

I. People

People highlights standard demographic indicators such as population size, years of schooling, and the number of physicians and hospital beds per 1,000 people. The tables in this section present data on migration and urbanization; age structure; birth, death, and fertility rates; age dependency ratios; employment; poverty and inequality; health and education resources; and the Human Development Index.

Asia and the Pacific remains home to more than half of all the people on the planet

Asia and the Pacific's total population reached 4,207 million in 2019, up from 3,436 million in 2000 (Table 2.1.1). However, the region's share of the global population decreased slightly from 55.9% in 2000 to 54.5% in 2019 (Figure 2.1.1).

In 2019, the average annual population growth rates of developing ADB member economies in the Pacific (2.7%), Central and West Asia (1.9%), South Asia (1.1%), and Southeast Asia (1.1%) met or exceeded the global average (1.1%). Populations in East Asia expanded an average of 0.3% in 2019, while annual population growth averaged only 0.1% among the three developed ADB member economies in the Asia and Pacific region.

The most populous subregion in 2019 was South Asia (1,562 million). This was followed by East Asia (1,486 million), Southeast Asia (658 million), Central and West Asia (332 million), and the Pacific (12 million). The aggregate population of the region's three developed member economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—was 157 million.

Among the world's 10 most populous countries in 2019, five were located in Asia and the Pacific: the People's Republic of China (PRC) ranked first with 1,400 million, India ranked second with 1,343 million,

Indonesia ranked fourth with 268 million, Pakistan ranked fifth with 211 million, and Bangladesh ranked eighth with 167 million (UN 2019).

The region's economies with the smallest populations in 2019 were all located in the Pacific: Niue (1,900), Tuvalu (10,600), and Nauru (11,600).

Pakistan and Malaysia are leading the way in boosting education for girls

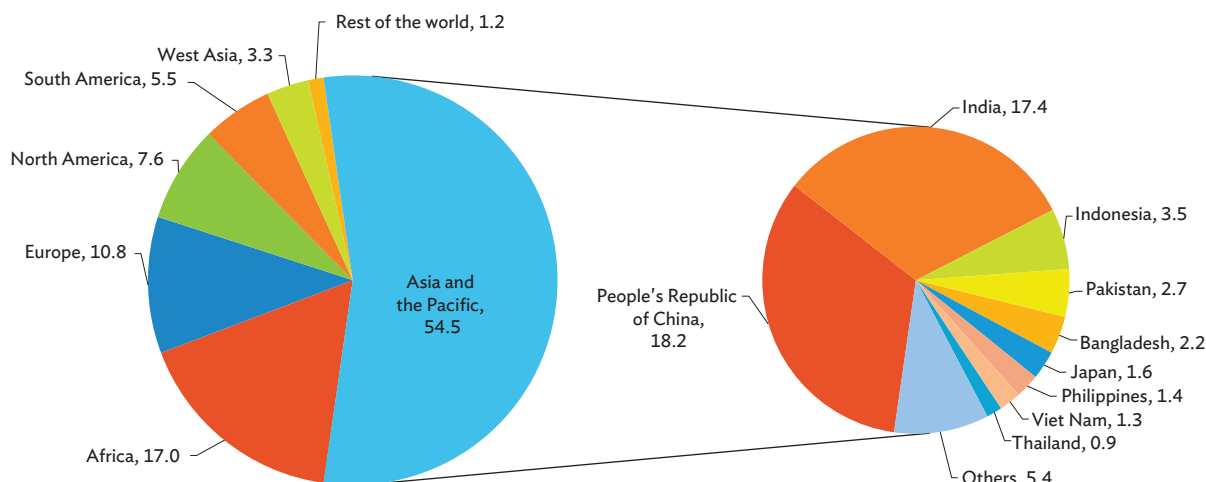
In the 1970s, Asia and the Pacific was home to two-thirds of the world's out-of-school children. Today, about 90% of children, on average, are enrolled in primary school in economies across the region.¹

From 2000 to 2019 (or from the earliest to the most recent years for which data were available), 19 developing member economies reported an increase in the mean number of years of schooling for both boys and girls, while two developing member economies posted a decrease for both boys and girls, and one economy (Nepal) saw an increase in the mean number of years of schooling for boys but a decrease for girls.

Pakistan and Malaysia reported the largest increases in the mean number of years of schooling

¹ For more information on education issues in Asia and the Pacific, go to <https://www.adb.org/sectors/education/issues>.

Figure 2.1.1: Distribution of Population by Global Region and by Economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2019 (%)



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 2020.

[Click here for figure data](#)

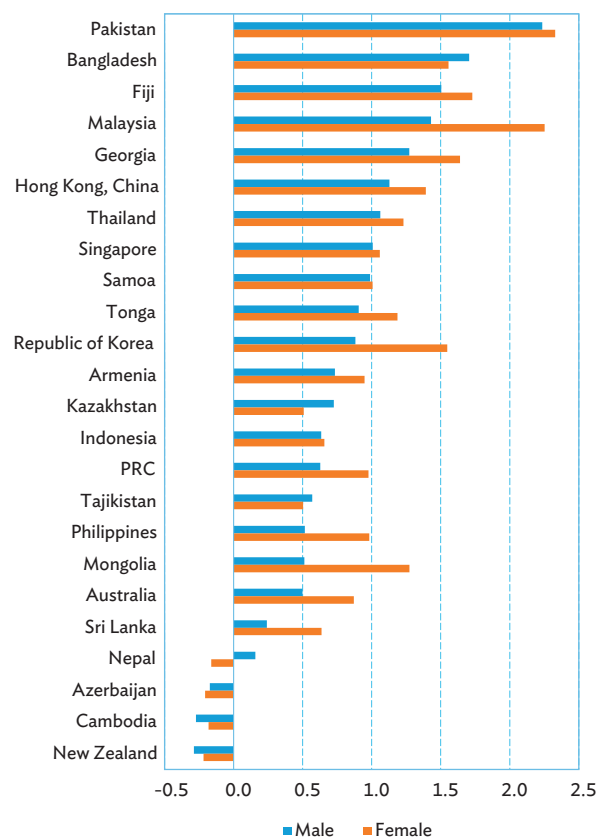
for girls during the review period. Both economies posted increases of 2.3 years, followed by Fiji (1.7 years). For boys, the largest increases in the mean number of years of schooling occurred in Pakistan (2.2 years), Bangladesh (1.7 years), and Fiji (1.5 years).

Using the most recent year for which data were available, the leaders among developing member economies in terms of mean total years of schooling for girls were Georgia (13.2 years), Kazakhstan (12.2 years), and Samoa (12.0 years). The economies with the highest mean total years of schooling for boys were Georgia (13.1 years); the Republic of Korea (12.9 years); and Hong Kong, China (12.7 years).

Emergency preparedness, as measured by the number of physicians and hospital beds per 1,000 people, will help health care systems across Asia and the Pacific respond to the COVID-19 pandemic

Health care systems worldwide are coming under strain due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. There are numerous measures of the preparedness of health care systems to effectively cope with diseases such as

Figure 2.1.2: Mean Years of Schooling in Select Economies of Asia and the Pacific, by Sex
 (difference between earliest and most recently available annual data)



PRC = People's Republic of China.
 Note: Earliest year refers to the period 2000 to 2009, while latest year refers to 2010 to 2019, where data are available. Only economies with available data for both earliest and latest years are included.
 Source: Table 2.1.12, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020.

[Click here for figure data](#)

COVID-19, among them the number of physicians and hospital beds per 1,000 people (WHO 2020).

In 2018 (or the most recent year for which data were available), the three leading economies in Asia and the Pacific in terms of physicians per 1,000 people were Georgia (7.1 physicians), Maldives (4.6 physicians), and Armenia (4.4 physicians) as shown in Figure 2.1.3. Those with the fewest number of physicians per 1,000 people were all Pacific economies: Papua New Guinea (0.07 physicians), Vanuatu (0.17 physicians), and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) (0.18 physicians) as demonstrated in Table 2.1.14.

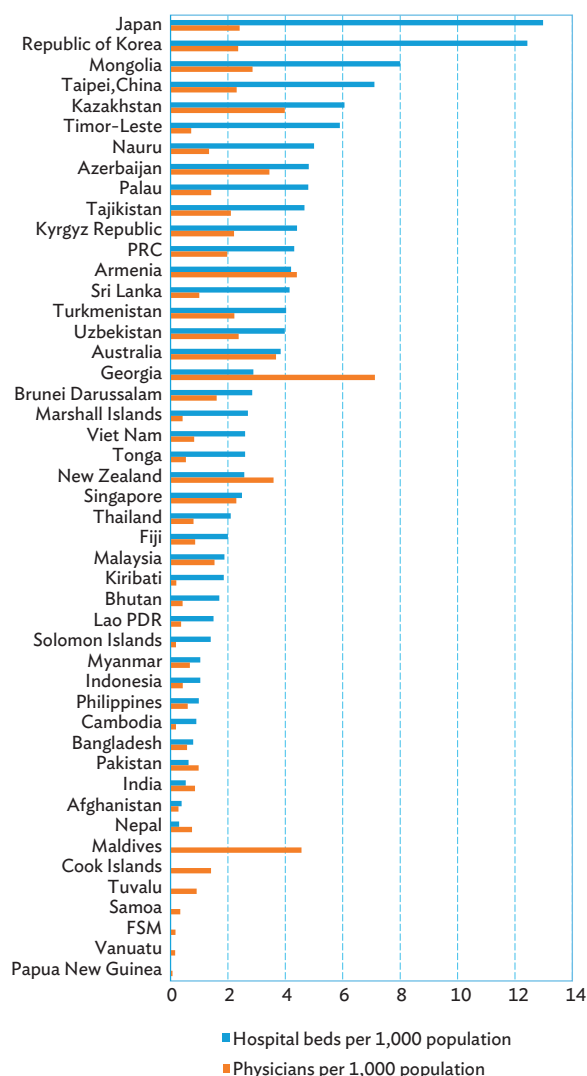
In terms of hospital beds per 1,000 people, the region's leading economies in 2018 (or the most recent year for which data were available) were Japan (13.0 beds), the Republic of Korea (12.4 beds), and Mongolia (8.0 beds). Those with the fewest number of hospital beds per 1,000 people include Nepal (0.3 beds), Afghanistan (0.4 beds), and India (0.5 beds).

Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are based on vital registration records, censuses, and surveys. Since vital registration records in many developing ADB 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 United Nations (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 the UN's *World Population Prospects 2019* assumes, over the remainder of the century, a decline of fertility in economies where

Figure 2.1.3: Health Care Resources in Select Economies of Asia and the Pacific (per 1,000 population)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Notes: Data presented refers to the period 2010 to 2019. For the Cook Islands, FSM, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu, data on the number of hospital beds per 1,000 population is not available for the years 2010 to 2019.

Source: Table 2.1.14 Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2020.

[Click here for figure data](#)

large families are still prevalent, a slight increase of fertility in several economies where women have fewer than two live births on average over a lifetime, and continued reductions in mortality at all ages.

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 economies. Data from *World Urbanization Prospects* were used when national estimates were 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. These recommendations were adopted by Timor-Leste in 2010, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) in 2017, Armenia and Nepal in 2018, and Mongolia in 2019. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data in other years. For all other economies, the conceptual definitions used are based on the old framework.

Population

Table 2.1.1: Midyear Population

ADB Regional Member	Population (million)				Population Growth Rates ^a (%)			
	2000	2005	2010	2019	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia^b	230.0	251.7	276.8	332.3*	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9*
Afghanistan ^c	19.5	22.1	24.5	30.7	5.0	1.9	2.1	2.2
Armenia	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0*	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2*
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.5	9.1	10.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.8
Georgia	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	-1.9	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2
Kazakhstan	14.9	15.1	16.3	18.5	-0.3	0.9	1.4	1.4
Kyrgyz Republic ^c	4.9	5.1	5.4	6.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.1
Pakistan	140.0	156.0	173.5	211.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
Tajikistan	6.2	6.8	7.5	9.2*	2.3	1.2	2.5	2.2*
Turkmenistan	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
Uzbekistan	24.7	26.2	28.6	33.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.9
East Asia^b	1,345.7	1,387.8	1,423.3	1,486.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
China, People's Republic of ^c	1,267.4	1,307.6	1,340.9	1,400.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3
Hong Kong, China	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8
Korea, Republic of	47.0	48.2	49.6	51.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2
Mongolia	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8
Taipei, China	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
South Asia^b	1,189.6	1,290.5	1,382.6	1,561.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
Bangladesh	129.3	138.6	148.6	166.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Bhutan	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0
India ^c	1,019.0	1,106.0	1,186.0	1,342.6	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.1
Maldives	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.5	3.3	2.3	4.3
Nepal	21.0	25.3	26.3	29.7	3.0	2.3	1.4	2.1
Sri Lanka	19.4	19.6	20.7	21.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6
Southeast Asia^b	514.1	551.2	589.2	658.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1
Brunei Darussalam	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.5	1.8	1.8	3.9
Cambodia	12.5	13.3	14.1	16.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Indonesia	205.1	220.9	237.6	268.1	1.4 ^d	1.9	1.4	1.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Malaysia	23.5	26.0	28.6	32.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.6
Myanmar ^c	46.1	48.5	50.2	54.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9
Philippines	76.8	84.7	93.1	107.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.4
Singapore	4.0	4.3	5.1	5.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.2
Thailand	62.2	64.1	65.9	69.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Timor-Leste	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.8	2.0
Viet Nam	77.6	82.4	87.1	96.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
The Pacific^{b,e}	7.2	8.2	9.3	11.8*	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7*
Cook Islands	18.0	21.5	23.7	20.2*	9.1	5.9	4.9	8.6*
Fiji	802.0	827.0	850.7	889.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Kiribati ^c	84.5	92.5	103.1	116.1*	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.3
Marshall Islands	51.2	51.2	52.9	54.6*	0.8	1.4	1.1	-0.0*
Micronesia, Federated States of ^c	107.0	105.6	102.8	104.5	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.2
Nauru	10.1	9.5	9.7	11.6	1.0	-2.2	1.9	1.6
Niue ^c	1.9	1.6 (2006)	1.6 (2011)	1.9*	-3.7 ^d	...	...	1.1 ^f
Palau	18.9	19.8	18.3	17.5*	0.3	0.8	-1.9	-0.5*
Papua New Guinea	5,190.8	6,051.7	7,055.4	9,300.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Samoa	175.2	179.9	186.4	200.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8
Solomon Islands	418.6	470.1	555.5	680.0	2.3	2.3	2.6 ^g	1.9
Tonga	99.1	101.2	102.8	99.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.5
Tuvalu	9.5	10.3	11.1	10.6	1.3	3.1	0.5	-0.3
Vanuatu	191.0	214.0	239.7	290.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2
Developed ADB Member Economies^b	149.7	152.1	154.5	156.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
Australia	19.0	20.2	22.0	25.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5
Japan	126.8	127.8	128.1	126.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
New Zealand	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.6
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^b	3,286.6	3,489.3	3,681.3	4,050.5*	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9*
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^b	3,436.3	3,641.4	3,835.7	4,207.0*	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9*
WORLD	6,143.5	6,541.9	6,956.8	7,713.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1

... = data not available, * = provisional or preliminary, 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 in population when comparing the reference year with the year prior. For example, the population growth rates under the column heading "2019" refer to population growth from 2018 to 2019.

b Regional population totals include only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading, while regional population growth rates are estimated as a weighted average of the annual population growth rates of the reporting economies. Weights are based on the total population of the region for the years in which the reporting economies have published the annual growth rates.

c Estimates of population size are as of 1 January for the Kyrgyz Republic; 11 March for Niue; 10 June for Afghanistan; 30 September 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.

d Refers to 2001 annual population growth rate.

e The total population for the Pacific region is expressed in millions, while estimates of population size for ADB developing member economies in the Pacific are expressed in thousands.

f Refers to the 2017 annual population growth rate.

g Refers to the 2011 annual population growth rate.

Sources: Economy sources and United Nations. World Population Prospects 2019. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 8 June 2020).

Table 2.1.2: Migration and Urbanization

ADB Regional Member	Net International Migration Rate ^a (per 1,000 population)				Urban Population ^b (% of total population)			
	2000–2005	2005–2010	2010–2015	2015–2020	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	...	...	...	...	35.5	36.3	38.8	43.3*
Afghanistan	6.4	-7.6	3.3	-1.7	21.3	21.5	23.2	25.3
Armenia	-10.6	-12.5	-2.1	-1.7	64.8	64.0	63.5	63.9*
Azerbaijan	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1	51.1	52.5	53.0	52.8
Georgia	-6.9	-5.8	-4.7	-2.5	55.1	56.5	56.5	58.9
Kazakhstan	0.6	-0.4	1.9	-1.0	56.5	57.1	54.5	58.3
Kyrgyz Republic	-6.9	-2.9	-3.3	-0.6	34.7	34.8	34.1	34.0
Pakistan	-0.9	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1	33.0	34.6	36.3	43.2
Tajikistan	-4.5	-4.1	-3.4	-2.2	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.3*
Turkmenistan	-5.4	-2.5	-1.9	-0.9	45.9	47.1	48.5	52.0
Uzbekistan	-1.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	37.2	36.1	51.3	50.6
East Asia	...	...	...	...	38.4	44.9	51.5	61.5
China, People's Republic of	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	36.2	43.0	50.0	60.6
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	1.6	0.2	79.6	81.3	81.9	81.4
Mongolia	-1.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.3	56.6	61.9	69.2	68.1
Taipei, China ^c	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	55.8	57.7	59.3	61.0
South Asia	...	...	...	...	26.8	27.9	29.1	33.9
Bangladesh	-2.2	-4.5	-3.0	-2.3	23.1	24.2	25.9	37.4
Bhutan	2.0	-3.3	0.1	0.4	21.0	30.9	34.8	40.9
India	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	27.7	28.8	29.9	34.0
Maldives	11.6	10.5	28.4	22.8	27.7	33.8	36.4	40.2
Nepal	-6.2	-7.4	-15.1	1.5	14.1	14.6	16.6	21.4
Sri Lanka	-4.7	-5.2	-4.7	-4.6	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.6
Southeast Asia	...	...	...	...	37.9	40.5	44.1	49.4
Brunei Darussalam	0.2	-1.2	-0.4	-	71.2	73.2	75.0	77.9
Cambodia	-0.6	-4.3	-2.0	-1.9	18.6	19.2	20.3	23.8
Indonesia	-1.1	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	42.0	45.9	49.9	56.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-5.3	-3.7	-3.5	-2.1	22.0	27.2	30.1	35.6
Malaysia	5.5	5.7	1.7	1.6	62.0	66.5	71.0	76.2
Myanmar	-5.1	-5.4	-2.0	-3.1	27.0	27.9	28.9	30.0
Philippines	-3.0	-3.4	-1.7	-0.6	46.1	45.7	45.3	47.1
Singapore	4.5	30.7	11.8	4.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	31.1	32.5	42.0	53.6
Timor-Leste	-5.9	-7.3	-4.9	-4.3	24.3	26.0	27.7	30.9
Viet Nam	-1.6	-1.9	-0.9	-0.8	24.1	27.1	30.4	35.0
The Pacific	...	...	...	...	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.8
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	65.2	71.0	73.3	75.3
Fiji	-14.4	-5.6	-12.0	-7.0	47.9	49.9	52.2	56.8
Kiribati	-4.4	-0.6	-7.7	-6.9	43.0	43.6	47.4	54.8
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	68.6	71.1	73.6	77.4
Micronesia, Federated States of	-23.0	-23.5	-5.7	-5.4	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.8
Nauru	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Niue	...	...	...	...	33.1	35.2	38.7	45.5
Palau	...	...	...	...	69.5	77.4	77.0	78.7 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	-2.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	13.2	13.1	13.0	13.3
Samoa	-17.7	-16.5	-12.8	-14.3	20.0	22.1	21.0	18.8
Solomon Islands	-3.8	-5.7	-2.8	-2.5	15.8	17.8	20.0	24.2
Tonga	-15.8	-15.2	-25.4	-7.7	23.0	23.2	23.4	22.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	46.0	49.7	54.8	63.2
Vanuatu	-2.6	-2.9	1.4	0.4	21.8	23.2	24.4	25.1
Developed ADB Member Economies	...	...	...	...	79.5	85.7	89.9	90.7
Australia	6.0	11.4	8.6	6.4	84.1 (2001)	84.6	85.7	86.9
Japan	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	78.6	86.0	90.8	91.7
New Zealand	6.7	2.9	4.0	3.2	83.5	83.8	83.7	83.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	...	...	...	...	33.9	37.2	40.9	47.3*
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	...	...	...	...	35.9	39.2	42.8	48.9*
WORLD	...	...	...	...	46.7	49.2	51.6	55.7

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Refers to annual average migration over the period shown. United Nations population estimates and projections are based on all available sources of data on population size and levels of fertility, mortality, and international migration. Statistics on international migration are sourced from population registers and other administrative sources. These estimates and projections are made for 235 distinct national economies or areas comprising the total population of the world.

b In estimating the aggregates for Asia and the Pacific, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years. The aggregates were derived using data on total population and percentage of urban population from economy sources and the United Nations publications World Population Prospects 2019 and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision.

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

Sources: For net international migration rate: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2019. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Migration/> (accessed 8 June 2020). For urban population: economy sources and United Nations. World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision. <https://population.un.org/wup/Download/> (accessed 1 July 2020).

Population

Table 2.1.3: Proportion of Total Population by Age Bracket, and Age Dependency Ratio^a

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 0–14 Years (% of total population)				Population Aged 15–64 Years (% of total population)			
	2000	2005	2010	2019	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	39.9	37.7	35.9	34.2	55.6	57.7	59.7	61.2
Afghanistan	48.9	47.9	48.2	42.5	48.8	49.9	49.5	54.9
Armenia	25.8	21.5	19.5	20.8	64.2	66.6	69.5	67.8
Azerbaijan	31.1	26.2	22.8	23.4	63.0	67.2	71.3	70.1
Georgia	20.8	19.0	18.0	20.0	66.2	66.5	67.8	64.9
Kazakhstan	27.5	24.5	24.1	28.9	65.6	67.8	69.1	63.5
Kyrgyz Republic	34.9	31.0	29.9	32.5	59.6	63.4	65.6	62.9
Pakistan	42.0	40.0	37.7	35.1	54.0	55.9	58.1	60.6
Tajikistan	42.5	38.0	35.7	37.1	53.9	58.2	61.0	59.8
Turkmenistan	36.3	32.6	29.5	30.8	59.5	62.8	66.3	64.6
Uzbekistan	37.3	32.6	29.1	28.8	58.1	62.6	66.4	66.6
East Asia	24.6	20.3	18.5	17.6	68.6	72.2	73.3	70.8
China, People's Republic of	24.8	20.4	18.7	17.8	68.4	72.2	73.3	70.7
Hong Kong, China	16.9	14.3	11.9	12.3	72.1	73.4	75.1	70.2
Korea, Republic of	20.6	18.8	16.1	12.7	72.2	72.3	73.2	72.2
Mongolia	34.8	28.9	27.0	30.8	61.5	67.3	69.2	65.0
Taipei, China	21.2	19.0	15.9	12.8	70.0	71.3	73.4	72.1
South Asia	35.0	32.9	31.0	26.7	60.7	62.4	64.0	67.0
Bangladesh	37.0	34.4	32.0	27.2	59.2	61.3	63.2	67.6
Bhutan	39.8	35.1	31.2	25.3	56.3	60.5	63.7	68.6
India	34.7	32.7	30.8	26.6	60.9	62.5	64.1	67.0
Maldives	40.5	31.5	25.3	19.9	55.8	64.1	70.2	76.5
Nepal	41.0	39.3	36.3	29.6	55.3	56.4	58.7	64.7
Sri Lanka	26.8	25.6	25.4	24.0	67.0	67.6	67.2	65.2
Southeast Asia	31.8	29.9	27.9	25.4	63.4	64.9	66.6	67.7
Brunei Darussalam	30.7	27.8	26.0	22.6	67.0	69.2	70.7	72.2
Cambodia	41.6	37.1	33.3	31.1	55.3	59.5	62.9	64.2
Indonesia	30.7	29.9	28.8	26.2	64.6	65.3	66.2	67.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	43.4	40.3	36.4	32.3	53.1	56.0	59.9	63.5
Malaysia	33.4	30.5	28.0	23.7	62.7	65.1	67.1	69.4
Myanmar	32.5	31.2	30.0	25.9	63.0	64.2	65.1	68.1
Philippines	38.5	37.1	34.0	30.5	58.3	59.4	61.9	64.2
Singapore	18.7	17.2	14.0	12.3	74.9	75.6	78.7	75.3
Thailand	24.0	21.3	19.2	16.8	69.5	71.0	71.9	70.8
Timor-Leste	44.9	44.7	42.5	37.3	51.7	51.6	53.4	58.4
Viet Nam	31.6	27.1	23.6	23.2	62.0	66.4	69.9	69.2
The Pacific	39.4	38.4	37.5	35.3	57.4	58.2	59.0	60.9
Cook Islands	34.7	31.4	27.9	25.6	59.1	61.3	63.8	63.8
Fiji	35.0	30.5	29.0	29.3	61.6	65.4	66.2	65.1
Kiribati	40.0	36.9	36.1	35.8	56.7	59.5	60.3	60.1
Marshall Islands	42.3	41.3	41.8	37.7	55.5	56.5	55.9	58.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	40.4	38.9	35.7	31.5	56.0	57.3	61.1	64.4
Nauru	40.1	37.1	35.6	40.0	58.6	61.2	63.1	57.6
Niue	30.0	25.5	24.8	21.0	60.8	64.0	63.0	64.1
Palau	23.9	24.1	20.3	19.9	70.7	70.2	73.2	70.9
Papua New Guinea	39.8	39.2	38.3	35.5	57.2	57.6	58.4	61.0
Samoa	40.8	39.6	38.3	37.9	54.8	55.6	56.7	57.2
Solomon Islands	41.9	41.3	40.8	40.1	55.2	55.7	55.9	56.2
Tonga	38.5	38.2	37.4	35.1	55.9	55.9	56.9	59.0
Tuvalu	37.1	34.3	32.0	31.3	57.0	60.1	62.7	62.1
Vanuatu	41.5	39.7	38.2	38.7	55.2	57.1	57.9	57.7
Developed ADB Member Economies	15.8	14.8	14.4	13.9	68.0	66.6	64.7	60.4
Australia	20.9	19.8	19.0	19.3	66.8	67.3	67.6	64.8
Japan	14.8	13.8	13.4	12.6	68.2	66.5	64.1	59.4
New Zealand	22.7	21.5	20.5	19.6	65.5	66.4	66.4	64.4
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	30.6	27.8	26.1	23.8	64.0	66.3	67.6	68.0
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	30.0	27.3	25.6	23.4	64.1	66.3	67.5	67.7
WORLD	30.1	28.1	27.0	25.6	63.0	64.6	65.5	65.3

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Table 2.1.3: Proportion of Total Population by Age Bracket, and Age Dependency Ratio^a (continued)

ADB Regional Member	Population Aged 65 Years and Older (% of total population)				Age Dependency Ratio for Total Population			
	2000	2005	2010	2019	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	79.7	73.3	67.6	63.4
Afghanistan	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	104.9	100.3	102.0	82.1
Armenia	10.0	11.9	11.0	11.5	55.8	50.1	43.8	47.6
Azerbaijan	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.4	58.7	48.8	40.3	42.6
Georgia	12.9	14.5	14.2	15.1	51.0	50.4	47.5	54.1
Kazakhstan	6.8	7.7	6.8	7.7	52.4	47.4	44.6	57.6
Kyrgyz Republic	5.5	5.6	4.5	4.6	67.9	57.7	52.5	59.0
Pakistan	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	85.0	78.8	72.2	65.0
Tajikistan	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	85.6	71.9	63.9	67.1
Turkmenistan	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.6	68.2	59.2	50.7	54.7
Uzbekistan	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	72.1	59.8	50.7	50.1
East Asia	6.9	7.6	8.2	11.7	45.9	38.6	36.5	41.3
China, People's Republic of	6.8	7.5	8.1	11.5	46.2	38.6	36.5	41.4
Hong Kong, China	11.0	12.2	12.9	17.5	38.7	36.2	33.1	42.5
Korea, Republic of	7.2	8.9	10.7	15.1	38.5	38.3	36.6	38.5
Mongolia	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.2	62.5	48.5	44.6	53.8
Taipei, China	8.7	9.7	10.7	15.1	42.8	40.3	36.2	38.7
South Asia	4.3	4.7	5.1	6.3	64.7	60.4	56.3	49.2
Bangladesh	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	69.0	63.0	58.1	47.9
Bhutan	3.9	4.4	5.1	6.1	77.7	65.3	57.0	45.8
India	4.4	4.7	5.1	6.4	64.2	59.9	56.0	49.2
Maldives	3.8	4.4	4.6	3.6	79.3	56.0	42.5	30.7
Nepal	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.8	80.9	77.2	70.4	54.7
Sri Lanka	6.2	6.8	7.4	10.8	49.2	48.0	48.8	53.4
Southeast Asia	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.9	57.8	54.0	50.1	47.7
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	3.0	3.4	5.2	49.3	44.5	41.5	38.6
Cambodia	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.7	80.7	67.9	58.9	55.8
Indonesia	4.7	4.8	5.0	6.1	54.8	53.1	51.0	47.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.2	88.4	78.5	67.0	57.4
Malaysia	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.9	59.4	53.5	49.0	44.1
Myanmar	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.0	58.7	55.8	53.5	46.9
Philippines	3.3	3.5	4.1	5.3	71.6	68.2	61.6	55.7
Singapore	6.4	7.2	7.3	12.4	33.5	32.3	27.0	32.8
Thailand	6.5	7.8	8.9	12.4	43.9	40.9	39.0	41.3
Timor-Leste	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	93.3	93.7	87.2	71.2
Viet Nam	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.6	61.3	50.7	43.1	44.4
The Pacific	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	74.2	71.7	69.6	64.2
Cook Islands	6.2	7.3	8.2	10.6	69.3	63.1	56.7	56.7
Fiji	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.6	62.5	53.0	51.1	53.7
Kiribati	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	76.3	68.0	65.8	66.4
Marshall Islands	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.6	80.0	76.9	78.8	70.5
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.7	3.9	3.2	4.2	78.6	74.7	63.7	55.4
Nauru	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.4	70.7	63.4	58.5	73.6
Niue	9.2	10.5	12.1	14.9	64.6	56.4	58.7	56.0
Palau	5.4	5.7	6.5	9.2	41.4	42.5	36.7	41.0
Papua New Guinea	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	74.9	73.5	71.3	63.9
Samoa	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	82.3	79.7	76.3	74.8
Solomon Islands	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.6	81.1	79.6	78.9	77.8
Tonga	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.9	78.9	78.9	75.8	69.5
Tuvalu	5.9	5.6	5.3	6.6	75.4	66.5	59.5	61.1
Vanuatu	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.6	81.1	75.3	72.8	73.4
Developed ADB Member Economies	16.3	18.6	20.9	25.7	47.1	50.1	54.5	65.4
Australia	12.3	12.9	13.4	15.9	49.7	48.6	47.9	54.3
Japan	17.0	19.7	22.5	28.0	46.6	50.3	55.9	68.3
New Zealand	11.8	12.1	13.1	16.0	52.7	50.6	50.5	55.2
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	5.5	5.9	6.3	8.2	56.4	50.9	47.9	47.0
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	5.9	6.4	6.9	8.9	55.9	50.8	48.1	47.6
WORLD	6.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	58.7	54.8	52.8	53.2

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Note: All figures presented in this table are ADB estimates using data from the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2019 and/or official communication from The Pacific Community's Statistics for Development Division.

a United Nations population estimates are based on all available sources of data on population size and levels of fertility, mortality, and international migration for 235 distinct countries or areas comprising the total population of the world.

Sources: United Nations. World Population Prospects 2019. <https://population.un.org/wpp/> (accessed 8 June 2020). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu: The Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division. Official communication, 3 July 2019.

Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.4: Labor Force Participation Rates^a
(%)

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan ^b	...	...	49.8 (2011)	...	...	53.9	...	...	...
Armenia ^c	61.4	57.7	61.2	63.1	62.5	61.0	60.9	58.8	58.9*
Azerbaijan	77.6	68.4	64.8	65.1	65.4	66.0	66.2	66.3	66.5
Georgia	65.2	62.7	63.3	65.5	66.8	66.3	65.8	63.9	62.9
Kazakhstan	66.0	69.4	71.2	70.7	69.7	70.0	69.7	70.0	70.1
Kyrgyz Republic	64.4 (2002)	64.8	64.2	62.4	62.4	61.5	60.1	59.8	...
Pakistan	42.8	43.7	45.9	45.5	45.2	...	...	44.3	...
Tajikistan	56.3	55.0	50.3	47.8	47.7	46.7	46.2	45.7	...
Turkmenistan	60.5	62.6	63.3	64.4	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.5
Uzbekistan	69.7	67.9	70.7	71.3	71.9	72.5	73.5	74.3	...
East Asia									
China, People's Republic of	77.4	73.5	71.3	70.2	69.8	69.4	69.0	68.5	68.0
Hong Kong, China	61.4	60.9	59.6	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.2	60.6
Korea, Republic of	61.2	62.2	61.1	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.1	63.3
Mongolia ^c	62.9	63.5	61.6	62.1	61.5	60.5	61.1	61.0	60.5
Taipei, China	57.7	57.8	58.1	58.5	58.7	58.7	58.8	59.0	59.2
South Asia									
Bangladesh	54.9	58.5 (2006)	59.3	...	...	58.5	58.2	...	...
Bhutan ^d	56.5 (2001)	60.4	68.6	62.6	63.1	62.2	63.3	62.6	66.4
India	37.6	39.2	36.4 (2011)	...	...	...	36.9*	37.5*	...
Maldives ^e	47.7	57.7 (2006)	52.1	63.8	...	57.6	...	...	...
Nepal	...	77.2 (2004)	74.3 (2012)	72.2	...	...	...	38.5	...
Sri Lanka	50.3	49.3	48.6	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.1	51.8	52.3
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam	67.9 (2001)	...	68.9 (2011)	65.6	...	...	62.7	65.4	64.3
Cambodia	65.2	74.6 (2004)	87.0	82.6	82.7	84.0	86.6	...	...
Indonesia	67.8	66.8	67.7	66.6	65.8	66.3	66.7	67.3	67.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	79.9 (2001)	66.6	79.2	...	...	...	40.8	...	...
Malaysia	65.4	63.3	63.7	67.6	67.9	67.7	68.0	68.3	68.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	67.0	64.7	...	61.2	61.5	...
Philippines ^f	64.9	65.1	64.1	64.6	63.7	63.5	61.2	60.9	61.3
Singapore ^g	63.2	63.0	66.2	67.0	68.3	68.0	67.7	67.7	68.0
Thailand ^h	71.5	72.5	72.3	70.3	69.8	68.8	68.1	68.3	67.5
Timor-Leste ^c	56.0 (2001)	60.2 (2004)	24.0	...	...	46.9	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	74.7 (2007)	77.4	77.7	77.8	77.3	76.7	76.8	76.2
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	69.0 (2001)	70.2 (2006)	71.0 (2011)	...	...	71.9	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	55.2	...	58.3	57.1	...	...
Kiribati	80.9	63.6	59.3	...	66.0	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	51.1	51.1	41.7 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	58.6	...	57.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	64.0 (2011)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	78.7 (2001)	78.0 (2006)	68.9 (2011)	...	...	...	68.6	...	...
Palau	67.5	69.1	68.1 (2012)	...	77.4	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	72.0	61.1	48.3	47.7	47.4	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.2
Samoa ⁱ	50.6 (2001)	49.8 (2006)	41.3 (2011)	...	...	47.4	43.3	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	62.9 (2009)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	94.8 (2003)	...	...	...	63.7	...	46.7	...
Tuvalu	58.2 (2002)	...	59.4 (2012)	...	...	52.3	...	...	...
Vanuatu	68.9	69.6	69.7	69.7	70.0	70.0	69.9	69.9	69.9
Developed ADB Member Economies									
Australia	63.1	64.4	65.4	64.7	65.0	64.9	65.2	65.6	66.0
Japan	62.4	60.4	59.6	59.4	59.6	60.0	60.5	61.5	62.1
New Zealand	65.2	67.7	67.7	68.7	68.7	69.8	70.6	70.6	70.3

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

a Based on varying concepts and definitions of "labor force" across economies.

b For 2016, data refer to April–September only.

c Recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians were adopted by Armenia, for 2018 onward; Mongolia, for 2019; Nepal, for 2018; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for 2017; and Timor-Leste, for 2010 and 2016. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data in other years. The conference provides the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work (including own-use production work), employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit.

d For 2005 and 2017, data are from censuses of population. For all other years, data are from labor force surveys. Thus, data prior to and after the census years may not be directly comparable with 2005 and 2017 data.

e Includes local population only.

f For 2005, annual data on labor force participation rate refer to the average of April, July, and October figures, in view of the adoption of a new definition.

g Refers to Singapore residents only.

h Includes seasonally inactive labor force.

i Figures for different years may not be directly comparable with each other due to changes in methodology and labor concepts adopted.

Sources: Economy sources. For Papua New Guinea, the People's Republic of China, Turkmenistan (for 2005 onward), and Vanuatu: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed 1 July 2020). For the Lao People's Democratic Republic for 2001: International Labour Organization. ILOSTAT Database. <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/> (accessed July 2016). For Timor-Leste for 2001: United Nations Development Programme. 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 (accessed 23 July 2018). For Tuvalu: Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicator Database. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/> (accessed 2 July 2020).

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Agriculture			
	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan ^b	69.6 (2001)	69.6 (2004)	...	39.5 (2016)
Armenia ^c	44.4	46.2	38.6	22.8
Azerbaijan	39.1	38.7	38.2	36.0
Georgia ^d	52.8 (2001)	50.0	48.0	38.1
Kazakhstan	31.4	31.9	28.3	13.5
Kyrgyz Republic	53.1	38.5	31.2	20.3 (2018)
Pakistan ^e	48.4	43.0	45.0	38.5 (2018)
Tajikistan	65.0	67.5	65.9	60.8 (2018)
Turkmenistan	47.6	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	34.4	29.1	26.8	26.2
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of ^f	50.0	44.8	36.7	25.1
Hong Kong, China ^g	0.3	0.3	-	-
Korea, Republic of ^h	10.7	8.0	6.6	5.1
Mongolia ^c	48.6	39.9	33.5	25.3
Taipei, China	7.8	5.9	5.2	4.9
South Asia				
Bangladesh	50.8	48.1 (2006)	47.5	40.6 (2017)
Bhutan ⁱ	46.5 (2001)	43.6	59.4	51.1
India	59.9	56.1	53.2 (2009)	...
Maldives ^j	13.7	15.9 (2007)	4.3	9.0 (2016)
Nepal ^c	...	...	64.0 (2011)	21.5 (2018)
Sri Lanka ^k	36.0	32.8	32.5	25.3
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	2.0
Cambodia	73.7	60.3	72.3	64.3 (2014)
Indonesia	45.3	44.0	38.3	27.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	...	76.3	72.2	31.3 (2017)
Malaysia ^l	16.7	14.6	13.6	10.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	48.2 (2018)
Philippines ^m	37.1	35.7	33.2	22.9
Singapore ⁿ	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Thailand	44.2	38.6	38.2	31.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	26.3	31.6 (2016)
Viet Nam ^o	65.1	55.1	49.5	34.5
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^p	7.2 (2001)	4.9 (2006)	4.3 (2011)	5.4 (2016)
Fiji ^q	1.5	1.1	1.7	3.2 (2018)
Kiribati ^r	...	2.7	22.1	24.3 (2015)
Marshall Islands	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2 (2018)
Micronesia, Federated States of	52.2	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	9.0 (2001)	15.9 (2006)	10.4 (2011)	8.7 (2017)
Palau ^s	7.1	7.8	...	6.4 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^t	39.9 (2001)	35.4 (2006)	37.0 (2011)	21.9 (2017)
Solomon Islands ^u	...	...	41.5 (2009)	...
Tonga	...	27.9 (2006)	...	20.0 (2018)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	4.8	3.6	3.2	2.5
Japan	5.1	4.4	4.0	3.3
New Zealand ^v	8.8	6.9	6.7	5.8

continued on next page

Labor Force and Employment

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a (continued)
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Industry			
	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan ^b	6.2 (2001)	6.2 (2004)	...	14.8 (2016)
Armenia ^c	20.6	15.9	17.4	22.8
Azerbaijan	12.1	12.4	13.7	14.8
Georgia ^d	5.8 (2001)	7.5	7.2	14.3
Kazakhstan	18.2	17.9	18.7	19.7
Kyrgyz Republic	10.5	17.6	21.1	24.8 (2018)
Pakistan ^e	11.5	20.3	20.9	24.6 (2018)
Tajikistan	9.1	8.7	7.9	8.9 (2018)
Turkmenistan	13.0	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	12.7	13.2	22.7	23.2
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of ^f	22.5	23.8	28.7	27.5
Hong Kong, China ^g	19.6	14.4	11.2	11.4
Korea, Republic of ^h	20.4	26.7	25.0	24.6
Mongolia ^c	14.1	16.8	16.2	21.6
Taipei, China	28.1	36.4	35.9	35.6
South Asia				
Bangladesh	13.1	14.6 (2006)	17.6	20.4 (2017)
Bhutan ⁱ	5.6 (2001)	17.2	6.6	15.5
India	16.3	18.8	21.5 (2009)	...
Maldives ^j	19.0	27.9 (2007)	9.4	18.4 (2016)
Nepal ^c	...	...	9.5 (2011)	30.8 (2018)
Sri Lanka ^k	23.6	25.4	24.6	27.6
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	20.7
Cambodia	7.0	9.7	9.2	9.0 (2014)
Indonesia	17.4	18.8	19.3	23.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	...	...	8.1	14.1 (2017)
Malaysia ^l	32.5	29.7	27.8	27.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	17.2 (2018)
Philippines ^m	16.2	15.4	15.0	19.1
Singapore ⁿ	25.7	21.7	21.8	14.8
Thailand	20.2	22.4	20.8	22.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	14.3	17.5 (2016)
Viet Nam ^o	13.1	17.6	21.0	30.1
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^p	6.0 (2001)	14.2 (2006)	11.7 (2011)	10.3 (2016)
Fiji ^q	30.8	30.8	23.9	23.8 (2018)
Kiribati ^r	...	3.2	16.1	18.2 (2015)
Marshall Islands	15.1	11.9	22.0	15.4 (2018)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	20.4 (2001)	17.1 (2006)	14.2 (2011)	14.2 (2017)
Palau ^s	0.7	2.6	...	11.7 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^t	19.7 (2001)	21.8 (2006)	12.2 (2011)	15.4 (2017)
Solomon Islands ^u	...	...	13.0 (2009)	...
Tonga	...	27.8 (2006)	...	29.7 (2018)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	21.5	21.1	21.0	19.1
Japan	31.2	27.5	25.4	23.7
New Zealand ^v	12.6	22.4	20.6	19.3

continued on next page

Table 2.1.5: Employment in Agriculture, Industry, and Services^a (continued)
(% of total employment)

ADB Regional Member	Services			
	2000	2005	2010	2019
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan ^b	24.2 (2001)	24.2 (2004)	...	45.7 (2016)
Armenia ^c	35.0	37.8	44.0	54.3
Azerbaijan	48.7	48.8	48.1	49.2
Georgia ^d	41.4 (2001)	42.5	44.8	47.6
Kazakhstan	50.5	50.2	53.0	66.8
Kyrgyz Republic	36.5	43.9	47.7	54.9 (2018)
Pakistan ^e	40.0	36.7	34.2	36.9 (2018)
Tajikistan	26.0	23.9	26.3	30.3 (2018)
Turkmenistan	39.4	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	52.8	57.7	50.5	50.7
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of ^f	27.5	31.4	34.6	47.4
Hong Kong, China ^g	79.8	85.1	88.9	88.3
Korea, Republic of ^h	68.9	65.4	68.4	70.3
Mongolia ^c	37.2	43.3	50.2	53.1
Taipei, China	64.1	57.7	58.8	59.6
South Asia				
Bangladesh	36.2	37.6 (2006)	35.3	38.9 (2017)
Bhutan ⁱ	47.9 (2001)	39.2	33.7	33.4
India	23.7	25.1	25.3 (2009)	...
Maldives ^j	67.3	56.2 (2007)	86.3	72.6 (2016)
Nepal ^c	...	...	25.7 (2011)	47.7 (2018)
Sri Lanka ^k	40.3	41.8	42.9	47.1
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	77.4
Cambodia	19.3	30.0	18.6	26.6 (2014)
Indonesia	37.3	37.3	42.3	49.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^c	...	...	19.7	54.6 (2017)
Malaysia	50.8	55.6	58.7	61.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	34.6 (2018)
Philippines ^m	46.7	48.1	51.8	58.0
Singapore ⁿ	74.2	78.2	77.9	84.9
Thailand	35.6	39.0	41.0	45.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	59.4	50.9 (2016)
Viet Nam ^o	21.8	27.3	29.5	35.4
The Pacific				
Cook Islands ^p	86.7 (2001)	80.9 (2006)	84.0 (2011)	85.9 (2016)
Fiji ^q	67.7	68.1	74.4	72.9 (2018)
Kiribati ^r	...	30.7	61.8	57.5 (2015)
Marshall Islands	84.1	87.6	77.1	83.4 (2018)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	70.6 (2001)	66.9 (2006)	75.4 (2011)	77.1 (2017)
Palau ^s	92.2	89.6	...	82.0 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...
Samoa ^t	40.4 (2001)	42.8 (2006)	50.9 (2011)	62.7 (2017)
Solomon Islands ^u	...	...	44.8 (2009)	...
Tonga	...	44.3 (2006)	...	50.3 (2018)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	73.7	75.3	75.9	78.4
Japan	63.7	68.1	70.5	73.0
New Zealand ^v	66.3	70.7	72.6	74.9

... = data not available; - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank.

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

b For 2016, data refer to April–September only.

c Recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians were adopted by Armenia, for 2018 onward; Mongolia, for 2019; Nepal, for 2018; the Lao People's Democratic Republic, for 2017; and Timor-Leste, for 2010 and 2016. Hence, data for these years may not be directly comparable with data in other years. The conference provides the statistical concept of work for reference purposes; and the operational concepts, definitions, and guidelines for (i) three distinct subsets of work activities, referred to as forms of work (including own-use production work), employment work, and volunteer work; (ii) related classifications of the population according to their labor force status and main work status; and (iii) measures of labor underutilization. The concept of employment has also been refined to refer to work for pay or profit.

d Prior to 2017, employment in services includes people who were engaged in construction industries.

e For 2000, employment in services includes people who were engaged in electricity, gas, and water industries.

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

g Employment in services includes people who are engaged in electricity and gas supply; water supply; and sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

h For 2000, employment in services includes people who are engaged in electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

i For 2005 and 2017, data are from censuses of population. For all other years, data are from labor force surveys. Thus, data prior to and after the census years may not be directly comparable with 2005 and 2017 data.

j Figures include local population only. For 2010, employment in services includes people who were engaged in industries other than agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining and quarrying; or manufacturing.

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

l For 2005, employment in services includes people who were engaged in water supply; and sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities.

m For 2005, annual data on labor force refer to the average of April, July, and October figures, in view of the adoption of a new definition.

n Refers to Singapore residents only.

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

p Covers all wage and salary earners from all islands. For 2001, employment in services includes people who were engaged in electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

q Refers to the number of employed persons excluding those who are engaged in unpaid employment as of end of June.

r Refers to cash work and unpaid village work. For 2005, employment figures by industry include only paid (cash work) workers, and as such, the number of employed for all industries may not add up to the total number of employed, which includes both cash workers and unpaid village workers. For 2010, employment in agriculture includes people who were engaged in mining and quarrying.

s For 2000 and 2005, employment in services includes people who were engaged in electricity, gas, water, and construction industries.

t Figures for 2001, 2006, and 2011 may not be directly comparable to 2017 figures due to differences in the primary data sources.

u For 2009, the figure refers to paid employment.

v For 2000, employment in services includes people who were engaged in industries other than agriculture, forestry, and fishing, or manufacturing.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using data from economy sources.

[Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.](#)

Poverty Indicators

Table 2.1.6: Poverty and Inequality

ADB Regional Member	Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$1.90 a Day (2011 PPP) ^a		Proportion of Population Living on Less Than \$3.20 a Day (2011 PPP) ^a		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% ^b		Gini Coefficient ^c	
	(%)		(%)					
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	19.3 (2001)	2.1	55.6 (2001)	13.0	5.7 (2001)	5.3	0.354 (2001)	0.344
Azerbaijan ^d	2.7 (2001)	...	17.6 (2001)	...	6.0 (2001)	...	0.365 (2001)	...
Georgia	19.4	4.5	44.8	15.7	8.6	6.6	0.405	0.364
Kazakhstan	10.3 (2001)	0.0 (2017)	32.3 (2001)	0.4 (2017)	6.4 (2001)	3.8 (2017)	0.360 (2001)	0.275 (2017)
Kyrgyz Republic	42.1	0.9	77.6	15.5	4.7	3.8	0.310	0.277
Pakistan ^e	28.6 (2001)	3.9 (2015)	72.4 (2001)	34.7 (2015)	4.3 (2001)	4.8 (2015)	0.304 (2001)	0.335 (2015)
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 ^f	62.0	...	86.7	...	6.2	...	0.361	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	31.7 (2002)	0.5 (2016)	57.7 (2002)	5.4 (2016)	8.6 (2002)	7.0 (2016)	0.420 (2002)	0.385 (2016)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	0.2 (2006)	0.2 (2012)	0.5 (2006)	0.5 (2012)	5.4 (2006)	5.3 (2012)	0.317 (2006)	0.316 (2012)
Mongolia	9.7 (2002)	0.5	33.6 (2002)	5.6	5.4 (2002)	5.2	0.329 (2002)	0.327
Taipei, China ^g	0.0 (2002)	0.0	0.0 (2002)	0.0	4.2	3.9	0.294	0.278
South Asia								
Bangladesh	34.8	14.8 (2016)	72.7	52.9 (2016)	5.0	4.8 (2016)	0.334	0.324 (2016)
Bhutan	17.6 (2003)	1.5 (2017)	45.2 (2003)	12.0 (2017)	7.4 (2003)	6.6 (2017)	0.409 (2003)	0.374 (2017)
India ^e	38.2 (2004)	21.2 (2011)	75.2 (2004)	60.4 (2011)	5.7 (2004)	6.0 (2011)	0.368 (2004)	0.378 (2011)
Maldives ^e	10.0 (2002)	0.0 (2016)	39.2 (2002)	0.5 (2016)	7.2 (2002)	4.8 (2016)	0.413 (2002)	0.313 (2016)
Nepal ^e	49.9 (2003)	15.0 (2010)	77.9 (2003)	50.9 (2010)	7.9 (2003)	5.0 (2010)	0.438 (2003)	0.328 (2010)
Sri Lanka	8.3 (2002)	0.8 (2016)	36.0 (2002)	10.1 (2016)	7.1 (2002)	6.8 (2016)	0.410 (2002)	0.398 (2016)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	39.3	4.6	79.9	24.2	4.3	6.9	0.302	0.390
Lao People's Democratic Republic ^e	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)	0.0 (2015)	2.6 (2004)	0.2 (2015)	10.9 (2004)	8.2 (2015)	0.461 (2004)	0.410 (2015)
Myanmar	...	2.0 (2017)	...	19.3 (2017)	...	4.5 (2017)	...	0.307 (2017)
Philippines ^h	14.5	7.8 (2015)	43.1	32.7 (2015)	10.5	8.9 (2015)	0.428	0.401 (2015)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	2.5	0.0	18.6	0.5	8.0	6.1	0.428	0.364
Timor-Leste	46.0 (2001)	30.7 (2014)	75.7 (2001)	73.3 (2014)	6.0 (2001)	4.1 (2014)	0.359 (2001)	0.287 (2014)
Viet Nam	38.0 (2002)	1.9	70.8 (2002)	7.0	6.1 (2002)	6.4	0.370 (2002)	0.357
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji ^e	4.9 (2002)	1.4 (2013)	21.9 (2002)	14.1 (2013)	6.8 (2002)	6.0 (2013)	0.381 (2002)	0.367 (2013)
Kiribati	12.9 (2006)	...	34.6 (2006)	...	6.7 (2006)	...	0.370 (2006)	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	8.1 (2005)	15.4 (2013)	24.6 (2005)	38.7 (2013)	8.7 (2005)	8.4 (2013)	0.424 (2005)	0.401 (2013)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea ^e	...	38.0 (2009)	...	65.6 (2009)	...	9.3 (2009)	...	0.419 (2009)
Samoa ^e	2.0 (2002)	1.1 (2013)	11.9 (2002)	9.6 (2013)	7.6 (2002)	6.8 (2013)	0.407 (2002)	0.387 (2013)
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)
Tonga	2.8 (2001)	1.0 (2015)	8.4 (2001)	7.5 (2015)	7.1 (2001)	6.7 (2015)	0.377 (2001)	0.376 (2015)
Tuvalu	...	3.3 (2010)	...	17.6 (2010)	...	7.0 (2010)	...	0.391 (2010)
Vanuatu	...	13.2 (2010)	...	39.4 (2010)	...	6.7 (2010)	...	0.376 (2010)
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	...	...	...	...	5.5 (2001)	6.3 (2014)	0.335 (2001)	0.344 (2014)
Japan	...	...	...	...	5.4 (2008)	...	0.348 (2008)	0.329 (2013)
New Zealand ⁱ	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.349 (2014)

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

a Poverty estimates are consumption-based, except for Malaysia and the Republic of Korea, whose estimates are income-based.

b Derived from the income or expenditure shares of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups by income.

c Inequality estimates are consumption-based, except for Malaysia; New Zealand; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei, China, whose estimates are income-based.

d The most recent year data are for 2005: 0.0% for proportion of population below \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 0.0% for proportion of population below \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP); 3.5 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.266 for Gini coefficient.

e Household income and expenditure surveys for these economies were conducted in overlapping years. The table adopts the approach of the World Bank's World Development Indicators, i.e., using the initial year of the survey as the reference period for the poverty estimates.

f The most recent year data are for 2003: 62.1% for proportion of population below \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP); 86.4% for proportion of population below \$3.20 a day (2011 PPP); 5.9 for income ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%; and 0.353 for Gini coefficient.

g The Gini coefficient reflected in the table refers to the coefficient using per capita disposable income published by the Government of Taipei, China's Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. The estimates using disposable income of households are 0.326 for 2000 and 0.338 for 2018. Alternative estimates for the Gini coefficient are available in the World Bank's PovcalNet Database.

h Consumption-based poverty estimates were used. However, income-based estimates are also available for \$1.90 poverty line, 13.9% (2000) and 6.1% (2015); for \$3.20 poverty line, 38.1% (2000) and 26.0% (2015).

i The Gini coefficient data are based on disposable income post taxes and transfers. Using the new income definition, the earliest available figure for the Gini coefficient is 0.323 for 2011.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed 13 July 2020). For New Zealand's Gini coefficient: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Income Distribution Database. <https://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?queryid=66670#> (accessed 13 July 2020). For Taipei, China's income ratio and Gini coefficient: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <https://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 14 July 2020).

Click on the indicator name in the table header to access the time series in the Key Indicators Database.

Table 2.1.7: Human Development Index^a

ADB Regional Member	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Rank in 2018 ^b
Developing ADB Member Economies									
Central and West Asia	0.574	0.619	0.655	0.678	0.682	0.685	0.689	0.692	
Afghanistan	0.345	0.410	0.464	0.488	0.490	0.491	0.493	0.496	170
Armenia	0.649	0.694	0.729	0.746	0.748	0.751	0.758	0.760	81
Azerbaijan	0.641	0.681	0.732	0.746	0.749	0.749	0.752	0.754	87
Georgia	0.669	0.705	0.732	0.764	0.771	0.776	0.783	0.786	70
Kazakhstan	0.685	0.747	0.764	0.798	0.806	0.808	0.813	0.817	50
Kyrgyz Republic	0.594	0.616	0.636	0.663	0.666	0.669	0.671	0.674	122
Pakistan	0.449	0.499	0.524	0.546	0.550	0.556	0.558	0.560	152
Tajikistan	0.538	0.590	0.630	0.642	0.642	0.647	0.651	0.656	125
Turkmenistan	...	...	0.673	0.696	0.701	0.706	0.708	0.710	108
Uzbekistan	0.596	0.629	0.665	0.693	0.696	0.701	0.707	0.710	108
East Asia	0.743	0.773	0.811	0.834	0.838	0.843	0.846	0.850	
China, People's Republic of	0.591	0.643	0.702	0.735	0.742	0.749	0.753	0.758	85
Hong Kong, China	0.827	0.871	0.901	0.924	0.927	0.931	0.937	0.939	4
Korea, Republic of	0.817	0.855	0.882	0.896	0.899	0.901	0.904	0.906	22
Mongolia	0.589	0.649	0.697	0.733	0.736	0.730	0.729	0.735	92
Taipei, China	0.890	0.846	0.873	0.882	0.885	0.903	0.907	0.911	...
South Asia	0.542	0.564	0.608	0.637	0.645	0.651	0.656	0.659	
Bangladesh	0.470	0.506	0.549	0.572	0.588	0.599	0.609	0.614	135
Bhutan	...	0.512	0.571	0.601	0.606	0.610	0.615	0.617	134
India	0.497	0.539	0.581	0.618	0.627	0.637	0.643	0.647	129
Maldives	0.610	0.632	0.669	0.702	0.709	0.713	0.716	0.719	104
Nepal	0.446	0.474	0.527	0.562	0.568	0.572	0.574	0.579	147
Sri Lanka	0.687	0.721	0.750	0.769	0.772	0.774	0.776	0.780	71
Southeast Asia	0.602	0.635	0.677	0.698	0.704	0.708	0.711	0.714	
Brunei Darussalam	0.805	0.824	0.832	0.845	0.843	0.844	0.843	0.845	43
Cambodia	0.419	0.490	0.535	0.561	0.566	0.572	0.578	0.581	146
Indonesia	0.604	0.633	0.666	0.691	0.696	0.700	0.704	0.707	111
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.466	0.505	0.546	0.586	0.594	0.598	0.602	0.604	140
Malaysia	0.724	0.732	0.773	0.792	0.797	0.801	0.802	0.804	61
Myanmar	0.424	0.470	0.523	0.558	0.565	0.571	0.577	0.584	145
Philippines	0.631	0.656	0.672	0.697	0.702	0.704	0.709	0.712	106
Singapore	0.818	0.869	0.909	0.928	0.929	0.933	0.934	0.935	9
Thailand	0.649	0.693	0.721	0.739	0.746	0.753	0.762	0.765	77
Timor-Leste	0.505	0.496	0.620	0.608	0.628	0.628	0.624	0.626	131
Viet Nam	0.578	0.616	0.653	0.675	0.680	0.685	0.690	0.693	118
The Pacific	0.592	0.610	0.628	0.644	0.649	0.651	0.658	0.659	
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	0.675	0.687	0.694	0.712	0.718	0.718	0.721	0.724	98
Kiribati	0.564	0.585	0.589	0.613	0.619	0.622	0.623	0.623	132
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.696	0.698	117
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.541	0.572	0.595	0.598	0.606	0.608	0.612	0.614	135
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.736	0.759	0.776	0.809	0.803	0.808	0.811	0.814	55
Papua New Guinea	0.436	0.468	0.510	0.531	0.539	0.541	0.543	0.543	155
Samoa	0.638	0.670	0.690	0.698	0.699	0.704	0.706	0.707	111
Solomon Islands	0.476	0.503	0.524	0.551	0.555	0.553	0.555	0.557	153
Tonga	0.666	0.674	0.692	0.699	0.714	0.715	0.717	0.717	105
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	0.569	0.585	0.589	0.592	0.592	0.595	0.597	141
Developed ADB Member Economies	0.874	0.888	0.903	0.914	0.918	0.921	0.923	0.925	
Australia	0.898	0.902	0.926	0.929	0.933	0.935	0.937	0.938	6
Japan	0.855	0.873	0.885	0.904	0.906	0.910	0.913	0.915	19
New Zealand	0.870	0.889	0.899	0.910	0.914	0.917	0.920	0.921	14
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES	0.604	0.632	0.667	0.689	0.694	0.698	0.701	0.704	
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS	0.624	0.650	0.683	0.705	0.710	0.713	0.716	0.719	
WORLD^c	0.641	0.669	0.697	0.718	0.722	0.727	0.729	0.731	

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

a The indexes for each region of Asia and the Pacific are calculated as an arithmetic average of the indexes for their member economies.

b Rank among the 189 national economies presented in the Human Development Report 2019 of the United Nations Development Programme.

c Calculated by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme by applying the human development index formula to the weighted group averages of component indicators. Missing values are estimated using cross-country regression models.

Sources: United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Data (1990–2018). <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#> (accessed 16 June 2020). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <https://eng.stat.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=25280&ctNode=6032&mp=5> (accessed 16 June 2020).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.8: Life Expectancy at Birth
(years)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	63.3	68.1	65.2	69.7	61.6	66.5
Afghanistan	55.8	64.5	57.1	66.0	54.7	63.0
Armenia	71.4	74.9	74.5	78.4	68.1	71.2
Azerbaijan	66.8	72.9	69.9	75.3	63.6	70.3
Georgia	69.9	73.6	73.6	78.0	66.1	69.2
Kazakhstan	65.5	73.2	71.1	77.2	60.2	68.8
Kyrgyz Republic	68.6	71.4	72.4	75.6	64.9	67.4
Pakistan	62.8	67.1	63.7	68.1	62.1	66.2
Tajikistan	62.0	70.9	63.9	73.2	60.2	68.7
Turkmenistan	63.6	68.1	67.7	71.6	59.6	64.6
Uzbekistan	67.2	71.6	70.4	73.7	64.0	69.4
East Asia^a	71.7	77.0	73.8	79.4	69.8	74.8
China, People's Republic of	71.4	76.7	73.4	79.1	69.6	74.5
Hong Kong, China	80.9	84.9	83.9	87.7	78.0	82.3
Korea, Republic of	75.9	82.6	79.7	85.7	72.3	79.7
Mongolia	62.9	69.7	65.9	74.0	60.1	65.6
Taipei, China	76.5	80.7	79.6	84.0	73.8	77.5
South Asia^a	62.9	69.8	63.8	71.2	62.1	68.6
Bangladesh	65.4	72.3	66.0	74.3	65.0	70.6
Bhutan	60.9	71.5	61.1	71.8	60.6	71.1
India	62.5	69.4	63.3	70.7	61.7	68.2
Maldives	70.2	78.6	71.4	80.5	69.2	77.2
Nepal	62.3	70.5	63.3	71.9	61.2	69.0
Sri Lanka	71.3	76.8	75.1	80.1	67.9	73.4
Southeast Asia^a	67.5	72.4	70.3	75.5	64.9	69.5
Brunei Darussalam	72.8	75.7	74.1	77.0	71.7	74.6
Cambodia	58.4	69.6	60.6	71.6	56.2	67.3
Indonesia	65.8	71.5	67.2	73.7	64.3	69.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58.8	67.6	60.6	69.4	57.0	65.8
Malaysia	72.6	76.0	74.8	78.2	70.6	74.1
Myanmar	60.1	66.9	63.1	69.9	57.0	63.8
Philippines	68.8	71.1	72.3	75.4	65.5	67.1
Singapore	78.0	83.1	80.0	85.4	76.0	81.0
Thailand	70.6	76.9	74.5	80.7	66.9	73.2
Timor-Leste	59.0	69.3	60.6	71.4	57.5	67.3
Viet Nam	73.0	75.3	77.7	79.4	68.4	71.2
The Pacific^{a,b}	61.1	65.6	62.6	67.0	59.7	64.2
Cook Islands	71.9	76.4 (2019)	74.7	79.4 (2019)	69.2	73.6 (2019)
Fiji	65.7	67.3	67.5	69.2	64.0	65.6
Kiribati	63.1	68.1	66.0	72.1	60.4	64.0
Marshall Islands	68.4	73.9 (2019)	70.4	76.2 (2019)	66.6	71.6 (2019)
Micronesia, Federated States of	64.6	67.8	66.2	69.5	63.1	66.1
Nauru	60.9	68.1 (2019)	64.5	71.6 (2019)	57.4	64.0 (2019)
Niue ^c	70.3 ^d (2001)	73.6 ^e (2016)	73.9 ^d (2001)	75.7 ^e (2016)	67.2 ^d (2001)	71.8 ^e (2016)
Palau	68.5	73.9 (2019)	71.7	77.3 (2019)	65.4	70.7 (2019)
Papua New Guinea	59.3	64.3	60.7	65.6	57.9	63.0
Samoa	68.7	73.2	71.4	75.3	66.3	71.2
Solomon Islands	67.4	72.8	68.8	74.7	66.3	71.2
Tonga	69.7	70.8	70.5	72.8	68.7	68.9
Tuvalu	61.6	67.5 (2019)	63.6	69.9 (2019)	59.7	65.3 (2019)
Vanuatu	67.4	70.3	68.7	72.0	66.2	68.8
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	80.8	83.9	84.2	86.8	77.5	81.1
Australia	79.2	82.7	82.0	84.9	76.6	80.7
Japan	81.1	84.2	84.6	87.3	77.7	81.3
New Zealand	78.6	81.9	81.3	83.6	76.1	80.2
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^{a,b}	67.2	72.7	69.0	74.8	65.6	70.8
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^{a,b}	67.8	73.2	69.7	75.3	66.1	71.2
WORLD^f	67.5	72.6	69.9	74.9	65.4	70.4

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a Estimated as weighted averages using total population of appropriate sex(es) from the United Nations' World Population Prospects 2019 as weight. For the Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, and Tuvalu, sex-disaggregated population figures were derived using total populations from World Population Prospects 2019 and the proportions of total population by sex for Pacific small island states from the World Development Indicators.

b For estimating regional aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

c Calculated directly from recorded deaths, through 5-year periods.

d Covers 1997–2001.

e Covers 2012–2016.

f Estimated by the World Bank as weighted averages using total population of appropriate sex(es) as weight.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators> (accessed 16 June 2020). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Tuvalu: United States Census Bureau. International Data Base. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/informationGateway.php> (accessed 16 June 2020). For Niue: Statistics Niue. Vital Statistics Report 2012–2016. <https://niue.prism.spc.int/> (accessed 16 June 2020). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <https://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 16 June 2020).

Table 2.1.9: 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	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia^a	31.2	27.1	8.7	6.7	4.3	3.4
Afghanistan	48.0	32.5	11.7	6.4	7.5	4.5
Armenia	12.9	14.0	8.6	9.9	1.6	1.8
Azerbaijan	14.5	14.0	5.8	5.8	2.0	1.7
Georgia	12.1	13.5	11.7	12.8	1.6	2.1
Kazakhstan	14.9	21.8	10.1	7.1	1.8	2.8
Kyrgyz Republic	19.8	27.1	7.0	5.2	2.4	3.3
Pakistan	34.7	28.3	8.9	6.9	5.0	3.5
Tajikistan	30.6	30.8	8.5	4.9	4.0	3.6
Turkmenistan	23.6	23.8	7.8	7.0	2.8	2.8
Uzbekistan	21.4	23.3	5.5	4.7	2.6	2.4
East Asia^{a,b}	14.0	10.7	6.4	7.1	1.6	1.7
China, People's Republic of	14.0	10.9	6.5	7.1	1.6	1.7
Hong Kong, China	8.1	7.2	5.1	6.4	1.0	1.1
Korea, Republic of	13.3	6.4	5.2	5.8	1.5	1.0
Mongolia	19.3	24.1	7.7	6.3	2.1	2.9
Taipei, China	13.8	7.5 (2019)	5.7	7.5 (2019)	1.7	1.1 (2019)
South Asia^a	26.5	17.9	8.5	7.0	3.3	2.2
Bangladesh	27.5	18.2	6.9	5.5	3.2	2.0
Bhutan	27.1	17.3	8.8	6.2	3.5	2.0
India	26.4	17.9	8.7	7.2	3.3	2.2
Maldives	21.4	14.2	4.6	2.8	2.8	1.9
Nepal	31.5	19.9	8.5	6.4	4.0	1.9
Sri Lanka	18.5	15.8	6.9	6.7	2.2	2.2
Southeast Asia^a	21.9	17.5	7.0	6.5	2.6	2.2
Brunei Darussalam	22.7	14.9	3.5	4.4	2.3	1.8
Cambodia	28.1	22.5	9.4	6.0	3.8	2.5
Indonesia	21.8	18.1	7.5	6.5	2.5	2.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	32.0	23.5	9.8	6.4	4.3	2.7
Malaysia	22.0	16.8	4.5	5.1	2.8	2.0
Myanmar	24.6	17.6	9.9	8.2	2.9	2.2
Philippines	29.6	20.5	5.4	5.9	3.8	2.6
Singapore	13.7	8.8	4.5	5.0	1.6	1.1
Thailand	14.5	10.3	6.9	7.7	1.7	1.5
Timor-Leste	39.5	29.4	10.4	6.0	6.1	4.0
Viet Nam	17.4	16.7	5.7	6.3	2.0	2.0
The Pacific^{a,b}	32.8	26.8	8.8	7.2	4.4	3.5
Cook Islands	23.1	13.5 (2019)	6.3	8.8 (2019)	3.2	2.1 (2019)
Fiji	24.7	21.3	6.9	8.2	3.1	2.8
Kiribati	30.6	27.9	7.9	6.3	4.1	3.6
Marshall Islands	35.0	23.3 (2019)	5.3	4.2 (2019)	4.4	2.9 (2019)
Micronesia, Federated States of	29.9	22.8	7.7	6.6	4.3	3.1
Nauru	27.9	22.6 (2019)	7.2	6.0 (2019)	3.5	2.7 (2019)
Niue	13.4 ^c (2001)	3.0 ^c (2019)	8.2 ^c (2001)	1.2 ^d (2019)	2.3 ^c (2001)	2.7 ^e (2016)
Palau	14.5	14.0	6.5	7.8	1.8	2.2 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	34.0	27.1	9.5	7.4	4.5	3.6
Samoa	30.6	24.4	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.9
Solomon Islands	35.6	32.4	5.6	4.3	4.7	4.4
Tonga	28.2	24.3	6.9	7.2	4.3	3.6
Tuvalu	24.6	23.7 (2019)	10.8	8.4 (2019)	3.6	2.9 (2019)
Vanuatu	33.4	29.6	6.1	5.3	4.5	3.8
Developed ADB Member Economies^a	10.0	8.4	7.6	10.1	1.4	1.5
Australia	13.0	12.6	6.7	6.3	1.8	1.7
Japan	9.4	7.4	7.7	11.0	1.4	1.4
New Zealand	14.7	12.0	6.9	6.9	2.0	1.7
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^{a,b}	21.0	16.0	7.4	6.9	2.5	2.1
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^{a,b}	20.5	15.7	7.4	7.0	2.5	2.1
WORLD^f	21.6	18.2	8.5	7.5	2.7	2.4

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

a ADB estimates using data on total population from the United Nations. World Population Prospects 2019; data on crude birth rates and crude death rates from the World Bank's World Development Indicators, the United States Census Bureau, and economy sources; and data on the population of women of reproductive age from the World Health Organization, World Population Prospects 2019, and official communication from The Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division.

b For estimating aggregates, imputation was done for economies with missing data by substituting available data from the nearest years.

c Refers to a multiyear average for the intercensal years 1997–2001. Crude birth rate and crude death rate are calculated by dividing the average annual number of births and deaths of the intercensal period 1997–2001 by the midperiod population size of the intercensal period. For total fertility rate, the estimate is based on the average registered number of children born, by age of mother, of the intercensal period 1997–2001, and the estimated midperiod number of women of childbearing age.

d Refers to July–December 2019.

e Refers to a multiyear average for the intercensal years 2012–2016. Total fertility rate is estimated based on the average registered number of children born, by age of mother, of the intercensal period 2012–2016, and the estimated midperiod number of women of childbearing age.

f Estimated by the World Bank as weighted averages of the rates using the value of the denominator or, in some cases, another indicator as a weight. Aggregation is done after imputing values for missing data, which is done according to certain imputation rules by the World Bank, as described in their data compilation methodology.

Sources: Economy sources; Pacific Community, Statistics for Development Division. Official communication, 3 July 2019; United Nations. World Population Prospects 2019. <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/> (accessed 17 July 2020); World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator> (accessed 24 June 2020); and World Health Organization. Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health. [https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent/indicator-explorer-new/mca/women-of-reproductive-age-\(15-49-years\)-population-\(thousands\)](https://www.who.int/data/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent/indicator-explorer-new/mca/women-of-reproductive-age-(15-49-years)-population-(thousands)) (accessed 17 July 2020). For the Cook Islands, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, and Tuvalu: United States Census Bureau. International Data Base. <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/informationGateway.php> (accessed 24 June 2020). For Niue: Statistics Niue, Department of Finance and Planning. <https://niue.prism.spc.int> (accessed 24 June 2020). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. <http://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/mp.asp?mp=2> (accessed 24 June 2020).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.10: Primary Education Completion Rate^a

(%)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	85.6	...	67.1	...	103.3
Armenia	93.7 (2002)	89.9	94.1 (2002)	89.5	93.3 (2002)	90.2
Azerbaijan	89.5	100.2	85.5	100.6	93.8	99.9
Georgia	118.1	95.5	120.2	96.3	116.2	94.8
Kazakhstan	93.2	106.4 (2019)	93.1	107.0 (2019)	93.3	105.8 (2019)
Kyrgyz Republic	93.6	104.5	93.2	104.4	94.1	104.6
Pakistan	60.2 (2005)	71.1	50.1 (2005)	64.2	69.7 (2005)	77.4
Tajikistan ^b	92.6	94.9 (2017)	97.4 (2009)	94.7 (2017)	100.5 (2009)	95.1 (2017)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^b	95.8	103.0	100.6 (2001)	102.5	100.8 (2001)	103.6
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	91.6 (2006)	...	91.4 (2006)	...	91.8 (2006)	...
Hong Kong, China	...	104.5	...	105.7	...	103.4
Korea, Republic of	103.2	91.4 (2017)	105.0	91.1 (2017)	101.7	91.6 (2017)
Mongolia	86.9	101.8	89.3	101.9	84.6	101.7
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	66.3 (2005)	67.8 (2010)	68.9 (2005)	71.8 (2010)	63.9 (2005)	64.1 (2010)
Bhutan	51.1	100.0 (2017)	47.5	104.4 (2017)	54.5	95.7 (2017)
India	71.5	91.6	64.0	93.1	78.3	90.2
Maldives	134.5 (2005)	97.4 (2017)	133.2 (2005)	92.3 (2017)	135.8 (2005)	102.4 (2017)
Nepal	66.7	120.4 (2019)	56.8	123.2 (2019)	76.4	117.7 (2019)
Sri Lanka	107.3 (2001)	102.6	106.6 (2001)	101.5	108.0 (2001)	103.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	114.8	108.0	109.9	108.4	119.5	107.6
Cambodia	51.3 (2001)	88.0	46.0 (2001)	90.3	56.3 (2001)	85.8
Indonesia	93.8 (2001)	102.3	94.2 (2001)	101.6	93.4 (2001)	103.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	67.4	97.9	61.4	97.1	73.2	98.6
Malaysia	100.7	99.5 (2017)	100.8	101.1 (2017)	100.6	98.0 (2017)
Myanmar	76.5	95.4	74.1	94.8	78.8	96.0
Philippines	100.4 (2001)	108.7 (2017)	105.5 (2001)	109.6 (2017)	95.6 (2001)	107.8 (2017)
Singapore	...	99.3 (2017)	...	99.3 (2017)	...	99.3 (2017)
Thailand	84.9	93.4	84.3	94.1	85.5	92.7
Timor-Leste	89.1 (2008)	103.8	88.0 (2008)	106.3	90.1 (2008)	101.4
Viet Nam	99.8	110.0	98.0	111.5	101.5	108.6
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	88.3 (2007)	107.0 (2016)	...	103.5 (2016)	...	110.3 (2016)
Fiji	95.0	107.0 (2016)	93.9	106.3 (2016)	96.0	107.7 (2016)
Kiribati	99.0	100.9 (2016)	95.1	103.2 (2016)	102.6	98.6 (2016)
Marshall Islands	108.8 (2002)	70.9 (2016)	112.3 (2002)	72.8 (2016)	105.4 (2002)	69.0 (2016)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	101.3 (2001)	131.0 (2016)	97.3 (2001)	133.3 (2016)	105.4 (2001)	128.7 (2016)
Niue	102.4 (2001)	111.5 (2016)	95.0 (2001)	92.3 (2016)	109.5 (2001)	130.8 (2016)
Palau	95.2	100.4 (2014)	83.3	94.7 (2014)	107.3	105.8 (2014)
Papua New Guinea	50.0	77.1 (2016)	45.8	71.5 (2016)	54.0	82.4 (2016)
Samoa	94.0	104.8	95.5	103.8	92.7	105.7
Solomon Islands	...	86.8	...	89.7	...	84.0
Tonga	105.5 (2001)	116.1 (2013)	104.0 (2001)	110.1 (2013)	106.9 (2001)	121.6 (2013)
Tuvalu	108.6 (2001)	78.7	110.3 (2001)	69.4	107.0 (2001)	87.5
Vanuatu	92.1	91.7 (2013)	94.4	94.9 (2013)	89.9	88.7 (2013)
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD^c	81.8	89.6	78.6	89.3	84.8	89.9

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

a Represented by 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.

b For the initial year, sex-disaggregated data were available for a different reference year relative to the overall estimate.

c Estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Institute of Statistics as a weighted average using the population at the theoretical age to enter the last grade of primary education as weight.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. UIS.Stat. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 26 June 2020).

Table 2.1.11: Adult (15 Years and Older) Literacy Rate
(%)

ADB Regional Member	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	43.0	...	29.8	...	55.5
Armenia	99.4 (2001)	99.7 (2017)	99.2 (2001)	99.7 (2017)	99.7 (2001)	99.8 (2017)
Azerbaijan	99.6 (2007)	99.8 (2017)	99.4 (2007)	99.7 (2017)	99.8 (2007)	99.9 (2017)
Georgia	99.7 (2002)	99.4 (2017)	99.6 (2002)	99.3 (2017)	99.8 (2002)	99.4 (2017)
Kazakhstan	99.7 (2009)	99.8	99.7 (2009)	99.7	99.8 (2009)	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	99.2 (2009)	99.6	99.0 (2009)	99.5	99.5 (2009)	99.7
Pakistan	49.9 (2005)	59.1 (2017)	35.4 (2005)	46.5 (2017)	64.1 (2005)	71.1 (2017)
Tajikistan	99.5	99.8 (2014)	99.2	99.7 (2014)	99.7	99.8 (2014)
Turkmenistan	...	99.7 (2014)	...	99.6 (2014)	...	99.8 (2014)
Uzbekistan	98.6	100.0	98.1	100.0	99.2	100.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of	90.9	96.8	86.5	95.2	95.1	98.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.8	98.4	97.5	98.6	98.0	98.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	73.9	40.8 (2001)	71.2	53.9 (2001)	76.7
Bhutan	52.8 (2005)	66.6 (2017)	38.7 (2005)	57.1 (2017)	65.0 (2005)	75.0 (2017)
India	61.0 (2001)	74.4	47.8 (2001)	65.8	73.4 (2001)	82.4
Maldives	98.4 (2006)	97.7 (2016)	98.4 (2006)	98.1 (2016)	98.4 (2006)	97.3 (2016)
Nepal	48.6 (2001)	67.9	34.9 (2001)	59.7	62.7 (2001)	78.6
Sri Lanka	90.7 (2001)	91.7	89.1 (2001)	90.8	92.3 (2001)	92.8
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	92.7 (2001)	97.2	90.2 (2001)	96.3	95.2 (2001)	98.1
Cambodia	73.6 (2004)	80.5 (2015)	64.1 (2004)	75.0 (2015)	84.7 (2004)	86.5 (2015)
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	95.7	86.8 (2004)	94.0	94.0 (2004)	97.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	69.6	84.7 (2015)	58.5	79.4 (2015)	81.4	90.0 (2015)
Malaysia	88.7	94.9	85.4	93.5	92.0	96.1
Myanmar	89.9	75.6 (2016)	86.4	71.8 (2016)	93.9	80.0 (2016)
Philippines	92.6	98.2 (2015)	92.7	98.2 (2015)	92.5	98.1 (2015)
Singapore	92.5	97.3	88.6	95.9	96.6	98.9
Thailand	92.6	93.8	90.5	92.4	94.9	95.2
Timor-Leste	37.6 (2001)	68.1	30.0 (2001)	64.2	45.3 (2001)	71.9
Viet Nam	90.2	95.0	86.6	93.6	93.9	96.5
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	99.1 (2017)	...	99.1 (2017)	...	99.1 (2017)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	98.3 (2011)	...	98.2 (2011)	...	98.3 (2011)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	96.6 (2015)	...	96.3 (2015)	...	96.8 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	57.3	61.6 (2010)	50.9	57.9 (2010)	63.4	65.3 (2010)
Samoa	...	99.1	...	99.2	...	99.0
Solomon Islands	76.6 (2009)	...	69.0 (2009)	...	83.7 (2009)	...
Tonga	99.0 (2006)	99.4	99.1 (2006)	99.5	99.0 (2006)	99.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	78.4 (2004)	87.5	76.2 (2004)	86.7	80.5 (2004)	88.3
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD	80.8	86.3	75.4	82.8	86.2	89.8

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

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 26 June 2020).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.12: Years of Schooling
(years)

ADB Regional Member	Expected ^a					
	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	6.4 (2003)	10.2	4.4 (2003)	7.7	8.3 (2003)	12.5
Armenia	11.2	13.1	11.7	13.6	10.7	12.6
Azerbaijan	...	13.3	...	13.4	...	13.2
Georgia	13.2	15.3	13.5	15.5	13.0	15.0
Kazakhstan	12.4	15.6 (2019)	12.7	16.0 (2019)	12.1	15.3 (2019)
Kyrgyz Republic	11.8	13.0	12.0	13.2	11.7	12.7
Pakistan ^c	5.3 (2003)	8.3	5.5 (2006)	7.6	7.0 (2006)	8.9
Tajikistan	9.7	11.4 (2013)	8.8	10.7 (2013)	10.6	12.1 (2013)
Turkmenistan	...	10.8 (2014)	...	10.5 (2014)	...	11.1 (2014)
Uzbekistan	10.8	12.1 (2017)	10.7	11.9 (2017)	11.0	12.2 (2017)
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of ^c	9.9 (2001)	12.4 (2010)	11.3 (2006)	12.4 (2010)	11.5 (2006)	12.4 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	...	16.9	...	17.1	...	16.8
Korea, Republic of	15.6	16.5 (2017)	14.7	15.9 (2017)	16.5	17.0 (2017)
Mongolia	9.4	14.6 (2010)	10.3	15.3 (2010)	8.5	13.9 (2010)
Taipei, China	...	16.5 (2019)	...	16.7 (2019)	...	16.4 (2019)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	8.7 (2005)	12.0	8.8 (2005)	12.4	8.6 (2005)	11.7
Bhutan	9.4 (2005)	13.1	9.1 (2005)	13.5	9.6 (2005)	12.8
India	8.3	12.2 (2017)	7.3	12.6 (2017)	9.2	11.7 (2017)
Maldives	11.8	...	11.9	...	11.8	...
Nepal	9.0	12.8 (2017)	7.5	13.0 (2017)	10.4	12.6 (2017)
Sri Lanka	...	14.1	...	14.5	...	13.8
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	13.2	14.3	13.2	14.8	13.1	13.9
Cambodia	7.6	...	6.8	...	8.4	...
Indonesia	10.6	13.6	10.4	13.7	10.8	13.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8.0	10.6	7.0	10.4	9.0	10.9
Malaysia	11.9	13.7 (2017)	12.2	14.0 (2017)	11.7	13.3 (2017)
Myanmar	7.7 (2001)	10.7	...	10.9	...	10.5
Philippines	11.4 (2001)	13.1 (2017)	11.6 (2001)	13.5 (2017)	11.2 (2001)	12.8 (2017)
Singapore	...	16.4 (2017)	...	16.7 (2017)	...	16.3 (2017)
Thailand	11.5 (2001)	15.4 (2016)	11.6 (2001)	15.8 (2016)	11.5 (2001)	15.1 (2016)
Timor-Leste ^c	10.0 (2002)	12.4 (2010)	12.0 (2009)	12.0 (2010)	13.2 (2009)	12.9 (2010)
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	10.1	14.8 (2012)	10.3	14.2 (2012)	9.9	15.5 (2012)
Fiji	13.4 (2003)	...	13.7 (2003)	...	13.2 (2003)	...
Kiribati	10.4	...	10.8	...	10.0	...
Marshall Islands	12.2 (2002)	...	12.2 (2002)	...	12.2 (2002)	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	9.5	...	10.3	...	8.8	...
Niue ^c	11.7	...	11.5 (2001)	...	11.9 (2001)	...
Palau	14.1	16.6 (2013)	14.8	17.2 (2013)	13.4	16.1 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	12.0	...	12.4	...	11.7	...
Solomon Islands	6.6	...	6.2	...	7.0	...
Tonga ^c	13.2	...	13.9 (2002)	...	13.4 (2002)	...
Tuvalu	10.9 (2001)	...	11.0 (2001)	...	10.8 (2001)	...
Vanuatu	10.1	...	10.1	...	10.1	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	...	22.0 (2017)	...	22.4 (2017)	...	21.5 (2017)
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	18.8 (2017)	...	19.7 (2017)	...	17.9 (2017)
WORLD^h	9.8	12.4	9.4	12.4	10.2	12.3

continued on next page

Table 2.1.12: Years of Schooling (continued)
(years)

ADB Regional Member	Mean ^b					
	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2018	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	10.5 (2001)	11.3 (2017)	10.3 (2001)	11.3 (2017)	10.6 (2001)	11.3 (2017)
Azerbaijan	10.8 (2007)	10.6 (2017)	10.5 (2007)	10.2 (2017)	11.1 (2007)	10.9 (2017)
Georgia	11.7 (2002)	13.1 (2017)	11.5 (2002)	13.2 (2017)	11.8 (2002)	13.1 (2017)
Kazakhstan	11.6 (2007)	12.2	11.7 (2007)	12.2	11.5 (2007)	12.2
Kyrgyz Republic	11.0 (2009)	...	11.1 (2009)	...	10.9 (2009)	...
Pakistan ^c	2.7 (2005)	5.0 (2017)	1.5 (2005)	3.8 (2017)	4.0 (2005)	6.3 (2017)
Tajikistan	10.8	11.4 (2017)	10.3	10.8 (2017)	11.4	11.9 (2017)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	11.8	...	11.6	...	12.0
East Asia						
China, People's Republic of ^c	5.9	6.7 (2010)	5.3	6.2 (2010)	6.6	7.2 (2010)
Hong Kong, China	11.0 (2006)	12.3 (2017)	10.5 (2006)	11.9 (2017)	11.6 (2006)	12.7 (2017)
Korea, Republic of	10.9	12.1 (2015)	9.9	11.4 (2015)	12.0	12.9 (2015)
Mongolia	9.2	10.1 (2010)	9.1	10.4 (2010)	9.3	9.8 (2010)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	4.8 (2001)	6.4	4.3 (2001)	5.8	5.3 (2001)	7.0
Bhutan	...	4.1 (2017)	...	3.3 (2017)	...	4.8 (2017)
India	...	5.3 (2011)	...	4.1 (2011)	...	6.5 (2011)
Maldives	3.8 ^d (2006)	...	3.5 ^d (2006)	...	4.0 ^d (2006)	...
Nepal	3.6 ^e (2001)	3.5 (2011)	2.5 ^e (2001)	2.3 (2011)	4.8 ^e (2001)	4.9 (2011)
Sri Lanka	10.2 (2001)	10.6	10.0 (2001)	10.6	10.4 (2001)	10.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	...	11.6 (2011)	...	11.4 (2011)	...	11.8 (2011)
Cambodia	4.0 (2007)	3.7 (2015)	3.0 (2007)	2.8 (2015)	5.0 (2007)	4.8 (2015)
Indonesia	7.6 (2006)	8.2	7.1 (2006)	7.8	7.9 (2006)	8.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	8.5	10.4 (2016)	8.0	10.3 (2016)	9.0	10.5 (2016)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	7.7	8.5 (2017)	7.7	8.7 (2017)	7.7	8.2 (2017)
Singapore	10.6 (2005)	11.6	10.1 (2005)	11.2	11.1 (2005)	12.1
Thailand	7.3 (2004)	8.5	7.0 (2004)	8.3	7.6 (2004)	8.7
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	7.6 (2009)	...	7.1 (2009)	...	8.2 (2009)	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	9.9 (2006)	...	9.8 (2006)	...	10.0 (2006)	...
Fiji	9.3 (2007)	10.9 (2017)	9.3 (2007)	11.0 (2017)	9.3 (2007)	10.8 (2017)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	10.9 (2011)	...	10.7 (2011)	...	11.1 (2011)
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	12.9 (2013)	...	12.9 (2013)	...	12.8 (2013)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	10.8 (2001)	11.8 (2011)	11.0 (2001)	12.0 (2011)	10.7 (2001)	11.7 (2011)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga ^c	9.9 (2006)	10.9 (2011)	9.7 (2006)	10.9 (2011)	10.0 (2006)	11.0 (2011)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies						
Australia	11.8 ^f (2004)	12.5 ^g	11.7 ^f (2004)	12.6 ^g	11.9 ^f (2004)	12.4 ^g
Japan	...	12.3 ^d (2010)	...	12.0 ^d (2010)	...	12.7 ^d (2010)
New Zealand	13.4 ^d (2001)	13.1 (2016)	13.3 ^d (2001)	13.1 (2016)	13.5 ^d (2001)	13.2 (2016)

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

a Refers to the expected number of years of schooling from primary to tertiary level of education.

b Refers to the mean of years of schooling among the population aged 25 years or older.

c For the initial year data on the expected years of schooling, sex-disaggregated data are available for a different reference year relative to the overall estimate.

d Based on data for which the proportion of the population with unknown educational attainment exceeds 5%.

e Estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Institute for Statistics.

f Data for the population aged 25 to 64 years.

g Data for the population aged 25 to 74 years.

h Estimated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Institute of Statistics as the sum of the age-specific enrolment rates for primary to tertiary level of education. The part of the enrolment that is not distributed by age is divided by the school-age population for the level of education, then multiplied by the duration of that level of education. The result is then added to the sum of the age-specific enrolment rates.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 26 June 2020). For Taipei, China, expected years of schooling: Government of Taipei, China, Ministry of Education. <https://english.moe.gov.tw/cp-87-14508-95005-1.html> (accessed 15 June 2020).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.13: Education Resources

ADB Regional Member	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	42.3 (2006)	48.8	31.6 (2007)	33.5
Armenia	20.3 (2001)	15.4	...	8.0
Azerbaijan	18.7	15.4	...	7.6
Georgia	16.8	9.0	7.5	7.6
Kazakhstan	18.7 (2001)	17.2 (2019)	...	7.7 (2019)
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	25.0	13.3	10.6
Pakistan	33.0	44.1	24.2 (2003)	20.4
Tajikistan	21.8	22.3 (2017)	16.4	15.4 (2011)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	21.4	21.5	11.5	10.3 (2017)
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	22.2 (2001)	16.4	17.1	13.3
Hong Kong, China	21.5	13.3	18.8 (2001)	11.2
Korea, Republic of	32.1	16.3 (2017)	21.0	13.3 (2017)
Mongolia	32.6	30.4	19.9	14.5 (2010)
Taipei, China	19.0	12.1 (2019)	17.6	12.2 ^a (2019)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	47.0 (2005)	30.1	38.4	35.1
Bhutan	41.1	34.7	28.1 (2005)	10.8
India	40.0	32.7 (2017)	33.6	28.5
Maldives	22.7	10.2 (2017)	15.3	...
Nepal	38.0	19.7 (2019)	30.2	28.3 (2019)
Sri Lanka	26.3 (2001)	21.7	...	17.5
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	13.7	9.9	10.9	8.3
Cambodia	50.1	41.7	18.5	...
Indonesia	22.1	17.0	14.6	15.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30.1	22.3	21.3	18.2
Malaysia	19.6	11.7 (2017)	18.4	11.4
Myanmar	32.8	24.4	31.9	27.2
Philippines	35.3	29.1 (2017)	36.4 (2001)	23.9 (2017)
Singapore	21.1 (2007)	14.7 (2017)	17.8 (2007)	11.5 (2017)
Thailand	20.8	16.6	24.0 (2001)	25.9
Timor-Leste	61.9 (2001)	26.9	28.0 (2001)	26.5
Viet Nam	29.5	20.3	...	...
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	17.8	17.4 (2016)	13.9	15.7 (2016)
Fiji	28.1	28.0 (2012)	20.2	19.3 (2012)
Kiribati	31.7	25.5 (2017)	21.0 (2001)	...
Marshall Islands	16.9 (2002)	...	16.7 (2002)	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	19.7 (2015)	...	...
Nauru	21.5	40.2 (2016)	17.4	24.8 (2016)
Niue	14.7	15.5 (2016)	7.8	7.9 (2015)
Palau	15.7	...	15.1	...
Papua New Guinea	35.4	35.5 (2016)	...	34.3 (2016)
Samoa	24.0	30.2 (2010)	21.2	21.5 (2010)
Solomon Islands	...	25.4	10.1	25.9 (2012)
Tonga	22.1	21.6 (2015)	14.6	14.5 (2015)
Tuvalu	19.7	15.6	...	8.6
Vanuatu	22.5	26.6 (2015)	24.7	20.6 (2015)
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	15.7 (2017)	...	11.1 (2017)
New Zealand	18.4	14.9 (2017)	15.5	13.6 (2017)

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

a Includes pupils and teachers in vocational secondary schools.

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. UIS.Stat Database. <http://data.uis.unesco.org/> (accessed 9 June 2020). 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 9 June 2020).

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

ADB Regional Member	Physicians ^a		Hospital Beds ^a	
	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	0.19 (2001)	0.28 (2016)	0.3	0.4 (2017)
Armenia	2.70	4.40 (2017)	6.4	4.2 ^b (2015)
Azerbaijan	3.57	3.45 (2014)	8.7	4.8 (2014)
Georgia	3.84	7.12	4.8	2.9 (2014)
Kazakhstan	3.28	3.98 (2014)	7.2	6.1 (2014)
Kyrgyz Republic	2.80	2.21 (2014)	7.0	4.4 (2014)
Pakistan	0.65	0.98	0.7	0.6 (2017)
Tajikistan	2.17	2.10 (2014)	6.5	4.7 (2014)
Turkmenistan	2.75	2.22 (2014)	5.4	4.0 (2014)
Uzbekistan	2.96	2.37 (2014)	5.3	4.0 (2014)
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	1.24	1.98 (2017)	1.7	4.3 (2017)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1.30 ^b	2.36 (2017)	4.7	12.4
Mongolia	2.76 (2002)	2.86 (2016)	7.5 ^b (2002)	8.0 (2017)
Taipei, China	1.54 (2001)	2.30	5.7 (2001)	7.1
South Asia				
Bangladesh	0.25 (2001)	0.58	0.3 ^b (2001)	0.8 (2016)
Bhutan	0.18 (2004)	0.42	1.6 ^b (2001)	1.7 ^b (2012)
India	0.53	0.86	0.7	0.5 (2017)
Maldives	0.78 ^b	4.56	1.7 ^b	...
Nepal	0.05 ^b (2001)	0.75	0.2 ^b (2001)	0.3 ^b (2012)
Sri Lanka	0.42	1.00	2.9 ^b	4.2 (2017)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	1.01	1.61 (2017)	2.5	2.9 (2017)
Cambodia	0.17	0.19 (2014)	0.6 ^b (2001)	0.9 (2016)
Indonesia	0.16 ^b	0.43	0.6 ^b (2002)	1.0 (2017)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.29	0.37 (2017)	0.9 ^b (2002)	1.5 ^b (2012)
Malaysia	0.70	1.54 (2015)	1.8 ^b (2001)	1.9 (2017)
Myanmar	0.30 ^b	0.68	0.7 ^b	1.0 (2017)
Philippines	1.22	0.60 (2017)	1.0 ^b (2001)	1.0 (2014)
Singapore	1.41 (2001)	2.29 (2016)	2.9 ^b (2001)	2.5 (2017)
Thailand	0.37 ^b	0.81	2.2 ^b	2.1 ^b (2010)
Timor-Leste	0.08 ^b (2004)	0.72	5.9 ^b (2009)	5.9 ^b (2010)
Viet Nam	0.52 (2001)	0.83 (2016)	2.3	2.6 ^b (2014)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0.78 (2001)	1.41 (2014)	...	...
Fiji	0.47 (2003)	0.86 (2015)	2.1 ^b (2004)	2.0 (2016)
Kiribati	0.25 (2008)	0.20 (2013)	1.5 ^b (2004)	1.9 (2016)
Marshall Islands	0.47 ^b	0.42 (2012)	2.7 ^b (2009)	2.7 ^b (2010)
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.60 ^b	0.18 ^b (2010)	2.8 ^b	...
Nauru	1.01 (2004)	1.35 (2015)	3.5 ^b (2004)	5.0 ^b (2010)
Niue	2.35 (2003)	...	...	...
Palau	1.58 ^b	1.42 (2014)	5.9 ^b (2006)	4.8 ^b (2010)
Papua New Guinea	0.05	0.07	...	...
Samoa	0.28 (2003)	0.34 (2016)	3.3 ^b	...
Solomon Islands	0.13 (2003)	0.19 (2016)	2.2 ^b (2003)	1.4 ^b (2012)
Tonga	0.50 ^b	0.54 (2013)	3.2 ^b (2001)	2.6 ^b (2010)
Tuvalu	0.63 (2002)	0.91 (2014)	5.6 ^b (2001)	...
Vanuatu	0.15 (2004)	0.17 (2016)	3.1 ^b (2001)	...
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	2.50 ^b	3.68 (2017)	4.0	3.8 (2016)
Japan	2.01	2.41 (2016)	14.7	13.0
New Zealand	2.31 (2001)	3.59	6.2 (2002)	2.6 (2019)
WORLD	1.24^b	1.57^b (2017)	2.9^b (2002)	2.7^b (2011)

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

a Main source of data is the World Health Organization Global Health Observatory.

b Data sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database.

Sources: World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.PHYS.ZS> and <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.MED.BEDS.ZS> (both accessed 8 July 2020); and World Health Organization. Global Health Observatory. http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.HWFGRP_0020?lang=en (accessed 29 June 2020) and <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.HS07v> (accessed 8 July 2020). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China, Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Statistical Yearbook 2018. <https://eng.dgbas.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=2351&CtUnit=1072&BaseDSD=36&MP=2> (accessed 29 June 2020).

Social Indicators

Table 2.1.15: Adults Aged 15 Years and Older Living with HIV^a
(‘000)

ADB Regional Member	All Adults		Women	
	2000	2018	2000	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia^b	20.7	269.3	6.3	85.1
Afghanistan	1.5	6.9	0.4	2.0
Armenia	0.9	3.5	0.3	1.2
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...
Georgia	1.0	9.3	0.3	3.0
Kazakhstan	1.1	25.3	0.4	9.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.7	8.2	0.2	2.7
Pakistan	0.4	157.5	0.1	47.7
Tajikistan	1.4	12.4	0.3	3.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	13.7	46.2	4.2	15.7
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	0.9	13.5	0.2	4.8
Bhutan	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.4
India	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15.4	28.7	2.4	11.6
Sri Lanka	2.1	3.4	0.5	1.0
Southeast Asia^b	1,211.7	1,802.6	379.9	655.9
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	78.3	69.9	33.2	37.0
Indonesia	79.7	622.1	14.9	222.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.1	11.3	0.8	5.0
Malaysia	54.9	86.6	11.2	14.6
Myanmar	147.4	227.3	34.2	86.9
Philippines	1.0	76.7	0.2	4.6
Singapore	2.9	7.9	0.3	0.8
Thailand	724.4	476.4	261.5	209.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	120.8	224.3	23.6	74.5
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.8	42.5	10.3	24.5
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies^b	20.4	60.8	2.5	6.8
Australia	13.0	27.6	1.3	3.3
Japan	6.1	29.7	0.9	2.8
New Zealand	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.6

... = 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), and the Estimates and Projections Package developed by the East-West Center (www.eastwestcenter.org). The UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modelling and Projections (www.epidem.org) provides technical guidance on the development of the HIV component of the software.

b The aggregates shown for the two regions of Asia and the Pacific and for the developed ADB member economies are approximations of the actual total and, due to rounding, may not equal the sum of the figures for the individual economies.

Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). AIDSInfo. <https://onlinedb.unaids.org/epi/libraries/asp/Home.aspx> (accessed 1 July 2020).