

## I. People

### Snapshot

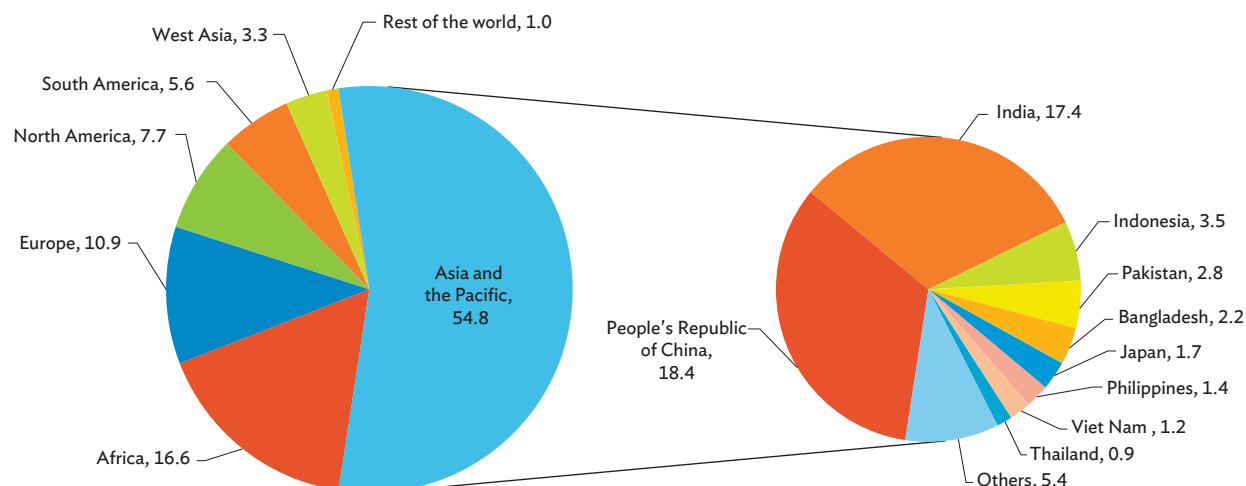
- The combined population of Asia and the Pacific reached 4,141 million in 2017, or 54.8% of the world's total population, down from 56.0% in 2000. In 2017, 5 of the 10 most populous economies in the world were located in Asia and the Pacific, including the two most populous, the People's Republic of China (PRC), with 1,390 million people, and India, with 1,316 million people.
- The region's population is gradually aging amid increasing life expectancy and decreasing fertility rates. In 2050, the number of people in Asia and the Pacific over the age of 65 is expected to exceed the number under the age of 15.
- Within Asia and the Pacific, there has been a shift in employment away from agriculture and toward sectors with higher productivity and pay, such as industry and services.
- Asia and the Pacific has made great strides in education, particularly in improving access to primary education.

### Key Trends

**The combined population in Asia and the Pacific reached 4,141 million in 2017, or 54.8% of the world's total population, down from 56.0% in 2000.** Figure 2.1.1 shows percentage distribution of population by global regions and economies in Asia and the Pacific.

As of 2017, the two most populous economies in the world—the People's Republic of China (PRC) (1,390 million people) and India (1,316 million) of Asia and the Pacific—accounted for 35.8% of global population. Indonesia (262 million), Pakistan (208 million), and Bangladesh (163 million) were also among the world's 10 most populous economies in 2017. The economies with the smallest populations

**Figure 2.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Global Region, and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2017**



Note: The aggregate for the West Asia region was adjusted to exclude Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, which are included in the total for Asia and the Pacific.  
Source: Table 2.1.1, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018.

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in the region were all located in the Pacific: Tuvalu (11,400), Nauru (13,300), Palau (17,900), and the Cook Islands (18,200).

South Asia was the most populous region within Asia and the Pacific, comprising 36.9% of the regional total in 2017 (Table 2.1.1). This was followed by East Asia (35.6%), Southeast Asia (15.5%), Central and West Asia (7.9%), and the Pacific (0.3%). Developed member economies accounted for 3.8% of the regional total in 2017.

The United Nations (UN) projects that, by around 2024, the population of India will surpass that of the PRC. The UN also projects that half of the world's population growth from 2017 to 2050 will be concentrated in just nine countries, three of which are in Asia—India, Pakistan, and Indonesia (ordered by their projected contribution to total growth). The world's population in 2050 is projected to reach 9.77 billion, with Asia and the Pacific comprising 53.8% of the total (UN 2017).

**The region's population is gradually aging amid increasing life expectancy and decreasing fertility rates.** In 2050, the number of people in Asia and the Pacific over the age of 65 is expected to exceed the number under the age of 15. The decline in fertility rates and increase in life expectancy are combining to alter the region's population structure so that, by 2050, the number of people over the age of 65 is expected to exceed the number under the age of 15 (Smith and Majmunder 2012). In 2000, the most populous 5-year age cohort among the region's male and female populations was 10–14 years old. By 2016, this had shifted to 25–29 years old. By 2050, the UN projects the most populous 5-year age cohort will be 35–39 years old for men and 60–64 years old for women (Smith and Majmunder 2012). Population aging will continue to place fiscal and political pressures on the governments of Asia and the Pacific, as they address the increasing costs of health care, old-age pensions, and social protection systems (ADB 2017a).

**Within Asia and the Pacific, there has been a shift in employment away from agriculture toward industry and services.** New technologies are raising productivity and shifting employment patterns. As some sectors see net job losses, others are experiencing gains, often in the form of better-paid jobs that can drive economic growth (ADB 2018a). From 2000 to 2017, industry's share of total employment increased in 24 of 36 economies and services' share increased in 28 of 36 economies, mostly at the expense of agriculture's share of total employment, which declined in 34 of 36 economies (Table 2.1.6).

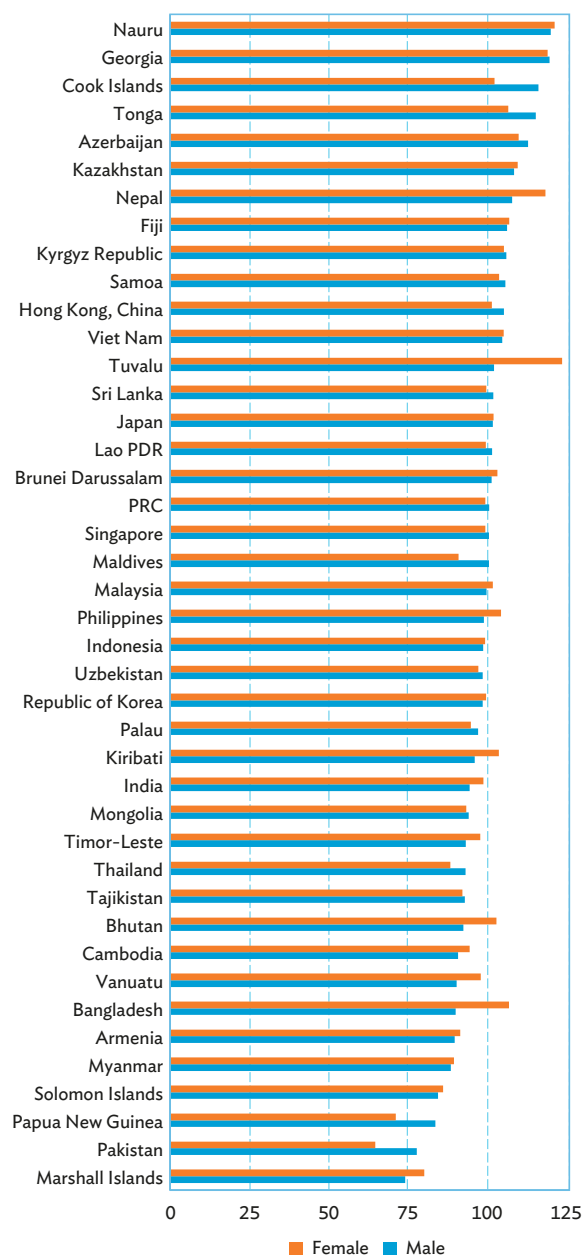
**Asia and the Pacific has made great strides in education, particularly in improving access to primary education.** In the 1970s, Asia and the Pacific was home to two-thirds of the world's out-of-school children. In 2017, 9 out of 10 children in the region were enrolled in primary school.<sup>1</sup> Increased educational attainment reduces an individual's risk of remaining in, or falling into, poverty and improves employment opportunities and the likelihood for participation in civic and political affairs (McMahon 1998).

Figure 2.1.2 shows the gross intake levels for the last grade of primary education for both males and females.<sup>2</sup> The most recent available data ranging from 2012 to 2017 show that only 19 of 42 economies had a gross intake level for the last year of primary education that met or exceeded 100% for all students. A total of 20 economies met this threshold for female students only, while 20 met it for male students only. The gross intake level for the last year of primary education met or exceeded 100% in 4 of 8 economics

<sup>1</sup> This information was sourced from <https://www.adb.org/sectors/education/issues>.

<sup>2</sup> These calculations include all new entrants regardless of age. Therefore, the ratio can exceed 100% due to inclusion in the numerator, but not in the denominator, of overaged and underaged children who enter school late or early, and/or repeat grades. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. Glossary. <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/gross-intake-ratio-last-grade-primary-education> (accessed 25 July 2018).

**Figure 2.1.2: Primary Education Completion Rate, by Sex: Latest Year**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: This chart includes economies with available data between 2012 and 2017.

Source: Table 2.1.11, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2018.

[Click here for figure data](#)

in Central and West Asia, 1 of 4 in East Asia, 2 of 6 in South Asia, 5 of 10 in Southeast Asia, and 6 of 13 in the Pacific (Table 2.1.11).

The lowest average (male and female) levels of primary educational attainment in the latest year for which data is available were observed in Pakistan (71.3%), the Marshall Islands (76.9%), and Papua New Guinea (77.4%).

## Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are based on vital registration records, censuses, and surveys. Since vital registration records in many of ADB's developing member economies are incomplete, they cannot be used for statistical purposes. In most economies, population censuses, which are used to provide more accurate estimates of population sizes, are conducted every 10 years. Population numbers in between census years are products of imputation methods that use various population distributional assumptions.

The UN Department of Economics and Social Affairs' Population Division uses future trends on fertility, mortality, and international migration to project population numbers through to 2100. The medium-fertility variant included in *World Population Prospects 2017 Revision* assumes a decline in global fertility from over 2.5 births per woman in 2010–2015 to about 2.4 in 2025–2030 and 2.0 in 2095–2100.

Urban population statistics are compiled according to each economy's national definition, as there is no agreed international standard for defining an urban area, which poses constraints in comparability of urban and city indicators across countries (Box 2.1.1). Data from *World Urbanization Prospects* are used when national estimates are not available.

Household surveys, which are the best source of labor force data, are not carried out in all economies on a regular basis. Some economies rely on census data supplemented by enterprise surveys and unemployment registration records,

which are often incomplete and may refer only to formal employment. Furthermore, a breakdown by economic activities also may not be available. An initiative is underway to adopt new standards for work and employment statistics, following the recommendations of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 2013, which included the need for more in-depth statistics on forced labor, cooperatives, and labor migration as well as guidelines on a statistical definition of employment in the environment sector. The conceptual definitions used here are, however, based on the old framework.

#### Box 2.1.1: Disaggregation of Urban and Rural Indicators

##### Overview

As outlined by the United Nations (UN), the number of people in the world living in urban areas surpassed those living in rural areas in 2009 (UN 2009). It is, however, hard to provide conclusive statements about precisely where the majority of the global population lives, since each economy has its own definition of an urban area. The world's estimated total urban population, whether in 2008 or today, is really the aggregate of the individual urban population estimates of 232 different economies. These estimates, however, are based on varying definitions that include factors such as population size, population density, type of economic activity, physical characteristics, and level of infrastructure, or a combination of these and other criteria (World Bank 2015). The national definitions of rural-urban are developed to suit national context, but the differences in definitions pose problems when comparing issues related to, say, urbanization across countries.

There have been attempts to standardize the definition of an urban area. For example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) employs a three-step methodology: (i) identifying contiguous or highly interconnected densely inhabited urban cores, (ii) grouping these into functional areas, and (iii) defining the hinterland of the functional urban area (OECD 2012). The World Bank is using map layers to build on this core-and-hinterland approach to develop standard, comparable definitions of urban areas (World Bank 2015).

From a development standpoint, the definition of urban areas, based on a common set of standards, can help facilitate the collection and effective utilization of the socioeconomic data that are needed to manage the urbanization process (Population Reference Bureau 2015). At the same time, the data collection process in rural areas presents unique challenges that impact research outcomes and subsequent policy recommendations (International Labour Organization 2018). For example, rural areas are more likely to not provide administrative data in digital format, making analysis difficult (German Development Institute 2018).

##### Data Disaggregation and the Sustainable Development Goals

As country-level data can mask disparities between rural and urban areas, the comprehensive collection of disaggregated data can help to inform and promote evidence-based policymaking (World Bank 2013). Insufficiently disaggregated data might miss trends in development at the intracountry level or among different sections of the population. A failure to account for geographic differences can impede the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and violate their principle of "leave no one behind" (German Development Institute 2018).

Working on behalf of the United Nations secretary-general, the Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (IEAG) has established three working groups—on statistical data and metadata exchange, geospatial information, and interlinkages—and one workstream on data disaggregation (UN 2017a). The IEAG has called for data collection that provides for granularity and disaggregation of the SDG indicators based on geography, where appropriate, to better understand urban-rural disparities (UN 2017b).

Under SDG Target 17.18, the IEAG is seeking, by 2020, enhanced capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by geographic location, among other characteristics relevant in national contexts (IEAG 2014). To realize this objective, new sources and methods will be needed to complement existing data collection and disaggregation strategies.

Box 2.1.1 continued

### The Application of Satellite Imagery in Defining Rural-Urban

To address the varying definitions of urban and rural areas across economies, the European Union—together with the Food and Agricultural Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the World Bank—is developing a global people-based definition of cities and settlements, based on a 1 square kilometer population grid. Satellite imagery of areas covered by buildings is aggregated into 1 square kilometer grids that are layered with population census data. Based on the conditions detailed in the table below, the following classifications are applied: urban centers (cities) and urban clusters (towns and suburbs), which are collectively known as urban areas; and rural grid cells (rural areas) (European Commission 2017).

#### Three Types of Grid Cells

Urban centers	Contiguous cells with at least 1,500 inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> and at least 50,000 inhabitants in the center
Urban clusters	Contiguous cells with at least 300 inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> and at least 5,000 inhabitants in the cluster
Rural grid cells	All cells outside urban clusters

km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer.

Source: European Commission. 2017. *Developing a Global, People-Based Definition of Cities and Settlements*. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Forum. 10–12 May. Kunming.

A potential flaw in this approach may arise if populations are not reported accurately or if building detection methods overestimate or underestimate the presence of buildings. To address these concerns, pilot initiatives are underway in partnership with national statistical offices using economy-level data.

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## Population

Table 2.1.1: Midyear Population

ADB Regional Member	Population (million)				Population Growth Rates <sup>a</sup> (%)			
	2000	2005	2010	2017	2000	2005	2010	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>278.3</b>	<b>325.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Afghanistan <sup>b</sup>	21.0	23.6	26.0	29.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7
Armenia	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	0.0
Kazakhstan	14.9	15.1	16.3	18.0	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.3
Kyrgyz Republic <sup>b</sup>	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.0
Pakistan	140.0	156.0	173.5	207.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.4
Tajikistan	6.2	6.8	7.5	8.8	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.2
Turkmenistan	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7
Uzbekistan	24.7	26.2	28.6	32.4	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>1,387.8</b>	<b>1,423.4</b>	<b>1,475.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
China, People's Republic of <sup>b</sup>	1,267.4	1,307.6	1,340.9	1,390.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8
Korea, Republic of	47.0	48.2	49.6	51.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4
Mongolia	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9
Taipei, China	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>1,189.6</b>	<b>1,290.5</b>	<b>1,382.6</b>	<b>1,530.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Bangladesh	129.3	138.6	148.6	162.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3
India <sup>b</sup>	1,019.0	1,106.0	1,186.0	1,316.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	2.3	4.3
Nepal	21.0	25.3	26.3	28.7	3.0	2.3	1.4	1.4
Sri Lanka	19.4	19.6	20.7	21.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>513.9</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>588.9</b>	<b>641.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.0
Cambodia	12.5	13.3	14.1	15.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Indonesia	206.3	219.9	238.5	261.9	1.2	1.3	2.7	1.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.7	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Malaysia	23.5	26.0	28.6	32.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.3
Myanmar <sup>b</sup>	46.1	48.5	50.2	53.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9
Philippines	76.8	84.7	93.1	104.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.6
Singapore	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.6	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.1
Thailand	62.2	64.1	65.9	67.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4
Viet Nam	77.1	81.9	86.9	93.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
<b>The Pacific<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Cook Islands	18.0	21.5	23.7	18.2	9.1	5.9	4.9	-6.6
Fiji	802.0	827.0	850.7	884.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.3
Kiribati <sup>b</sup>	84.5	92.5	103.1	113.1	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.3
Marshall Islands	51.2	51.2	52.9	54.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.4
Micronesia, Federated States of <sup>b</sup>	107.0	105.6	102.8	102.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.1
Nauru	10.1	9.5	9.7	13.3	1.0	-2.2	1.9	2.3
Palau	18.9	19.8	18.3	17.9	0.3	0.8	-1.9	0.2
Papua New Guinea	5,190.8	6,051.7	7,055.4	8,746.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Samoa	175.1	179.9	186.4	197.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9
Solomon Islands	418.6	470.1	528.0	620.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Timor-Leste	871.6	1,026.5	1,109.6	1,296.3	1.0	3.0	1.6	2.2
Tonga	99.1	101.2	102.8	100.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.5
Tuvalu	9.5	10.3	11.1	11.4	1.3	3.1	0.5	1.2
Vanuatu	190.9	214.0	239.7	278.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Australia	19.0	20.2	22.0	24.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6
Japan	126.8	127.8	128.1	126.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
New Zealand	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	2.1
<b>DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>3,288.6</b>	<b>3,489.3</b>	<b>3,683.5</b>	<b>3,985.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>3,438.3</b>	<b>3,641.4</b>	<b>3,838.0</b>	<b>4,141.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>6,145.0</b>	<b>6,542.2</b>	<b>6,958.2</b>	<b>7,550.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>

0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The annual population growth rate is calculated as the percentage change of the population between the reference year and the year prior to the reference year. For example, the population growth rates under the column heading "2017" refer to population growth between 2016 and 2017.

b Estimates of population size are as of 1 January for Georgia and the Kyrgyz Republic; 1 May for Afghanistan; 1 April for 2000, 4 April for 2010, and 30 September for 2005 and 2017 for the Federated States of Micronesia; 1 October for India and Myanmar; 7 November for Kiribati; and 31 December for the People's Republic of China.

c Estimates of population size for ADB developing member economies in the Pacific are in thousands while the total population for the Pacific region is expressed in millions.

d For reporting economies only.

Sources: Economy sources; and United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 14 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)

Table 2.1.2: Migration and Urbanization

ADB Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate <sup>a</sup> (per 1,000 population)				Urban Population (% of total population)			
	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020 <sup>b</sup>	2000	2005	2010	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	8.2	-5.8	2.9	-1.7	20.0	20.3	21.9	24.0
Armenia	-10.6	-12.5	-2.1	-1.7	64.8	64.0	63.5	63.7
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	51.1	52.5	53.0	53.0
Georgia	-12.1	-13.7	-14.9	-2.5	55.4	56.7	56.7	58.0
Kazakhstan	0.6	-0.4	1.9	0.0	56.5	57.1	54.5	57.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.9	-2.9	-4.9	-3.3	34.7	34.8	34.1	32.6 (2016)
Pakistan	-0.9	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	33.0	34.6	36.3	36.4
Tajikistan	-2.5	-2.0	-2.5	-2.2	26.6	26.4	26.4	27.0
Turkmenistan	-5.4	-2.5	-1.9	-0.9	45.9	47.1	48.5	51.2
Uzbekistan	-1.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	37.2	36.1	51.3	50.7
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Republic of	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	36.2	43.0	50.0	58.5
Hong Kong, China	1.9	2.6	2.1	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Korea, Republic of	0.3	-0.6	0.7	0.8	79.6	81.3	81.9	82.7
Mongolia	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0	56.6	61.9	69.2	67.6
Taipei, China <sup>c</sup>	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	55.8	57.7	59.3	61.1
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	-2.2	-4.8	-3.2	-2.8	23.1	24.2	25.9	35.9
Bhutan	9.4	4.9	2.6	0.0	21.0	30.9	34.8	37.8
India	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	27.7	28.8	29.9	33.6
Maldives	9.2	10.5	11.2	4.4	27.7	33.8	36.4	39.4
Nepal	-6.5	-7.8	-2.7	-2.4	14.1	14.6	16.6	20.1
Sri Lanka	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3	14.6 (2001)	15.1	18.2 (2012)	19.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	1.9	-1.1	1.0	0.8	71.2	73.2	75.0	77.3
Cambodia	-0.6	-4.3	-2.0	-1.9	18.6	19.2	20.3	23.0
Indonesia	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	42.0	45.9	49.9	54.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-5.3	-3.7	-5.5	-2.1	22.0	27.2	30.1	34.4
Malaysia	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.6	62.0	66.5	71.0	75.5
Myanmar	-5.3	-5.9	-1.9	-0.4	27.0	27.9	28.9	29.5
Philippines	-2.7	-3.3	-1.3	-1.2	46.1	45.7	45.3	46.7
Singapore	20.7	18.8	12.7	10.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	31.1	32.5	42.0	49.2
Viet Nam	-1.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.4	24.2	27.1	30.5	35.0
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	65.2	71.0	73.3	74.8
Fiji	-15.1	-6.8	-6.6	-4.4	47.9	49.9	51.8	55.9
Kiribati	-4.6	-1.2	-4.0	-3.6	43.0	43.6	43.8	44.4 (2016)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	68.4	69.9	71.3	72.9 (2016)
Micronesia, Federated States of	-24.1	-23.1	-15.8	-11.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Palau	...	...	...	...	69.5	77.4	77.0	78.7 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.1
Samoa	-17.7	-16.8	-13.4	-12.7	22.0	21.2	20.1	18.5
Solomon Islands	-2.2	-4.8	-4.3	-3.9	15.8	17.8	20.0	23.3
Timor-Leste	0.8	-17.6	-8.5	-7.6	24.3	26.0	27.7	30.2
Tonga	-16.3	-16.0	-15.4	-8.9	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	46.0	49.7	54.8	61.5
Vanuatu	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	21.8	23.2	24.4	24.9
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>								
Australia	5.9	10.6	8.0	6.9	84.1 (2001)	84.6	85.7	86.7
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	78.6	86.0	90.8	91.5
New Zealand	6.7	2.9	4.0	3.2	85.7	86.1	86.2	86.5

... = data not available, -0.0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to annual average.

b For 2015–2020, the United Nations Population Division projected the country's population based on the medium-fertility variant where fertility is above 2.5 children per woman in 2010 to 2015 censuses.

c For urban population, refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.

Sources: Economy sources; United Nations Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. World Urbanization Prospects, the 2018 Revision – Data Query. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/DataQuery/> (accessed 14 June 2018); and World Population Prospects. The 2017 Revision <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Migration/> (accessed 14 June 2018).

## Population

**Table 2.1.3: Population Aged 0–14 Years and Aged 15–64 Years**  
(% of total population)

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 0–14 Years				Population Aged 15–64 Years			
	2000	2005	2010	2017 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2005	2010	2017 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	48.6	47.6	47.8	43.2	49.2	50.2	49.9	54.2
Armenia	25.8	21.5	19.5	20.0	64.2	66.6	69.5	68.8
Azerbaijan	31.1	26.2	22.8	23.3	63.0	67.2	71.3	70.7
Georgia	22.6	19.5	18.0	19.2	65.0	66.2	67.7	66.0
Kazakhstan	27.6	24.5	24.0	27.9	65.6	67.8	69.1	65.1
Kyrgyz Republic	34.9	31.0	29.9	31.8	59.6	63.4	65.6	63.7
Pakistan	41.1	38.2	36.2	34.8	54.8	57.6	59.4	60.7
Tajikistan	42.5	38.1	35.7	35.3	53.9	58.0	60.8	61.3
Turkmenistan	36.3	32.6	29.5	30.9	59.5	62.8	66.3	64.8
Uzbekistan	37.3	32.6	29.1	28.0	58.1	62.6	66.4	67.5
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>
China, People's Republic of	24.6	19.9	17.8	17.7	68.5	72.4	73.8	71.7
Hong Kong, China	16.9	14.4	11.9	11.5	72.1	73.4	75.1	72.2
Korea, Republic of	20.6	18.8	16.1	13.5	72.2	72.3	73.2	72.6
Mongolia	34.8	28.9	27.0	29.7	61.5	67.3	69.2	66.3
Taipei, China	21.4	19.2	16.1	13.3	70.1	71.2	73.2	73.2
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>66.2</b>
Bangladesh	37.1	34.4	32.1	28.4	59.1	61.3	63.2	66.5
Bhutan	41.4	34.9	30.6	26.5	55.1	61.3	65.3	68.6
India	34.7	32.8	30.9	27.8	60.9	62.4	64.0	66.2
Maldives	40.7	31.6	25.5	23.4	55.6	64.2	70.1	72.5
Nepal	41.0	39.7	37.0	30.9	55.2	56.0	58.1	63.3
Sri Lanka	26.8	25.6	25.4	24.0	67.0	67.6	67.3	65.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>67.5</b>
Brunei Darussalam	30.6	27.8	26.0	23.0	67.0	69.2	70.6	72.4
Cambodia	41.6	37.1	33.3	31.3	55.3	59.5	62.9	64.3
Indonesia	30.7	30.0	29.0	27.4	64.6	65.2	66.2	67.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	43.4	40.3	36.3	32.9	53.1	56.1	60.0	63.1
Malaysia	33.4	30.5	27.9	24.3	62.7	65.1	67.1	69.4
Myanmar	32.1	30.9	30.0	26.8	63.0	64.3	65.1	67.4
Philippines	38.5	37.1	33.9	31.7	58.3	59.4	62.0	63.5
Singapore	21.5	19.1	17.3	15.0	71.2	72.6	73.6	72.1
Thailand	24.0	21.3	19.2	17.3	69.5	70.9	71.9	71.3
Viet Nam	31.7	27.2	23.7	23.1	61.9	66.3	69.8	69.8
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>
Cook Islands	34.7	31.4	28.0	27.1	59.1	61.3	64.0	62.9
Fiji	35.0	30.5	29.0	28.5	61.5	65.4	66.2	65.3
Kiribati	40.0	36.9	36.1	35.0	56.7	59.5	60.4	61.1
Marshall Islands	42.3	41.3	41.8	39.2	55.5	56.5	55.9	57.6
Micronesia, Federated States of	40.3	38.8	36.9	33.1	56.0	57.2	59.3	62.1
Nauru	40.1	37.1	35.6	39.7	58.6	61.2	63.1	58.2
Palau	23.9	24.1	20.5	19.5	70.7	70.2	73.7	71.5
Papua New Guinea	39.7	39.1	38.3	35.9	57.1	57.6	58.3	60.3
Samoa	40.7	39.6	38.3	36.6	54.8	55.6	56.7	57.8
Solomon Islands	41.9	41.3	40.8	38.8	55.2	55.7	55.9	57.7
Timor-Leste	50.4	49.2	45.6	43.6	47.4	48.3	51.3	52.8
Tonga	38.4	38.2	37.4	35.8	55.8	55.8	56.8	58.3
Tuvalu	37.1	34.3	32.0	32.7	57.0	60.1	62.7	61.5
Vanuatu	41.5	39.7	38.2	35.9	55.2	57.0	57.9	59.7
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>
Australia	20.9	19.8	19.0	19.0	66.8	67.3	67.5	65.5
Japan	14.8	13.8	13.4	12.9	68.2	66.5	64.1	60.1
New Zealand	22.7	21.5	20.5	19.8	65.5	66.4	66.4	64.9
<b>DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.1</b>
<b>ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>67.8</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Data for 2017 are based on projections from the United Nations Population Division. These projections follow the medium-fertility variant wherein fertility is estimated to be above 2.5 children per woman in 2010 to 2015 censuses.

Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 13 June 2018). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed 13 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)



Table 2.1.4: Population Aged 65 Years and Over and Age Dependency Ratio

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 65 Years and Over (% of total population)				Age Dependency Ratio			
	2000	2005	2010	2017 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2005	2010	2017 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>
Afghanistan	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	103.3	99.0	100.4	84.6
Armenia	10.0	11.9	11.0	11.2	55.8	50.1	43.8	45.4
Azerbaijan	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.0	58.7	48.8	40.3	41.4
Georgia	12.4	14.3	14.3	14.9	53.9	51.1	47.8	51.6
Kazakhstan	6.8	7.7	6.8	7.0	52.4	47.4	44.6	53.7
Kyrgyz Republic	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.5	67.9	57.7	52.5	57.1
Pakistan	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	82.4	73.6	68.4	64.7
Tajikistan	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	85.6	72.3	64.4	63.2
Turkmenistan	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.3	68.2	59.2	50.7	54.3
Uzbekistan	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	72.1	59.8	50.7	48.0
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>
China, People's Republic of	6.9	7.7	8.4	10.6	46.1	38.1	35.6	39.5
Hong Kong, China	11.0	12.3	13.0	16.3	38.6	36.2	33.2	38.5
Korea, Republic of	7.2	8.9	10.7	13.9	38.5	38.3	36.6	37.7
Mongolia	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	62.5	48.5	44.4	50.8
Taipei, China	8.5	9.6	10.7	13.4	42.7	40.4	36.5	36.5
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Bangladesh	3.8	4.3	4.7	5.1	69.2	63.1	58.2	50.3
Bhutan	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.9	81.4	63.2	53.2	45.8
India	4.4	4.8	5.1	6.0	64.3	60.1	56.3	51.0
Maldives	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.1	79.9	55.9	42.7	38.0
Nepal	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.8	81.0	78.4	72.2	58.0
Sri Lanka	6.2	6.8	7.3	10.1	49.2	48.0	48.7	51.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	3.0	3.4	4.6	49.4	44.5	41.6	38.2
Cambodia	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.4	80.7	67.9	58.9	55.5
Indonesia	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.3	54.8	53.5	51.1	48.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	88.5	78.4	66.6	58.5
Malaysia	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.3	59.4	53.5	49.0	44.1
Myanmar	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.7	58.6	55.6	53.6	48.3
Philippines	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.8	71.6	68.2	61.4	57.5
Singapore	7.3	8.2	9.0	12.9	40.5	37.7	35.8	38.7
Thailand	6.5	7.8	8.9	11.4	43.9	41.0	39.1	40.2
Viet Nam	6.4	6.6	6.6	7.1	61.5	50.9	43.3	43.3
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>67.6</b>
Cook Islands	6.2	7.3	8.0	9.9	69.3	63.1	56.2	58.9
Fiji	3.4	4.1	4.8	6.2	62.5	53.0	51.1	53.1
Kiribati	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.9	76.3	68.0	65.6	63.6
Marshall Islands	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	80.0	76.9	78.8	73.5
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.8	78.7	74.8	68.8	61.1
Nauru	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.0	70.7	63.4	58.5	71.8
Palau	5.4	5.7	5.8	9.0	41.4	42.5	35.7	39.8
Papua New Guinea	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	75.1	73.7	71.5	66.0
Samoa	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.6	82.5	79.9	76.5	73.0
Solomon Islands	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	81.0	79.6	78.8	73.5
Timor-Leste	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.6	111.1	107.1	94.9	89.3
Tonga	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8	79.1	79.2	76.1	71.4
Tuvalu	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.9	75.4	66.5	59.5	62.7
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.4	81.2	75.4	72.9	67.5
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Australia	12.3	12.9	13.4	15.5	49.7	48.6	48.1	52.7
Japan	17.0	19.7	22.5	27.0	46.6	50.3	55.9	66.5
New Zealand	11.8	12.1	13.1	15.3	52.7	50.6	50.5	54.1
<b>DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Data for 2017 are based on projections from the United Nations Population Division. These projections follow the medium-fertility variant wherein fertility is estimated to be above 2.5 children per woman in 2010 to 2015 censuses.

Sources: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Population Prospects, The 2017 Revision. <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> (accessed 13 June 2018). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: Statistics for Development Division. <http://sdd.spc.int/en/> (accessed 13 June 2018).

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## Labor Force and Employment

**Table 2.1.5: Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	55.4	...	...	53.9	...
Armenia	61.4	57.7	61.2	62.7	63.4	63.1	62.5	61.0	60.9*
Azerbaijan	77.6	68.4	64.8	64.5	64.7	65.1	65.4	66.0	66.2
Georgia	65.2	62.7	63.3	65.6	65.2	65.5	66.8	66.3	65.8
Kazakhstan	66.0	69.4	71.2	71.7	71.7	70.7	69.7	70.0	69.7
Kyrgyz Republic	76.4 (2002)	75.8	73.4	73.2	71.3	71.2	71.5	70.7	...
Pakistan	42.8	43.7	45.9	45.7	45.7	45.5	45.2	...	...
Tajikistan	56.3	55.0	50.3	48.9	48.6	47.8	47.7	46.7	...
Turkmenistan	63.4	63.5	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.3	65.4	65.5	65.5
Uzbekistan	62.9	63.2	64.1	64.6	64.9	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.7
<b>East Asia</b>									
China, People's Republic of	77.2	73.4	71.0	70.5	70.3	70.0	69.7	69.4	68.9
Hong Kong, China	61.4	60.9	59.6	60.5	61.2	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Korea, Republic of	61.2	62.2	61.1	61.6	61.7	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.2
Mongolia	62.9	63.5	61.6	63.5	61.9	62.1	61.5	60.5	61.1
Taipei, China	57.7	57.8	58.1	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.7	58.8	58.8
<b>South Asia</b>									
Bangladesh	54.9	58.5 (2006)	59.3	...	57.1	...	...	58.5	58.2
Bhutan	56.5 (2001)	60.4	68.6	64.4	65.3	62.6	63.1	62.2	63.3
India	37.6	39.2	37.4 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives <sup>b</sup>	47.7	57.7 (2006)	52.1	...	...	63.8	...	...	...
Nepal	...	77.2 (2004)	83.4 (2008)	74.3	77.2	72.2	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	50.3	49.3	48.6	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam	67.9 (2001)	...	...	...	...	65.6	...	...	...
Cambodia	65.2	74.6 (2004)	87.0	84.2	83.0	82.6	...	...	...
Indonesia	67.8	66.8	67.7	67.8	66.8	66.6	65.8	66.3	66.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	79.9 (2001)	66.6	79.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	65.4	63.3	63.7	65.6	67.3	67.6	67.9	67.7	68.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	67.0	64.7	...	61.5
Philippines	64.9	65.1	64.1	64.2	63.9	64.6	63.7	63.5	61.2
Singapore <sup>c</sup>	63.2	63.0	66.2	66.6	66.7	67.0	68.3	68.0	67.7
Thailand <sup>d</sup>	71.5	72.5	72.3	71.8	71.1	70.3	69.8	68.8	68.1
Viet Nam <sup>e</sup>	49.6	52.5	69.5	70.0	70.3	70.3	71.1	70.6	68.5*
<b>The Pacific</b>									
Cook Islands	69.0 (2001)	70.2 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	55.2	...	58.3	57.1
Kiribati	80.9	63.6	59.3	...	...	...	66.0	...	...
Marshall Islands	51.1	51.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	58.6	...	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	75.8 (2006)	...	...	65.6	...	...	...	...
Palau	67.5	69.1	...	68.1	...	...	77.4	...	...
Papua New Guinea	72.0	72.4	71.6	70.8	70.6	70.3	70.0	70.0	69.9
Samoa	50.6 (2001)	49.8 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	62.9 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	56.0 (2001)	60.2 (2004)	41.7	...	30.6	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	94.8 (2003)	...	...	...	...	...	63.7	...
Tuvalu	58.2 (2002)	...	...	59.4	...	...	...	52.3	...
Vanuatu	69.6	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.6	70.5	70.5
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>									
Australia	63.1	64.4	65.4	65.2	64.9	64.7	65.0	64.9	65.2
Japan	62.4	60.4	59.6	59.1	59.3	59.4	59.6	60.0	60.5
New Zealand	65.2	67.7	68.0	68.0	67.8	68.7	68.7	69.8	70.7

... = data not available, \* = preliminary, | = marks break in series, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Based on labor force concepts and definitions of each economy and these may vary. For International Labour Organization modelled estimates, based on the International Labour Organization's Labour Force Estimates and Projections model.

b Includes local population only.

c Refers to Singapore residents only.

d Includes seasonally inactive labor force.

e For 2005 onwards, data refer to urban areas only.

Sources: Economy sources. For Papua New Guinea, the People's Republic of China, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vanuatu: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed 23 July 2018). For the Lao People's Democratic Republic for 2001: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed July 2016). For Nauru and Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed 23 July 2018). For Timor-Leste for 2001: United Nations Development Programme. 2002. East Timor Human Development Report 2002. [http://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor\\_leste/en/home/library/poverty/human-development-report-2002-timor-leste.html](http://www.tl.undp.org/content/timor_leste/en/home/library/poverty/human-development-report-2002-timor-leste.html) (accessed 23 July 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)

**Table 2.1.6: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services<sup>a</sup>**  
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Agriculture			
	2000	2005	2010	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	69.6 (2001)	69.6 (2004)	...	39.5 (2016)
Armenia	44.4	46.2	38.6	31.3*
Azerbaijan	39.1	38.7	38.2	36.4
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	52.8 (2001)	50.0	48.0	43.1
Kazakhstan	31.4	31.9	28.3	15.4
Kyrgyz Republic	53.1	38.5	31.2	26.8 (2016)
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	48.4	43.0	45.0	42.3 (2015)
Tajikistan	65.0	67.5	65.9	64.5 (2016)
Turkmenistan	47.6	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.1	26.8	27.3
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of <sup>d</sup>	50.0	44.8	36.7	27.7 (2016)
Hong Kong, China <sup>e</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Korea, Republic of <sup>f</sup>	10.7	8.0	6.6	4.8
Mongolia	48.6	39.9	33.5	28.8
Taipei, China	7.8	5.9	5.2	4.9
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	50.8	48.1 (2006)	47.5	40.6
Bhutan <sup>g</sup>	46.5 (2001)	43.6	59.4	43.9
India	59.9	56.1	53.2 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>h</sup>	13.7	15.9 (2007)	4.3	10.4
Nepal	...	...	64.0 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>i</sup>	36.0	32.8	32.5	26.1
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	73.7	60.3	72.3	...
Indonesia	45.3	44.0	38.3	29.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	76.3	72.2	...
Malaysia <sup>j</sup>	16.7	14.6	13.6	11.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	48.9
Philippines	37.1	35.7	33.2	25.4
Singapore <sup>k</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thailand	44.2	38.6	38.2	31.5
Viet Nam <sup>l</sup>	65.1	55.1	49.5	40.2*
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands <sup>m</sup>	7.2 (2001)	4.9 (2006)	4.3 (2011)	...
Fiji <sup>n</sup>	1.5	1.1	1.7	19.2 (2016)
Kiribati <sup>o</sup>	...	2.7	22.1	24.3 (2015)
Marshall Islands <sup>p</sup>	20.5	...	11.0	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	52.2	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>q</sup>	7.1	7.8	...	6.4 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	39.9 (2001)	35.4 (2006)	37.0 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands <sup>r</sup>	...	...	41.5 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	51.0	40.5 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.9 (2006)	...	24.1 (2016)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.6
Japan	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.4
New Zealand	8.8	6.9	6.7	6.2

continued on next page

## Labor Force and Employment

**Table 2.1.6: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services<sup>a</sup> (continued)**  
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Industry			
	2000	2005	2010	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	6.2 (2001)	6.2 (2004)	...	14.8 (2016)
Armenia	20.6	15.9	17.4	16.8*
Azerbaijan	12.1	12.4	13.7	14.4
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	5.8 (2001)	7.5	7.2	13.2
Kazakhstan	18.2	17.9	18.7	19.9
Kyrgyz Republic	10.5	17.6	21.1	22.1 (2016)
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	11.5	20.3	20.9	23.6 (2015)
Tajikistan	9.1	8.7	7.9	6.5 (2016)
Turkmenistan	13.0	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	12.7	13.2	22.7	23.0
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of <sup>d</sup>	22.5	23.8	28.7	28.8 (2016)
Hong Kong, China <sup>e</sup>	19.6	14.4	11.2	11.8
Korea, Republic of <sup>f</sup>	20.4	26.7	25.0	25.3
Mongolia	14.1	16.8	16.2	19.2
Taipei, China	28.1	36.4	35.9	35.8
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	13.1	14.6 (2006)	17.6	20.4
Bhutan <sup>g</sup>	5.6 (2001)	17.2	6.6	19.9
India	16.3	18.8	21.5 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>h</sup>	19.0	27.9 (2007)	9.4	18.8
Nepal	...	...	9.5 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>i</sup>	23.6	25.4	24.6	28.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	7.0	9.7	9.2	...
Indonesia	17.4	18.8	19.3	22.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	8.1	...
Malaysia <sup>j</sup>	32.5	29.7	27.8	27.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	18.1
Philippines	16.2	15.4	15.0	18.3
Singapore <sup>k</sup>	25.7	21.7	21.8	15.8
Thailand	20.2	22.4	20.8	22.8
Viet Nam <sup>l</sup>	13.1	17.6	21.0	25.8*
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands <sup>m</sup>	6.0 (2001)	14.2 (2006)	11.7 (2011)	...
Fiji <sup>n</sup>	30.8	30.8	23.9	14.4 (2016)
Kiribati <sup>o</sup>	...	3.2	16.1	18.2 (2015)
Marshall Islands <sup>p</sup>	7.8	...	0.7	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>q</sup>	0.7	2.6	...	11.7 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	19.7 (2001)	21.8 (2006)	12.2 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands <sup>r</sup>	...	...	13.0 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	8.8	12.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	27.8 (2006)	...	25.6 (2016)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	21.5	21.1	21.0	19.5
Japan	31.2	27.5	25.4	24.2
New Zealand	12.6	22.4	20.6	20.4

continued on next page

**Table 2.1.6: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services<sup>a</sup> (continued)**  
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2017
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	24.2 (2001)	24.2 (2004)	...	45.7 (2016)
Armenia	35.0	37.8	44.0	51.8*
Azerbaijan	48.7	48.8	48.1	49.3
Georgia <sup>b</sup>	41.4 (2001)	42.5	44.8	43.7
Kazakhstan	50.5	50.2	53.0	64.8
Kyrgyz Republic	36.5	43.9	47.7	51.1 (2016)
Pakistan <sup>c</sup>	40.0	36.7	34.2	34.2 (2015)
Tajikistan	26.0	23.9	26.3	28.9 (2016)
Turkmenistan	39.4	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	52.8	57.7	50.5	49.7
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of <sup>d</sup>	27.5	31.4	34.6	43.5 (2016)
Hong Kong, China <sup>e</sup>	79.8	85.1	88.9	88.1
Korea, Republic of <sup>f</sup>	68.9	65.4	68.4	69.9
Mongolia	37.2	43.3	50.2	52.0
Taipei, China	64.1	57.7	58.8	59.3
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	36.2	37.6 (2006)	35.3	38.9
Bhutan <sup>g</sup>	47.9 (2001)	39.2	33.7	36.2
India	23.7	25.1	25.3 (2009)	...
Maldives <sup>h</sup>	67.3	56.2 (2007)	...	70.8
Nepal	...	...	25.7 (2011)	...
Sri Lanka <sup>i</sup>	40.3	41.8	42.9	45.5
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	19.3	30.0	18.6	...
Indonesia	37.3	37.3	42.3	48.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	19.7	...
Malaysia <sup>j</sup>	50.8	55.6	58.7	61.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	27.2
Philippines	46.7	48.1	51.8	56.3
Singapore <sup>k</sup>	74.2	78.2	77.9	84.1
Thailand	35.6	39.0	41.0	45.7
Viet Nam <sup>l</sup>	21.8	27.3	29.5	34.1*
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands <sup>m</sup>	86.7 (2001)	80.9 (2006)	84.0 (2011)	...
Fiji <sup>n</sup>	67.7	68.1	74.4	66.4 (2016)
Kiribati <sup>o</sup>	...	30.7	61.8	57.5 (2015)
Marshall Islands <sup>p</sup>	72.3	...	88.2	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau <sup>q</sup>	92.2	89.6	...	82.0 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa	40.4 (2001)	42.8 (2006)	50.9 (2011)	...
Solomon Islands <sup>r</sup>	...	...	44.8 (2009)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	39.8	46.7 (2013)
Tonga	...	44.3 (2006)	...	50.3 (2016)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	73.7	75.3	75.9	77.9
Japan	63.7	68.1	70.5	72.4
New Zealand	...	70.7	72.6	73.3

... = data not available, \* = preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Data are based on labor force concepts and definitions adopted by economies. Some values may not add up to 100 due to limitations on data availability.

b For years prior to 2017, services includes employment in the construction industry.

c For 2000, services includes employment in the electricity, gas, and water industries.

d Refers to persons engaged in social labor and receiving remuneration or earning business income.

e Industry includes employment in public administration and social and personal services.

f For 2000, services includes employment in the electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

g For 2005 and 2017, data are from the census of population. For other years, data are from labor force surveys. Data prior to, and after, the census years may not be directly comparable to 2005 and 2017 figures.

h Figures include local population only.

i Some data may not add up because (i) for 2005 and 2011–2013, data cover all islands; (ii) for 2003, data exclude northern provinces; (iii) for 2004, data exclude Mullaitivu and Kilinochchi districts; and (iv) for 2006–2010 and years prior to 2003, data exclude northern and eastern provinces.

j For 2005 and 2010, services includes employment in water supply; sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

k Refers to Singapore residents only.

l Refers to total number of persons engaged in any activity, regardless of age.

m Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands. For 2001, services includes employment in the electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

n Refers to paid employment as of end of June, except for 2000 and 2005, which refer to end of December.

o Refers to cash work and unpaid village work. For 2005, employment figures by industry include only paid (cash work) workers. For 2010, agriculture includes employment in mining and quarrying.

p Services includes employment in the electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

q For 2000 and 2005, services includes employment in the electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

r For 2009, the figure refers to paid employment.

Source: Economy sources.

[Click here for table data](#)

## Poverty Indicators

Table 2.1.7: Poverty and Inequality<sup>a</sup>

ADB Regional Member	Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$1.90 a Day (2011 PPP)		Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$3.20 a Day (2011 PPP)		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% <sup>b</sup>		Gini Coefficient	
	(%)		(%)					
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>								
<b>Central and West Asia</b>								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.3 (2001)	1.8	55.6 (2001)	14.1	5.7 (2001)	5.1	0.354 (2001)	0.325
Azerbaijan <sup>c</sup>	2.7 (2001)	...	17.7 (2001)	...	6.0 (2001)	...	0.365 (2001)	...
Georgia	21.0	4.2	46.7	17.1	8.6	6.5	0.405	0.365
Kazakhstan	10.5 (2001)	0.0 (2015)	32.5 (2001)	0.3 (2015)	6.4 (2001)	3.7 (2015)	0.360 (2001)	0.269 (2015)
Kyrgyz Republic	42.2	1.4	77.6	19.1	4.7	3.7	0.310	0.268
Pakistan	28.6 (2001)	6.1 (2013)	72.4 (2001)	39.7 (2013)	4.3 (2001)	4.4 (2013)	0.304 (2001)	0.307 (2013)
Tajikistan	30.8 (2003)	4.8 (2015)	66.8 (2003)	20.3 (2015)	5.2 (2003)	5.6 (2015)	0.327 (2003)	0.340 (2015)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan <sup>d</sup>	62.0	...	86.7	...	6.2	...	0.361	...
<b>East Asia</b>								
China, People's Republic of	31.9 (2002)	1.4 (2014)	57.9 (2002)	9.5 (2014)	9.5 (2008)	9.2 (2012)	0.428 (2008)	0.422 (2012)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	0.3 (2006)	0.3 (2012)	0.7 (2006)	0.7 (2012)	5.4 (2006)	5.3 (2012)	0.317 (2006)	0.316 (2012)
Mongolia	10.6 (2002)	0.5	35.5 (2002)	6.5	5.4 (2002)	5.1	0.329 (2002)	0.323
Taipei, China <sup>e</sup>	...	...	...	...	4.2	3.9	0.294	0.278
<b>South Asia</b>								
Bangladesh	34.8	14.8	72.7	52.9	5.0	4.8	0.334	0.324
Bhutan	35.2 (2003)	2.2 (2012)	62.3 (2003)	14.5 (2012)	9.8 (2003)	6.9 (2012)	0.468 (2003)	0.388 (2012)
India	38.2 (2004)	21.2 (2011)	75.2 (2004)	60.4 (2011)	...	5.3 (2011)	...	0.351 (2011)
Maldives	10.0 (2002)	7.3 (2009)	39.2 (2002)	24.4 (2009)	7.2 (2002)	7.0 (2009)	0.413 (2002)	0.384 (2009)
Nepal	46.1 (2003)	15.0 (2010)	75.5 (2003)	50.8 (2010)	7.9 (2003)	5.0 (2010)	0.438 (2003)	0.328 (2010)
Sri Lanka	8.3 (2002)	0.7	36.0 (2002)	9.5	7.1 (2002)	6.8	0.410 (2002)	0.398
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	39.3	6.5	79.9	30.9	...	6.6 (2013)	...	0.395 (2013)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	33.8 (2002)	22.7 (2012)	72.1 (2002)	58.7 (2012)	4.8 (2002)	5.9 (2012)	0.326 (2002)	0.364 (2012)
Malaysia	0.4 (2004)	0.3 (2009)	2.6 (2004)	3.1 (2009)	10.9 (2004)	11.2 (2009)	0.461 (2004)	0.463 (2009)
Myanmar	...	6.4 (2015)	...	29.8 (2015)	...	6.3 (2015)	...	0.381 (2015)
Philippines	14.5	8.3 (2015)	43.1	33.7 (2015)	8.0	7.2 (2015)	0.428	0.401 (2015)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.5	0.0 (2013)	18.6	1.1 (2013)	8.0	6.5 (2013)	0.428	0.378 (2013)
Viet Nam	38.0 (2002)	2.6 (2014)	70.8 (2002)	11.2 (2014)	6.1 (2002)	5.9 (2014)	0.370 (2002)	0.348 (2014)
<b>The Pacific</b>								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	4.9 (2002)	1.4 (2013)	21.8 (2002)	14.3 (2013)	6.8 (2002)	5.8 (2013)	0.381 (2002)	0.364 (2013)
Kiribati	12.9 (2006)	...	34.6 (2006)	...	6.7 (2006)	...	0.370 (2006)	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.0 (2005)	16.0 (2013)	24.3 (2005)	39.5 (2013)	8.7 (2005)	8.4 (2013)	0.424 (2005)	0.401 (2013)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	38.0 (2009)	...	65.6 (2009)	...	9.3 (2009)	...	0.419 (2009)
Samoa	0.6 (2008)	...	9.7 (2008)	...	7.7 (2008)	...	0.420 (2008)	...
Solomon Islands	45.6 (2005)	25.1 (2013)	70.6 (2005)	58.8 (2013)	10.4 (2005)	6.4 (2013)	0.461 (2005)	0.371 (2013)
Timor-Leste	42.5 (2001)	30.3 (2014)	73.5 (2001)	73.2 (2014)	6.0 (2001)	4.1 (2014)	0.359 (2001)	0.287 (2014)
Tonga	2.8 (2001)	1.1 (2009)	8.4 (2001)	8.9 (2009)	7.1 (2001)	6.7 (2009)	0.377 (2001)	0.375 (2009)
Tuvalu	...	3.3 (2010)	...	17.6 (2010)	...	7.0 (2010)	...	0.391 (2010)
Vanuatu	...	13.2 (2010)	...	39.5 (2010)	...	6.7 (2010)	...	0.376 (2010)
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>								
Australia	...	...	...	...	5.5 (2001)	5.8 (2010)	0.335 (2001)	0.347 (2010)
Japan	...	...	...	...	5.4 (2008)	...	0.321 (2008)	...
New Zealand <sup>f</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.349 (2014)

... = Data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half the unit employed or true zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PPP = purchasing power parity.

- a Poverty and inequality estimates are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; New Zealand; and Taipei, China, which are income-based. For the Gini coefficient, the data for New Zealand are based on disposable income post taxes and transfers. The estimates for the Gini coefficient for Taipei, China are based on per capita disposable income. The year indicated in the table refers to the year when the household survey data were collected. For economies where the household survey data collection period bridged 2 calendar years, the table reports the first year.
- b Derived from income or expenditure share of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups.
- c The latest available data for Azerbaijan are for 2005: 0.0% for proportion of population living on less than \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 0.0% for proportion of population living on less than \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP); 2.3 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.166 for Gini coefficient.
- d The latest available data for Uzbekistan are for 2003: 62.1% for proportion of population living on less than \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 86.4% for proportion of population living on less than \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP); 5.9 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.353 for Gini coefficient.
- e The Gini coefficient for Taipei, China reflected in the table refers to Gini coefficient using per capita disposable income. The estimates using disposable income of households are 0.326 for 2000 and 0.336 for 2016.
- f The earliest available estimate for the Gini coefficient using the new income definition for New Zealand is 0.323 for 2011.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 16 June 2018) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Income Distribution and Poverty. <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=66670> (accessed 16 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 16 June 2018).

Table 2.1.8: Human Development Index<sup>a</sup>

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Rank in 2015 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>									
<b>Central and West Asia</b>	<b>0.573</b>	<b>0.618</b>	<b>0.653</b>	<b>0.659</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>0.671</b>	<b>0.676</b>	<b>0.678</b>	
Afghanistan	0.340	0.405	0.454	0.463	0.470	0.476	0.479	0.479	169
Armenia	0.644	0.692	0.729	0.732	0.736	0.739	0.741	0.743	84
Azerbaijan	0.642	0.682	0.741	0.742	0.745	0.752	0.758	0.759	78
Georgia	0.673	0.714	0.742	0.749	0.755	0.759	0.768	0.769	70
Kazakhstan	0.685	0.747	0.766	0.774	0.782	0.789	0.793	0.794	56
Kyrgyz Republic	0.593	0.613	0.632	0.638	0.647	0.656	0.662	0.664	120
Pakistan	0.450	0.501	0.525	0.529	0.538	0.542	0.548	0.550	147
Tajikistan	0.535	0.579	0.608	0.613	0.617	0.622	0.625	0.627	129
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.665	0.672	0.678	0.683	0.688	0.692	111
Uzbekistan	0.594	0.626	0.664	0.673	0.681	0.690	0.697	0.701	105
<b>East Asia</b>	<b>0.706</b>	<b>0.774</b>	<b>0.811</b>	<b>0.817</b>	<b>0.822</b>	<b>0.829</b>	<b>0.833</b>	<b>0.835</b>	
China, People's Republic of	0.592	0.646	0.700	0.703	0.713	0.723	0.734	0.738	90
Hong Kong, China	0.825	0.870	0.898	0.905	0.907	0.913	0.916	0.917	12
Korea, Republic of	0.820	0.860	0.884	0.889	0.891	0.896	0.899	0.901	18
Mongolia	0.588	0.649	0.701	0.712	0.720	0.729	0.733	0.735	92
Taipei, China	...	0.846	0.873	0.874	0.879	0.882	0.882	0.885	...
<b>South Asia</b>	<b>0.536</b>	<b>0.572</b>	<b>0.606</b>	<b>0.616</b>	<b>0.623</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>0.636</b>	<b>0.639</b>	
Bangladesh	0.468	0.506	0.545	0.557	0.565	0.570	0.575	0.579	139
Bhutan	...	...	0.572	0.581	0.589	0.596	0.604	0.607	132
India	0.494	0.536	0.580	0.590	0.599	0.607	0.615	0.624	131
Maldives	0.587	0.622	0.663	0.675	0.683	0.693	0.701	0.701	105
Nepal	0.446	0.476	0.529	0.538	0.545	0.551	0.555	0.558	144
Sri Lanka	0.686	0.718	0.746	0.752	0.757	0.760	0.764	0.766	73
<b>Southeast Asia</b>	<b>0.612</b>	<b>0.645</b>	<b>0.684</b>	<b>0.690</b>	<b>0.696</b>	<b>0.701</b>	<b>0.705</b>	<b>0.708</b>	
Brunei Darussalam	0.819	0.837	0.846	0.852	0.860	0.863	0.864	0.865	30
Cambodia	0.412	0.483	0.533	0.540	0.546	0.553	0.558	0.563	143
Indonesia	0.604	0.632	0.662	0.669	0.677	0.682	0.686	0.689	113
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.463	0.503	0.542	0.554	0.563	0.573	0.582	0.586	138
Malaysia	0.725	0.732	0.774	0.776	0.779	0.783	0.787	0.789	59
Myanmar	0.427	0.474	0.526	0.533	0.540	0.547	0.552	0.556	145
Philippines	0.622	0.646	0.669	0.666	0.671	0.676	0.679	0.682	116
Singapore	0.820	0.839	0.911	0.917	0.920	0.922	0.924	0.925	5
Thailand	0.649	0.686	0.720	0.729	0.733	0.737	0.738	0.740	87
Viet Nam	0.576	0.618	0.655	0.662	0.668	0.675	0.678	0.683	115
<b>The Pacific</b>	<b>0.585</b>	<b>0.603</b>	<b>0.630</b>	<b>0.634</b>	<b>0.637</b>	<b>0.639</b>	<b>0.639</b>	<b>0.641</b>	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.683	0.695	0.709	0.714	0.719	0.727	0.734	0.736	91
Kiribati	...	0.576	0.585	0.581	0.589	0.597	0.586	0.588	137
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.604	0.622	0.638	0.640	0.641	0.639	0.637	0.638	127
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.741	0.758	0.770	0.775	0.779	0.782	0.783	0.788	60
Papua New Guinea	0.422	0.454	0.494	0.501	0.506	0.511	0.515	0.516	154
Samoa	0.645	0.677	0.693	0.698	0.700	0.701	0.702	0.704	104
Solomon Islands	0.442	0.470	0.497	0.505	0.509	0.512	0.514	0.515	156
Timor-Leste	0.470	0.511	0.607	0.618	0.620	0.612	0.603	0.606	133
Tonga	0.674	0.695	0.712	0.717	0.718	0.716	0.718	0.721	101
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	0.572	0.591	0.592	0.591	0.596	0.598	0.597	134
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>	<b>0.874</b>	<b>0.892</b>	<b>0.904</b>	<b>0.908</b>	<b>0.912</b>	<b>0.915</b>	<b>0.917</b>	<b>0.919</b>	
Australia	0.899	0.915	0.927	0.930	0.933	0.936	0.937	0.939	2
Japan	0.856	0.873	0.884	0.889	0.894	0.899	0.902	0.903	17
New Zealand	0.868	0.888	0.901	0.904	0.908	0.910	0.913	0.915	13

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The regional indexes are calculated as simple averages of the indexes for their member economies.

b Rank among the 188 countries presented in Human Development Report 2016 of the United Nations Development Programme.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Data (1990–2015). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#> (accessed 21 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=25280&ctNode=6032&mp=5> (accessed 21 June 2018). For the ranking: United Nations Development Programme. 2016. Human Development Report 2016. New York.

[Click here for table data](#)

## Social Indicators

**Table 2.1.9: Life Expectancy at Birth**  
(years)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	55.5	63.7	56.7	65.0	54.4	62.4
Armenia	71.4	74.6	74.5	77.6	68.1	71.3
Azerbaijan	66.8	72.0	69.9	75.0	63.6	69.0
Georgia	71.9	73.3	75.4	77.5	68.1	69.0
Kazakhstan	65.5	72.3	71.1	76.6	60.2	68.1
Kyrgyz Republic	68.6	71.0	72.4	75.1	64.9	67.0
Pakistan	62.7	66.5	63.6	67.5	62.0	65.5
Tajikistan	65.5	71.1	68.8	74.2	62.5	68.3
Turkmenistan	63.6	67.8	67.7	71.3	59.6	64.4
Uzbekistan	67.2	71.3	70.4	74.1	64.0	68.6
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Republic of	72.0	76.3	73.7	77.8	70.4	74.8
Hong Kong, China	80.9	84.2*	83.9	87.3*	78.0	81.3*
Korea, Republic of	75.9	82.0	79.7	85.2	72.3	79.0
Mongolia	62.9	69.3	65.9	73.5	60.1	65.3
Taipei, China	76.5	80.0	79.6	83.4	73.8	76.8
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	65.3	72.5	65.7	74.3	65.0	70.9
Bhutan	60.8	70.2	60.9	70.5	60.6	69.9
India	62.6	68.6	63.4	70.2	61.8	67.1
Maldives	69.9	77.3	71.1	78.5	69.2	76.4
Nepal	62.4	70.3	63.4	71.9	61.3	68.7
Sri Lanka	71.0	75.3	74.9	78.6	67.5	71.9
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	75.2	77.2	76.9	78.9	73.7	75.6
Cambodia	58.4	69.0	60.6	70.9	56.2	66.8
Indonesia	66.3	69.2	68.0	71.4	64.6	67.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58.9	66.7	60.3	68.2	57.5	65.1
Malaysia	72.8	75.3	75.0	77.7	70.8	73.2
Myanmar	62.1	66.6	64.2	68.9	60.1	64.2
Philippines	67.2	69.1	70.3	72.7	64.2	65.8
Singapore	78.0	82.8	80.0	85.1	76.0	80.6
Thailand	70.6	75.3	74.5	79.1	66.9	71.6
Viet Nam	73.3	76.3	78.1	80.9	68.4	71.5
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	71.9	76.0 (2017)	74.7	79.0 (2017)	69.2	73.2 (2017)
Fiji	67.6	70.3	70.2	73.5	65.2	67.4
Kiribati	64.0	66.3	67.0	69.6	61.1	63.0
Marshall Islands	68.4	73.4 (2017)	70.4	75.7 (2017)	66.6	71.2 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	67.3	69.2	67.9	70.4	66.7	68.0
Nauru	60.9	67.4 (2017)	64.5	70.9 (2017)	57.4	63.3 (2017)
Palau	68.5	73.4 (2017)	71.7	76.8 (2017)	65.4	70.2 (2017)
Papua New Guinea	61.8	65.5	64.4	68.1	59.5	63.1
Samoa	69.3	75.0	72.8	78.3	66.3	72.0
Solomon Islands	63.1	70.7	64.0	72.3	62.3	69.3
Timor-Leste	59.4	68.9	60.6	70.8	58.1	67.1
Tonga	70.8	73.0	72.8	76.1	68.8	70.0
Tuvalu	61.6	66.9 (2017)	63.6	69.2 (2017)	59.7	64.7 (2017)
Vanuatu	67.4	72.1	69.3	74.4	65.9	70.0
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>						
Australia	79.2	82.5	82.0	84.6	76.6	80.5
Japan	81.1	84.0	84.6	87.1	77.7	81.0
New Zealand	78.6	81.6	81.3	83.4	76.1	79.9
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>70.0</b>

\* = preliminary, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/world-development-indicators/preview/on#> (accessed 8 June 2018). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: United States Census Bureau Online. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/informationGateway.php> (accessed 8 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 8 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)



Table 2.1.10: Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates

ADB Regional Member	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)		Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)		Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	48.4	33.2	12.0	6.7	7.5	4.6
Armenia	12.9	13.5	8.6	9.7	1.6	1.6
Azerbaijan	14.5	16.3	5.8	5.8	2.0	1.9
Georgia	12.0	13.5	9.9	13.2	1.6	2.0
Kazakhstan	14.9	22.5	10.1	7.4	1.8	2.7
Kyrgyz Republic	19.8	26.0	7.0	5.5	2.4	3.1
Pakistan	32.0	28.2	8.7	7.3	4.6	3.5
Tajikistan	30.2	28.8	7.0	5.2	3.9	3.4
Turkmenistan	23.6	25.4	7.8	7.1	2.8	2.9
Uzbekistan	21.4	22.8	5.5	4.9	2.6	2.5
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Republic of	14.0	12.0	6.5	7.3	1.5	1.6
Hong Kong, China	8.1	8.3	5.1	6.4	1.0	1.2
Korea, Republic of	13.3	7.9	5.2	5.5	1.5	1.2
Mongolia	19.3	24.0	7.7	6.3	2.1	2.8
Taipei, China	13.8	8.2 (2017)	5.7	7.3 (2017)	1.7	1.1 (2017)
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	27.6	19.0	6.9	5.3	3.2	2.1
Bhutan	28.0	18.2	8.5	6.0	3.6	2.1
India	26.5	19.0	8.7	7.3	3.3	2.3
Maldives	22.6	18.3	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.1
Nepal	32.1	19.7	8.5	6.3	4.0	2.1
Sri Lanka	18.5	15.3	7.0	6.9	2.2	2.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	21.4	15.9	2.9	3.6	2.2	1.9
Cambodia	28.1	23.3	9.4	6.1	3.8	2.6
Indonesia	21.8	19.0	7.3	7.1	2.5	2.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	31.8	23.9	9.8	6.7	4.3	2.7
Malaysia	22.0	17.1	4.5	4.9	2.8	2.0
Myanmar	24.5	17.8	9.1	8.1	2.9	2.2
Philippines	29.6	23.2	6.0	6.5	3.8	2.9
Singapore	13.7	9.4	4.5	4.8	1.6	1.2
Thailand	14.5	10.3	6.9	7.9	1.7	1.5
Viet Nam	17.5	16.7	5.5	5.8	2.0	2.0
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	23.1	14.0 (2017)	6.3	8.4 (2017)	3.2	2.2 (2017)
Fiji	24.7	19.4	6.1	7.1	3.1	2.5
Kiribati	30.6	28.2	7.6	7.0	4.1	3.7
Marshall Islands	35.0	24.4 (2017)	5.3	4.2 (2017)	4.4	3.0 (2017)
Micronesia, Federated States of	29.9	23.7	6.3	6.2	4.3	3.1
Nauru	27.9	24.0 (2017)	7.2	5.9 (2017)	3.5	2.8 (2017)
Palau	14.5	12.0	6.5	10.0	1.8	2.2 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	34.0	27.6	8.3	7.1	4.5	3.7
Samoa	30.6	24.7	6.1	5.0	4.5	4.0
Solomon Islands	35.6	28.7	7.5	4.8	4.7	3.9
Timor-Leste	43.5	35.0	9.4	5.5	7.1	5.5
Tonga	28.2	24.0	6.2	6.0	4.3	3.6
Tuvalu	24.6	23.7 (2017)	10.8	8.5 (2017)	3.6	3.0 (2017)
Vanuatu	32.4	25.9	6.2	4.8	4.4	3.3
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>						
Australia	13.0	12.5	6.7	6.5	1.8	1.8
Japan	9.4	7.8	7.7	10.5	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	14.7	12.7	6.9	6.6	2.0	1.9
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org/data/source/world-development-indicators/preview/on> (accessed 7 June 2018). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Tuvalu: United States Census Bureau Online. <http://www.census.gov/> (accessed 6 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 6 June 2018).

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## Social Indicators

**Table 2.1.11: Primary Education Completion Rate<sup>a</sup>**  
(%)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	93.7 (2002)	90.4	94.1 (2002)	91.3	93.3 (2002)	89.6
Azerbaijan	89.5	111.3	85.5	109.7	93.8	112.7
Georgia	96.2	119.1	96.4	118.8	96.0	119.4
Kazakhstan	92.1	108.8 (2017)	92.0	109.4 (2017)	92.2	108.3 (2017)
Kyrgyz Republic	93.7	105.5	93.2	105.1	94.1	105.8
Pakistan	64.3 (2005)	71.3	53.5 (2005)	64.6	74.5 (2005)	77.6
Tajikistan	92.7	92.4 (2017)	...	92.0 (2017)	...	92.7 (2017)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	100.4 (2001)	97.7 (2017)	100.3 (2001)	97.0 (2017)	100.5 (2001)	98.4 (2017)
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Republic of	89.1 (2006)	99.9 (2013)	89.0 (2006)	99.2 (2013)	89.2 (2006)	100.5 (2013)
Hong Kong, China	...	103.2	...	101.2	...	105.1
Korea, Republic of	103.2	98.9 (2015)	105.0	99.4 (2015)	101.6	98.4 (2015)
Mongolia	87.0	93.6	89.3	93.2	84.6	94.0
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	64.3 (2005)	98.1 (2015)	66.8 (2005)	106.6 (2015)	61.9 (2005)	89.9 (2015)
Bhutan	49.5	97.4	46.1	102.7	52.9	92.3
India	71.8	96.3	63.5	98.6	79.4	94.3
Maldives	177.8 (2001)	95.6 (2015)	183.9 (2001)	90.8 (2015)	172.0 (2001)	100.3 (2015)
Nepal	67.3	112.8 (2017)	57.2	118.1 (2017)	77.0	107.6 (2017)
Sri Lanka	107.3 (2001)	100.6	106.6 (2001)	99.5	108.0 (2001)	101.7
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	114.8	102.1 (2015)	109.9	103.0 (2015)	119.5	101.2 (2015)
Cambodia	51.3 (2001)	92.4	46.1 (2001)	94.3	56.3 (2001)	90.6
Indonesia	93.8 (2001)	98.8	94.2 (2001)	99.1	93.4 (2001)	98.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	67.3	100.4	61.4	99.4	73.0	101.3
Malaysia	100.6	100.6	100.7	101.5	100.5	99.6
Myanmar	78.2	88.9 (2017)	75.9	89.3 (2017)	80.6	88.4 (2017)
Philippines	100.3 (2001)	101.3 (2015)	105.4 (2001)	104.1 (2015)	95.5 (2001)	98.8 (2015)
Singapore	...	99.8	...	99.2	...	100.4
Thailand	84.9	90.6 (2015)	84.3	88.2 (2015)	85.4	92.9 (2015)
Viet Nam	99.0	104.8	96.6	105.0	101.3	104.5
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	112.0 (2007)	108.9	...	102.1	...	115.9
Fiji	95.0	106.4 (2015)	93.9	106.7 (2015)	96.0	106.1 (2015)
Kiribati	99.0	99.5	95.1	103.5	102.7	95.8
Marshall Islands	114.3 (2002)	76.9	118.1 (2002)	80.0	110.8 (2002)	74.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	87.0 (2001)	120.4	90.1 (2001)	121.0	84.3 (2001)	119.8
Palau	104.5 (2004)	95.9 (2014)	...	94.7 (2014)	...	96.9 (2014)
Papua New Guinea	52.5	77.4 (2012)	48.1	71.0 (2012)	56.7	83.5 (2012)
Samoa	94.0	104.6	95.5	103.5	92.7	105.5
Solomon Islands	...	85.1 (2012)	...	86.0 (2012)	...	84.3 (2012)
Timor-Leste	76.6 (2008)	95.3	76.1 (2008)	97.6	77.2 (2008)	93.1
Tonga	105.5 (2001)	111.0 (2013)	104.0 (2001)	106.5 (2013)	107.0 (2001)	115.1 (2013)
Tuvalu	101.7 (2001)	112.2 (2015)	108.3 (2001)	123.4 (2015)	96.1 (2001)	101.9 (2015)
Vanuatu	92.1	93.8 (2013)	94.4	97.8 (2013)	89.9	90.2 (2013)
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	98.5	101.7 (2012)	98.6	101.8 (2012)	98.4	101.5 (2012)
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical age to enter the last grade of primary education.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 6 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)

**Table 2.1.12: Adult (15 Years and Older) Literacy Rate**  
(%)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2011	2000	2011	2000	2011
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>						
<b>Central and West Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	...	31.7	...	17.6	...	45.4
Armenia	99.4 (2001)	99.7	99.2 (2001)	99.7	99.7 (2001)	99.8
Azerbaijan	99.6 (2007)	99.8 (2016)	99.4 (2007)	99.7 (2016)	99.8 (2007)	99.9 (2016)
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.6 (2014)	99.6 (2002)	99.5 (2014)	99.8 (2002)	99.7 (2014)
Kazakhstan	...	99.8 (2010)	...	99.7 (2010)	...	99.8 (2010)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	99.2 (2009)	...	99.0 (2009)	...	99.5 (2009)
Pakistan	49.9 (2005)	57.0 (2014)	35.4 (2005)	44.3 (2014)	64.1 (2005)	69.1 (2014)
Tajikistan	99.5	...	99.2	...	99.7	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	98.6	100.0 (2015)	98.1	100.0 (2015)	99.2	100.0 (2015)
<b>East Asia</b>						
China, People's Republic of	90.9	95.1 (2010)	86.5	92.7 (2010)	95.1	97.5 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.8	98.3 (2010)	97.5	98.3 (2010)	98.0	98.2 (2010)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	72.8 (2016)	40.8 (2001)	69.9 (2016)	53.9 (2001)	75.6 (2016)
Bhutan	52.8 (2005)	57.0 (2012)	38.7 (2005)	48.0 (2012)	65.0 (2005)	66.0 (2012)
India	61.0 (2001)	69.3	47.8 (2001)	59.3	73.4 (2001)	78.9
Maldives	98.4 (2006)	98.6 (2014)	98.4 (2006)	98.7 (2014)	98.4 (2006)	98.5 (2014)
Nepal	48.6 (2001)	59.6	34.9 (2001)	48.8	62.7 (2001)	71.7
Sri Lanka	90.7 (2001)	91.2 (2010)	89.1 (2001)	90.0 (2010)	92.3 (2001)	92.6 (2010)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>						
Brunei Darussalam	92.7 (2001)	96.1	90.2 (2001)	94.7	95.2 (2001)	97.4
Cambodia	73.6 (2004)	73.9 (2009)	64.1 (2004)	65.9 (2009)	84.7 (2004)	82.8 (2009)
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	95.4 (2016)	86.8 (2004)	93.6 (2016)	94.0 (2004)	97.2 (2016)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	69.6	58.3	58.5	49.7	81.4	67.4
Malaysia	88.7	93.1 (2010)	85.4	90.7 (2010)	92.0	95.4 (2010)
Myanmar	89.9	75.6 (2016)	86.4	71.8 (2016)	93.9	80.0 (2016)
Philippines	92.6	96.4 (2013)	92.7	96.8 (2013)	92.5	96.0 (2013)
Singapore	92.5	97.0 (2016)	88.6	95.4 (2016)	96.6	98.7 (2016)
Thailand	92.6	92.9 (2015)	90.5	91.2 (2015)	94.9	94.7 (2015)
Viet Nam	90.2	93.5 (2009)	86.6	91.4 (2009)	93.9	95.8 (2009)
<b>The Pacific</b>						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	98.3	...	98.2	...	98.3
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	96.6 (2015)	...	96.3 (2015)	...	96.8 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	57.3	...	50.9	...	63.4	...
Samoa	...	99.0	...	99.1	...	98.9
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	37.6 (2001)	58.3 (2010)	30.0 (2001)	53.0 (2010)	45.3 (2001)	63.6 (2010)
Tonga	99.0 (2006)	99.4	99.1 (2006)	99.4	99.0 (2006)	99.3
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>86.2 (2016)</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>82.7 (2016)</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>89.8 (2016)</b>

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 11 July 2018).

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## Social Indicators

Table 2.1.13: Education Resources

ADB Regional Member	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	42.3 (2006)	44.3 (2017)	31.6 (2007)	38.9 (2017)
Armenia <sup>a</sup>	20.3 (2001)	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	18.7	15.5	...	...
Georgia	16.8	8.8	7.5	7.4
Kazakhstan <sup>b</sup>	18.7 (2001)	20.8 (2017)	...	6.6 (2017)
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	25.0	13.3	11.0
Pakistan	33.0	47.6	24.2 (2003)	21.4
Tajikistan	21.8	22.3 (2017)	16.4	15.4 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	21.4	21.2 (2017)	11.5	10.3 (2017)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of	22.2 (2001)	16.5	17.1	13.5
Hong Kong, China	21.5	13.7	18.8 (2001)	12.4
Korea, Republic of	32.1	16.6 (2015)	21.0	14.4 (2015)
Mongolia	32.6	29.7	19.9	14.1
Taipei, China <sup>c</sup>	19.0	12.2 (2017)	17.6	13.3 (2017)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	47.0 (2005)	33.9	38.4	36.2
Bhutan	41.1	38.0	28.1 (2005)	11.4
India	40.0	35.2	33.6	28.5
Maldives <sup>d</sup>	22.7	10.3	15.3	...
Nepal	38.0	20.9 (2017)	30.2	28.8 (2017)
Sri Lanka <sup>e</sup>	26.3 (2001)	23.2	...	17.4
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	10.2	10.9	8.6
Cambodia <sup>f</sup>	50.1	42.5	18.5	...
Indonesia	22.1	14.0	14.6	14.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.1	23.0	21.3	18.3
Malaysia	19.6	11.6	...	13.2
Myanmar	32.8	22.0 (2017)	31.9	24.0 (2017)
Philippines	35.3	30.3 (2015)	36.4 (2001)	26.2 (2015)
Singapore	20.4 (2007)	17.4 (2009)	17.0 (2007)	14.9 (2009)
Thailand	20.8	16.9 (2015)	24.0 (2001)	28.2 (2015)
Viet Nam	29.5	19.6	...	...
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	17.8	17.4	13.9	15.7
Fiji	28.1	28.0 (2012)	20.2	19.3 (2012)
Kiribati <sup>g</sup>	31.7	25.7	21.0 (2001)	...
Marshall Islands <sup>h</sup>	16.9 (2002)	...	16.7 (2002)	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	19.7 (2015)	...	...
Nauru	21.5	40.2	17.4	24.8
Palau	15.7	...	15.1	...
Papua New Guinea	35.4	45.2 (2012)	...	27.4 (2012)
Samoa	24.0	30.2 (2010)	21.2	27.7
Solomon Islands <sup>i</sup>	...	25.2	10.1	25.9 (2012)
Timor-Leste	61.9 (2001)	31.4 (2011)	28.0 (2001)	24.3 (2011)
Tonga	22.1	21.9 (2014)	14.6	13.4 (2014)
Tuvalu	19.7	12.7 (2015)	...	6.2 (2015)
Vanuatu	22.5	26.6 (2015)	24.7	20.6 (2015)
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	20.7	16.2 (2015)	14.0	11.4 (2015)
New Zealand	18.4	14.5 (2015)	15.5	13.8 (2015)

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

- a The latest available data for Armenia is for 2007: 19.3 for primary pupil-teacher ratio.  
b The earliest available data for Kazakhstan is for 2015: 7.5 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
c For 2017, data for secondary pupil-teacher ratio include those for vocational secondary schools.  
d The latest available data for Maldives is for 2003: 13.7 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
e The earliest available data for Sri Lanka is for 2011: 17.3 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
f The latest available data for Cambodia is for 2007: 28.9 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
g The latest available data for Kiribati is for 2008: 17.4 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
h The latest available data for the Marshall Islands is for 2003: 14.9 for secondary pupil-teacher ratio.  
i The earliest available data for Solomon Islands is for 2010: 19.9 for primary pupil-teacher ratio.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 5 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Social Indicators. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 4 June 2018).

[Click here for table data](#)

**Table 2.1.14: Health Care Resources**  
(per 1,000 population)

ADB Regional Member	Physicians		Hospital Beds	
	2000	2015	2000	2015
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	0.20 (2001)	0.30 (2016)	0.3	0.5
Armenia	2.99	2.80 (2014)	6.4	4.2
Azerbaijan	3.61	3.40 (2014)	8.7	4.7 (2013)
Georgia	4.73	4.78 (2014)	4.8	2.6 (2013)
Kazakhstan	3.29	3.27 (2014)	7.2	6.7 (2013)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.82	1.85 (2014)	7.0	4.5 (2013)
Pakistan	0.66	0.98	0.7	0.6 (2014)
Tajikistan	2.18	1.71 (2014)	6.5	4.8 (2013)
Turkmenistan	4.36 (2002)	2.29 (2014)	9.1	7.4 (2013)
Uzbekistan	2.95	2.45 (2014)	5.3	4.0 (2013)
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of	1.26	3.63	2.5	4.2 (2012)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1.30	2.33 (2016)	12.3 (2008)	11.5
Mongolia	2.76 (2002)	3.26	7.5 (2002)	7.0 (2012)
Taipei, China	1.54 (2001)	2.18 (2016)	5.7 (2001)	6.9 (2016)
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	0.24 (2001)	0.47	0.3 (2005)	0.8
Bhutan	0.19 (2004)	0.38 (2016)	1.7 (2006)	1.7 (2012)
India	0.53	0.76 (2016)	0.9 (2005)	0.7 (2011)
Maldives	0.78	3.61	2.6 (2005)	4.3 (2009)
Nepal	0.05 (2001)	0.60 (2014)	5.0 (2006)	0.3 (2012)
Sri Lanka	0.42	0.88	3.1 (2004)	3.5 (2010)
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	1.02	1.75	2.7 (2008)	2.7
Cambodia	0.17	0.14 (2014)	0.6 (2001)	0.8
Indonesia	0.16	0.20 (2012)	0.6 (2002)	1.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.28	0.49 (2014)	1.2 (2005)	1.5 (2012)
Malaysia	0.69	1.53	1.8 (2001)	1.9
Myanmar	0.30	0.57 (2012)	0.6 (2006)	0.9 (2012)
Philippines	0.57	...	0.5 (2006)	0.5 (2010)
Singapore	1.43 (2001)	2.28 (2016)	3.1 (2008)	2.4
Thailand	0.37	0.47	2.2 (2002)	2.1 (2010)
Viet Nam	0.52 (2001)	0.82 (2016)	2.9 (2008)	2.6 (2014)
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	0.78 (2001)	1.19 (2009)	6.3 (2005)	...
Fiji	0.47 (2003)	0.84	2.1 (2008)	2.3 (2011)
Kiribati	0.25 (2008)	0.20 (2013)	1.5 (2004)	1.9
Marshall Islands	0.47	0.46 (2012)	...	2.7 (2010)
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.60	0.18 (2010)	2.8	3.2 (2009)
Nauru	0.99 (2004)	1.39 (2011)	3.5 (2007)	5.0 (2010)
Palau	1.58	1.19 (2014)	5.9 (2006)	4.8 (2010)
Papua New Guinea	0.05	0.06 (2010)	...	...
Samoa	0.28 (2003)	0.34 (2010)	1.0 (2005)	...
Solomon Islands	0.13 (2003)	0.19 (2013)	2.2 (2003)	1.4 (2012)
Timor-Leste	0.00 (2001)	0.08 (2011)	...	5.9 (2010)
Tonga	0.50	0.56 (2010)	2.4 (2008)	2.6 (2010)
Tuvalu	0.63 (2002)	1.09 (2010)	5.6 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	0.15 (2004)	0.19 (2012)	1.7 (2008)	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	2.50	3.50	7.8	3.8 (2014)
Japan	2.04	2.37 (2014)	13.8 (2008)	13.4 (2012)
New Zealand	2.31 (2001)	3.06	6.2 (2002)	2.8 (2013)

... = data not available, 0.00 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Sources: For number of physicians per 1,000 population: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org> (accessed 5 June 2018); for the Cook Islands: World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.HS07v> (accessed 5 June 2018). For number of hospital beds per 1,000 population: World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory. <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.HS07v> (accessed 5 June 2018); and for initial year data of Australia, Cambodia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Malaysia, Mongolia, Palau, the People's Republic of China, and Solomon Islands: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://databank.worldbank.org> (accessed 5 June 2018). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 2016. <https://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36&MP=2> (accessed 4 June 2018).

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## Social Indicators

**Table 2.1.15: Estimated Number of Adults Aged 15 Years and Over Living with HIV<sup>a</sup>**  
(‘000)

ADB Regional Member	Adults		Women	
	2000	2016	2000	2016
<b>Developing ADB Member Economies</b>				
<b>Central and West Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	1.8	7.2	0.5	2.1
Armenia	1.4	3.3	0.4	1.0
Azerbaijan	1.5	9.1	0.5	2.8
Georgia	2.2	11.4	0.6	3.5
Kazakhstan	4.0	25.1	0.5	7.5
Kyrgyz Republic	1.3	8.3	0.4	2.7
Pakistan	0.4	130.3	0.1	39.7
Tajikistan	1.3	13.7	0.3	3.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...
<b>East Asia</b>				
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
<b>South Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	1.4	11.4	0.3	3.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...
India	1,949.2	1,977.1	674.8	799.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	26.3	31.2	7.8	11.8
Sri Lanka	0.5	4.0	0.1	0.8
<b>Southeast Asia</b>				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	107.1	66.8	42.2	35.4
Indonesia	79.6	606.3	14.6	215.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.7	10.7	0.6	4.9
Malaysia	101.1	96.4	3.6	12.7
Myanmar	190.9	221.4	45.4	80.5
Philippines	1.1	55.8	0.4	5.5
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	665.0	444.8	222.0	197.7
Viet Nam	111.8	243.2	19.3	78.0
<b>The Pacific</b>				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	21.9	42.4	12.0	24.5
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
<b>Developed ADB Member Economies</b>				
Australia	14.8	24.8	1.2	2.6
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...

... = data not available, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a The modeled HIV estimates are calculated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) using the software Spectrum developed by Avenir Health ([www.avenirhealth.org](http://www.avenirhealth.org)), and the Estimates and Projections Package developed by the East-West Center ([www.eastwestcenter.org](http://www.eastwestcenter.org)). The UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections ([www.epidem.org](http://www.epidem.org)) provides technical guidance on the development of the HIV component of the software.

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). AIDSinfo Epidemiological estimates database. <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org/epi/libraries/asp/Home.aspx> (accessed 4 June 2018).

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