

# **GLOBALISATION AND ASIAN YOUTH**

by

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# Outline of Presentation

- Introduction
- Asia's Changing Youth Population
- Asia's Youth and Mobility Changes Associated with Globalisation
- Economic Impacts of Globalisation on Asian Youth
- Social Impacts of Globalisation
- Conclusion

# Impacts of Globalisation

- Both positive and negative effects
- Uneven in effects
- Greater impact on youth than other groups
- Difficult to separate globalisation impacts from other processes

# Levels of Analysis

- Individual
- Family
- Community
- Region
- Nation

# Diversity in Asia

- Massive variation within and between countries
- 57.7 percent of world's population
- Range in size – 300,000 – 1.3 billion
- GDP per capita US\$1,027 – US\$25,130

# Massive Demographic Change

- Fertility reduction
- Mortality reduction
- Influenced age structure

# Asian Population Aged 15-24, 1960-2000 and Projected 2020 and 2040

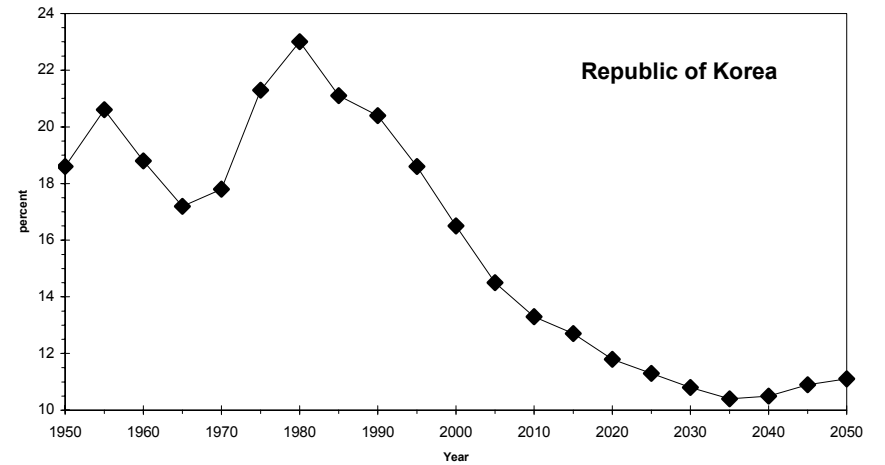
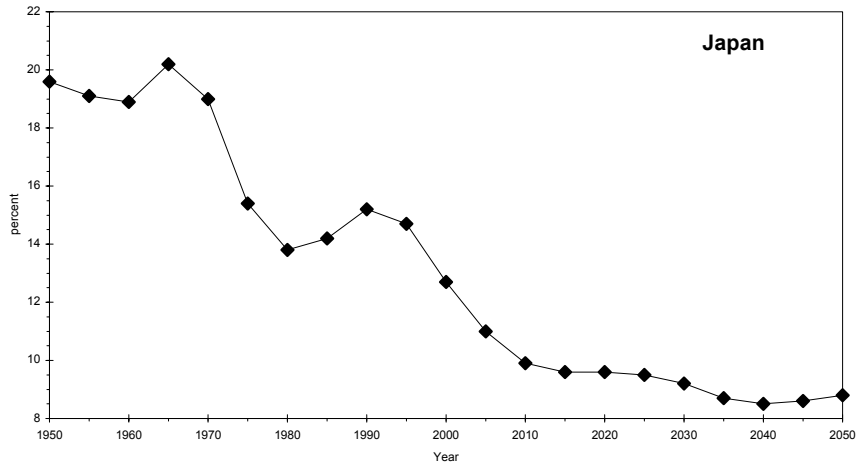
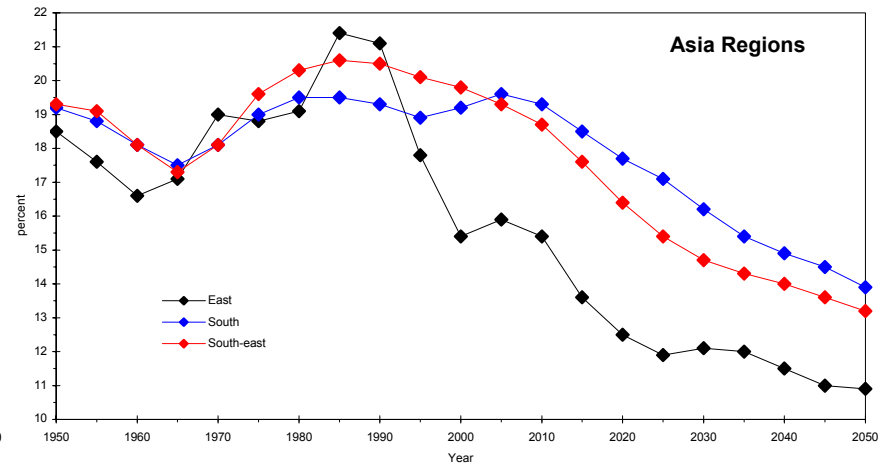
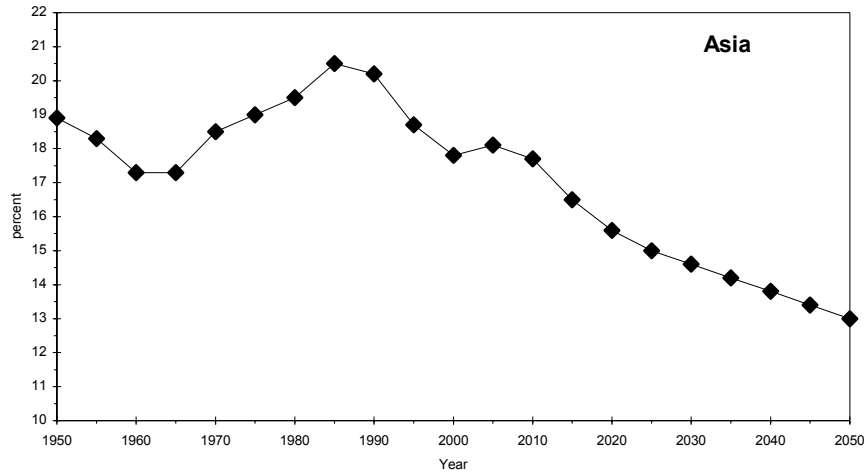
Source: United Nations, 2003

Year	Population Aged 15-24		Annual Percentage Growth Per Annum
	Number ('000)	Percent	
1960	283,539	17.34	
1980	489,013	19.43	2.76
1985	565,195	20.52	2.94
1990	610,458	20.25	1.55
2000	615,201	17.64	0.08
2020	669,315	15.60	0.42
2040	653,518	13.79	-0.12

Note: Excludes Western Asia

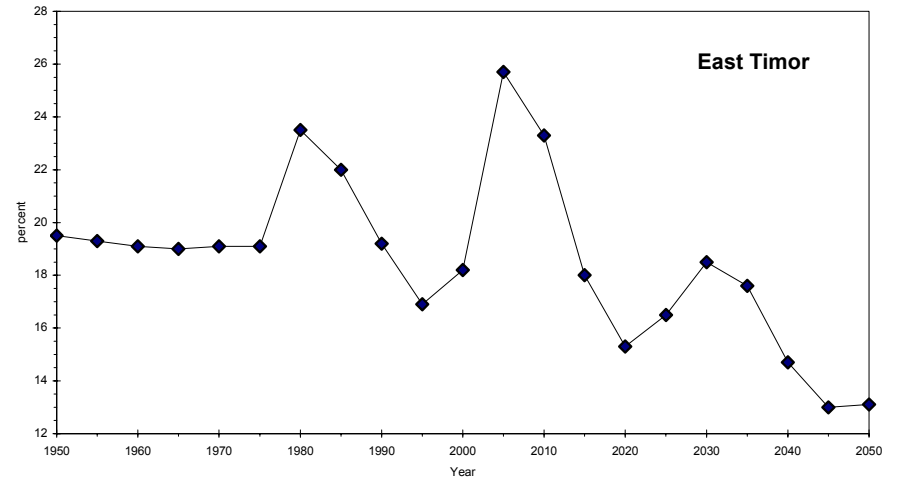
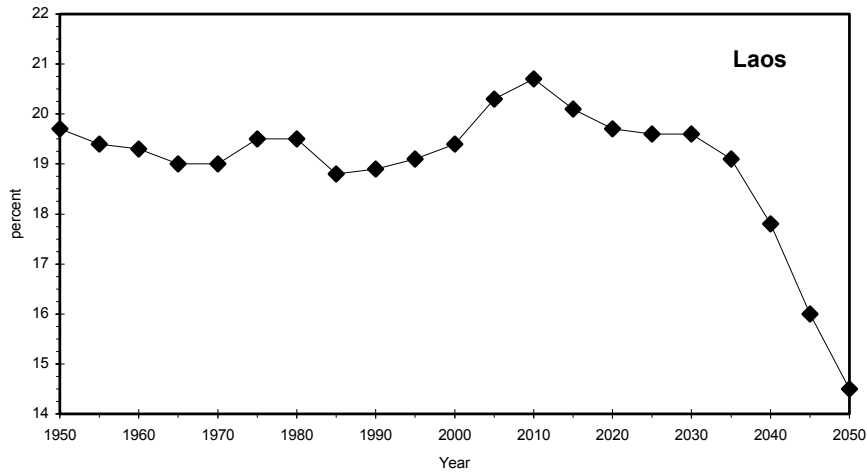
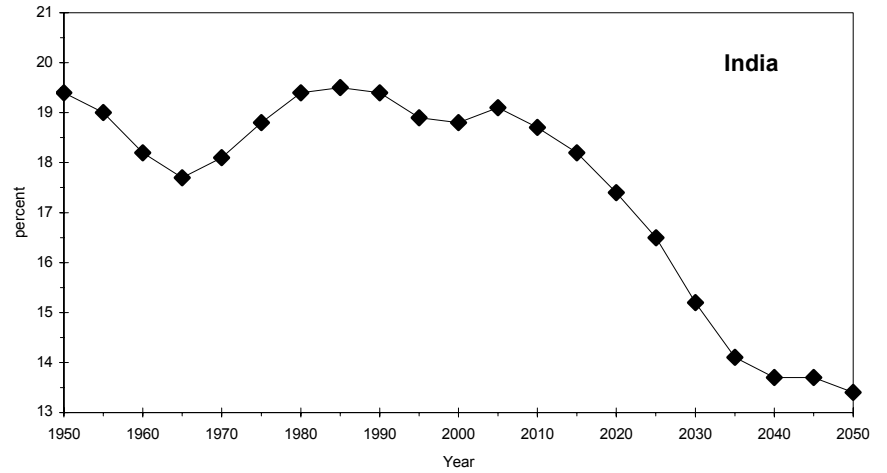
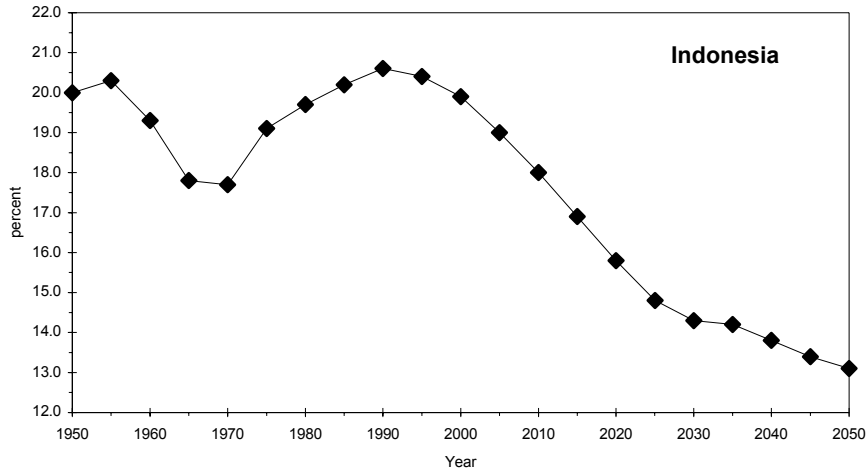
# Selected Asian Countries: Proportion of the Population Aged 15-24, 1950-2000 (Actual) 2010-2040 (Projected)

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



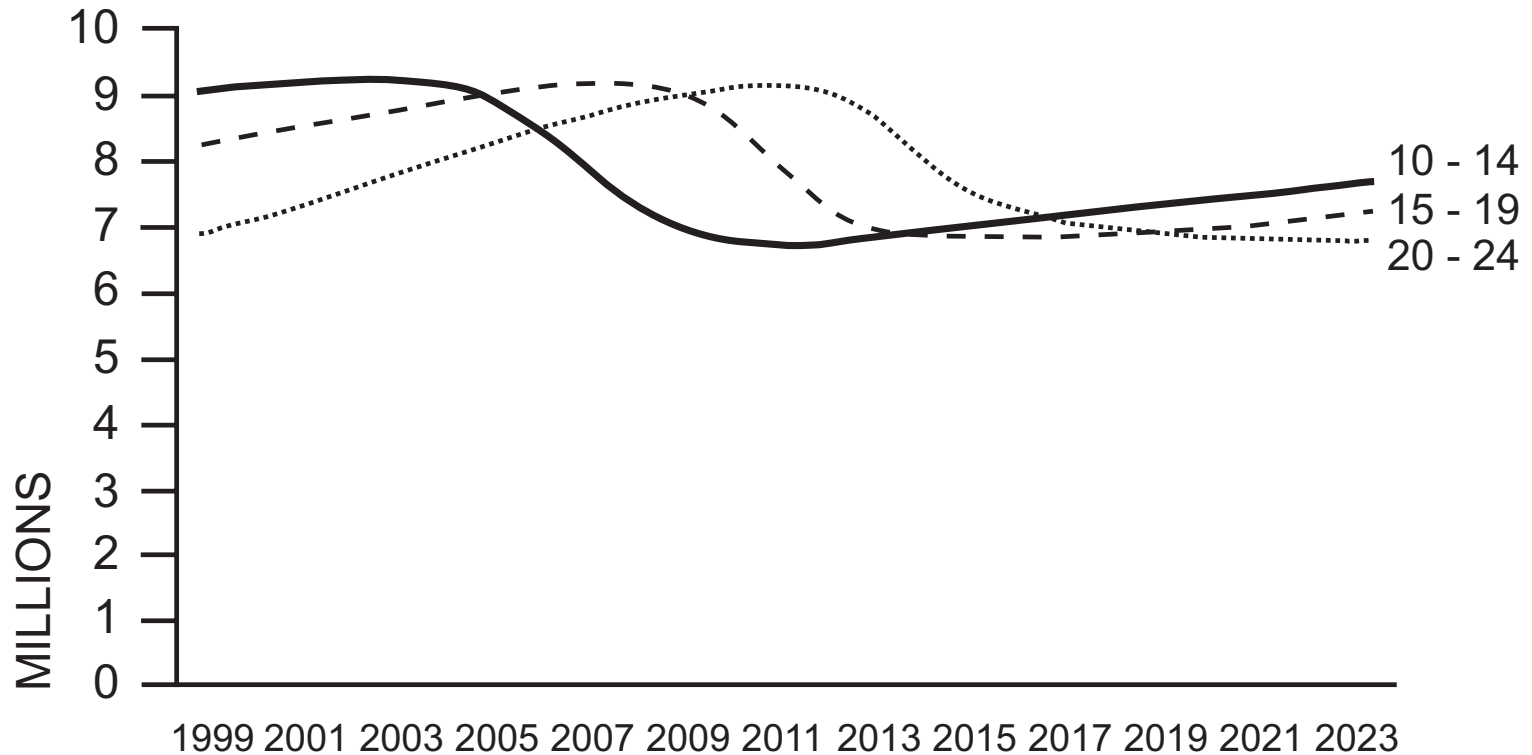
# Growth and Decline of Adolescent Populations, ESCAP Subregions, 1970-2020

Source: Jones 1997

1995 = 100	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2010	2020
<b>East Asia</b>							
10-14	90.0	128.8	99.5	100	113.9	102.4	97.7
15-19	93.1	109.5	125.1	100	100.6	103.0	96.7
20-24	58.1	72.0	103.6	100	80.0	91.7	82.6
Total 10-24	78.8	101.1	108.9	100	96.8	98.5	91.6
<b>South-Central Asia</b>							
10-14	59.4	74.8	88.1	100	107.1	118.6	121.6
15-19	56.8	75.7	93.5	100	113.9	130.0	138.5
20-24	50.4	70.9	90.6	100	107.2	131.4	146.1
Total 10-24	55.9	73.9	90.6	100	109.3	126.2	134.5
<b>South-East Asia</b>							
10-14	67.3	84.6	95.0	100	104.2	110.9	107.5
15-19	58.1	77.9	96.0	100	105.4	113.7	117.2
20-24	48.4	72.1	92.4	100	104.3	115.1	123.1
Total 10-24	58.3	78.4	94.5	100	104.6	113.1	115.7

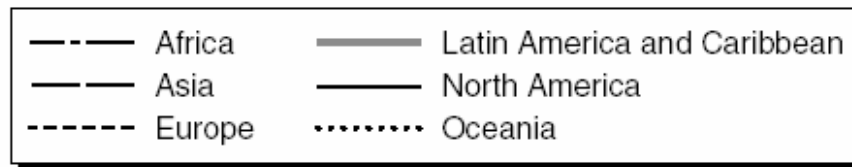
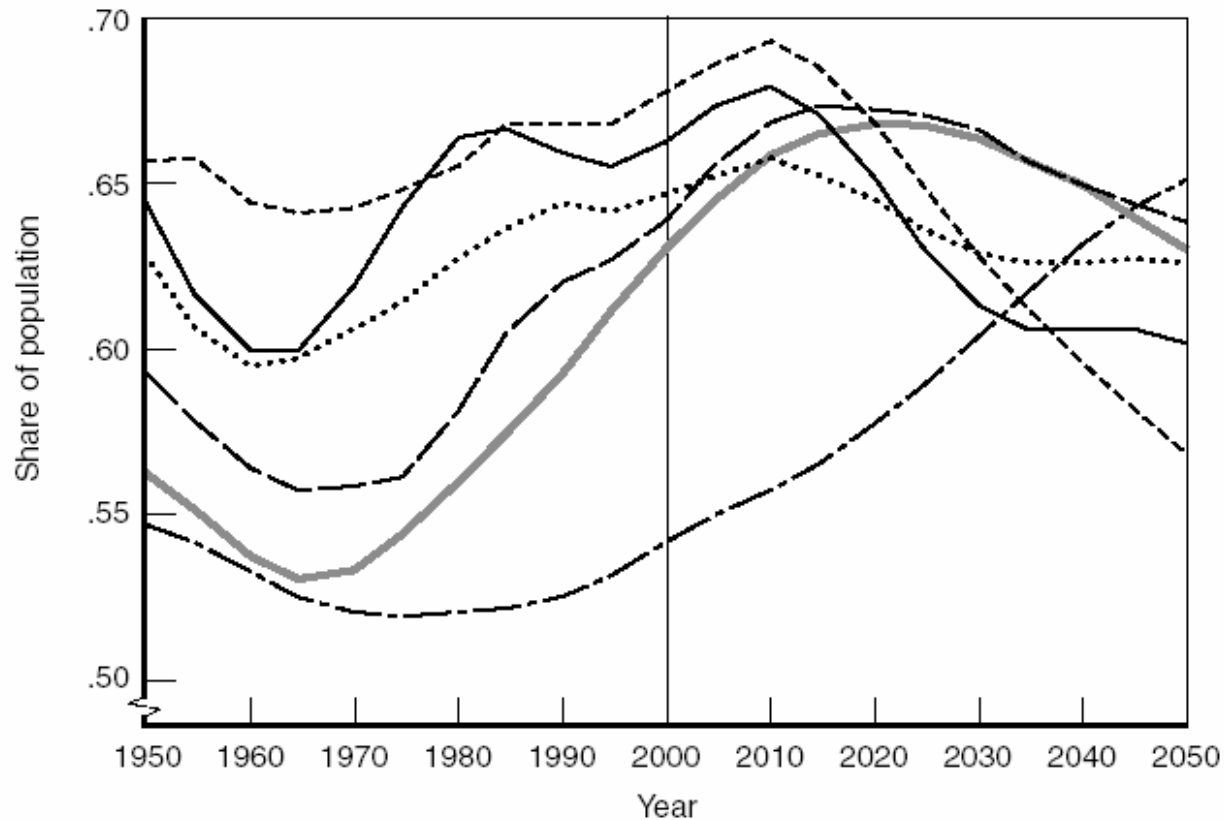
# Viet Nam: Projections of Adolescents and Youth Population, 1999-2024

Source: Haub and Huong, p. 12



# Share of Population in Working Ages by World Region, Actual 1950-2000 and Projected 2010-2050

Source: Bloom, Canning and Sevilla, 2003

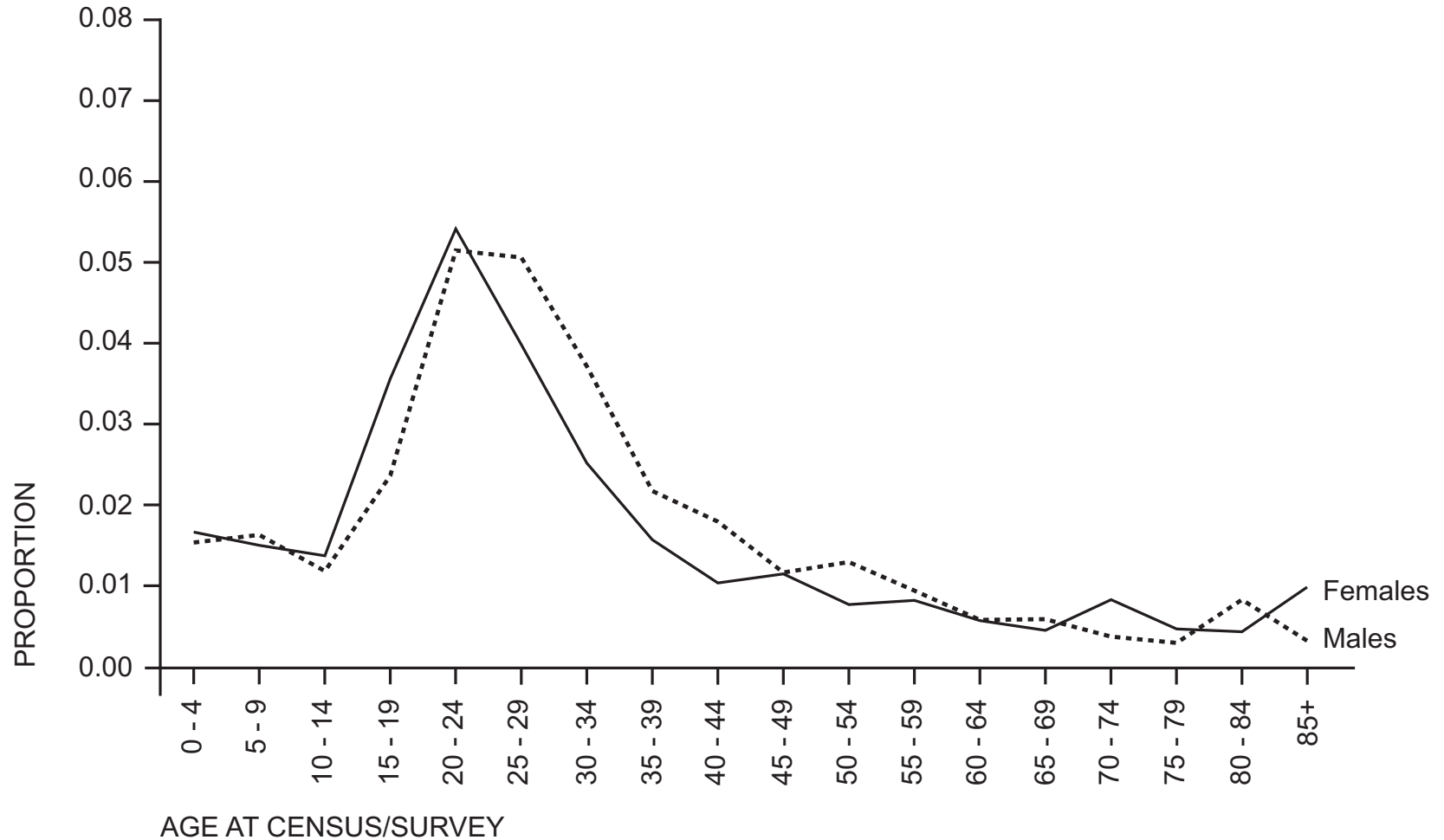


# An Exponential Increase in Global Mobility

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

# Indonesia: Proportion of Recent Migrants By Age and Sex, 1990 to 1995

Source: Muhidin 2002



# Main Forms of International Mobility

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

## Australia, United States and Canada: Growth of the Asia-born Population, 1971 to 2004 (Thousands)

Source: OECD 1995, ABS 2001 Census; ABS 2005; US Bureau of the Census 2001 and 2004 Current Population Survey; Statistics Canada, Census of 1971 and 2001

	Australia	USA	Canada
1971	167.2	824.9	131.8
1971-1981 % p.a. increase	8.3	11.9	15.2
1981	371.6	39.8	541.2
1981-1991 % p.a. increase	8.3	7.0	7.0
1991	822.2	4979.0	1,064.8
1991-2001 % p.a. increase	1.8	4.8	5.8
2001	982.5	7,970.0	1,878.0
2001-2004 % p.a. increase	5.1*	0.6	
2004	1,209.7	8,115.0	

\* Growth in Estimated Resident Population born in Asia, 2001-2004

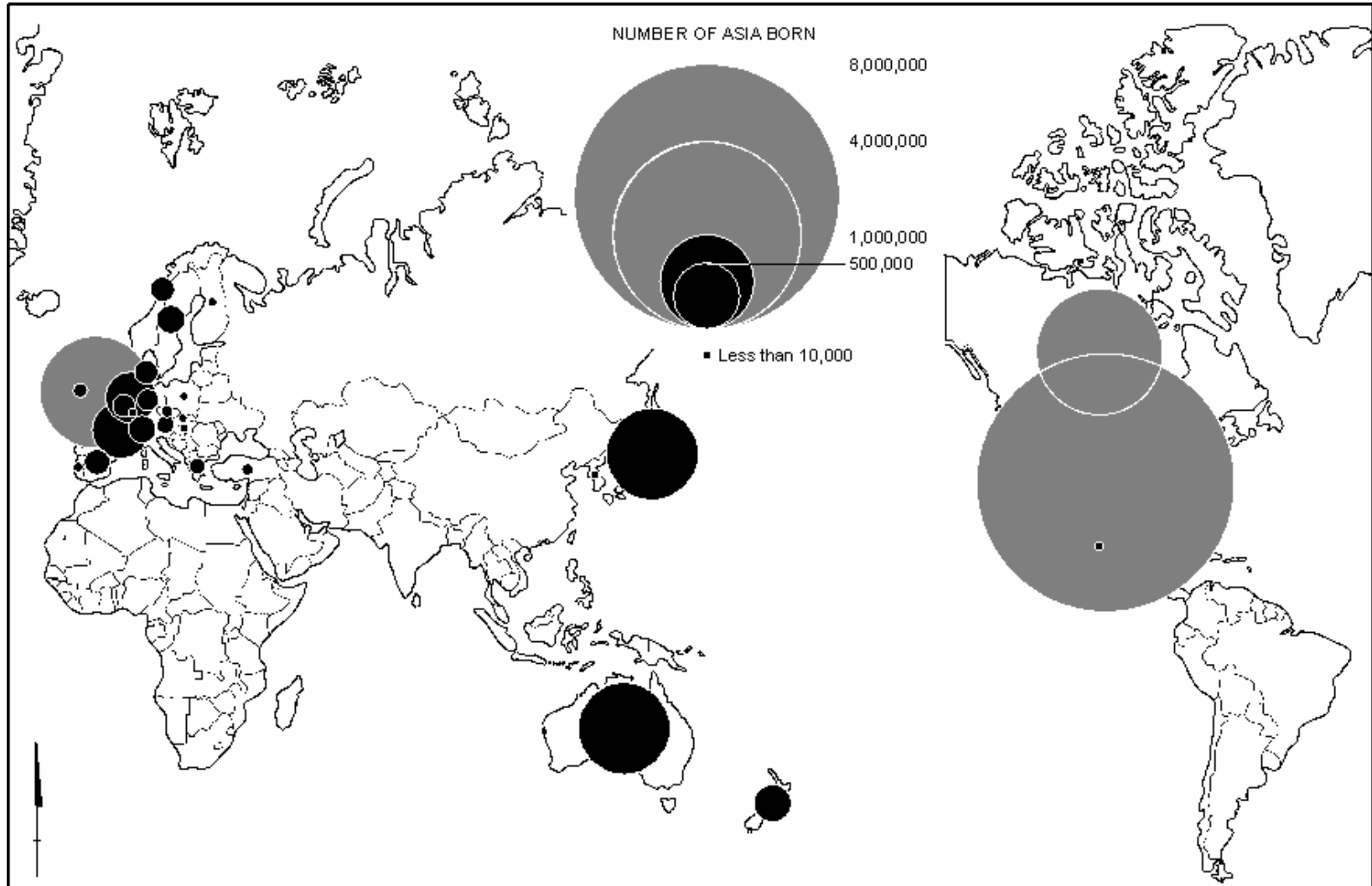
# Australia: Migrants from Asia Arriving Between 1996 and 2001

Source: ABS 2001 Census

Birthplace	Number Aged 15-24	% Aged 15-24	Total Migrants
South-East Asia	36,434	37.2	97,914
North-East Asia	28,452	29.2	97,526
Southern and Central Asia	12,069	21.9	55,163
Total Asia	76,955	30.7	250,603

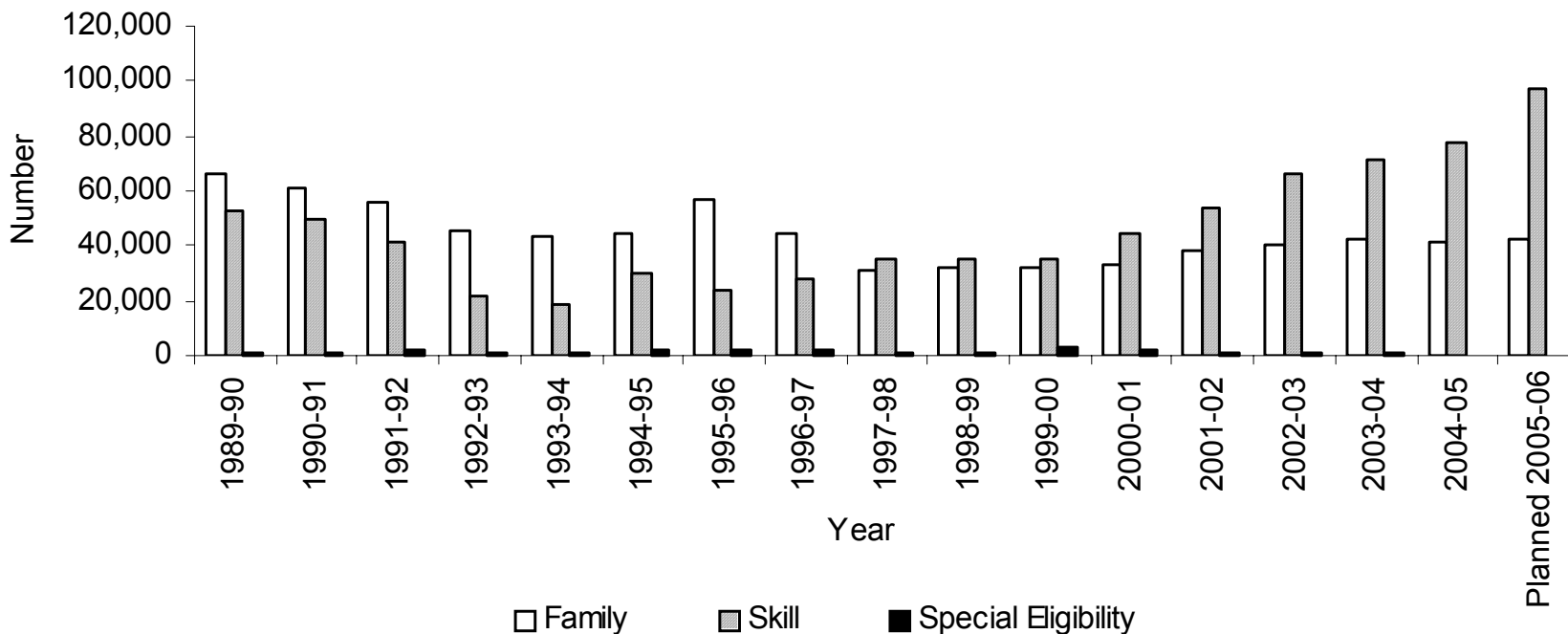
# Asian Migrants in OECD Countries

Source: OECD Database on Immigrants and Expatriates



# Australia: Migration Program Outcomes by Stream, 1989-90 to 2004-05 and Planned, 2005-06

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



# Foreign Students by Country of Origin, 1998 to 2003

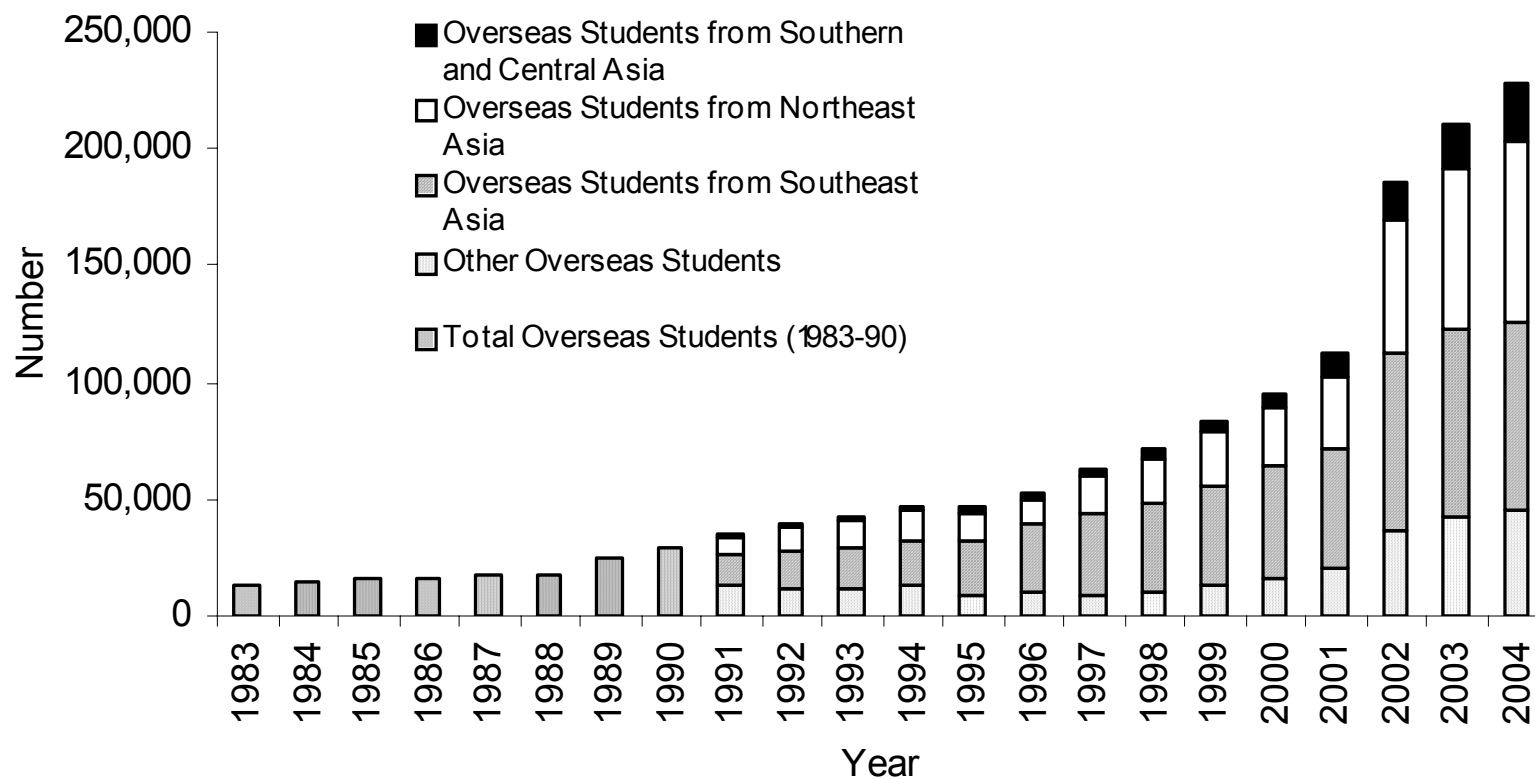
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics,

[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 2003	Number
Bangladesh	26,566
China	470,598
Hong Kong (China), SAR	96,950
India	207,480
Indonesia	101,418
Japan	190,517
Korea, Democratic People's Rep.	42,513
Korea, Republic of	213,986
Malaysia	133,377
Nepal	14,943
Pakistan	45,047
Philippines	17,004
Singapore	78,468
Sri Lanka	24,014
Thailand	66,243
Turkey	181,965
Viet Nam	31,610
Other Asia (incl. Western and Central)	676,841
Total Asia (incl. Western and Central)	2,619,540

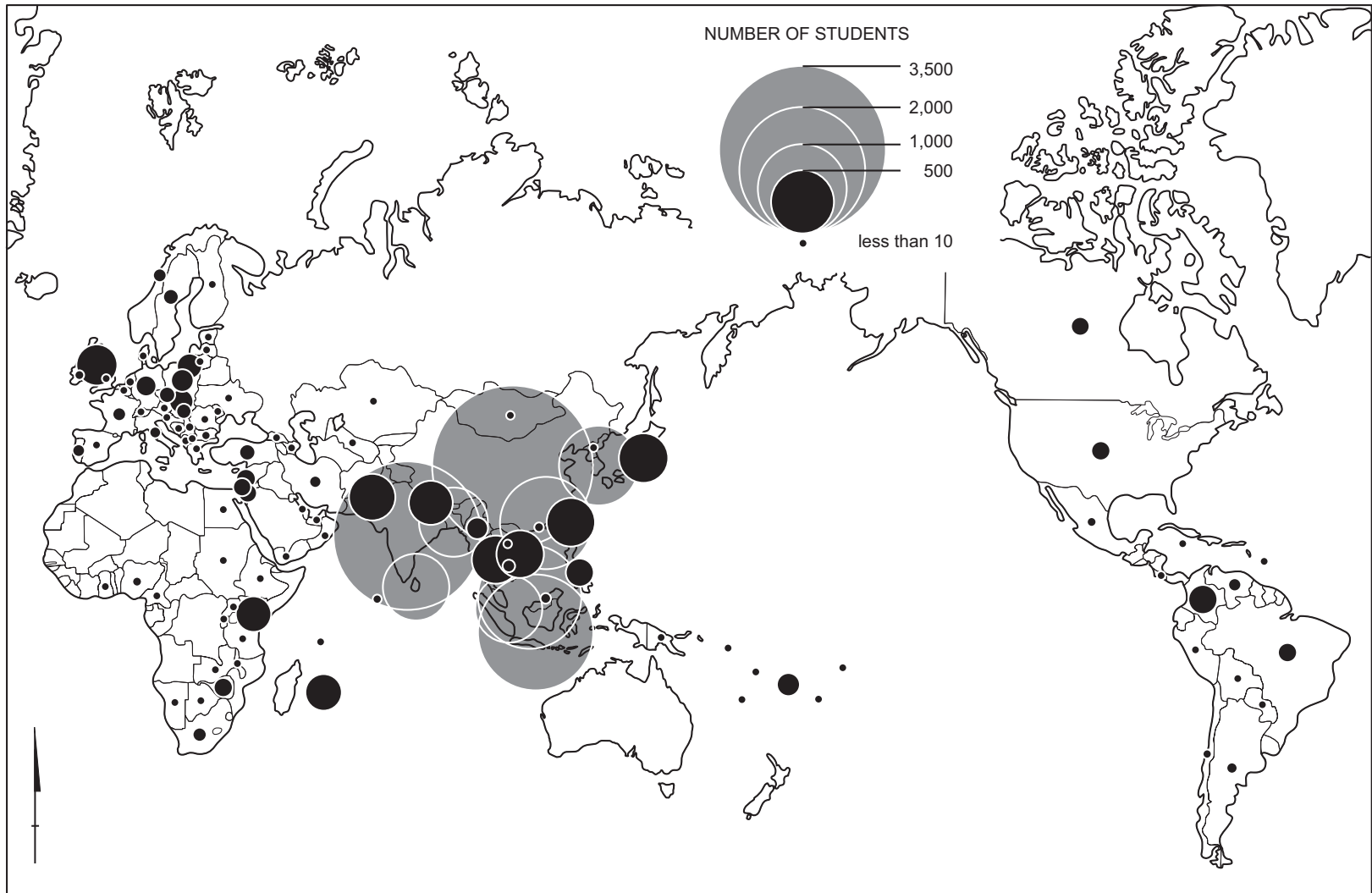
# Overseas Students in Australian Universities, 1983 to 2004

Source: DETYA *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics*, various issues



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

Source: DIMIA unpublished data



# Increasing Marriage Migration

- Increasing shortages of women in some countries and regions
- Cultural changes in the role of women
- The marriage migration industry

# Taiwan

- 32.2 percent of all marriages are to foreigners
- 13.4 percent of births are to foreign women
- 100,000 from Vietnam

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

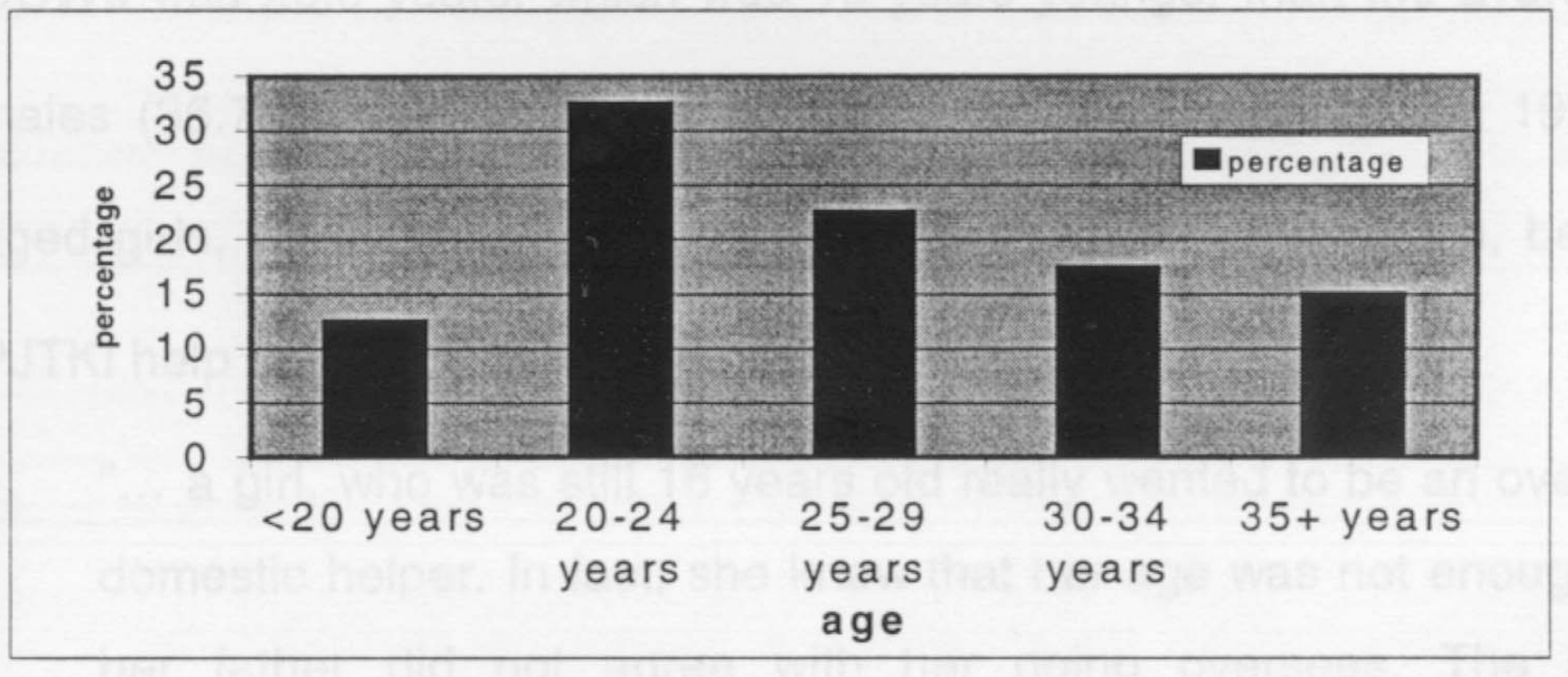
Origin Countries	Number	Main Destinations
Southeast Asia		
Burma/Myanmar	1,100,000	Thailand
Thailand	340,000	Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, Myanmar, Singapore, Brunei, Malaysia
Laos	173,000 <sup>b</sup>	Thailand
Cambodia	200,000	Malaysia, Thailand
Vietnam	400,000	Korea, Japan, Taiwan
Philippines	8,083,815	Middle 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	3,100,000	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>14,780,973</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

# Age Distribution of Returning Female OCWs in 1999

Source: Pujiastuti 2000



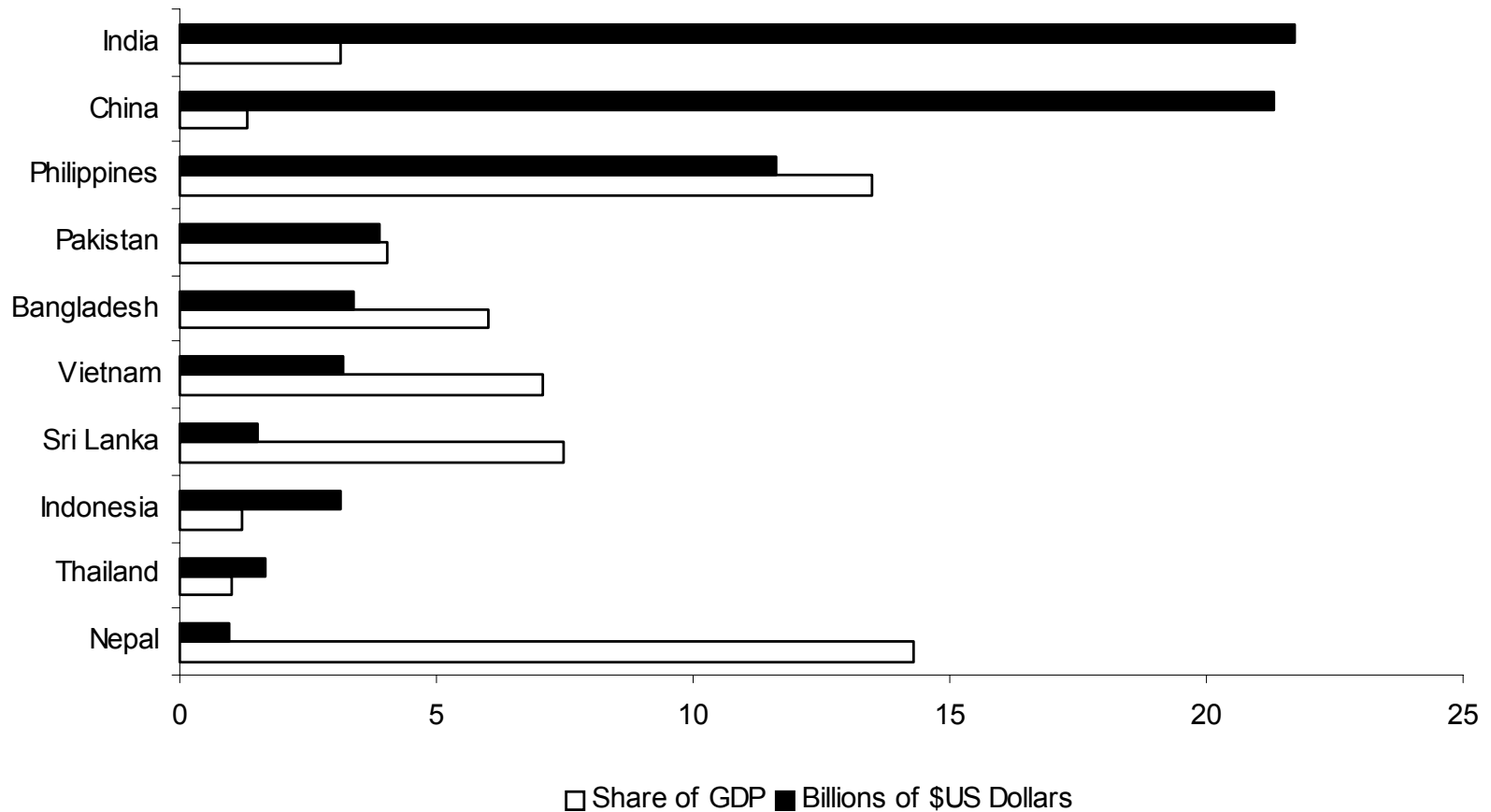
## Selected Asian Outmigration Countries: Proportion of International Labour Migrants Who are Women

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

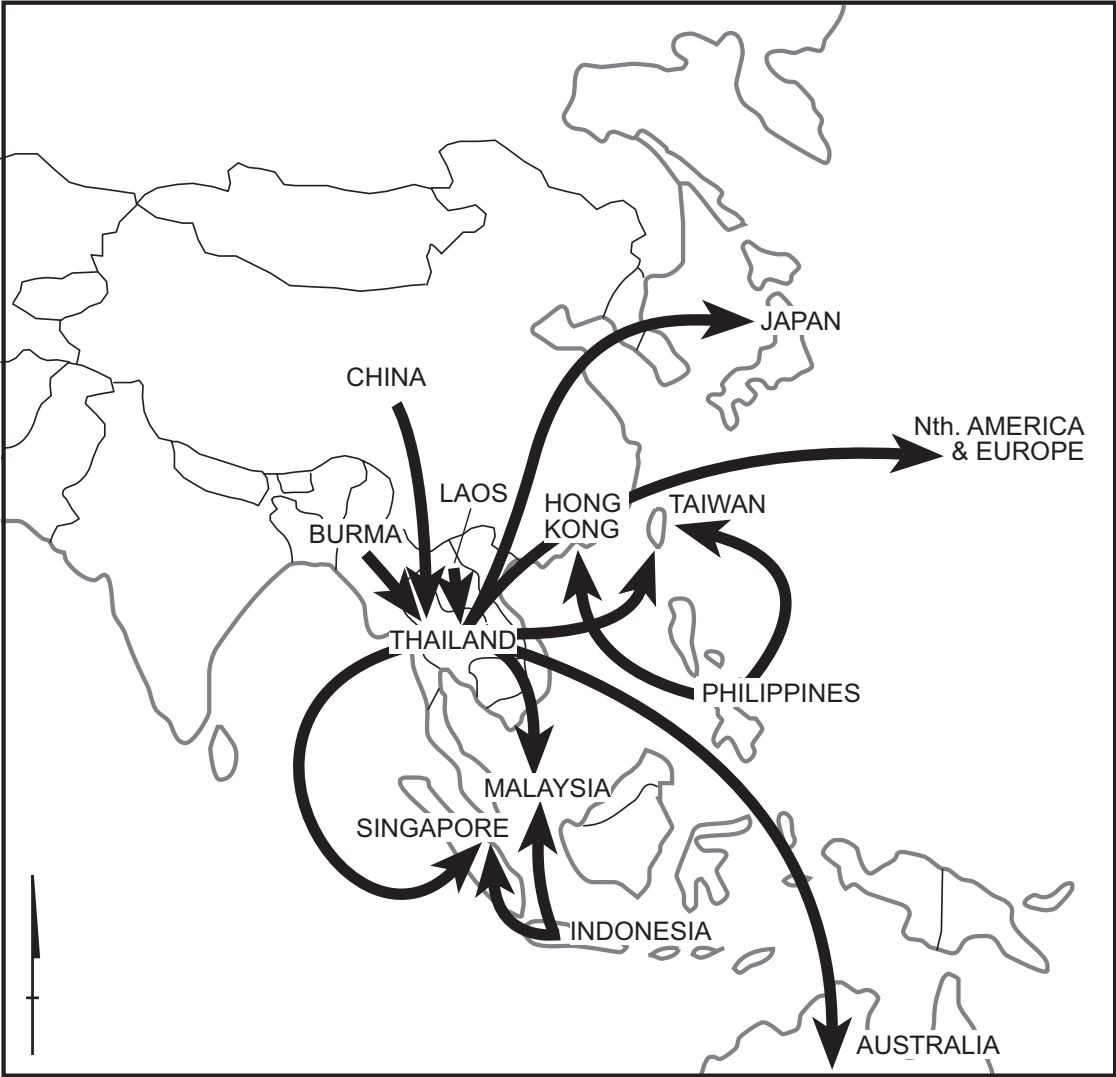
\* New hires in 2004

# 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



# Southeast Asia: Main Flows of Sex and Entertainment Workers



# Positive Effects

- Expansion of opportunities
- Increased independence and experience
- Remittances effects
- Diaspora and development
- Central role of youth

# Negative Effects

- Vulnerability to exploitation and abuse of human rights
- Exposure to disease
- Separation from family
- Loss of human capital

# Economic Impacts of Globalisation on Youth

- Shift in distribution of job opportunities
- Effects on education
- More effect on youth than other groups
- Winners and losers

# Job Opportunities

- Offshoring of manufacturing
- Urban-based opportunities
- Gender dimension
- Destruction of traditional protection systems

# Negative Effects

- Work conditions
- Lack of security
- Decline in rural areas
- The Asian Crisis

**“... most people in Southeast Asia, especially youth and especially people in urban areas, have had some education. Now the information revolution makes it possible for almost everyone, again in particular in urban areas, to know what happens anywhere else in the world and to compare one’s situation with that of others.”**

**Yap Kioe Sheng**

**“The gradually emerging knowledge society stresses the importance not just of knowledge but also of creativity to find new answers to new challenges, and of the ability to deal with constant change. Education in many parts of Southeast Asia does not prepare youth for this situation, because the culture, values, and norms are not always geared toward the development of such knowledge and attitudes.”**

**Yap Kioe Sheng**

# Indonesia: Unemployment Trends by Age, Pre- and Post-Crisis Indonesia (% in each category)

Source: Ahmed 1999

Age	Post-Crisis		Pre-Crisis	
	1998	1997	1996	1994
Youth (15-24 years old)	17.1	15.5	15.5	13.6
Adult (25 years old & older)	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6

# Indonesia: Unemployment Trends By Education, Pre- and Post-Crisis Indonesia (% in each category)

Source: Ahmed 1999

Skill Levels	Post-Crisis		Pre-Crisis	
	1998	1997	1996	1994
No schooling	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Primary school not completed	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary school	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
Junior high school (General)	7.5	6.0	6.8	6.3
Junior high school (Vocational)	7.4	5.6	6.9	6.2
Senior high school (General)	15.3	14.1	14.9	16.9
Senior high school (Vocational)	13.3	11.3	11.3	11.0
Diploma I/II	6.4	6.8	8.5	8.8
Diploma III	11.8	9.7	10.2	10.6
University	12.2	11.8	13.9	14.8

# Philippines

(Rixhon 2004)

800,000 new workers per year

- Skill mismatches
- Limits of technical training
- Unfair terms of employment
- High unemployment

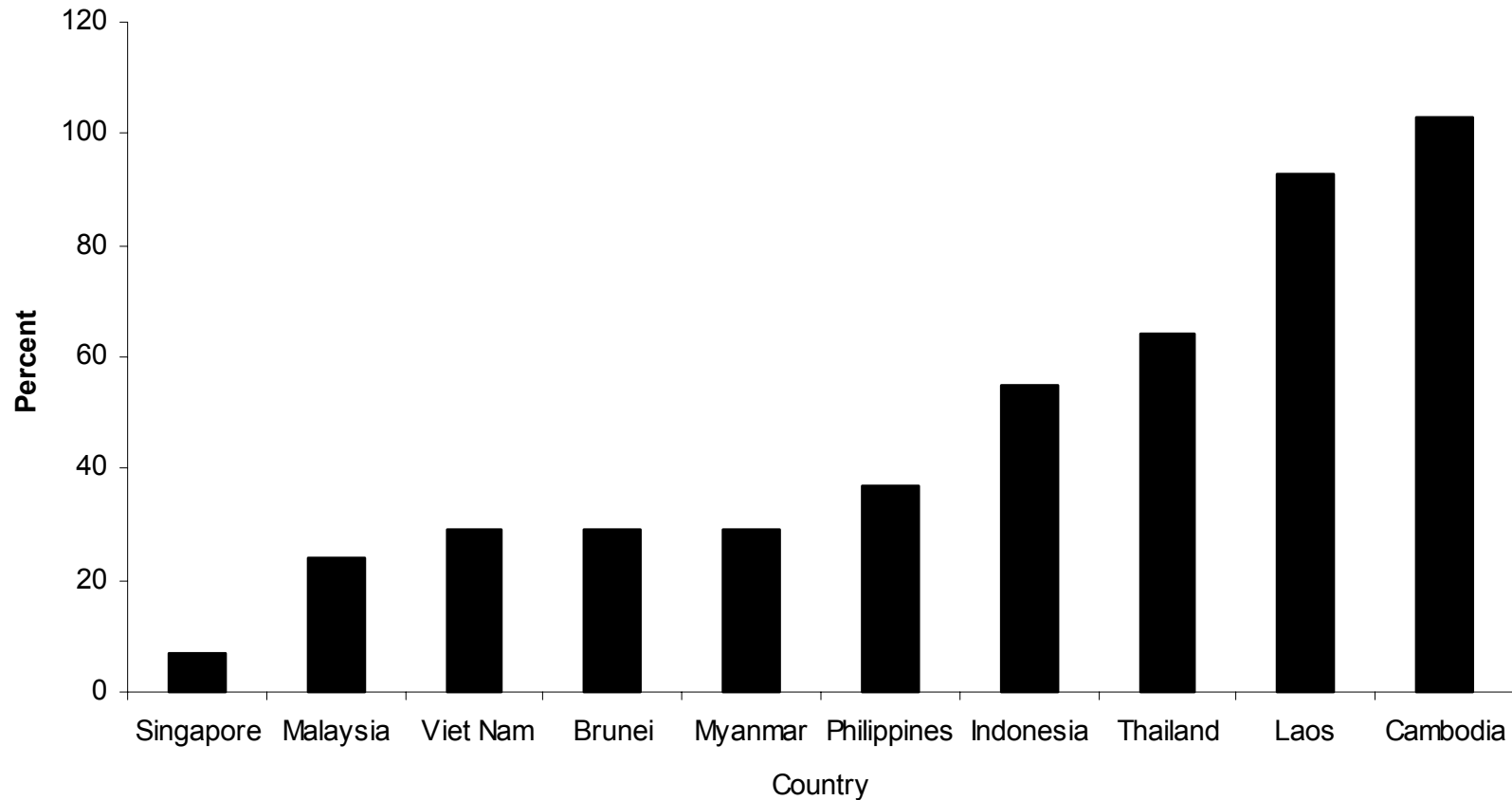
# Social Impacts of Globalisation

- Key period of lifecycle socially
- Spread of western cultural practices
- Exposure to different ways of doing things
- Challenge to traditional authority structures
- Separation from family
- Clashes in values

# Increasing Risk Behaviour Among Asian Youth

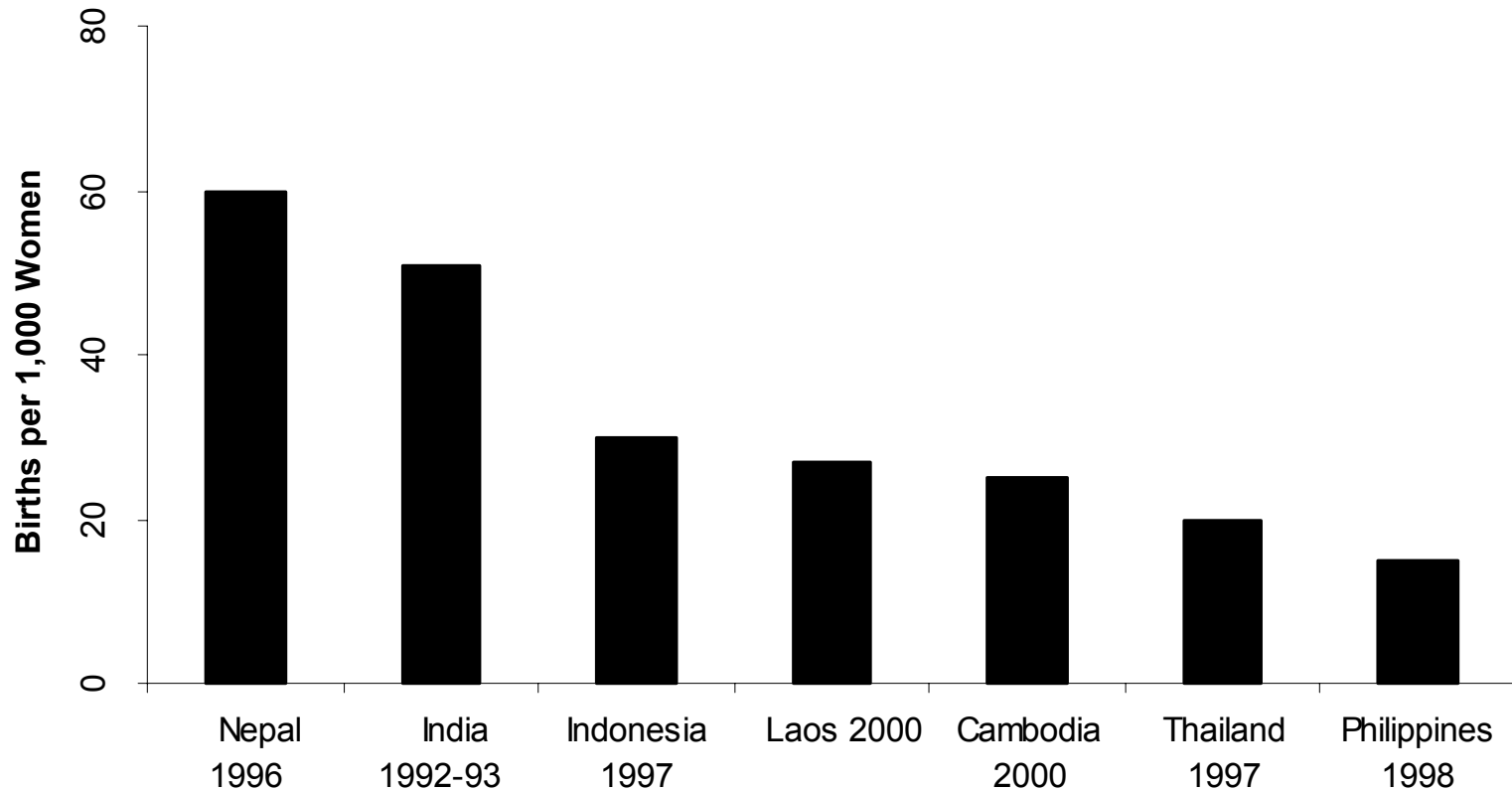
## Percent of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had Sex by Age 18, Selected Asian Countries

Source: Haub and Huong 2003



# Births per 1,000 Women Aged 15-19 in Southeast Asian Countries

Source: Haub and Huong 2003

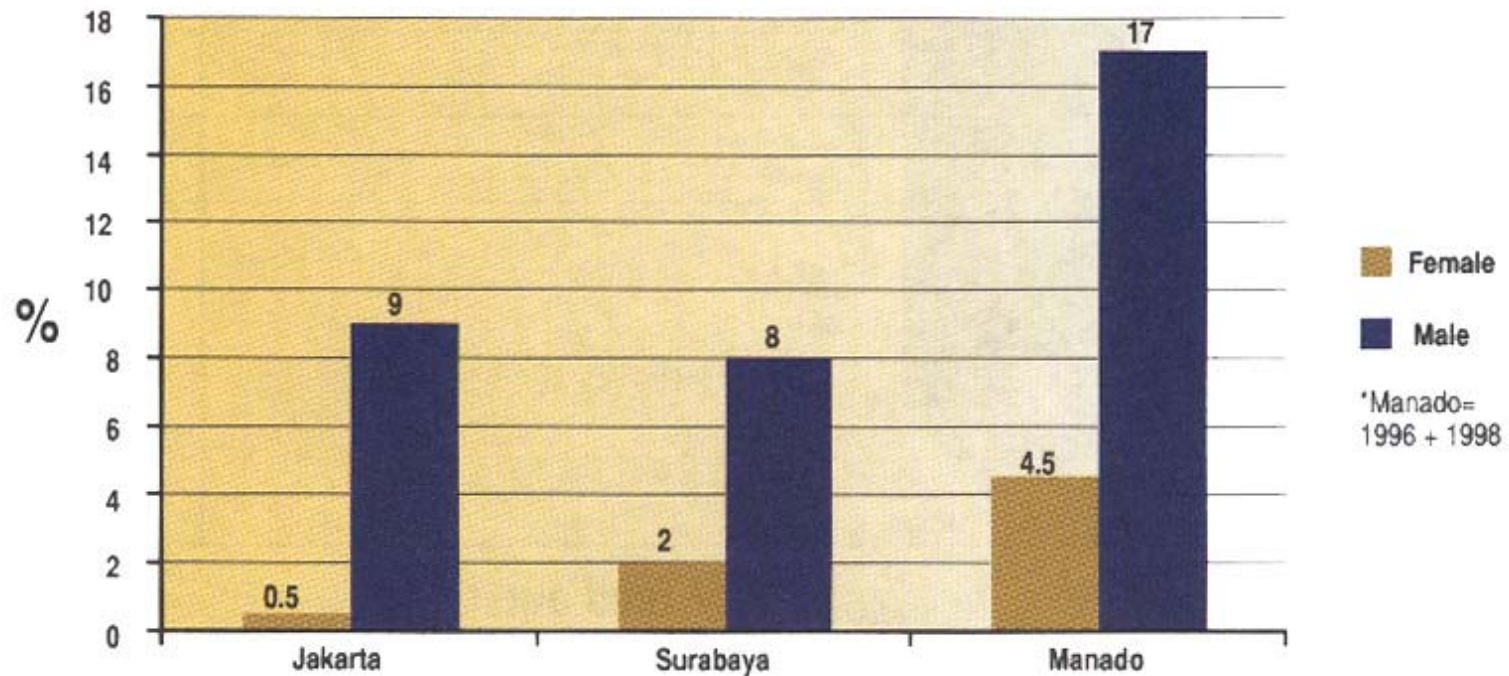


# Increase in Risky Health Related Behaviour

- Limited access to information regarding the risks of sexual activity and contraception
- Peer pressure
- Inadequate access to youth-friendly health services
- Economic constraints

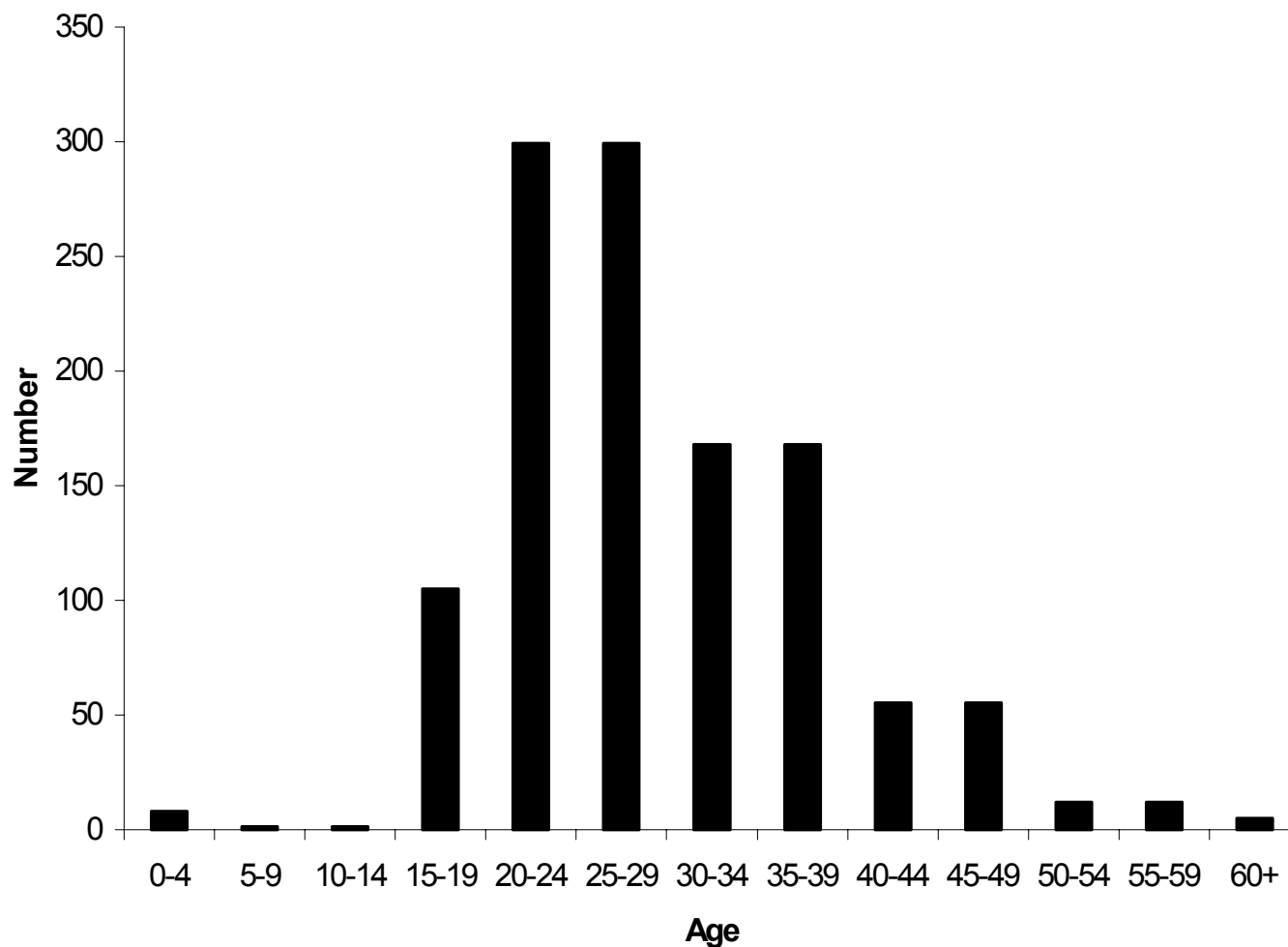
# Indonesian Cities: Sexual Intercourse Among High School Students, 1997

Source: Kaldor *et al.* 2000



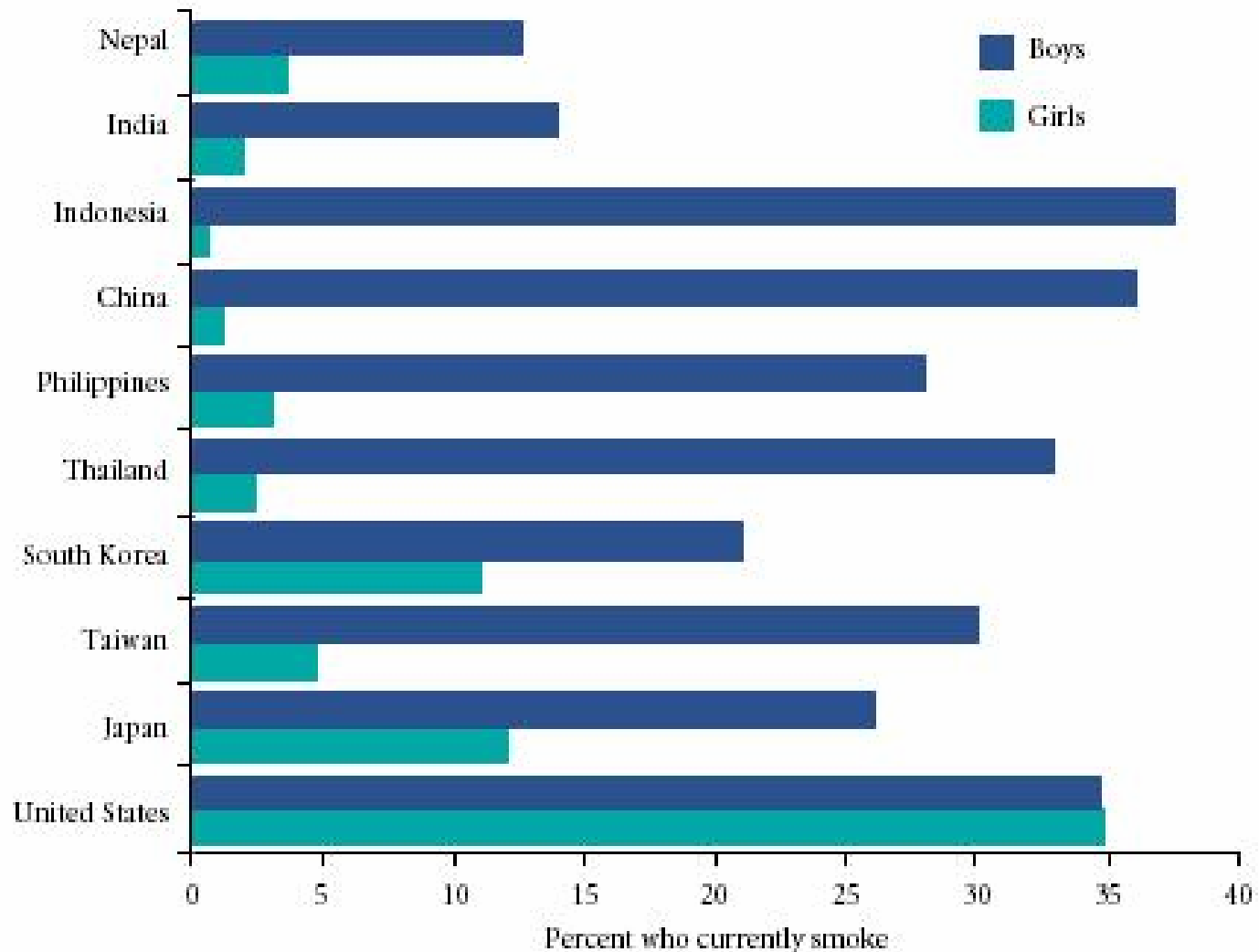
# Indonesia: Age Structure of the Population Reported with HIV Infection, November 2000

Source: Directorate General CDC and EH Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2001



# Percentage of Boys and Girls Age 15-19 Years Who Currently Smoke in Nine Countries of Asia and the United States

Source: Westley and Choe 2002



## Percentage of Boys and Girls Age 15-19 Who Currently Drink, Smoke, or Use Drugs: Various Countries in Asia

Source: Westley and Choe 2002

Country and year	Drink		Smoke		Use Drugs	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
China 2000	37	9	36	1	na	na
India 1998/99	2	1	14 <sup>a</sup>	2 <sup>a</sup>	na	na
Indonesia 1988	2	0	38	1	1	0
Japan 2000 <sup>b</sup>	39	31	26	12	na	na
Nepal 2000	21	11	12	4	na	na
Philippines 1994	47	12	28	3	2	0
South Korea 2000	46	51	21	11	3	3
Taiwan 1994	na	na	30	5	na	na
Thailand 1994	43	16	33	2	6	1

Information not available.

<sup>a</sup> Includes chewing tobacco.

<sup>b</sup> For ages 15-18 only.

## Suicide Mortality of Young Adults Aged 15-24 in Selected Countries and Areas

Source: Ruzicka 1998

Country/area in ESCAP Region	Year	Suicides per 100,000		Male to Female Ratio
		Males	Females	
Bangladesh	1980-1996	9.3	19.6	0.5
China (rural)	1992	17.4	36.7	0.5
China (urban)	1992	5.6	10.6	0.5
Hong Kong	1994	9.5	8.7	1.1
Singapore	1994	11.7	10.2	1.1
Sri Lanka	1986	77.0	48.0	1.6
Republic of Korea	1994	11.0	5.9	1.9
Japan	1994	12.0	5.1	2.4
Australia	1990-1992	26.0	5.0	5.0
New Zealand	1990-1993	39.0	6.0	6.0
Highest suicide rates in countries of Europe:				
Russian Federation	1994	49.0	9.0	5.0
Lithuania	1994	46.0	12.0	4.0
Finland	1994	46.0	8.0	6.0
Latvia	1994	40.0	4.0	10.0
Estonia	1994	38.0	10.0	4.0

## Suicide Mortality in the Matlab Field Station of the International Centre for Diarrhoea Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B): 1980-1996 Annual Rates per 100,000

Source: Ruzicka 1998

Age	Male Suicides	Average Annual Rate	Female Suicides	Average Annual Rate	Male to Female Ratio
10-19	15	3.6	38	9.7	0.37
20-29	38	15.6	48	18.5	0.84
30-39	8	4.6	7	3.4	1.35
40-49	6	4.5	5	3.6	1.25
50-59	9	8.7	4	3.6	2.41
60+	7	6.1	2	1.9	3.21
All ages	83	7.0	104	8.6	0.81

## Daily Exposure to Television, Radio and Newspapers Among Urban Youth (Ages 14 to 22), By Sex and Marital Status: Nepal, 2000 (Percentage)

Source: Thapa and Mishra 2003

Media Type	Male		Female		Total
	Single	Married	Single	Married	
Television	98.8	94.7	99.3	92.4	97.8
Radio	95.7	90.3	94.0	84.9	93.2
Newspaper	87.6	64.6	83.9	37.3	77.4
Internet	25.7	6.1	19.4	6.0	21.8
Any one	99.9	98.2	99.4	96.5	88.1
All except the Internet	86.1	63.7	81.5	35.3	75.5
All four	16.7	1.8	11.4	0.9	11.7

# Conclusion

- Era of massive social, economic, demographic and cultural transformation
- Key impact of globalisation
- Bridging generation between old and the new
- Winners and losers
- Danger of being overlooked