

# 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.

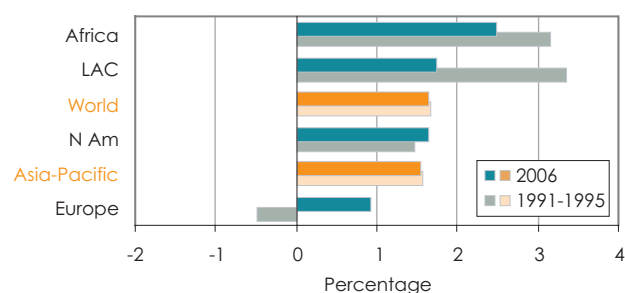
Between 1991 and 2006, average annual employment growth in the region as a whole was 1.5 per cent. This is slower than in Africa and Latin American and the Caribbean, though in these two regions growth was slowing over this period. Growth in Asia and the Pacific has also declined slightly as a result 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

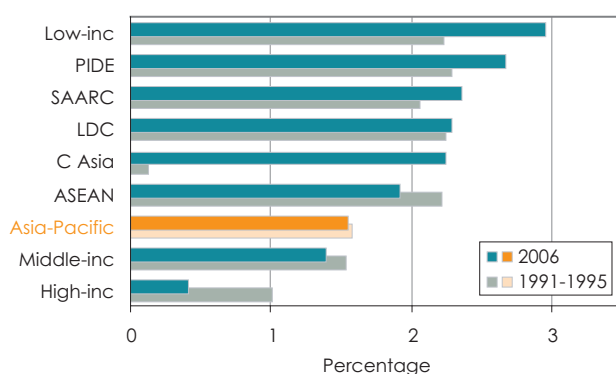
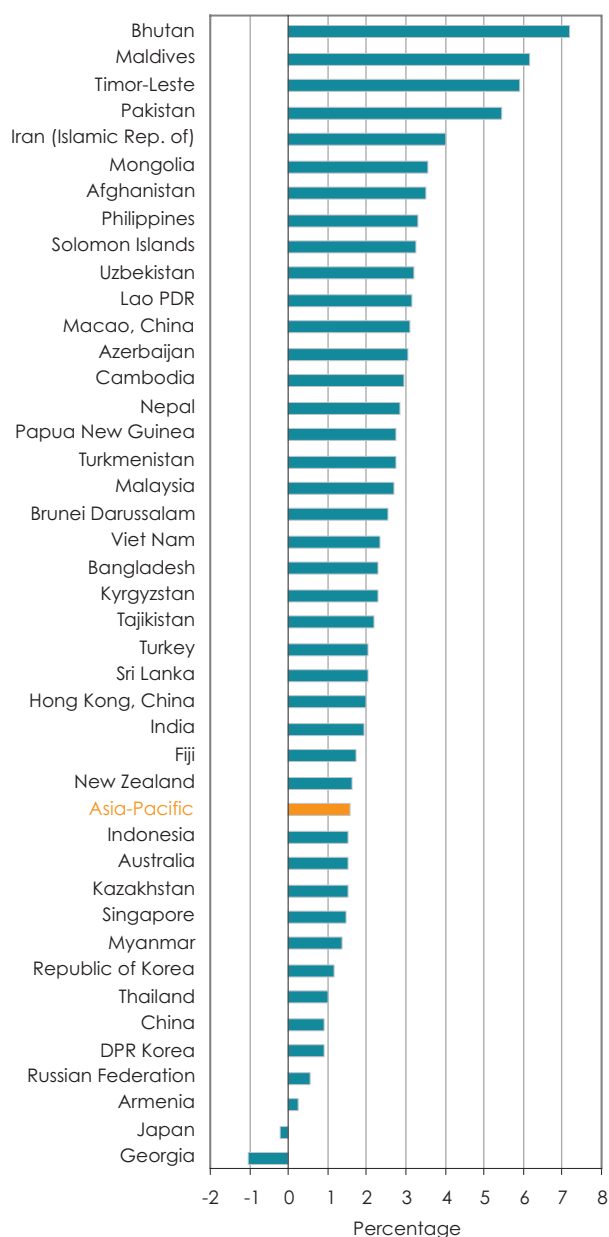


Figure 16.3

## 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.

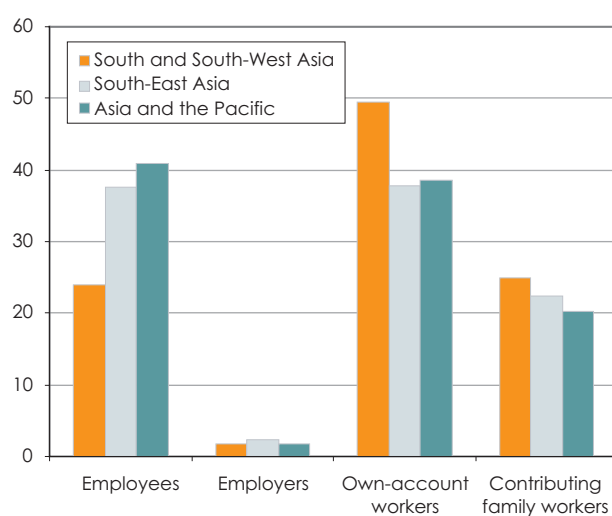
However, there are striking contrasts between subregions: over the past 17 years, East and North-East Asia has had the highest ratio, above 70 per cent, while during most of the same period South and South-West Asia and North and Central Asia had ratios between 55 and 60 per cent.

A further important labour market indicator is job quality. This can be assessed by considering the proportion of employment that involves own-

account 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.

Figure 16.5

Employment by sector, 1991-2007

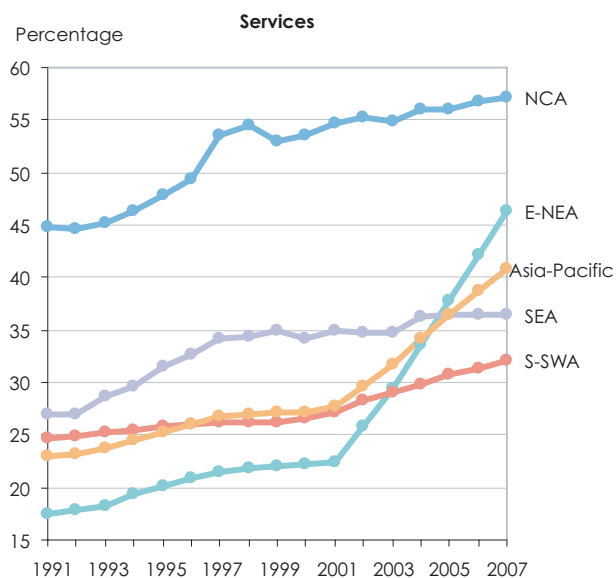
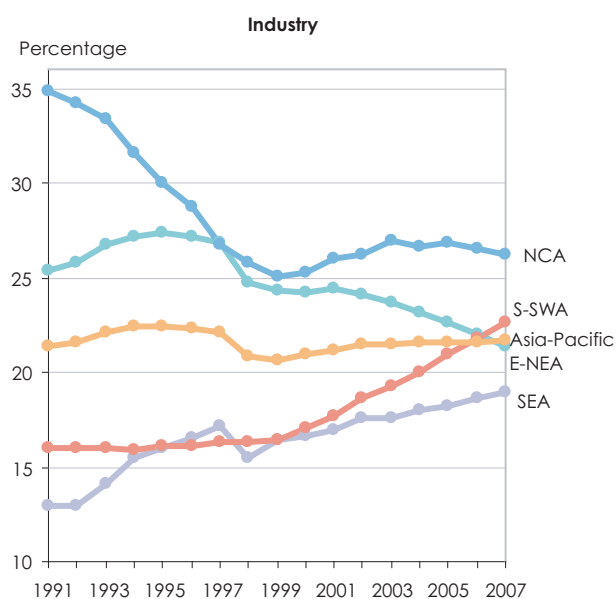
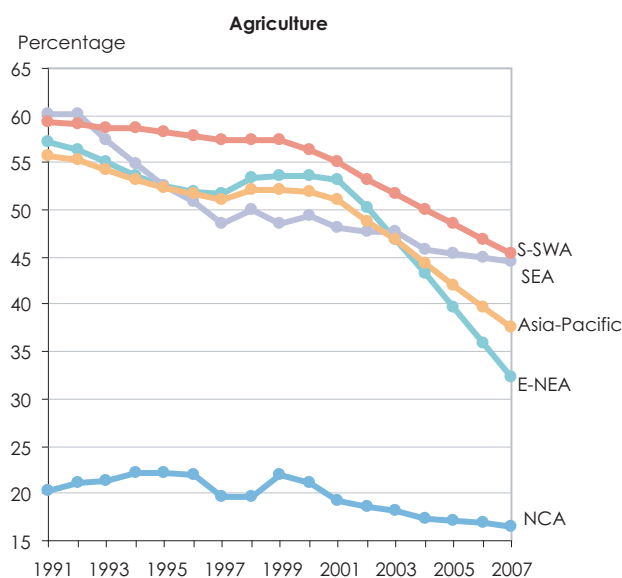
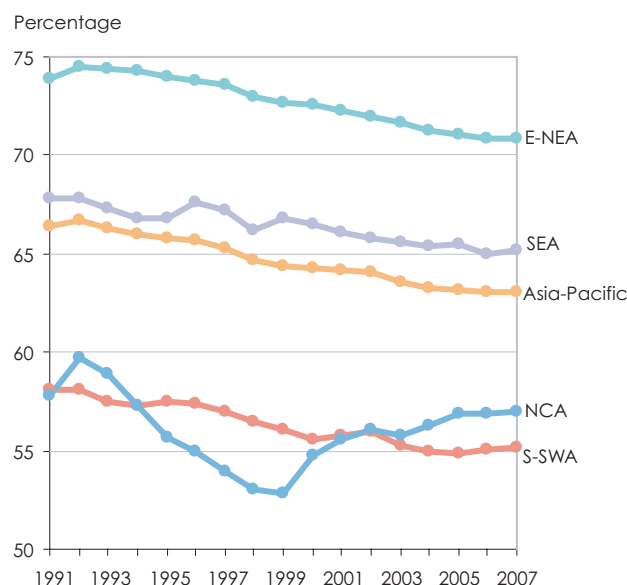


Figure 16.6

Employment to population ratio, by subregion, 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.

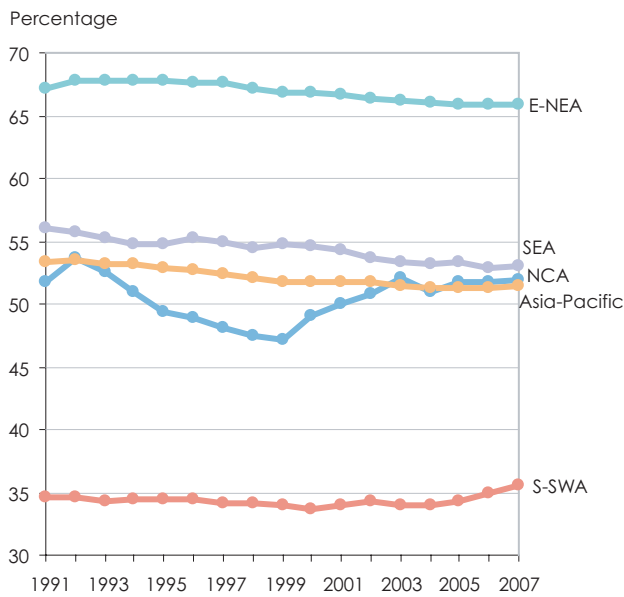
This gender imbalance is confirmed by another measure – the ratio of women to men in employment. In East and North-East Asia this is around 80 per cent and has been stable for the past 17 years. In the South and South-West Asia subregion, however, women's participation in the labour force was very low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

## 16. Employment

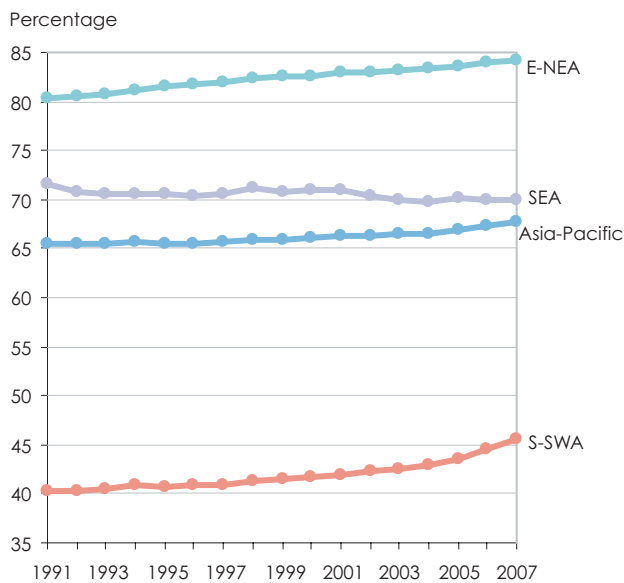
**Figure 16.7**

**Female employment-to-population ratio, 1991-2007**



**Figure 16.8**

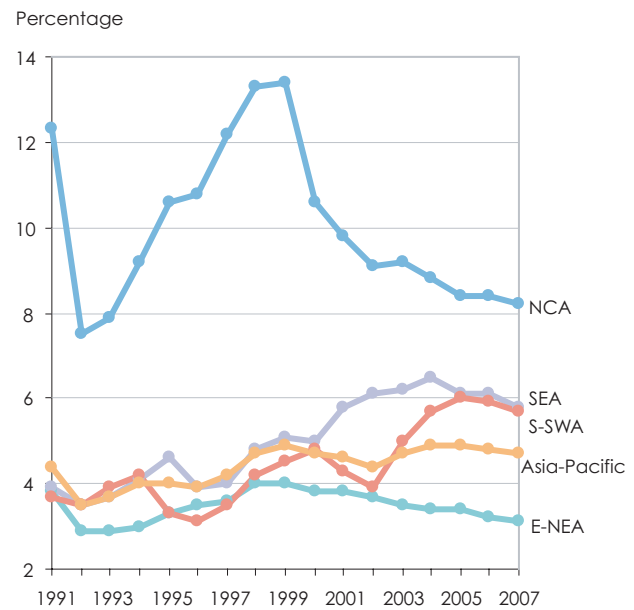
**Ratio of women to men in employment, 1991-2007**



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 under-employment. 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 employed 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).



## 16.2 Employment by sector

	Agriculture				Industry				Services			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1990	1995	2000	Latest	1990	1995	2000	Latest	1990	1995	2000	Latest
<b>East and North-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>32.3 (07)</b>		<b>27.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>21.4 (07)</b>		<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>46.3 (07)</b>	
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 (02)
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 (05)
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 (05)
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 (05)
Mongolia	46.1	48.6	39.9 (05)		17.9	14.1	16.8 (05)		35.9	37.2	43.3 (05)	
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 (05)
<b>South-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>44.5 (07)</b>		<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>19.0 (07)</b>		<b>31.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>36.5 (07)</b>	
Brunei Darussalam				1.4 (01)				21.4 (01)				77.2 (01)
Cambodia			73.8	70.3 (01)			8.4	10.5 (01)			17.7	19.1 (01)
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 (05)
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 (04)
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 (05)
Singapore		0.2		0.3 (04)		31.2		23.3 (04)		68.5		76.4 (04)
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 (05)
Timor-Leste												
Viet Nam			65.3	57.9 (04)			12.4	17.4 (04)			22.3	24.7 (04)
<b>South and South-West Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>45.3 (07)</b>		<b>16.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>22.6 (07)</b>		<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>32.1 (07)</b>	
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh	69.5		64.8	51.7 (03)	13.6		10.7	13.7 (03)	16.9		24.5	34.6 (03)
Bhutan												
India	69.1	66.7			13.6	12.9			17.3	20.3		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	26.4	22.1		25.0 (05)	28.3	31.4		30.4 (05)	45.3	46.5		44.6 (05)
Maldives		23.0	16.5	17.8 (03)		24.8	22.9	24.0 (03)		52.2	60.6	58.2 (03)
Nepal	83.9	74.8		66.9 (01)	2.4	5.2		13.5 (01)	13.8	20.0		19.6 (01)
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 (05)
Sri Lanka	48.6	39.6		35.9 (04)	20.9	24.8		24.5 (04)	30.5	35.6		39.6 (04)
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 (05)
<b>North and Central Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>16.5 (07)</b>		<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.2 (07)</b>		<b>47.9</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>57.2 (07)</b>	
Armenia				46.9 (04)				16.0 (04)				37.1 (04)
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 (05)
Georgia			52.2	54.4 (05)			9.8	9.3 (05)			38.0	36.2 (05)
Kazakhstan				33.5 (04)				17.4 (04)				49.1 (04)
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 (05)
Russian Federation			14.5	10.2 (05)			28.4	29.8 (05)			57.1	60.0 (05)
Tajikistan	82.1	61.4	49.8 (97)		0.0	16.1	18.8 (97)		17.9	22.5	31.4 (97)	
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan		43.3	41.4 (99)			20.1	20.9 (99)		36.6	37.8 (99)		
<b>Pacific</b>												
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 (05)
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 (05)
Niue												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea			73.3	73.3 (00)			3.7	3.7 (00)			23.0	23.0 (00)
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
<b>Asia and the Pacific<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>37.5 (07)</b>		<b>22.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.7 (07)</b>		<b>25.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>40.9 (07)</b>	
LLDC												
LDC												
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ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island dev. econ.												
Low-income												
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Africa												
Europe												
Latin America & Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
<b>World</b>												

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.





## 16.4 Unemployment rate

	Total				Women				Men			
	% of labour force				% of female labour force				% of male labour force			
	1991	1995	2000	2007	1991	1995	2000	2007	1991	1995	2000	2007
<b>East and North-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
China	2.3	2.9	3.1	4.2 (05)								
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
<b>South-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Brunei Darussalam	4.7				6.7				3.7			
Cambodia			2.5	1.7 (01)			2.8	2.0 (01)			2.2	1.4 (01)
Indonesia			6.1	9.1			6.7	10.8			5.7	8.1
Lao PDR		2.6		1.4 (05)		2.6		1.4 (05)		2.6		1.3 (05)
Malaysia		3.1	3.0	3.1		3.8	3.1	3.4		2.8	2.9	3.2
Myanmar	6.0 (90)				8.8 (90)				4.7 (90)			
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)
<b>South and South-West Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
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 (05)
Bhutan				3.2 (05)				3.3 (05)				3.0 (05)
India			4.3	5.0 (04)			4.1	5.3 (04)			4.4	4.9 (04)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	11.1			10.5	24.4			15.7	9.5			9.3
Maldives		0.8	2.0	14.4 (06)		1.3	2.7	23.7 (06)		0.6	1.6	7.9 (06)
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
<b>North and Central Asia<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Armenia			11.7	9.6 (04)			15.7	13.8 (04)			8.0	5.7 (04)
Azerbaijan			16.3 (99)				18.6 (99)				14.2 (99)	
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				8.3 (06)				9.0 (06)				7.7 (06)
Russian Federation		9.7	9.8	6.1		9.5	9.4	5.8		9.8	10.2	6.4
Tajikistan												
Turkmenistan												
Uzbekistan												
<b>Pacific</b>												
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			5.1				6.0				4.9	
Cook Islands	7.2				9.5				6.2			
Fiji	5.9	5.4		4.6 (05)				5.9 (05)				4.1 (05)
French Polynesia												
Guam	3.5		11.5				11.5				11.5	
Kiribati												
Marshall Islands			30.9 (99)				37.3 (99)				27.6 (99)	
Micronesia (F.S.)												
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 (03)
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)				33.7 (99)				31.0 (99)	
Tonga				5.2 (03)				7.4 (03)				3.6 (03)
Tuvalu				6.4 (02)				8.6 (02)				4.9 (02)
Vanuatu			1.6 (99)									
<b>Asia and the Pacific<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island dev. econ.												
Low-income												
Middle-income												
High-income												
<b>Other world regions</b>												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America & Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
<b>World</b>												

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

## 16. Employment

### 16.5 Youth unemployment rate

	Total							Female						
	% of labour force aged 15-24							% of women labour force aged 15-24						
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2007
<b>East and North-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		6.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.7		5.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.7
China														
DPR Korea														
Hong Kong, China	3.4	6.9	11.2	15.0	12.2	10.9		3.3	5.9	10.4	11.5	9.1	8.0	
Japan	4.3	6.1	9.2	10.1	9.5	8.7		4.1	6.1	7.9	8.6	8.3	7.4	
Macao, China		6.1	9.9	12.4	10.7	8.2			4.3	6.7	7.8	7.4	5.8	
Mongolia			22.8	20.0						23.0	20.7			
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	
<b>South-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		11.0	13.2	16.2	17.1	16.5	16.0		11.6	12.8	17.2	18.3	18.1	17.1
Brunei Darussalam														
Cambodia			12.2 (98)							12.0 (98)				
Indonesia		20.0				28.7								33.8
Lao PDR		5.0						3.9						
Malaysia			8.3							8.3				
Myanmar														
Philippines	15.4	16.1	21.2	20.1	21.7	16.4		19.2	19.1	23.6	23.2	25.9	18.9	
Singapore		5.0		7.8		5.2			5.5		9.5		6.3	
Thailand	4.3		6.6	5.0	4.5	4.8		4.2		6.0	5.1	4.3	4.6	
Timor-Leste														
Viet Nam			4.8	4.8	4.6					4.6	5.1	4.9		
<b>South and South-West Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		7.3	11.0	10.2	11.7	12.2	11.6		7.9	11.8	10.7	12.3	12.8	12.3
Afghanistan														
Bangladesh			10.7	6.6						10.3	5.8			
Bhutan														
India			10.1		10.5					10.2		10.8		
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)						23.1								32.1
Maldives		1.9	4.4						2.9	5.1				
Nepal			3.0 (99)							2.2 (99)				
Pakistan	5.1	8.9	13.3		11.7			1.3	18.1	29.2		14.9		
Sri Lanka	33.3	32.8	23.6	27.2	28.9	26.2		46.9	41.3	30.9	36.2	39.8	37.1	
Turkey	16.0	15.6	13.1	20.5	19.7	19.3		15.0	13.1	11.9	18.9	18.9	19.3	
<b>North and Central Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		20.9	19.9	18.3	18.1	17.2	17.3		22.2	21.6	17.4	19.4	18.4	18.5
Armenia														
Azerbaijan														
Georgia			21.1	24.9	28.3	28.3				20.5	31.7	33.3	30.6	
Kazakhstan				14.5	14.3						16.4	15.7		
Kyrgyzstan					15.2							17.8		
Russian Federation		20.4	24.7 (99)						21.6	25.9 (99)				
Tajikistan														
Turkmenistan														
Uzbekistan														
<b>Pacific</b>														
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														
<b>Asia and the Pacific<sup>1</sup></b>		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														
<b>Other world regions</b>														
Africa														
Europe														
Latin America & Carib.														
North America														
Other countries/areas														
<b>World</b>														

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.

## 16.6 Employment by status

	Employees				Employers				Other self-employed			
	% of total employment				% of total employment				% of total employment			
	1990	1995	2000	Latest	1990	1995	2000	Latest	1990	1995	2000	Latest
<b>East and North-East Asia</b>												
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			41.4	39.4 (03)			1.3	0.6 (03)			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)
<b>South-East Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>30.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>37.6 (07)</b>		<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3 (07)</b>				
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia			15.2	12.9 (04)			0.2	0.2 (04)			84.6	86.8 (04)
Indonesia			32.8	31.4 (01)			2.3	3.3 (01)			64.9	65.3 (01)
Lao PDR		9.7				0.2				90.1		
Malaysia		72.6	74.3	76.2 (03)		2.5	3.0	3.4 (03)		24.9	22.8	20.4 (03)
Myanmar												
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												
Viet Nam			18.7	25.6 (04)			0.2	0.5 (04)			81.1	73.9 (04)
<b>South and South-West Asia<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>23.9 (07)</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7 (07)</b>				
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh			15.5	14.1 (03)			0.2	0.4 (03)			84.3	85.5 (03)
Bhutan												
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)
<b>North and Central Asia</b>												
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												
<b>Pacific</b>												
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												
Northern Mariana Is.												
Palau												
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa												
Solomon Islands												
Tonga												
Tuvalu												
Vanuatu												
<b>Asia and the Pacific<sup>1/a</sup></b>		<b>32.7</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>39.4 (07)</b>		<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7 (07)</b>				
LLDC												
LDC												
ASEAN												
ECO												
SAARC												
Central Asia												
Pacific island dev. econ.												
Low-income												
Middle-income												
High-income												
<b>Other world regions</b>												
Africa												
Europe												
Latin America & Carib.												
North America												
Other countries/areas												
<b>World</b>												

<sup>1</sup> Aggregate values calculation based on ILO methodology.