

1 Demographic trends

The Asia-Pacific region is home to 4.1 billion people – more than 60 per cent of the world's population. Fertility is decreasing and life expectancy is increasing.

The world's most populous countries are China, with 1.3 billion people, and India, with 1.2 billion. Together they account for 61 per cent of the population of the region and one-third of the population of the world. Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Russian Federation and Japan are also among the world's ten most populous countries.

The Asia-Pacific region is, however, demographically very diverse. It also has many of the world's smallest countries or areas. In the Pacific, nine small island developing States have populations of less than 100,000, including four with fewer than 15,000 people.

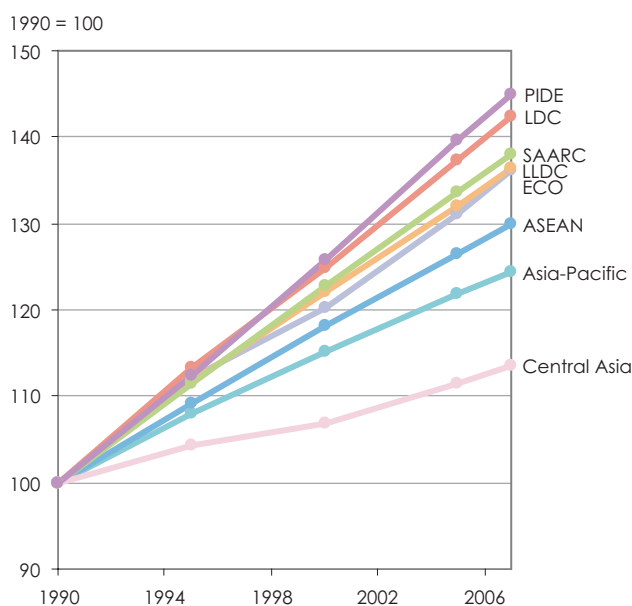
Since 1990, the region's population has been growing more slowly than that of the rest of the world. Between 1990 and 2008 it grew 1.3 per cent annually. This slowing has been even more marked in recent years: since 2000, annual growth has fallen to 1.1 per cent – the lowest rate among the world's developing regions. The average growth rate for 2000-2005 is composed, per 1,000 population, of a crude birth rate of 19.3, a crude death rate of 7.8 and a net migration rate of -0.3.

Because more than half the region's population are in China and India these two countries largely determine the region's statistical averages. This can obscure considerable variance among other countries or groups of countries. Thus, although the average population growth rate for Asia and the Pacific as a whole is 1.1 per cent, in the landlocked developing countries it is 1.9 per cent, in the least developed countries it is 1.8 per cent, in the small island developing States it is 1.7 per cent, in the high-income economies it is 0.2 per cent, and in the middle-income economies it is 1.0 per cent.

The region's highest population growth rates are in Afghanistan and Timor-Leste. Both countries have high rates natural increase (births minus

Figure 1.1

Population growth for selected Asia-Pacific groupings, 1990-2007



deaths) and have seen their overall growth rates boosted by the return of former refugees. Other countries currently experiencing population growth rates of 2.0 per cent or more are American Samoa, Brunei Darussalam, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

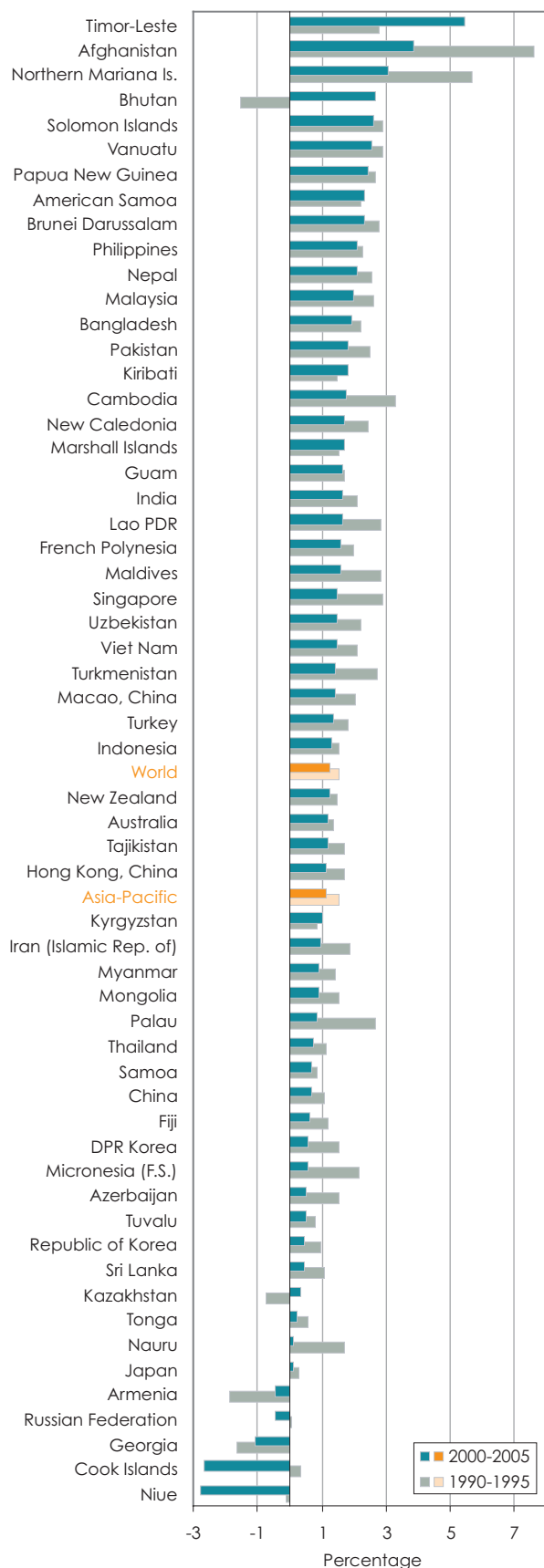
In East and North-East Asia, only in Hong Kong, China, is the population growth rate above 1.0 per cent, and two thirds of this growth results from net in-migration. Countries where growth rates are positive but low – less than 1.0 per cent a year – include Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and several Pacific island developing economies whose growth rates have been reduced by net outmigration.

In Japan the population size has become essentially stationary, while in the Russian Federation the population is declining because death rates exceed birth rates. Armenia and Georgia also have negative population growth rates because natural increase is low and there is net outmigration. In the Pacific, the populations of Cook Islands

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Figure 1.2

Average annual population growth, Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



and Niue are similarly declining because of out-migration.

The crude birth rate is calculated as the number of births in a year per 1,000 population. This is likely to be higher when a high proportion of women are of childbearing age. The most useful indicator for this is the total fertility rate (TFR) which is the number of children that a woman would bear in her lifetime if she followed current levels of fertility, and is calculated for five-year age groups of women aged 15-49. In Asia and the Pacific, the TFR has declined steadily and is significantly lower than the global average: in the decade between 1990-1995 and 2000-2005, it fell from 2.9 to 2.4 children per woman – a consequence of both government-supported reproductive health programmes and rapid economic and social growth.

Trends for TFRs vary widely across subregions. The steepest declines have generally been in countries that previously had the highest rates. Thus, between 1990-1995 and 2000-2005 the TFR for the region as a whole declined by 0.5 children per woman, but in the landlocked developing countries, the least developed countries and in Central Asia, the TFR fell by 0.9. In the SAARC countries the decline was 0.8, and in the ASEAN countries, it was 0.6.

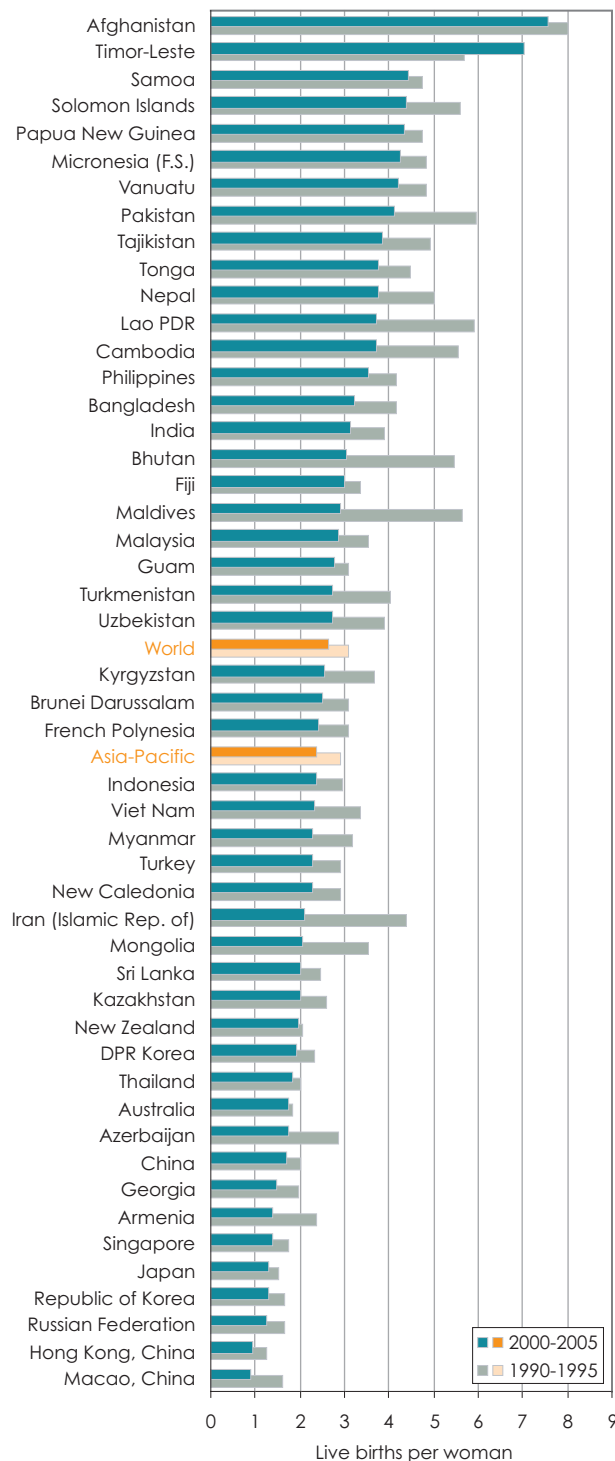
In other countries the TFR remained high. In 2000-2005 it was above 3.0 children per woman in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste.

The population will remain stable if couples on average have 2.1 children. This is the "replacement rate", which is slightly higher than two to take into account the deaths of children or young people. In the absence of international migration, a sustained TFR of less than 2.1 will cause the total population to decline. In East and North-East Asia all countries or areas have TFRs below replacement level. Nevertheless, aside from Japan, their populations have yet to decline because their previously high fertility levels have bequeathed them high proportions of young adults. Fertility is also currently below replacement level in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and in several countries in North and Central Asia.

For both mothers and children, one major contributor to premature death is early child-bearing. Consequently, most reproductive health programmes attempt to raise the age at which women first give birth. For this purpose, one

Figure 1.3

Fertility rates in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



valuable indicator is the adolescent fertility rate, which is the average number of live births annually per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. For Asia and the Pacific as a whole, the rate for the period 2000-2005 was 40.6. In the least developed countries, however, it was 114.5 – the same as for the African region. A number of countries had very high rates – more than 100 births – as in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. The rate was also quite high

– greater than 60 – in India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

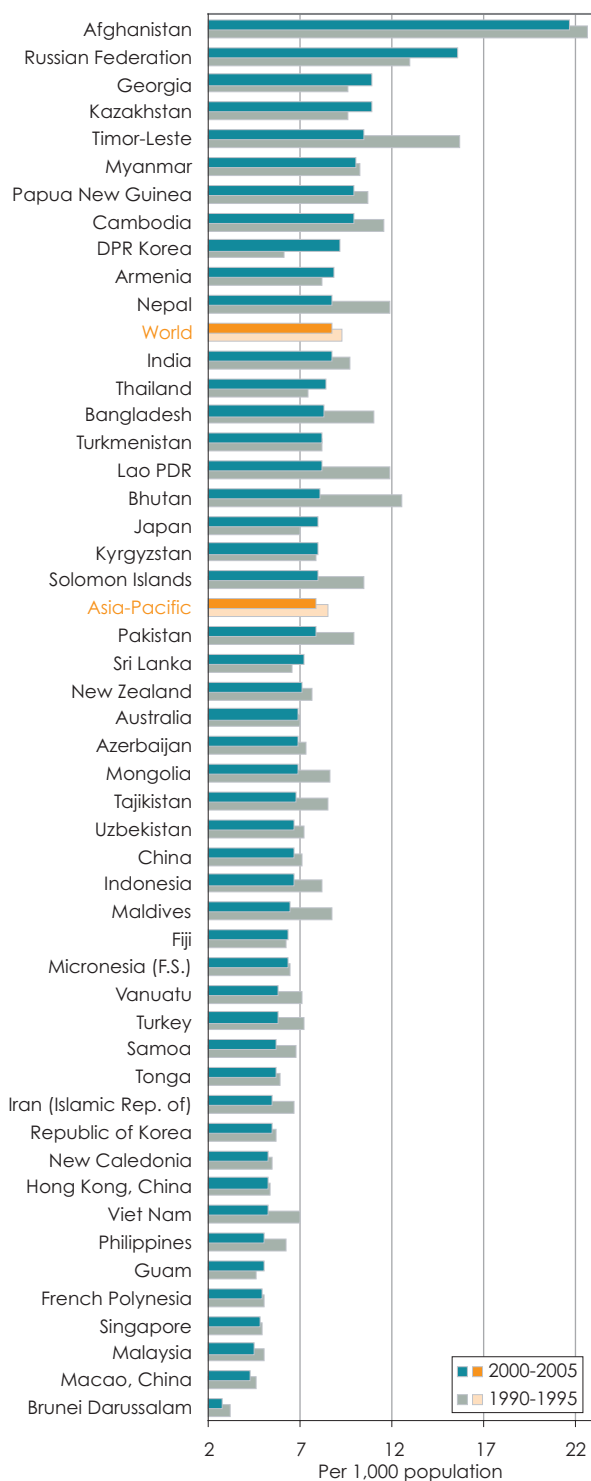
As with the crude birth rate, the crude death rate is also influenced by the population's age composition. For that reason, a more useful indicator for comparing mortality levels is the expectation of life at birth. Asia and the Pacific has already had relatively high life expectancies for some time, so over the past decade the increases have been modest. Between 1990-1995 and 2000-2005, female life expectancy increased from 67 to 70 years and male life expectancy from 64 to 66 years. Both are around two years more than the global average. Generally, life expectancies are strongly influenced by levels of economic development. Thus in the period 2000-2005, female life expectancy in the region's low-income economies was only 64.4 years, while in the middle-income economies it was 73.0 years, and in the high-income economies it was 83.8 years. Among the countries with the lowest female life expectancies – below 60.0 years – were Afghanistan, Cambodia, Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste.

In nearly all countries in Asia and the Pacific, women live longer than men. This is partly because of genetic differences that favour females, but also because men face occupational hazards, and are more likely to die in road accidents or make more risky lifestyle choices. Women's advantage does, however, differ from one country to another. For the region as whole the female advantage in life expectancy is about four years, but in a number of countries/areas it is five years or more: in Cambodia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; Mongolia; Myanmar; the Republic of Korea; Thailand; and in all the countries in North and Central Asia and in several Pacific island States. By far the greatest disparity, however, is in the Russian Federation, where in the period 2000-2005 women on average lived 13.3 years longer than men. Here male life expectancy, at 58.5 years, was on a par with that in the land-locked developing countries and the least developed countries.

As populations progress through the demographic transition, from high to low fertility and mortality, their age composition shifts from one with a relatively high proportion of young people to one with a lower proportion of young people but a higher percentage of older people. However in the middle stages of such a transition, there is a "window of demographic opportunity" — when the proportion of younger people has declined but

Figure 1.4

Crude death rates, Asia and the Pacific, 1990-1995 and 2000-2005



the proportion of older people has not yet increased significantly. With large numbers of young people working, dependency rates are thus quite low. A country at this stage should have a couple of decades of high productivity, and should also be able either to reduce expenditures on health and education or invest in higher quality services.

As a result of the demographic transition, countries will also have fewer children. Between

1990 and 2008, the proportion of the region's population aged 0-14 years declined steadily, from 32.7 to 26.0 per cent in 2008 – slightly below the world average – reflecting lower fertility during the previous 15 years. But it does vary according to the level of economic development. In 2008 the proportion of the population aged 0-14 years was 25.5 per cent in the middle-income economies, but only 15.2 per cent in the high-income economies. On the other hand, in the low-income economies, the landlocked developing countries, the least developed countries and in the small island developing States, the proportion was much higher – about one third. In these countries, both families and governments have the opportunity to invest in the potential of young people.

Over the same period, the high-income economies have gained many more older people who are dependent on younger workers. For the region as a whole, between 1990 and 2008 the proportion of the population age 65 or older increased relatively slowly, from 5.1 to 7.0 per cent. But this proportion varied greatly by country income level. Among low-income economies it was only 4.4 per cent, and among middle-income economies it was 6.8 per cent, but among high-income economies it was 17.3 per cent. Japan is the most striking example. For five decades it has had low fertility – since around 1955 the TFR has been below replacement level. By 2008, 21.3 per cent of the population was over 65. No other country or area in the region has a proportion of older people above 15 per cent, although a number have proportions between 10 and 15 per cent – Armenia; Australia; Georgia; Hong Kong, China; New Zealand and the Russian Federation.

In most countries, the populations are equally divided between males and females, but some countries have a lower proportion of women. The female-to-male sex ratio, the number of females per 100 males, can be low for a number of reasons: a low percentage of female births; lower female life expectancy; a preponderance of in-migration of males or a preponderance of out-migration of females. Conversely, a high proportion of females can result from lower male life expectancy, higher rates of male in-migration or higher rates of female out-migration.

The Asia-Pacific region has examples of both cases. Thus in several countries in South and South-West Asia the sex ratio is considerably below 100, while in most countries in North and Central Asia it is above 100. The low sex ratios in South and

Figure 1.5

Proportion of population aged 0-14, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2007

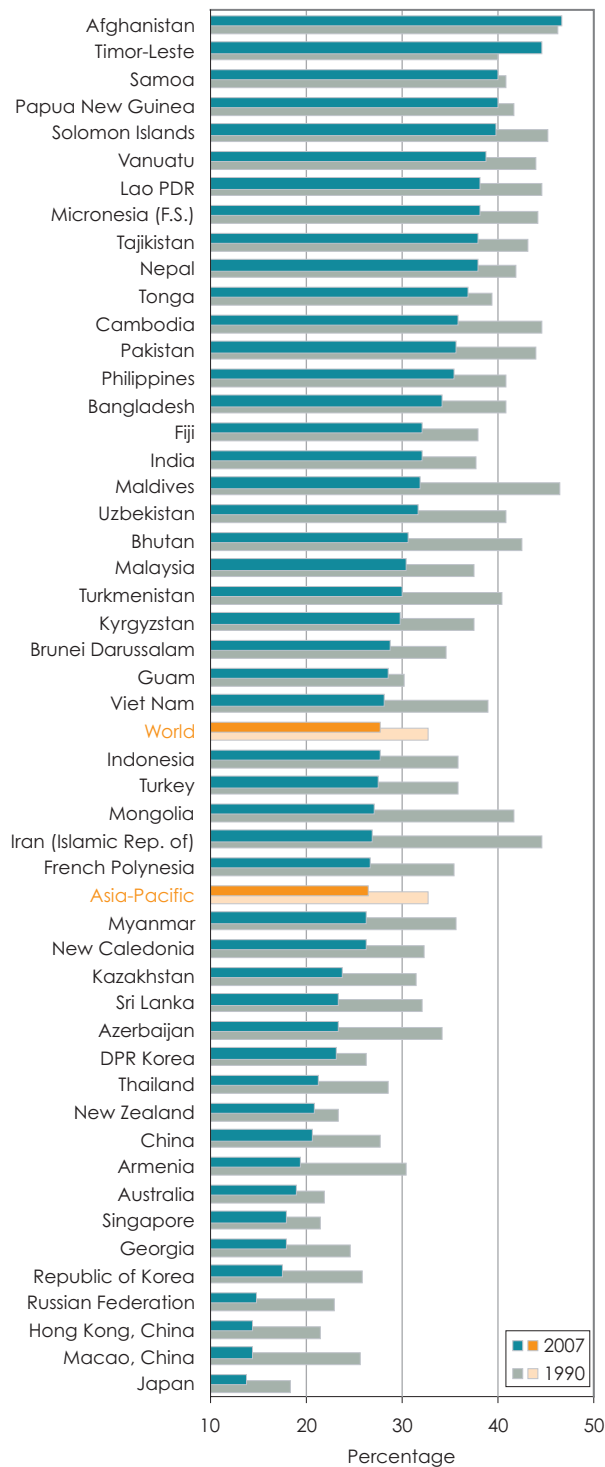
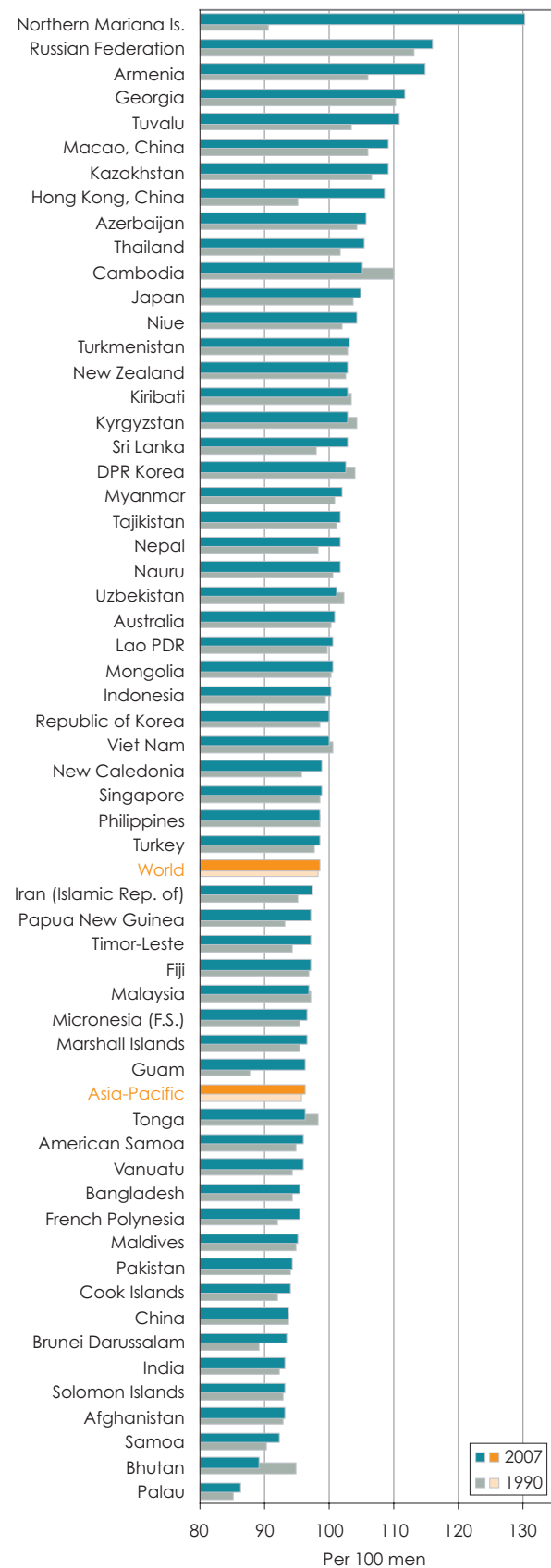


Figure 1.6

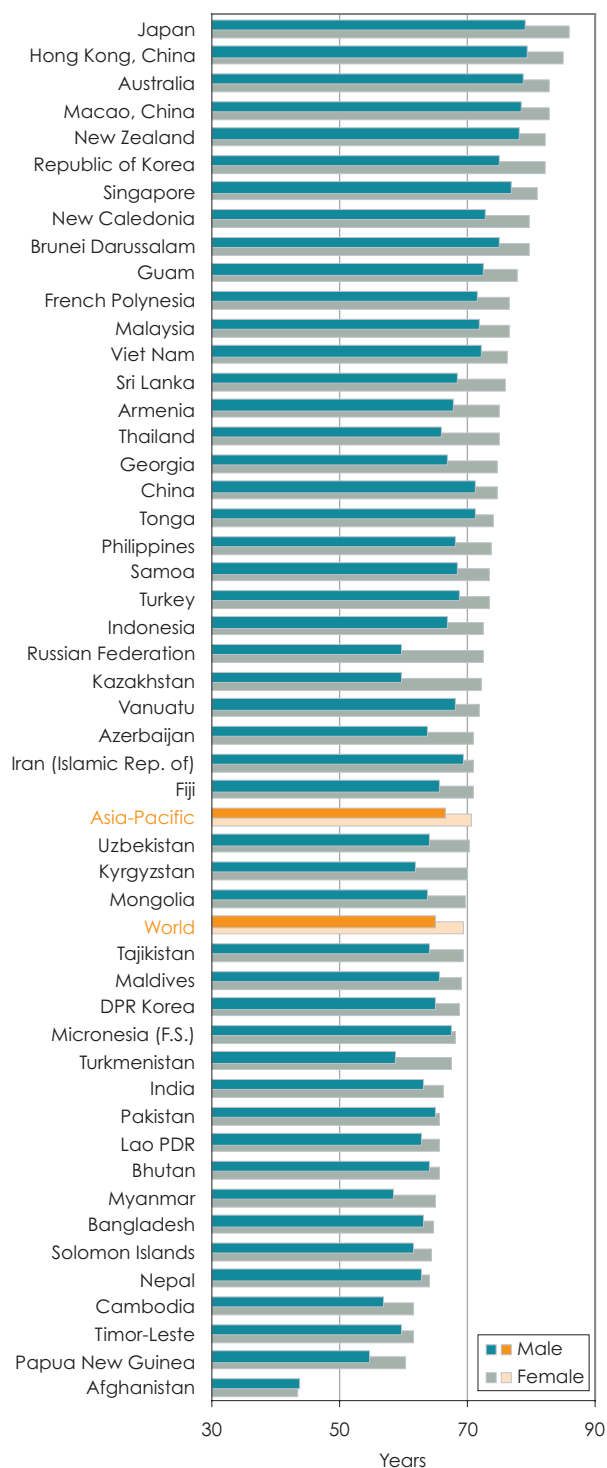
Females per hundred males, in Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2007



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Figure 1.7

Life expectancy at birth for females and males, Asia and the Pacific, 2007



South-West Asia result from either lower sex ratios at birth or from mortality rates that do not favour females. In North and Central Asia, the high sex ratios reflect higher female life expectancies.

For children, international migration is unlikely to be highly sex-selective, so the sex ratio for the population aged 0-14 years is mostly determined by the sex ratio at birth and by infant and child mortality. In most national populations, the sex ratio at birth is close to 95 females per 100 males. However, even at young ages, boys are more likely to die than girls so while at birth the number of females per 100 males is around 95, by age 20 it is likely to be around 100. If the sex ratios for the population aged 0-14 years are significantly below 95 this implies that the ratio is unusually low at birth or that female infant or child mortality rates are relatively high. Countries with particularly low numbers of females per 100 males aged 0-14 years include Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, India and the Republic of Korea.

Population size (thousands)

De facto mid-year population, covering all residents, regardless of legal status or citizenship, except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum.

Aggregates: Sum of individual country values. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Population growth rate (% per annum)

The average annual rate of change in the total population over a five-year period, starting and ending in the middle of the years indicated. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total population as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)

The total number of births in a population during a given period divided by the total number of person-years lived by the population during that period, generally approximated by the size of the population at the mid-point of the period multiplied by the length of the period in years.

Aggregates: Averages are calculated using total population as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)

The ratio of the number of deaths occurring during a calendar year to the number exposed to the risk of dying during the same period, equivalent to the mean population or average population for the period. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total population as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Proportion of children in total population (percentage)

The proportion of children aged 0-14 in the total population. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using the total population as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Proportion of elderly in total population (percentage)

The proportion of people aged 65 or older in the total population. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using total population as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Population sex ratio (women per 100 men)

The number of women divided by the number of men in the total population, expressed per 100 men. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated as the sum of women population divided by the sum of men population. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Child sex ratio (girls per 100 boys)

The number of girls divided by the number of boys in the total population aged 0-14 years. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated as the sum of girls aged 0-14 divided by the sum of boys aged 0-14. **Source:** Calculated by ESCAP using data from World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Fertility rate (live births per woman)

The number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive period if she experienced the current prevailing age-specific fertility rates throughout her childbearing life. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using women aged 15-49 as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Adolescent fertility rate (live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19)

The number of births to women aged 15-19 divided by the number of women in the same age group. Reported as average number of births per thousand women for five-year periods starting and ending in the middle of the years indicated. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using women aged 15-19 as weight. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Life expectancy at birth (years)

The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life. Data are disaggregated by sex. **Aggregates:** Averages have been calculated by the United Nations Population Division using age-sex specific patterns of mortality. **Source:** World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision Population Database (online database, accessed in September 2007).

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1.1 Population

	Total population					Population growth rate			
	Thousands					Per cent per annum			
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	90-95	95-00	00-05	2007
East and North-East Asia	1 343 912	1 414 933	1 476 295	1 522 472	1 538 927	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
China	1 149 069	1 213 732	1 269 962	1 312 979	1 328 630	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6
DPR Korea	20 143	21 715	22 946	23 616	23 790	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3
Hong Kong, China	5 704	6 206	6 662	7 057	7 206	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
Japan	123 537	125 472	127 034	127 897	127 967	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Macao, China	372	412	441	473	481	2.0	1.4	1.4	0.8
Mongolia	2 216	2 389	2 470	2 581	2 629	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.9
Republic of Korea	42 869	45 008	46 780	47 870	48 224	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4
South-East Asia	440 574	481 288	519 996	557 669	572 500	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Brunei Darussalam	257	295	333	374	390	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
Cambodia	9 698	11 395	12 780	13 956	14 444	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.7
Indonesia	182 847	197 411	211 693	226 063	231 627	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
Lao PDR	4 076	4 692	5 224	5 664	5 859	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.7
Malaysia	18 103	20 594	23 274	25 653	26 572	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8
Myanmar	40 147	43 134	45 884	47 967	48 798	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
Philippines	61 226	68 587	76 213	84 566	87 960	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
Singapore	3 016	3 478	4 017	4 327	4 436	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.2
Thailand	54 291	57 523	60 666	63 003	63 884	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7
Timor-Leste	740	850	819	1 067	1 155	2.8	-0.8	5.5	3.7
Viet Nam	66 173	73 330	79 094	85 029	87 375	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
South and South-West Asia	1 249 903	1 392 043	1 529 016	1 660 369	1 713 272	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
Afghanistan	12 659	18 256	20 737	25 067	27 145	7.6	2.6	3.9	4.1
Bangladesh	113 049	126 297	139 434	153 281	158 665	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
Bhutan	547	507	559	637	658	-1.5	2.0	2.7	1.5
India	860 195	954 282	1 046 235	1 134 403	1 169 016	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	56 674	62 199	66 125	69 421	71 208	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
Maldives	216	248	273	295	306	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.8
Nepal	19 114	21 672	24 419	27 094	28 196	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0
Pakistan	112 991	127 766	144 360	158 081	163 902	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	17 114	18 080	18 714	19 121	19 299	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5
Turkey	57 345	62 736	68 158	72 970	74 877	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3
North and Central Asia	215 242	218 569	218 667	218 187	218 175	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	3 545	3 227	3 082	3 018	3 002	-1.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2
Azerbaijan	7 212	7 791	8 143	8 352	8 467	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.7
Georgia	5 460	5 033	4 720	4 473	4 395	-1.6	-1.3	-1.1	-0.8
Kazakhstan	16 530	15 919	14 954	15 211	15 422	-0.7	-1.2	0.3	0.7
Kyrgyzstan	4 395	4 591	4 946	5 204	5 317	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1
Russian Federation	148 615	149 124	147 423	143 953	142 499	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5
Tajikistan	5 303	5 772	6 173	6 550	6 736	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4
Turkmenistan	3 668	4 193	4 502	4 833	4 965	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Uzbekistan	20 515	22 918	24 724	26 593	27 372	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Pacific	26 718	28 979	31 089	33 394	34 250	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Australia	16 873	18 072	19 139	20 310	20 743	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0
American Samoa	47	53	57	64	67	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.1
Cook Islands	18	18	16	14	13	0.3	-2.4	-2.6	-2.3
Fiji	724	768	802	828	839	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6
French Polynesia	195	216	236	256	263	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4
Guam	134	146	155	169	173	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4
Kiribati	72	77	84	92	95	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Marshall Islands	47	51	52	57	59	1.5	0.4	1.7	2.3
Micronesia (F.S.)	96	107	107	110	111	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.5
Nauru	9	10	10	10	10	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
New Caledonia	171	193	215	234	242	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6
New Zealand	3 411	3 673	3 854	4 097	4 179	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9
Niue	2	2	2	2	2	-0.1	-3.5	-2.8	-2.0
Northern Mariana Is.	44	58	69	80	84	5.7	3.6	3.1	2.1
Palau	15	17	19	20	20	2.7	2.5	0.9	0.4
Papua New Guinea	4 131	4 709	5 381	6 070	6 331	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1
Samoa	161	168	177	184	187	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9
Solomon Islands	314	362	415	472	496	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4
Tonga	95	97	98	99	100	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5
Tuvalu	9	10	10	10	11	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Vanuatu	149	172	190	215	226	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.4
Asia and the Pacific	3 276 348	3 535 812	3 775 064	3 992 091	4 077 125	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
LLDC	99 781	111 929	119 933	130 803	135 769	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.9
LDC	200 952	227 839	251 005	276 003	286 241	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
ASEAN	439 834	480 438	519 178	556 602	571 345	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
ECO	297 291	332 144	362 824	392 281	405 412	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7
SAARC	1 135 885	1 267 107	1 394 732	1 517 979	1 567 187	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
Central Asia	66 627	69 446	71 244	74 234	75 677	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
Pacific island dev. econ.	6 434	7 234	8 097	8 987	9 329	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9
Low-income	432 707	486 609	536 519	584 643	604 427	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7
Middle-income	2 647 018	2 845 936	3 029 570	3 194 268	3 258 275	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0
High-income	196 585	203 227	208 937	213 144	214 387	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3
Other world regions									
Africa	637 421	726 334	820 959	922 011	964 973	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Europe	572 707	579 389	581 078	587 134	588 785	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Latin America & Carib.	444 271	483 860	523 048	557 979	572 206	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3
North America	283 920	299 670	315 672	332 245	338 831	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other countries/areas	80 211	93 980	108 303	123 292	129 305	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.4
World	5 294 879	5 719 045	6 124 123	6 514 751	6 671 226	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2

1.2 Birth and death

	Crude birth rate				Crude death rate			
	Per 1,000 population				Per 1,000 population			
	90-95	95-00	00-05	2007	90-95	95-00	00-05	2007
East and North-East Asia	17.8	15.2	13.3	12.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.2
China	18.7	15.8	13.7	13.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.0
DPR Korea	20.7	18.8	15.3	13.3	6.2	7.8	9.2	9.9
Hong Kong, China	12.1	10.1	8.2	7.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.8
Japan	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.4	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.8
Macao, China	16.8	11.0	7.6	7.3	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.6
Mongolia	28.8	21.8	19.7	18.5	8.6	7.4	6.9	6.6
Republic of Korea	15.7	13.4	10.8	9.3	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.8
South-East Asia	25.9	23.0	21.2	19.8	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.4
Brunei Darussalam	27.5	25.4	23.7	21.8	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8
Cambodia	40.3	32.4	27.6	26.4	11.6	10.5	9.9	9.1
Indonesia	24.3	22.0	20.7	18.9	8.2	7.2	6.7	6.3
Lao PDR	41.1	34.4	29.2	26.7	11.9	9.5	8.2	7.1
Malaysia	28.1	24.6	22.9	20.9	5.0	4.7	4.5	4.5
Myanmar	25.4	22.0	19.8	18.2	10.3	9.9	10.0	9.8
Philippines	31.6	29.3	27.9	26.1	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.8
Singapore	17.4	14.1	10.2	8.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2
Thailand	18.4	16.9	15.5	14.6	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.5
Timor-Leste	43.6	44.7	42.8	41.8	15.7	12.4	10.4	9.0
Viet Nam	27.8	22.0	19.9	18.9	7.0	5.7	5.2	5.1
South and South-West Asia	31.6	28.2	25.5	23.8	9.8	9.0	8.5	8.1
Afghanistan	52.1	51.7	50.1	48.3	22.7	22.4	21.7	20.1
Bangladesh	33.4	29.7	27.7	25.2	11.0	9.3	8.3	7.6
Bhutan	35.7	29.1	22.7	18.8	12.6	10.0	8.1	7.2
India	30.6	27.7	25.4	23.2	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	30.0	20.5	19.1	20.2	6.7	5.7	5.5	5.4
Maldives	36.2	27.0	22.7	23.0	8.7	7.3	6.5	5.8
Nepal	37.8	34.3	30.8	28.2	11.9	9.8	8.8	7.8
Pakistan	39.1	32.9	28.3	27.0	10.0	8.7	7.8	7.1
Sri Lanka	20.2	18.2	16.6	15.1	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.3
Turkey	24.7	22.3	19.8	18.4	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.9
North and Central Asia	16.2	13.2	13.2	14.0	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.4
Armenia	18.9	13.8	11.4	12.2	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.5
Azerbaijan	25.4	19.1	15.2	15.7	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.5
Georgia	14.8	12.0	11.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.8
Kazakhstan	20.5	16.5	17.1	19.3	9.7	11.3	10.9	10.1
Kyrgyzstan	29.0	24.1	21.6	21.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.0
Russian Federation	11.3	9.1	9.8	10.6	13.0	14.4	15.6	16.2
Tajikistan	37.2	32.7	29.8	27.5	8.5	7.8	6.8	6.4
Turkmenistan	31.9	25.3	22.7	21.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.3
Uzbekistan	32.1	25.9	23.5	22.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.7
Pacific	19.7	18.8	17.7	16.7	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.4
Australia	14.6	13.5	12.9	12.4	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
Fiji	27.5	25.4	23.4	21.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.6
French Polynesia	25.5	21.4	19.6	18.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.2
Guam	25.8	23.8	20.9	18.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.4
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (F.S.)	32.5	31.4	29.5	26.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1
Nauru								
New Caledonia	23.7	21.4	18.3	16.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5
New Zealand	16.8	15.2	14.1	13.7	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.1
Niue								
Northern Mariana Is.								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea	36.9	36.5	34.3	30.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.6
Samoa	32.4	32.2	29.5	25.1	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.4
Solomon Islands	38.7	36.3	33.8	30.8	10.5	8.8	7.9	7.3
Tonga	29.5	26.7	24.5	25.3	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	36.2	34.0	31.1	28.9	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.1
Asia and the Pacific	24.1	21.4	19.4	18.4	8.5	8.0	7.8	7.8
LLDC	33.9	30.5	28.4	28.2	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.2
LDC	34.2	30.9	28.4	26.7	11.9	10.6	9.9	9.2
ASEAN	25.9	22.9	21.2	19.8	7.8	7.0	6.7	6.4
ECO	33.2	28.0	25.0	24.7	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.8
SAARC	32.0	28.9	26.1	24.2	10.1	9.3	8.8	8.3
Central Asia	26.8	22.0	20.2	20.4	8.2	8.4	8.1	8.1
Pacific island dev. econ.	34.6	33.9	31.3	28.1	9.4	9.0	8.8	8.3
Low-income	33.8	29.4	26.3	24.9	10.1	9.0	8.4	7.9
Middle-income	23.4	20.7	18.8	17.8	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.7
High-income	11.9	11.0	9.8	9.1	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.7
Other world regions								
Africa	40.9	38.9	37.6	36.3	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.4
Europe	35.9	32.9	30.2	28.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.6
Latin America & Carib.	25.3	23.2	21.5	20.0	6.6	6.1	6.0	6.0
North America	15.4	14.2	13.8	13.6	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.2
Other countries/areas	35.9	32.9	30.2	28.4	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.6
World	24.7	22.5	21.3	20.4	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.6

1. Demographic trends

1.3 Children and elderly

	Proportion of children in total population					Proportion of elderly in total population				
	Percentage					Percentage				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	26.8	25.6	23.9	20.9	20.0	6.0	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.1
China	27.7	26.6	24.9	21.6	20.6	5.4	6.0	6.8	7.7	7.9
DPR Korea	26.2	26.9	25.9	24.2	23.1	4.7	5.7	6.9	8.5	9.1
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	16.9	15.1	14.4	8.5	9.6	11.0	12.0	12.1
Japan	18.4	16.0	14.6	13.9	13.7	12.0	14.6	17.2	19.7	20.8
Macao, China	25.7	26.1	22.4	16.1	14.3	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.6
Mongolia	41.7	38.9	34.5	28.9	27.1	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
Republic of Korea	25.8	23.4	20.8	18.6	17.6	5.0	5.8	7.4	9.4	10.2
South-East Asia	36.3	34.2	31.6	29.3	28.5	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.6
Brunei Darussalam	34.5	33.0	31.3	29.6	28.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
Cambodia	44.7	46.3	41.9	37.6	35.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Indonesia	35.8	33.0	30.3	28.4	27.7	3.8	4.2	4.9	5.5	5.8
Lao PDR	44.7	44.6	43.4	39.8	38.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Malaysia	37.4	36.1	33.5	31.4	30.5	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.5
Myanmar	35.6	33.1	30.2	27.3	26.3	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6
Philippines	40.9	39.5	37.8	36.2	35.5	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0
Singapore	21.5	22.3	21.8	19.5	18.0	5.6	6.2	7.2	8.5	9.0
Thailand	28.5	25.8	23.6	21.7	21.2	4.9	5.7	6.7	7.8	8.2
Timor-Leste	39.9	41.7	49.4	45.0	44.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8
Viet Nam	38.9	37.0	33.5	29.6	28.1	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6
South and South-West Asia	38.9	37.8	35.8	33.4	32.4	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
Afghanistan	46.2	46.9	47.3	47.0	46.7	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Bangladesh	40.7	39.6	37.2	35.2	34.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Bhutan	42.6	43.6	40.2	33.0	30.6	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.8
India	37.8	36.6	35.0	33.0	32.1	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	44.7	42.4	35.1	28.8	26.9	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.5
Maldives	46.5	45.3	40.3	34.0	32.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8
Nepal	41.9	41.8	40.9	39.0	37.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7
Pakistan	44.0	44.3	41.8	37.2	35.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0
Sri Lanka	32.0	29.5	26.8	24.2	23.4	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.7
Turkey	35.7	33.0	30.5	28.3	27.4	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.7
North and Central Asia	27.0	25.9	23.0	20.0	19.4	8.4	9.9	10.2	11.3	11.0
Armenia	30.4	29.5	25.9	20.8	19.3	5.6	8.4	10.0	12.1	11.9
Azerbaijan	34.3	34.0	31.0	25.3	23.3	4.2	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.2
Georgia	24.6	23.6	21.6	18.9	17.8	9.3	11.3	12.5	14.3	14.3
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.8	27.6	24.2	23.7	5.9	7.1	6.8	8.0	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	37.6	37.6	34.9	31.0	29.8	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.6
Russian Federation	23.0	21.4	18.1	15.1	14.7	10.0	11.8	12.3	13.8	13.4
Tajikistan	43.2	43.7	42.4	39.4	38.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.5	36.2	31.8	30.1	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5
Uzbekistan	40.9	40.4	37.2	33.2	31.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6
Pacific	26.5	26.2	25.7	24.8	24.3	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.6
Australia	21.9	21.5	20.7	19.5	19.0	11.2	11.9	12.4	13.1	13.5
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	37.9	35.7	34.0	32.9	32.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.5
French Polynesia	35.3	33.9	31.5	27.4	26.6	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.2	5.5
Guam	30.2	30.9	30.5	29.4	28.6	3.9	4.7	5.4	6.5	6.8
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	44.1	43.4	40.1	38.6	38.0	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7
Nauru										
New Caledonia	32.3	30.9	29.7	27.1	26.2	4.6	4.8	5.6	6.6	7.1
New Zealand	23.4	23.1	22.7	21.5	20.9	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.2	12.4
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	41.7	41.4	41.3	40.6	40.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4
Samoa	40.9	39.3	40.9	40.8	40.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Solomon Islands	45.3	43.6	42.0	40.5	39.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Tonga	39.4	40.0	38.3	37.5	36.8	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.4	6.6
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	43.9	43.4	42.1	39.8	38.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Asia and the Pacific	32.7	31.6	29.8	27.3	26.4	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8	6.9
LLDC	39.5	39.6	38.2	35.6	34.6	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.6
LDC	40.5	39.6	37.6	35.5	34.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
ASEAN	36.3	34.2	31.6	29.3	28.5	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.6
ECO	41.3	40.6	37.5	33.5	32.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5
SAARC	38.8	37.8	36.1	33.9	32.9	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.8
Central Asia	35.9	35.5	33.2	29.4	28.1	5.1	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.4
Pacific island dev. econ.	40.8	40.1	39.7	38.8	38.2	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.1
Low-income	40.5	39.9	37.6	34.6	33.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
Middle-income	32.3	31.1	29.2	26.7	25.8	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.6	6.7
High-income	20.6	18.5	17.0	15.9	15.4	10.1	12.0	14.0	16.1	16.9
Other world regions										
Africa	44.7	43.8	42.5	41.4	41.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Europe	19.8	18.7	17.4	16.1	15.7	13.4	14.5	15.4	16.4	16.7
Latin America & Carib.	36.2	34.1	31.8	29.8	29.1	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.5
North America	21.7	21.9	21.3	20.5	20.2	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5
Other countries/areas	43.9	42.1	39.8	37.3	36.5	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4
World	32.6	31.7	30.2	28.3	27.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.5

1.4 Women and girls

	Population sex ratio					Child sex ratio				
	Women per 100 men					Girls per 100 boys				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	95	95	95	95	95	92	91	90	89	88
China	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	89	88	87
DPR Korea	104	104	104	103	103	96	96	96	96	96
Hong Kong, China	95	101	107	108	109	92	95	96	96	95
Japan	104	104	104	105	105	95	95	95	95	95
Macao, China	106	107	108	109	109	94	95	95	96	96
Mongolia	100	100	100	100	101	98	97	97	96	96
Republic of Korea	99	99	100	100	100	92	93	93	93	93
South-East Asia	100	100	100	101	101	97	97	96	96	96
Brunei Darussalam	89	91	92	93	93	94	93	92	93	93
Cambodia	110	108	106	106	105	98	97	97	96	96
Indonesia	100	100	100	100	100	97	97	97	96	96
Lao PDR	100	100	100	101	101	97	97	97	97	96
Malaysia	97	97	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95
Myanmar	101	101	101	102	102	97	97	97	97	97
Philippines	99	99	99	99	99	96	96	96	96	96
Singapore	99	99	99	99	99	93	93	93	93	93
Thailand	102	102	104	105	105	96	96	95	94	94
Timor-Leste	94	95	96	97	97	92	94	95	96	96
Viet Nam	101	100	100	100	100	97	97	96	96	96
South and South-West Asia	93	93	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	93
Afghanistan	93	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	94	94
Bangladesh	94	95	95	95	95	94	95	95	95	95
Bhutan	95	97	97	90	89	98	98	98	98	98
India	92	92	93	93	93	92	92	92	91	91
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	95	96	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95
Maldives	95	95	95	95	95	97	96	95	95	95
Nepal	98	101	101	102	102	94	94	94	95	95
Pakistan	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	95	95
Sri Lanka	98	99	100	102	103	97	97	97	96	96
Turkey	98	98	98	98	99	96	97	97	96	96
North and Central Asia	111	110	111	112	112	97	96	96	95	95
Armenia	106	111	113	114	115	97	98	94	89	87
Azerbaijan	104	104	105	106	106	95	95	94	92	90
Georgia	110	110	111	112	112	96	96	94	93	92
Kazakhstan	107	107	109	109	109	97	96	96	95	95
Kyrgyzstan	104	103	103	103	103	98	97	97	96	96
Russian Federation	113	113	114	115	116	97	96	96	95	95
Tajikistan	101	100	100	101	102	98	97	97	96	96
Turkmenistan	103	103	103	103	103	98	98	97	98	98
Uzbekistan	102	102	101	101	101	97	97	97	97	97
Pacific	99	100	100	100	100	95	95	95	94	94
Australia	100	101	101	101	101	95	95	95	95	95
American Samoa	95	95	96	96	96					
Cook Islands	92	93	94	94	94					
Fiji	97	97	97	97	97	95	94	94	94	94
French Polynesia	92	92	94	95	95	95	95	94	94	95
Guam	88	92	96	96	96	96	96	95	93	93
Kiribati	103	102	103	103	103					
Marshall Islands	96	96	95	96	97					
Micronesia (F.S.)	96	96	98	97	97	93	93	93	94	94
Nauru	101	101	101	102	102					
New Caledonia	96	95	97	98	99	95	93	94	95	95
New Zealand	103	103	104	103	103	96	95	95	94	94
Niue	102	102	103	104	104					
Northern Mariana Is.	91	101	118	129	130					
Palau	85	84	83	86	86					
Papua New Guinea	93	95	96	97	97	95	94	94	94	94
Samoa	90	92	92	92	92	91	91	92	92	92
Solomon Islands	93	93	93	93	93	92	92	91	92	92
Tonga	98	97	97	96	96	93	92	91	93	93
Tuvalu	104	106	108	110	111					
Vanuatu	94	95	95	96	96	92	92	93	94	94
Asia and the Pacific	96	96	96	96	96	93	93	92	92	92
LLDC	101	101	101	101	101	96	96	95	95	95
LDC	97	97	97	97	98	95	95	95	95	95
ASEAN	100	100	100	101	101	97	97	96	96	96
ECO	97	97	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95
SAARC	93	93	93	94	94	93	93	92	92	92
Central Asia	105	104	104	105	105	97	97	96	96	95
Pacific island dev. econ.	94	95	96	97	97	95	94	94	94	94
Low-income	97	97	97	97	97	95	95	95	95	95
Middle-income	95	95	95	96	96	93	92	92	91	91
High-income	102	102	103	103	103	94	95	94	94	94
Other world regions										
Africa	101	101	101	101	101	98	98	98	98	98
Europe	106	106	106	106	106	95	95	95	95	95
Latin America & Carib.	101	102	102	103	103	97	97	97	97	97
North America	104	103	103	103	103	95	95	95	95	95
Other countries/areas	91	91	91	91	91	96	96	96	96	96
World	98	98	98	98	99	95	94	94	94	94

1. Demographic trends

1.5 Fertility

	Total fertility rate				Adolescent fertility rate		
	Live births per woman				Live births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19		
	90-95	95-00	00-05	2007	95-00	00-05	05-10
East and North-East Asia	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	6.0	2.5	7.7
China	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	6.3	2.3	8.1
DPR Korea	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
Hong Kong, China	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	6.0	5.3	5.4
Japan	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.5	3.7	3.3
Macao, China	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	6.1	4.6	4.9
Mongolia	3.5	2.5	2.1	1.9	41.5	49.7	44.8
Republic of Korea	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.8	3.2	4.0
South-East Asia	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	43.2	39.8	34.3
Brunei Darussalam	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	34.2	30.7	27.3
Cambodia	5.5	4.6	3.7	3.2	57.7	49.3	42.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	52.3	47.3	39.8
Lao PDR	5.9	4.8	3.7	3.2	90.5	88.4	72.2
Malaysia	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	16.1	14.5	12.9
Myanmar	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.1	24.0	18.9	16.4
Philippines	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	46.9	51.6	46.7
Singapore	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	7.4	5.6	4.5
Thailand	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	49.0	44.6	41.5
Timor-Leste	5.7	6.8	7.0	6.6	114.3	64.3	53.8
Viet Nam	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	24.9	21.1	17.5
South and South-West Asia	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	97.2	69.4	63.4
Afghanistan	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.1	166.2	131.9	113.0
Bangladesh	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	151.5	149.2	124.5
Bhutan	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.2	73.2	50.9	36.8
India	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	99.5	68.9	61.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4.4	2.8	2.1	2.0	46.1	24.3	20.4
Maldives	5.6	4.1	2.9	2.6	45.4	26.2	23.3
Nepal	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.3	127.2	122.2	114.6
Pakistan	5.9	5.0	4.1	3.5	68.8	22.0	35.6
Sri Lanka	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	29.4	28.3	25.3
Turkey	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	58.4	46.0	37.5
North and Central Asia	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	37.2	30.6	29.0
Armenia	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	53.0	30.9	29.5
Azerbaijan	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	41.0	28.9	29.0
Georgia	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	55.6	35.0	30.2
Kazakhstan	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3	40.0	28.4	30.7
Kyrgyzstan	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	37.6	31.5	31.3
Russian Federation	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	35.7	29.8	27.9
Tajikistan	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	35.9	31.6	27.7
Turkmenistan	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	17.8	16.9	15.9
Uzbekistan	3.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	40.9	37.2	33.8
Pacific	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	40.0	33.3	26.3
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	19.3	17.0	14.3
American Samoa							
Cook Islands							
Fiji	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	52.9	41.7	31.5
French Polynesia	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	57.8	43.7	34.0
Guam	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	78.2	54.5	51.5
Kiribati							
Marshall Islands							
Micronesia (F.S.)	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	44.8	35.8	26.0
Nauru							
New Caledonia	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	32.8	28.0	26.2
New Zealand	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	31.2	27.1	22.5
Niue							
Northern Mariana Is.							
Palau							
Papua New Guinea	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.8	89.8	70.2	50.8
Samoa	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	45.4	36.8	27.2
Solomon Islands	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.9	63.0	51.2	41.2
Tonga	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	16.6	17.7	17.8
Tuvalu							
Vanuatu	4.8	4.6	4.2	3.8	62.0	52.5	44.0
Asia and the Pacific	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	54.8	40.3	39.1
LLDC	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	80.9	70.3	66.1
LDC	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.1	120.1	114.6	98.6
ASEAN	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	43.1	39.8	34.3
ECO	4.6	3.8	3.2	3.0	62.1	34.0	37.1
SAARC	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	102.3	73.3	66.7
Central Asia	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	39.9	31.9	30.3
Pacific island dev. econ.	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.6			
Low-income	4.5	3.8	3.3	3.0	82.5	65.2	60.6
Middle-income	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	51.8	36.6	35.4
High-income	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	6.2	5.8	5.6
Other world regions							
Africa	5.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	121.6	115.8	103.8
Europe	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	20.0	16.9	14.9
Latin America & Carib.	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	85.4	80.1	76.1
North America	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	49.1	41.0	39.9
Other countries/areas	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.8	56.4	45.8	39.8
World	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	65.4	55.3	52.6

1.6 Life expectancy

	Female life expectancy at birth					Male life expectancy at birth				
	Years					Years				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007
East and North-East Asia	71.0	72.7	74.5	75.8	76.2	67.5	69.0	70.6	71.7	72.0
China	69.6	71.1	72.9	74.3	74.7	66.7	68.2	69.8	71.0	71.3
DPR Korea	73.8	72.6	69.6	68.8	69.1	66.8	65.0	63.9	64.6	64.9
Hong Kong, China	80.4	82.0	83.8	84.9	85.1	74.9	76.3	78.0	79.1	79.3
Japan	81.9	83.1	84.6	85.7	86.0	75.9	76.6	77.7	78.7	79.0
Macao, China	79.2	80.4	81.6	82.5	82.8	74.4	75.9	77.1	78.1	78.5
Mongolia	62.6	64.7	67.5	69.2	69.8	59.0	60.3	61.5	62.8	63.6
Republic of Korea	75.3	77.5	79.6	81.5	82.0	67.1	69.7	72.2	74.3	74.9
South-East Asia	65.0	67.7	70.1	72.0	72.7	61.1	63.3	65.2	67.0	67.8
Brunei Darussalam	76.3	77.7	78.5	79.3	79.6	72.0	72.9	73.8	74.6	74.9
Cambodia	56.6	57.9	58.8	60.6	61.6	53.4	54.5	53.8	55.2	56.7
Indonesia	63.3	66.2	69.3	71.6	72.5	59.8	62.6	65.6	67.8	68.5
Lao PDR	55.4	59.1	61.9	64.5	65.5	53.0	56.6	59.5	61.9	62.8
Malaysia	72.3	73.8	75.0	76.1	76.6	68.2	69.1	70.2	71.4	71.9
Myanmar	60.9	62.4	63.2	64.2	65.0	56.9	57.7	57.1	57.6	58.7
Philippines	67.5	69.7	71.6	73.3	73.8	63.4	65.6	67.4	68.9	69.4
Singapore	77.3	78.9	80.0	81.4	81.8	72.6	74.6	75.9	77.5	77.9
Thailand	70.4	72.0	73.4	74.5	74.9	63.7	63.4	62.9	65.0	66.1
Timor-Leste	47.0	52.8	57.3	60.5	61.5	45.4	51.2	55.8	58.9	59.8
Viet Nam	67.3	71.2	73.8	75.7	76.1	63.7	67.8	70.2	71.9	72.3
South and South-West Asia	59.5	61.7	63.4	65.2	66.0	58.7	60.2	61.3	62.5	63.2
Afghanistan	41.2	41.8	41.8	42.8	43.5	41.4	41.8	41.9	42.9	43.6
Bangladesh	54.7	58.4	61.4	64.0	64.8	54.2	57.2	60.2	62.3	63.0
Bhutan	54.2	58.5	63.2	66.5	67.4	51.1	55.1	59.7	63.1	63.9
India	59.8	61.7	63.4	65.3	66.2	59.2	60.5	61.3	62.3	63.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	65.8	68.3	70.2	71.8	72.4	63.5	65.9	67.5	68.7	69.2
Maldives	59.0	61.1	64.0	67.6	69.0	61.7	63.3	64.9	66.6	67.4
Nepal	53.8	57.7	60.7	62.9	63.9	54.4	57.6	60.1	62.1	63.0
Pakistan	59.9	61.9	63.0	64.8	65.6	59.6	61.0	62.3	64.3	65.0
Sri Lanka	73.5	74.2	74.6	75.6	76.1	66.8	67.3	66.8	67.9	68.5
Turkey	66.9	69.9	72.4	73.9	74.2	62.5	65.4	67.7	69.0	69.4
North and Central Asia	71.4	70.4	70.4	70.9	71.2	61.7	59.3	58.7	58.9	59.2
Armenia	71.0	72.9	74.2	74.9	75.1	65.4	66.0	67.5	68.2	68.4
Azerbaijan	69.7	69.7	70.2	70.8	71.1	62.2	62.4	62.9	63.5	63.7
Georgia	74.2	74.3	74.3	74.5	74.7	66.6	66.5	66.5	66.7	67.0
Kazakhstan	71.4	69.4	69.5	71.5	72.2	61.8	58.7	58.1	60.5	61.4
Kyrgyzstan	70.2	69.6	69.1	69.6	69.9	62.3	61.5	61.1	61.7	61.9
Russian Federation	73.2	72.3	71.9	72.1	72.4	62.4	59.9	58.9	58.6	58.8
Tajikistan	66.1	66.3	67.8	69.0	69.3	60.9	61.1	62.5	63.8	64.1
Turkmenistan	67.0	67.5	66.9	67.0	67.4	59.4	59.0	58.4	58.5	58.9
Uzbekistan	70.0	69.5	69.7	70.0	70.3	63.6	63.1	63.3	63.6	63.9
Pacific	74.9	76.0	76.8	77.6	77.9	68.4	69.7	70.9	72.2	72.6
Australia	80.0	81.1	82.2	83.3	83.5	73.8	75.3	76.9	78.5	78.8
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	69.0	68.9	69.5	70.6	71.0	64.8	64.6	65.2	66.1	66.5
French Polynesia	72.0	73.7	75.2	76.3	76.7	66.9	68.8	70.1	71.2	71.6
Guam	74.5	75.5	76.5	77.5	77.9	69.8	70.9	71.9	72.8	73.2
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)	66.8	67.3	67.9	68.7	69.2	65.7	66.2	66.7	67.3	67.6
Nauru										
New Caledonia	73.9	75.2	77.5	79.3	79.7	68.3	69.5	70.8	72.5	72.8
New Zealand	78.3	79.5	80.7	81.8	82.1	72.3	74.1	76.0	77.7	78.1
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	57.6	59.1	59.7	60.1	60.3	52.1	53.4	53.9	54.3	54.6
Samoa	68.4	70.9	72.8	74.2	74.7	61.8	64.3	66.3	67.8	68.4
Solomon Islands	57.1	60.1	62.2	63.8	64.3	56.4	59.2	61.0	62.2	62.6
Tonga	71.1	71.7	72.7	73.8	74.2	68.5	69.6	70.7	71.8	72.2
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	64.7	67.1	69.4	71.3	72.0	61.8	64.0	65.9	67.5	68.1
Asia and the Pacific	64.7	66.3	67.9	69.5	70.1	61.9	63.1	64.4	65.6	66.2
LLDC	60.6	60.4	60.3	61.1	61.5	56.3	55.8	55.6	56.6	57.1
LDC	54.7	57.3	59.3	61.0	61.8	53.5	55.6	57.1	58.6	59.3
ASEAN	65.1	67.7	70.1	72.0	72.7	61.1	63.4	65.2	67.0	67.8
ECO	62.7	63.9	64.6	66.0	66.5	59.9	60.8	61.6	63.0	63.5
SAARC	58.7	60.9	62.6	64.5	65.3	58.2	59.7	60.8	62.0	62.6
Central Asia	70.0	69.2	69.5	70.4	70.8	62.5	61.3	61.3	62.4	62.9
Pacific island dev. econ.	61.2	62.4	63.2	63.7	64.0	55.8	57.0	57.6	58.1	58.4
Low-income	59.5	61.7	63.1	64.7	65.3	57.5	59.3	60.6	62.1	62.7
Middle-income	65.4	67.0	68.6	70.2	70.8	62.6	63.8	65.0	66.2	66.7
High-income	80.4	81.9	83.4	84.7	85.0	73.7	75.0	76.6	77.9	78.2
Other world regions										
Africa	53.7	53.5	53.0	53.1	53.6	50.3	50.1	50.1	50.9	51.5
Europe	77.6	78.3	79.3	80.3	80.6	70.5	71.1	72.3	73.5	73.9
Latin America & Carib.	71.1	73.0	74.7	76.0	76.5	64.6	66.4	68.1	69.5	70.0
North America	78.5	79.1	79.9	80.6	80.9	71.9	73.0	74.4	75.4	75.8
Other countries/areas	66.5	67.1	68.2	69.5	70.4	63.8	64.2	64.8	65.9	66.8
World	65.8	66.9	67.9	68.9	69.4	61.8	62.5	63.4	64.4	64.9