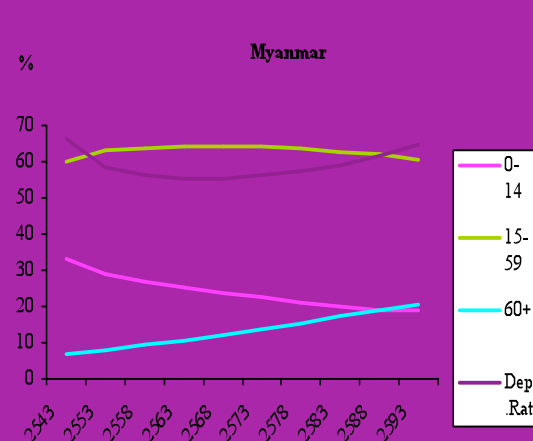
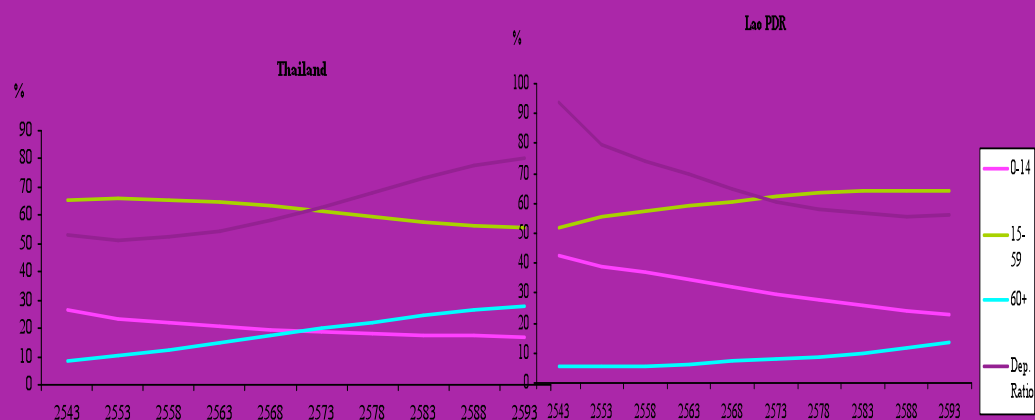
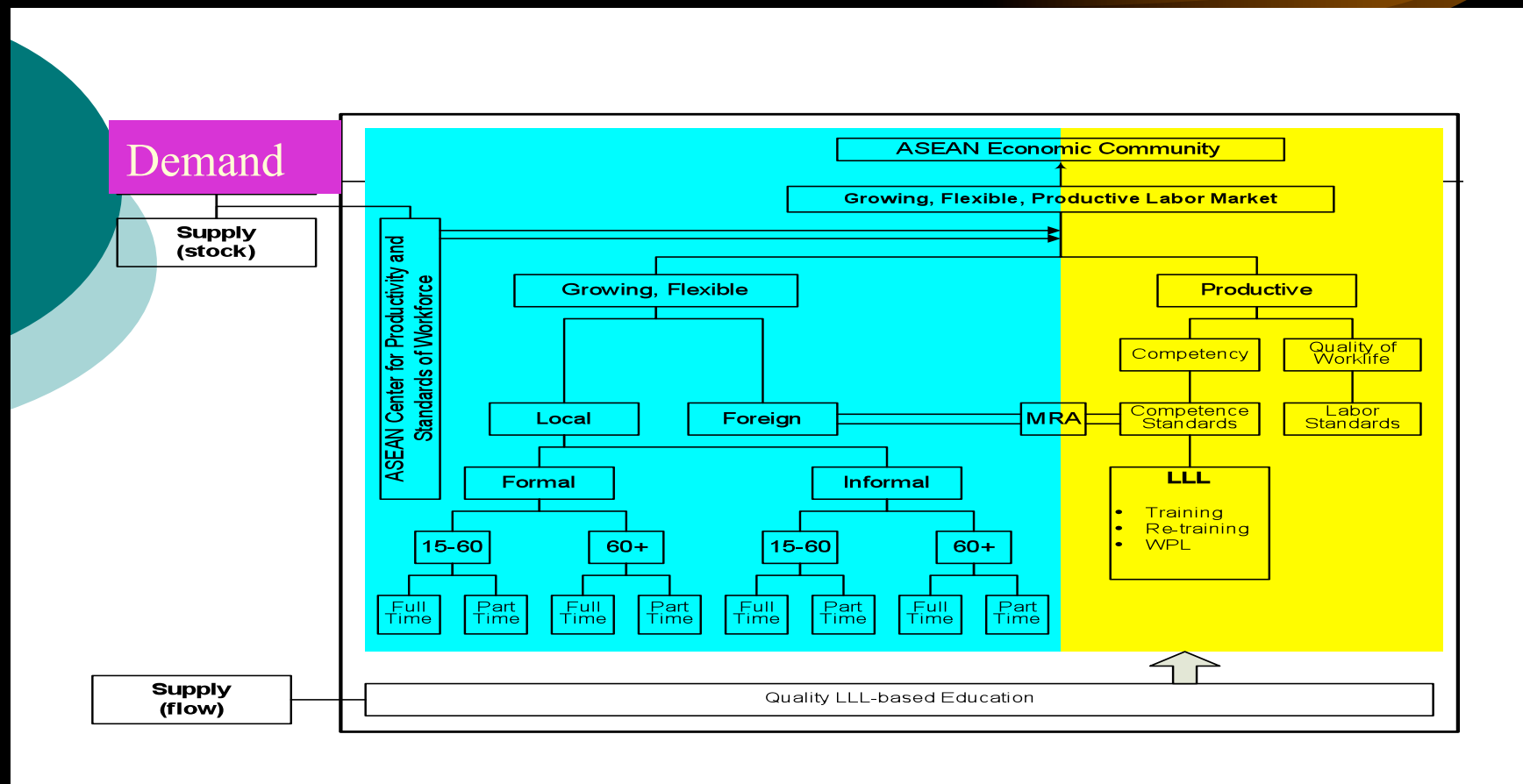





Demographic Dividend in ASEAN

maximize the opportunity to capitalize on the demographic dividend
and minimize the gap of human resource development



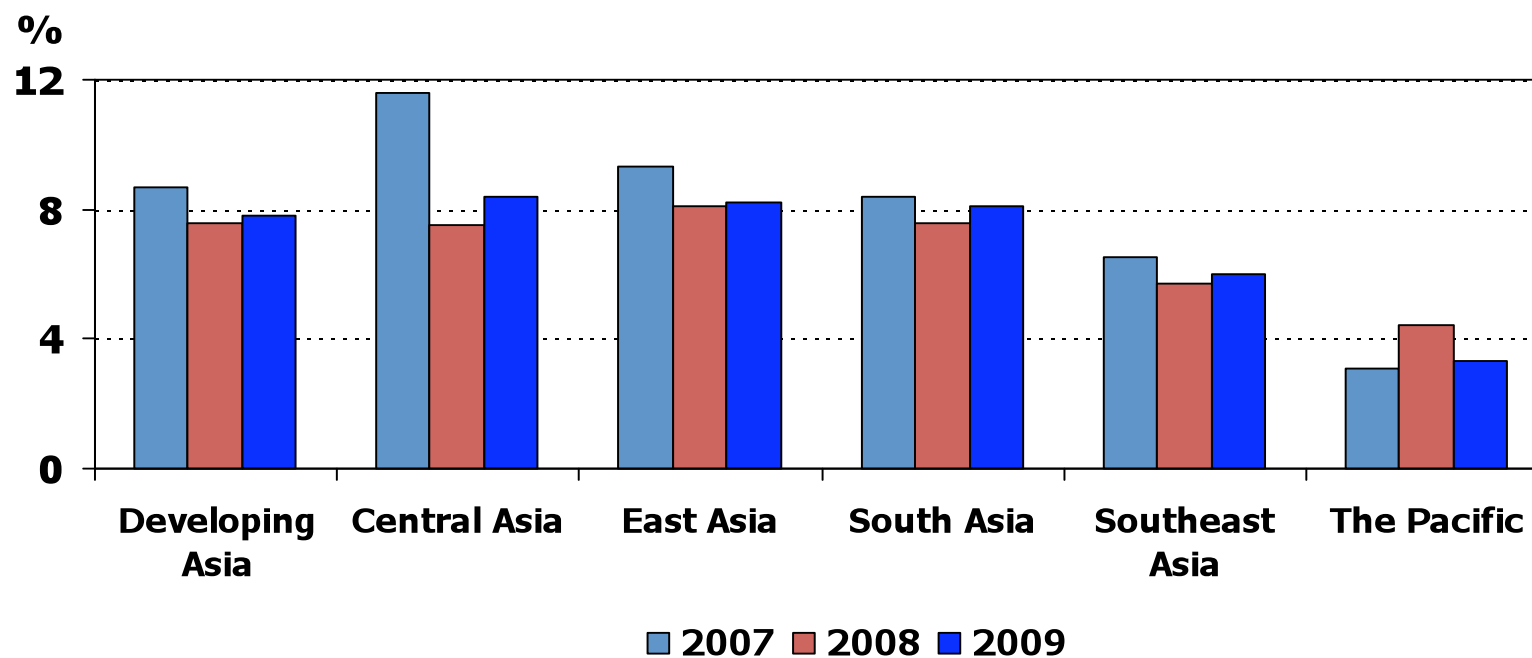



- 
- So far, Asia has been recognized for its dynamism as the world's third most important economic region after the United States and Europe.
 - Besides the world's biggest sources of global fuel, Asia is also the world's major supplier of agricultural and industrial products as well as services.
 - One may note that Asia's dynamism is a key to the world's economic future.

- 
- Previous growth in many parts of Asia was contributed by a high proportion of the population in the labour-force age, particularly the youth adults.
 - Such contribution of the so-called "demographic dividend" was through productive employment, asset creation, and investment.


Graph 1: Asian Economic Growth 2007-2009

(Source: ADB, 2008a)



- 
- Asia had a population of 3.74 billion in 2006, accounting for approximately 57 per cent of the world's total. Additional 365 million people are expected during 2006 and 2015.
 - Yet, such a population growth will be of a declining rate, from an average annual rate of 1.4 per cent registered

annually between 2000 and 2015.

- 
- Asian labour force of 1.8 billion in 2006 represented approximately 59 per cent of the world's total. 221 million people, or 12.1 per cent, are estimated to add to the region's current labour force between 2006 and 2015.
 - This is a result of the slow-down in Asia's labor force growth from the

experienced between 1990 and 2000 to

Asian Socio-economic Challenges

2006

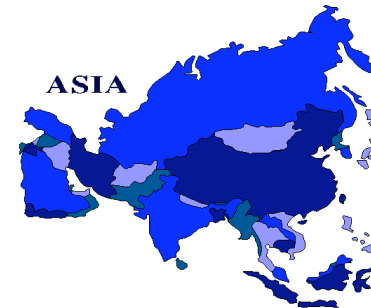
- 3.74 billion pop
- 1.8 billion labour force

(57% of world's total)

59 % of the world's total

2015

- 4.11 billion pop
 - 2.2 billion labour force



Labour force growth : A slow down in average annual rate

- 1.6 per cent (1996 and 2006)
- 1.3 per cent (2006 and 2015)

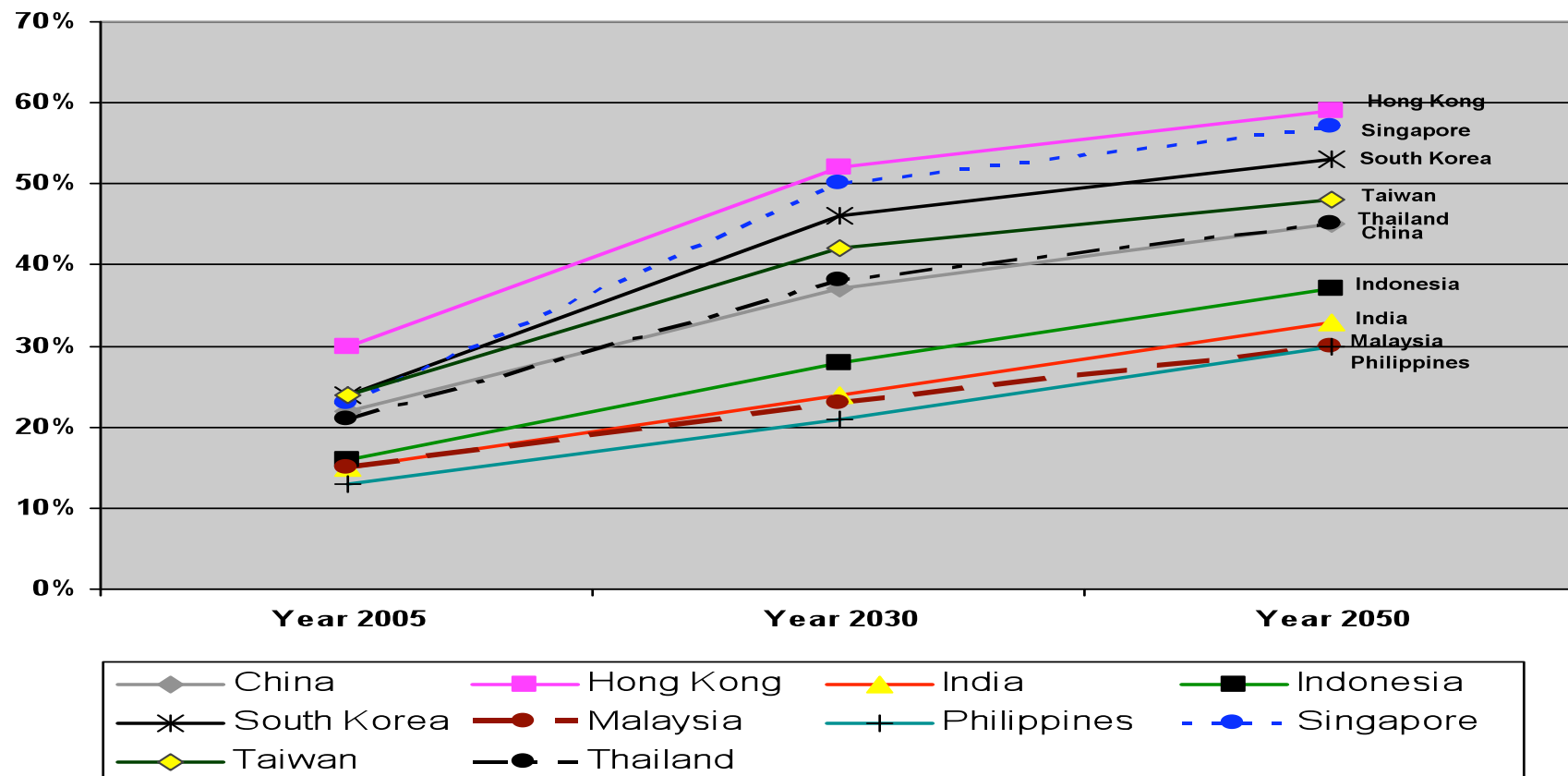
Labour Force in Asia's Developed (Industrialized) Economies

- Projected to contract by 3.6 million, or 4.6 per cent, driven largely by trends in Japan.
- China and the Republic of Korea are also all expected to show significant declines in the prime-age population share, which could represent a potential “demographic cliff” of lower output growth.
- They are expected to face emerging labour shortages and other social and economic consequences of their ageing workforces

Labour Force in Southeast Asia

- So does Southeast Asia.
- The optimum conditions for a demographic dividend in Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam will be declining after 2010.
- Malaysia and Indonesia will be following the trend after the labour-force peak of 63.0% and 65.0% in 2020, respectively.

Percentage of Population aged 50 and above in Asia



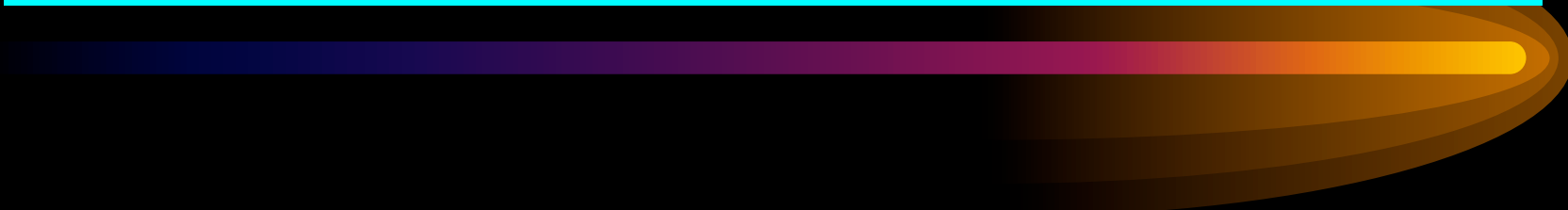
Source: Patcharawalai 2008

Yet, the prospects for Asia are varied and that the challenges still remain for Asia if it is to maintain its dynamism in this 21st century



- .Among the key challenges for Asia are the quality and the size of the population to capitalize on the knowledge-based economies.
- Accordingly, in years to come the “demographic dividend” in Asia is not

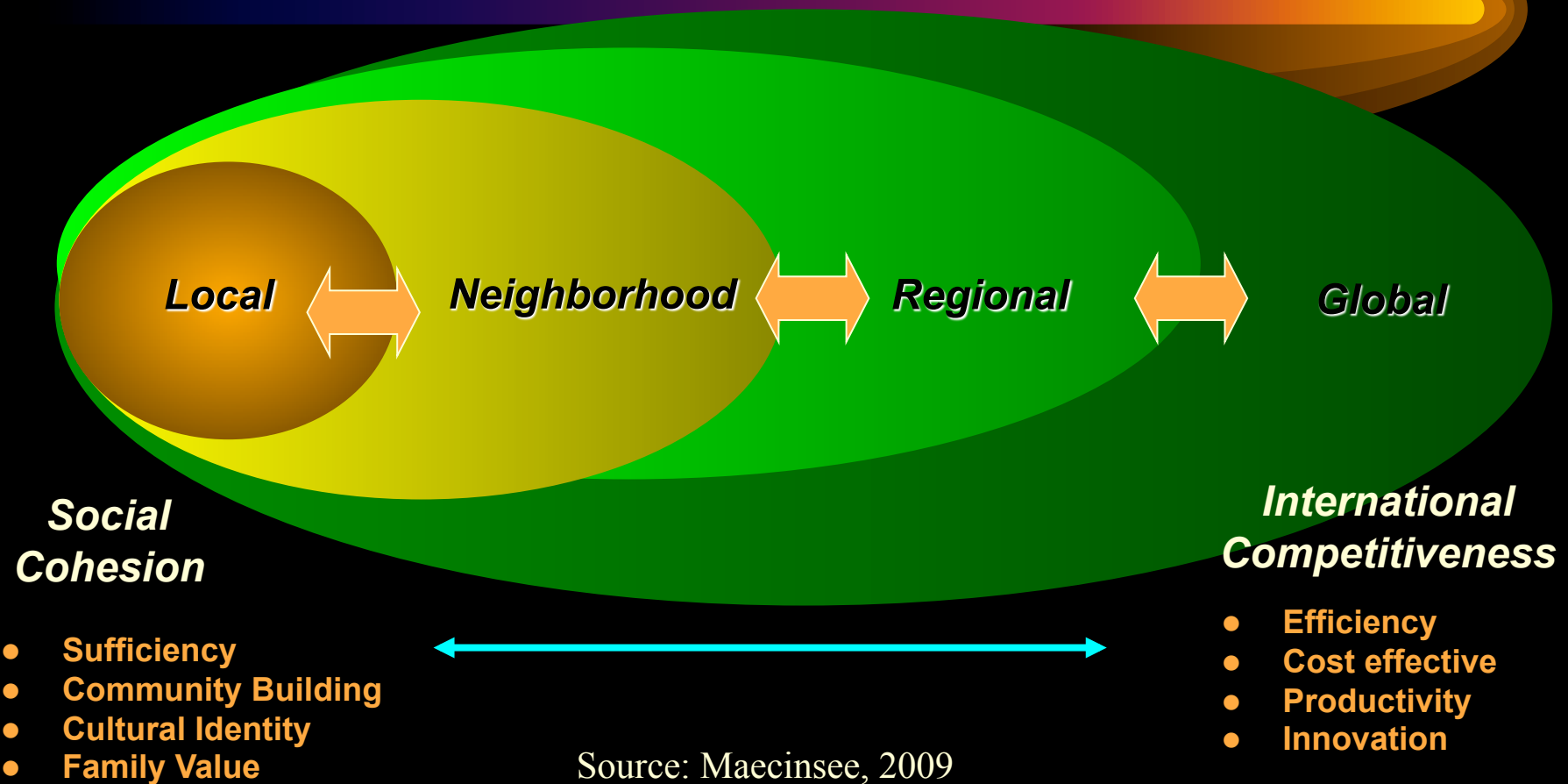
An appropriate approach to optimize the strength of Asia remains to be explored with confidence to a brighter future ahead for all.



- Among others, Asia needs to bring up human resources in developing Asian countries to the value chain.
- Meanwhile, to secure productive jobs for all is imperative.

New Competitive Paradigm

Local Links Global Reaches



Source: Maecinsee, 2009

2009年 5月 28日 木
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Chulalongkorn University

Thank you

