





# **ANNEX C**



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Organization

# ASEAN MIGRATION




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Senior Regional Migration  
Specialist

International  
Labour  
Organization

## ASEAN Migration

- ASEAN has an estimated population of 567 million people, of which 263 million are working. ion.
- 2005 UN estimate:
  - total number of migrants originating from ASEAN: 13.5 million. Of these, 40%, or 5.3 million migrants, were in other ASEAN countries
  - 1.5 million migrants move for work each year
- According to 2007 World Bank estimates, ASEAN migration represents about 9% of global migration

## ASEAN Sending and Receiving Countries



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### Primarily Sending countries

- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Lao People's Democratic Republic
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Vietnam

### Primarily Receiving Countries


- Brunei Darussalam
- Malaysia
- Singapore and
- Thailand





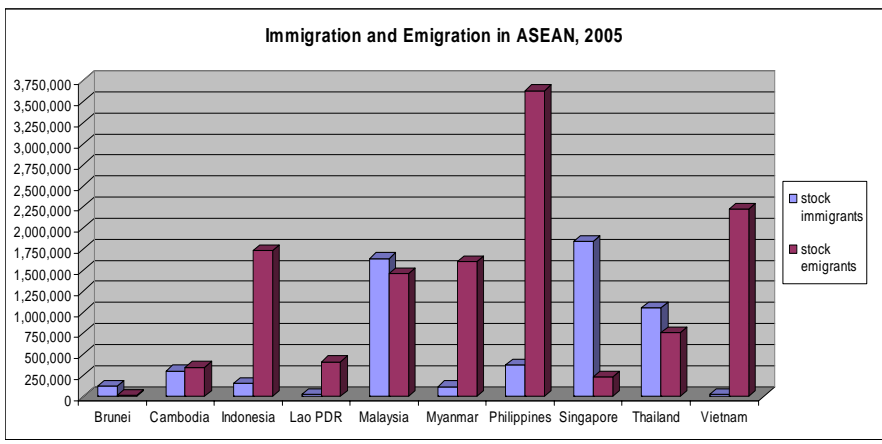


## ASEAN Sending and Receiving Countries




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### Immigration and Emigration in ASEAN, 2005




Country	Stock Immigrants (Approx.)	Stock Emigrants (Approx.)
Brunei	100,000	50,000
Cambodia	300,000	400,000
Indonesia	200,000	1,800,000
Lao PDR	50,000	500,000
Malaysia	1,700,000	1,500,000
Myanmar	100,000	1,700,000
Philippines	400,000	3,600,000
Singapore	1,900,000	300,000
Thailand	1,100,000	800,000
Vietnam	50,000	2,300,000

*Sources: World Bank Migration and Remittances Fact Book; UN Situation Report on International Migration in East and South-East Asia, 2008*





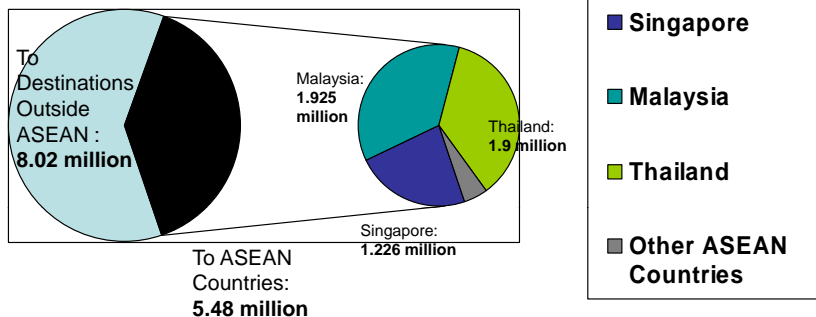


## ASEAN On the Move



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Total number of migrants from ASEAN: **13.5 million**



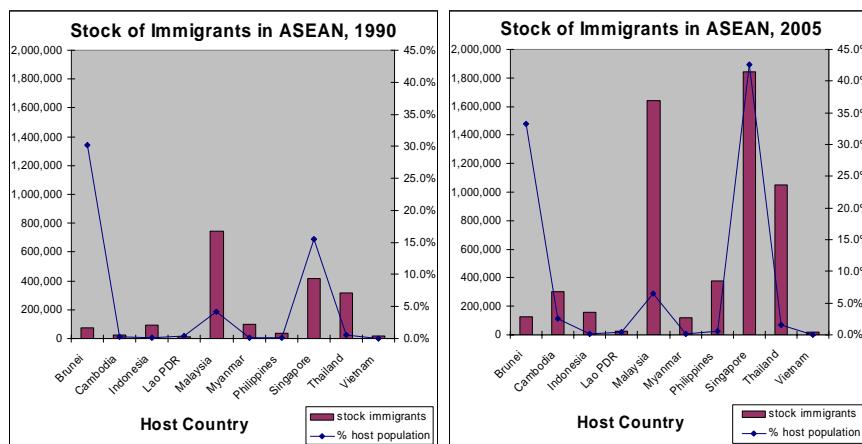
Sources: UN, 2005; World Bank, 2006



## Expansion: Comparison 1990/2005



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Source: UNDP International Migration Policies, 1995

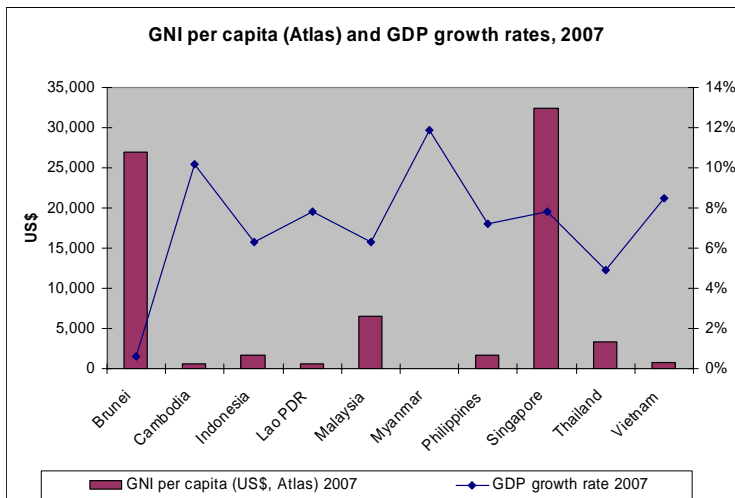
Source: World Bank Migration and Remittances Fact Book



## Economic Disparities



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Source: ADB, 2009

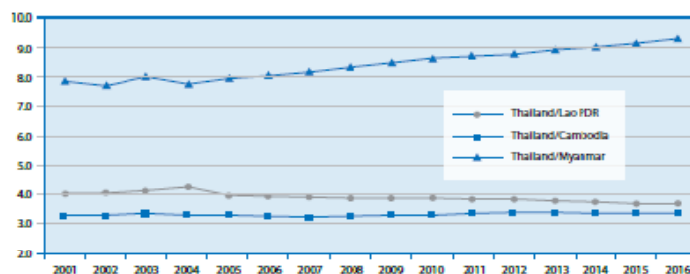


## Earnings Divide



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**Figure 22. Income disparity: Thailand and labour source countries, 2001-2016**



Sources: WDI 2005; HDR 2006; EIU forecasts; and authors' extrapolation.

Note: Income disparity is defined as (per capita GDP of Thailand/per capita GDP of sending country), where GDP figures are in PPP United States dollars.



## Fertility Divide



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- **Above Replacement**      **Below Replacement**

Cambodia  
Indonesia  
Lao PDR  
Myanmar  
Philippines  
Vietnam

Singapore  
Thailand

2008  
2009  
2010  
2011  
2012  
2013  
2014  
2015

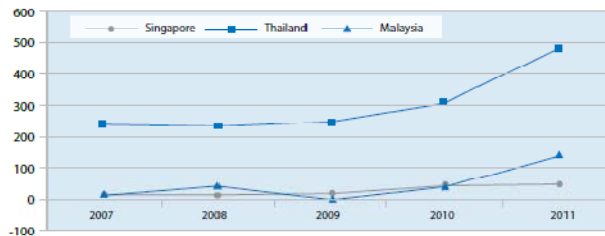


## Intra-ASEAN migration will grow



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Figure 23. Projected additional foreign labour demand in selected labour-receiving countries, 2007-2011



Sources: For Malaysia and Thailand, International Labour Organization labour force projection and Economist Intelligence Unit forecasts of labour force growth necessary to support an average annual growth of 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent for Malaysia for the forecast period. For Singapore, computed from W-T Hui and A.R. Hashmi 2004, "Foreign labour and economic growth policy options for Singapore."

2008  
2009  
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## Migration within ASEAN



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Table 19. Bilateral estimates of migrant stocks in ASEAN, 2006

(Unit: '000)

Source country	Destination										
	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cambodia	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	232	0	240
Indonesia	6	0	0	0	1,215	0	0	96	1	0	1,323
Lao PDR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	0	258
Malaysia	68	1	0	0	0	0	0	994	3	0	1,066
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	1382	0	1,475
Philippines	23	1	0	0	353	0	0	136	3	0	516
Singapore	3	1	0	0	87	0	0	0	2	0	92
Thailand	11	129	0	3	86	0	0	0	0	0	229
Viet Nam	0	157	0	15	86	0	1	0	20	0	279
ASEAN	111	290	0	20	1,925	0	8	1,226	1,900	0	5,480

Sources: University of Sussex, United Kingdom; World Bank; Department of Statistics, Malaysia; Ministry of Labour, Thailand; and the POEA. Quoted from ILO, 2007.

ASEAN  
ORGANIZATION  
2005  
2015



## ASEAN Female migrants



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### Female Emigration Ratios (% total emigration stock)

Brunei Darussalam	N/A
Cambodia	33.0%
Indonesia	78.0%
Lao PDR	55.0%
Malaysia	N/A
Myanmar	45.0% (in Thailand only)
Philippines	59.9%
Singapore	N/A
Thailand	17.7%
Vietnam	15.0%

Sources: UNIFEM, 2008; Chalamwong, 2006; Scalabrini, 2009; ILO, 2006; IOM, 2004, Sureeporn Punpuing, 2005

ASEAN  
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2005  
2015



## The Gains: Remittances



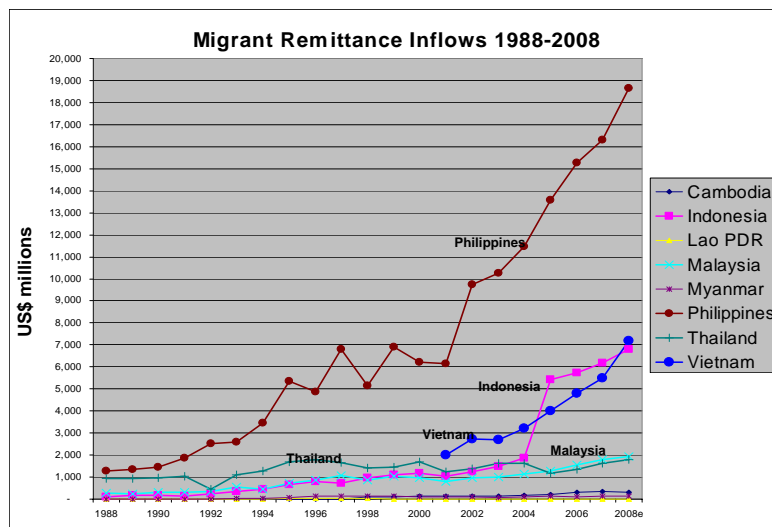
The World Bank estimates that remittances into ASEAN countries is at **US\$29 billion in 2006**, or approximately 16 times that of the 1986 level of US\$1.8 Billion.

As a proportion of Gross Domestic Product, remittances account for **13%** in the Philippines, **7.9%** in Indonesia, **4.1%** in Cambodia and **1%** in Malaysia.

Sources: World Bank, 2009; ADB, 2008



## Remittances: Changes over Time



Source: World Bank, 2009 (no data available for Singapore and Brunei)





## Gains: Skills



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- In Thailand, 49% of migrants are in manufacturing and construction, followed by services (27%), agriculture and construction (24%).
- In Malaysia, manufacturing employs about a third of migrant workers, services (household domestic workers) is estimated at 25% and construction and agriculture account for 21%.
- In Singapore, manufacturing and construction take only 18%; migrant service sector employs 53% of migrant workers

Sources: ILO (2009) *Labour and Social Trends in ASEAN*, Scalabrini 2009

NEAR 2005  
DECENT WORK  
2015



## Skilled Workers



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- In Singapore 13% of the 671,000 foreign workers in 2005 were skilled workers
- In 2007 Malaysia admitted nearly 35,000 highly skilled foreign workers
- Most (around 80%) of the professional, managerial and skilled migrants workers come from outside ASEAN.
- Concern over loss of skills and “de-skilling”.  
15% of Filipino and 39% of Vietnamese emigrants have tertiary education

Sources: ILO (2009) *Labour and Social Trends in ASEAN*, Scalabrini 2009

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DECENT WORK  
2015



## Irregular Migration



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Irregular migrants are a serious concern due to their greater vulnerability to exploitation, the abuse of rights and limited access to channels of redress.

It is a source of political tension between sending and receiving countries.

It is estimated that 70% of Thailand's migrant workers are irregular as about 50% in Malaysia.

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DECENT WORK  
REPORT 2015



## Human Trafficking



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U.S. Trafficking In Persons Report 2009 Tier Placements	
Brunei Darussalam	Tier 2
Cambodia	Tier 2 watch list
Indonesia	Tier 2
Lao PDR	Tier 2
Malaysia	Tier 3
Myanmar	Tier 3
Philippines	Tier 2 watch list
Singapore	Tier 2
Thailand	Tier 2
Vietnam	Tier 2

NEAR 2008  
DECENT WORK  
REPORT 2015



## Global Financial Crisis – Slowdown?



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The ASEAN has seen job-losses and lay offs in sectors such as construction, manufacturing and tourism

- **Manufacturing** – Electronics and Textiles, thinning demand abroad and at home have lead to significant increases in unemployment
- The **construction** sector is one of the most severely hit and lay-offs are frequently reported from countries across the region
- In **tourism** (where women make up a significant portion of the workers) the response have tended to be a reduction in working hours rather than direct lay-offs. The impact is rather seen in the deferment of new projects

ASEAN  
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2014  
2015



## Global Financial Crisis – Responses




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- Active discouragement of continued hiring of migrant workers, as exemplified in Singapore and Malaysia.
- However, less of retrenchments and terminations
- More of worsening of working and living conditions of migrant workers.
- Less attention on deportations but many say “quiet” worker push-back silently occurring cross-border. The extent of such push-back is unsure but many human rights groups have raised their concerns over arbitrary detentions and unjust deportations.

ASEAN  
2008  
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2011  
2012  
2013  
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2015










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# The ASEAN Migration Future



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# Thank you

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