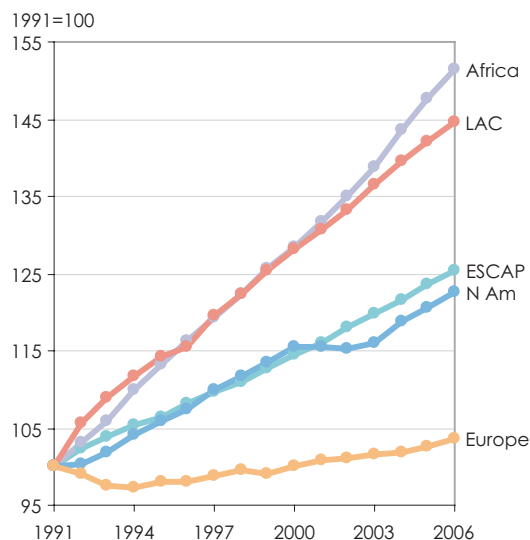


15. Employment

The strong economic expansion that the Asian and Pacific region has experienced since the beginning of the new millennium has not been met by comparable dynamism in labour demand.

Employment has grown at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent over the past 15 years, with little variation. This rate compares unfavourably with other developing regions, in which employment has grown at nearly double the pace of Asia and the Pacific since 1991. For example, in Africa the annual rate is 2.8 per cent, and in Latin America and the Caribbean it is 2.5 per cent.

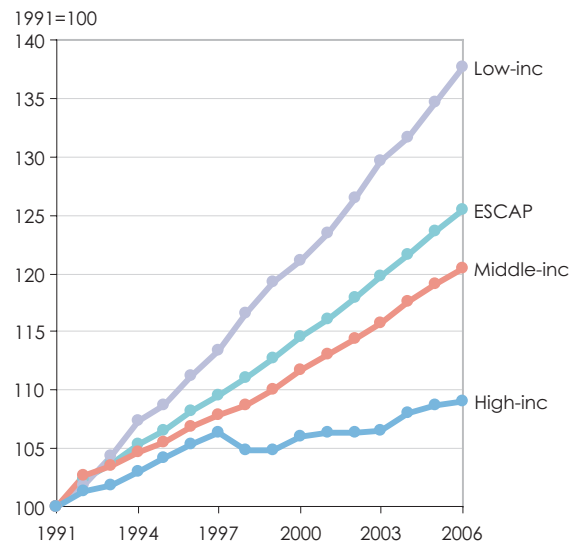
Figure 15.1 Index of change in the employment level for the regions of the world, 1991-2006



The total number of workers in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States has increased four times as rapidly as in high-income countries during the last 15 years. This is in line with evidence that when the economy grows and per capita income rises, the average annual growth rate of employment drops. Between 2000 and 2005, the four highest growth rates — all above 5 per cent — were found in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives and Timor-Leste, all of which are least developed countries.

Labour demand in the ASEAN and SAARC regions has also expanded rapidly, at about 2 per cent between 1991 and 2006. Central Asian countries, on the other hand, experienced a moderate overall growth during the same period, at 1.3 per cent, as a result of poor performance in the 1990s. In Armenia, Georgia and Kazakhstan, for instance, employment contracted over the last 10-15 year period. Most of the growth in employment in this

Figure 15.2 Index of change in the employment level in selected Asian and Pacific country/area groupings, 1991-2006



subregion has taken place during the last six years, when many Central Asian countries expanded rapidly.

Two main, partly interrelated, factors explain the relative weak employment growth in Asia and the Pacific: a large structural adjustment in the sectoral composition of employment and an impressive long-term increase in labour productivity.

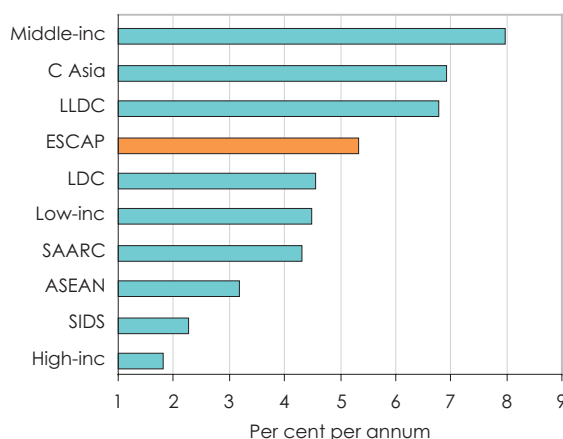
Data on the sectoral composition of employment in Asia and the Pacific is patchy. From the data that is available, though, it is clear that the share of employment in agriculture has declined over the past 15 years in countries as diverse as those that are members of ASEAN and those that belong to the high-income group, whereas employment in industry and, especially, services increased.

This movement of workers from low to higher productivity activities has, by itself, caused an increase in the value added per worker. The other driving force behind the remarkable growth in labour productivity is a large accumulation of machinery and equipment and the introduction of new technologies. This shift from labour-intensive to capital-intensive production processes in the Asia and the Pacific has allowed for a substantial expansion of output with only a moderate increase in the number of workers, especially in the manufacturing sector.

Asia and the Pacific experienced the highest growth in labour productivity between 2000 and 2005, by 5.4 per cent. Africa had the second highest growth rate, at 1.8 per cent, followed closely by

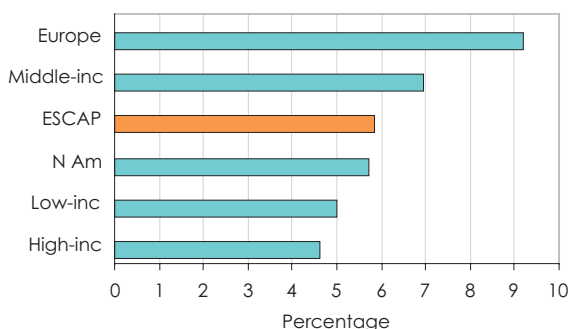
North America and Europe. Labour productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean, on the other hand, grew by a scant 0.5 per cent during the same period. Within Asia and the Pacific, Central Asian and landlocked developing countries had the highest growth in labour productivity, at about 7 per cent, but labour productivity in small island developing States grew at only 2.3 per cent.

Figure 15.3 Labour productivity increase in selected Asian and Pacific country/area groupings, 2000-2005



There is limited data on unemployment. In 2004, the unemployment rate in Asia and the Pacific was 5.8 per cent. In the same year, North America had an unemployment rate of 5.7 per cent, and Europe maintained a high rate of 9.2 per cent. Low-income and high-income countries have lower unemployment rates than middle-income countries.

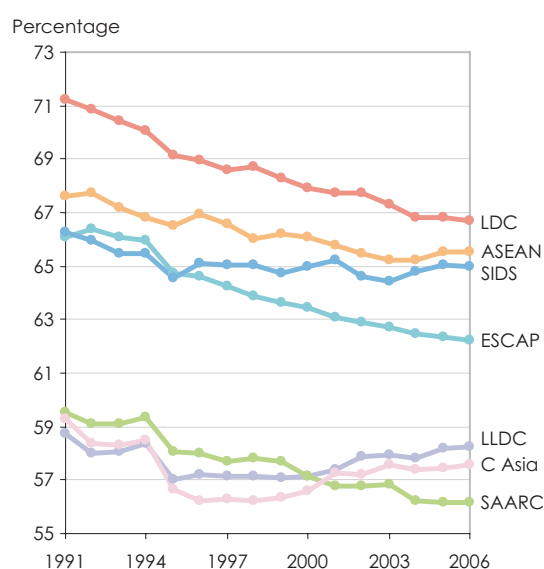
Figure 15.4 Unemployment rate in selected Asian and Pacific country/area groupings, North America, and Europe, 2004



In the absence of complete unemployment data, the employment to working age population ratio can shed some light on labour market dynamics. While the demand for labour has not increased, the “potential” labour supply in Asia and the Pacific continues to grow. The data need to be interpreted with caution, however, as a fall in this ratio may also mean that more young people (aged 15-24) stay in school.

Over the last 15 years, the employment to population ratio has declined by about 4 percentage points in the Asian and Pacific region, whereas it has only marginally decreased in Africa, and increased by 2 percentage points in Latin America and the Caribbean. Least developed countries and the SAARC region have experienced declines of over 3 percentage points, whereas landlocked developing countries and small island developing States have experienced smaller declines, by less than 1 percentage point.

Figure 15.5 Employment to population ratio in selected Asian and Pacific country/area groupings, 1991-2006

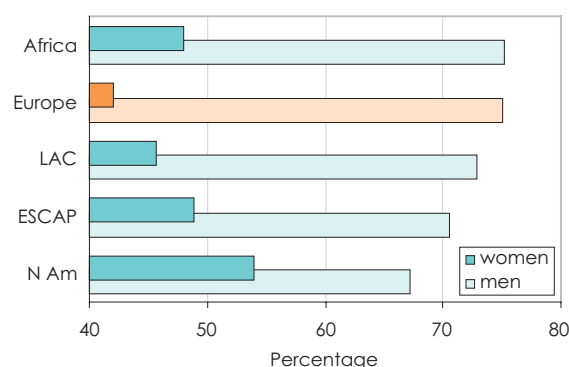


This reduction has affected most countries in Asia and the Pacific. A few countries and areas, however, have seen a considerable increase, by over 7 percentage points, in the employment to population ratio, such as in Maldives and in Macao, China, both with over 15 per cent economic growth in 2006. Overall, the employment to working age population ratio in Asia and the Pacific is still higher than in any other region in the world.

Asia and the Pacific has the second highest ratio of working age women employed, 48.9 per cent, behind only North America, 53.9 per cent (in 2006). The lowest ratio of employed to working age women — 42.1 per cent — is recorded in Europe. When it comes to men of working age, Africa and Europe have about 75 per cent employed, followed closely by Latin America and the Caribbean. In Asia and the Pacific, the figure is just above 70 per cent.

The SAARC region is an exception in Asian and Pacific region with regard to the ratio of employed to working age women; whereas in other

Figure 15.6 Employment to population ratio by gender for the regions of the world, 2006

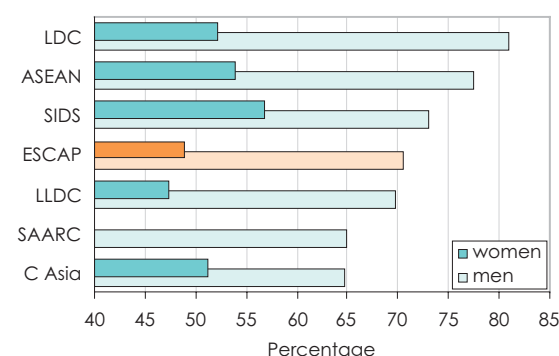


parts of Asia and the Pacific, half or more of the women of working age are employed, this is not the case in the SAARC region, where the ratio has gradually fallen, reaching 34 per cent in 2006. In such countries as Afghanistan, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, the ratio of employed to working age women is 30 per cent or only slightly above.

The women to men employment ratio demonstrates the gender-bias in employment even more vividly. In Asia and the Pacific, this ratio has declined slightly, to 64 per cent in 2006 compared with 66 per cent in 1990. The region is ahead of only Latin America and the Caribbean, which registers a ratio of 60.8 per cent. Africa, with 66 per cent, is the leading developing region in equal gender participation in the labour market. Europe and North America fall short of equality but still have ratios that are quite high, at 78.4 per cent and 84.9 per cent, respectively.

Among groups of countries within the Asian and Pacific region, the highest women to men

Figure 15.7 Employment to population ratio by gender in selected Asian and Pacific country/area groupings, 2006



employment ratio occurs in Central Asia, at 85.5 per cent. In the SAARC region, this ratio is about 40 per cent, reiterating the low level of employment among women in the countries of this region. The middle-income countries in Asia and the Pacific record the highest women to men employment ratio, approaching European figures. The high-income countries follow closely, at just above 70 per cent, whereas low-income countries remain far behind, at about 46 per cent.

The limited available data shows that women are underrepresented in non-agricultural activities, which tend to have higher returns and labour productivity, with the exceptions of Mongolia and the Russian Federation. The difference is much more striking in the women to men employer ratio, which goes down to 1.6 per cent in Pakistan and 4.7 per cent in Turkey for 2005. The highest ratio among Asian and Pacific countries for which data exists is in the Russian Federation, at about 66 per cent.

Total employment (thousands): The number of persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in either paid employment or self-employment. **Aggregates:** Sum of individual country values. **Source:** International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Average annual employment growth rate (percentage): The average annual rate of change of total employment. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Average annual labour productivity growth rate (percentage): The output (measured as value added in 1990 PPP dollars) divided by the total number of employed

persons, expressed as the average annual rate of change. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. **Source:** International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employment in agriculture (percentage of total employment): The proportion of employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of total employment, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. Missing data for employment in agriculture have been imputed. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employment in industry (percentage of total employment): The proportion of employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities

(electricity, gas and water) of total employment, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. Missing data for employment in industry have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employment in services (percentage of total employment): The proportion of employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services, of total employment, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. Missing data for employment in services have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employment to population ratio (percentage of population aged 15 and above): The proportion of the working-age population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although this may vary slightly from country to country. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population aged 15 and above as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online publication, accessed in September 2007, accessed in September 2007) and *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Female employment to population ratio (percentage of women aged 15 and above): The proportion of the working-age female population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although this may vary slightly from country to country. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total female aged 15 and above as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online publication, accessed in September 2007) and *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Male employment to population ratio (percentage of men aged 15 and above): The proportion of the working-age male population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although this may vary slightly from country to country. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total male population aged 15 and above as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online publication, accessed in September 2007) and *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* Population Database (online database, accessed in July 2007).

Unemployment rate (percentage of labour force): The number of persons of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total labour force. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total labour force as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Female unemployment rate (percentage of female labour force): The number of females of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total female labour force. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total female labour force as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Male unemployment rate (percentage of male labour force): The number of males of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total male labour force. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total male labour force as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Youth unemployment rate (percentage of labour force aged 15-24): The number of young persons aged 15-24 who are without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total labour force of that age group. *Source:* United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Female youth unemployment rate (percentage of women labour force aged 15-24): The number of young females aged 15-24 years who are without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total female labour force of that age group. *Source:* United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employees (percentage of total employment): The number of employees divided by the total employment, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. Missing data for employees have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Employers (percentage of total employment): The number of employers divided by the total employment, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total

employment as weight. Missing data for employers have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Other self-employed (percentage of total employment): The number of own-account workers, members of producer's cooperatives, and contributing family workers divided by the total employment, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total employment by as weight. Missing data for other self-employed have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Women to men ratio in employment (percentage): The number of employed women divided by the number of employed men, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total male employment as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour

Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Women to men ratio in non-agricultural sector employment (percentage): The number of employed women divided by the number of employed men in sectors other than agriculture, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total male employment in non-agriculture as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Women to men employers ratio (percentage): The number of female employers divided by the number the male employers, expressed as a percentage. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using the total number of male employers as weight. Missing data have been imputed. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

15.1 Employment and labour productivity

	Total employment					Average annual employment growth rate				Average annual labour productivity growth rate		
	Thousands					Percentage				% (1990 PPP dollars)		
	1991	1995	2000	2005	2006	91-95	95-00	00-05	2006	91-95	95-00	00-05
East and North-East Asia												
China	632 397	669 398	702 909	740 393	747 178	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	10.0	3.4	10.4
DPR Korea	9 624	10 077	10 277	10 706	10 802	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.9			
Hong Kong, China	2 860	2 984	3 210	3 480	3 549	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	4.1	1.4	3.1
Macao, China	160	176	207	257	265	2.4	3.3	4.4	3.1			
Mongolia	657	846	907	1 068	1 106	6.5	1.4	3.3	3.6			
Republic of Korea	19 101	20 852	21 511	23 239	23 504	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	5.0	3.6	2.9
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	109	122	140	156	160	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.6			
Cambodia	4 331	4 761	5 651	6 625	6 819	2.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	-1.0	5.7	-1.2
Indonesia	75 848	82 659	93 651	98 550	100 060	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.5	6.3	-1.6	3.5
Lao PDR	1 517	1 698	1 941	2 251	2 322	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2			
Malaysia	7 120	8 041	9 582	10 893	11 185	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.7	6.6	0.8	2.8
Myanmar	19 729	21 486	23 887	26 031	26 388	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	5.0	5.3	8.5
Philippines	21 973	25 158	27 715	34 425	35 570	3.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	0.0	2.3	0.9
Singapore	1 566	1 693	1 963	2 115	2 146	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	6.4	2.0	2.3
Thailand	30 685	31 667	33 270	35 625	35 989	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	7.4	0.2	3.0
Timor-Leste	284	304	258	388	411	1.7	-3.2	8.5	5.9			
Viet Nam	31 298	34 674	38 993	43 966	45 000	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.3	4.2	4.8
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	4 044	5 425	6 128	7 821	8 096	7.6	2.5	5.0	3.5			
Bangladesh	50 460	54 170	60 263	66 413	67 930	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.3
Bhutan	170	154	182	251	269	-2.4	3.4	6.6	7.2			
India	321 546	348 478	386 323	424 143	432 431	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.9	4.0	4.9
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	14 818	16 154	20 229	24 785	25 781	2.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	-1.0	-0.7	3.0
Maldives	59	70	88	114	121	4.4	4.7	5.3	6.1			
Nepal	6 717	7 345	8 421	9 561	9 833	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8			
Pakistan	35 208	38 635	44 933	53 755	56 673	2.3	3.1	3.7	5.4	2.3	1.1	1.9
Sri Lanka	6 125	6 205	7 169	7 419	7 570	0.3	2.9	0.7	2.0	3.9	1.6	0.4
Turkey	20 077	21 343	22 358	24 492	24 994	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.9
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	1 655	1 307	1 173	1 166	1 169	-5.7	-2.1	-0.1	0.3	-8.4	8.2	15.9
Azerbaijan	2 812	2 960	3 306	3 784	3 899	1.3	2.2	2.7	3.0	-18.8	7.0	19.4
Georgia	2 470	2 275	2 101	1 944	1 924	-2.0	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-15.0	5.3	8.5
Kazakhstan	7 138	6 851	6 595	7 432	7 545	-1.0	-0.8	2.4	1.5	-5.3	3.5	6.8
Kyrgyzstan	1 626	1 671	1 861	2 102	2 150	0.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	-12.5	4.1	0.7
Russian Federation	67 202	65 097	64 939	68 253	68 618	-0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	-7.7	2.2	5.3
Tajikistan	1 669	1 681	1 760	1 910	1 952	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	-18.2	-0.2	6.8
Turkmenistan	1 295	1 476	1 729	1 963	2 017	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.8	-12.8	2.7	1.7
Uzbekistan	6 941	7 516	8 739	10 193	10 522	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	-5.5	2.7	2.9
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji	277	301	323	345	351	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7			
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	1 752	1 914	2 225	2 569	2 640	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.8			
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	117	135	157	185	191	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.2			
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	7 597	8 206	8 978	9 780	9 929	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.1
Japan	63 640	64 762	64 455	63 762	63 632	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6
New Zealand	1 510	1 708	1 823	2 077	2 111	3.1	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.7
ESCAP	1 486 184	1 582 435	1 702 330	1 836 387	1 864 802	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.3	2.0	5.4
LLDC	36 241	38 930	42 742	49 502	50 880	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.8	-8.1	3.2	6.8
LDC	87 428	95 548	106 976	119 640	122 380	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.6
SIDS	4 055	4 417	5 014	5 716	5 860	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	6.4	2.0	2.3
ASEAN	194 176	211 959	236 793	260 637	265 639	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	5.7	0.3	3.2
SAARC	424 329	460 482	513 507	569 477	582 923	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.3	3.5	4.3
Central Asia	25 606	25 737	27 264	30 494	31 178	0.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	-8.8	3.4	6.9
Low-income	497 520	540 816	602 724	669 687	685 266	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.8	3.6	4.5
Middle-income	892 121	941 116	997 319	1 061 834	1 074 240	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.4	8.0
High-income	96 543	100 503	102 287	104 866	105 296	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.8
Africa	225 710	255 542	289 989	333 162	342 114	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	-0.9	1.9	1.8
Latin America & Carib.	164 813	188 159	211 128	234 216	238 325	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.5
North America	137 274	145 473	158 417	165 592	168 323	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.6
Europe	243 039	237 988	242 935	249 522	251 833	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other Asia-Pacific	30 075	34 831	40 715	47 833	49 337	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.2	0.4
World												

15.2 Employment by sector

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
East and North-East Asia												
China	64.9	59.3	60.6		23.1	25.7	22.7		12.1	15.0	16.7	
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	36.7	27.0	20.3	15.2	62.4	72.4	79.4	84.5
Macao, China	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	42.6	32.1	28.2	25.2	57.3	67.7	71.6	74.7
Mongolia		46.1	48.6	39.9		17.9	14.1	16.8		35.9	37.2	43.3
Republic of Korea	17.9	12.4	10.6	7.9	35.4	33.3	28.2	26.9	46.7	54.3	61.2	65.2
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia			73.8				8.4				17.7	
Indonesia	56.0	44.0	45.1	44.0	13.8	18.4	17.5	18.0	30.3	37.6	37.3	38.0
Lao PDR		85.4				3.5				11.1		
Malaysia	26.0	20.0	18.4		27.5	32.3	32.2		46.5	47.7	49.5	
Myanmar	69.7				9.2				21.0			
Philippines	45.2	44.1	37.5	37.0	15.0	15.6	16.0	14.9	39.7	40.3	46.5	48.1
Singapore		0.2	0.0	0.0		31.2	34.0	29.8		68.5	66.0	70.2
Thailand	64.0	52.0	48.8	42.6	14.0	19.8	19.0	20.3	22.0	28.3	32.2	37.1
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam			65.3				12.4				22.3	
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	69.5		64.8		13.6		10.7		16.9		24.5	
Bhutan												
India	69.1	66.7			13.6	12.9			17.3	20.3		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	26.4	22.1		25.0	28.3	31.4		30.4	45.3	46.5		44.6
Maldives		23.0	16.5			24.8	22.9			52.2	60.6	
Nepal	83.9	74.8			2.4	5.2			13.8	20.0		
Pakistan	51.2	46.8	48.4	43.1	19.8	18.5	18.0	20.3	29.0	34.6	33.5	36.6
Sri Lanka	48.6	39.6			20.9	24.8			30.5	35.6		
Turkey	46.9	43.4	36.0	29.5	20.7	22.3	24.0	24.7	32.4	34.3	40.0	45.8
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan	36.4	36.5	41.0	39.3	26.9	21.1	10.9	12.1	36.6	42.4	48.1	48.6
Georgia			52.2	54.4			9.8	9.3			38.0	36.2
Kazakhstan												
Kyrgyzstan	32.7	47.2	53.1	48.0	27.9	16.7	10.5	12.5	39.4	36.1	36.5	39.5
Russian Federation			14.5	10.2			28.4	29.8			57.1	60.0
Tajikistan	82.1	61.4			0.0	16.1			17.9	22.5		
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan		43.3				20.1				36.6		
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			73.3				3.7				23.0	
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.7	25.1	22.8	21.7	21.1	69.3	72.2	73.3	75.2
Japan	7.3	5.7	5.1	4.5	34.2	33.7	31.4	28.3	58.5	60.6	63.5	67.2
New Zealand	10.6	9.7	8.7	7.2	24.7	25.1	23.3	22.1	64.7	65.2	68.0	70.8
ESCAP	57.3	53.1			20.1	21.1			22.6	25.7		
LLDC												
LDC	71.6				10.9				17.5			
SIDS							18.2				43.9	
ASEAN	59.4	51.4	49.1	46.1	13.7	16.7	16.7	17.6	27.0	32.0	34.3	36.3
SAARC	67.6	64.8			14.0	13.0			18.4	22.1		
Central Asia												
Low-income	68.1	65.3			13.5	12.7			18.4	22.0		
Middle-income	57.3	51.7	51.8		22.1	24.7	22.4		20.6	23.6	25.8	
High-income	8.9	6.8	6.0	5.0	33.6	32.3	29.4	26.7	57.5	60.9	64.5	68.3
Africa												
Latin America & Carib.	21.4	22.5			24.9	21.5			53.7	56.0		
North America	3.0	3.0	2.6	1.7	26.2	24.0	23.1	20.8	70.8	73.0	74.3	77.6
Europe	12.4	11.7	10.5	8.0	33.5	31.4	29.4	27.4	54.1	56.9	60.1	64.7
Other Asia-Pacific												
World												

15.3 Employment to population ratio

	Both sexes				Women				Men			
	% of population aged 15 and above				% of women aged 15 and above				% of men aged 15 and above			
	1991	1995	2000	2006	1991	1995	2000	2006	1991	1995	2000	2006
East and North-East Asia												
China	74.9	74.5	72.9	70.6	69.7	68.8	67.0	64.3	79.8	79.9	78.4	76.6
DPR Korea	63.7	63.0	59.9	58.9	49.9	48.4	46.5	45.3	78.4	78.7	74.3	73.5
Hong Kong, China	62.6	58.5	56.5	56.4	47.3	44.9	46.1	49.4	77.6	72.7	68.0	64.3
Macao, China	56.5	57.0	59.3	64.0	44.3	46.4	51.7	57.8	70.0	68.9	68.0	71.0
Mongolia	49.5	57.5	55.4	58.4	40.1	45.8	44.5	46.3	59.2	69.4	66.6	70.8
Republic of Korea	59.0	59.9	57.4	58.7	46.2	47.0	46.1	47.6	72.0	73.0	68.9	70.1
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	62.5	61.3	60.7	58.8	44.3	43.5	43.4	41.0	78.4	77.3	76.7	75.5
Cambodia	78.7	77.5	75.6	75.5	75.3	73.8	72.9	72.7	82.8	81.8	78.8	78.5
Indonesia	63.1	62.1	63.0	60.2	47.4	46.3	46.7	43.8	78.9	78.1	79.6	76.9
Lao PDR	65.3	64.9	65.1	65.6	52.8	52.7	52.5	53.0	78.1	77.4	78.2	78.6
Malaysia	60.9	60.6	61.3	61.5	42.6	42.0	43.6	44.8	78.9	78.8	78.7	77.9
Myanmar	74.6	73.7	73.7	73.5	65.8	65.0	65.1	65.0	83.6	82.7	82.7	82.3
Philippines	59.1	60.2	58.0	63.8	42.0	44.1	43.2	51.1	76.2	76.4	72.9	76.5
Singapore	64.4	61.8	61.5	59.2	50.0	47.6	49.0	46.9	78.8	76.0	74.1	71.6
Thailand	77.4	73.5	70.8	70.9	70.4	64.5	62.9	63.8	84.7	82.9	79.4	78.7
Timor-Leste	61.9	61.2	62.1	66.5	47.3	46.2	48.5	53.1	76.2	75.6	75.3	79.5
Viet Nam	75.4	74.2	73.2	72.3	71.8	70.9	70.2	69.2	79.0	77.6	76.3	75.6
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	55.8	55.8	55.8	58.2	29.9	29.9	30.1	33.7	79.6	79.7	79.6	80.9
Bangladesh	73.4	70.6	68.5	66.3	60.2	54.9	52.7	49.7	85.8	85.5	83.5	82.2
Bhutan	54.6	53.6	54.1	60.2	28.6	27.8	31.4	43.1	78.8	78.2	76.0	75.0
India	58.6	57.2	56.3	55.1	34.7	33.5	32.4	31.8	60.7	60.3	60.7	61.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	46.1	44.9	46.8	50.4	18.1	21.0	26.3	33.4	72.8	68.0	66.9	67.0
Maldives	49.6	51.3	53.7	59.6	20.9	27.3	36.3	48.5	76.3	73.8	71.3	70.3
Nepal	59.0	57.9	58.0	57.4	43.4	42.5	43.6	43.4	75.0	74.4	73.4	72.4
Pakistan	54.4	53.9	53.0	54.9	24.2	25.3	25.0	30.0	82.6	80.7	79.4	78.4
Sri Lanka	51.6	48.1	51.6	50.9	33.0	28.8	32.4	31.1	70.0	67.3	71.2	71.7
Turkey	53.0	50.3	46.8	46.5	31.9	28.6	24.8	24.8	73.8	71.8	68.7	68.0
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	67.6	56.4	50.5	47.5	61.3	49.0	44.1	42.3	74.6	64.9	58.3	54.0
Azerbaijan	58.5	57.0	58.3	60.5	52.2	49.7	51.9	55.2	65.3	65.0	65.4	66.5
Georgia	60.4	57.7	55.5	51.7	59.1	54.4	47.5	41.5	62.0	61.7	64.9	64.0
Kazakhstan	62.8	60.2	60.1	63.8	54.6	52.3	53.6	58.7	72.0	69.2	67.6	69.7
Kyrgyzstan	58.7	57.5	57.2	58.1	51.1	49.6	48.6	49.2	66.9	65.9	66.4	67.6
Russian Federation	58.4	54.1	52.6	54.8	52.3	47.1	46.5	48.9	65.6	62.7	60.0	62.2
Tajikistan	54.4	51.2	49.1	47.5	45.0	42.5	41.3	40.6	64.0	60.0	57.0	54.7
Turkmenistan	57.6	57.6	59.6	59.0	52.0	51.2	53.3	53.6	63.5	64.5	66.4	64.9
Uzbekistan	55.9	54.3	55.7	57.0	48.5	46.7	48.5	50.2	63.8	62.3	63.3	64.1
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji	60.7	60.7	60.7	62.0	46.0	46.0	46.5	48.4	75.2	75.3	74.7	75.6
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	70.7	69.1	70.2	71.1	69.1	68.1	69.1	69.6	72.3	70.1	71.3	72.6
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	65.8	65.8	64.8	65.5	53.4	52.3	51.9	51.6	77.5	78.5	77.0	78.6
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	56.7	56.0	57.1	57.3	46.8	47.0	49.0	50.8	66.8	65.4	65.5	64.2
Japan	62.5	59.2	56.9	54.5	49.6	46.1	44.4	42.8	76.1	73.4	70.6	67.3
New Zealand	56.9	58.5	59.1	62.1	48.6	49.7	51.3	55.8	65.5	68.0	67.4	68.9
ESCAP	66.1	64.8	63.4	62.3	53.1	51.4	50.0	48.9	72.7	72.1	71.2	70.5
LLDC	58.7	57.0	57.1	58.3	47.5	45.2	45.8	47.4	70.5	69.5	69.1	69.7
LDC	71.2	69.2	67.9	66.7	58.6	54.9	53.8	52.3	83.6	83.1	81.8	80.9
SIDS	66.2	64.6	65.0	65.0	56.6	55.3	56.8	56.9	75.6	73.6	73.1	73.0
ASEAN	67.6	66.5	66.1	65.5	55.6	54.3	54.1	54.0	79.8	78.9	78.3	77.4
SAARC	59.5	58.1	57.1	56.2	36.3	34.8	33.8	33.6	64.7	64.2	64.4	64.8
Central Asia	59.3	56.6	56.6	57.6	52.4	49.4	49.6	51.1	66.7	64.6	64.3	64.7
Low-income	61.1	59.7	58.8	57.9	40.2	38.9	37.9	37.7	66.0	65.5	65.6	65.9
Middle-income	69.9	68.8	67.5	66.2	61.7	60.1	58.8	57.4	77.9	77.4	76.1	74.9
High-income	61.2	59.1	57.1	55.9	48.6	46.4	45.4	45.1	74.4	72.5	69.7	67.7
Africa	62.4	62.3	61.2	61.4	49.0	49.1	48.0	48.1	76.1	76.1	74.9	75.2
Latin America & Carib.	56.9	58.3	58.4	58.8	37.6	41.3	42.9	45.6	76.8	76.1	74.8	72.9
North America	61.1	60.0	61.3	60.3	53.1	52.5	54.1	53.9	69.6	68.2	69.2	67.1
Europe	53.6	49.5	49.6	49.5	43.5	40.4	41.1	42.1	83.7	77.5	76.8	75.0
Other Asia-Pacific	64.4	63.5	62.0	61.4	34.7	35.1	34.8	35.9	92.6	90.3	87.9	86.0
World												

15.4 Unemployment rate

	Total				Female				Male			
	% of labour force				% of female labour force				% of male labour force			
	1990	2000	2004	2005	1990	2000	2004	2005	1990	2000	2004	2005
East and North-East Asia												
China	2.5	3.1	4.2	4.2								
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	1.3	4.9	6.8	5.6	1.3	4.0	5.6	4.4	1.3	5.6	7.8	6.6
Macao, China	3.0	6.5	4.8	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.0	8.8	5.7	4.6
Mongolia		17.5				16.5				18.3		
Republic of Korea	2.5	4.4	3.7	3.7	1.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	5.0	3.9	4.0
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia		2.5				2.8				2.2		
Indonesia		6.1	9.9	10.3			12.9	13.6			8.1	8.3
Lao PDR				1.4				1.4				1.4
Malaysia	4.7	3.0	3.5			3.1				2.9		
Myanmar	6.0				8.8				4.7			
Philippines	8.1	10.1	10.9	7.4	9.8	9.9	11.7	7.3	7.1	10.3	10.4	7.4
Singapore	1.7		5.3	4.2	1.4		5.3	4.9	1.9		5.4	3.7
Thailand	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam		2.3	2.1			2.1	2.4			2.4	1.9	
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan				8.5				9.5				7.6
Bangladesh		3.3				3.3				3.2		
Bhutan												
India		4.3	5.0			4.1	5.3			4.4	4.9	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)				11.5				17.1				10.1
Maldives		2.3				3.4				1.7		
Nepal												
Pakistan	2.6	7.2	7.4	7.7	0.7	15.8	13.0	12.8	2.8	5.5	6.2	6.6
Sri Lanka	14.4	7.4	8.5	7.6	23.5	11.2	13.6	11.9	9.1	5.4	6.0	5.5
Turkey	8.0	6.5	10.3	10.3	8.5	6.3	9.7	10.3	7.8	6.6	10.5	10.3
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan				8.6				9.5				7.6
Georgia		10.8	12.6	13.8		10.5	11.7	12.6		11.1	13.4	14.8
Kazakhstan		12.8	8.4				9.8				7.0	
Kyrgyzstan			8.5				9.3				8.0	
Russian Federation		9.8	7.9			9.4	8.0			10.2	7.8	
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji		6.4										
French Polynesia												
Guam		2.2										
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands				50.0				0.0				0.0
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	7.7	2.9			5.9	1.3			9.0	4.3		
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.1	7.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	6.7	6.5	5.4	4.9
Japan	2.1	4.8	4.7	4.4	2.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	2.0	5.0	4.9	4.6
New Zealand	7.8	5.9	3.9	3.7	7.3	5.8	4.4	4.0	8.1	6.1	3.5	3.5
ESCAP												
LLDC		5.1	5.8									
LDC												
SIDS	5.3	4.2			4.4	3.3			5.9	4.7		
ASEAN		5.2	6.7	6.4			7.7	7.4			6.1	5.7
SAARC		4.5	5.3			4.8	6.1			4.4	5.1	
Central Asia												
Low-income		4.4	5.0			4.4	5.4			4.3	4.8	
Middle-income	4.3	5.8	6.9	6.8								
High-income	2.7	4.9	4.6	4.4	2.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	2.7	5.1	4.8	4.5
Africa												
Latin America & Carib.	5.6		8.6		6.8		11.1		5.0		6.8	
North America	5.9	4.3	5.7	5.3	5.8	4.4	5.6	5.2	5.9	4.2	5.8	5.3
Europe		9.4	9.2	8.9		10.5	9.9	9.5		8.4	8.6	8.3
Other Asia-Pacific												
World												

15.5 Youth unemployment rate

	Total						Female youth unemployment rate					
	% of labour force aged 15-24						% of women labour force aged 15-24					
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005
East and North-East Asia												
China	0.8						1.0					
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China	3.4	6.9	11.2	15.0	12.2	10.9	3.3	5.9	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.0
Macao, China		6.1	9.9	12.4	10.7	8.2		4.3	6.7	7.8	7.4	5.8
Mongolia			22.8						23.0			
Republic of Korea	7.0	6.3	10.2	9.6	10.0	10.2	5.5	5.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.0
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia												
Indonesia		20.0										
Lao PDR		5.0						3.9				
Malaysia			8.3						8.3			
Myanmar												
Philippines	15.4	16.1	21.2	20.1	21.7	16.4	19.2	19.1	23.6	23.2	25.9	18.9
Singapore		5.0	4.7	7.8		5.2		5.5	5.6	9.5		6.3
Thailand	4.3		6.6	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.2		6.0	5.1	4.3	4.6
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam			4.8	4.8	4.6				4.6	5.2	4.9	
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh			10.7	6.6					10.3	5.8		
Bhutan												
India			10.1		10.5				10.2		10.8	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)						23.1						32.1
Maldives		1.9	4.4					3.0	5.1			
Nepal												
Pakistan	5.1	8.9	13.3		11.7		1.3	18.1	29.2		14.9	
Sri Lanka	33.3	32.8	23.6	27.2	28.9	26.2	46.9	41.3	30.9	36.2	39.8	37.1
Turkey	16.0	15.6	13.1	20.5	19.7	19.3	15.0	13.1	11.9	18.9	18.9	19.3
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia			21.1	24.9	28.3	28.3			20.5	31.7	33.3	30.6
Kazakhstan				14.5	14.3					16.4	15.7	
Kyrgyzstan												
Russian Federation		20.4						21.6				
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			5.3									
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	13.2	14.4	11.8	11.6	11.7	10.5	12.4	14.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.0
Japan	4.3	6.1	9.2	10.1	9.5	8.7	4.1	6.1	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.4
New Zealand	14.1	11.9	13.2	10.2	9.3	9.4	13.2	11.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	9.8
ESCAP												
LLDC												
LDC												
SIDS												
ASEAN												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Low-income												
Middle-income												
High-income												
Africa												
Latin America & Carib.												
North America												
Europe												
Other Asia-Pacific												
World												

15.6 Employment by status

	Employees				Employers				Other self-employed			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
East and North-East Asia												
China												
DPR Korea												
Hong Kong, China		89.2	89.5	87.8		5.4	4.9	4.5		5.4	5.7	7.7
Macao, China			88.2	89.5			3.4	4.0			8.4	6.5
Mongolia			41.4				1.3				57.3	
Republic of Korea	60.5	62.6	63.1	66.4	28.0	27.9	6.9	7.3	11.4	9.6	30.0	26.3
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia			15.2				0.2				84.6	
Indonesia			32.8				2.3				64.9	
Lao PDR		9.7				0.2				90.1		
Malaysia		72.6	74.3			2.5	3.0			24.9	22.8	
Myanmar												
Philippines				50.3				4.5				45.1
Singapore		88.5	89.6			5.0	5.8			6.6	4.6	
Thailand	28.4	35.7	39.6		1.2	2.9	3.3		70.3	61.4	57.1	
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam			18.7				0.2				81.1	
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh			15.5				0.2				84.3	
Bhutan												
India												
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)												
Maldives		38.4	28.2			5.1	4.0			56.5	67.9	
Nepal												
Pakistan		34.1	35.6	37.9		1.0	0.8	0.9		64.9	63.6	61.2
Sri Lanka												
Turkey	56.4	59.3	48.6	54.2			5.1	5.1	43.6	40.7	46.3	40.7
North and Central Asia												
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia			37.5	34.5			1.5	1.1			61.0	64.4
Kazakhstan												
Kyrgyzstan												
Russian Federation		93.2	89.9	92.2		0.4	0.9	1.3		6.4	9.2	6.5
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji												
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	84.9	84.6	85.9	87.0	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.1	10.3	11.0	10.4	9.9
Japan	77.6	81.7	83.3	85.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	19.3	15.3	13.8	12.2
New Zealand	98.5	79.0	79.2	81.4		8.2	7.1	6.5	1.5	12.8	13.6	12.0
ESCAP												
LLDC												
LDC												
SIDS												
ASEAN			35.4				2.6				62.0	
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Low-income												
Middle-income												
High-income	75.6	78.3	79.6	81.3	8.2	8.4	4.0	3.9	16.2	13.3	16.4	14.8
Africa												
Latin America & Carib.	68.6	61.6			5.8	4.4			25.6	34.0		
North America	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Europe		82.4	83.0	84.0		6.7	6.8	7.2		10.9	10.2	8.8
Other Asia-Pacific												
World												

15.7 Gender equality in the labour market

	Women to men ratio in employment Percentage				Women to men ratio in non-agriculture employment Percentage				Women to men employers Percentage			
	1991	1995	2000	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	1990	1995	2000	2005
East and North-East Asia												
China	82.6	82.2	81.7	81.6								
DPR Korea	68.1	66.2	67.4	67.6								
Hong Kong, China	59.2	64.2	74.8	77.8	57.4	63.6	73.0	83.3		14.8	16.8	21.9
Macao, China	70.2	76.0	86.5	87.2	69.3	76.9	89.3	91.0			13.8	22.1
Mongolia	69.2	67.5	68.7	68.0		92.1	101.8	113.1			38.9	
Republic of Korea	64.8	65.7	68.5	69.3	65.6	65.0	68.7	70.2	37.5	39.7	22.0	25.3
South-East Asia												
Brunei Darussalam	49.3	50.6	52.2	51.6								
Cambodia	109.1	106.2	105.3	105.2			98.4				11.7	
Indonesia	60.7	60.1	59.7	59.4	62.3	55.2	59.3	54.5				
Lao PDR	69.1	70.1	69.1	69.3		61.1				35.0		
Malaysia	53.0	52.3	54.2	54.2	55.9	54.3	57.6			11.0	11.1	
Myanmar	80.9	80.9	81.3	81.4								
Philippines	55.3	58.0	59.7	62.2	83.6	83.8	84.1	85.2				25.5
Singapore	63.8	63.2	66.6	64.2		63.6	65.2	71.5		19.2	24.5	
Thailand	86.3	81.6	84.8	84.2	83.0	78.7	85.4	91.9	28.3	24.9	30.3	
Timor-Leste	59.2	58.3	62.3	63.3								
Viet Nam	93.5	94.1	94.3	93.1			93.2				55.4	
South and South-West Asia												
Afghanistan	34.7	34.7	35.0	34.8								
Bangladesh	66.1	60.7	59.9	60.0	17.1		30.6				12.8	
Bhutan	33.9	33.9	40.0	39.9								
India	39.6	39.1	38.5	38.7								
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	23.8	30.1	38.6	39.5				20.3				
Maldives	25.5	34.6	48.3	50.8		46.3	44.0			14.9	12.5	
Nepal	59.5	60.8	63.4	64.0								
Pakistan	27.5	29.4	29.7	30.5	7.1	8.1	7.9	10.8		3.4	2.1	1.6
Sri Lanka	46.6	42.8	46.4	45.7		44.4						
Turkey	42.6	39.3	35.7	37.3	16.7	16.9	19.9	21.5			4.0	4.7
North and Central Asia												
Armenia	91.4	89.0	92.0	93.6								
Azerbaijan	87.7	84.2	88.1	88.6			77.3	96.6				
Georgia	110.1	103.7	86.6	89.6			75.2	80.8			13.6	23.2
Kazakhstan	84.0	85.8	91.5	93.4								
Kyrgyzstan	82.8	81.5	78.6	77.9			74.7					
Russian Federation	94.6	91.1	93.9	95.1			99.9	102.1		24.0	40.3	66.2
Tajikistan	73.1	72.8	73.8	75.2								
Turkmenistan	87.0	84.7	85.5	86.4								
Uzbekistan	80.4	79.2	80.3	80.4								
Pacific												
American Samoa												
Cook Islands												
Fiji	60.1	60.1	61.5	61.1								
French Polynesia												
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia												
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	88.5	92.2	94.0	94.2								
Samoa												
Solomon Islands	64.8	62.7	63.5	63.0								
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
ESCAP Developed Economies												
Australia	71.4	75.3	78.8	79.7	73.1	77.6	81.0	83.4	46.5	48.7	50.0	50.6
Japan	68.8	67.8	68.6	69.1	66.8	67.1	68.4	70.7	20.6	22.9	22.1	21.6
New Zealand	77.9	78.7	82.7	83.4	81.9	83.9	87.7	89.1		41.8	40.8	44.0
ESCAP	65.5	64.6	64.0	64.1								
LLDC	70.4	68.6	69.9	70.4								
LDC	68.5	65.0	64.8	64.9								
SIDS	72.2	73.3	76.6	75.7								
ASEAN	71.0	70.3	70.8	70.8	72.9	67.3	70.9	70.2				
SAARC	41.5	40.8	40.2	40.5								
Central Asia	85.4	84.0	84.6	85.5								
Low-income	46.9	46.3	45.9	46.1								
Middle-income	77.7	76.9	76.6	76.3								
High-income	67.9	67.9	69.8	70.4	67.0	67.6	69.9	72.5	32.4	35.0	24.4	25.8
Africa	66.5	66.7	66.2	66.0								
Latin America & Carib.	50.8	56.8	60.3	60.8	61.8	68.4				20.7		
North America	80.9	83.1	84.4	84.9	84.6	87.3	88.8	88.0				
Europe	73.6	75.8	77.6	78.4		74.0	76.8	80.7		42.3	39.0	45.3
Other Asia-Pacific	33.6	34.7	35.5	35.7								
World												