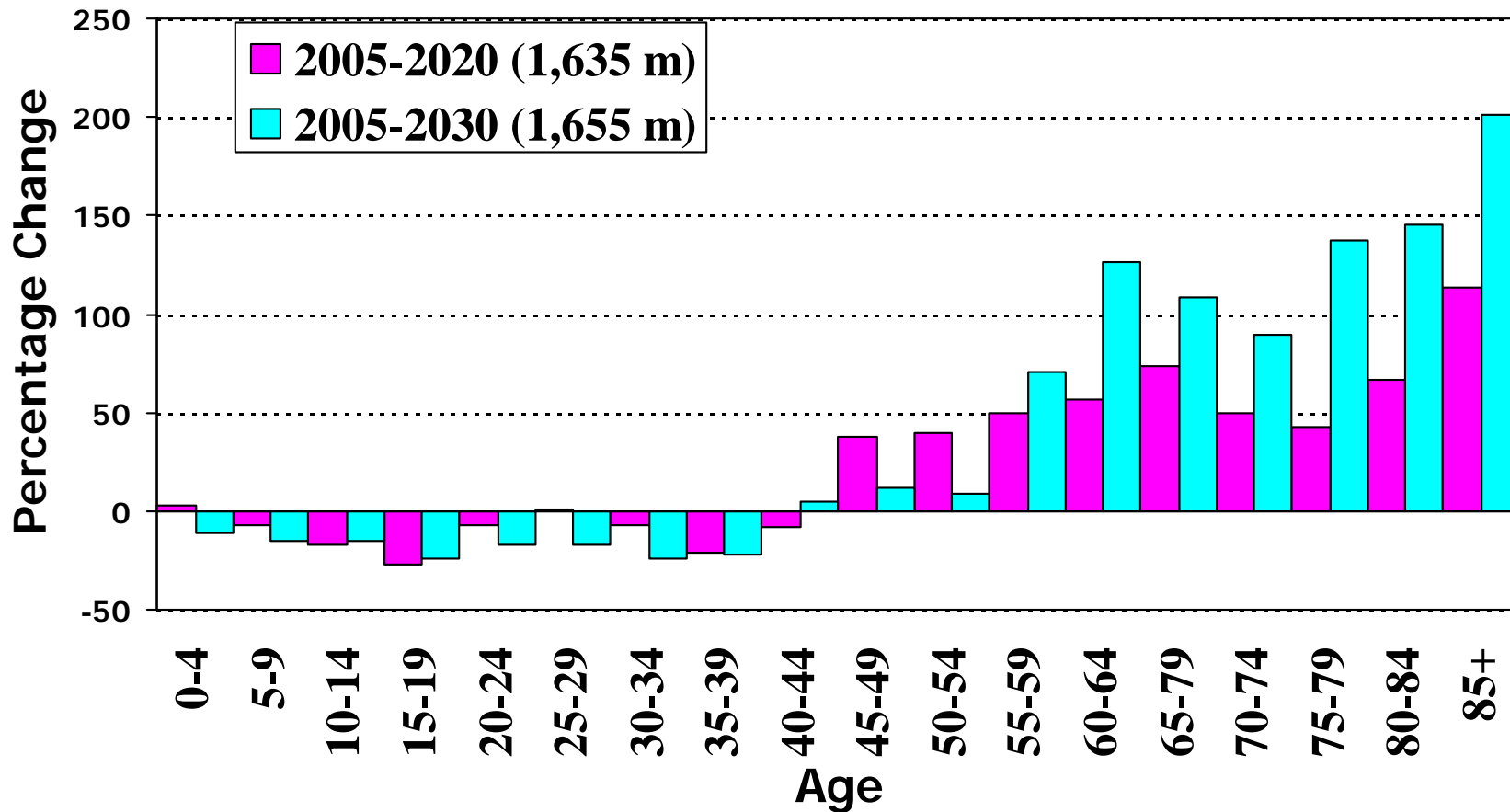
### 2005 and projected 2020



# Structural Ageing:

Eastern Asia: Change by Age: 2005 – 2020; 2030

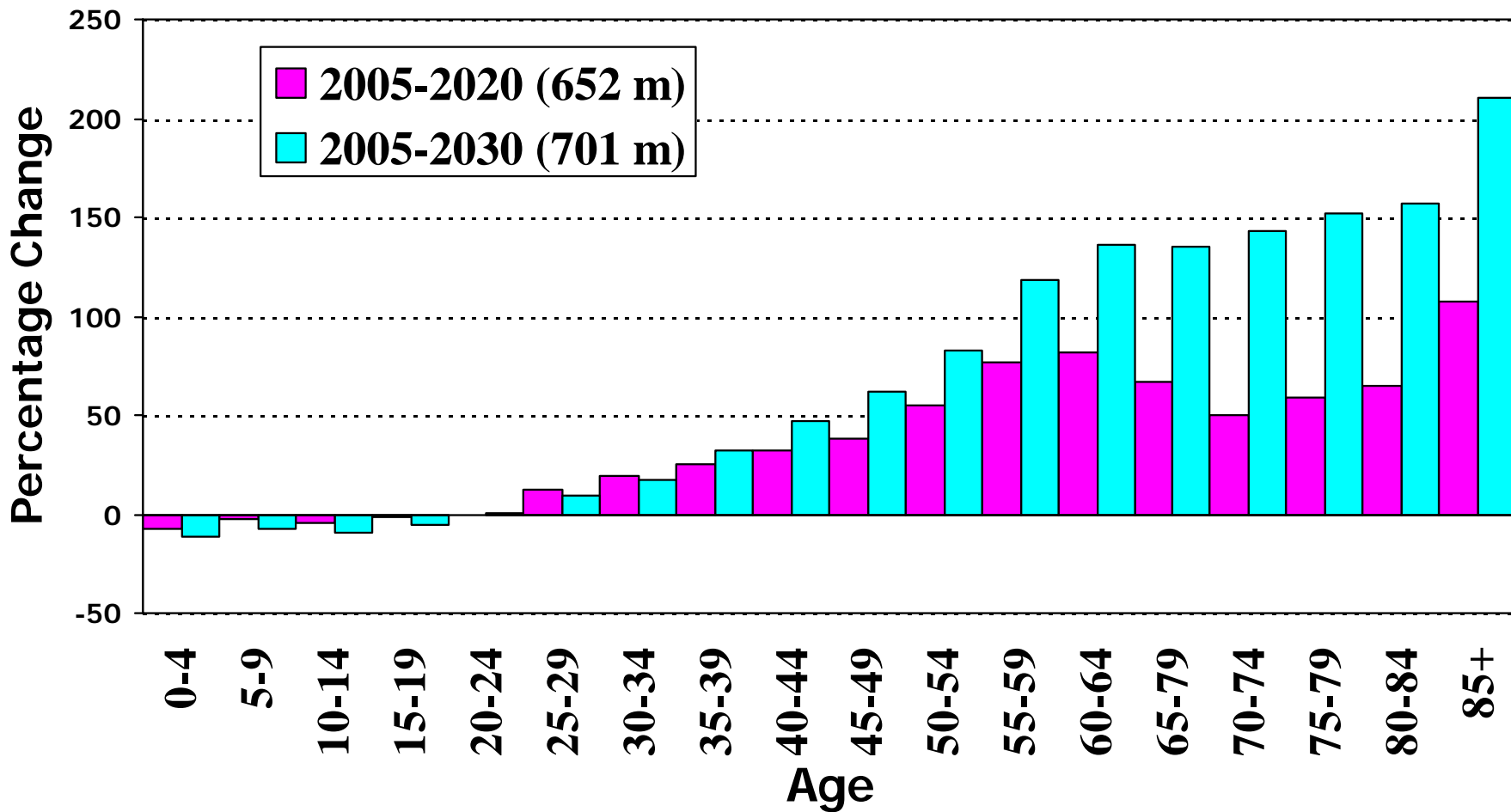
Source: United Nations 2005



# Structural Ageing:

## Southeast Asia: Change by Age: 2005 – 2020; 2030

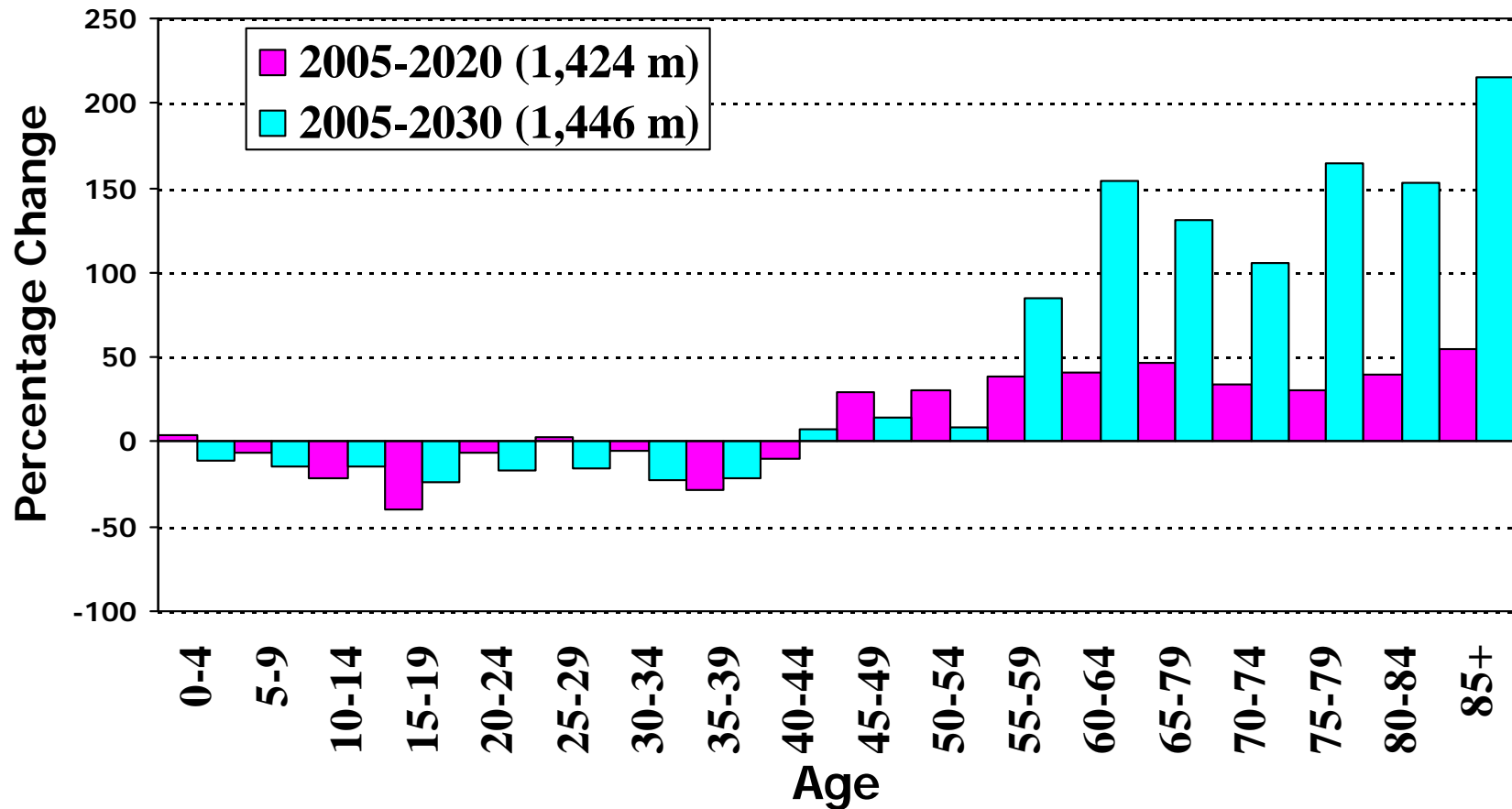
Source: United Nations 2005



# Structural Ageing:

China: Change by Age: 2005 – 2020; 2030

Source: United Nations 2005



# The Asian Youth Bulge

Youth bulge – at least 20 percent of national population aged 15-24

|      |   |              |   |
|------|---|--------------|---|
| 1960 | - | 17.3 percent |   |
| 1980 | - | 19.4         | “ |
| 1985 | - | 20.5         | “ |
| 1990 | - | 20.3         | “ |
| 2000 | - | 17.6         | “ |
| 2020 | - | 15.6         | “ |
| 2040 | - | 13.8         | “ |

The passage of this bulge through the age structure can produce a 'demographic dividend' because the workforce grows faster than the total population.

Delivered through ...

- increased labour supply
- increased savings
- increased capital investment

provided accompanied by appropriate policy.



# Southeast and East Asia: Recent and Impending Change in Workforce\* and Total Population

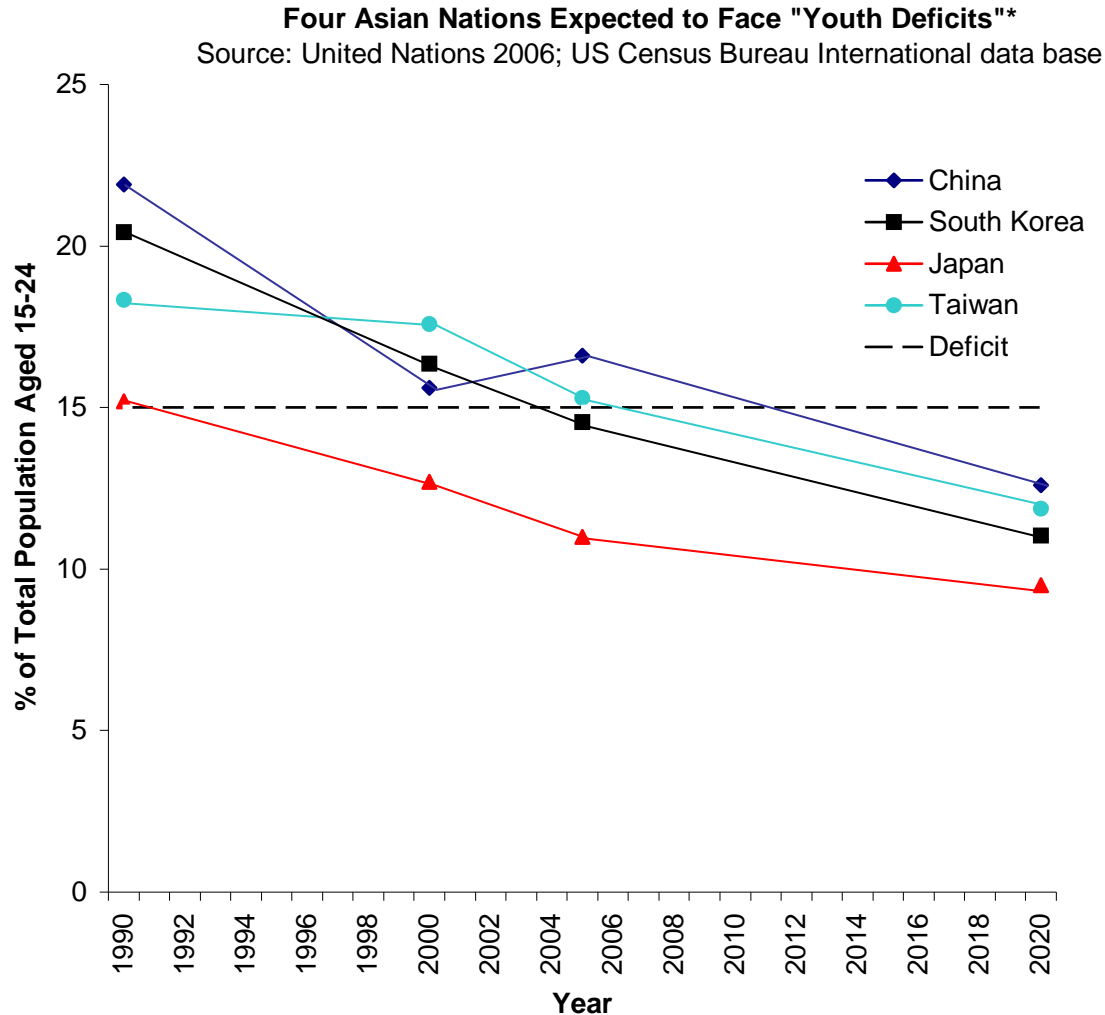
Source: United Nations, 2006

| Country         | Average Annual Change<br>1970-2005 |           | Projected Change<br>2005-2050 |           |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
|                 | Population                         | Workforce | Population                    | Workforce |
| Indonesia       | 1.8                                | 2.4       | 0.6                           | 0.5       |
| Malaysia        | 2.5                                | 3.1       | 1.0                           | 1.0       |
| Philippines     | 2.4                                | 2.9       | 1.1                           | 1.4       |
| Singapore       | 2.1                                | 2.8       | 0.3                           | -0.2      |
| Thailand        | 1.5                                | 2.4       | 0.1                           | -0.2      |
| Vietnam         | 2.0                                | 2.7       | 0.8                           | 0.7       |
| China           | 0.6                                | 0.5       | -0.5                          | -1.1      |
| Japan           | 1.3                                | 2.0       | 0.2                           | -0.2      |
| Korea           | 1.5                                | 1.8       | 0.1                           | 0.0       |
| South East Asia | 1.9                                | 2.5       | 0.7                           | 0.7       |
| East Asia       | 1.2                                | 1.8       | 0.1                           | -0.2      |

\* Population aged 15-64

# Youth Deficits

When percentage of national population falls below 15 percent



\*Youth deficits are deemed to occur when less than 15% of population is aged 15-24-implying future labour shortages and other demographic problems

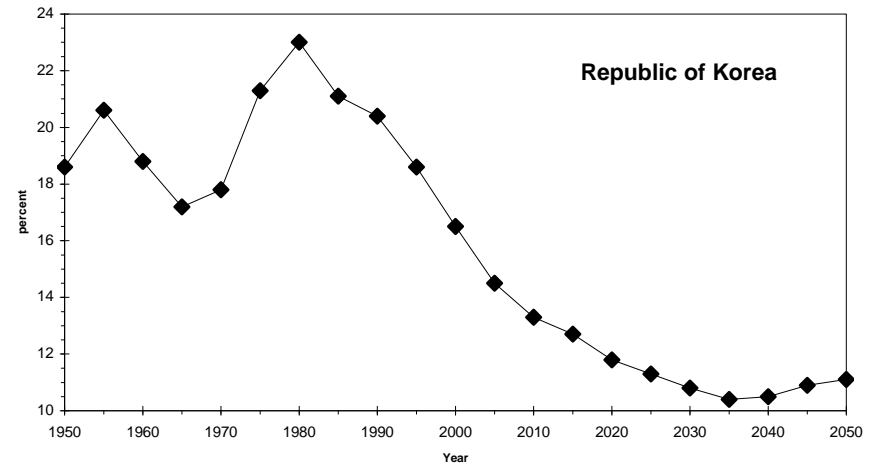
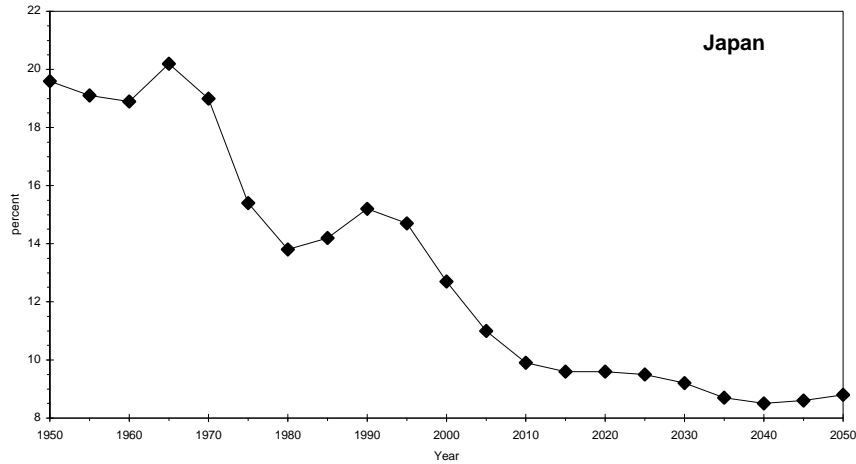
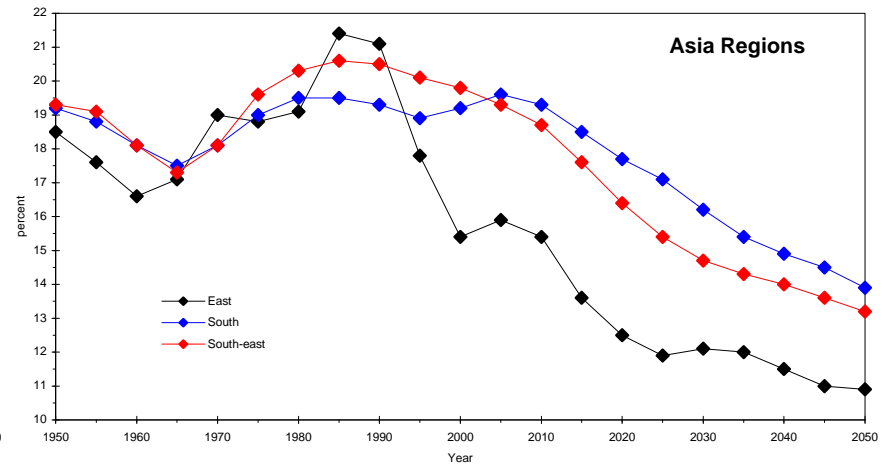
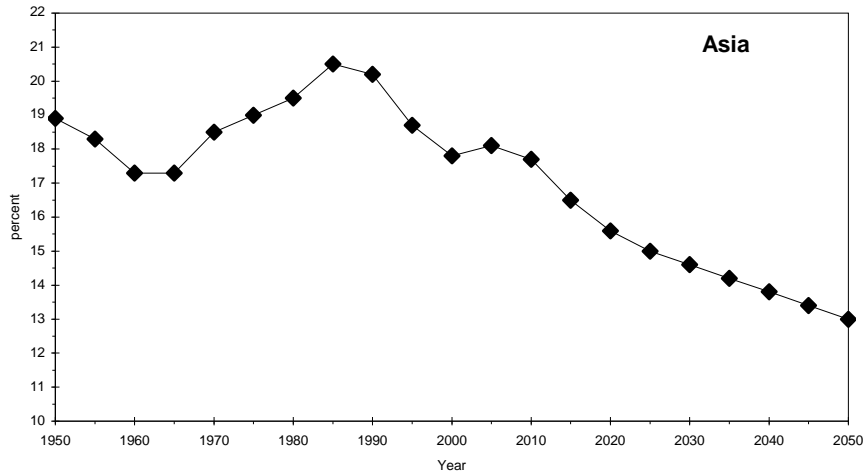
## Asian Countries: Actual and Projected Population Aged 20-34 Years (in Thousands), 1990-2020

Source: United Nations Projections

| Year                      | Males   | Females | Total   | Percent Growth |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| <b>Asia</b>               |         |         |         |                |
| 1990                      | 374,124 | 350,788 | 724,912 |                |
| 2000                      | 427,133 | 403,832 | 830,965 | 14.6           |
| 2010                      | 456,755 | 428,718 | 885,473 | 6.5            |
| 2020                      | 493,429 | 461,284 | 954,713 | 7.8            |
| <b>East Asia</b>          |         |         |         |                |
| 1990                      | 172,834 | 165,470 | 338,304 |                |
| 2000                      | 187,805 | 178,627 | 366,432 | 8.3            |
| 2010                      | 171,729 | 159,346 | 331,075 | -9.6           |
| 2020                      | 171,069 | 155,972 | 327,041 | -1.2           |
| <b>South-Central Asia</b> |         |         |         |                |
| 1990                      | 141,940 | 129,454 | 271,394 |                |
| 2000                      | 171,087 | 157,341 | 328,428 | 21.0           |
| 2010                      | 207,132 | 192,530 | 399,662 | 21.7           |
| 2020                      | 240,515 | 225,098 | 465,613 | 16.5           |
| <b>Southeast Asia</b>     |         |         |         |                |
| 1990                      | 56,349  | 55,863  | 112,212 |                |
| 2000                      | 68,241  | 67,866  | 136,107 | 21.3           |
| 2010                      | 77,895  | 76,842  | 154,737 | 13.7           |
| 2020                      | 81,847  | 80,212  | 162,059 | 4.7            |

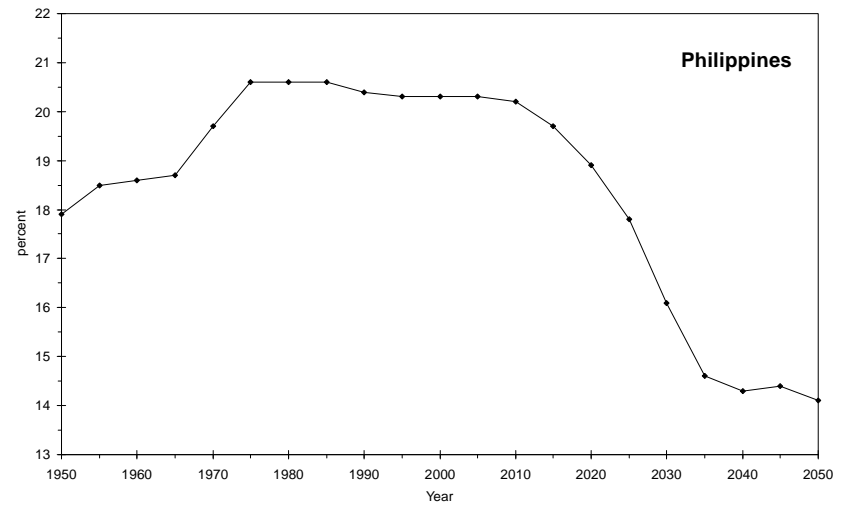
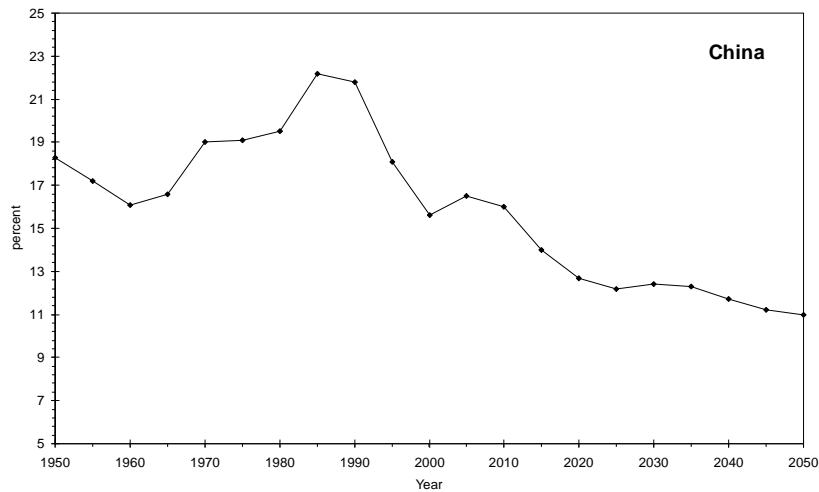
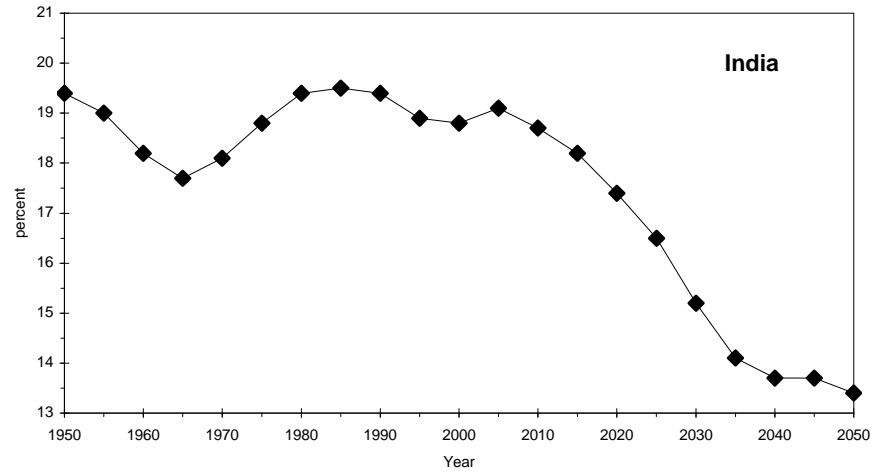
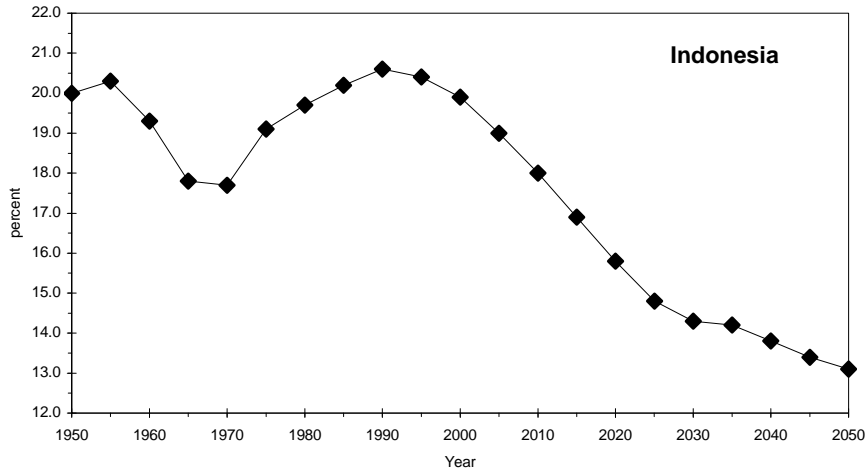
# Selected Asian Countries: Proportion of the Population Aged 15-24, 1950-2000 (Actual) 2010-2040 (Projected)

Source: United Nations, 2003



# Selected Asian Countries: Proportion of the Population Aged 15-24, 1950-2000 (Actual) 2010-2040 (Projected) (Cont.)

Source: United Nations, 2003



# Asian Countries: Projected Growth of Population Aged 65 Years and Over, 2005-2050

Source: United Nations 2006

|                 | Total Population |                |                   | Percent 65+ |      | Median Age |      |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------|------|------------|------|
|                 | 2005<br>(‘000)   | 2050<br>(‘000) | Percent<br>Change | 2005        | 2050 | 2005       | 2050 |
| Indonesia       | 226063           | 296885         | 1.8               | 5.5         | 18.6 | 26.5       | 41.1 |
| Malaysia        | 25653            | 39631          | 2.5               | 4.4         | 16.3 | 24.7       | 39.3 |
| Philippines     | 84566            | 140466         | 2.4               | 3.8         | 12.9 | 21.8       | 36.3 |
| Singapore       | 4327             | 5026           | 2.1               | 8.5         | 32.8 | 37.5       | 53.7 |
| Thailand        | 63003            | 67376          | 1.5               | 7.8         | 23.3 | 32.6       | 44.3 |
| Vietnam         | 85029            | 119971         | 2.0               | 5.6         | 19.2 | 24.9       | 41.6 |
| Japan           | 127897           | 102511         | 0.6               | 19.7        | 37.7 | 42.9       | 54.9 |
| China           | 1312979          | 1408846        | 1.3               | 7.7         | 23.7 | 32.5       | 45.0 |
| South Korea     | 23616            | 24666          | 1.5               | 8.5         | 18.0 | 32.1       | 41.9 |
| South East Asia | 557669           | 766611         | 1.9               | 5.4         | 17.6 | 26.0       | 40.2 |
| East Asia       | 1522472          | 1591242        | 1.2               | 8.8         | 24.8 | 33.4       | 45.9 |

# PERCENT AGED LESS THAN 15, AND 65 AND OVER: ESCAP REGION

|                  | Aged 0-14  |            | Aged 65+   |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|                  | No. ('000) | % Increase | No. ('000) | % Increase |
| 1950             | 71,487     |            | 6,773      |            |
| 1960             | 92,977     | +30.1      | 7,502      | +10.8      |
| 1970             | 124,428    | +33.8      | 9,340      | +24.5      |
| 1980             | 147,366    | +18.4      | 12,865     | +37.7      |
| 1990             | 161,466    | +18.1      | 17,568     | +36.6      |
| 2000             | 168,800    | +4.5       | 24,327     | +38.5      |
| 2020 (Projected) | 160,800    | -4.7       | 45,093     | +85.4      |

# YOUTH ISSUES

- **Still Growing**
- **Higher Levels of Education Than Before**
- **Concentrated in Cities**
- **High Levels of Under- and Unemployment**



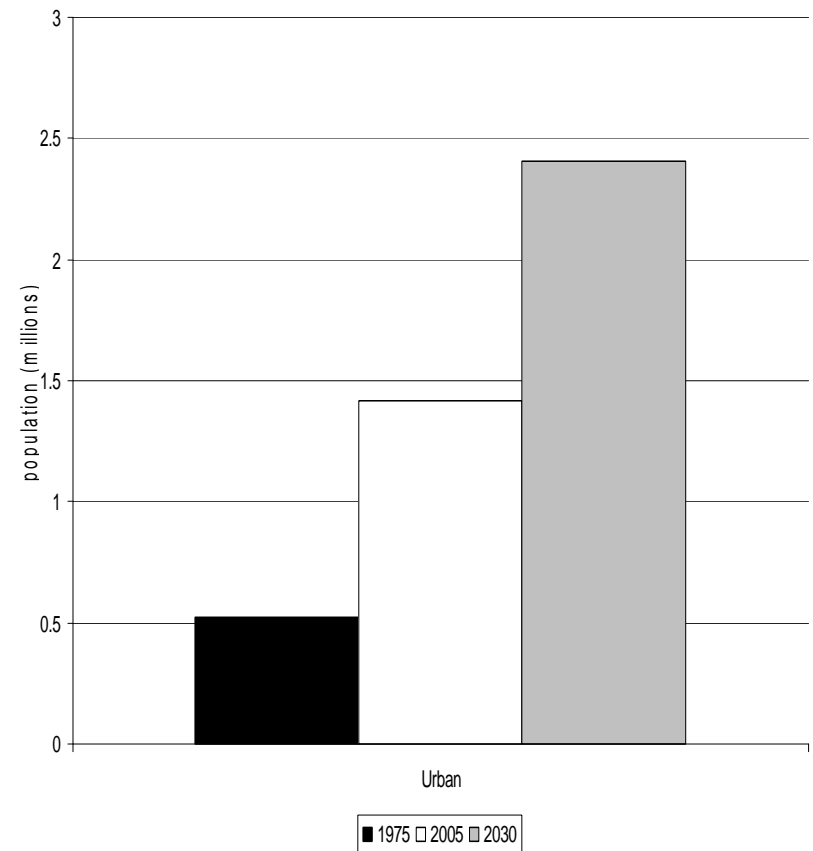
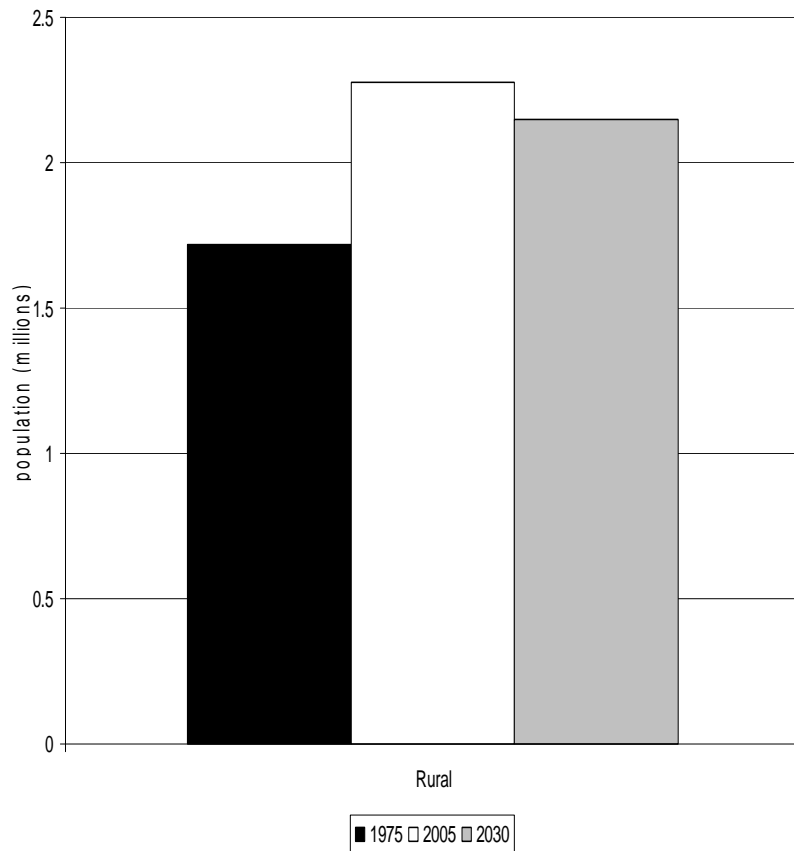
# AGED ISSUES

- **Very Rapidly Growing**
- **Declining Family Support?**
- **Lack of Government Support**
- **Increased Longevity**
- **Declining Number of Children for Support**

# Increasing Urbanisation

## Asia: Urban and Rural Population, 1975-2030

Source: United Nations 2006



# Asia: Proportion of Population Living in Urban Areas, 1950-2005 and Projected 2025

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|                 | 1950 | 1970 | 1980 | 2005 | Projected<br>2025 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| Indonesia       | 12   | 17   | 22   | 47.9 | 64.7              |
| Malaysia        | 20   | 34   | 42   | 65.1 | 75.7              |
| Philippines     | 27   | 33   | 38   | 62.6 | 74                |
| Singapore       | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100  | 100               |
| Thailand        | 11   | 13   | 17   | 32.5 | 43.3              |
| Vietnam         | 12   | 18   | 19   | 27   | 40                |
| China           | 13   | 17   | 20   | 41   | 57                |
| Japan           | 35   | 53   | 60   | 66   | 71                |
| South Korea     | 31   | 54   | 60   | 62   | 70                |
| South East Asia | 15   | 20   | 24   | 44   | 58                |
| East Asia       | 16   | 23   | 26   | 45   | 60                |

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# Key Features of Increasing Urbanisation in Asia

- All net population growth in Asia will be in urban areas
- Concentration of youth in urban areas
- Increased scale of commuting and circular migration
- Growth of megacities
- Environmental and governance issues

# An Exponential Increase in Global Mobility

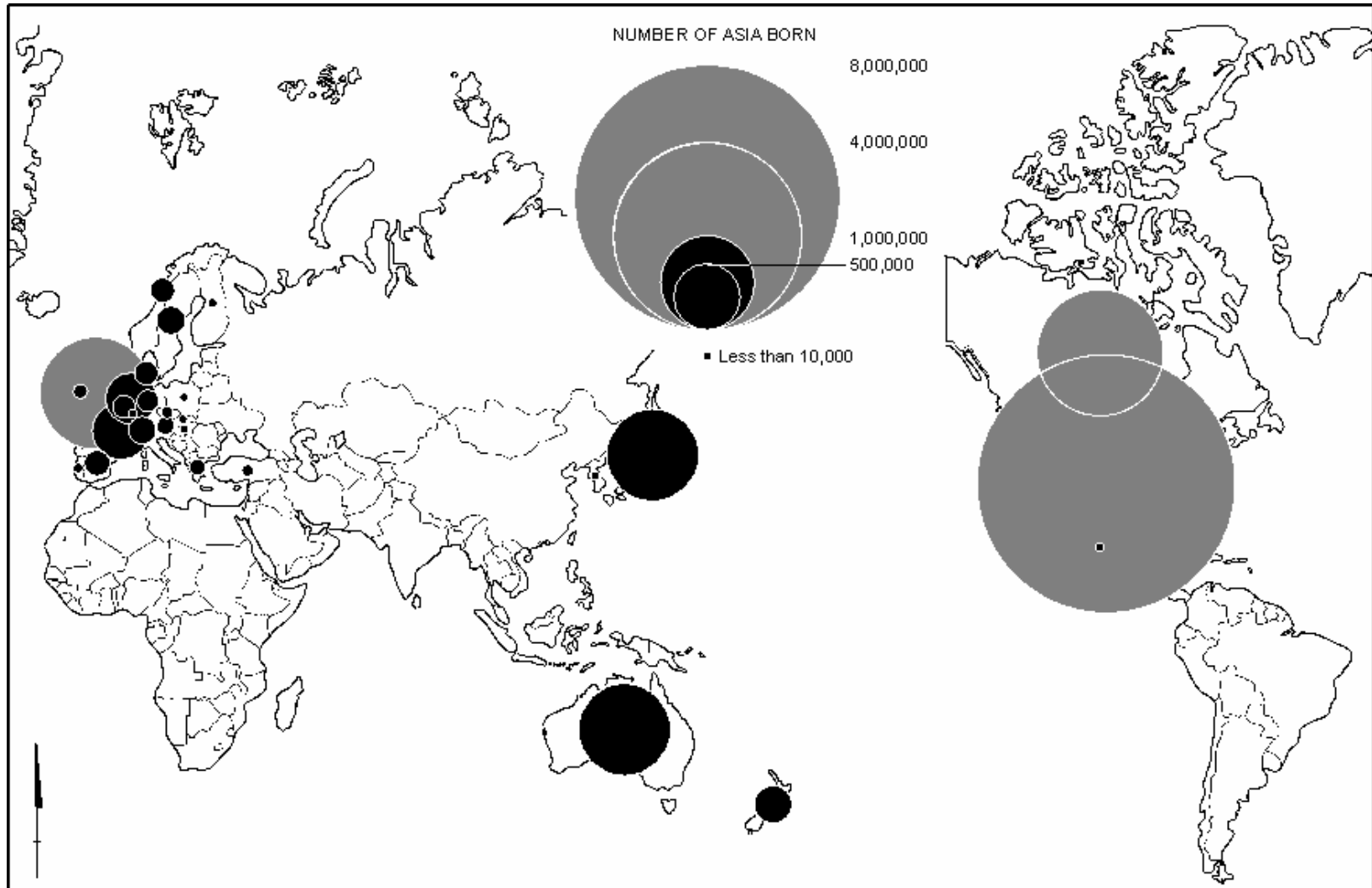
- The myth of immobility
- A new migration era
- Massive increase in scale and diversity
- Reduction of selectivity
- Skilled and unskilled
- Extension of labour markets
- Household dispersal
- Within and between countries

# Main Forms of Asian International Mobility

- South-north migration
- Skilled migration
- Contract labour migration
- Student migration
- Increased female migration
- Increased intra regional movement

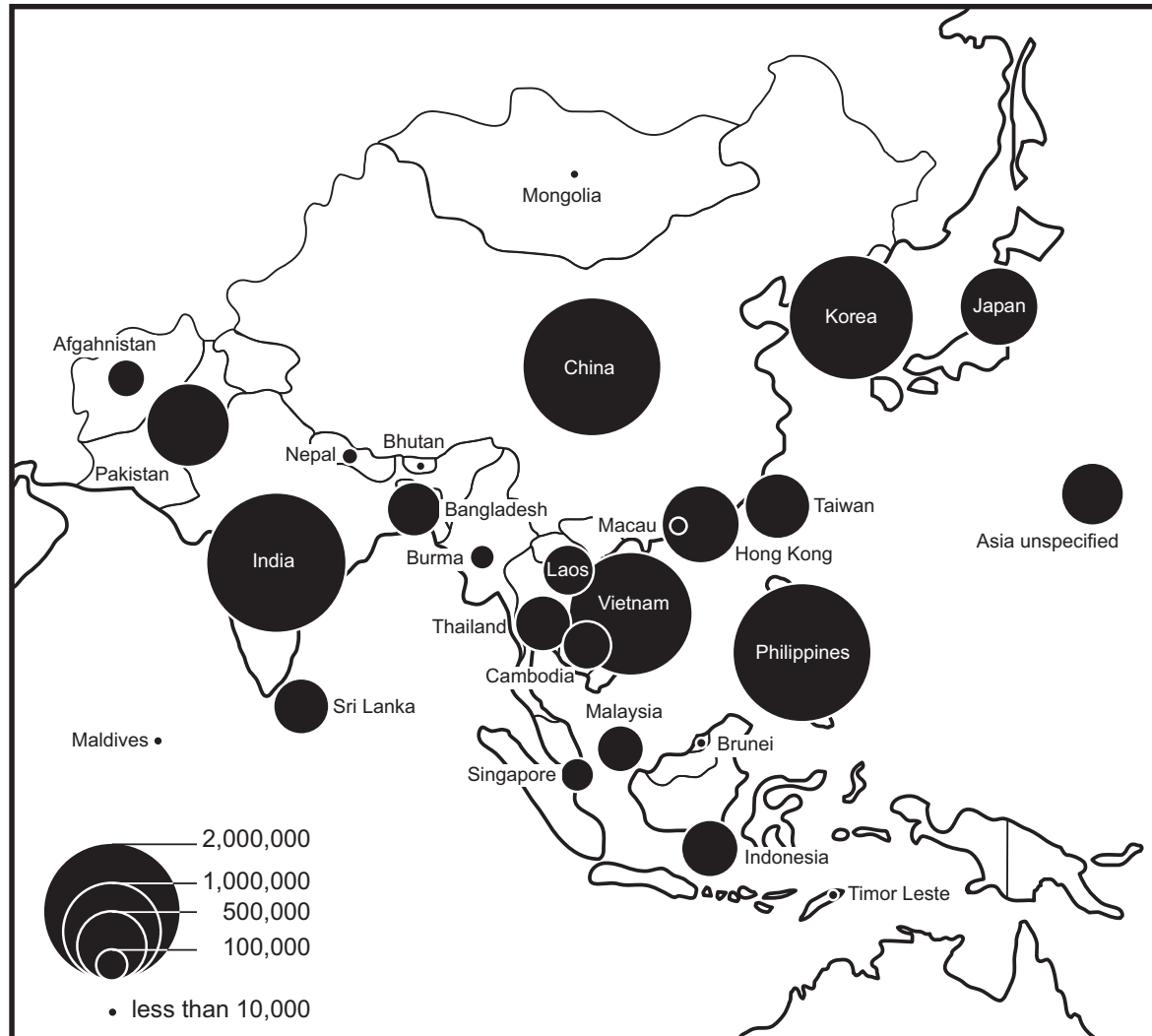
# Asian Migrants in OECD Countries

Source: OECD Database on Immigrants and Expatriates



# Asian Countries: Numbers Residing in OECD Countries

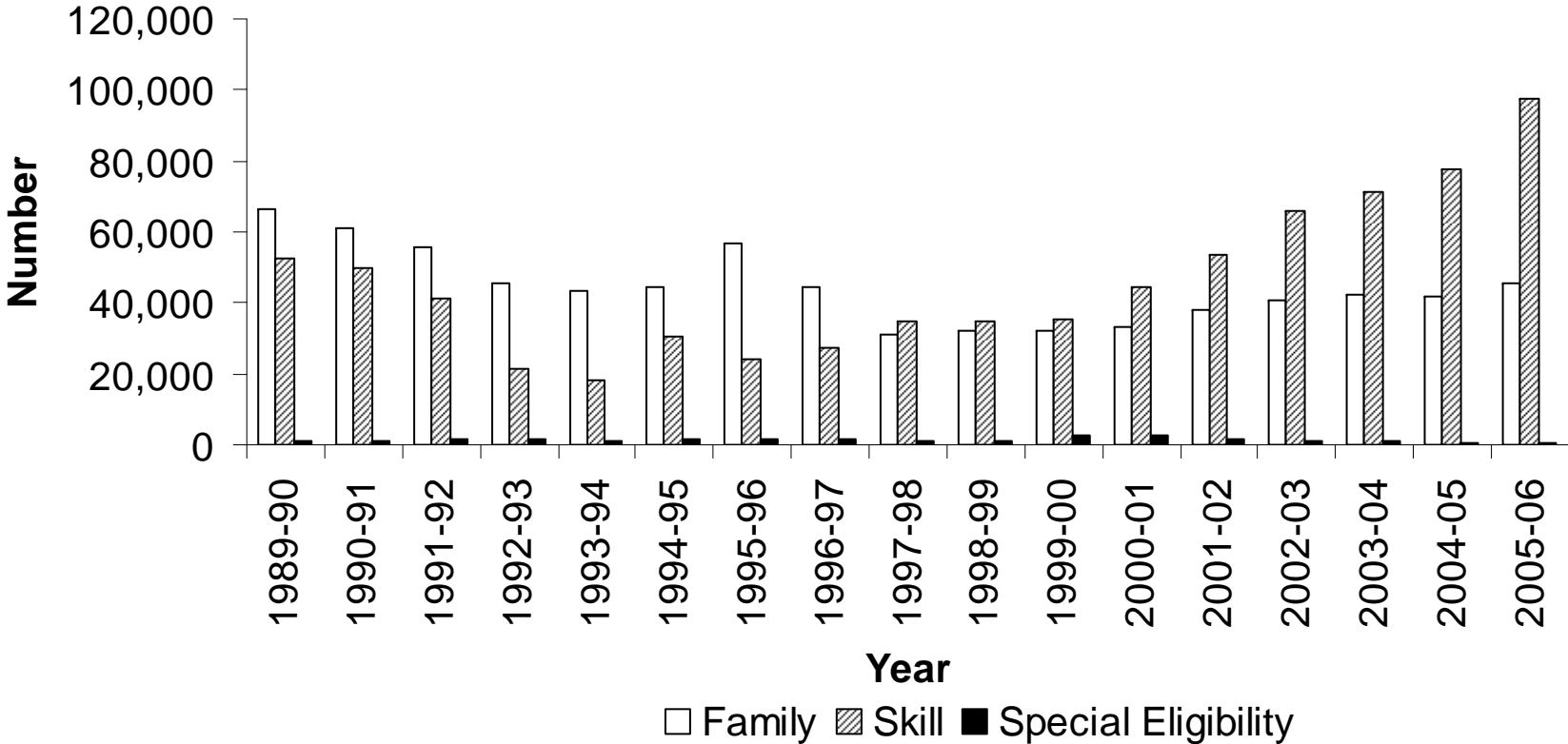
Source: OECD Database on Immigrants and Expatriates





# Australia: Migration Program Outcomes by Stream

Source: DIMA *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues



# Foreign Students by Country of Origin, 1998 to 2004

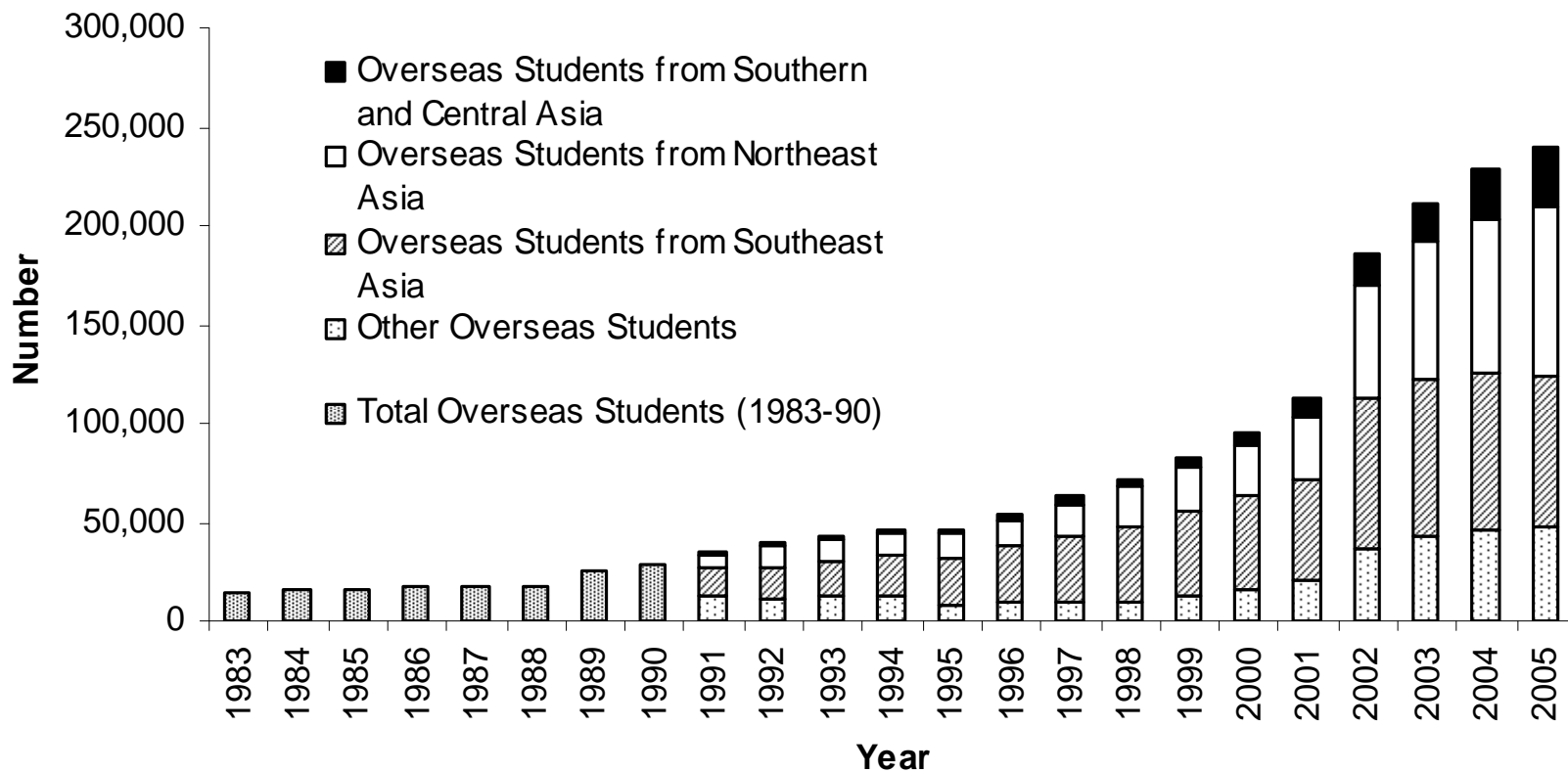
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics,

[http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?URL\\_ID==5187&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201](http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?URL_ID==5187&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201)

| Country of Origin 1998 to 2004         | Number    |
|--|-----------|
| Bangladesh                             | 38,097    |
| China                                  | 804,919   |
| Hong Kong (China), SAR                 | 129,337   |
| India                                  | 329,354   |
| Indonesia                              | 127,501   |
| Japan                                  | 250,641   |
| Korea, Democratic People's Rep.        | 44,829    |
| Korea, Republic of                     | 306,963   |
| Malaysia                               | 173,728   |
| Nepal                                  | 22,241    |
| Pakistan                               | 62,916    |
| Philippines                            | 23,593    |
| Singapore                              | 98,364    |
| Sri Lanka                              | 32,698    |
| Thailand                               | 89,111    |
| Turkey                                 | 233,758   |
| Viet Nam                               | 47,054    |
| Other Asia (incl. Western and Central) | 892,192   |
| Total Asia (incl. Western and Central) | 3,707,296 |

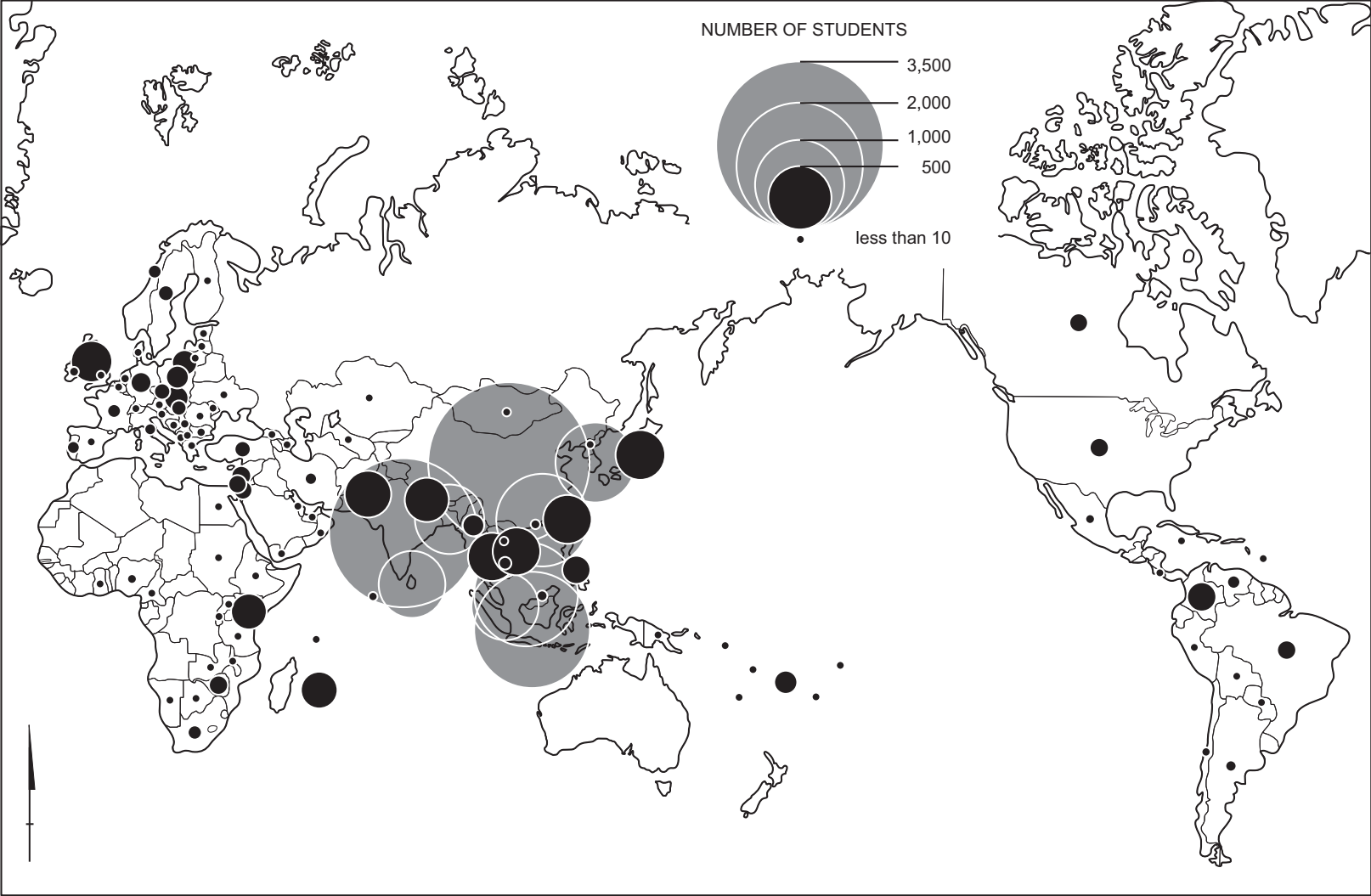
# Overseas Students in Australian Universities, 1983 to 2005

Source: DEST *Students: Selected Higher Education Student Statistics*, various issues



# Australia: Overseas Students Transferring to Permanent Residence by Country of Citizenship, 2004-05

Source: DIMIA unpublished data



# Overseas Contract Workers

- **Large and increasing scale**
- **Increasingly occurring within the Asia-Pacific**
- **Includes much unskilled as well as skilled migration**
- **Increased feminisation**
- **Undocumented as well as documented**

## Asian Countries: Estimates of Stocks of Migrant Workers in Other Countries Around 2005

| Origin Countries | Number                 | Main Destinations  |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| Southeast Asia   |                        |  |
| Burma/Myanmar    | 1,100,000              | Thailand   |
| Thailand         | 340,000                | Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Myanmar, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia |
| Laos             | 173,000 <sup>b</sup>   | Thailand   |
| Cambodia         | 200,000                | Malaysia, Thailand   |
| Vietnam          | 400,000                | Korea, Japan, Taiwan                                       |
| Philippines      | 8,083,815              | Middle East, Malaysia, Thailand, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan  |
| Malaysia         | 250,000                | Japan, Taiwan  |
| Singapore        | 150,000 <sup>a</sup>   |  |
| Indonesia        | 3,500,000 <sup>a</sup> | Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Hong Kong               |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>14,196,815</b>      |  |
| South Asia       |                        |  |
| India            | 5,000,000              | Middle East  |
| Pakistan         | 3,180,973              | Middle East, Malaysia                                      |
| Bangladesh       | 3,000,000              | Saudi Arabia, Malaysia                                     |
| Sri Lanka        | 1,500,000              | Middle East, Malaysia                                      |
| Nepal            | 4,000,000              | Middle East, India, Malaysia                               |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>16,680,973</b>      |  |
| North East Asia  |                        |  |
| China            | 550,000                | Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Africa                  |
| North Korea      | 300,000                | China  |
| South Korea      | 632,000                | Japan  |
| Japan            | 61,000                 | Hong Kong  |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>1,723,000</b>       |  |

a. Documented

b. Undocumented

## Estimated Stocks of Foreign Labour in Asian Countries Around 2005

| Country      | Year | Stock            | Source                                      |
|--------------|------|------------------|---|
| Japan        | 2005 | 900,000          | Iguchi 2006                                 |
| South Korea  | 2005 | 358,000          | Park 2006                                   |
| Taiwan       | 2003 | 600,177          | Lee 2005                                    |
| Singapore    | 2005 | 620,000          | Yap 2006                                    |
| Malaysia     | 2005 | 2,640,000        | Kanapathy 2006                              |
| Thailand     | 2006 | 2,300,000        | <i>Asian Migration News</i> , November 2006 |
| Brunei       | 1999 | 91,800           | <i>Migration News</i> , February 2000       |
| Hong Kong    | 2004 | 218,430          | Chiu 2006                                   |
| Macau        | 2000 | 27,000           | <i>Migration News</i> , September 2000      |
| China        | 2004 | 124,000          | Ma 2006                                     |
| Vietnam      | 2001 | 30,000           | Nguyen 2003                                 |
| Indonesia    | 2004 | 91,736           | Soeprobo 2005                               |
| Philippines  | 2003 | 9,408            | Go 2006                                     |
| Bhutan       | 2004 | 40,350           | <i>Asian Migration News</i> , August 2004   |
| <b>Total</b> |      | <b>8,050,901</b> |   |

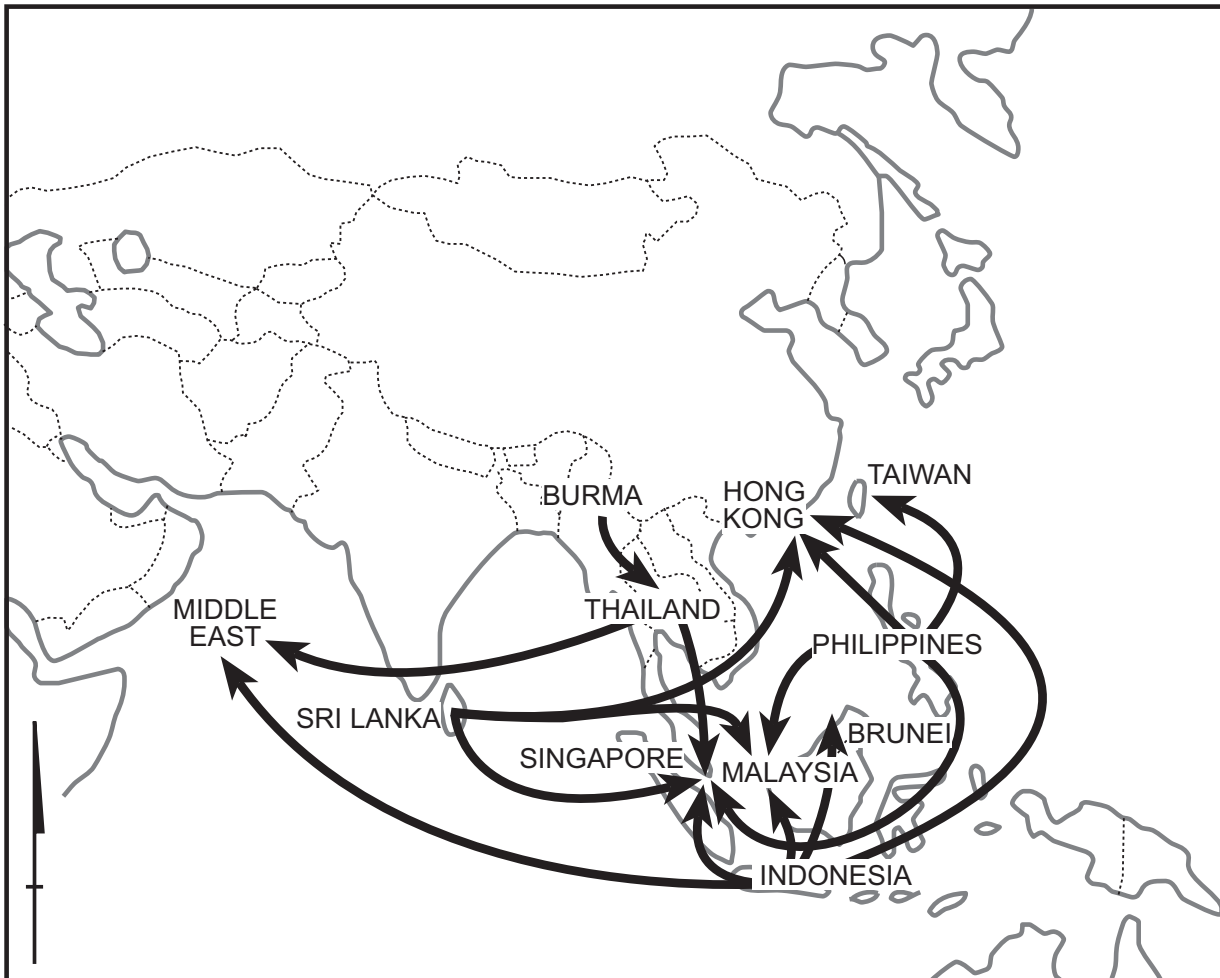
## Selected Asian Outmigration Countries: Proportion of International Labour Migrants Who are Women

| Country of Origin of International Labour Migrants | Year | Number of Workers Sent | Percent Women | Source   |
|--|------|------------------------|---------------|--|
| Philippines  | 2005 | 704,586                | 74.3*         | Philippines Overseas Employment Administration 2005 and <a href="http://www.poea.gov.ph/statistics.html">www.poea.gov.ph/statistics.html</a>   |
| Sri Lanka  | 2004 | 213,453                | 65.5          | Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment <a href="http://www.slbfe.lk/feb/Statistics/stat1.pdf">http://www.slbfe.lk/feb/Statistics/stat1.pdf</a> |
| Thailand   | 2005 | 128,612                | 17.7          | Chalamwong 2006, 18  |
| Indonesia  | 2004 | 382,514                | 78.0          | Soeprobo 2006, 7   |
| Bangladesh   | 1999 | 268,182                | 0.1           | Siddiqui 2003, 16  |
| Vietnam  | 2000 | 30,000                 | 15.0          | Dang <i>et al.</i> , 2003, 28  |

\* New hires in 2004



# Southeast Asia: Main Flows of Domestic Workers



## Australia: Sex ratios, Settler Arrivals from Asian Origin Countries, 1994-95 to 2005-06

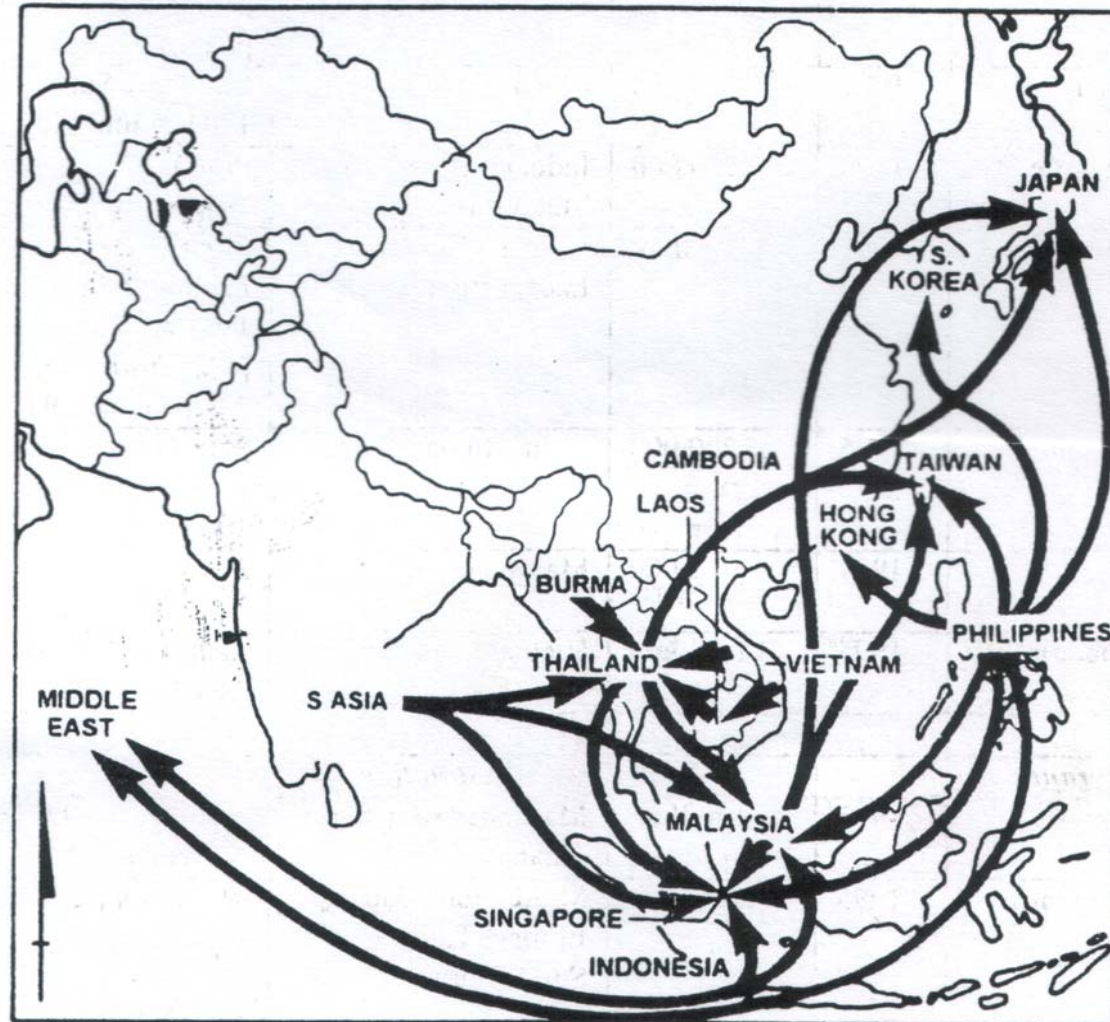
Source: DIAC, Overseas Arrivals and Departures

| <b>Country of Origin</b>      | <b>Female</b> | <b>Sex ratio</b> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <b><i>South East Asia</i></b> |               |                  |
| <b>Mainland</b>               |               |                  |
| Burma (Myanmar)               | 1170          | 73.2             |
| Cambodia                      | 3276          | 67.7             |
| Laos                          | 349           | 37.0             |
| Thailand                      | 9697          | 55.5             |
| Viet Nam                      | 18392         | 46.5             |
| <b>Maritime SE Asia</b>       |               |                  |
| Brunei                        | 674           | 104.5            |
| East Timor                    | 63            | 46.0             |
| Indonesia                     | 15692         | 82.8             |
| Malaysia                      | 15024         | 94.4             |
| Philippines                   | 24571         | 57.3             |
| Singapore                     | 21685         | 100.1            |
| <b>Total South East Asia</b>  | <b>110593</b> | <b>73.1</b>      |
| <b><i>North East Asia</i></b> |               |                  |
| <b>Chinese Asia</b>           |               |                  |
| China                         | 44491         | 69.8             |
| Hong Kong                     | 19784         | 91.0             |
| Macau                         | 366           | 86.1             |
| Mongolia                      | 23            | 52.2             |
| Taiwan                        | 7339          | 93.4             |
| <b>Japan &amp; the Koreas</b> |               |                  |
| Japan                         | 5595          | 56.5             |
| Korea, Dem People' Rep        | 3             | 233.3            |
| Korea, Rep of                 | 4956          | 96.0             |
| <b>Total North East Asia</b>  | <b>82557</b>  | <b>77.8</b>      |

# Undocumented Migration

- Substantial scale, data difficulties
- Encouraged by ...
  - lack of legal channels
  - migration industry
- Occurs at each stage of process

# Main Flows of Undocumented Migration in Asia



# Global Debate on Migration and Development

- More complex discourse
- Brain Drain Vs Diaspora and Development
- Involvement of World Bank and Asian Development Bank
- Possibility of win-win-win scenarios – United Nations

# Brain Drain

- 88 percent of OECD immigrants from LDCs have secondary or higher education
- Impact greatest in smaller nations
- Loss of human capital effects on development
- Loss of key service providers (eg. doctors and nurses) effect on wellbeing
- Philippines – one third of college graduates outside the country
- Loss of the “brightest and the best”

# More Complex Discourse

- Some human capital is not efficiently used in poor countries
- Diaspora can have positive developmental impacts
- Filipino econometric studies
- However also clear negative effects of loss of some skilled groups, especially medical workforce

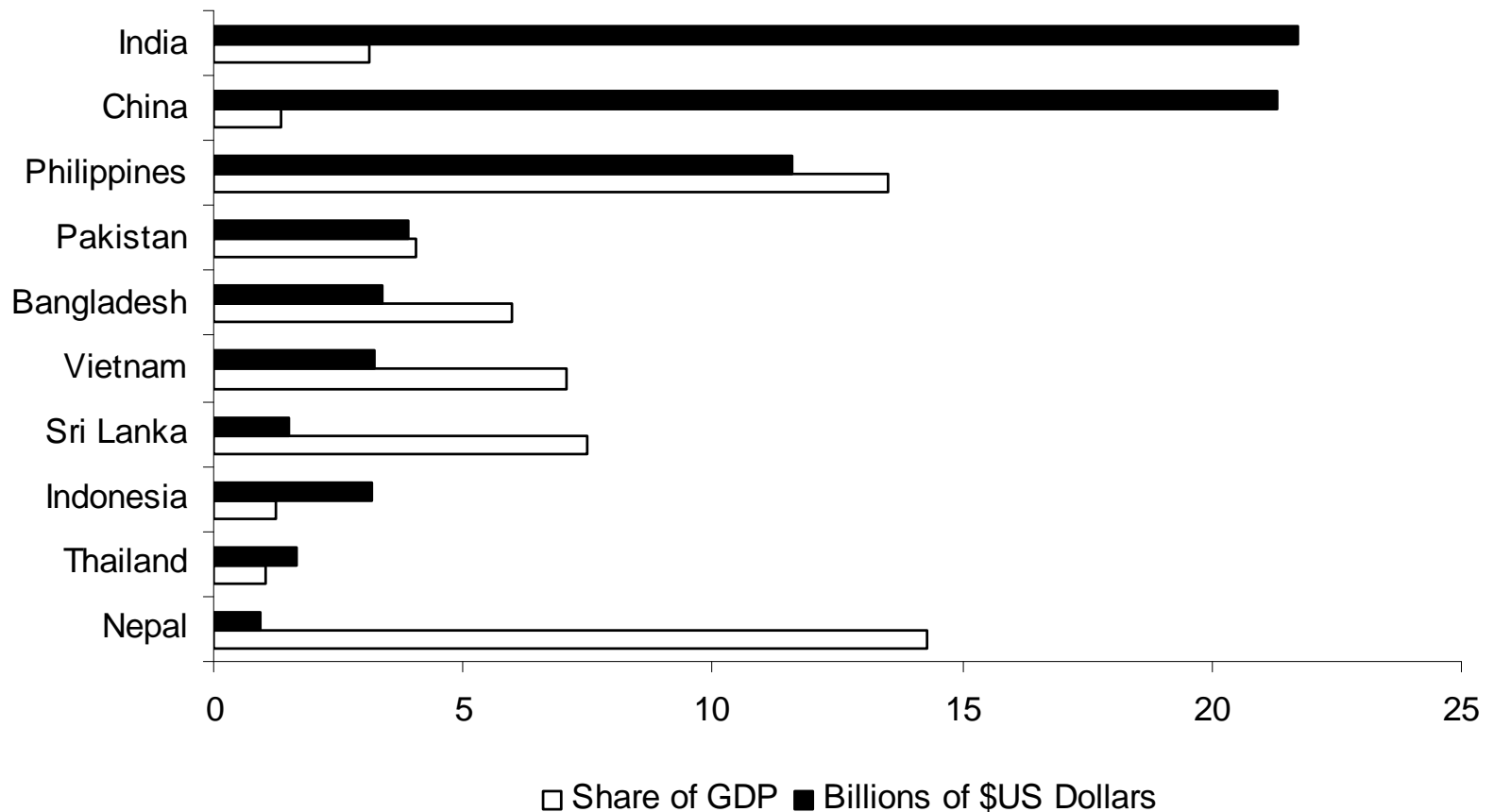
# The Diaspora and Development

- Remittances
- A source of FDI
- A bridgehead for exports
- Technology transfer
- Social remittances
- Return migration



# Asia: Remittances in \$US and as a Share of GDP by Country, 2004

Source: World Bank, 2006; World Bank Key Development Data and Statistics Online Database, *Asian Migration News*, 2005; Firdausy, 2005; Chalamwong, 2006, Asian Development Bank, 2005



# **Population Challenges and Opportunities**

- **Variations between nations**
- **Steepening of demographic gradients between countries**
- **Importance of cooperation between nations**
- **Increasing bilateral and multilateral dialogue on migration issues**

# Population and Policy

- **Much demographic change is predictable**
- **Two dimensions:**
  - **Anticipating and preparing for demographic shifts**
  - **Influencing the future shape of population**
- **Need to see population policy not as a freestanding separate policy but as a facilitator in economic, social, environmental and political policy**
- **Few countries have developed population policy integrated with economic policy**