

Migration of the elderly: Emerging patterns in Asia

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Sending Context

- ◆ Sending countries (Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Singapore)
- ◆ The proportion of those aged over 65
 - By 2025: 36.41 % (Japan)
 - By 2030: 23.4% (S. Korea); 23.6% (Taiwan); 22.5% (Singapore)
- ◆ Life style migration among the healthy elderly
- ◆ Social and financial insecurity: seeking lower cost of living and elderly care

Receiving context

- ◆ Receiving countries (Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, P.R. China, India)
- ◆ Not only burdens but also opportunities
e.g. Joint-venture: retirement village, senior apartment (c.f. Silver Columbia Plan in 1986)
- ◆ State policies
 - Medical tourism
 - Longstay tourism
 - ‘Long-stay’ visas for retirees
e.g. the ‘My second home’ programme of Malaysia

Case Study: Japanese elderly

- ◆ Living arrangement among Japanese elderly
- ◆ High proportion of single male
- ◆ Retirees as care givers for elderly parents
- ◆ Crisis of elderly welfare system
e.g. 5:1 (1995) → 2:1 (2025)

Living arrangement of the elderly

(Source: Latest Demographic Statistics 2005)

	Living Alone	With Spouse only	Married Children	Non-married Children	Others
1985	12.0	19.1	45.9	10.8	12.2
1995	17.3	24.2	33.3	12.9	12.2
2005	22.0	29.2	21.3	16.2	11.3

*Parasite Singles

Proportion of Never-Married Population in Japan (Source: Latest Demographic Statistics 2006)

	Male		Female	
Age	1980	1995	2005	2005
35-39	8.5	22.6	30.9	18.6
40-44	4.7	16.4	21.9	12.2
45-49	3.1	11.2	17.3	7.9
50-54	2.1	6.7	14.0	6.2

Do you think you have enough savings?

Source:

