



# DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY IN ASEAN+3

## Making Sure that *Everyone* Counts

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Wassana Im-em

Assistance Representative, UNFPA Thailand

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## OVERVIEW

- Different stages of demographic transition by countries
- What are the **trends** in ASEAN+3?
- The health, social and economic **implications**
- Together we can ensure a life of **dignity for all**



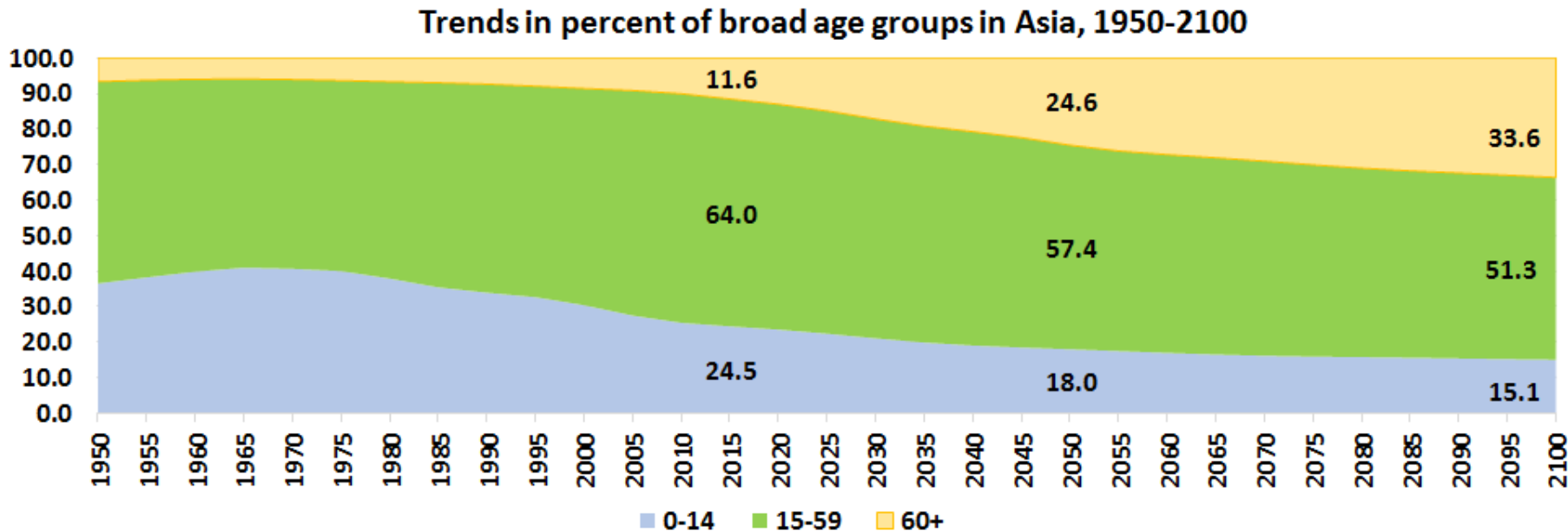
- **Asian countries** are at **different stages of demographic transition** and have **different patterns of ageing**
- Besides median age, we also observe **variation in other important factors** such as: **old-age dependency ratio, life expectancy, % of old-age groups** (e.g. 65+, 80+, centenarians, etc.)

INITIAL STAGE Median age below 23	MIDDLE STAGE Median age between 23-35	ADVANCED STAGE Median age above 35
Afghanistan	Nepal	China
Timor-Leste	Cambodia	Australia
Solomon Island	Philippines	Macao
Samoa	Bangladesh	New Zealand
Papua New Guinea	Maldives	Thailand
Tonga	India	Taiwan
Micronesia	Bhutan	Singapore
Lao PDR	Magnolia	South Korea
Vanuatu	Fiji	Hong Kong
Kiribati	Myanmar	Japan
Pakistan	Indonesia	
	Malaysia	
	Iran	
	Viet Nam	
	Brunei Darussalam	
	Sri Lanka	
	DPR Korea	

## WHAT ARE THE TRENDS IN ASIA?

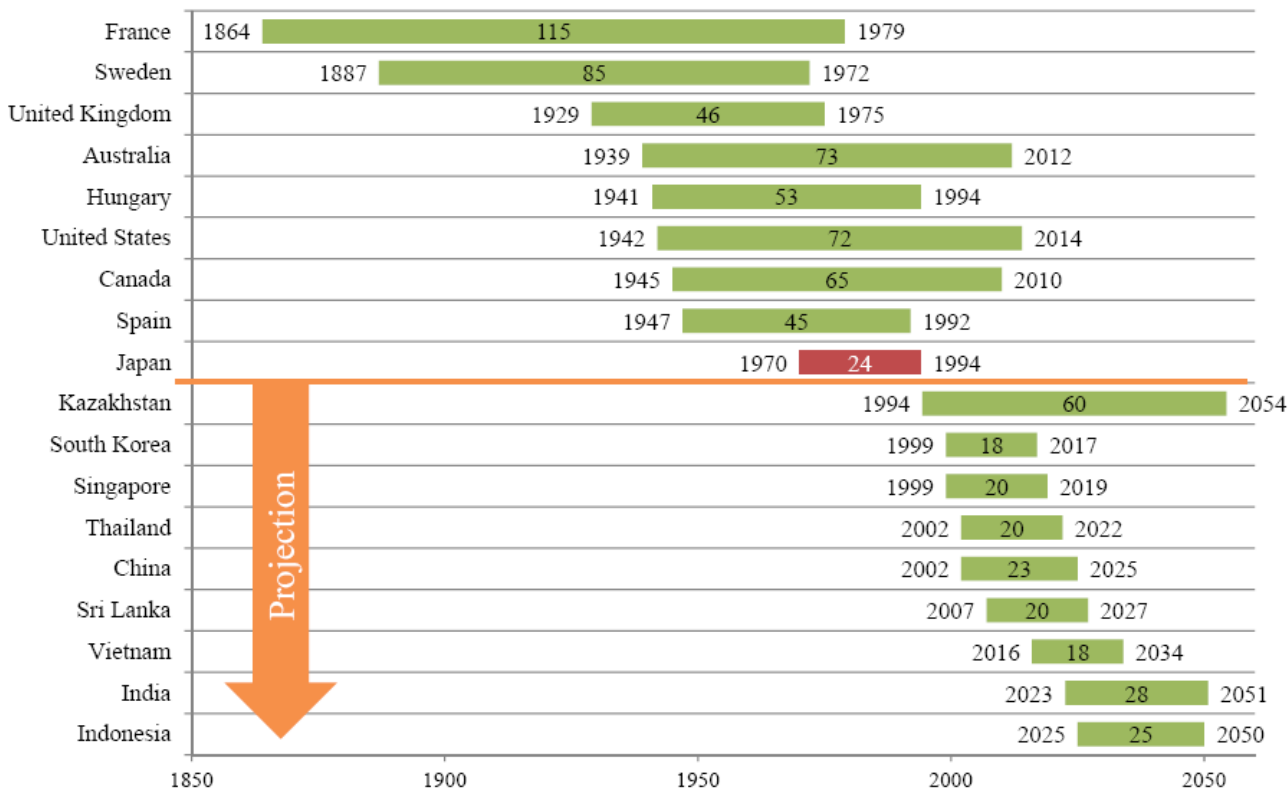
Before mid-century the elderly will outnumber children

- By **2050**, there will be more elderly persons (60+ years) than children (0–14)
- By **2100**, elderly persons will be more than double the 0-14 children



## ASIA: SHORT TIME TO PREPARE AND SET SYSTEMS IN PLACE

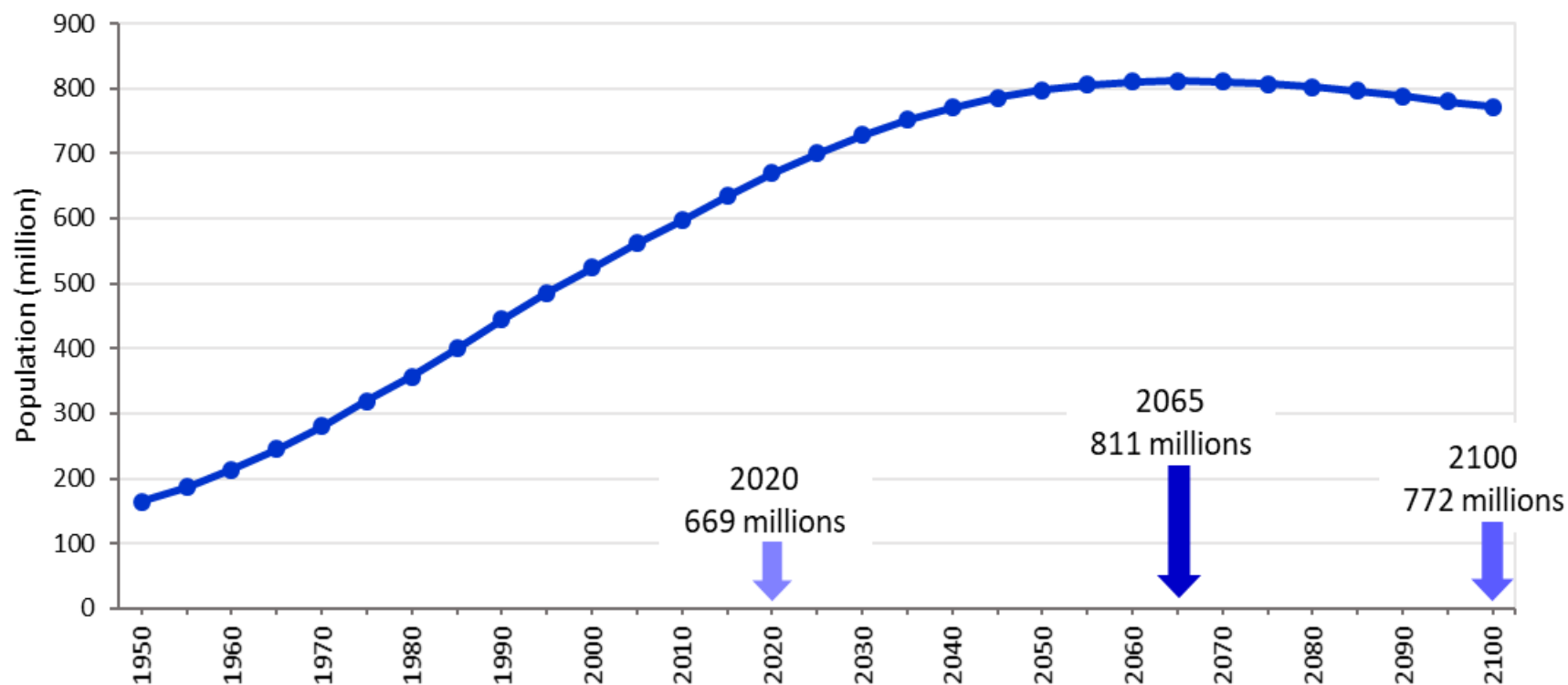
### Years required for ageing rate to rise from 7% to 14%



**Pace of ageing in many Asian countries is much faster compared to what developed countries experienced in the past**

**Note :** The year to the left of the bar designates the year in which the percentage of the population aged 65 and above (ageing rate) reached 7%; the number to the right of the bar designates the year when the ageing rate attained 14%. The number on the bar designates the years required for that increase. Source : Hungary by Kinsella and Wan He (2009); Kazakhstan, Vietnam, India, and Indonesia calculated using UN (2015) and others by IPSS (2016)

## South-Eastern Asia: Total Population



Ref: Probabilistic Population Projections based on the World Population Prospects: The 2017 revision

# SLOW POPULATION DECLINE IS UNDERWAY

	Population Size (thousands)			Population Growth Rate		
	2017	2030	2050	2005-2010	2025-2030	2045-2050
Indonesia	264.0	295.6	321.6	1.4	0.8	0.2
Philippines	104.9	125.4	151.3	1.7	1.3	0.8
Vietnam	95.5	106.3	114.6	1.0	0.7	0.3
Thailand	69.0	69.6	65.4	0.5	0.0	-0.5
Myanmar	53.4	58.9	62.4	0.7	0.7	0.1
Malaysia	31.6	36.8	41.7	1.9	1.1	0.5
Cambodia	16.0	18.8	22.0	1.6	1.1	0.6
Lao PDR	6.9	8.0	9.2	1.7	1.1	0.4
Singapore	5.7	6.3	6.6	2.6	0.6	-0.1
Brunei	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.3
Japan	127.5	121.6	108.8	0.0	-0.4	-0.6
China	1,409.5	1,441.2	1,364.5	0.6	0.0	-0.4
South Korea	51.0	52.7	50.5	0.3	0.2	-0.4

# TAKING A LIFE CYCLE APPROACH TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AGEING

L I F E   S T A G E S			
Childhood	Youth	Adult life	Older age
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good nutrition &amp; health care/ Promoting physical activity</li> </ul>	<p>-----→</p> <p>-----→</p>	<p>-----→</p> <p>-----→</p> <p>NCDs prevention/early detection Planning for older age, including dignified end-of-life &amp; palliative care-----</p> <p>-----→</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early stimulation &amp; quality education----- →</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing education / Vocational training-----→</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family formation</li> <li>• Formal and informal learning opportunities</li> <li>• Decent work &amp; livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age-appropriate employment</li> </ul>



# GLOBAL STATISTICS: ADOLESCENT MOTHERHOOD

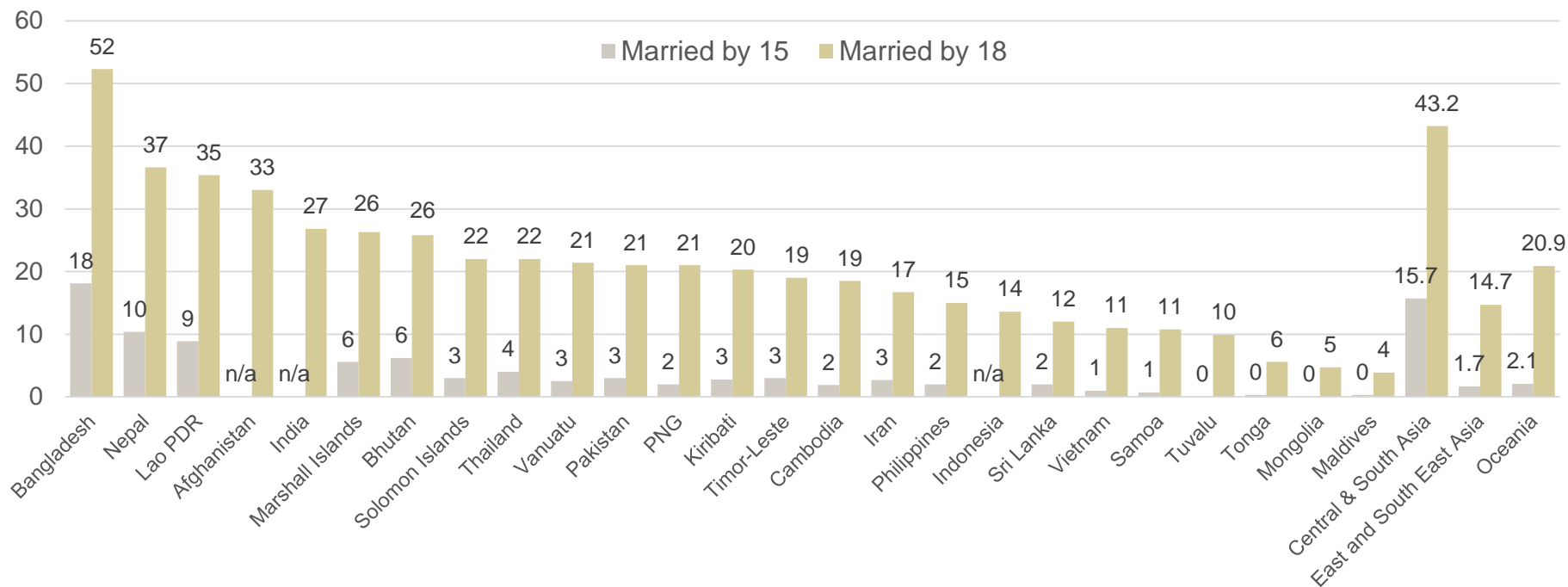


- 20,000 girls giving birth every day
- 70,000 adolescent deaths annually from complications from pregnancy, childbirth
- 3.2 million unsafe abortions among adolescents each year
- Perpetuation of poverty and exclusion
- Basic human rights denied
- Girls' potential going unfulfilled

Source: UNFPA, Motherhood in Childhood, State of World Population Report 2013.

# Early Union/Child Marriage

Percentage of women aged 2-24 first married or in union before ages 15 & 18



# MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Rapid urbanization

High number of informal workers

Labor shortage in production and service sectors

Demand for international migrant workers

Disruptive technologies and changing future of work



# POPULATION-RESPONSIVE POLICIES

- How to best utilize and care for growing elderly population yet maintaining talent and energy of young generations? Any policies for intergenerational fairness promotion?
- How to promote demand-based/rights-based policies on fertility intention?
- How to raise human capital of a shrinking workforce?
- How to prepare health care workforce to adapt to changing care needs?
- How to best utilize foreign workers and provide them with social protection and fairness?
- How to plan for growing cities and rural population decline?
- How to respond to rapid disruptive technologies and turn them into opportunities for positive change?

# INFLUENCING POPULATION TRENDS

Over three decades, Thailand focused on lowering fertility rates

Total fertility rate has fallen to 1.5, far below replacement level

Longer-term implications of fertility maintained at this level or below:

- Population ageing
- Contraction of workforce
- Negative population momentum – population decline



# POLICY CONSIDERATION

## WE CAN ENSURE A LIFE OF DIGNITY FOR ALL

- Emphasis on quality than on quantity of people in all age groups from womb to tomb
- Promote family-friendly policy and enhance support to young people development
- Promote equity and intergeneration fairness - **a life of dignity for all age groups building more inclusive, prosperous and caring nations for all ages**
- Increase human capital development through a life-course with talent management in all groups
- Leave no one behind – targeting and universal policies for all



# ICPD25: ACCELERATING THE PROMISE

Remarkable progress achieved since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights



However, there are still millions of women and girls → not benefited from the promises. In addition, the ICPD agenda for sexual and reproductive rights for all is now challenged as never before.



UNFPA contributes to generate a commitment to achieve, by no later than 2030, three results that will transform the lives of women and girls:



End unmet need for family planning



End preventable maternal deaths



End violence and all harmful practices against women and girls

**The Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, 13-15 Nov 2019**





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***UNFPA: Working for a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled***



## MESSAGE FROM UNFPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DR. NATALIA KANEM

12 JANUARY, 2018

*....Expanding options and choices for the poorest women and adolescent girls is the most important thing we do.*

*By empowering them to **make their own decisions** about the **timing and spacing of pregnancies**, we open an important pathway towards their economic security and independence. It is also a pathway towards more balanced economies and societies as envisioned in the Sustainable Development Goals...*