

**Tripartite Action for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN TRIANGLE Project)**

The ILMS Database is the first of its kind in the region. It gathers together official government data from a number of statistical sources on international migrant workers' stocks and flows within the region as well as on countries' nationals living or working abroad. In doing so it fills an important knowledge gap, creating a powerful research tool through which policymakers and others can profile and monitor the international migrant labour force within the region.

The ILMS Database is published at a critical time for the ASEAN region, as economic development, regional integration, and demographic factors continue to drive intra-regional labour mobility. The ILMS Database was created by the ILO's project on Tripartite Action for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers in the ASEAN Region (ASEAN TRIANGLE Project), which is funded by the Canadian Government. It was developed through extensive collaboration with both the ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Secretariat and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The ILMS Database can be accessed from three portals online:

- ILOSTAT: [www.ilo.org/ilostat](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat)
- APMigration: <http://apmigration.ilo.org/asean-labour-migration-statistics>
- ASEAN Statistics: <http://www.asean.org/resources/category/asean-statistics>

# International Migration in ASEAN at a Glance

The International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN



# THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION STATISTICS (ILMS) DATABASE FOR ASEAN

## International Migration in ASEAN at a Glance, 2013

Country	Population <sup>1</sup>	International migrant stock	Stock of nationals abroad	Where do migrants come from (stock)?	Where do nationals go to (stock)?
<b>ASEAN</b>	617 594 000	9 498 000	18 836 000	Myanmar (2 151 000) Indonesia (1 216 000) Malaysia (1 050 000)	United States (4 328 000) Thailand (3 579 000) Malaysia (1 512 000)
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	411 000	206 000	51 000	Japan (102 000) Thailand (25 000) New Zealand (25 000)	India (26 000) Malaysia (6 000) United Kingdom (5 000)
<b>Cambodia</b>	15 079 000	76 000	1 116 000	Viet Nam (37 000) Thailand (31 000) China (2 000)	Thailand (750 000) United States (173 000) France (64 000)
<b>Indonesia</b>	251 268 000	295 000	2 993 000	China (63 000) Republic of Korea (28 000) United Kingdom (27 000)	Malaysia (1 051 000) Saudi Arabia (380 000) United Arab Emirates (321 000)
<b>Lao PDR</b>	6 580 000	22 000	1 293 000	Viet Nam (11 000) China (3 000) Thailand (2 000)	Thailand (926 000) United States (197 000)
<b>Malaysia</b>	29 465 000	2 469 000	1 446 000	Indonesia (1 051 000) Bangladesh (352 000) Myanmar (248 000)	Singapore (1 045 000) Australia (145 000) United States (65 000)
<b>Myanmar</b>	52 984 000	103 000	2 648 000	China (48 000) India (37 000) Pakistan (4 000)	Thailand (1 892 000) Malaysia (248 000) Bangladesh (198 000)
<b>Philippines</b>	97 572 000	213 000	5 487 000	China (36 000) United States (36 000) Japan (14 000)	United States (1 999 000) Saudi Arabia (1 029 000) United Arab Emirates (477 000)
<b>Singapore</b>	5 405 000	2 323 000	304 000	Malaysia (1 045 000) China (381 000) Indonesia (153 000)	Malaysia (78 000) Australia (63 000) United Kingdom (41 000)
<b>Thailand</b>	67 451 000	3 722 000	894 000	Myanmar (1 892 000) Lao PDR (926 000) Cambodia (750 000)	United States (268 000) Germany (71 000) Australia (57 000)
<b>Viet Nam</b>	91 379 000	68 000	2 605 000	Libya (11 000) Myanmar (10 000) China (9 000)	United States (1 381 000) Australia (226 000) Canada (185 000)

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). 2013. International migrant stock: The 2013 revision.

<sup>1</sup> Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). 2015. World population prospects: The 2015 revision.