16 Employment

Asia and the Pacific accounts for around two-thirds of the world's total employment – having six of the ten largest labour markets: China, India, Indonesia, the Russian Federation, Bangladesh, Japan and Pakistan. Because many workers in the developing countries are self-employed or underemployed, measuring their employment requires an extended set of statistical indicators.

If people in the region are to have higher living standards they will need higher wages which will mean working more productively. This why one of the four indicators for the MDG target on decent and productive work is labour productivity. In this respect the region seems to be doing well. Although there are insufficient data to calculate a regional aggregate, individual country estimates confirm that since the 1990s labour productivity has improved significantly – especially in North and Central Asia and China. Economies are thus generally growing faster than the number of jobs.

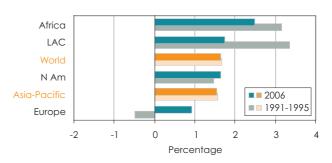
Between 1991 and 2006, average annual employment growth in the region as a whole was 1.5 per cent. This is slower than in Africa and Latin American and the Caribbean, though in these two regions growth was slowing over this period. Growth in Asia and the Pacific has also declined slightly as a result of underlying demographic changes — as families have been having fewer children the population and the labour force have been expanding more slowly. However to assess the overall health of the labour market it is important to consider labour force growth alongside other indicators.

Generally, employment growth has been more rapid in the poorer countries. Between 1991 and 2006, annual employment growth in the low-income economies averaged 2.5 per cent, compared with 1.5 per cent in the middle-income economies and 0.6 per cent in the high-income economies.

Over this period, among the country groupings, the most rapid growth – at least two per

Figure 16.1

Employment growth, world regions, 1991-1995 and 2006



cent – was in the small island developing States, the least developed countries, and the ASEAN and SAARC countries. Central Asia has also performed better in recent years. Between 1991 and 1995, the subregion had minimal employment growth – 0.1 per cent – but it has been catching up, and in 2006, hit a record high of 2.2 per cent.

Of individual countries, those with employment growth in 2006 above 5 per cent included Bhutan (7.2 per cent), Maldives (6.1 per cent), Timor-Leste (5.9 per cent) and Pakistan (5.4 per cent), This was mainly a result of the population growth.

Another way of assessing the evolution of the labour market is to consider what proportion of

Figure 16.2

Employment growth in Asia and the Pacific, selected groupings, 1991-1995 and 2006

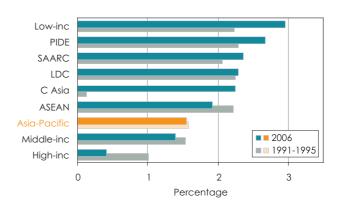
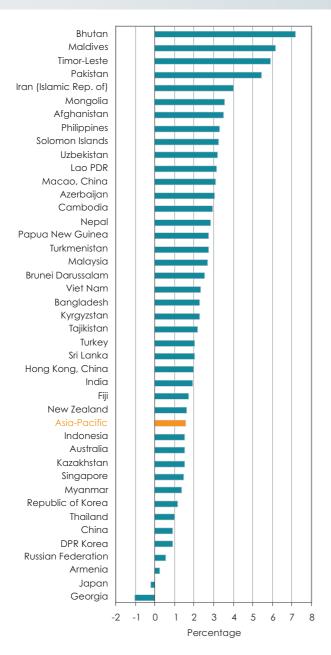


Figure 16.3

Employment growth, Asia and the Pacific, 2006



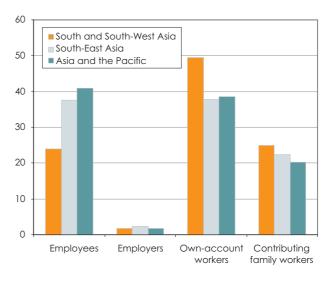
people aged 15 years and older are employed – the employment-to-population ratio. For Asia and the Pacific as a whole, this ratio has been declining: between 1991 and 2007 it fell from 66.4 to 63.1 per cent.

However, there are striking contrasts between subregions: over the past 17 years, East and North-East Asia has had the highest ratio, above 70 per cent, while during most of the same period South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia had ratios between 55 and 60 per cent.

A further important labour market indicator is job quality. This can be assessed by considering the proportion of employment that involves ownaccount workers or contributing family workers. In 2007, in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole, these accounted for 58.8 per cent of employment. That share was the highest in South-East Asia, 74.4 per cent, and South and South-West Asia, 60.1 per cent. These workers and their families are likely to lack social protection against risks of poor health or economic distress and are therefore vulnerable to poverty. Overall therefore the quality of jobs being created in Asia and the Pacific is still rather low.

Figure 16.4

Employment status in Asia and the Pacific, selected groupings, 2007

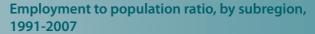


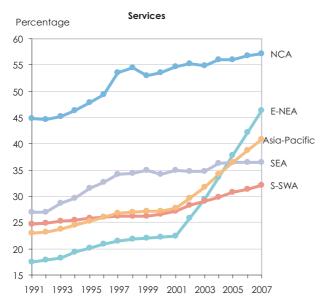
In most countries, economic development results in a higher proportion of workers in the service sector. In Asia and the Pacific since the 1990s this share has been growing continuously: in 1995 it was 25.3 per cent of total employment but by 2007 had reached 40.9 per cent. The highest share is found in North and Central Asia where in 2007 it reached 57.2 per cent. But the most rapid growth in services has been in East and North-East Asia: between 1991 and 2007 its share increased from 17.4 to 46.3 per cent of total employment.

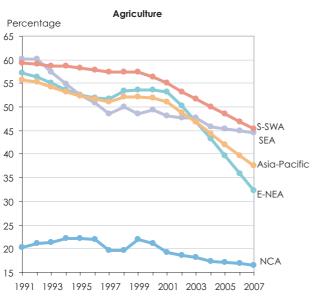
The growth in services has been accompanied nearly everywhere by a declining share for agriculture: between 1991 and 2007 agriculture's share of total employment fell from 55.7 to 37.5 per cent. The most drastic decline, from 57.2 to 32.3 per cent, was in East and North-East Asia, largely as a result of workers moving to the growing services sector. Changes have been slower in the industry sector. Following a slight downward trend in the 1990s, in recent years the trend for the region as a whole has been slightly upwards – reaching 21.7 per cent of total jobs in 2007.

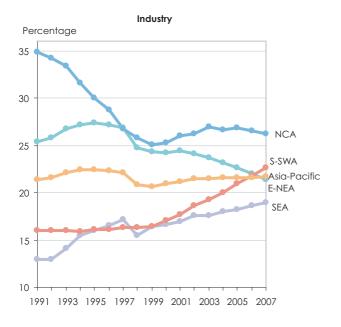
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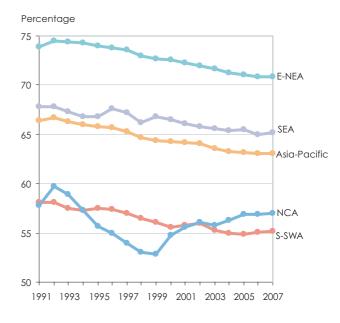
Employment by sector, 1991-2007











When considering employment, one of the most important considerations is gender. Participation rates vary considerably between men and women and between subregions. For most of the past 17 years, women's participation rates have been consistently high, above 65 per cent, in East and North-East Asia, but they have been much lower in South and South-West Asia, below 35 per cent. For men the contrasts between subregions are less marked - the rates are generally slightly below 80 per cent, except in North and Central Asia, where they have been between 62 and 65 per cent.

This gender imbalance is confirmed by another measure - the ratio of women to men in employment. In East and North-East Asia this is around 80 per cent and has been stable for the past 17 years. In the South and South-West Asia subregion, however, women's participation in the labour force was very low and the ratio of women to men was only around 40 per cent.

For the labour market as a whole, particularly in developed economies, one of the strongest indicators of vitality, or the lack of it, is the rate of unemployment. In Asia and the Pacific unemployment over the past 17 years has generally been low and stable, averaging between four and five per cent – with surprisingly little variation between men and women. However, there are some subregional variations: the rate has been much higher, almost double the average, in North and Central Asia - largely a consequence of structural adjustment, as countries in the subregion make the transition to market-based economies.

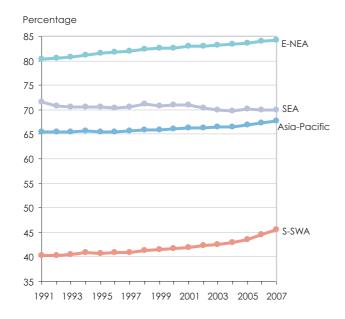
Figure 16.7

Female employment-to-population ratio, 1991-2007



Figure 16.8

Ratio of women to men in employment, 1991-2007



In developing countries, however, the concept of unemployment may be less useful. Here large proportions of the workforce are engaged in subsistence farming and informal-sector activities, where the issue is more likely to be underemployment. In these circumstances, official unemployment statistics will not reflect the impact of economic downturns.

Figure 16.9

Total unemployment rate, by subregion, 1991-2007



Total employment (thousands)

The number of persons of working age who, during a specified brief period, either one week or one day, were in either paid employment or self-employment. **Aggregates:** Sum of individual country values. **Source:** International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Average annual employment growth rate (% per annum)

The average annual rate of change of total employment. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Average annual labour productivity growth rate (% per annum)

Labour productivity is defined as output per unit of labour input. GDP in market prices is used as an output measure and either the total number of persons emplyed or the total number of annual hours worked by all persons employed as labour input measure. Gross labour productivity levels are converted to constant 1990 US dollars on the basis of adjusted Geary Khamis purchasing power parity (PPP). **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total employment as weight. **Source:** International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment by sector: Agriculture (percentage of total employment)

The proportion of employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of total employment, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment by sector: Industry (percentage of total employment)

The proportion of employment in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (electricity, gas and water) of total employment, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment by sector: Services (percentage of total employment.)

The proportion of employment in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communications, finance, insurance, real estate and business services, and community, social and personal services, of total employment, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment to population ratio; both sexes, women and men (percentage of population aged 15 and above)

The proportion of the working-age population that is employed. For most countries, the working-age population is defined as persons aged 15 and above, although this may vary slightly from country to country. Data are presented for both sexes and disaggregated by sex. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Unemployment rate; total, women and men (percentage of labour force)

The number of persons of working age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total labour force. National definitions and coverage of unemployment may vary. Data are presented for both sexes and disaggregated by sex **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Youth unemployment rate; total and female (percentage of labour force aged 15-24)

The number of young persons aged 15-24 who are without work, currently available for work and seeking work, divided by the total labour force of that age group. Data are presented for both sexes and for women. **Aggregates:** None. **Source:** United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed on 14 August 2008).

Employment by status: Employees (percentage of total employment)

The number of employees divided by the total employment by status, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment by status: Employers (percentage of total employment)

The number of employers divided by the total employment by status, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

Employment by status: Other self-employed (percentage of total employment)

The number of own-account workers, members of producer's cooperatives, and contributing family workers divided by the total employment by status, expressed as a percentage. **Aggregates:** Aggregate values have been calculated by ILO. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from International Labour Organization, Key Indicators of the Labour Market, Fifth Edition (online database, accessed on 21 May 2008).

16.1 Employment and labour productivity

		т	otal employ	yment		_	annua growt	Average annual labour productivity growth rate				
			Thousand					annum			per anr	
	1991	1995	2000	2005	2006	91-95		00-05	2006	91-95	95-00	
East and North-East Asia China	664 799 632 397	704 333 669 398	739 021 702 909	779 143 740 393	786 404 747 178	1.5 1.4	1.0 1.0	1.1 1.0	0.9 0.9	5.4 9.8	2.3 3.6	7.4 11.0
DPR Korea	9 624	10 077	10 277	10 706	10 802	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	9.0	3.0	11.0
Hong Kong, China	2 860	2 984	3 210	3 480	3 549	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.5	2.1	3.6
Japan	63 640	64 762	64 455	63 762	63 632	0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
Macao, China	160	176	207	257	265	2.4	3.3	4.4	3.1			
Mongolia	657	846	907	1 068	1 106	6.5	1.4	3.3	3.6			
Republic of Korea	19 101	20 852	21 511	23 239	23 504	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.1	6.2	3.4	4.0
South-East Asia	194 460	212 263	237 051	261 025	266 050	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	5.7	1.3	3.9
Brunei Darussalam	109	122	140	156	160	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.6			
Cambodia	4 331 75 848	4 761 82 659	5 651 93 651	6 625 98 550	6 819 100 060	2.4 2.2	3.5 2.5	3.2 1.0	2.9 1.5	2.4 5.7	5.1 0.5	7.3 3.5
Indonesia Lao PDR	1 517	1 698	1 941	2 251	2 322	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.2	5.7	0.5	3.3
Malaysia	7 120	8 041	9 582	10 893	11 185	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.7	7.0	3.5	2.7
Myanmar	19 729	21 486	23 887	26 031	26 388	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.4	6.2	7.2	11.7
Philippines	21 973	25 158	27 715	34 425	35 570	3.4	2.0	4.4	3.3	0.7	1.8	2.5
Singapore	1 566	1 693	1 963	2 115	2 146	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	6.2	3.6	2.1
Thailand	30 685	31 667	33 270	35 625	35 989	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	7.3	-0.5	4.3
Timor-Leste	284	304	258	388	411	1.7	-3.2	8.5	5.9			
Viet Nam	31 298	34 674	38 993	43 966	45 000	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.8	5.5	6.3
South and South-West Asia	459 224	497 979	556 094	618 754	633 698	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.5	4.9
Afghanistan	4 044	5 425	6 128	7 821	8 096	7.6	2.5	5.0	3.5			
Bangladesh	50 460	54 170	60 263	66 413	67 930	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.3
Bhutan	170	154	182	251	269	-2.4	3.4	6.6	7.2			
India	321 546	348 478	386 323	424 143	432 431	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	4.0	4.1	5.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	14 818	16 154 70	20 229 88	24 785	25 781	2.2 4.4	4.6 4.7	4.1	4.0 6.1	0.4	3.2	5.1
Maldives Nepal	59 6 717	7 345	8 421	114 9 561	121 9 833	2.3	2.8	5.3 2.6	2.8			
Pakistan	35 208	38 635	44 933	53 755	56 673	2.3	3.1	3.7	5.4	2.5	1.6	3.2
Sri Lanka	6 125	6 205	7 169	7 419	7 570	0.3	2.9	0.7	2.0	4.3	4.0	2.8
Turkey	20 077	21 343	22 358	24 492	24 994	1.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.1
North and Central Asia	92 808	90 834	92 203	98 747	99 796	-0.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	-10.4	2.0	7.0
Armenia	1 655	1 307	1 173	1 166	1 169	-5.7	-2.1	-0.1	0.3	-9.5	5.3	13.1
Azerbaijan	2 812	2 960	3 306	3 784	3 899	1.3	2.2	2.7	3.0	-20.0	6.8	18.3
Georgia	2 470	2 275	2 101	1 944	1 924	-2.0	-1.6	-1.5	-1.0	-21.1	6.9	7.8
Kazakhstan	7 138	6 851	6 595	7 432	7 545	-1.0	-0.8	2.4	1.5	-8.2	3.5	10.1
Kyrgyzstan	1 626	1 671	1 861	2 102	2 150	0.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	-14.3	4.2	2.6
Russian Federation	67 202	65 097	64 939	68 253	68 618	-0.8	0.0	1.0	0.5	-10.1	1.8	6.7
Tajikistan	1 669	1 681	1 760	1 910	1 952	0.2	0.9	1.6	2.2	-20.4	-3.2	7.7
Turkmenistan	1 295	1 476	1 729	1 963	2 017	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.8	-11.7	2.5	2.5
Uzbekistan	6 941	7 516	8 739	10 193	10 522	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	-6.8	2.3	3.8
Pacific	2 146	2 350	2 705	3 099	3 182	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Australia	7 597	8 206	8 978	9 780	9 929	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.3
American Samoa Cook Islands												
Fiji	277	301	323	345	351	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7			
French Polynesia	211	301	323	343	331	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.7			
Guam												
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands												
Micronesia (F.S.)												
Nauru												
New Caledonia	4 =	4 = 0.0	4 000	0.0==					4.0			0.0
New Zealand	1 510	1 708	1 823	2 077	2 111	3.1	1.3	2.6	1.6	3.0	1.2	2.3
Niue Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea	1 752	1 914	2 225	2 569	2 640	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.8			
Samoa	. 102	1017		2 000	2 540	2.2	5.1	2.0	2.0			
Solomon Islands	117	135	157	185	191	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.2			
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
Asia and the Pacific	1 486 184	1 582 435	1 702 330	1 836 387	1 864 802	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.2	2.1	6.2
LLDC	36 241	38 930	42 742	49 502	50 880	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.8	-10.2	2.9	8.5
LDC	87 428	95 548	106 976	119 640	122 380	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.0	4.8	6.9
ASEAN	194 176	211 959	236 793	260 637	265 639	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	5.7	1.3	3.9
ECO	95 628	103 712	117 638	138 237	143 629	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.9	-1.7	2.2	4.5
SAARC Control Asia	424 329	460 482	513 507	569 477	582 923	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.8	3.8	5.0
Central Asia Pacific island dev. econ.	25 606 2 146	25 737 2 350	27 264 2 705	30 494 3 099	31 178 3 182	0.1 2.3	1.2 2.9	2.3	2.2	-11.3	3.2	8.5
Low-income	175 033	191 188	215 236	244 088	251 318	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.8	3.7	5.4
Middle-income	1 214 608	1 290 744	1 384 807	1 487 433	1 508 188	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.4	2.9	8.3
High-income	96 543	100 503	102 287	104 866	105 296	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.8
Other world regions												
Africa	225 710	255 542	289 989	333 812	342 114	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	-0.6	1.6	2.6
Europe	246 700	241 908	247 010	253 565	255 913	-0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.8
Latin America & Carib.	164 813	188 159	211 128	234 216	238 325	3.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3
North America	137 274	145 473	158 417	165 592	168 323	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.4
Other countries/areas	30 075	34 831	40 715	47 833	49 337	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.7
World	2 290 756	2 448 348	2 649 589	2 871 405	2 918 814	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	3.2

16.2 Employment by sector

	Agriculture						ustry		Services				
	1990	% of total e	mploymen	Latest	1990	% of total	employment 2000	Latest	1990	% of total 6	employmen 2000	t Lates	
East and North-East Asia ¹		52.5	53.6	32.3 (07)		27.4	24.2	21.4 (07)		20.1	22.2	46.3 (07	
China	64.9	59.3	60.6	56.6 (02)	23.1	25.7	22.7	22.7 (02)	12.1	15.0	16.7	20.7 (0)	
DPR Korea												(-	
Hong Kong, China	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3 (05)	36.7	27.0	20.3	15.2 (05)	62.4	72.4	79.4	84.5 (0	
Japan	7.3	5.7	5.1	4.5 (05)	34.2	33.7	31.4	28.3 (05)	58.5	60.6	63.5	67.2 (0	
Macao, China	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1 (05)	42.6	32.1	28.2	25.2 (05)	57.3	67.7	71.6	74.7 (0	
Mongolia	0.2	46.1	48.6	39.9 (05)	12.0	17.9	14.1	16.8 (05)	01.0	35.9	37.2	43.3 (0	
Republic of Korea	17.9	12.4	10.6	7.9 (05)	35.4	33.3	28.2	26.9 (05)	46.7	54.3	61.2	65.2 (0	
	17.5			. ,	00.4			. ,	40.7				
South-East Asia 1		52.5	49.3	44.5 (07)		16.0	16.6	19.0 (07)		31.5	34.1	36.5 (0	
Brunei Darussalam				1.4 (01)				21.4 (01)				77.2 (0	
Cambodia			73.8	70.3 (01)			8.4	10.5 (01)			17.7	19.1 (0	
Indonesia	56.0	44.0	45.1	44.0 (05)	13.8	18.4	17.5	18.0 (05)	30.3	37.6	37.3	38.0(0	
Lao PDR		85.4				3.5				11.1			
Malaysia	26.0	20.0	18.4	14.8 (04)	27.5	32.3	32.2	30.1 (04)	46.5	47.7	49.5	55.1 (0	
Myanmar	69.7		62.7 (98)		9.2		12.2 (98)		21.0		25.1 (98)		
Philippines	45.2	44.1	37.5	37.0 (05)	15.0	15.6	16.0	14.9 (05)	39.7	40.3	46.5	48.1 (0	
Singapore		0.2		0.3(04)		31.2		23.3 (04)		68.5		76.4 (0	
Thailand	64.0	52.0	48.8	42.6 (05)	14.0	19.8	19.0	20.3 (05)	22.0	28.3	32.2	37.1(0	
Timor-Leste													
Viet Nam			65.3	57.9 (04)			12.4	17.4 (04)			22.3	24.7 (0	
South and South-West Asia	1	58.2	56.4	45.3 (07)		16.1	17.1	22.6 (07)		25.8	26.5	32.1 (0	
Afghanistan		30.2	30.4	+5.5 (07)		10.1	17.1	22.0(07)		23.0	20.3	JZ. I (U	
J	60 F		64.9	51.7(00)	12.6		10.7	12 7 (00)	16.0		24 5	24.67	
Bangladesh	69.5		64.8	51.7 (03)	13.6		10.7	13.7 (03)	16.9		24.5	34.6 (0	
Bhutan	00.1	00.7			40.0	40.0			47.0	00.0			
India	69.1	66.7		05.0	13.6	12.9		00.4	17.3	20.3		44.0	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	26.4	22.1	40 =	25.0 (05)	28.3	31.4	00.0	30.4 (05)	45.3	46.5	00.0	44.6 (0	
Maldives	00.5	23.0	16.5	17.8 (03)		24.8	22.9	24.0 (03)	10.5	52.2	60.6	58.2(0	
Nepal	83.9	74.8	40	66.9 (01)	2.4	5.2		13.5 (01)	13.8	20.0		19.6 (0	
Pakistan	51.2	46.8	48.4	43.1 (05)	19.8	18.5	18.0	20.3 (05)	29.0	34.6	33.5	36.6(0	
Sri Lanka	48.6	39.6		35.9 (04)	20.9	24.8		24.5 (04)	30.5	35.6		39.6 (0	
Turkey	46.9	43.4	36.0	29.5 (05)	20.7	22.3	24.0	24.7 (05)	32.4	34.3	40.0	45.8 (0	
North and Central Asia 1		22.1	21.2	16.5 (07)		30.0	25.3	26.2 (07)		47.9	53.5	57.2(0	
Armenia				46.9 (04)				16.0 (04)				37.1(0	
Azerbaijan	36.4	36.5	41.0	39.3 (05)	26.9	21.1	10.9	12.1 (05)	36.6	42.4	48.1	48.6 (0	
Georgia	00.1	00.0	52.2	54.4 (05)	20.0	2	9.8	9.3 (05)	00.0	12.1	38.0	36.2(0	
Kazakhstan			02.2	33.5 (04)			5.0	17.4 (04)			00.0	49.1 (0	
Kyrgyzstan	32.7	47.2	53.1	48.0 (05)	27.9	16.7	10.5	12.5 (05)	39.4	36.1	36.5	39.5 (0	
Russian Federation	32.1	41.2	14.5	10.2 (05)	21.3	10.7	28.4	29.8 (05)	33.4	30.1	57.1	60.0(0	
Tajikistan	82.1	61.4	49.8 (97)	10.2 (03)	0.0	16.1	18.8 (97)	29.0 (03)	17.9	22.5	31.4 (97)	00.00	
Turkmenistan	02.1	01.4	49.0 (97)		0.0	10.1	10.0 (97)		17.9	22.5	31.4 (97)		
Uzbekistan		43.3	41.4 (99)			20.1	20.9 (99)			36.6	37.8 (99)		
		40.0	41.4(55)			20.1	20.3 (99)			30.0	37.0 (99)		
Pacific													
Australia	5.6	5.0	5.0	3.7 (05)	25.1	22.8	21.7	21.1 (05)	69.3	72.2	73.3	75.2(0	
American Samoa													
Cook Islands													
Fiji													
French Polynesia													
Guam													
Kiribati													
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru													
New Caledonia		7.3 (96)				23.7 (96)				68.9 (96)			
New Zealand	10.6	9.7	8.7	7.2 (05)	24.7	25.1	23.3	22.1 (05)	64.7	65.2	68.0	70.8(0	
Niue				(00)				(00)				(0	
Northern Mariana Is.													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea			73.3	73.3 (00)			3.7	3.7 (00)			23.0	23.0 (0	
Samoa				(00)			٥	(00)				_5.5 (0	
Solomon Islands													
Tonga													
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
							00.0	04 =			07.5	4	
Asia and the Pacific ¹		52.3	51.9	37.5 (07)		22.4	20.9	21.7 (07)		25.3	27.2	40.9 (0	
LLDC													
LDC													
ASEAN													
ECO													
SAARC													
Central Asia													
Pacific island dev. econ.													
Low-income													
Middle-income													
High-income													
Other world regions													
Africa													
Europe													
Latin America & Carib.													
North America & Carlo.													
Other countries/cross													
Other countries/areas World													

¹ Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

16.3 Employment to population ratio

			sexes			Woı			Men 				
	% of por 1991	oulation a	ged 15 ar 2000	nd above 2006	% of w	omen age 1995	ed 15 and 2000	above 2006	% of	f men age 1995	ed 15 and 2000	above 2006	
East and North-East Asia ¹	73.9	74.0	72.6	70.9	67.2	67.7	66.9	65.8	80.3	80.0	78.1	75.9	
China	74.9	75.2	73.7	71.7	69.7	69.7	68.1	65.6	79.8	80.4	79.1	77.5	
DPR Korea	63.7	63.5	60.4	59.7	49.9	49.0	47.2	46.2	78.4	79.0	74.6	73.8	
Hong Kong, China	62.6	59.6	58.0	58.4	47.3	46.0	47.5	51.4	77.6	73.7	69.3	66.1	
Japan	62.5	61.4	59.4	57.7	49.6	48.3	47.0	46.2	76.1	75.3	72.6	69.9	
Macao, China	56.5	57.9	60.5	65.4	44.3	47.3	52.9	59.4	70.0	69.6	68.9	72.1	
Mongolia	49.5	58.0	56.0	58.9	40.1	46.3	45.1	46.9	59.2	69.9	67.0	71.3	
Republic of Korea	59.0	60.5	58.1	59.7	46.2	47.7	46.9	48.8	72.0	73.4	69.4	70.8	
South-East Asia 1	67.8	66.8	66.5	65.0	56.0	54.8	54.6	52.8	79.9	79.1	78.6	77.4	
Brunei Darussalam	62.5	61.7	61.1	59.2	44.3	43.9	43.7	41.4	78.4	77.7	77.0	75.	
Cambodia	78.7	77.8	76.1	75.9	75.3	74.2	73.3	73.2	82.8	82.1	79.2	78.	
Indonesia	63.1	62.5	63.5	60.7	47.4	46.7	47.1	44.3	78.9	78.5	80.1	77.	
Lao PDR	65.3	65.3	65.6	66.0	52.8	53.1	52.9	53.5	78.1	77.8	78.6	79.	
	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.0	42.6	42.4	44.1	45.2	78.9	79.4	79.2	78.	
Malaysia Myanmar	74.6	74.4	74.6	74.4	65.8	65.7	66.0	66.0	83.6	83.4	83.5	83.	
Philippines	59.1	60.6	58.4	64.2	42.0	44.4	43.6	51.6	76.2	76.8	73.3	76.	
	64.4	62.6	62.5	60.3	50.0	48.4	49.9	47.9	78.8	76.8	75.0	70. 72.	
Singapore Thailand	77.4	74.2		72.2	70.4	65.3	63.9	65.2	84.7	83.6	80.1	79.	
			71.8										
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	61.9 75.4	61.4 75.1	62.4 74.2	66.7 73.4	47.3 71.8	46.3 71.9	48.7 71.2	53.4 70.3	76.2 79.0	75.8 78.4	75.5 77.2	79. 76.	
South and South-West Asia ¹	58.1	57.5	55.6	55.1	34.6	34.4	33.7	34.9	80.1	79.2	76.2	74.	
Afghanistan	55.8	56.0	56.0	58.4	29.9	30.0	30.2	33.8	79.6	79.9	79.9	81.	
Bangladesh	73.4	71.0	68.9	66.7	60.2	55.2	53.0	50.0	85.8	85.9	83.9	82.	
Bhutan	54.6	53.9	54.5	60.7	28.6	27.9	31.7	43.5	78.8	78.6	76.5	75	
India	58.6	57.6	56.8	55.7	34.7	33.7	32.7	32.2	80.7	79.8	79.3	77.	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	46.1	45.1	47.2	50.8	18.1	21.2	26.5	33.7	72.8	68.4	67.3	67.	
Maldives	49.6	51.6	54.0	60.1	20.9	27.4	36.6	48.9	76.3	74.2	71.7	70.	
Nepal	59.0	58.3	58.4	57.8	43.4	42.8	43.9	43.7	75.0	74.8	73.8	72.	
Pakistan	54.4	54.3	53.4	55.3	24.2	25.5	25.2	30.2	82.6	81.3	80.0	79.	
Sri Lanka	51.6	48.7	52.4	51.7	33.0	29.2	32.9	31.6	70.0	68.2	72.2	72.	
Turkey	53.0	50.8	47.2	46.9	31.9	28.9	25.0	25.0	73.8	72.3	69.1	68.	
North and Central Asia ¹	57.8	55.7	54.8	56.9	51.8	49.4	49.1	51.8	64.8	63.0	61.3	62.	
Armenia	67.6	57.5	51.4	48.6	61.3	50.2	45.1	43.5	74.6	65.8	58.9	54.	
	58.5	57.5	58.8	61.2	52.2	50.2	52.5	56.0	65.3	65.4	65.7	67.	
Azerbaijan	60.4	59.2	56.8	53.2	59.1	56.2	49.0	43.0		62.6	65.8		
Georgia									62.0			65.	
Kazakhstan	62.8	61.3	61.0	64.7	54.6	53.6	54.7	59.9	72.0	69.8	68.1	70.	
Kyrgyzstan	58.7	58.3	57.8	58.7	51.1	50.6	49.3	50.0	66.9	66.4	66.8	68.	
Russian Federation	58.4	55.6	53.8	56.3	52.3	48.9	48.1	50.8	65.6	63.4	60.6	62.	
Tajikistan	54.4	51.7	49.5	47.9	45.0	43.1	41.8	41.1	64.0	60.5	57.4	55.	
Turkmenistan	57.6	58.2	60.2	59.6	52.0	51.9	53.9	54.3	63.5	64.9	66.8	65.	
Uzbekistan	55.9	55.0	56.3	57.7	48.5	47.5	49.2	51.0	63.8	62.8	63.7	64.	
Pacific													
Australia	56.7	57.9	59.1	59.9	46.8	49.1	51.3	53.6	66.8	66.9	67.2	66.	
American Samoa													
Cook Islands													
Fiji	60.7	61.0	61.1	62.5	46.0	46.2	46.9	48.8	75.2	75.5	75.1	75.	
French Polynesia													
Guam													
Kiribati													
Marshall Islands													
Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru													
New Caledonia													
New Zealand	56.9	60.4	61.2	64.7	48.6	51.8	53.7	58.7	65.5	69.5	69.1	71.	
Niue													
Northern Mariana Is.													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea	70.7	69.3	70.4	71.3	69.1	68.2	69.3	69.8	72.3	70.4	71.6	72.	
Samoa	,				50				, =.0				
Solomon Islands	65.8	66.2	65.2	65.9	53.4	52.6	52.1	51.9	77.5	79.0	77.5	79.	
Tonga	00.0	00.2	00.2	00.0		02.0	02	00					
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
	00.4	05.0	64.5	60.4	F0 0	F0 0	F4 ^	E4 0	70.4	70 -	70.4		
Asia and the Pacific ¹	66.4	65.8	64.3	63.1	53.3	52.8	51.8	51.3	79.1	78.5	76.4	74.	
LLDC													
LDC													
ASEAN													
ECO													
SAARC													
Central Asia													
Pacific island dev. econ.													
Low-income													
Middle-income													
High-ncome													
Other world regions													
Africa													
Europe													
Latin America & Carib.													
North America													
Other countries/areas													
World													

¹ Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

16.4 Unemployment rate

_		Tota	al			Wom	en		Men				
		% of labor					bour force			% of male lab			
	991	1995	2000	2007	1991	1995	2000	2007	1991	1995	2000	2007	
East and North-East Asia ¹ China	3.8 2.3	3.3 2.9	3.8 3.1	3.1 4.2 (05)	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.5	
DPR Korea				()									
Hong Kong, China	1.8	3.2	4.9	4.0	1.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	1.9	3.4	5.6	4.5	
Japan	2.1	3.2	4.8	3.9	2.2	3.3	4.5	3.7	1.9	3.1	5.0	4.0	
Macao, China	3.0	3.6	6.7	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.6	2.7	2.5	4.1	8.6	3.4	
Mongolia			17.5	14.2 (03)			16.6	14.1 (03)			18.2	14.3 (03	
Republic of Korea	2.4	2.1	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.7	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	5.0	3.7	
South-East Asia ¹	3.9	4.6	5.0	5.8	4.0	5.1	4.9	6.5	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.2	
Brunei Darussalam	4.7				6.7				3.7				
Cambodia			2.5	1.7 (01)			2.8	2.0 (01)			2.2	1.4 (0	
Indonesia		0.6	6.1	9.1		2.6	6.7	10.8		2.6	5.7	8.1	
Lao PDR		2.6	3.0	1.4 (05) 3.1		2.6 3.8	3.1	1.4 (05) 3.4		2.6 2.8	2.9	1.3 (0) 3.2	
Malaysia Myanmar	6.0 (90)	3.1	3.0	3.1	8.8 (90)	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.7 (90		2.9	3.2	
Philippines	9.0	8.4	10.1	6.3	10.5	9.4	9.9	6.0	8.1	7.7	10.3	6.4	
Singapore	1.9	2.7	6.0	4.0	1.8	2.8	6.6	4.3	2.0	2.6	5.6	3.7	
Thailand	2.7		2.4	1.2	3.5		2.3	1.1	2.0		2.4	1.3	
Timor-Leste													
Viet Nam			2.3	2.1 (04)			2.1	2.4 (04)			2.4	1.9 (04	
South and South-West Asia ¹	3.7	3.3	4.8	5.7	4.1	3.7	5.0	6.1	3.6	3.1	4.7	5.5	
Afghanistan				8.5 (05)				9.5 (05)				7.6 (05	
Bangladesh			3.3	4.3 (05)			3.3	7.0 (05)			3.2	3.4 (0	
Bhutan				3.2 (05)				3.3 (05)				3.0 (0	
India			4.3	5.0 (04)			4.1	5.3 (04)			4.4	4.9 (0	
. ()	11.1			10.5	24.4			15.7	9.5			9.3	
Maldives		8.0	2.0	14.4 (06)		1.3	2.7	23.7 (06)		0.6	1.6	7.9 (0	
Nepal			8.8 (01)				10.7 (01)				7.4 (01)		
Pakistan	5.9	5.0	7.2	5.3	16.3	14.0	15.8	8.4	4.2	3.7	5.5	4.5	
Sri Lanka		12.4	7.6	6.0		19.9	11.1	9.0		8.7	5.8	4.3	
Turkey	8.2	7.6	6.5	9.9	7.1	7.3	6.3	10.2	8.7	7.8	6.6	9.8	
North and Central Asia ¹	12.3	10.6	10.6	8.2	12.2	10.6	10.8	8.1	12.3	10.6	10.5	8.3	
Armenia Azerbaijan			11.7 16.3 (99)	9.6 (04)			15.7 18.6 (99)	13.8 (04)			8.0 14.2 (99)	5.7(04	
Georgia			10.8	13.3			10.5	12.6			11.1	13.9	
Kazakhstan		11.0	12.8	8.4 (04)				9.8 (04)				7.0 (04	
Kyrgyzstan Russian Federation		9.7	9.8	8.3 (06) 6.1		9.5	9.4	9.0 (06) 5.8		9.8	10.2	7.7 (00	
Tajikistan Turkmenistan		9.1	9.0	0.1		9.5	9.4	5.0		9.0	10.2	6.4	
Uzbekistan													
Pacific							0.4	4.0			0.5		
Australia	9.6	8.5	6.3	4.4	9.2	8.1	6.1	4.8	9.9	8.8	6.5	4.0	
American Samoa	7.0		5.1		9.5		6.0		0.0		4.9		
Cook Islands	7.2 5.9	5.4		4.6 (05)	9.5			E 0 (05)	6.2			4.1.0	
Fiji French Polynesia	5.9	5.4		4.6 (05)				5.9 (05)				4.1 (05	
Guam	3.5		11.5				11.5				11.5		
Kiribati	5.5		11.0				11.0				11.0		
Marshall Islands			30.9 (99)				37.3 (99)				27.6 (99)		
Micronesia (F.S.)			00.0 (00)				07.10 (00)				27.10 (00)		
Nauru													
New Caledonia		18.6 (96)				22.1 (96)				16.3 (96)			
New Zealand	10.3	6.3	5.9	3.6	9.5	6.3	5.8	3.9	10.9	6.2	6.1	3.3	
Niue				2.2 (01)			2.1 (01)				2.3 (01)		
Northern Mariana Is.				4.6 (03)				4.3 (03)				5.0 (0:	
Palau													
Papua New Guinea			2.8				1.3				4.3		
Samoa			4.9 (01)				6.2 (01)				4.4 (01)		
Solomon Islands			31.9 (99)	E 0 (00)			33.7 (99)	7.4.(22)			31.0 (99)	2.075	
Tonga				5.2 (03)				7.4 (03)				3.6 (03	
Tuvalu Vanuatu			1.6 (99)	6.4 (02)				8.6 (02)				4.9 (02	
		4 -	, ,			4 -		4 -					
Asia and the Pacific ¹ LLDC LDC	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.9	4.8	
LDC ASEAN ECO SAARC Central Asia Pacific island dev. econ. Low-income Middle-income High-income Other world regions Africa													
Europe													
Latin America & Carib.													
North America Other countries/areas													

¹ Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

16.5 Youth unemployment rate

	Total							Female						
					ged 15-24					women la		e aged 15		
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia ¹ China		6.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7		5.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7
DPR Korea	0.4	0.0	44.0	45.0	40.0	40.0		0.0	5 0	40.4	44.5	0.4	0.0	
Hong Kong, China	3.4 4.3	6.9 6.1	11.2 9.2	15.0 10.1	12.2 9.5	10.9 8.7		3.3 4.1	5.9 6.1	10.4 7.9	11.5 8.6	9.1 8.3	8.0 7.4	
Japan Macao, China	4.3	6.1	9.2	12.4	10.7	8.2		4.1	4.3	6.7	7.8	7.4	5.8	
Mongolia		0.1	22.8	20.0	10.7	0.2			4.3	23.0	20.7	7.4	5.0	
Republic of Korea	7.0	6.3	10.8	10.1	10.5	10.2		5.5	5.3	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.0	
•	7.0							0.0						
South-East Asia ¹ Brunei Darussalam		11.0	13.2	16.2	17.1	16.5	16.0		11.6	12.8	17.2	18.3	18.1	17.1
Cambodia		20.0	12.2 (98	3)		28.7				12.0 (9	8)		33.8	
Indonesia Lao PDR		5.0				20.7		3.9					33.0	
Malaysia		3.0	8.3					3.9		8.3				
Myanmar			0.5							0.0				
Philippines	15.4	16.1	21.2	20.1	21.7	16.4		19.2	19.1	23.6	23.2	25.9	18.9	
Singapore	10.1	5.0	21.2	7.8	21.7	5.2		10.2	5.5	20.0	9.5	20.0	6.3	
Thailand	4.3	0.0	6.6	5.0	4.5	4.8		4.2	0.0	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.6	
Timor-Leste	1.0		0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0		1.2		0.0	0.1	1.0	1.0	
Viet Nam			4.8	4.8	4.6					4.6	5.1	4.9		
		7.0				42.2	44.6		7.0				42.0	40.0
South and South-West Asia ¹ Afghanistan		7.3	11.0	10.2	11.7	12.2	11.6		7.9	11.8	10.7	12.3	12.8	12.3
•			10.7	6.6						10.3	5.8			
Bangladesh Bhutan			10.7	0.0						10.3	ე.გ			
India			10.1		10.5					10.2		10.8		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)			10.1		10.5	23.1				10.2		۵.01	32.1	
Maldives		1.9	4.4			23.1			2.9	5.1			3Z. I	
Nepal		1.9	3.0 (99))					2.5	2.2 (9	0)			
Pakistan	5.1	8.9	13.3	")	11.7			1.3	18.1	29.2	9)	14.9		
Sri Lanka	33.3	32.8	23.6	27.2	28.9	26.2		46.9	41.3	30.9	36.2	39.8	37.1	
Turkey	16.0	15.6	13.1	20.5	19.7	19.3		15.0	13.1	11.9	18.9	18.9	19.3	
•	10.0							13.0						
North and Central Asia ¹ Armenia		20.9	19.9	18.3	18.1	17.2	17.3		22.2	21.6	17.4	19.4	18.4	18.5
Azerbaijan			04.4	04.0	00.0	00.0				00.5	04.7	00.0	00.0	
Georgia			21.1	24.9	28.3	28.3				20.5	31.7	33.3	30.6	
Kazakhstan				14.5	14.3						16.4	15.7		
Kyrgyzstan Russian Federation		20.4	24.7 (99	,,	15.2				21.6	25.9 (9	0)	17.8		
Tajikistan Turkmenistan		20.4	24.7 (99	3)					21.0	25.9 (9)	9)			
Uzbekistan														
Pacific														
Australia	13.0	15.4	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.8		12.8	14.8	11.3	11.6	11.1	10.5	
American Samoa														
Cook Islands														
Fiji														
French Polynesia														
Guam														
Kiribati														
Marshall Islands														
Micronesia (F.S.)														
Nauru														
New Caledonia	33.6 (96)							38.5 (96)						
New Zealand	14.1	11.9	13.2	10.2	9.3	9.4		13.2	11.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	9.8	
Niue														
Northern Mariana Is.														
Palau														
Papua New Guinea			5.3											
Samoa														
Solomon Islands														
Tonga														
Tuvalu														
Vanuatu														
Asia and the Pacific ¹		8.1	10.4	10.4	11.1	11.1	10.6		7.9	9.8	9.9	10.6	10.6	10.1
LLDC														
LDC														
ASEAN														
ECO														
SAARC														
Central Asia														
Pacific island dev. econ.														
Low-income														
Middle-income														
High-income														
Other world regions														
Africa														
Europe														
Europe														
Europe Latin America & Carib.														

¹ Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

16.6 Employment by status

	Employees					Emplo			Other self-employed				
	1990	% of total en		Latest	1990	% of total er	nploymen 2000	t Latest	1990	% of total en	nployment 2000	Latest	
	1990	1995	2000 I	Latest	1990	1990	2000	Latest	1990	1990	2000	Latest	
East and North-East Asia China													
DPR Korea													
Hong Kong, China		89.2	89.5	87.8 (05)		5.4	4.9	4.5 (05)		5.4	5.7	7.7 (05	
Japan	77.6	81.7	83.3	85.3 (05)	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6 (05)	19.3	15.3	13.8	12.2 (05	
Macao, China			88.2	89.5 (05)			3.4	4.0 (05)			8.4	6.5 (05	
Mongolia	00.5	00.0	41.4	39.4 (03)	00.0	07.0	1.3	0.6 (03)	44.4	0.0	57.3	60.0 (03	
Republic of Korea	60.5	62.6	63.1	66.4 (05)	28.0	27.9	6.9	7.3 (05)	11.4	9.6	30.0	26.3 (05	
South-East Asia 1		30.3	32.4	37.6 (07)		2.5	2.4	2.3 (07)					
Brunei Darussalam													
Cambodia			15.2	12.9 (04)			0.2	0.2 (04)			84.6	86.8 (04	
Indonesia		0.7	32.8	31.4 (01)		0.0	2.3	3.3 (01)		00.4	64.9	65.3 (0°	
Lao PDR		9.7 72.6	74.3	76.2 (00)		0.2 2.5	3.0	2.4(00)		90.1 24.9	22.8	20.4 (0)	
Malaysia Myanmar		12.0	14.3	76.2 (03)		2.5	3.0	3.4 (03)		24.9	22.0	20.4 (0:	
Philippines				50.3 (05)				4.5 (05)				45.1 (05	
Singapore		88.5	89.6	86.0 (04)		5.0	5.8	4.9 (04)		6.6	4.6	9.1 (04	
Thailand	28.4	35.7	39.6	43.8 (04)	1.2	2.9	3.3	3.1 (04)	70.3	61.4	57.1	53.1 (04	
Timor-Leste		00.7	00.0	1010 (01)		2.0	0.0	0.1 (0.1)	. 0.0	0	0111	00.1(0	
Viet Nam			18.7	25.6 (04)			0.2	0.5 (04)			81.1	73.9 (04	
South and South-West Asia	ı	19.0	19.7	23.9 (07)		1.9	2.1	1.7 (07)				(
Afghanistan		19.0	19.7	23.9(01)		1.5	2.1	1.7 (07)					
Bangladesh			15.5	14.1 (03)			0.2	0.4 (03)			84.3	85.5 (03	
Bhutan			10.0	14.1 (03)			0.2	0.4(03)			04.0	00.0 (0.	
India													
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)		53.4 (96)				3.7 (96)				42.9 (96)			
Maldives		38.4	28.2			5.1	4.0			56.5	67.9		
Nepal													
Pakistan		34.1	35.6	37.9 (05)		1.0	0.8	0.9 (05)		64.9	63.6	61.2 (05	
Sri Lanka				58.2 (03)				2.7 (03)				39.1 (03	
Turkey	56.4	59.3	48.6	54.2 (05)			5.1	5.1 (05)	43.6	40.7	46.3	40.7 (05	
North and Central Asia													
Armenia			82.0 (01)				1.2(01)				16.8 (01)		
Azerbaijan							()						
Georgia			37.5	34.5 (05)			1.5	1.1 (05)			61.0	64.4 (05	
Kazakhstan				62.2 (04)				1.1 (04)				36.6 (04	
Kyrgyzstan				48.5 (04)				1.0 (04)				50.4 (04	
Russian Federation		93.2	89.9	92.2 (05)		0.4	0.9	1.3 (05)		6.4	9.2	6.5 (05	
Tajikistan													
Turkmenistan													
Uzbekistan													
Pacific													
Australia	84.9	84.6	85.9	87.0 (05)	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.1 (05)	10.3	11.0	10.4	9.9 (05	
American Samoa													
Cook Islands													
Fiji													
French Polynesia													
Guam													
Kiribati													
Marshall Islands Micronesia (F.S.)													
Nauru													
New Caledonia		83.8 (96)				15.9 (96)				0.3 (96)			
New Zealand	98.5	79.0	79.2	81.4 (05)		8.2	7.1	6.5 (05)	1.5	12.8	13.6	12.0 (05	
Niue Zealand	30.5	7 5.0	13.2	01.4 (03)		0.2	7.1	0.5 (05)	1.5	12.0	13.0	12.0 (00	
Northern Mariana Is.													
Palau													
Papua New Guinea													
Samoa													
Solomon Islands													
Tonga													
Tuvalu													
Vanuatu													
Asia and the Pacific ^{/a}		32.7	35.4	39.4 (07)		1.9	2.0	1.7 (07)					
LLDC				` ′				` ´					
LDC													
ASEAN													
ECO													
SAARC													
Central Asia													
Pacific island dev. econ.													
Low-income													
Middle-income													
High-income													
Other world regions													
Africa													
Europe Latin America & Carib.													
North America & Carib.													
Other countries/areas													
World													

¹ Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.