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INFORMATION RESOURCES ON DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND EDUCATION POLICIES

This document includes an annotated bibliography of key publications produced by international organizations as well as a selection of comparative studies by regional institutions, think tanks and individual researchers, focusing on Asia. It also includes bibliographic references and databases for the three countries included in the IIEP policy research: India, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia. These resources constitute a useful starting point for institutions and researchers setting out to identify and prepare country-specific or comparative research on themes related to the demographics and education.

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I. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

This section contains an inventory of publications produced by international organizations, governments, relevant think tanks and individual researchers. This selection of publications provides a starting point for policy research on the theme of demographic change and its implications for education policy and planning.

Section A includes an annotated list of international publications on global demographic trends, labor market implications and human capital formation, with a focus on Asia. Section B contains a selection of research on Asia and Asian regions that discuss how demographic changes affect the labor market and policy responses including education and skills training.

A. PUBLICATIONS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The publications in this section include recent research produced by international organizations on demographics and implications for economic and social policy, including education and training. This selection focuses on Asia, or global research that includes relevant information on countries in Asia.

1. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Asian Development Bank. (2011). *Asian Development Outlook 2011 Update: Preparing for Demographic Transition*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB. [[PDF](#)]

The publication provides an economic outlook for the region, sub-regions and countries in Asia. It includes a Special Theme: “Preparing for Demographic Transition”. The chapter discusses implications of rapid population aging across most of Asia (“demographic tax”) for economic growth, the labor market, public transfers and structural reforms to offset negative impacts of demographic transitions, among others through retraining and TVET policies.

Asian Development Bank Institute. (2012) *Demographics, Labor Mobility, and Productivity*. ADBI Working Paper Series. Tokyo, Japan: ADBI. [[PDF](#)]

While this paper is relatively technical in analyzing migration pattern and implications for economic growth, wages and the labor market in major economies in Asia it provides interesting background information on the importance of internal migration (urban-rural, inter-provinces, sectoral), the size of international migration of labor by education level, and demographic trends for country research on demography and education.

Asian Development Bank. (2015). *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2015 46th Edition. Special Chapter: A Smarter Future: Skills, Education and Growth in Asia*. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: ADB. [\[PDF\]](#)

This publication focuses on an analysis of the status of learning outcomes in general education and skills gaps. It discusses public and private financing strategies to enhance labor market relevant skills across countries in Asia to improve human capital competitiveness in an environment with declining working age populations. The study provides an extensive new database of over 150 indicators on how economies across Asia manage their basic education systems.

2. UN Population Division (UNPD)

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *Population Facts No. 2017/3, October 2017: The end of high fertility is near*. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [\[PDF\]](#)

A two-page information paper with figures illustrating the consequences on the distribution of the world's population of rapid declines in fertility.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2013). *World Population Policies 2013*. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [\[PDF\]](#)

This report is part of the UNDESA Population Division dissemination of information resulting from its monitoring of national population policies and programmes. Part-1 provides a global overview of selected aspects of population policies between 1972 and 2013 (topics such as population size, growth, age structure; fertility; migrations). Part-2 presents country-specific information (2-page profiles) on the evolution of government views and policies from 1986 to 2013 for 197 countries. The publication contains a useful list of definitions of population indicators; list of data sources for population indicators; and lists of population policy variables with definitions.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2015). *World Population Prospects 2017: Demographic Profiles*. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [\[PDF\]](#)

The publication provides a snapshot of the global population by 2017 and projections until 2050 and 2100. It contains a short analytical section on population trends, aging and demographic dividends by region with a summary of key findings. Most of the publication consists of tables presenting

key demographic variables by country (197 countries) f.ex. country population by gender, age structure, fertility rates; and some comparative tables such as oldest and youngest populations with projections.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects 2014 Revision: Highlights*. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [[PDF](#)]

The report presents the status and trends of urbanization across regions and by country categories. It analyses implications of ongoing changes in the size and spatial distributions of populations; characteristics of urban environs; implications in terms of economic and social transformations; challenges for sustainable development, opportunities for growth and policy implications. The publication contains many useful figures and examples from countries.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2013). *Cross-national Comparisons of Internal Migration: An Update on Global Patterns and Trends*. Technical paper. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [[PDF](#)]

Undertaken as part of the international research project Comparing Internal Migration Around the Globe (IMAGE) his technical paper compares internal migration pattern across 70 countries. It compares intensity, age pattern and spatial impacts of internal migration.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2015). *International Migration Report 2015: Highlights*. New York: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. [[PDF](#)]

The report provides estimates on international migration, including levels and trends, disaggregated by age, sex and place of origin for 232 countries or areas from 2000 to 2015. The report provides definitions related to migration and information on data availability.

3. UNDP

UNDP. (2016). *Asia-Pacific Human Development Report 2016: Shaping the Future: How Changing Demographics Can Power Human Development*. New York: UNDP [[PDF](#)]

The report covers Asia and the Pacific, region undergoing the fastest demographic change worldwide, and places debates within the SDG agenda. The focus is on how human development can be achieved by making the most of favorable demographics and seize opportunities to sustain human

development in countries with rapidly aging populations. The report discusses demographic changes, the importance of working age population shares and related demographic “windows of opportunity”, youth’ role in societal development, aging societies and dynamics of rapid urbanization. It analyses changes in the economy, labor market and employment, health and well-being as well as education and skills training as factors shaping human development.

UNDP. (2015). *Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development*. New York: UNDP. [[PDF](#)]

This report focuses on the changing condition of work, driven by globalization and technological revolution. It adopts a human development perspective that defines the notion of work more comprehensively than that of jobs and employment alone. While not addressing demographic changes directly the report provides material and reflections about human capital creation that are relevant with regard to shifts in working age population shares triggered by demographic changes.

4. UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. (2016). *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2015*. Bangkok, Thailand: UN ESCAP. [[Website](#)].

The ESCAP website has for download the Statistical Yearbook 2015, for the first time the overview of development trends is organized according to the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. It provides a concise analysis of major achievements and challenges for the 58 ESCAP member states and five sub-regions. The Yearbook includes links to the Statistical Database with Country Fact Sheets and a large database with data visualizing options.

The 2016 Statistical Yearbook is designed as Asia-Pacific SDG Baseline Report. Using a regional progress measurement methodology, the Yearbook focuses on selected indicators for each SDG goal.

For the purpose of the demography-education policy research, both reports can be used at the start to depict basic data and overall development trends in Asia-Pacific and ESCAP member states, presented in a comparative perspective.

5. UNFPA

UNFPA. (2014). *The State of World Population 2014: The Power of 1.8 Billion Adolescents, Youth, and the Transformation of the Future*. New York: UNFPA. [\[PDF\]](#)

The report focuses on policies and investments in health, education, training and employment to realize the “demographic dividend”. It underscores the need for human capital investments and aligning youth policies with socio-economic development policies under conditions of demographic changes.

UNFPA. (2017). *The State of World Population 2017: Worlds Apart. Reproductive Health and Rights in an Age of Inequality*. New York: UNFPA. [\[PDF\]](#)

Whilst this report touches on the research theme only marginally it provides useful background information and data on developing world contexts characterized by high fertility rates. It focuses on inequalities in reproductive health, multidimensional poverty and the interfaces between health, education and women’s labor market participation. It contains some discussion on the impact of inequality in health on potential economic benefits from the “demographic dividend.

6. World Bank

World Bank. (2016). *Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016. Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change*. Washington, D.C.: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank. [\[PDF\]](#)

The report Part II focuses on the implications of demographic changes on global development and policies to leverage demographic change within countries. The focus is on human resource development, labor market policies and employment. The publication presents a new typology that clusters countries according to demographic characteristics and trends: distinguishing between countries in their ability to capture and harness demographic dividends, and linking those to a range of possible policy packages. Rich annexes contain country case analysis and a classification of countries by demographic typology.

World Bank. (2015). *World Development Indicators 2015*. Washington, D.C.: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank. [\[PDF\]](#)

The Report presents key development data (economic, social, environment, finance) drawn from the World Development indicator (WDI) database: global indicators, by region and by country. As for other global statistical publications these might be useful as a reference at the start of designing research.

World Bank. (2013). *Atlas of Global Development: A Visual Guide to the World's Greatest Challenges*. Washington, D.C.: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank. [\[PDF\]](#)

Key indicators on a wide range of socio-economic aspects organized according to the MDG are presented in an easy-to-read graphic fashion. Annexes contain detailed lists of indicators, including demographic and education indicators.

7. Others

Population Reference Bureau. (2015). *2015 World Population Data Sheet*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Vienna Institute of Demography. (2010). *Global Migration Data Sheet 2005-2010*. [\[PDF\]](#)

B. COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON ASIA

The following is a small selection of publications and research papers focusing on Asian regions including East, Southeast and South Asia, the ASEAN and China. The research discusses in a comparative perspective demographic trends and implications for socio-economic development, including the labor market, employment-related skills training and education, providing examples from individual countries. A few papers focus on a comparison between China and India.

Navaneetham, K.; Dharmalingam, A. 'A review of age structural transition and demographic dividend in South Asia: opportunities and challenges'. In: *Journal of Population Ageing, December 2012, Volume 5, Issue 4*, pp. 281-298. [[Abstract](#)]

ILO; Asian Development Bank. (2014). *ASEAN Community 2015: Managing integration for better jobs and shared prosperity*. Geneva: ILO; Manila: ADB. [[PDF](#)]

The publication provides an overview of recent economic and labor market trends in ASEAN, based on official national and international sources. It examines the impact of the ASEAN Economic Community on labor markets. It highlights key priorities to address the challenges and opportunities of the AEC in terms of strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms, facilitating structural change and improving job quality, enhancing skills development, raising productivity and wages, and managing labor migration.

Jones, Gavin W. (2013). *The Population of Southeast Asia*. ARI working paper, 196. Singapore: Asia Research Institute. [[PDF](#)]

The aim of this paper is to provide a brief but comprehensive overview of population trends in Southeast Asia over the past half century. It also deals with the determinants of these trends, both from the perspective of demographic dynamics and of theoretical understandings of the drivers of demographic change. The paper then assesses projections of population trends up to 2030 and some policy implications. Trends are assessed for the sub-region and each of the 10 ASEAN countries.

Feng Wang (2012). 'Demographic Transition. Racing Towards the Precipice', In: *China Economic Quarterly, June 2012*, pp. 17-21. [[PDF](#)]

This article highlights the economic and social implications of China's rapidly aging population. It stresses the need for public policy changes and structural reforms – taxes, pensions, health care, education and training for employment – to offset negative impacts and build upon past successes and achievements.

Martinez-Fernandez, Cristina; Powell, Marcus. (2009). *Employment and skills strategies in Southeast Asia setting the scene*. Paris: OECD. [\[PDF\]](#)

The publication explores the links between urbanization, demographic changes and investments in skills for employment.

Hannum, Emily; Hyunjoon Park; Yuko Goto Butler (ed.). (2010). *Globalization, changing demographics, and educational challenges in East Asia*. Research in Sociology of Education, 17. Emerald. [\[Abstract\]](#)

Goldman, Charles A.;Kumar, Krishna B.; Liu, Ying. (2008). *Education and the Asian surge: a comparison of the education systems in India and China*. Santa Monica: RAND Corporation.[\[PDF\]](#)

This overview paper compares the relative successes and challenges of the world's two largest national education systems: India and China. It sheds light on the effectiveness of the different education strategies of these two countries. Data are not recent (up to 2007) but the comparison remains useful in terms of methodology used as well as trends and issues identified. The paper is part of the RAND project that investigates demography, policies and socio-economic development in China and India (see RAND 2011)

National Transfer Accounts Project, NTA. (2014). *Human-resource development and demographic change in China*. Bulletin, 7. [\[PDF\]](#)

The article investigates the demographic shift in China and public spending on children and the elderly for health care, education and pensions, disaggregated by geographical area, gender and income group. Frequent comparisons are drawn with developments in the United States of America.

Luthra, Sonia. (2011). *India's demographic outlook: implications and trends: an Interview with Nicholas Eberstadt*. Washington, D.C.: National Bureau of Asian Research. [\[PDF\]](#)

The title is somewhat misleading: this interview with political economist and Senior Advisor to The National Bureau of Asian Research, Dr. Eberstadt, is a comparison between India and China. It includes a concise discussion on the opportunities and challenges for socio-economic development in both countries, related to demographics and public policies. It compares, among others, changes in family structures, gender balance, migration and their implications, working-age manpower pools, education and training.

Guilmoto C.Z.; Jones, G. (2015). *Contemporary Demographic Transformations in China, India and Indonesia*. Dordrecht: Springer. [[Abstract](#)]

This book examines the profound demographic transformation affecting China, India, and Indonesia, using a comparative approach. The chapters present a detailed investigation of regional trends in mortality, fertility, migration and urbanization, education, and aging. The analysis considers how these trends affect the countries' economic and social development.

Lutz, Wolfgang; Samir, K.C.; Khan, Hafiz T.A.; Scherbov, Sergei; Leeson, George W. (2007). *Future ageing in Southeast Asia: demographic trends, human capital, and health status*. Interim report. Laxenburg (Austria): International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. [[PDF](#)]

The paper discusses the likely changes in the composition of the population by age, sex, level of education, and health status for the whole region of Southeast Asia until 2050. It shows specific projections for Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. The authors are interested specifically in the labor force and economic returns to education. They also analyze age-specific patterns of disability and health status by levels of education.

RAND Corporation. (2011). *Demographic Trends, Policy Influences, and Economic Effects in China and India through 2025*. Working Paper. Santa Monica (California): National Security Research Division/RAND [[PDF](#)]

This paper compares the two Asian countries with largest populations in the world in terms of past demographic and socio-economic development trends and projections until 2030. It refers to education as one factor necessary to reap the benefits and capture opportunities for socio-economic development associated with favorable demographics.

II. REFERENCES FROM IIEP'S RESEARCH ON INDIA, KOREA AND MALAYSIA

This section covers publications and reports on the three countries included in the IIEP's comparative policy research: India, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia. These country-specific resources are structured by main thematic area: demographics, education policy and national education development status.

The list of resources for India is more comprehensive than for the other two countries; this is partly because the country has drawn much scholarly attention since it entered the global economic development stage, and partly because of the availability of much research in English language. The Republic of Korea, by contrast, has a significant body of relevant, high quality research on the theme but published mainly in Korean language, i.e. not accessible online to a global readership.

The case studies on India, Korea and Malaysia have been published separately by the ANTRIEP and are accessible through this webpage. The publication contains a comprehensive list of references many of which are not in English language however.

1. Demographics

a) India

DFID Human Development Resource Center. (2010). *Helpdesk Report 2010: Education and fertility in India* [[Bibliography](#)]

This link has an extensive annotated bibliography focusing on demography and how education influences fertility, health and family size in India. Some publications concern also other countries in South Asia (Bangladesh).

Jha, Raghendra. (2 Nov. 2013). *Understanding India's demographic transition*. East Asia Forum. [[Link](#)]

The online article by the Executive Director at the Australia South Asia Research Center describes major demographic trends and drivers of population change in India, based on data from the 2011 Census.

James, K.S. (2011). *India's Demographic Change: Opportunities and Challenges*. Science Magazine. [[PDF](#)]

Kumar, Utsav. (2013). 'India's demographic transition: boon or bane?' In: *Asia & the Pacific Policy Studies*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 186–203. [[PDF](#)]

This excellent paper provides a case study on four socio-economically disadvantaged northern Indian states known as BIRAMU. It investigates the condition for BIMARU states to capture the demographic dividend.

Kundu, Amitabh; Mohanan, P.C. (2015). Demographic transition, school attendance, and changing activity structure in urban India (Chapter 4). In: Shiva Kumar, A.K.; Rustagi, Preet; Subrahmanian, Ramia. *India's children: essays on social policy*. Oxford Scholarship. [[Abstract](#)]

Assessing the process of demographic transition in India, the chapter analyses its implications for future growth, by examining the percentage of children and adolescents aged 5 to 24 in educational institutions and in various work and non-work categories. Among others, the phenomenon of children dropping out of schools, their engagement in work or non-work activities, and discrimination against girls in terms of not sending them to schools or their not being absorbed in the labor market is analyzed.

Majumder, Rajarshi. (2013). *India's demographic dividend: opportunities and threats*. MPRA paper. University Library of Munich. [[PDF](#)]

This short paper (10 pages) explains in a systematic, clear way the link between demography, labor and education; how this relationship contributes to the demographic dividend and what challenges exist in India.

Ministry of Home Affairs. (2013). *Sample Registration System Statistical Report 2013*. Ministry of Home Affairs. Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner. [[Link](#)]

Population Reference Bureau. (2013). *Population Bulletin: India Approaches Replacement Fertility*. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau. [[PDF](#)]

Retna Kumar, J. (2005). *Does fertility decline alone lead to the emergence of "uneconomic" schools?* 25th International Population Conference of the IUSSP. [[PDF](#)]

An analysis of declining enrolment as result of fertility decline in one district in the Indian state of Kerala, and its differential impact on private aided, government and private unaided schools. Although data are old (1996-2001) the paper is useful for its methodology and relevant line of argument useful.

b) Republic of Korea

Brookings. Center for East Asia Policy Studies. (2015). *South Korea's Demographic Changes and their Political Impact*. East Asia policy paper, 6. Washington, D.C.: Brookings. [[PDF](#)]

Lee Sang Ok; Tan Teck Boon. (25 March 2016). *South Korea's demographic dilemma*. East Asia Forum. [[Link](#)]

The online article explains the implications of rapid aging in South Korea in terms of workforce decline and shrinking labor productivity, and government counter-measures to contain negative effects for growth.

Statistics Korea. (2014). *Social indicators in 2014*. [[PDF](#)]

Statistics Korea. *Internal Migration Statistics (2002 – 2016)*. [[Website](#)]

Statistics Korea. *International Migration Statistics (2003 – 2014)*. [[Website](#)]

c) Malaysia

Malaysia Department of Statistics. (2012). *Population Statistics*. Demographic Statistics Division/Malaysia Department of Statistics. [[PDF](#)]

Malaysia Department of Statistics. (2014). *Malaysia Vital Statistics 2014*. Demographic Statistics Division/Malaysia Department of Statistics. [[PDF](#)]

Saw Swee-Hock. (2015). *The Population of Malaysia*. 2nd Ed. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS). [[Link](#)]

A comprehensive study of population aspects in Malaysia, including internal and external migration, ethnic and religious pattern, population growth and distribution, population structure, fertility and mortality trends, and labor force participation and occupational pattern. All data are disaggregated by geographic region and population group, and in-depth analysis provided.

2. Education policy frameworks

a) India

Ministry of Human Resource Development. (2007). *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Tribal Development Plan*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Ministry of Human Resource Development. (2009). *Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan RMSA: a scheme for universalisation of access to and improvement of quality at the secondary and higher secondary stage*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. (2015). *National Policy on Skilling and Entrepreneurship*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Parliament. (2005). *Right to Education Bill*. New Delhi: Parliament [\[PDF\]](#)

Parliament. (2008). *Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill*. New Delhi: Parliament. [\[PDF\]](#)

Parliament. (2009). *The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act*. New Delhi: Parliament [\[PDF\]](#)

Planning Commission. (2013). *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012 – 2017): Social Sectors Volume III*. New Delhi: Planning Commission/Government of India. [\[PDF\]](#)

b) Republic of Korea

Ministry of Education. (2005). *Human Resource Development for Knowledge Economy: Reforming the Role of Government*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Ministry of Education. (2006). *Second Basic Plan for National Human Resource Development NHRD (2006 – 2010): Abstract*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. (2008). *Educational Welfare Promotion Plan 2008 – 2012: Government Reveals 65 Key Tasks to Expand Educational Welfare*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. *Annual Major Policies and Plan (2009 – 2016)* [\[Link\]](#)

c) Malaysia

Ministry of Education. (2001). *Education Development Plan 2001 – 2010: Executive Summary*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Commissioner of Law Revision. (2006). *Act 550: Education Act 1996: Incorporating all Amendments up to 1 January 2006*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Economic Planning Unit. (2010). *Tenth Malaysia Plan. Chapter 5: Developing and retaining a first-world talent base*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Malaysia Ministry of Education. (2013). *Malaysia Education Blueprint 2013-2025 (Pre-school to Post-Secondary Education)*. [\[PDF\]](#)

3. Education development status

a) India

DISE. (2016). *Elementary Education in India: Progress Towards UEE*, NUEPA: New Delhi [\[PDF\]](#)

Kundu, Amitabh. Mohanan, P.C. 'Demographic transition, school attendance, and changing activity structure in urban India'. (2015). In: Shiva Kumar, A.K.; Rustagi, Preet; Subrahmanian, Ramia. *India's children: essays on social policy*. Oxford Scholarship. [\[PDF\]](#)

Assessing the process of demographic transition in India, the chapter analyses its implications for future growth, by examining the percentage of children and adolescents aged 5 to 24 in educational institutions and in various work and non-work categories. Among others, the phenomenon of children dropping out of schools, their engagement in work or non-work activities, and discrimination against girls in terms of not sending them to schools or their not being absorbed in the labor market is analyzed.

Ministry of Human Resource Development, RMSA Technical Cooperation Agency. (2015). *Demographic Transition and Education Planning*. Research Report, 2. [\[PDF\]](#)

This research report is part of a series of eight reports produced by the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Technical Cooperation Agency, funded by DFID, under a secondary education policy research project with the MHRD and NUEPA. The objective of the project was to inform the implementation of Indian government policy to improve access, quality and equity in secondary education.

Ministry of Human Resource Development. (2014). *Educational Statistics at a Glance*. [\[PDF\]](#)

National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA). (2015). *Education for All: towards quality with equity, India*. New Delhi: NUEPA. [\[PDF\]](#)

National University of Educational Planning and Administration. (2008). *Inclusive Education: The Way of the Future*. New Delhi: NUEPA. [\[PDF\]](#)

Planning Commission. (2006). *Report of the Working Group in Elementary Education and Literacy for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007 – 2012*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Planning Commission. (2006). *Working Group Report of the Development of Education of SC/ST/Minorities/Girls/and other Disadvantaged Groups for the 11th Five Year Plan 2007 – 2012*. [\[PDF\]](#)

Retna Kumar, J. (2005). *Does fertility decline alone lead to the emergence of "uneconomic" schools?* 25th International Population Conference of the IUSSP [\[PDF\]](#)

An analysis of declining enrolment as result of fertility decline in one district in the Indian state of Kerala, and its differential impact on private aided, government and private unaided schools. Although data are old (1996-2001) the paper is useful for its methodology and relevant line of argument useful.

UNESCO IBE. (2010). *World Data on Education 7th Edition 2010/11*. [\[PDF\]](#)

b) Republic of Korea

Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development. (2004). *Quality Education for All Young People: Challenges, Trends and Priorities*. National Report of the Republic of Korea. [[PDF](#)]

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. (2008). *The development of education*. National report of the Republic of Korea. Presented at the 48th session of the International Conference on Education, Geneva, 2008. [[PDF](#)]

Republic of Korea. (2014). *EFA National Report: Republic of Korea*. [[PDF](#)]

Statistics Korea (KOSTAT). *Private Education Expenditure Survey Reports (2007 – 2015)*. [[Link](#)]

UNESCO IBE. (2010). *World Data on Education 7th Edition 2010/11*. [[PDF](#)]

c) Malaysia

Malaysia. (2014). *Malaysia National Education for All Review Report: End of Decade Review*. [[PDF](#)]

Ministry of Education. (2008). *Malaysia: EFA Mid-Decade Assessment*. [[PDF](#)]

UNESCO IBE. (2010). *World Data on Education 7th Edition 2010/11*. [[PDF](#)]

III. DATABASES

This section presents major institutional data sources for demographic and education indicators at international and national levels. Since international organizations apply commonly agreed criteria for data collection and processing, UIS is used as the main data source for education indicators and UNPD is used for demographic indicators in order to ensure the cross-national data comparability. However, only aggregated data is available in these sources. National sources, including ministries' databases, national statistics offices, are helpful in collecting disaggregated data, for example by administrative division, by age group, etc. However, many indicators are still missing in national data bases of countries.

Some other major international sources such as WB, UNESCAP were not used because their data on population and education is collected from other sources including UIS and UNPD.

A. UIS

[\[Website\]](#)

The UIS collects education statistics in aggregate form from official administrative sources at the national level. Collected information encompasses data on educational programs, access, participation, progression, completion, literacy, educational attainment and human and financial resources. These statistics cover formal education in public (or state) and private institutions (pre-primary, primary, basic and secondary schools, and colleges, universities and other tertiary education institutions); and special needs education (both in regular and special schools).

B. UN Population Division (UNPD)

[\[Website\]](#)

UNPD's database provides population estimates and projections. The 2015 Revision of World Population Prospects is the latest publication and the twenty-fourth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections that have been prepared by the Population Division.

C. OECD

[\[Website\]](#)

OECD's database only concerns Korea and it provides some data on education expenditure, especially on private expenditure on education.

D. National Departments of Statistics

These concern the three country cases studied under the IIEP research project.

1. India

Open Government Data Platform India [[Website](#)]

Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India is a comprehensive platform which provides useful data on various sectors, including education and population at national and also state levels.

2. Malaysia

Department of Statistics [[Website](#)]

The website of the Malaysian Department of Statistics provides recent data on population. Available mostly in Malay.

3. Republic of Korea

Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) [[Website](#)]

Korean Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) offers a large range of easy-to-comprehend statistics, including demographic and education statistics, for general users with high level of disaggregation.