



**Socio-economic indicators for Southeast Asia and Oceania, 2020 or closest year**

	Population	Economy	Employment	Trade, remittances and foreign investment			Access to services			
	Population (thousands)	GDP growth (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Exports of goods & services as a share of GDP (%)	High-tech exports as a share of manufactured exports (%)	FDI inflows as a share of GDP (%)	Internet access per 100 inhabitants	Share of population with electricity access (%)	Share of population with access to basic drinking water services (%)	Share of population with access to at least basic sanitation (%)
	2019	2015–2019	2020	2019	2015	2019	2019	2019	2018	2017

**ASEAN member states**

<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	433	2.69	9.0	57.9	19.6	8.5	2.8	95.0	100.0	99.9	96.3 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Cambodia</b>	16 487	31.55	0.7	61.1	1.5	1.2	13.5	40.0	91.6	78.5	59.2
<b>Indonesia</b>	270 626	21.90	4.8	18.4	8.9	7.6	2.2	47.7	98.5	89.3	73.1
<b>Lao PDR</b>	7 169	27.20	0.6	–	35.2	20.6	3.1	25.5	97.9	82.1	74.5
<b>Malaysia</b>	31 950	20.78	3.4	65.2	48.5	51.8	2.1	84.2	100.0	96.7	99.6
<b>Myanmar</b>	54 045	23.59	1.7	30.4 <sup>1</sup>	0.5	2.8	3.0	30.7	66.3	81.8	64.3
<b>Philippines</b>	108 117	29.20	2.2	28.3	–	62.2	2.0	43.0	94.9	93.6	76.5
<b>Singapore</b>	5 704	12.24	4.4	173.5	52.4	52.1	28.4	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Thailand</b>	69 626	14.74	0.8	59.8	23.9	23.6	1.1	66.7	100.0	99.9	98.8
<b>Viet Nam</b>	96 462	30.00	2.0	106.8	36.4	40.4	6.4	68.7	100.0	94.7	83.5

**Oceania**

<b>Australia</b>	25 364	10.57	5.3	24.1	19.8	21.5	2.9	86.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Fiji</b>	890	11.55	4.1	47.9 <sup>1</sup>	2.1	3.9 <sup>1</sup>	5.9	50.0	99.6	93.8	95.1
<b>Kiribati</b>	118	10.97	–	9.6 <sup>1</sup>	1.4	–	0.3	14.6	100.0	71.6	47.8
<b>Marshall Islands</b>	59	9.24	–	40.4 <sup>1</sup>	–	–	4.4-1	38.7	96.4	88.5	83.5
<b>Micronesia</b>	114	3.83	–	35.5 <sup>1</sup>	–	–	–	35.3	82.1	78.6	88.3
<b>Nauru</b>	13	3.57	–	20.0	–	–	0.0-1	57.0	99.8	99.5	65.6
<b>New Zealand</b>	4 917	13.39	4.0	28.0 <sup>1</sup>	10.2	9.9	1.9	90.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Palau</b>	18	-2.35	–	47.6 <sup>1</sup>	41.2	51.7 <sup>1</sup>	8.2	–	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	8 776	15.34	2.5	–	–	–	1.4	11.2	59.0	41.3	12.9
<b>Samoa</b>	197	10.76	8.4	37.1	0.8	2.3	0.1	33.6	100.0	97.4	98.2
<b>Solomon Islands</b>	670	17.32	0.5	39.8 <sup>4</sup>	2.8	1.4 <sup>1</sup>	2.1	11.9	66.7	67.8	33.5
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	1 293	16.44	4.6	28.2	–	–	3.7	27.5	85.6	78.3	53.5
<b>Tonga</b>	104	11.25	1.2	21.1	6.0 <sup>1</sup>	–	0.3	41.2	98.9	99.9	93.4
<b>Tuvalu</b>	12	20.66	–	–	–	–	0.6	49.3	100.0	99.3	84.1
<b>Vanuatu</b>	300	14.80	4.4	–	–	–	4.4	25.7	61.9	91.3	34.1

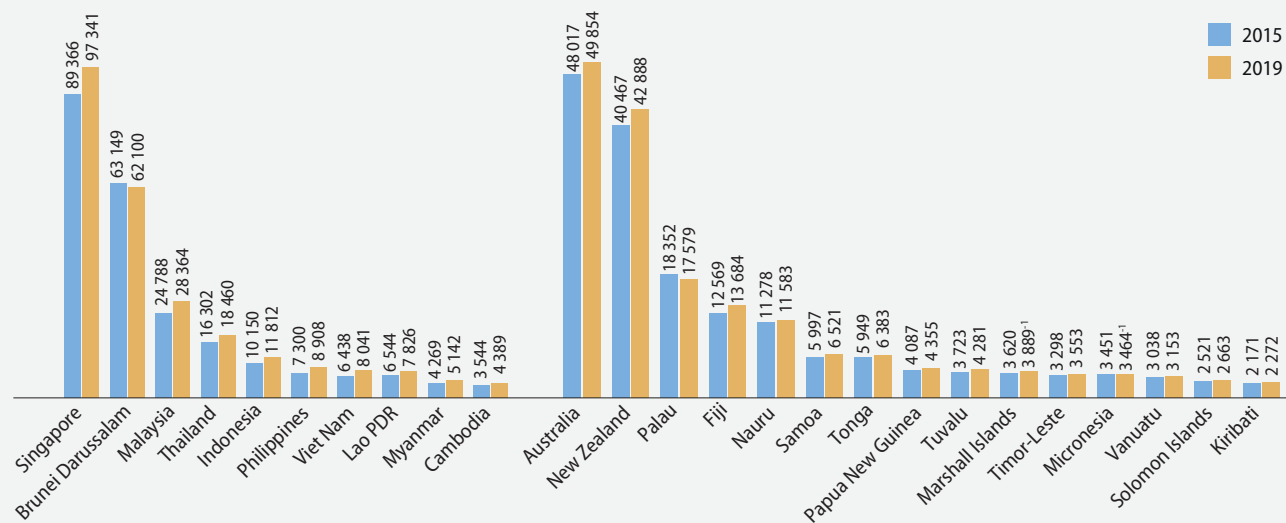
Note: Data are unavailable for the Cook Islands (population of 20 200 in 2019) and Niue (1 719 in 2017).

## GDP per capita in Southeast Asia and Oceania, 2017 (%)

In constant 2017 PPP\$

### ASEAN member states

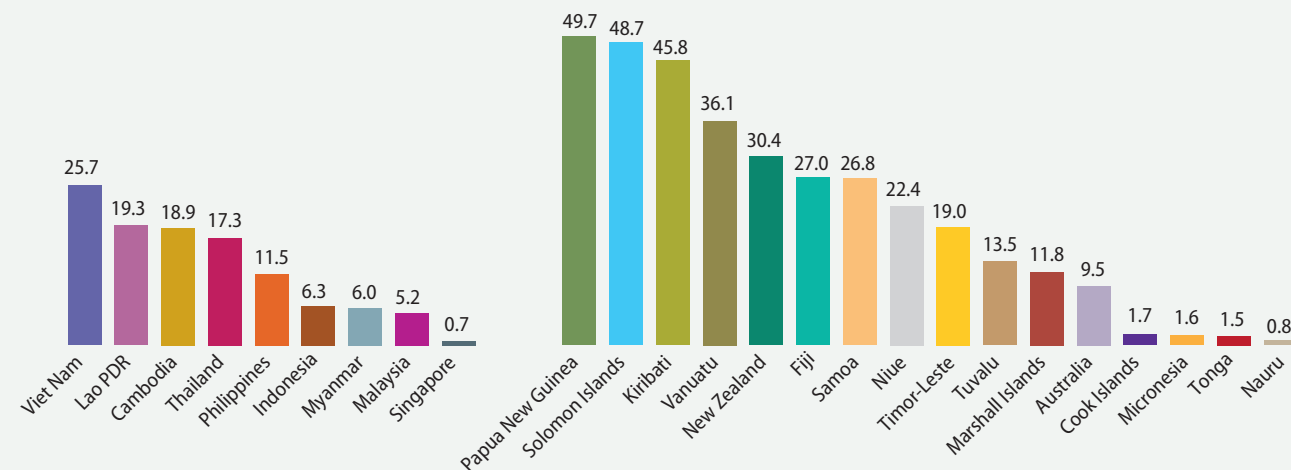
### Oceania



## Share of modern renewables in final energy consumption in Southeast Asia and Oceania, 2017 (%)

### ASEAN member states

### Oceania



-n: data refer to n years before reference year

Note: Data are unavailable for some countries. Modern renewables exclude traditional uses of bio-energy like wood burning. Brunei Darussalam and Palau are excluded, as the value for this indicator is nil or negligible.

Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators, December 2020; data for Cook Islands and Niue from Cook Islands Statistics Office and the Secretariat for the Pacific Community; unemployment rates are modelled on International Labour Organization estimates; for energy: International Renewable Energy Agency's Statistical Profiles, December 2020