ADB

# KEY INDICATORS FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC 2011

42nd Edition

SPECIAL CHAPTER

## Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia

August 2011

Asian Development Bank

© 2011 Asian Development Bank

All rights reserved. Published in 2011.
Printed in the Philippines.

ISBN 978-92-9092-369-5
Publication Stock No. FLG113759

Cataloging-In-Publication Data

Asian Development Bank.
Key indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011.
Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank, 2011.

1. Economic indicators. 2. Financial indicators. 3. Social indicators. 4. Energy and environmental. indicators. 5. Millennium development goals. 6. Infrastructure indicators. 7. Governance indicators. I. Asian Development Bank.

The views expressed in this book do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent.

ADB does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this publication and accepts no responsibility for any consequence of their use.

By making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area, or by using the term "country" in this document, ADB does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

ADB encourages printing or copying information exclusively for personal and noncommercial use with proper acknowledgment of ADB. Users are restricted from reselling, redistributing, or creating derivative works for commercial purposes without the express, written consent of ADB.

Asian Development Bank
6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City
1550 Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel +63 2 632 4444
Fax +63 2 636 2444
www.adb.org

# Foreword

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 (Key Indicators 2011)*, the 42nd edition of this series, is a statistical data book presenting economic, financial, social, and environmental indicators for the 48 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). This issue of the *Key Indicators* presents in Part I a special chapter—Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia—followed by statistical tables in Parts II and III with short, nontechnical commentaries on economic, financial, social, and environmental developments. Part II comprises the first set of statistical tables and commentaries, which look at the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and progress in the region toward achieving key targets. The second set of tables, which are in Part III, is grouped into seven themes providing a broader picture of economic, financial, social, and environmental developments. The aim of the publication is to provide the latest key statistics on development issues concerning Asian and Pacific economies to a wide audience including policy makers, development practitioners, government officials, researchers, students, and the general public. This year, the ADB also presents the *Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators*, a special supplement to the *Key Indicators*.

The special chapter discusses the transition to higher quality employment in developing Asia, a transition that still has far to go in spite of the region's tremendous economic growth. This trend is of special concern because employment is the critical link between economic growth and poverty reduction. In addition, rebalancing from export-led to domestic consumption-led growth will depend on increased consumer spending, which in turn depends on the growth of good (i.e., stable and well-paid) jobs. Most developing Asian economies either have not yet completed the transition to higher quality, predominantly formal sector employment, or are in the very early stages of this transition. Thus, the special chapter discusses the importance of generating higher quality employment in Asia. It identifies some of the major constraints and challenges that countries may face in improving and increasing the quality of employment and policies that could be used to resolve or mitigate some of these challenges.

This issue of *Key Indicators* contains statistics that convey good news of economic recovery in the region in 2010 after exhibiting remarkable resilience through the crisis years of 2008 and 2009. In almost all economies, gross domestic product (GDP) grew robustly after lower growth, or an actual contraction in some countries, during 2009. Exports have rebounded with continued growth of trade within the region. Migrants' remittances have started rising in economies where remittances were affected by the crisis in 2009. International tourist arrivals and tourism receipts are back on their precrisis growth track. On the downside, inflation, especially food item inflation, has risen in many countries with pressure from commodity prices, threatening the poor at the margin. Money supply is growing faster than nominal GDP and real interest rates are negative in several countries, thus adding to inflationary pressures.

As the target date of 2015 for achieving the MDGs approaches, the available data suggest that a majority of economies in the region are expected to meet the poverty target. Targets on enrolling children in schools, achieving gender balance in schooling, and providing safe drinking water are on track. Though progress has been made, most economies in developing Asia lag in meeting the hunger target, as well as targets to reduce maternal and child mortality, and access to improved sanitation. Improved access to tuberculosis treatment has saved many lives and HIV/AIDS sufferers now have better access to antiretroviral treatment, although universal access for all those who need it is still a long way away. The growth in the region, however, comes at the cost of increased carbon dioxide emissions and rates of deforestation in many countries, which need to be addressed for environmentally sustainable growth.

New statistical indicators in this edition include road safety indicators—for both accidents and deaths on the road, to highlight concerns on road safety—and the amounts of energy used by each country, to complement the statistics on energy supply. Part III's regional tables are based largely on a comprehensive set of country tables. These country tables are provided on a CD-ROM and at ADB's website (www.adb.org), rather than in print.

We appreciate the cooperation of the governments and international agencies that provided data, enhancing this year's issue. We hope *Key Indicators* will remain a valuable resource for monitoring the region's progress and addressing its development challenges.

Haruhiko Kuroda
President

# Acknowledgments

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 (Key Indicators 2011)* was prepared by the Development Indicators and Policy Research Division (ERDI) of the Economics and Research Department (ERD), Asian Development Bank (ADB). A team of economists and statisticians of ERDI led by Douglas Brooks, assistant chief economist, contributed to and coordinated the production of the publication.

The topic for the theme chapter (Part I) for the *Key Indicators 2011* is "Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia." The initial draft was written by Anil Deolalikar. Natalie Chun led the process of initiating, developing, and finalizing the chapter with extensive technical support from Glenita Amoranto. The chapter was based largely on contributions and background papers prepared by Mulubrhan Amare, Glenita Amoranto, Fang Cai, Natalie Chun, Lawrence Dacuycuy, Anil Deolalikar, Du Yang, Avraham Ebenstein, Robert Flanagan, Andrew Foster, Lena Hohfeld, Niny Khor, Dalisay Maligalig, Arturo Martinez, Jr., Trilok Singh Papola, Devanto Pratomo, Muhammad Raden Purnagunawan, Yue Qu, Hyun Son, Guntur Sugiyarto, and Hermann Waibel with technical assistance provided by Marife Lou Bacate, Eugenia Go, Arturo Martinez, Jr., and Eric Suan. Valuable suggestions and advice were provided by the participants of the *Workshop on Creating Quality Employment in Asia* held on 17–18 May 2011, including Lourdes Adriano, Ma. Socorro Gochoco Bautista, Bart Edes, Shanti Jagannathan, Patricia Imrana Jalal, Brajesh Panth, Ernesto Pernia, Sungsup Ra, Arief Ramayandi, Gyorgy Sziraczki, Myo Thant, Norio Usui, Peter Warr, Yuqing Xing, Juzhong Zhuang, Joseph Ernest Zveglich, Jr., as well as Guanghua Wan and Paul Vandenberg. Jill Gale De Villa edited the chapter and typesetting was carried out by Rhommell Rico.

Contributions from ERD's statistical partners—regional members and international organizations—that shared their data for the statistical tables on the Millennium Development Goals Indicators (Part II), regional tables (Part III), and country tables in the CD-ROM version are greatly appreciated. ADB resident missions in Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam provided support in compiling the data from their respective countries. ADB's Japanese Representative Office, Pacific Liaison and Coordination Office, Philippines Country Office, South Pacific Subregional Office, and Special Office in Timor-Leste also provided invaluable help in data compilation.

The statistical tables for Parts II and III, including the country tables in the accompanying CD-ROM, were prepared by ERDI staff and consultants under the general guidance of Kaushal Joshi and Dalisay Maligalig with the technical assistance of Modesta de Castro, Pamela Lapitan, and Melissa Pascua. The research team included Glenita Amoranto, Nalwino Billones, Eileen Capilit, Barbara Dizon, Karen Firshan, Eugenia Go, Maria Kristine Manalo, Marymell Martillan, Laura Prado, Iva Sebastian, Dennis Sorino, and Eric Suan. Proofreading of statistical tables was done with the assistance of Ma. Roselia Babalo, Alma Rose Roxas, and Clarita Dalaguit-Truong, with Barbara Dizon as lead.

The commentaries for Parts II and III were prepared by Derek Blades under the direct supervision of Kaushal Joshi. The commentaries and statistical tables were reviewed by Kaushal Joshi, Niny Khor, Dalisay Maligalig, Chellam Palanyandy, Guntur Sugiyarto, and Guanghua Wan, with Cherry Lynn Zafaralla as copy editor. Typesetting was done by Joe Mark Ganaban and Rhommell Rico, who also prepared the web files and the CD-ROM. The publication would not have been possible without the cooperation of Sophia Ho, Robert Hugh Davis, Frix del Rosario, Vic Angeles, Miguel Paulino, Keech Hidalgo, and Anna Juico of ADB's Department of External Relations (DER), and Gregg Garcia, Wyn Lauzon, Victor Lo, Cesar Lopez, Jr., and Judy Yñiguez from the Logistics Management Unit of the Office of Administrative Services. DER's Sean Crowley, with the assistance of Gilda Nanquil, planned and coordinated the dissemination of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011*.

Changyong Rhee
Chief Economist

# Contents

Foreword ..... iii
Acknowledgments ..... v
Statistical Partners ..... xvii
Guide for Users ..... xxii
Abbrevations and Acronyms ..... xxiv
Highlights of *Key Indicators 2011* ..... xxvi

## PART I: SPECIAL CHAPTER
## Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia

**Introduction and Background** ..... 3

**What is Higher Quality Employment?** ..... 6

**Why is the Quality of Employment Important?** ..... 11

**Patterns and Trends in the Quality of Employment** ..... 15
Broad Trends ..... 15
Selected Experiences ..... 22
Lessons in Developing Asia ..... 32

**Selected Interventions to Promote Higher Quality Employment** ..... 33
Trade and Globalization ..... 34
The Role of Migration ..... 36
Raising Rural Labor Productivity ..... 38
Human Capital ..... 40
Active Labor Legislation ..... 42
Labor Unions ..... 43
Social Protection ..... 46
Right-To-Work and Employment Guarantees ..... 48

**Conclusion** ..... 48

**References** ..... 50

Appendix Cross-Country Regression Models of Poverty Changes and Formalization of Employment ..... 55

# Tables, Figures, and Boxes

### Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1 Countries and Period Spells ..... 56
Appendix Table 2 OLS Estimates of Cross-Country Changes in Poverty Incidence and the Ratio of Top 20% to Bottom 20% ..... 56

### Tables

Table 1 Per Capita GDP and Labor Force Statistics, by Region ..... 3
Table 2 Labor Force Statistics for Selected Developing Asian Economies (most recent year) ..... 15
Table 3 Distribution of Labor Force by Status of Employment in Selected Asian Economies (%) ..... 18
Table 4 Summary Statistics (most recent years) ..... 23
Table 5 Distribution of Workers by Category of Employment (%), India, 1972–2004 ..... 27
Table 6 Distribution of Workers by Type of Employment and Economic Activity (%), India, 1999 and 2004 ..... 27
Table 7 Classification Table (based on most recent year of data available) ..... 33

### Figures

Figure 1 Distribution of Workers by Employment Status and by Geographical Region ..... 4
Figure 2 Distribution of Workers by Sector of Employment and by Geographical Region ..... 5
Figure 3 Population Reporting Job Attributes as Important in Selecting a Job, by Per Capita GDP, 2000–2008 ..... 9
Figure 4 Population Reporting the Most Important Attributes in Selecting a Job, By Country/Region, 2000–2008 ..... 10
Figure 5 Cross-Country Relationship Between Changes in Poverty and Changes in Employment Status, 1990–2009 ..... 12
Figure 6 Well-Being of Workers by Employment Status in Advanced Economies and Worldwide, 2009–2010 ..... 13
Figure 7 Change in the Share of Total Employment by Employment Status, Selected Developing Asian Economies ..... 17
Figure 8 Change in the Sectoral Share of Employment, Selected Developing Asian Economies ..... 17
Figure 9 Informal Sector Employment in Latin America and Asia, 1980–2008 ..... 18
Figure 10 Percent of Total Employment by Employment Status and Real Per Capita GDP, 2000–2008 ..... 19
Figure 11 Percent of Informal Employment and Per Capita GDP, Developing Asian Economies, 2000–2008 ..... 20
Figure 12 Unemployment Rate (%), Selected Asian Economies. 2007–2010 ..... 21
Figure 13 Vulnerable Employment as a Share of Total Employment (%), 2008 and 2010 ..... 21
Figure 14 Evolution of Real Average Wages of Workers in the Formal Sector, 2001–2010 ..... 21
Figure 15 Annual Growth of Labor Productivity and Wages (%), Selected Asian Economies, 2000–2010 ..... 22
Figure 16 Value Added per Worker, Banten and Yogyakarta (Rp million) ..... 22
Figure 17 Shares of Employment in Agriculture, Public, and Private Industrial Sectors; PRC; 1978–2008 ..... 23
Figure 18 Employment and Real Wages of Urban Migrants, PRC, 2001–2010 ..... 25
Figure 19 Share of Informal Employment in Total Employment; Urban PRC; 2001, 2005, and 2010 ..... 25
Figure 20 Job Quality, Social Security, and Employment Security among Migrants and Local Workers, Urban PRC, 2010 ..... 25
Figure 21 Share of Employment by Sector, Indonesia, 1993–2009 ..... 28
Figure 22 Informal and Formal Employment Rates (%), Indonesia, 1993–2010 ..... 29
Figure 23 Informal Employment Rates by Gender (%), Indonesia, 1993–2010 ..... 29
Figure 24 Informal Employment Rates by Residence (%), Indonesia, 1993–2009 ..... 29
Figure 25 Average Real Monthly Wage of Employees by Gender (Rp '000), Indonesia, 1993–2009 ..... 29

Figure 26 Sectoral Share of Total Employment, Philippines, 1983–2009 ..... 30
Figure 27 Share of the Self-Employed, Regular Employees, and Casual Labor in Total Employment, Philippines, 1988-2008 ..... 30
Figure 28 Unemployment Rate in Selected ASEAN Countries, 1980–2009 ..... 31
Figure 29 Unemployment and Underemployment Rates, Philippines, 1980–2009 ..... 31
Figure 30 Trends in Real Labor Productivity in Special Economic Zones and All Other Cities, PRC, 1960–2003 ..... 34
Figure 31 Trends in Prices in Special Economic Zones and All Other Cities, PRC, 1988–2001 ..... 34
Figure 32 Working Conditions in Open versus Closed Non-Asian Economies ..... 36
Figure 33 Labor Rights in Open versus Closed Non-Asian Economies ..... 36
Figure 34 Working Conditions in Open versus Closed Asian Economies ..... 36
Figure 35 Labor Rights in Open versus Closed Asian Economies ..... 36
Figure 36 Value Added per Worker in Agriculture, Industry, and Services, Selected Asian Economies, 2009 ... 37

**Boxes**

Box 1 Employment and Benefits of Workers: Armenia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia ..... 7
Box 2 Labor Market Changes: Sectoral Shifts and the Creation of Decent Jobs in the Republic of Korea ... 11
Box 3 Informal Employment and Poverty ..... 13
Box 4 Outsourcing Industrial Production to Small Rural Enterprises in Meiji Japan ..... 20
Box 5 Demographic Change and the Quality of Employment ..... 24
Box 6 Information Technology in India ..... 28
Box 7 Migrant Workers from the Philippines ..... 32
Box 8 Technical and Vocational Education and Training ..... 41
Box 9 India's Small-Scale Industry Reservations ..... 43
Box 10 The Minimum Wage in Indonesia ..... 45
Box 11 The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory and the Wonjin Rayon Company ..... 46

**Box Tables**

Box Table 6.1 Employment in Information Technology Services, India, 1999–2008 ..... 28
Box Table 7.1 Selected Statistics on Migrant Workers from the Philippines ..... 32

**Box Figures**

Box Figure 1.1 Type of Worker ('0,000) ..... 7
Box Figure 1.2 Benefits Received by Formal and Informal Wage Workers ..... 7
Box Figure 2.1 Share of Jobs by Industry as a Percentage of Total Labor Force ..... 11
Box Figure 2.2 Share of Decent Jobs as a Percentage of Total Labor Force ..... 11
Box Figure 2.3 Share of Salaried and Wage Workers as a Percentage of Total Labor Force ..... 11
Box Figure 3.1 Poverty Incidence by Nature of Employment ..... 13
Box Figure 5.1 Dependency Ratios of Major Developing Asian Countries, 2000–2030 ..... 24
Box Figure 10.1 Minimum Wage, Median Wage, and Mean Wage; Indonesia; 1997–2009 ..... 44
Box Figure 10.2 Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage, Indonesia, 1997–2009 ..... 45
Box Figure 10.3 Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage by Sector, Indonesia, 1993–2009 ..... 45
Box Figure 10.4 Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage by Educational Attainment, Indonesia, 1993–2009 ..... 45

## PART II – Millennium Development Goals

**Introduction to the Millennium Development Goals ..... 59**

**Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger ..... 63**
Table 1.1 Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day ..... 68
Table 1.2 Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people ..... 69
Table 1.3 Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger ..... 70

**Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education ..... 71**
Table 2.1 Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling ..... 74

**Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women ..... 77**
Table 3.1 Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015 ..... 81

**Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality ..... 83**
Table 4.1 Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate ..... 87

**Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health ..... 88**
Table 5.1 Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio ..... 92
Table 5.2 Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health ..... 93

**Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases ..... 95**
Table 6.1 Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS ..... 99
Table 6.2 Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it ..... 100
Table 6.3 Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases ..... 101

**Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability ..... 103**
Table 7.1 Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources ..... 109
Table 7.2 Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss ..... 111
Table 7.3 Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation ..... 112
Table 7.4 Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers ..... 114

**Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development ..... 115**
Table 8.1 Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term ..... 118
Table 8.2 Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications ..... 119

**Millennium Development Goals—Figures**

Figure 1.1a Economies with More than 10% of Population Living on Less than $1.25 (PPP) a Day, Earliest and Latest Years ..... 63
Figure 1.1b Annual Percentage Point Reductions in Population Living on $1.25 (PPP) a Day ..... 64
Figure 1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio, Earliest and Latest Years ..... 65
Figure 1.3 Proportion of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age Earliest and Latest Years (%) ..... 65
Figure 1.4 Proportion of Employed People Living Below $1.25 (PPP) a Day, Latest Year (%) ..... 67
Figure 2.1 Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education below 95%, 2009 or Nearest Year ..... 71
Figure 2.2 Percentage of Children Starting Grade 1 and Reaching Last Grade of Primary, 2008 or Nearest Year ..... 72
Figure 2.3 Percentage of Literate 15–24-Year-Olds, 1999 and 2009 or Nearest Years ..... 73
Figure 3.1 Primary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years ..... 77
Figure 3.2 Secondary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years ..... 78
Figure 3.3 Tertiary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years ..... 78
Figure 3.4 Percentage of Women in Nonagricultural Wage Employment, Latest Year ..... 79
Figure 3.5 Percentage of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 2000 and 2011 or Nearest Years ..... 80
Figure 4.1 Under-Five Mortality Rate, Percent Reduction between 1990 and 2009 ..... 83
Figure 4.2 Infant Mortality Rate by Lowest and Highest Wealth Quintiles in Various Years, 1996–2009 ..... 84
Figure 4.3 Percentage of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized against Measles, 1990 and 2009 ..... 86
Figure 5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990 and 2008 (deaths per 100,000 live births) ..... 88
Figure 5.2 Antenatal Care Coverage as a Percentage of Live Births, Latest Year ..... 90
Figure 5.3 Live Births per 1,000 Women Aged 15–19 Years, 1990 and Latest Year ..... 91
Figure 6.1 Percentage of the Population with Comprehensive, Correct Knowledge about HIV/AIDS, Latest Year ..... 96
Figure 6.2 Percentage of the Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs, 2004 and 2009 ..... 96
Figure 6.3 Incidence and Death Rates Due to Tuberculosis, 2009 (per 100,000 population) ..... 97
Figure 6.4 Change in Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 1990–2009 (%) ..... 97
Figure 7.1 Percentage of Land Area Covered by Forest, 1990 and 2010 ..... 103
Figure 7.2 Percentage of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas, 1990 and 2010 ..... 104
Figure 7.3 Percentage Change of Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, 2008 Compared with 1990 ..... 104
Figure 7.4a Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Five Industrialized Economies and the Five Most Populous Economies in Asia, 2008 (million metric tons) ..... 105
Figure 7.4b Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in Five Industrialized Economies and the Five Most Populous Countries in Asia, 2008 (metric tons) ..... 105
Figure 7.5 Urban/Rural Ratio of the Proportion of Population Using an Improved Sanitation Facility, 1990 and 2008 ..... 106
Figure 7.6 Proportion of Population Using Different Sources of Drinking Water, 2008 ..... 106
Figure 7.7 Proportion of Population Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities, 2008 ..... 107
Figure 7.8 Proportion of Slum Population in the Five Most Populous Countries of Asia, 1990 and 2007 (% of total population) ..... 108
Figure 8.1 Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services, 1990, 2000, and 2009 ..... 115
Figure 8.2 Fixed Telephone lines, 1990, 2000, and 2010 (per 100 population) ..... 116

**Millennium Development Goals—Boxes**


Box 1.1 Progress toward Achieving the $1.25 (PPP) a day Target ..... 64
Box 1.2 Progress toward the Hunger Target ..... 66
Box 2.1 Progress toward Target for Primary School Enrollment ..... 72
Box 2.2 Progress toward Target for Survival to Last Grade of Primary ..... 73
Box 3.1 Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Primary Education ..... 78
Box 3.2 Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Secondary Education ..... 78
Box 3.3 Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Tertiary Education ..... 79
Box 4.1 Progress toward Target for Under-Five Mortality Rate ..... 84
Box 4.2 Progress toward Target for Infant Mortality Rate ..... 85
Box 5.1 Progress toward Target for Maternal Mortality Rate ..... 89
Box 5.2 Progress toward Target for Birth Attendance by Skilled Health Personnel ..... 89
Box 5.3 Progress toward Target for at Least One Antenatal Care Visit ..... 90
Box 6.1 Percentage of Population 15–49 Years with HIV, 2009 ..... 95
Box 6.2 Incidence of Malaria, 2008 (per 100,000 population) ..... 98
Box 7.1 Progress toward Target for Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water ..... 107
Box 7.2 Progress toward Target for Proportion of Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities ..... 107
Box 8.1 Internet Users per 100 Population, 2010 ..... 117


## PART III – Regional Tables


**Introduction to Regional Tables** ..... 123

**People** ..... 127
Population
Table 1.1 Midyear Population ..... 134
Table 1.2 Growth Rates in Population ..... 135
Table 1.3 Migration and Urbanization ..... 136
Table 1.4 Population Aged 0–14 Years ..... 137
Table 1.5 Population Aged 15–64 Years ..... 138
Table 1.6 Population Aged 65 Years and Over ..... 139
Table 1.7 Age Dependency Ratio ..... 140
Labor Force and Employment
Table 1.8 Labor Force Participation Rate ..... 141
Table 1.9 Unemployment Rate ..... 142
Table 1.10 Unemployment Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds ..... 143
Table 1.11 Employment in Agriculture ..... 144
Table 1.12 Employment in Industry ..... 145
Table 1.13 Employment in Services ..... 146
Poverty Indicators
Table 1.14 Poverty and Inequality ..... 147
Table 1.15 Human Development Index ..... 148
Social Indicators
Table 1.16 Life Expectancy at Birth ..... 149
Table 1.17 Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates ..... 150
Table 1.18 Primary Education Completion Rate ..... 151
Table 1.19 Adult Literacy Rate ..... 152
Table 1.20 Education Resources ..... 153
Table 1.21 Health Care Resources ..... 154
Table 1.22 Estimated Number of Adults Living with HIV ..... 155

**Economy and Output** ..... 156
National Accounts
Table 2.1 Gross Domestic Product at PPP ..... 161
Table 2.2 GDP Per Capita at PPP ..... 162
Table 2.3 GNI Per Capita, Atlas Method ..... 163
Table 2.4 Agriculture Value Added ..... 164
Table 2.5 Industry Value Added ..... 165
Table 2.6 Services Value Added ..... 166
Table 2.7 Private Consumption Expenditure ..... 167
Table 2.8 Government Consumption Expenditure ..... 168
Table 2.9 Gross Domestic Capital Formation ..... 169
Table 2.10 Exports of Goods and Services ..... 170
Table 2.11 Imports of Goods and Services ..... 171
Table 2.12 Gross Domestic Saving ..... 172
Table 2.13 Growth Rates of Real GDP ..... 173
Table 2.14 Growth Rates of Real GDP Per Capita ..... 174
Table 2.15 Growth Rates of Agriculture Real Value Added ..... 175
Table 2.16 Growth Rates of Industry Real Value Added ..... 176
Table 2.17 Growth Rates of Services Real Value Added ..... 177
Table 2.18 Growth Rates of Real Private Consumption Expenditure ..... 178
Table 2.19 Growth Rates of Real Government Consumption Expenditure ..... 179
Table 2.20 Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Capital Formation ..... 180
Table 2.21 Growth Rates of Real Exports of Goods and Services ..... 181
Table 2.22 Growth Rates of Real Imports of Goods and Services ..... 182
Production
Table 2.23 Growth Rates of Agriculture Production Index ..... 183
Table 2.24 Growth Rates of Manufacturing Production Index ..... 184

**Money, Finance, and Prices** ..... 185
Prices
Table 3.1 Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index ..... 191
Table 3.2 Growth Rates of Food Consumer Price Index ..... 192
Table 3.3 Growth Rates of Wholesale/Producer Price Index ..... 193
Table 3.4 Growth Rates of GDP Deflator ..... 194
Money and Finance
Table 3.5 Growth Rates of Money Supply (M2) ..... 195
Table 3.6 Money Supply (M2) ..... 196
Table 3.7 Interest Rate on Savings Deposits ..... 197
Table 3.8 Interest Rate on Time Deposits of 12 Months ..... 198
Table 3.9 Lending Interest Rate ..... 199
Table 3.10 Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills ..... 200
Table 3.11 Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector ..... 201
Table 3.12 Bank Nonperfoming Loans ..... 202
Table 3.13 Growth Rates of Stock Market Price Index ..... 203
Table 3.14 Stock Market Capitalization (US$ million) ..... 204
Table 3.15 Stock Market Capitalization (percent of GDP) ..... 205
Exchange Rates
Table 3.16 Official Exchange Rate ..... 206
Table 3.17 Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor ..... 207
Table 3.18 Price Level Indexes ..... 208

**Globalization** ..... 209
Balance of Payments
Table 4.1 Trade in Goods Balance ..... 214
Table 4.2 Trade in Services Balance ..... 215

Table 4.3 Current Account Balance ... 216
Table 4.4 Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts (US$ million) ... 217
Table 4.5 Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts (percent of GDP) ... 218
Table 4.6 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (US$ million) ... 219
Table 4.7 Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows (percent of GDP) ... 220
External Trade
Table 4.8 Merchandise Exports ... 221
Table 4.9 Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports ... 222
Table 4.10 Merchandise Imports ... 223
Table 4.11 Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports ... 224
Table 4.12 Trade in Goods ... 225
Table 4.13 Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports ... 226
Table 4.14 Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports ... 227
International Reserves
Table 4.15 International Reserves ... 228
Table 4.16 Ratio of International Reserves to Imports ... 229
Capital Flows
Table 4.17 Official Flows from All Sources to Developing Member Economies ... 230
Table 4.18 Net Private Flows from All Sources to Developing Member Economies ... 231
Table 4.19 Aggregate Net Resource Flows from All Sources to Developing Member Economies ... 232
External Indebtedness
Table 4.20 Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies (US$ million) ... 233
Table 4.21 Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies (percent of GNI) ... 234
Table 4.22 Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies (percent of exports of goods, services, and income) ... 235
Table 4.23 Total Debt Service Paid by Developing Member Economies (US$ million) ... 236
Table 4.24 Total Debt Service Paid by Developing Member Economies (percent of exports of goods, services, and income) ... 237
Tourism
Table 4.25 International Tourists (thousand) ... 238
Table 4.26 International Tourism, Receipts (US$ million) ... 239

**Transport, Electricity, and Communications** ... 240
Transport
Table 5.1 Road Indicators: Network ... 245
Table 5.2 Road Indicators: Vehicles ... 246
Table 5.3 Road Indicators: Safety ... 247
Table 5.4 Rail Indicators ... 248
Electricity
Table 5.5 Electricity Production and Sources ... 249
Table 5.6 Electricity Consumption and Electrification ... 250
Communications
Table 5.7 Telephone and Internet Subscriptions ... 251

**Energy and Environment** ... 252
Energy
Table 6.1 GDP Per Unit of Energy Use ... 257
Table 6.2 Energy Production ... 258
Table 6.3 Energy Imports, Net ... 259
Table 6.4 Energy Use ... 260
Environment
Table 6.5 Agriculture Land Use ... 261
Table 6.6 Deforestation and Pollution ... 262

**Government and Governance** ..... 264
Government Finance
Table 7.1 Fiscal Balance ..... 268
Table 7.2 Tax Revenue ..... 269
Table 7.3 Total Government Revenue ..... 270
Table 7.4 Total Government Expenditure ..... 271
Table 7.5 Government Expenditure on Education ..... 272
Table 7.6 Government Expenditure on Health ..... 273
Table 7.7 Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare ..... 274
Governance
Table 7.8 Doing Business Start-Up Indicators ..... 275
Table 7.9 Corruption Perceptions Index ..... 276

**Regional Tables—Figures**

Figure 1.1 World Population, 2010 ..... 127
Figure 1.2 World Population, 2050 ..... 127
Figure 1.3 Population by Region, 2010 and 2050 ..... 128
Figure 1.4 Net Reproduction Rate, 2010–2015 (annual average) ..... 129
Figure 1.5 Net International Migration, 2005–2010 (numbers per 1,000 population annual average) ..... 129
Figure 1.6 Percentage of Total Population Aged 65 or Over, 2010 and 2050 ..... 130
Figure 1.7 Human Development Index, 1995 and 2010 (distance from Australia) ..... 132
Figure 2.1 Percentage Distribution of GDP at PPP: Asia and the Pacific in the World Economy, 2009 ..... 156
Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of GDP in PPP Terms in Asia and the Pacific, 2010 ..... 157
Figure 2.3a Indices of Per Capita GDP, 2000 (regional average = 100) ..... 157
Figure 2.3b Indices of Per Capita GDP, 2010 (regional average = 100) ..... 158
Figure 2.4 Real GDP Growth, 2009 and 2010 (%) ..... 158
Figure 2.5a Top 10 Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2000 (% of global GDP) ..... 159
Figure 2.5b Top 10 Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2009 (% of global GDP) ..... 159
Figure 2.6 Gross Domestic Capital Formation as a Percentage of GDP, 1995 and 2010 ..... 159
Figure 2.7 Private Consumption Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP, 2010 ..... 160
Figure 3.1 Consumer Price Indexes, 2009 and 2010 (annual percentage change) ..... 185
Figure 3.2 Price Increases for All Items and Food Components, 2010 (annual percentage change) ..... 186
Figure 3.3 Percentage Growth in Money Supply, 2009 and 2010 (change over previous year) ..... 187
Figure 3.4 Interest Rates on Time Deposits of 12 Months, 2009 and 2010 (percent per annum, period averages) ..... 187
Figure 3.5 Domestic Credit Provided by the Banking Sector, 2008 and 2009 (% of GDP) ..... 188
Figure 3.6 Bank Nonperforming Loans, 2008–2010 (% of total gross loans) ..... 188
Figure 3.7 Percentage Change in Dollar Exchange Rates, 2009 and 2010 ..... 189
Figure 3.8 Price Level Indexes, 2010 (United States = 100) ..... 190
Figure 4.1a Destination of Merchandise Exports from Asia and the Pacific, 1990 (%) ..... 209
Figure 4.1b Destination of Merchandise Exports from Asia and the Pacific, 2010 (%) ..... 209
Figure 4.2 Annual Percentage Growth of Merchandise Exports, 2009 and 2010 ..... 210
Figure 4.3 Workers' Remittances per Head, 2008–2010 (average in US dollars) ..... 210
Figure 4.4a Workers' Remittances per Head:Central and West Asian Economies (US dollars) ..... 211
Figure 4.4b Workers' Remittances per Head: South and Southeast Asian Economies (US dollars) ..... 211
Figure 4.5 International Tourist Arrivals (thousands) ..... 211
Figure 4.6 Tourism Receipts per International Arrival (US dollars) ..... 212
Figure 4.7 Foreign Direct Investment as a Percentage of GDP, 2008–2010 ..... 212
Figure 5.1 Percentage Breakdown of Rail Networks in Asia and the Pacific, Latest Year ..... 240
Figure 5.2 Average Annual Percentage Increase in Road Networks, 1990 to Latest Year ..... 240

Figure 5.3 Motor Vehicles per 1,000 population, 1990 and 2008 or Latest Year ..... 241
Figure 5.4 Road Accident Deaths per 100,000 Population, 2000 and 2008 or Nearest Years ..... 242
Figure 5.5 Per Capita Consumption of Electricity, 1990 and 2008 (per capita kilowatt-hour) ..... 242
Figure 5.6 Sources of Electricity Production, 2008 (percentage shares) ..... 244
Figure 5.7 Average Annual Percentage Growth in Cellular Phone Subscriptions, 2000 to 2010 ..... 244
Figure 6.1a Percentage Breakdown of Energy Use by Region, 2008 (kilotons of oil equivalent) ..... 252
Figure 6.1b Percentage Shares of Total Energy Use in Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2008 ..... 252
Figure 6.2 Average Annual Percentage Growth of Energy Production and Energy Use, 2000–2008 (kilotons of oil equivalent) ..... 253
Figure 6.3 Net Energy Imports as a Percentage of Energy Use, 2006–2008 ..... 253
Figure 6.4 Percentage Change in GDP per Unit of Energy Use between 2000 and 2008 ..... 255
Figure 6.5 Average Annual Deforestation Rates, 1990–2000 and 2000–2010 (%) ..... 255
Figure 6.6 Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide, 1995 and 2005 (metric tons) ..... 256
Figure 7.1 Fiscal Balance as a Percentage of GDP, 2009 and 2010 ..... 264
Figure 7.2 Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare as a Percentage of GDP, 2000 and 2010 or Latest Year ..... 265
Figure 7.3 Government Expenditure on Education and Health as a Percentage of GDP, 2010 or Latest Year ..... 265
Figure 7.4 GDP per Capita against Corruption Perceptions Index, 2010 ..... 266
Figure 7.5 Number of Days Required to Register a Business, 2006 and 2010 ..... 267

Box Figure 1.1 Census Reference Years in the Countries of the Asia and Pacific Region ..... 131
Box Figure 5.1a Nuclear Energy as a Percentage of Total Electricity Generation, 2008 ..... 243
Box Figure 5.1b Electricity Generation by Source, 2008 (percent) ..... 243

**Regional Tables—Boxes**

Box 1 What are Purchasing Power Parities? ..... 124
Box 1.1 Population Censuses in the Asia and Pacific Region ..... 131
Box 1.2 The Human Development Index ..... 133
Box Table 1.1 Asia and Pacific Economies Ranked by the Human Development Index, 2010 ..... 133
Box 5.1 Nuclear Energy for Electricity ..... 243
Box 6.1 World Energy Forecasts: India and the PRC Now the Key Players ..... 254
Box 7.1 Corruption Perceptions Index Ranking of Economies in Asia and the Pacific, 2010 (total of 178 economies worldwide) ..... 266

## PART IV – Definitions

Millennium Development Goals ..... 279
Regional Tables ..... 285

# Statistical Partners

The preparation and publication of *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011* would not have been possible without the support, assistance, and cooperation of the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) partners among its regional members and in international, private, and nongovernment organizations. These partners, who shared their data, knowledge, expertise, and other information, help provide ADB, policy makers, and other data users a better understanding of the performance of countries in Asia and the Pacific so that better policies can be formulated to improve the quality of life of people in the region.

## REGIONAL MEMBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Central Statistics Organization<br>Da Afghanistan Bank |
| Armenia | Central Bank of Armenia<br>National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia |
| Australia | Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences<br>Australian Bureau of Statistics<br>Reserve Bank of Australia |
| Azerbaijan | Central Bank of the Republic of Azerbaijan<br>State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan |
| Bangladesh | Bangladesh Bank<br>Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics<br>Ministry of Finance |
| Bhutan | Ministry of Finance<br>National Statistics Bureau<br>Royal Monetary Authority of Bhutan<br>Ministry of Labor and Human Resources |
| Brunei Darussalam | Department of Statistics<br>Ministry of Finance |
| Cambodia | Ministry of Economy and Finance<br>National Bank of Cambodia<br>National Institute of Statistics |
| China, People's Republic of | National Bureau of Statistics<br>People's Bank of China<br>State Administration of Foreign Exchange |
| Cook Islands | Cook Islands Statistics Office<br>Ministry of Finance and Economic Management |
| Fiji, Republic of | Bureau of Statistics<br>Reserve Bank of Fiji |

| | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | National Statistics Office<br>Ministry of Finance of Georgia<br>National Bank of Georgia |
| Hong Kong, China | Census and Statistics Department<br>Hong Kong Monetary Authority |
| India | Central Statistical Organization<br>Ministry of Finance<br>Reserve Bank of India |
| Indonesia | Bank Indonesia<br>Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS-Statistics Indonesia)<br>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources |
| Japan | Bank of Japan<br>Economic and Social Research Institute<br>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries<br>Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry<br>Ministry of Finance<br>Japan Statistics Bureau |
| Kazakhstan | Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan<br>National Bank of Kazakhstan |
| Kiribati | Kiribati National Statistics Office |
| Korea, Republic of | Bank of Korea<br>Ministry of Strategy and Finance<br>Statistics Korea |
| Kyrgyz Republic | National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic<br>National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Bank of the Lao PDR<br>Department of Statistics<br>Ministry of Finance |
| Malaysia | Bank Negara Malaysia<br>Department of Statistics |
| Maldives | Maldives Monetary Authority<br>Ministry of Finance and Treasury<br>Department of National Planning |
| Marshall Islands, Republic of | Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | Division of Statistics<br>Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management |
| Mongolia | Bank of Mongolia<br>National Statistical Office of Mongolia |

| | |
|---|---|
| Myanmar | Central Bank of Myanmar<br>Central Statistical Organization<br>Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development |
| Nauru | Nauru Bureau of Statistics |
| Nepal | Central Bureau of Statistics<br>Ministry of Finance<br>Nepal Rastra Bank |
| New Zealand | Ministry of Economic Development<br>Reserve Bank of New Zealand<br>Statistics New Zealand<br>The Treasury |
| Pakistan | Federal Bureau of Statistics<br>Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics<br>Ministry of Finance<br>State Bank of Pakistan |
| Palau | Bureau of Budget and Planning, Ministry of Finance |
| Papua New Guinea | Bank of Papua New Guinea<br>Department of Treasury<br>National Statistical Office |
| Philippines | Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas<br>Bureau of the Treasury<br>Department of Budget and Management<br>Department of Energy<br>National Statistical Coordination Board<br>National Statistics Office<br>Bureau of Local Government Finance |
| Samoa | Central Bank of Samoa<br>Economic Policy and Planning Division, Ministry of Finance |
| Singapore | Economic Development Board<br>International Enterprise Singapore<br>Ministry of Finance<br>Ministry of Manpower<br>Monetary Authority of Singapore<br>Singapore Department of Statistics |
| Solomon Islands | Central Bank of Solomon Islands |
| Sri Lanka | Central Bank of Sri Lanka<br>Department of Census and Statistics |
| Taipei,China | Central Bank of China<br>Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics<br>Ministry of Education<br>Ministry of Finance |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tajikistan | National Bank of Tajikistan<br>Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan (Tajstat) |
| Thailand | Bank of Thailand<br>Ministry of Finance<br>National Economic and Social Development Board<br>National Statistical Office |
| Timor-Leste | Banking and Payments Authority of Timor-Leste<br>Ministry of Finance<br>National Statistics Directorate |
| Tonga | National Reserve Bank of Tonga<br>Ministry of Finance and National Planning<br>Statistics Department |
| Turkmenistan | National Institute of State Statistics and Information (Turkmenmillihasabat) |
| Tuvalu | Central Statistics Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| Uzbekistan | Cabinet of Ministers, Government of Uzbekistan<br>Center for Effective Economic Policy, Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan<br>Central Bank of Uzbekistan<br>Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan<br>State Committee on the Republic of Uzbekistan on Statistics |
| Vanuatu | Ministry of Finance and Economic Management<br>Reserve Bank of Vanuatu<br>Vanuatu National Statistics Office |
| Viet Nam | General Statistics Office<br>Ministry of Finance<br>State Bank of Viet Nam |

## INTERNATIONAL, PRIVATE, AND NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

CEIC Data Company Ltd.
Energy Information Administration
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Food and Agriculture Organization
German Agency for Technical Cooperation
International Energy Agency
International Labour Organization
International Monetary Fund
International Road Federation
International Telecommunication Union
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Standard & Poor's
Transparency International
United Nations Children's Fund
United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
United Nations Population Division
United Nations Statistics Division
United Nations World Tourism Organization
United States Bureau of Economic Analysis
United States Department of Energy
World Bank
World Health Organization
World Resources Institute
World Values Survey Organization

## Guide for Users

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 (Key Indicators 2011)* has the following structure. The Highlights section presents key messages from various parts of the publication. Part I contains a special chapter that varies every year and deals with a topic on key policy issues, measurement issues, or development challenges. This year's special chapter discusses the importance of generating higher quality employment in Asia.

Part II comprises the data tables on indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The indicators are presented according to the United Nations revised MDG framework, which was expanded in January 2008 to include new targets for full and productive employment and decent work for all, access to reproductive health, access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, and protection of biodiversity, as agreed on by member states at the 2005 World Summit. This year's *Key Indicators 2011* includes as many of the indicators for the new targets as possible. Tables in Part II present each MDG target and contain indicators associated with that target.

Part III consists of 112 tables that are not part of the MDG framework. To help readers identify the indicators more easily, the regional tables are grouped into seven themes: People; Economy and Output; Money, Finance, and Prices; Globalization; Transport, Electricity, and Communications; Energy and Environment; and Government and Governance. Each theme is further divided into subtopics. Accompanying tables in Part III contain indicators related to a subtopic.

The MDGs and themes in Parts II and III start with a short commentary with charts and boxes describing progress made by countries toward selected targets and key trends of selected indicators. The accompanying statistical tables are presented for 48 economies of Asia and the Pacific that are members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The term "country," used interchangeably with "economy," is not intended to make any judgment as to the legal or other status of any territory or area. The 48 economies have been broadly grouped into developing and developed members aligned with the operational effectiveness of ADB's regional departments. The latter refer exclusively to the three economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but is not classified as a developing member, however, the data for Brunei Darussalam are presented under the group of developing member economies. The remaining 44 developing members and Brunei Darussalam are further grouped into five based on ADB's operational regions, namely, Central and West Asia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific. Economies are listed alphabetically in each group. The term "regional members" used in some tables refers to all 48 regional members of ADB, both developing and developed. Indicators are shown for the most recent year or period for which data are available and, in most tables, for an earlier year or period (usually 1990 or 1995).

Finally, Part IV defines the indicators in the MDGs and regional tables. The publication also has a CD-ROM containing Parts I, II, III, and IV, plus individual tables for the 48 regional members of ADB. The four parts and the individual statistical tables of the 48 regional members are also available at ADB's website at www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2011/default.asp.

Data for the MDG indicators, regional tables, and country tables are obtained mainly from two sources: ADB's statistical partners among its regional members, and international statistical agencies. Data obtained from the regional members are comparable to the extent that the regional members follow standard statistical concepts, definitions, and estimation methods recommended by the United Nations and other applicable international agencies. Nevertheless, regional members invariably develop and use their own concepts, definitions, and estimation methodologies to suit their individual circumstances, and these may not necessarily comply with recommended international standards. Thus, even though attempts were made to present the data in a comparable and uniform format, they are subject to variations in the statistical methods used by regional members, such that full comparability of data may not be possible. These variations are reflected in the footnotes of the statistical tables or noted in *Data Issues and Comparability*. Moreover, the aggregates for developing and regional members shown in some tables are treated as approximation of the actual total or average, or growth rates, due to missing data from the primary source. No attempt has been made to impute the missing data.

## Fiscal Year

The data cutoff date for this issue is **July 2011**.

Twenty-four regional members have varying fiscal years not corresponding to the calendar year. Whenever the statistical series (for example, national accounts or government finance) are compiled on a fiscal year basis, these are presented under single-year captions corresponding to the period under which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

| Fiscal Year and Year Captions for the Regional Members | |
|---|---|
| *21 March 2010–20 March 2011* = 2010<br>Afghanistan<br><br>*July 2009–30 June 2010* = 2010<br>Cook Islands (after 1990)<br><br>*1 April 2010–31 March 2011* = 2010<br>Brunei Darussalam (after 2002); Hong Kong, China; India; Japan; Myanmar; New Zealand; Singapore<br><br>*1 April 1999–31 March 2000* = 1999<br>Indonesia (until 1999) | *1 July 2009–30 June 2010* = 2010<br>Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nauru, Pakistan, Samoa, Tonga<br><br>*1 July 1999–30 June 2000* = 2000<br>Taipei,China (until 1999)<br><br>*16 July 2009–15 July 2010* = 2010<br>Nepal<br><br>*1 October 2009–30 September 2010* = 2010<br>Lao People's Democratic Republic (after 1992), Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Thailand |

## Key Symbols

| | |
|---|---|
| … | Data not available at cutoff date |
| – | Magnitude equals zero |
| 0 or 0.0 | Magnitude is less than half of unit employed |
| * | Provisional/preliminary/estimate/budget figure |
| \| | Marks break in series |
| > | Greater than |
| < | Less than |
| ≥ | Greater than or equal to |
| ≤ | Less than or equal to |
| na | Not applicable |

## Measurement Units

| | |
|---|---|
| kg | kilogram |
| km | kilometer |
| kWh | kilowatt-hour |
| kt | kiloton |

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| ADB SDBS | Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System |
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| ADO | Asian Development Outlook |
| AMD | Armenia Dram |
| APO | Asian Productivity Organization |
| ARIS/REDS | Additional Rural Income Survey and Rural and Economic Demographic Survey |
| ASI | Annual Survey of Industries |
| BOD | biochemical oxygen demand |
| BOP | balance of payments |
| BPNG | Bank of Papua New Guinea |
| BPO | business process outsourcing |
| BPS | Badan Pusat Statistik |
| CEIC | CEIC Data Company Ltd. |
| CHIPS | Chinese Household Income Project Survey |
| CIF | cost, insurance, and freight |
| $CO_2$ | carbon dioxide |
| CNY | yuan |
| CPI | consumer price index |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee |
| DOTS | Directly Observed Treatment Short Course |
| EGS | employment guarantee scheme |
| EPFO | Employees Provident Fund Organization |
| FACB | freedom of association and collective bargaining |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDI | foreign direct investment |
| FOB | free on board |
| FTZ | free trade zones |
| GCF | gross capital formation |
| GDP | gross domestic product |
| GNI | gross national income |
| GOI | Government of India |
| HDI | human development index |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IADB | Inter-American Development Bank |
| ICP | International Comparison Program |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification |
| ISS | Integrated Service Solutions |
| IT | information technology |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| KFM | *kebutuhan fisik minimum* (minimum physical needs) |
| KILM | Key Indicators of the Labour Market |
| Lao PDR | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| LCU | local currency unit |
| LFS | Labor Force Survey |
| LFS-PUF | Labor Force Survey public use file |

| | |
|---|---|
| Log(perCapGDP) | logarithm of per capita gross domestic product |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MENA | Middle East and North Africa |
| MOF, GOI | Ministry of Finance, Government of India |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |
| NCEUS | National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector |
| NREGA | National Rural Employment Guarantee Act |
| NSO | National Statistics Office |
| NSS | National Statistical Service |
| NSSO | National Sample Survey Organization |
| NSS-EUS | National Sample Survey Employment-Unemployment Survey |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OLS | ordinary least squares |
| PLI | price level index |
| PPP | purchasing power parity |
| PRC | People's Republic of China |
| RBF | Reserve Bank of Fiji |
| RBI | Reserve Bank of India |
| RMB | renminbi |
| Rp | Indonesian rupiah |
| Rs | Indian rupees |
| SAKERNAS | National Labor Force Survey of Indonesia |
| SEZ | special economic zones |
| SNA | System of National Accounts |
| SPC | Secretariat of the Pacific Community |
| SSI | small-scale industry |
| SUSENAS | National Socioeconomic Survey |
| TB | tuberculosis |
| TVET | technical and vocational education and training |
| UNAIDS | United Nations on HIV/AIDS |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UN-HABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNSD | United Nations Statistics Division |
| UNU-WIDER | United Nations University–World Institute for Development Economics Research |
| UNWTO | United Nations World Tourism Organization |
| US | United States |
| WDI | World Development Indicators |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WVS | World Values Survey |

Unless otherwise indicated, "$" refers to United States dollars.

## Highlights of Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011* is the flagship annual statistical data book of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). It presents the latest available economic, financial, social, environmental, and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators for regional members of ADB. Data are grouped under MDG and Regional Tables. Nontechnical explanations and brief analyses of the MDG achievements and economic, financial, social, and environmental developments are included. The regional tables are based largely on a comprehensive set of country tables. The country tables are not available in printed form but are available in CD-ROM and at ADB's website. The special chapter in *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011* "Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia" looks at the importance of growth of good quality (i.e., stable and well-paid) jobs. It identifies some of the major constraints and challenges that countries may face in improving and increasing the quality of employment and potential policies that can be used to resolve or mitigate some of these challenges.

# Part 1: Special Chapter

## Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia

The impressive economic growth experienced by developing Asia, which has been remarkably higher than in all other regions in recent decades, was accompanied by strong employment growth and poverty reduction. But behind this rosy picture is the daunting fact that the quality of jobs in Asia remains inadequate and that the region lags far behind more advanced economies in providing workers with higher quality employment. Middle-income economies that have successfully made the transition from traditional to modern economic sectors still pay low wages, while other economies have not yet completed, or in some cases even started, the transition. Uncertain incomes, poor environmental conditions, and mismatches between jobs and skills persist in the work place, creating inefficiencies that reduce social welfare and result in lower productivity. If left unremedied, these issues may ultimately impede economic growth as they can cause income inequality and lead to social tensions, thereby endangering the sustainability of growth. Improving the quality of employment is therefore a critical and necessary task for continuing progress toward sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Asia.

This special chapter emphasizes the crucial role of higher quality employment as the critical link between economic growth and poverty. The chapter details the importance of the quality of employment to social and economic outcomes, and examines patterns and trends in employment and the quality of employment in Asia. The chapter clarifies the current state of development and identifies which countries may face particular constraints or need further interventions to improve the quality of their employment. The chapter argues that active public intervention may be needed to enhance the quality of employment on a sustained basis. Such intervention may include opening the economy to trade and competition, facilitating migration of labor from rural to urban areas, developing skills and human capital through education and training, investing in innovation, strengthening the business climate with infrastructure and moderate regulation, and providing social protection.

## Generating Higher Quality Employment in Asia Remains a Challenge

Asia's remarkable 6.1% yearly growth in real gross domestic product per capita (in 2005 purchasing power parity terms) between 1990 and 2008 was led by the People's Republic of China (9.1%), India (4.9%), and the Republic of Korea (4.6%). Structural transformation has led to a huge shift from employment in the lower productivity agriculture sector to the higher value-added industrial and services sectors (Figure 1).

However, the creation of higher quality employment, as proxied by the share of employers and salaried and wage workers in the number employed, remained stable and lackluster compared with that in other regions (Figure 2). While the share of informal work has decreased, it continues to comprise the majority of employment opportunities in many countries throughout developing Asia. This is a concern because, as shown in an examination of a select set of countries within Asia, informal workers are more vulnerable to poverty and have little or no social protection coverage compared with workers in the formal sector.

## Policies for Generating Higher Quality Employment in Asia

Countries in Asia and the Pacific are at different stages of development and the structure of their labor markets, economic landscapes, and population growth are varied. Thus, they will each face a different set of constraints and challenges in generating higher quality employment. Most policies and recommendations are intended to increase productivity, and hence, presumably, wages and working conditions, and there are various means by which these can be achieved. Because of the differences between countries, policies should be tailored to each one's context.

**Middle-income countries** that have a sizable modern sector and are starting to face reduced surplus labor from the traditional sector may wish to consider the following:

- They will need to continue to promote trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) while devising ways to move up the value chain in the modern sector, focusing on more complex industrial products and services. This will create greater productivity growth so both wages and other employment benefits can rise.

- Moving up the value chain and into a more industrialized and service-oriented economy, however, will require a work force that has increasingly flexible skills and that brings innovative thinking to the table. Thus, building human capital through general and higher quality secondary and tertiary education will become crucial.
- Rising incomes are often accompanied by highly unequal growth, therefore, the level and breadth of social protection coverage will have to be built up to ensure that worker's conditions meet minimum standards and that social stability is maintained. This will require diversifying the types of social protection measures provided from basic health care into more varied products, such as pensions.

**Low-income countries** that have large traditional sectors, high rates of informal employment, and labor forces with low levels of education may need to consider the following:

- By increasing trade and FDI in the modern sector, these economies can help speed up the rate of structural transformation and create higher quality and more productive employment.
- By facilitating rural-to-urban migration, people from the rural sector may gain access to higher quality employment while the manufacturing sector can capitalize on lower labor cost.
- Productivity in rural areas needs to be improved, because the majority of workers will remain in the large traditional sector. This may be done by developing financial services, technological innovation, and infrastructure. Developing value-added manufacturing in the rural areas, using agricultural products as inputs, may be especially key to raising overall employment and income prospects for rural people.
- The large population that will remain informally employed could benefit from access to high quality technical and vocational education and training programs so they can develop specific skills and the human capital that will allow them to leverage their skills into higher incomes.
- Informal workers need to be provided with a basic level of social protection that is financially sustainable and can allow them to maintain a minimal level of welfare and protection against severe adverse shocks. Such social protection will enable workers to be more productive and resilient to unexpected downturns.

Generally, issues of demographics, labor legislation, and market competitiveness will need to be addressed.

**Demographics** will play a substantial challenge in moving toward higher quality employment.

- Countries with an expanding labor force, and a large mass of youth reaching working age, will need to increase the quantity of employment offered. Carefully targeting and training the youth so they have the skills and expectations that meet the labor market's demands will be necessary to capitalize on this demographic dividend and to ensure that the youth immediately become productive members of the labor force.
- Countries with a contracting labor force—many people reaching retirement age and fewer youths entering the labor force—may need to reformulate the concept of what constitutes higher quality employment to entice the older population to remain in the productive work force. This may require more flexible work hours and other nonpecuniary benefits.
- International migration, organized through regional cooperation, may offer a mechanism to balance the disequilibria between countries that have expanding labor forces and countries with increasing labor needs, often in specific skills areas.

**Restrictive labor legislation** can create disincentives for firms to enter the formal sector and may impede FDI and domestic investment. Relaxing and reforming such legislation so firms will enter the formal sector is crucial to their gaining greater access to capital so they can grow and take advantage of economies of scale, thus creating greater growth of employment in the modern sector.

**Uncompetitive markets** dominated by monopolists or oligopolists deter other firms from initiating or increasing production, reduce technological innovation, and lower productivity. Breaking monopolies and oligopolies and inducing competition into markets is especially crucial in countries with a highly skilled labor force and an excess supply of labor, which allows monopolists to fully capture gains from higher productivity while wages stagnate.

Many countries in developing Asia have made substantial progress in shifting their workers to higher quality employment. Much of the shift has been enabled by policies that have facilitated structural transformation without neglecting the welfare of the rural workers. With appropriate demand- and supply-side policies and some level of social protection, Asian countries can make substantial progress toward developing higher quality employment that will enable them to continue reducing poverty and achieving stable and inclusive economic growth.

Figure 1 **Distribution of Workers by Employment Status and by Geographical Region**

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Sources: Staff estimates using interpolated data from ILO LABORSTA and ILO KILM, except that NBS, CHIPS 1988, 1995, 2002 and Employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO, NSS-EUS for India.

Figure 2 **Distribution of Workers by Sector of Employment and by Geographical Region**

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Sources: Staff estimates using interpolated data from ILO LABORSTA and ILO KILM, except that NBS, CHIPS 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO, NSS-EUS for India.

## Part II: Millennium Development Goals

A large majority of economies in Asia and the Pacific have made substantial progress in achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This is an achievement in itself even though overall progress toward most of the targets continues to be mixed and uneven across countries, across goals, and within countries. Strong economic growth and rising household incomes in the region will allow most countries to meet the poverty target, with sharpest reductions in the People's Republic of China. The region will contribute significantly to achieving the global poverty target. On the hunger target, while some progress has been made, most countries lag behind in achieving the target. Underweight prevalence in South Asia is highest in the world and almost twice as high as in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Substantial progress has also been made in achieving the targets for school enrollment, gender parity in education, and access to safe drinking water. International cooperation and sustained donor funding are halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases. But slow progress has been made in MDGs that require better quality of service delivery, such as keeping the children in school to complete a full course of primary education, reducing maternal and child mortality, and providing improved sanitation. Income disparities within countries may exacerbate the problems. For example, in South Asia, there has been no meaningful improvement among children in the poorest 20% of households while underweight prevalence has fallen by almost a third for children from the richest 20% of households. With 2015 approaching in less than 5 years, a lot needs to be done to promote inclusive growth, reduce disparities in income, and achieve health and hunger targets even in countries with high economic growth.

- **MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**
  Extreme poverty declined substantially in the region and given current trends, 17 out of the 24 economies for which data are available are expected to achieve the poverty target by 2015. While this is a 70% success in terms of the number of countries, it is likely that both Bangladesh and India might miss the poverty target. Despite these gains, hunger is still widespread, with more than 40% of children in Bangladesh and India being underweight. Most economies are likely to miss the target of cutting the proportion of underweight children by half.

- **MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**
  Enrollment ratios in primary schools are 95% or higher in 18 economies but in Nepal and Pakistan, the ratios are below 80%. Enrollment is only the first step to formal schooling and progress in completing a full course of primary school is slow in many economies. Only 13 are expected to meet the target—and Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia are among those making slow progress.

- **MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**
  Most economies have or are expected to reach the target of gender parity in both primary education (37 out of 43) and secondary education (33 out of 42). There is less success in tertiary education, nevertheless, 21 out of 35 economies have already achieved parity or are expected to do so by 2015. There are wide disparities in women's and men's access to wage employment outside agriculture, with particularly low rates in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, and India.

- **MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality**
  Good progress has been achieved in reducing under-five child mortality rates, although in most economies, gains are not enough to meet the target of reducing the rates by two-thirds. Only 10 economies are likely to meet the target. Bangladesh has done best among the five most populous economies in reducing child mortality by 65%; the People's Republic of China is next with a drop of 58%; followed by Indonesia, 55%; India, 45%; and Pakistan, 33%.

- **MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health**
  Progress to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio has seen some success but wide disparities remain. Only four economies, among them the People's Republic of China, are expected to achieve the target. Twelve economies still have above 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in contrast to often less than 10 per 100,000 live births in developed economies. The target to reduce by three-quarters the number of births not attended by a skilled health professional has been achieved by 11 economies, and five more are expected to do so. Others, including Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are lagging.

- **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases**
  HIV/AIDS is particularly a problem in Southeast Asia. There has been substantial improvement in providing access to antiretroviral treatment since 2004 but no economy has achieved universal access and only four economies had achieved 60% or better coverage by 2009. These included Thailand, which has the highest rate of HIV infection in the region, Cambodia, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

- **MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**
  Between 1990 and 2010, deforestation increased in several economies. On the other hand, percentages of land and marine areas protected to maintain biological diversity increased in almost all. Economies are having more success with providing improved drinking water than with improved sanitation. Improved sanitation is much less accessible in rural areas, and only 50% of the population in Asia and the Pacific uses improved sanitation facilities.

- **MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**
  In most economies of the region, debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services has fallen substantially. Fixed telephone line subscriptions have also grown along with enormous growth in cellular phone subscriptions. Internet use has grown considerably, but disparities between the rich and the poor economies are striking, with less than 10 users per 100 population in 17 economies, compared to 75 users per 100 population in Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea.

## Part III: Region at a Glance

Throughout Asia and the Pacific, gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2010 has recovered significantly after the economic downturn of 2008–2009. In current dollars, exports rebounded in 2010 after a sharp fall in 2009, migrants' remittances have resumed their upward trend, the recent fall in foreign direct investment appears to have been halted, and international tourist arrivals have also risen sharply. There are fears that the recovery may stoke inflation as consumer prices generally edged up further in 2010 and food prices in many countries continued to rise faster than those of other items, increasing the vulnerability of the poor in these countries.

Although the recovery in 2010 demonstrates the resilience of Asia and the Pacific, the slow recovery in the industrial economies of North America and Europe may falter, affecting recovery in this region. Trade within the region is steadily growing but much of it is in parts and components: Europe and North America are still the main customers for the final output of factory Asia. Asia's economic progress, however, comes at the cost of rising emissions of greenhouse gases and loss of forest cover in many countries, posing threats to environmentally sustainable growth.

- **People**
  Population growth rates in most economies of Asia and the Pacific are declining, and the United Nations' latest population projections indicate that the share of Asia and the Pacific in the global population will decline to 50% in 2050 from its present share of 56%. In most economies of the region, populations are still quite young with less than 15% aged 65 or over. But with the fall in birth rates, more than a fifth of the population could be 65 or over by 2050 in several economies. Measured by the Human Development Index, seven economies from the region including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand were among the "Very High Human Development" group, while another five were in the bottom group of "Low Human Development."

- **Economy and Output**
  Asia and the Pacific generated one-third of the global GDP (in purchasing power parity terms) in 2009, with the People's Republic of China, Japan, and India, respectively the second, third, and fourth largest of the world's economies. Since 2000, there has been considerable convergence of per capita GDP in Asia and the Pacific, although there are still some striking disparities across economies. In 2010, per capita GDP of Singapore—the richest country—was 45 times that of Nepal—the poorest. The year 2010 also saw a strong recovery in GDP growth throughout the region as developing Asian economies proved their resilience after the 2008–2009 crisis. In only four economies was growth of GDP slower in 2010 than in 2009. The unweighted average growth for 37 economies went up from 1.4% in 2009 to 5.9% in 2010.

- **Money, Finance, and Prices**
  Consumer prices edged up in 2010. In 2009, the simple average inflation rate for 43 economies was 4.1% and this rose to 4.8% in 2010. Overall, food prices continued to rise faster than those of other consumer items, affecting consumer purchasing power, especially that of the poor. Most Asian currencies appreciated sharply against the United States dollar in 2010, with an appreciation in excess of 5% in the currencies of more than 20 economies. This was in contrast to an equally sharp depreciation for most currencies in 2009.

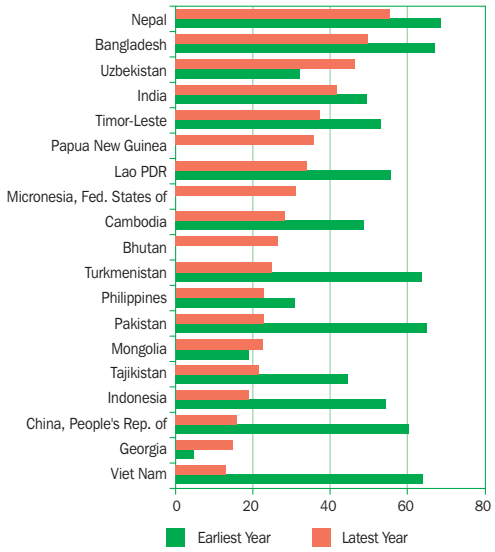
- **Globalization**
  Intra-Asian exports accounted for nearly 54% of total exports of Asia and the Pacific in 2010. The 18% fall in the dollar value of all exports in 2009 was replaced by 30% growth in 2010 and all major exporters benefitted. Migrant workers' remittances recovered in economies where they were affected by the economic crisis in 2009 and international tourist arrivals and tourism receipts have also rebounded.

- **Transport, Electricity, and Communications**
  Vehicle ownership is growing rapidly together with expansion of road networks in the region. Higher vehicle use comes with a cost and road accident deaths are rising in many economies, calling for action to make roads safer. Increasing industrialization and household electrification rates are leading to large increases in per capita electricity consumption, though wide disparities exist in per capita consumption between the rich and poor economies in the region.

- **Energy and Environment**
  With one-third share in global GDP, Asia and the Pacific also uses over one-third of the world's energy. In 2008, the People's Republic of China consumed nearly half of Asia's energy. Energy productivity continues to rise, and by 2008, most economies in the region were generating more GDP from a given input of energy than in 2000. Asia's economic progress brings rising emissions of greenhouse gases. Since 2000, per capita emissions have risen in 16 of the 20 economies for which data are available.

- **Government and Governance**
  Fiscal balances improved in 2010 as economies throughout the region recovered from the financial crisis. Government spending on social security and welfare as a ratio to GDP has been rising in many economies, although in these economies, the ratios are still mostly below 3% and well short of the 8%–14% ratios in the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. The days needed to register a new business vary enormously within the region—from 1 day to more than 100 days. But in the last 5 years, most economies have managed to improve their business environment by shortening the registration process.

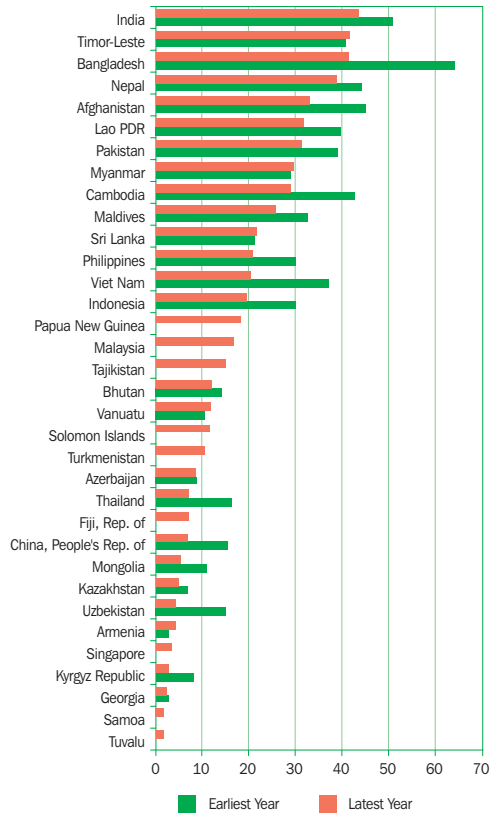
Figure H1 **Economies with More than 10% of the Population Living on Less than $1.25 (PPP) a Day, Earliest and Latest Years**




**Progress in poverty reduction in the region is encouraging, with large reductions in the number of poor achieved in the People's Republic of China, Pakistan, and Viet Nam.**

**Nevertheless, more than 20% of the population still live on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day in 15 countries, including Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.**

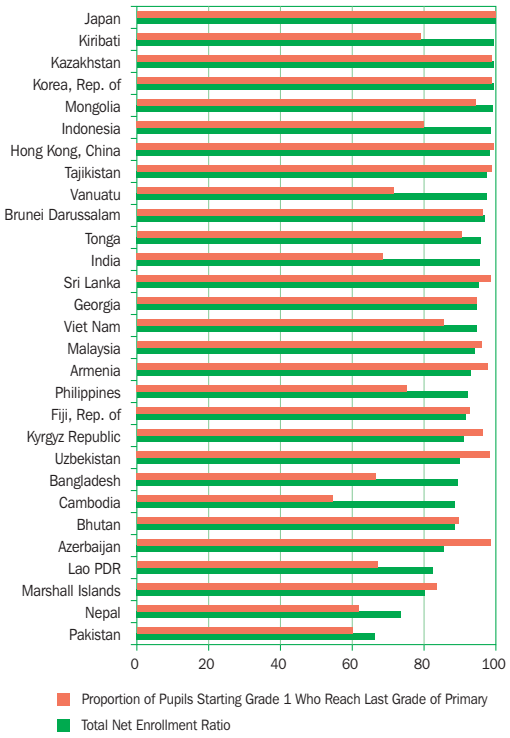
Figure H2 **Percentage of Underweight Children, Earliest and Latest Years**




**Proportions of underweight children have been falling almost everywhere since the 1990s. Southeast Asia has done particularly well—Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.**

**However, 40% or more children are still underweight in India. The same is true for Bangladesh, despite a drop of 23 percentage points between 1992 and 2007.**

Figure H3 **Primary School Enrollment Ratios and Percentage of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach the Last Grade of Primary, Latest Year**




**Enrollment ratios in primary schools are 95% or higher in 18 countries, but in some, the ratios are below 80%. While enrollment is the first step to schooling, not as many children complete the full course of primary education. Economies where less than 80% of the children complete the course include Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.**

Figure H4 **Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Secondary Education**

***Early Achievers***

| | |
|---|---|
| Armenia | Malaysia |
| Azerbaijan | Maldives |
| Bangladesh | Marshall Islands |
| Bhutan | Mongolia |
| Brunei Darussalam | Myanmar |
| China, People's Republic of | Nauru |
| Cook Islands | Palau |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Philippines |
| Georgia | Samoa |
| Hong Kong, China | Sri Lanka |
| Indonesia | Thailand |
| Kazakhstan | Tonga |
| Kiribati | Uzbekistan |
| Korea, Republic of | Vanuatu |
| Kyrgyz Republic | |

***On Track***

| | |
|---|---|
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| India | Solomon Islands |
| Nepal | |

***Slow Progress***

| | |
|---|---|
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Tajikistan |

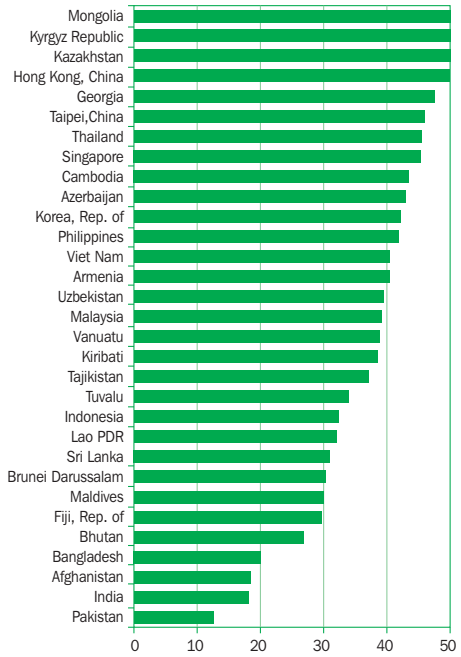
***No Progress/Regressing***

Afghanistan

**Gender equality in secondary education has become a reality in the region. Twenty-nine countries have already achieved gender equality in secondary education. These include Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, and Indonesia.**

**Five more are expected to do so by 2015 at the latest. India and Pakistan are among them. Only three countries are expected to miss the target—Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Tajikistan.**

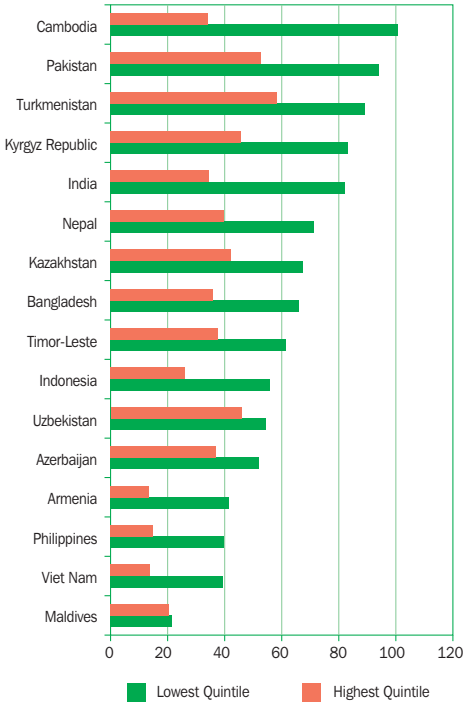
Figure H5 **Percentage Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Nonagricultural Sector**




**Wide gaps continue in women's access to paid employment outside agriculture. Four economies had ratios around 50%—Hong Kong, China; Kazakhstan; the Kyrgyz Republic; and Mongolia. In these economies, the job market is open equally to women and men.**

**In 17 economies, however, men hold more than 60% of wage jobs outside agriculture. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are striking cases: here men outnumber women by four to one.**

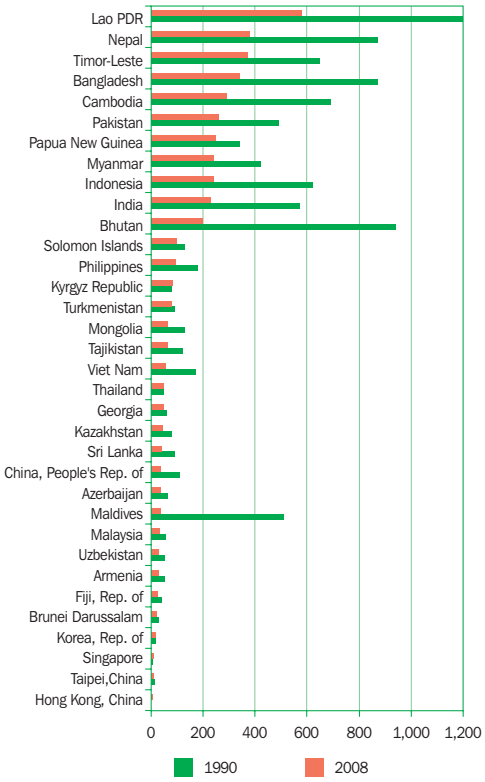
Figure H6 **Infant Mortality Rates, Highest and Lowest Wealth Quintiles**




**In most developing economies, an infant's chance of survival depends on the parents' income. Only in the Maldives does family income seem not to matter greatly. Elsewhere, the risk of death is much higher for infants in poor families especially in Armenia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam, where they are more than twice as high.**

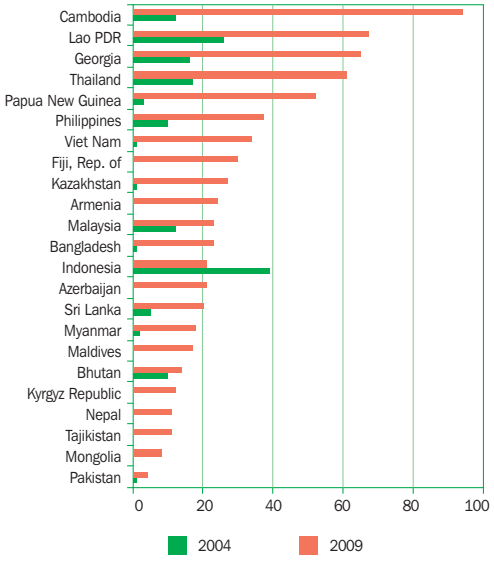
**Overall, the progress made so far means that nearly 6,000 fewer infants in the region are dying each day now compared with 1990.**

Figure H7 **Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990 and 2008**
(deaths per 100,000 live births)



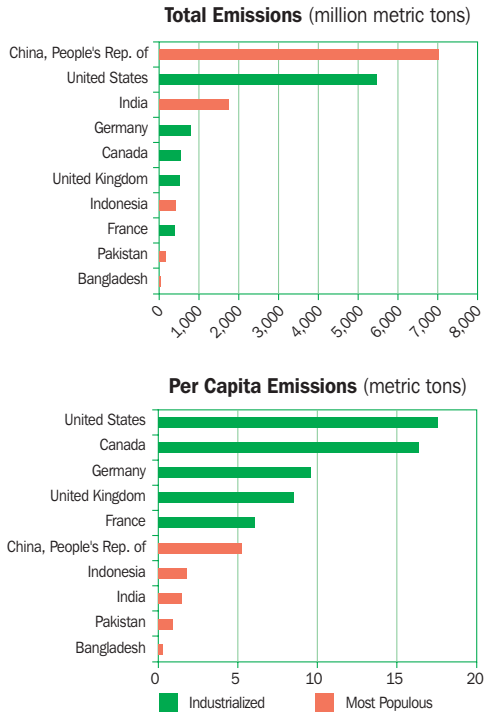

**Maternal mortality ratios have declined substantially but are still unacceptably high in many economies. Afghanistan (not in the graph) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic had ratios of 1,400 and 580, respectively. Ten others have rates between 100 and 580 in contrast to often less than 10 in developed economies.**

Figure H8 **Percentage of the Population with Advanced HIV Infection Having Access to Antiretroviral Drugs, 2004 and 2009**




**Some Southeast Asian countries have the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in the region. Most countries have seen major gains in providing antiretroviral treatment to those in need since 2004. Countries with coverage of 60% or more include Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand. For most countries, the ratios are still below 40%.**

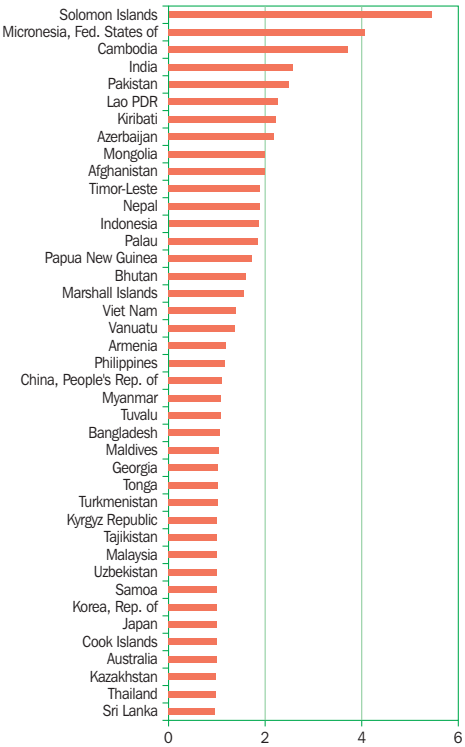
Figure H9 **Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Five Industrialized Economies and in the Five Most Populous Economies of Asia**




**Emissions in developing economies are rising with economic growth. The People's Republic of China is now the biggest emitter of carbon dioxide, while India has overtaken Germany as the third largest.**

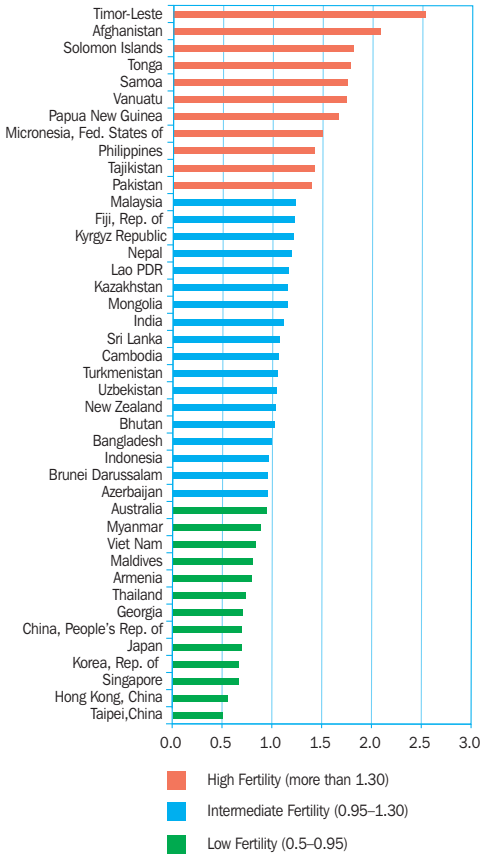
**On a per capita basis, the five industrialized economies are ahead of the five large Asian economies, although the People's Republic of China is getting close to France.**

Figure H10 **Urban/Rural Ratio of the Proportion of Population Using an Improved Sanitation Facility, 2008**




**Improved sanitation is considerably less accessible to rural areas. In the Asia and Pacific region, only 50% of the population have improved sanitation facilities and 23% still defecate in open areas.**

Figure H11 **Net Reproduction Rate: Expected Numbers of Daughters per Woman**

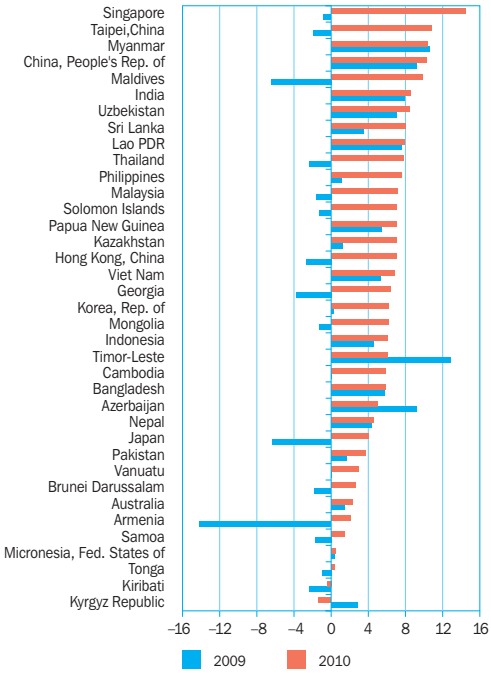



**Asia and the Pacific contains some very high-fertility and some very low-fertility economies. Net reproduction rates range from 0.5 in Taipei,China to 2.5 daughters per woman in Timor-Leste.**

**The high-fertility economies include seven Pacific island economies and Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Tajikistan.**

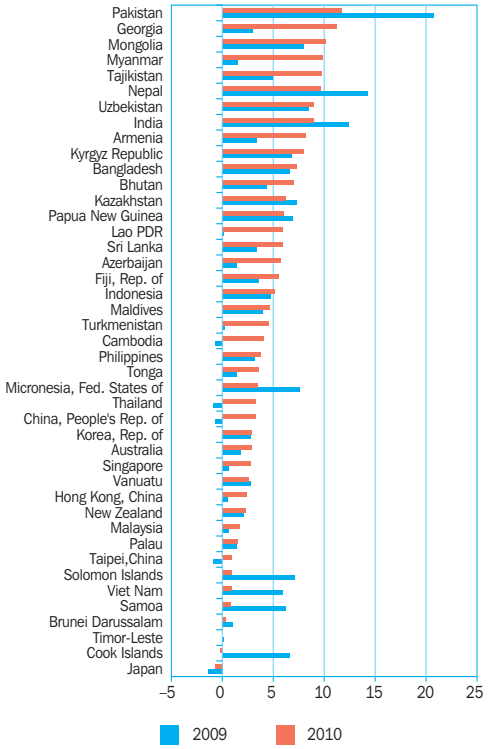
**The People's Republic of China is in the low-fertility group while the other three most populous economies—Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia—are in the medium-fertility band.**

Figure H12 **Percentage Growth of Real Gross Domestic Product, 2009 and 2010**




**The year 2010 saw a strong recovery throughout the region. Only two economies reported negative growth in GDP in real terms as against 15 economies in 2009. The unweighted average growth for 37 economies in the region was 5.9% in 2010, up from 1.4% in 2009. The People's Republic of China (10.3%) and India (8.5%) continued to grow strongly; with Singapore (14.5%) and Taipei,China (10.8%) reporting a striking turnaround from negative growth in 2009.**

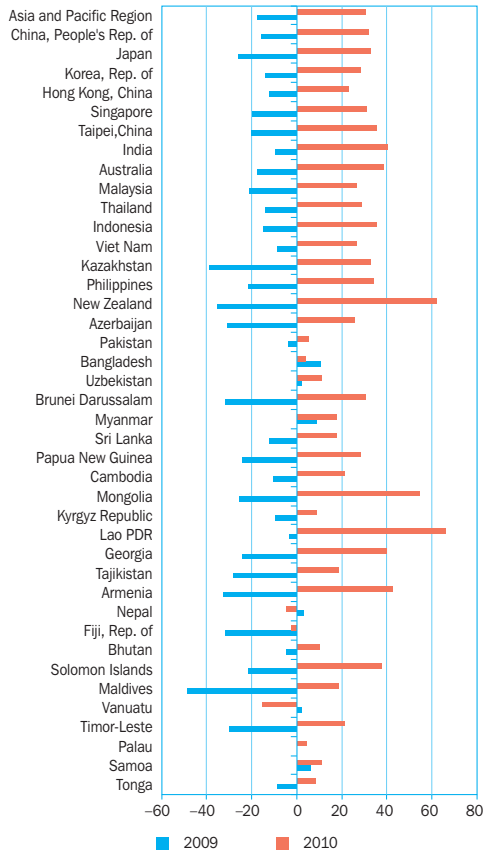
Figure H13 **Annual Percentage Change in Consumer Price Indexes, 2009 and 2010**




**Consumer price inflation edged up in 2010 along with higher commodity prices and the economic recovery after 2009. In 2009, the simple average inflation rate for the 43 economies was 4.1% and this rose to 4.8% in 2010.**

**Overall, food prices continued to rise faster than those of other consumer items but the differences were not usually large, and in several economies, food prices actually rose more slowly than the all-items index.**

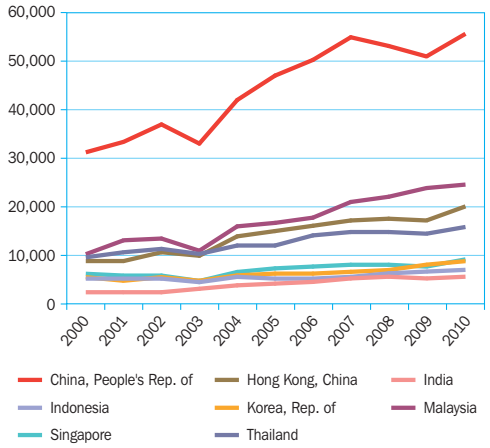
Figure H14 **Percentage Growth of Merchandise Exports, 2009 and 2010**




**The year 2010 saw a dramatic turnaround in Asia's exports. The sharp fall in merchandise exports in 2009 became strong growth in 2010.**

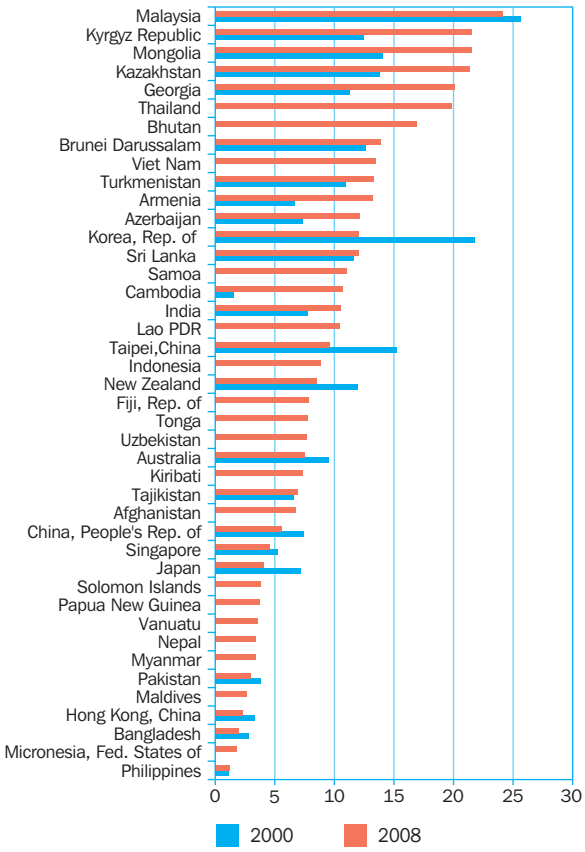
**For Asia and the Pacific as a whole, the 18% fall in the dollar value of exports in 2009 was replaced by 30% growth in 2010. India recorded a growth of 40%; Australia, 38%; Indonesia, 35%; Japan, 33%; and the People's Republic of China, 31%. Most of these countries had seen their merchandise exports contract by 15% or more a year before.**

Figure H15 **International Tourist Arrivals, 2000–2010**
(thousands)




**International tourist arrivals in the eight most popular destinations of Asia and the Pacific were up by 11% in 2010 after falling by 1% in 2009. Arrivals registered growth of more than 8% in each of the major destinations except for Malaysia (4%), with particularly large percentage growth in Singapore (22%); Hong Kong, China (19%); and the Republic of Korea (13%).**

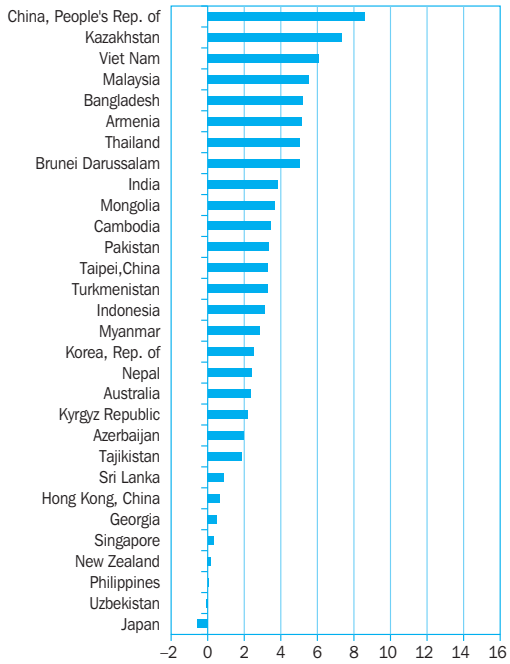
Figure H16 **Road Accident Deaths, 2000 and 2008**
(deaths per 100,000 population)




**Vehicle ownership is rising throughout Asia, but it comes with a cost. Five economies had 20 or more fatalities per 100,000 population. By comparison, the four largest countries in Western Europe, all with high vehicle ownership, had fatality rates of less than 8 per 100,000.**

**Eleven economies reduced their death rates over the period. Among the economies with high vehicle ownership, Japan; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei,China achieved reductions of 30% or more while Malaysia, with the highest rate in the region, only reduced road accident deaths by 6%.**

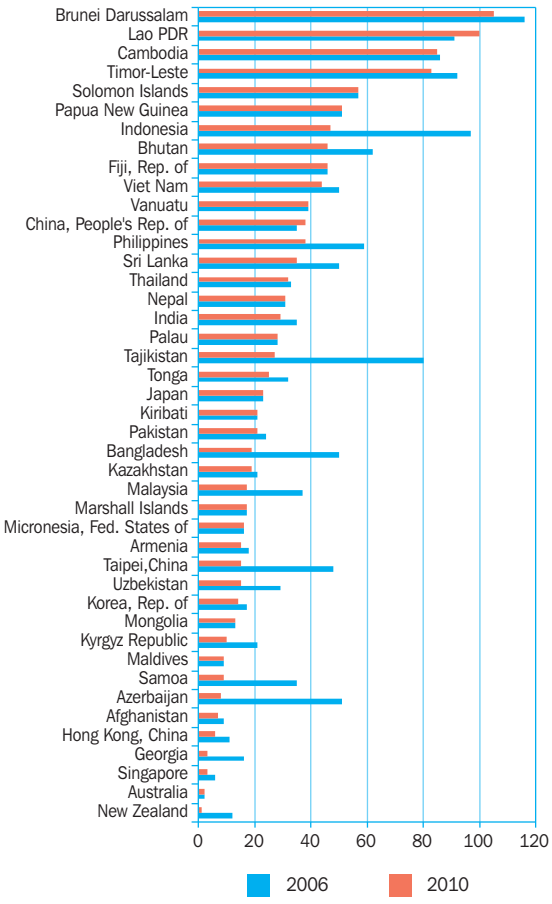
Figure H17 **Average Annual Percentage Growth in Energy Use, 2000–2008**




**Asia consumed over one-third of the world's energy in 2008. Energy use grew in most economies between 2000 and 2008, at more than 2% annually, with the highest growth of above 8% recorded by the People's Republic of China.**

**In general, the increase in energy use is related to the increase in GDP. If the economies of Asia and the Pacific continue to grow as they have in the past decade, the region will soon become the dominant consumer in world energy markets.**

Figure H18 **Number of Days for New Business Registration, 2006 and 2010**




**The number of days needed to register a new business is one test of being "business–friendly." The time taken to register a new business varies enormously within the region, from 1 day in New Zealand, to 105 days in Brunei Darussalam. Between 2006 and 2010, most economies in the region managed to improve their business environment by shortening their registration procedures.**

# PART I

SPECIAL CHAPTER

## Toward Higher Quality Employment in Asia

## Introduction and Background

Of all the regions in the world, developing Asia has experienced the most momentous change over the last 5 decades. The region has enjoyed tremendous economic growth, with real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita (in 2005 purchasing power parity terms) growing by an average of 6.4% per year between 1990 and 2008, substantially faster than in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), at 1.8%; Latin America and the Caribbean, at 1.9%; and developing Europe, at 1.1% (Table 1). Asia's growth has been led by the People's Republic of China (PRC), with 9.1% average annual growth in real per capita income; India, with 4.9%; and the Republic of Korea, with 4.6%. Per capita incomes of the PRC, India, and the Republic of Korea have grown by 5.2, 2.2, and 2.2 times, respectively, during this period.

The strong economic growth has been accompanied by growth in employment and, in turn, poverty reduction. Employment in developing Asia grew by an average annual rate of 1.5%, significantly faster than the OECD at 0.9%, and developing Europe at 0.1%, although not as rapidly as in Latin America and the Caribbean, at 2.5% (Table 1). Living standards have improved for billions of people. Wan and Sebastian (2011) estimated that the number of people in developing Asia living on less than $1.25 per day in purchasing power parity terms fell from 903 million to 754 million just between 2005 and 2008.

Behind this rosy picture of economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction, is the reality that these achievements have been largely unequal and the quality of job creation in Asia has been inadequate. Many low-income economies have had only mild poverty reduction and job creation. Even in emerging economies that have experienced substantial job creation, it has largely been driven by massive structural transformation (the PRC is a good example) from the low-productivity traditional sector to low-cost manufacturing created by high export-led growth. In these economies, the Lewis model of development applies, where "unlimited supplies of labor" from the traditional sector are attracted to the modern sector (Lewis 1954). Due to the low opportunity cost of this surplus labor, the modern sector is able to obtain large profits, and thus make further investments. While structural transformation from the traditional to the manufacturing sector increases society's welfare, in general the transformation has failed to significantly improve the quality of jobs in the modern sector. Globalization has added to the challenge, as the pressure to remain competitive has created even greater incentives to keep the cost of labor low and employment relations informal. Moreover, in some emerging economies, the Lewis model may soon no longer hold as the supply of labor from the traditional sector dwindles. The modern sector in these countries will need to move to higher value-added production to ensure that the quality of employment continues to rise.

Many low-income economies in Asia have barely begun their transition from the traditional to the modern sector. Examples include Cambodia, where 78% of the employed still work in agriculture, Nepal (67%), and Viet Nam (58%). In these economies, high population growth exacerbates the low earnings received in the traditional sector. As such, overall quality of employment remains low.

It is difficult to measure the quality of employment in a manner that takes into account all possible tradeoffs between its different dimensions, or accurately quantifies differences in subjective evaluations. For the purposes of this chapter, the quality of employment is primarily measured by the status of employment and/or the ratio of employment in the informal sector. While informal employment offers a cushion to workers during economic

Table 1 **Per Capita GDP and Labor Force Statistics, by Region**

| Region | Levels (2008) | | | | Compounded annual growth (1990–2008) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GDP per capita (2005 $ PPP) | Labor force (in '000) | Unemployment rate | Employed (in '000) | Real GDP per capita (2005 $ PPP) | Population | Labor force | Employment |
| | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] |
| Developing Asia | 4,150 | 1,587,545 | 4.5 | 1,516,071 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Developing Europe | 12,551 | 138,031 | 7.1 | 128,176 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Latin America and The Caribbean | 9,963 | 246,833 | 6.6 | 230,540 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| OECD | 34,234 | 515,743 | 5.9 | 485,448 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 |

GDP = gross domestic product, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Notes: Developing Asia: Bangladesh; China, People's Rep. of; India; Indonesia; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Thailand; Viet Nam.
Developing Europe: Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Latin America and The Caribbean: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Savador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru.
OECD: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Sources: Staff estimates using interpolated data from [1] and [5] World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators; [2]-[4] and [6]-[8] ILO (2011b), KILM, and ILO (2011c), LABORSTA except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

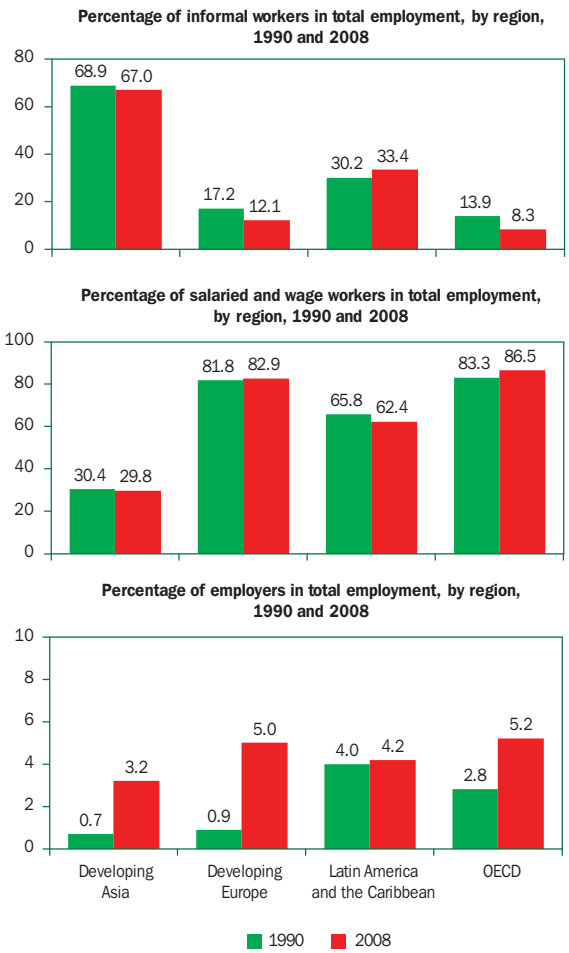
crises, the benefits of informal employment may not be sufficient to achieve an acceptable standard of living because informal employment rarely comes with adequate wages, good working conditions, and social protection (e.g., Pratap and Quintin 2006). While there are clearly exceptions, informal employment can be taken as a rough proxy for lower quality employment.[1]

This study finds that Asia lags far behind other regions (e.g., Europe and North America) in generating quality jobs, even though Asia has been catching up in recent years. While the region's employment growth rate has exceeded its population growth, growth in employment has not kept pace with growth in the labor force and the unemployment rate has been rising. However, although the share of workers in informal employment has decreased in developing Asia, it continues to have one of the largest shares of informal employment in the employed population. Developing Asia's informal employment share at 67% is over twice that of Latin America and the Caribbean and almost 9 times that of the OECD (Figure 1). Uncertain incomes, poor environmental conditions, and mismatches between jobs and skills availability in informal sectors also create inefficiencies in the workplace that reduce social welfare and lower productivity. Thus, generating more and higher quality employment is a continuing challenge for Asia and the Pacific.

Improving the quality of employment is important to sustain Asia's growth and stability. The quality of jobs is important for reducing poverty and income inequality. When economic growth creates more and better (higher paying) jobs, there is an immediate effect on poverty reduction. When there is jobless growth, poverty reduction usually stalls. The quality of jobs is also important in noneconomic frontiers, such as social cohesion and political stability. Due to greater social awareness and the rapid spread of information technology (and social networking), people are less satisfied with just having more income. Instead, they are now more concerned about relative income and social standing. People are also demanding more transparency and responsiveness from their governments. Thus, without inclusive growth it will be difficult to maintain stable economic growth in Asia.

The growth of higher quality employment in Asia also has an important role to play in "rebalancing" the global economy. The demand for consumer goods in the developed world (e.g., Europe, Japan, and the United States), which has been a key driver of the global economy, will likely remain sluggish as households in these countries are engaged in a long and painful process of deleveraging—i.e., increased saving in an effort to reduce their high levels of debt and to rebuild lost wealth. The emerging middle class consumers of Asia, especially in the PRC and India, can become the next leading global consumers, and assume the role that the American and European middle classes have traditionally played in the world order. By 2030, developing Asia may comprise 43% of worldwide consumption (ADB 2010). Rebalancing Asia from an export-led to a more diversified growth will depend on the growth of domestic spending, which in turn will depend on the growth of good (i.e., stable and well-paid) jobs (Kharas and Gertz 2010). Having a more diversified growth will also serve to reduce Asia's vulnerabilities to external shocks.

Figure 1 **Distribution of Workers by Employment Status and by Geographical Region**




Sources: Staff estimates using interpolated data from ILO (2011b), KILM and ILO (2011c), LABORSTA except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO, NSS-EUS for India.

1 Considerable research has used informal employment status as a signal of worse or lower quality employment and recognizes it is a rough proxy. Relevant papers include Jütting et al. (2009) and the ILO (2002).

Asia is a region of tremendous cultural, historical, and economic diversity. It contains low income, agrarian economies with high rates of population and labor force growth. It also contains some of the most modern cities and economies in the world. This diversity requires that any policy prescription to improve the quality of employment must be carefully tailored to the particular economy where it is to be applied. At the same time, some general principles can be derived to help this enormous and diverse region move toward higher quality employment. Productivity growth and speeding the structural transformation are potentially keys to achieving higher quality employment, as developing Asia has a much higher share of workers that remain employed in the low-productivity agricultural sector (43.5%) than other regions (Figure 2).

Figure 2 **Distribution of Workers by Sector of Employment and by Geographical Region**

OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
Sources: Staff estimates using interpolated data from ILO (2011b), KILM, and ILO (2011c), LABORSTA, except that NBS (various years), CHIPS 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

For countries with low population growth and that have successfully transformed their economies from the traditional to the modern sector, an important challenge is how to relocate employment away from low-wage manufacturing jobs toward more high-paying jobs. The relocation will necessitate greater industrial diversification and promotion of industries with higher value added. In other words, such economies need to go beyond the Lewis model and find ways to further increase labor productivity in the modern sector. These economies also need to enhance the quality and safety of employment in general, which is one way to avoid the middle income trap and allow the emerging economies to achieve high-income status.

For countries that still have a large traditional sector and high rates of population growth, the challenge is to create enough productive jobs to absorb new entrants into the labor force and promote transition from the traditional to the modern sector (which itself may improve the quality of employment). However, considering the significant amount of time needed to achieve this transition, such countries also need to enhance the current quality of employment and protect minimum workers' rights in the traditional sector.

In general, this chapter argues that active public intervention may be needed to create higher quality employment on a sustained basis, through opening the economy to trade and competition, promoting rural–urban migration for labor, developing skills and human capital through education and training, investing in innovation, strengthening the business climate with infrastructure services and moderate regulation, and providing social protection. By trying to develop higher quality employment and ultimately improving productivity, Asia can continue to achieve progress toward more sustainable, stable, and inclusive economic growth.

As trying to capture the quality of employment is not straightforward, the next section discusses various aspects of employment quality. The third section details the importance of the quality of employment to social and economic outcomes. The fourth section examines patterns and trends in employment and the quality of employment in Asia to clarify the current state of development and identify which countries may face particular constraints or need further interventions to help the quality of employment. The last section explores a range of policy interventions aimed at raising the quality of employment in different developing Asian economies, and then concludes.

## What is Higher Quality Employment?

Trying to define the quality of employment is in some ways very subjective. Moreover, the definition tends to vary highly across, and even within, countries, depending on average income levels and income inequality. In all likelihood, the concept of the quality of employment, and what constitutes higher quality employment, is probably very different for a person in a developing economy than one in a developed economy. However, there are strong reasons why the quality of employment should be a focus of policymakers (Anderson et al. 2010).

**Decent work.** A number of recent papers have used the term "decent" jobs or work driven mainly by initiatives set forth by the International Labour Organization—ILO (e.g., ILO 2005, 2010). The ILO's decent work agenda comprises four goals: job generation; a legislatively guaranteed right to work; social protection to ensure safe working conditions, sufficient leave time, access to health care, and adequate compensation in case of lost or reduced income; and worker representation. This encapsulates measures of stable income as well as nonmonetary measures such as health insurance and other protection that minimize adverse shocks. In many developed countries that tend to have strong labor market institutions with strict provisions for humane treatment of workers, trying to develop decent work opportunities is not much of an issue beyond the ability to create opportunities for work for all skill levels. In most developing countries, however, "decency" remains very much an issue for the majority of workers.

It is nearly impossible to find a labor market in any developing country—or developed country, for that matter—that is able to provide all of the aspects of "decent work" in every job. In addition, workers may be willing to trade off certain attributes against others, in which case it might not be efficient for firms or the state to insist on providing all the attributes in one job. For example, workers may be willing to give up extensive health insurance coverage for higher cash wages, in which case their welfare would be enhanced if employers were to offer them that alternative.

Even within developing countries, the concept of quality employment is likely to vary by income level. In very low-income countries, where the majority of work entails low-skill, low-wage jobs, it may be impractical—and onerous—for employers to provide extensive nonwage benefits, such as pension, severance benefits, and job security. If such countries required all employers to provide full benefits, the countries' competitiveness would be seriously eroded. However, in middle-income countries, which have a larger proportion of high-skill and high–value-added jobs, the "decent jobs" agenda can be more comprehensively implemented.

The biggest challenge to understanding and promoting quality employment is measuring it. Much of the employment data used for cross-country comparisons are based on ILO LABORSTA. In the data, workers are categorized as (1) salaried and wage employees, (2) employers, (3) own-account workers, (4) contributing family workers, and (5) workers not classifiable by status (ILO [2011c] LABORSTA). In general, for this chapter, a rough definition of informal employment is used, and is defined as people who are employed, but are not employees or employers.

Few labor force surveys collect information on the nonpecuniary benefits of jobs, and data on job security are nearly impossible to come by except from detailed longitudinal data sets. In the absence of this information, most studies use employment status as a proxy for job quality. It is assumed that salaried and wage employees hold higher quality jobs, while own-account workers and contributing (unpaid) family workers have lower quality jobs. Obviously, this is not completely accurate; for example salaried and wage employees working for small enterprises (fewer than 10 workers) rarely receive nonpecuniary benefits. Another proxy for quality employment that is used in the literature is formal-sector (or organized-sector) employment, which includes salaried and wage employees working in registered (typically large) private companies and in the public sector (both government and public-sector enterprises).

The quality of employment can take on a variety of dimensions, such as wage levels and degrees of employment security, work-life balance, and social protection. Informal employment, in particular, serves as an indicator of the quality of employment generation. While informal work is sometimes taken up by choice rather than by circumstance, it is on average lower paid, has lower productivity, and is less likely to be covered by social protection programs than formal work. As Box 1 shows, informal employment dominates the labor markets of both Bangladesh and Indonesia, and most informal workers are provided with few benefits (Maligalig and Martinez 2011).

Box 1 **Employment and Benefits of Workers: Armenia, Bangladesh, and Indonesia**

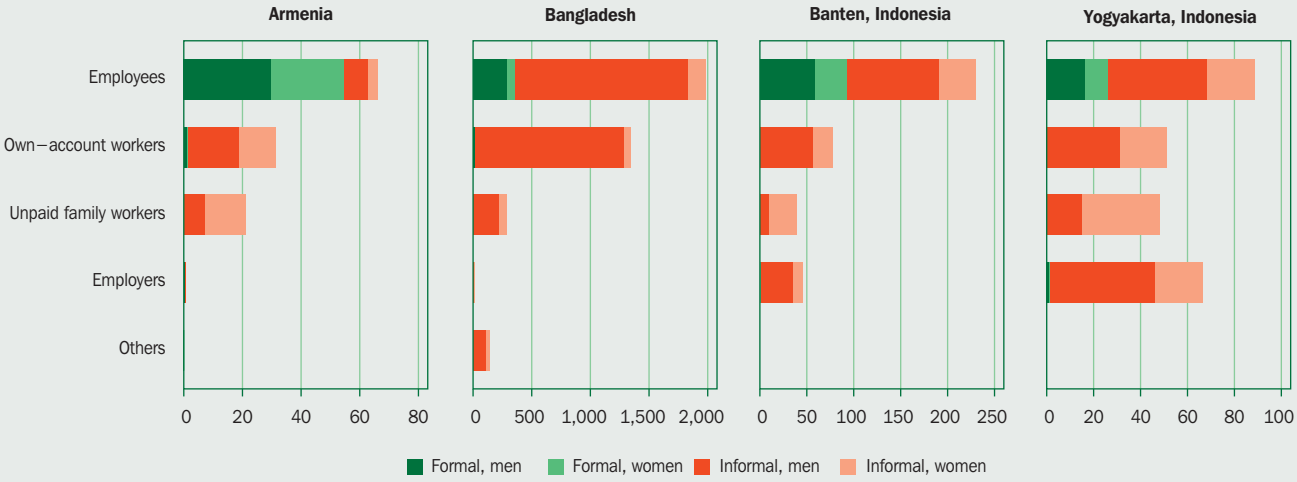
An Asian Development Bank technical assistance project for measuring the size of the informal sector assisted three countries in Asia to include questions related to informal employment in their regular labor force surveys. The expanded labor force surveys were conducted in 2009 and 2010 in Armenia; Bangladesh; and two provinces of Indonesia—Banten and Yogyakarta.

Formal workers were defined as wage workers who had written contracts, employers, and own-account workers who maintained detailed bookkeeping records were considered formal workers. Informal workers were those with verbal agreement or employment arrangements that were not subject to contractual agreement as well as employers and own-account workers who only maintained informal financial records for personal use. All unpaid and contributing family workers were considered informally employed.

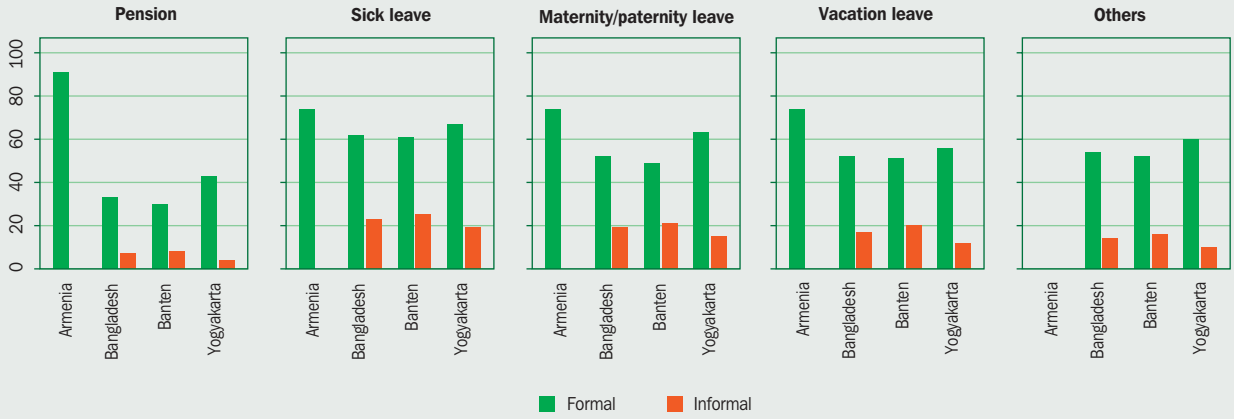
Based on the definition of formal and informal workers, survey estimates showed that a large proportion of the working population in the three countries worked under informal employment arrangements (Box Figure 1.1). Further, all types of jobs were dominated by informal workers in Bangladesh and Indonesia. Unsurprisingly, unpaid family work was generally dominated by females in the pilot areas.

Informal workers were more exposed to risk than formal-sector workers, as the likelihood of receiving nonincome benefits (such as pension, sick leave, maternity leave, and severance pay) was considerably higher under formal employment (Box Figure 1.2). Further, a wide discrepancy existed between the percentage of formal and informal workers receiving benefits between the economies. In fact, few benefits were given to informal workers in Bangladesh, Banten, and Yogyakarta. While sick leave was the most common type of benefit received by informal workers in Bangladesh, Banten and Yogyakarta, only one in five informal wage jobs was eligible for paid leave during illness. In Bangladesh, about three in five formal workers received prior notice of termination, while only one in five informal workers receive such employment security. The same is true for provision of severance pay in Banten and Yogyakarta. Also, fewer than 45% of the formal workers in Bangladesh, Banten, and Yogyakarta were covered by pension. The minimal coverage of informal workers thus reflects the highly vulnerable nature of their employment.

Box Figure 1.1 **Type of Worker ('0,000)**




Box Figure 1.2 **Benefits Received by Formal and Informal Wage Workers (% of total formal/informal wage jobs)**




Notes: For Bangladesh, "Others" refers to the receipt of prior notice of termination; for Indonesia, it refers to receipt of compensation or severance pay on termination. The estimated total number of workers for Bangladesh is preliminary.

Sources: Staff estimates based on unit record data from labor force survey and informal sector surveys of Armenia (NSS 2009 for both surveys), Bangladesh (BBS 2009 for both surveys), and Indonesia (BPS 2010 for both surveys).

This section focuses primarily on (1) the share of the employed population that are employers and salaried or wage employees, as representing higher quality employment; and (2) the share of informal workers, who are employed and are classified as own-account workers, unpaid family workers, and others (not classified), as representing lower quality employment. While this rough approximation of employment quality is necessitated by data availability, the employees and employers categories tend to exhibit well some of the key elements of "decent jobs"—higher productivity (and therefore higher wages), greater employment security because of written contracts, better protection of workers' rights by labor regulation, and greater voice for workers.

**Subjective measures of the quality of employment**. As noted earlier, employment quality is a multidimensional concept that encompasses, among other things, wages, nonwage benefits, employment security, and safe working conditions. However, most empirical analysis of employment quality is predicated on the assumption that all of these job traits are valued by workers. But how exactly do the workers themselves value the different attributes associated with jobs—good wages; job tasks; well-defined and agreed-on working hours; job security; and job benefits, such as health insurance, pensions, and disability and unemployment insurance?

A strand of literature concerned with job satisfaction indicates that there is considerable heterogeneity in what is considered a higher quality job. Weiss (1985) analyzed job complexity and its effects on job satisfaction using absenteeism and quit rates as proxies. He found that semi-skilled workers with the more complex jobs were more likely to quit than workers with simpler jobs. Delfgaauw (2006, 2007) has shown, for the Netherlands, that job tasks and who is managing employees matter and can affect quit rates. De Graaf-Zijl (2005) showed that job satisfaction depends mainly on job content, but that job security (outside of the type of contract that a worker has) does not impact job satisfaction. Cassar (2010) found that, in Chile, basic requirements, such as income security and occupational hazard, need to be met before self-employed workers become more satisfied with their jobs. Cassar's work suggests that, in developing countries with large informal sectors where the majority of jobs have no protection and a high degree of occupational hazard, workers are probably largely unsatisfied with their jobs and would not consider them to be good, based on satisfaction measures.

One can use data from the World Values Surveys to derive subjective notions of what is considered higher quality employment. These surveys obtain information from individuals on a range of job-related issues. In addition, the surveys collect information on the socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and their cultural, social, and political values. The surveys were started in 1981 with 14 countries and were expanded to capture a larger number of countries in each successive wave. Five waves have been covered through 2008. For this chapter, data from "waves" 3, 4, and 5, were analyzed because the variable of interest is available only in those waves. This resulted in coverage of 68 countries with survey years of 2000–2008. The analysis focused on individuals aged 25–55 who responded to the question on job characteristics, which gave approximately 30,000 observations.

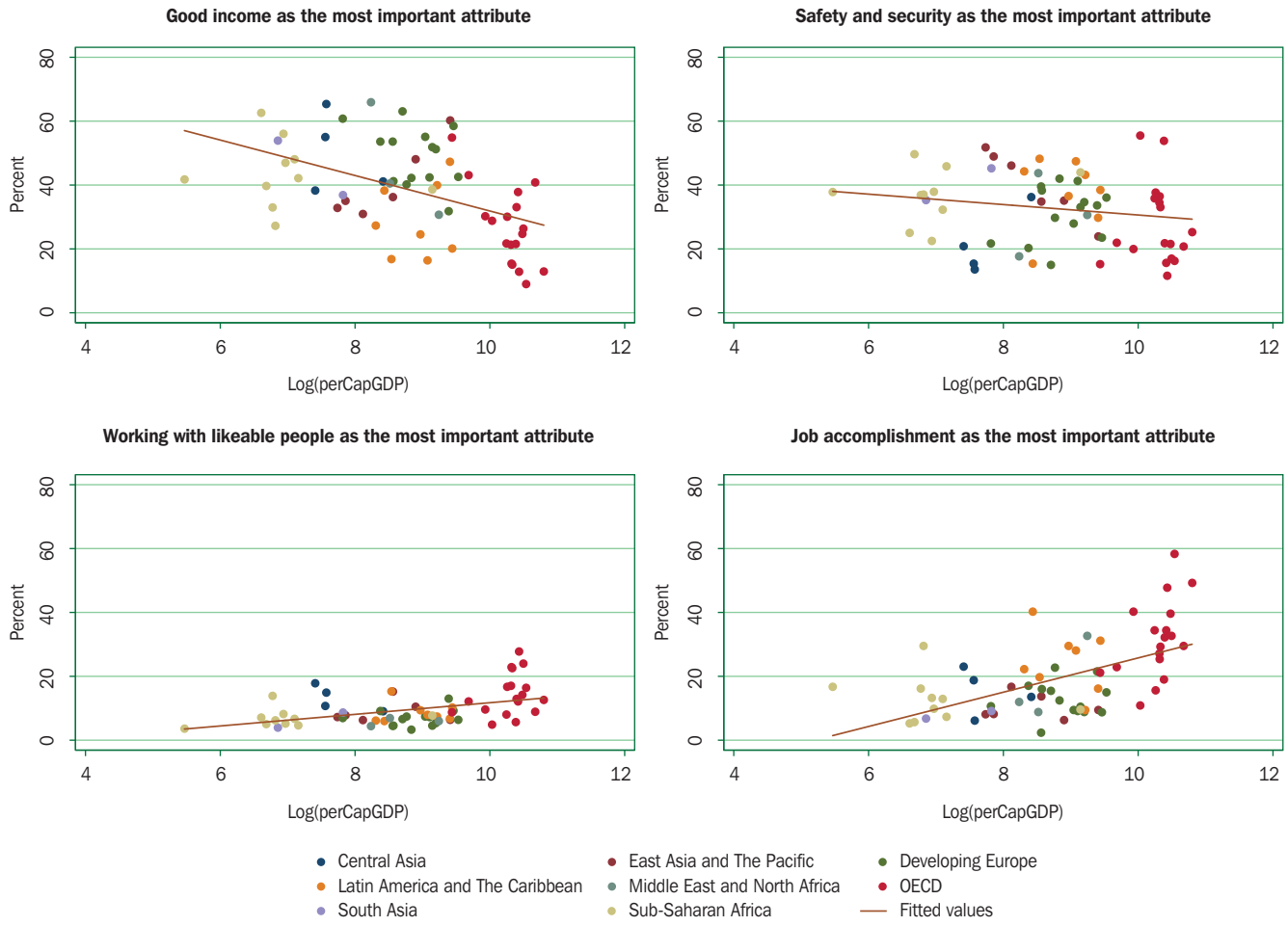
The survey question on job characteristics was: "Which [of the following items] would you place first [in importance] if you were looking for a job?

- "a good income so that you do not have any worries about money,
- "a safe job with no risk of closing down or unemployment,
- "working with people you like, or
- "doing an important job that gives you a feeling of accomplishment"?

The data from the World Values Surveys were merged with cross-country data on GDP per capita, Gini inequality coefficients, and population from the World Bank's World Development Indicators for each year of the World Values Surveys. (Data on Gini inequality coefficients for OECD countries were merged in from the UNU-WIDER world income inequality database.)

The data suggest that workers generally regard having a good income as one of the most important attributes of a job (Figure 3). However, the percent of the population indicating that a good income was the most important aspect of a job declined significantly with the average living standard in each country (log of per capita GDP). On the other hand, the proportion of people saying that a feeling of accomplishment was the most important job attribute increased sharply with per capita GDP. There are no clear associations between per capita GDP and job safety and security and between per capita GDP and working with colleagues whom one likes.

Figure 3 **Population Reporting Job Attributes as Important in Selecting a Job, by Per Capita GDP, 2000–2008**

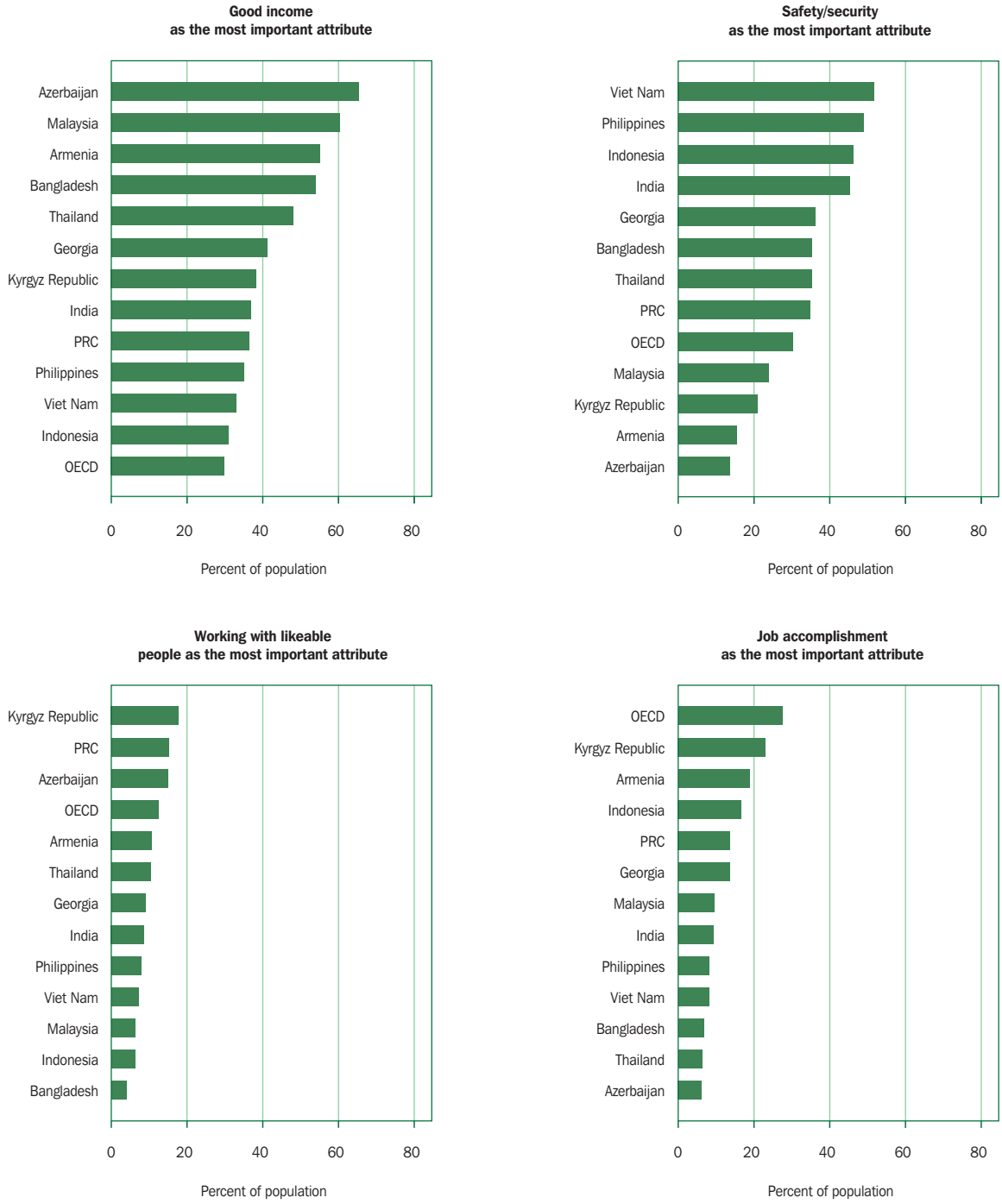



GDP = gross domestic product, OECD = Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation, perCapGDP = per capita gross domestic product.
Source: Staff estimates based on unit record data from the World Values Survey (various waves).

Figure 4 shows the aspects of job quality reported within developing Asian economies. While good income and job safety and security are the primary concerns for most individuals, there are differences across countries. For example, people in Malaysia are more likely to emphasize income over other attributes. Individuals in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam seem more concerned with having safe and secure jobs, reflecting that there may be a relative lack of security in many jobs in these countries. In general, people in developing Asian economies put more weight on good income than do people in the OECD countries. Still, people in the OECD are much more likely to cite a job in which they feel they can accomplish something as the most important attribute in a job than are their counterparts in developing Asia. This is understandable, as the marginal utility of income is high at lower income levels, and workers at such levels care more about the wages they earn in a job than anything else. At higher incomes, other job attributes, such as safety, the quality of coworkers, and the sense of accomplishment in a job become increasingly important to workers. In turn, this means that no single measure of employment quality is universally appropriate.

The World Values Surveys revealed that, for many developing countries, having a good income and job security seem more critically important than other aspects of the work environment. This suggests that salaried and wage employment, which typically provides a minimum standard of income that is stable and consistent, is a potentially valid proxy for measuring and assessing the quality of employment in developing countries.

Figure 4 **Population Reporting the Most Important Attributes in Selecting a Job, By Country/Region, 2000–2008**




OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Staff estimates based on unit record data from the World Values Survey (various waves).

## Why is the Quality of Employment Important?

Developing good quality employment can contribute to more stable, inclusive economic growth that leads to greater poverty reduction. Asia's extremely low growth rates of people working as employees compared to Asia's overall labor force growth and growth of real GDP, and compared to that in other regions, could hinder future progress in reducing poverty and continuing Asia's recent economic growth patterns. By developing higher quality employment, it is possible to contribute to enhancing personal well-being. This, in turn, can enhance and create an environment that results in greater productivity and profits that then feed into greater economic growth.

Developing higher quality employment is also potentially very important for a country to make the transition from low-, to middle-, then to high-income status. The Republic of Korea is a case where the economic evolution was driven by its ability to form decent jobs especially in the service sector, leading to high wage growth (Box 2).

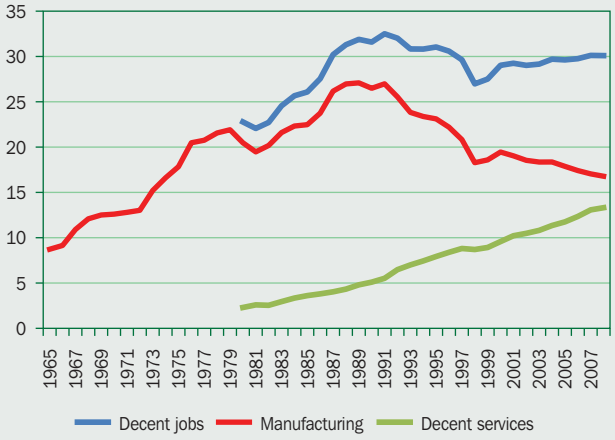
Box 2 **Labor Market Changes: Sectoral Shifts and the Creation of Decent Jobs in the Republic of Korea**

The Republic of Korea has made the successful transition from being a low-income developing country to a high-income country in a relatively short period of time. The transition, driven by modernization and economic growth, was accompanied by far-reaching structural changes in the composition of jobs in the economy—changes that allowed for the formation of a strong middle class. Between 1965 and 2007, the share of jobs in agriculture declined from 55% to less than 10%, while the share of service jobs more than doubled (Box Figure 2.1).

However, manufacturing and service jobs are not homogenous. The quality of service jobs is particularly diverse. Box Figure 2.2 shows the trend in the proportion of higher quality jobs, which include jobs in manufacturing and certain services (finance, real estate, and business services). The figure shows that since the late 1970s the proportion of higher quality jobs has been increasing and now comprises about 30% of the total labor force.

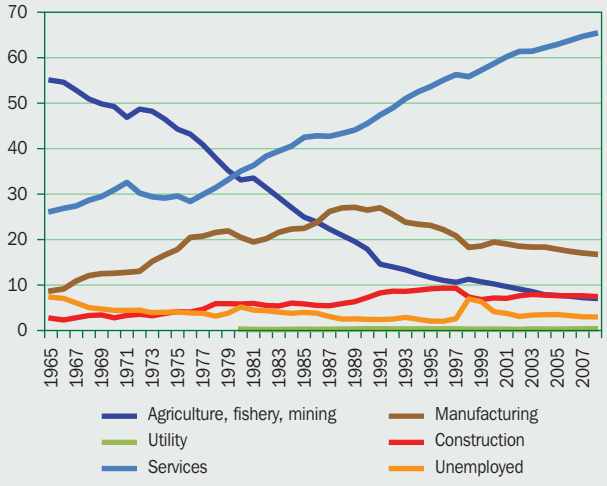
The growth of salaried and wage jobs, which are in the formal sector, has also been rapid. As the economy grew, the share of salaried and wage employees increased rapidly until the mid-1990s; the growth then slowed because of the 1997 financial crisis. The crisis led to the elimination of many formal jobs, but the growth of formal jobs started to recover in the 2000s (Box Figure 2.3).

Box Figure 2.2 **Share of Decent Jobs as a Percentage of Total Labor Force**




Source: Statistics Korea (2010).

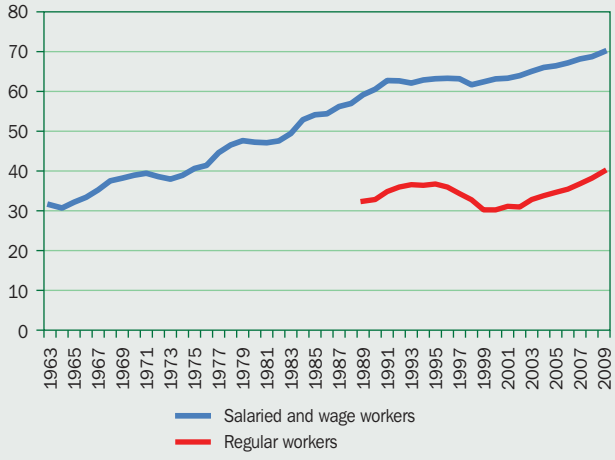
Box Figure 2.1 **Share of Jobs by Industry as a Percentage of Total Labor Force**




Source: Statistics Korea (2010).

Source: Ha (2010).

Box Figure 2.3 **Share of Salaried and Wage Workers as a Percentage of Total Labor Force**




Source: Bank of Korea (2010), Statistics Korea (2010).

**Inclusiveness and poverty reduction**. The concept of the quality of employment is closely related to the idea of inclusive development or inclusive growth. Inclusive growth refers to the pace as well as the pattern of economic growth. Economic growth is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. For growth to be sustainable in the long run, it needs to be broad-based across sectors and inclusive of the large part of a country's labor force. The Commission on Growth and Development (2008) defined inclusiveness as a concept encompassing equity, equality of opportunity, and protection in market and employment. Research at the Asian Development Bank (ADB), too, characterized inclusive growth as creation of and equal access to opportunities, recognizing that unequal opportunities arise from social exclusion associated with market, institutional, and policy failures (Ali and Zhuang 2007). Indeed, inclusive growth is one of the three complementary strategic agendas on which ADB rests its current long-term strategy (ADB 2008).

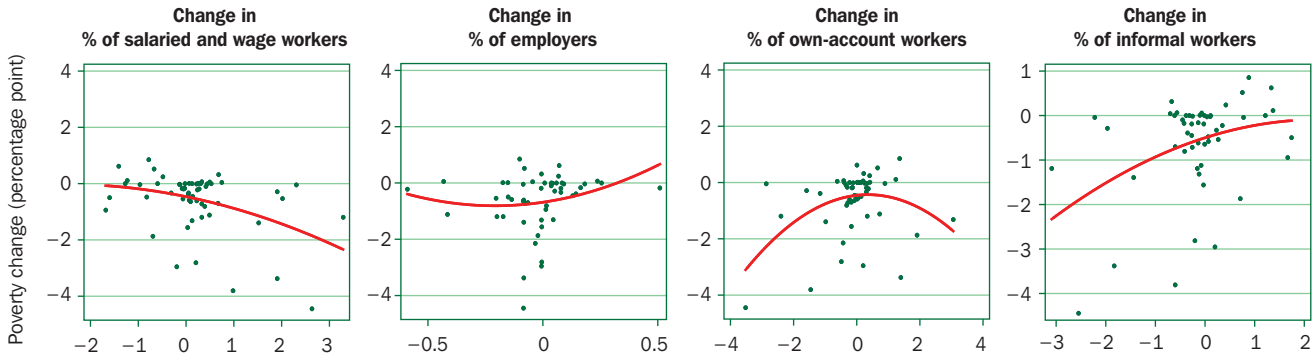
The inclusive growth approach focuses on generating more productive (or higher quality) employment—rather than on direct income redistribution—as a means of increasing incomes of traditionally excluded population groups and sharing the benefits of economic growth more widely. Thus, generating higher quality employment is an essential element in any inclusive growth strategy. Indeed, the shares of salaried and wage employees and of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment are among the indicators that ADB has introduced in the Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators.[2]

Is there evidence that employment quality is associated with the pace of poverty reduction or the inclusiveness of the growth process? Data for 59 countries during the period 1990–2009 certainly suggest so. Increases in the share of salaried and wage employees in total employment are associated with more rapid reduction of poverty, while increases in the share of informal workers are associated with slower rates of poverty reduction (Figure 5). Similar findings are observed for inclusive growth measures.[3] While it is always difficult to infer causality from aggregate cross-country data, regressions of changes in poverty and inclusive growth on changes in employment status, controlling for changes in per capita income as well as initial levels of per capita income, confirm the strong effect of labor market formalization on poverty reduction and inclusive growth (Appendix).

The results of the ADB project on measuring the informal sector also provide strong evidence that poverty incidence is significantly higher among informal-sector than among formal-sector workers (Box 3). Likewise, applying a dynamic model to longitudinal data from Argentina, Devicienti et al. (2010) found informality significantly raised the probability of becoming poor.

**Well-being.** Another reason for the importance of employment quality is that one of the major factors contributing to a person's well-being is employment status. Gallup's global surveys indicate that people with "good jobs"—that is, those who are employed full-time by an employer—tended to report the highest well-being of those in the workforce (Clifton and Marlar 2011). Gallup gathers information about each respondent's employment

Figure 5 **Cross-Country Relationship Between Changes in Poverty and Changes in Employment Status, 1990–2009**




Source: Staff estimates using data from World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators, World Bank (2011a), PovCalNet; World Bank.

2 The Framework of Inclusive Growth Indicators is a special supplement to *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011*.

3 To capture inclusive growth, the ratio of the share of income held by the bottom 20% of the population relative to the top 20% of the population is used.

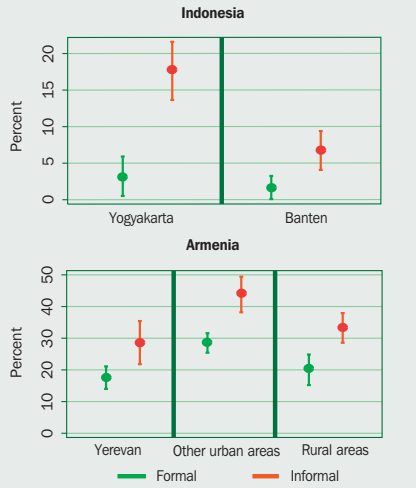
Box 3 **Informal Employment and Poverty**

The general perception that poverty is associated with informal employment was validated using empirical evidence from an Asian Development Bank project that included, in the regular labor force surveys, questions related to employment in the informal sector in Armenia and Indonesia.

Workers residing in a household whose estimated per capita expenditure fell short of the official poverty line were considered poor. Because the participants could be classified as formal or informal workers, direct estimates of employment-poverty statistics could be generated.

The vertical lines in Box Figure 3.1 represent the 95% confidence intervals for the poverty headcount ratios of workers in formal and informal employment. The figure shows that the poverty incidence among informal workers in both Armenia and Indonesia was significantly higher than among people with formal employment. In Armenia, the poverty incidence was considerably higher in rural areas and cities other than the capital (Yerevan). In Indonesia, the poverty incidence in Banten, which is more industrialized than Yogyakarta, was lower, especially for those in informal employment.

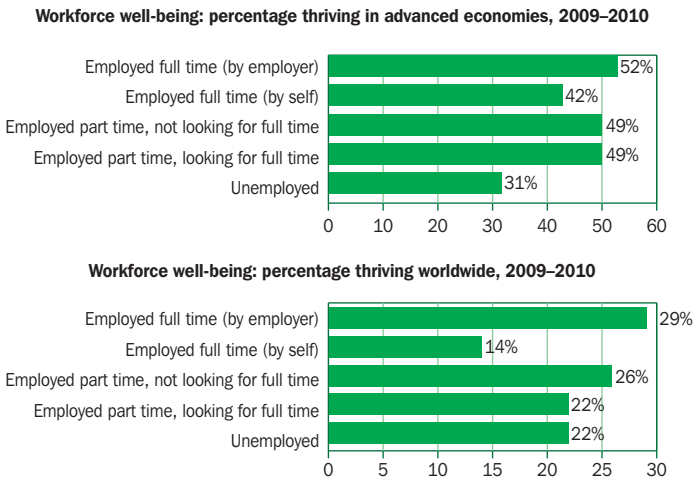
Box Figure 3.1 **Poverty Incidence by Nature of Employment**




Source: Staff estimates based on unit record data from labor force survey and informal sector surveys of Armenia (NSS 2009 for both surveys) and Indonesia (BPS 2010 for both surveys).

status through a series of employment questions, and it asks them to evaluate their well-being on a scale of 0 to 10. Depending on how respondents rate their current and future lives, they are then categorized as "thriving," "struggling," or "suffering." As Figure 6 shows, Gallup surveys have found that individuals who are employed full-time with an employer are more likely to be "thriving" than those who are self-employed, employed part-time and looking for full-time work, or unemployed (Clifton and Marlar 2011). Globally, 29% of people with full-time jobs, but only 14% of the self-employed, considered themselves as "thriving," which is a large difference. There is also a very large difference between those categorized as "thriving" among the full-time self-employed in advanced countries, at 42%, versus only 14% worldwide. Indeed, Monk and Teal (2007) found that the self-employed were more likely to report illnesses than formal-sector workers, even after controlling for many individual-level characteristics. The self-employed are better off in the developed world than in the developing world, perhaps because they are likely to be self-employed by choice rather than necessity.

Figure 6 **Well-Being of Workers by Employment Status in Advanced Economies and Worldwide, 2009–2010**




Source: Clifton and Marlar (2011).

**Increased productivity.** Quality employment is also likely to result in concrete economic benefits for firms. There is a large literature in labor economics on the efficiency wage hypothesis, which states that worker effort and productivity depends positively on wages (Stiglitz 1976). This is why some firms find it profitable to pay wages that exceed the market level. The efficiency wage hypothesis need not apply only to wages; it can also help explain why some employers provide their workers attractive nonwage benefits. For example, agricultural employers in developing countries often offer their workers free meals on the farm. Even in developed countries, the phenomenon of employers offering their employees gourmet (and free) dining facilities, gymnasiums, laundry rooms, massage rooms, haircuts, carwashes, dry cleaning, and commuting buses, is rapidly gaining ground (e.g., Google in Silicon Valley). The rationale for the "free" fringe benefits is that they encourage greater loyalty, work effort, and productivity among a firm's workers.

Bloom and Van Reenan (2010) summarized the evidence on aspects of incentives that are associated with good job quality that lead to better firm performance. The empirical literature often indicates that firms that provide higher wages are frequently more productive and profitable than other firms, even after controlling for individual skills. Using employer–employee matched data, Abowd et al. (1999) found this for enterprises in France, Buhai et al. (2008) for Denmark, and Hellerstein et al. (1999) for the United States. Part of the reason for increased productivity may be lower turnover in firms, as Schaffner (2001) found that lower wages in Colombia were associated with higher turnover rates.

Much of the research in this area of human resource management is based on theory or empirical examinations of firms and employment quality in developed countries. Moreover, it focuses on wage measures that capture only a single dimension of employment quality. However, the problem of employment quality in developing countries is more severe; for example, regulations that ensure basic work place safety are often lax or not enforced.

Using data from four rounds (for 1994/95, 2000/01, 2004/05 and 2007/08) of the Annual Survey of Industries in India, which is a nationwide census of registered factory and manufacturing units,[4] Amoranto and Chun (2011) explored the relationship between firm performance—profits, labor productivity, and capital productivity—and various measures of employment quality, including wages, bonus provision, contribution to provident funds, amount spent on workplace welfare per employee, gender equality in the workplace, and the proportion of employees with formal employment.

Their findings are interesting: firms with higher wages, bonuses, contribution to provident funds, and welfare funds per worker had positive and significantly higher profits per person-days worked, labor productivity per person-days worked, and capital productivity per amount of fixed capital. They also found that a higher proportion of employees directly employed by a firm seemed to adversely affect the firm's average profits, labor productivity, and capital productivity, suggesting that too much direct employment by a firm resulted in inflexibilities in the firm's operation and may have kept it from maximizing profits and using labor inputs most productively.

Amoranto and Chun's results suggested that the average Indian firm in the formal sector potentially had compensation that was below optimal labor productivity and profit maximizing levels. Thus, restrictive labor legislation that increased the cost of firing workers and imposed restrictions on the type and number of employees firms can hire was potentially impeding the development of higher quality employment.[5] This may point to the need to further reform labor markets in India, to provide greater flexibility for firms to operate efficiently while at the same time improving opportunities for higher quality employment.

**Employment quality and development stage.** It is important to recognize, however, that the optimal mix of employment quality will depend on the stage of a particular country's development. Certainly, some basic job quality attributes are important for employers to provide irrespective of a country's level of development. These include basic safety in the work place, absence of discrimination against women, and absence of child labor. However, other attributes of job quality, such as the level of wages, pension benefits, and job security and tenure, often depend on labor market conditions. In low-income countries, where the supply of workers in the rural areas is very elastic, it is unrealistic to expect employers to offer their workers a full suite of attractive wage and nonwage benefits. Indeed, excessive government regulation to force employers to offer unrealistically high job benefits is likely to impede expansion of low-wage industries and restrict formal employment. This may be what has happened in India, for example.[6] But in middle- and upper-middle income countries, more active government enforcement of minimum job quality standards may be both desirable and merited, given that such enforcement is likely to have only minor impacts on the creation of formal employment opportunities.[7]

4 While the Annual Survey of Industries (Government of India various years) covers all units employing 100 or more employees, it covers only a sample of firms employing fewer than 99 employees because of the very large number of such units. However, "unregistered" (informal sector) firms and firms employing fewer than 10 employees are not covered.

5 India has approximately 45 laws at the national level and more than 4 times that at the state level to govern the functioning of labor markets. Teitelbaum (2006), in a survey of chief financial officers, found that 65% of respondents reported labor regulation as a major obstacle to doing business.

6 See the discussion on India's experience in this regard in the section, "Patterns and Trends in Quality Employment."

7 ADB (2008), chapter 7, provides some discussion that highlights the need for legislation that is appropriate for improving social welfare. Many types of legislation have considerable trade-offs.

## Patterns and Trends in the Quality of Employment

In identifying ways for a country to promote higher quality employment, a country's level of development and the current quality of its employment need to be considered. Changes that have occurred over time provide substantial information on the extent to which achievements have been made so far. Developing Asia as a whole varies substantially from other regions in the quality of its employment; countries in the region also vary widely in terms of employment status, the share of people employed in different sectors, and productivity and wage growth. This section first examines some of the broad trends and then selected countries to highlight aspects that have contributed to or served as constraints in moving toward higher quality employment.

### Broad Trends

**Employment status.** Developing Asia has a very high rate of informal employment, with more than twice the share of the labor force in informal employment compared with Latin America (as shown in Figure 1).[8] Asia's high growth rate in GDP per capita terms has been accompanied by a large shift in the share of employment from the lower productivity agricultural sector to the higher value-added industrial and services sectors over the period 1990–2008. Given that agriculture largely provides informal employment while industry and services have higher shares of employees, it is not surprising that Asia has made some progress in increasing the aggregate share of salaried and wage employees and employers in total employment. However, the aggregate change in percent of employees and employers in total employment has been less pronounced than is the case in other regions. Because informal employment, compared with formal employment, is typically lower paid, is exposed to greater risk, and lacks social protection and insurance, the continuing large amount of informal employment in developing Asia shows that high economic growth and simply increasing employment in the industrial and service sectors may not suffice to generate better employment opportunities.

Inevitably, regional aggregates do not capture the entire story. ILO's LABORSTA and other employment surveys indicate wide differences across countries within developing Asia (Table 2, Figures 7–8). Many countries in Asia have very high informality rates, with the large majority of countries having informal employment rates exceeding 40% of the working population (based on the latest year of data available). The variation across countries

Table 2 **Labor Force Statistics for Selected Developing Asian Economies (most recent year)**

| Economy | Most Recent Year of Available Employment Data | Real GDP Per Capita (in 2005 $ PPP) [1] | Labor Force (in '000) [2] | Unemployment Rate [3] | Employed (in '000) [4] | Reference Period Start [5] | Reference Period End [6] | Compounded Annual Growth Real GDP Per Capita (2005 $ PPP) [7] | Compounded Annual Growth Population [8] | Compounded Annual Growth Labor Force [9] | Compounded Annual Growth Employment [10] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | 2001 | 927 | 10,474 | 8.8 | 9,552 | 1991 | 2001 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Bangladesh | 2005 | 1,069 | 71,790 | 4.3 | 68,703 | 1991 | 2005 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Cambodia | 2004 | 1,303 | 6,824 | 2.5 | 6,654 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 2006 | 1,765 | 2,400 | 8.3 | 2,200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Viet Nam | 2004 | 2,002 | 42,138 | 2.1 | 41,253 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 2003 | 2,260 | 1,241 | 3.5 | 1,198 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 2008 | 2,335 | 59,528 | 5.0 | 56,552 | 1990 | 2008 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| India | 2008 | 2,796 | 466,270 | 4.2 | 446,657 | 1991 | 2008 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Philippines | 2008 | 3,240 | 37,866 | 7.3 | 35,102 | 1990 | 2008 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Samoa | 2001 | 3,258 | 64 | 5.0 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | 2005 | 3,471 | 259 | 3.2 | 251 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 2008 | 3,689 | 112,855 | 8.4 | 103,375 | 1992 | 2008 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 2008 | 4,215 | 8,256 | 5.2 | 7,827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | 2008 | 4,516 | 2,276 | 16.5 | 1,901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 2007 | 5,261 | 1,590 | 28.4 | 1,139 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 2006 | 4,695 | 132 | 14.4 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2008 | 5,712 | 783,856 | 4.2 | 750,934 | 1995 | 2008 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Thailand | 2008 | 7,469 | 38,503 | 1.2 | 38,041 | 1990 | 2008 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 2008 | 8,101 | 4,172 | 6.1 | 3,918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 2008 | 10,469 | 8,384 | 6.6 | 7,831 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 2008 | 13,163 | 11,726 | 3.3 | 11,339 | 1990 | 2008 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2008 | 25,517 | 24,183 | 3.2 | 23,409 | 1990 | 2008 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | 2008 | 40,599 | 3,722 | 3.6 | 3,588 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Singapore | 2008 | 48,002 | 2,489 | 4.0 | 2,389 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: [1] and [7] World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators; [2]-[4] and [8]-[10] ILO (2011b), KILM, and ILO (2011c) LABORSTA, except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

8 The trends in regional aggregates are based on interpolations using a select set of countries; as a result, the trends comprise more numbers that are estimated than actual.

is wide, with Bangladesh having one of the highest rates of informality in 2005 (at 85.9%) and Malaysia on the low end in 2008 (with only 21.9%). Both the PRC and India had high rates of informal employment as of 2008, at 58.9% and 81.9%, respectively. However, high rates of informal employment do not uniformly correspond to high rates of agricultural employment. For example, while the informal employment rate in Bangladesh was almost 86%, its agricultural employment rate was 48%. Thailand shows a smaller gap, with an informal employment rate of 54% and an agricultural employment rate of 41% in 2008. This indicates that some countries have less formalized modern industrial and service sectors.

The PRC has had a solid decrease of 5.4 percentage points in the rate of informal employment between 1995 and 2008. India, with one of the larger labor forces in Asia, experienced a 1.8 percentage point increase in its informal employment rate (Figure 7). Thailand has done well during 1990–2008, by balancing growth while reducing the percentage of informal workers, leading to an overall decrease in the informal employment rate of 16.1 percentage points. Pakistan and the Philippines have also had rather large decreases in the percentage of informal workers. The uneven ratio of change during the same period show that growth does not always translate into higher quality employment as countries with lower growth than India have made greater progress at reducing the share of informal employment in the employed population.

The shift in the percentage of the employed population from the agricultural into the industrial and services sectors in some countries may in part have contributed to the extent to which informality persists. India decreased agricultural employment by only 9 percentage points, compared with 27 in the PRC and 22 in Thailand during (roughly) 1990–2008 (Figure 8). Still, this is not the full story as even small shifts from agricultural employment can result in comparatively large decreases in shares of informal employment, as in the case of the Philippines. The Philippines reduced the share of people employed in agriculture by 9.4 percentage points, but had a comparatively larger decrease (9.6) in the share of people who were informally employed between 1990 and 2008. This suggests that the degree of structural transformation that has taken place is only one component in the shift of a country's employment to formal jobs.

Formalization of employment may become even more challenging as data from Asia suggest that informal work is actually becoming more ubiquitous in recent years. Indeed, even in high-income countries, especially in the aftermath of the 2007 global financial crisis, informal work is fast becoming the "new normal" (Jütting et al. 2009). Figure 9 shows the proportion of informal employment in total nonagricultural employment in Latin America and Asia at three points in time between 1980 and late 2000s. The figure shows that, during the last 3 decades, despite rapidly rising per capita GDP, the share of informal sector employment in total nonagricultural employment has risen in Asia. Latin America, which had a larger increase in total absolute GDP per capita than Asia, had a corresponding decrease in the share of informal employment in total employment. Thus, ever larger changes in sectoral transformation as well as more active interventions may be needed to generate higher quality employment.[9]

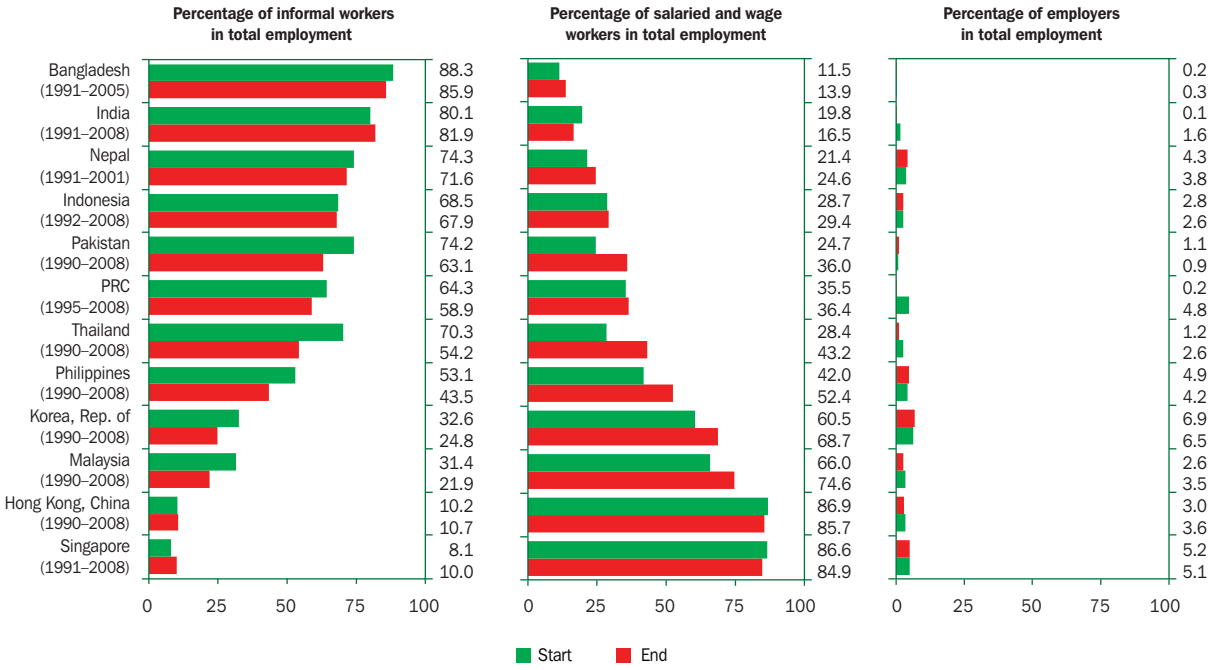
There are strong gender dimensions to the type of employment. Table 3 shows the distribution of working females and males by employment status in Asia. Again, there are large variations among economies. Approximately 10% of Hong Kong, China's male labor force are own-account workers and 84% are paid employees. Conversely, among Bangladesh's male labor force, 75% are own-account workers and only 15% are employees. In general, low-income economies have a larger share of the workforce in own-account activities and higher income economies have a larger share who are employees.

Interestingly, in most countries a larger percentage of the male than of the female labor force is in own-account work, while the opposite is the case with contributing family work. Women are significantly more likely than men to be contributing (unpaid) family workers in almost all countries—more than 3 times as likely in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In Bangladesh and Pakistan, nearly two-thirds of all women workers are contributing family workers. Surprisingly, in many countries the share of female salaried and wage employees in total female workers is similar to that of males. Nevertheless, females are typically in much more vulnerable employment, with 10% more females in vulnerable employment than males throughout Asia (ADB and ILO 2011). Cultural contexts most likely drive some of the differences and disparities in employment between genders, and thus may pose some challenges to generating higher quality employment in an equitable manner.

**Employment status and sectoral employment.** The distribution of workers by employment status appears closely related to the distribution of workers by employment sector. Where the workforce is mostly in the industrial and services sectors, as in the region's higher income countries, salaried and wage employment prevail. However, in countries where large numbers of workers are engaged in agriculture, own-account and contributing family work are the prevalent forms of employment for both men and women.

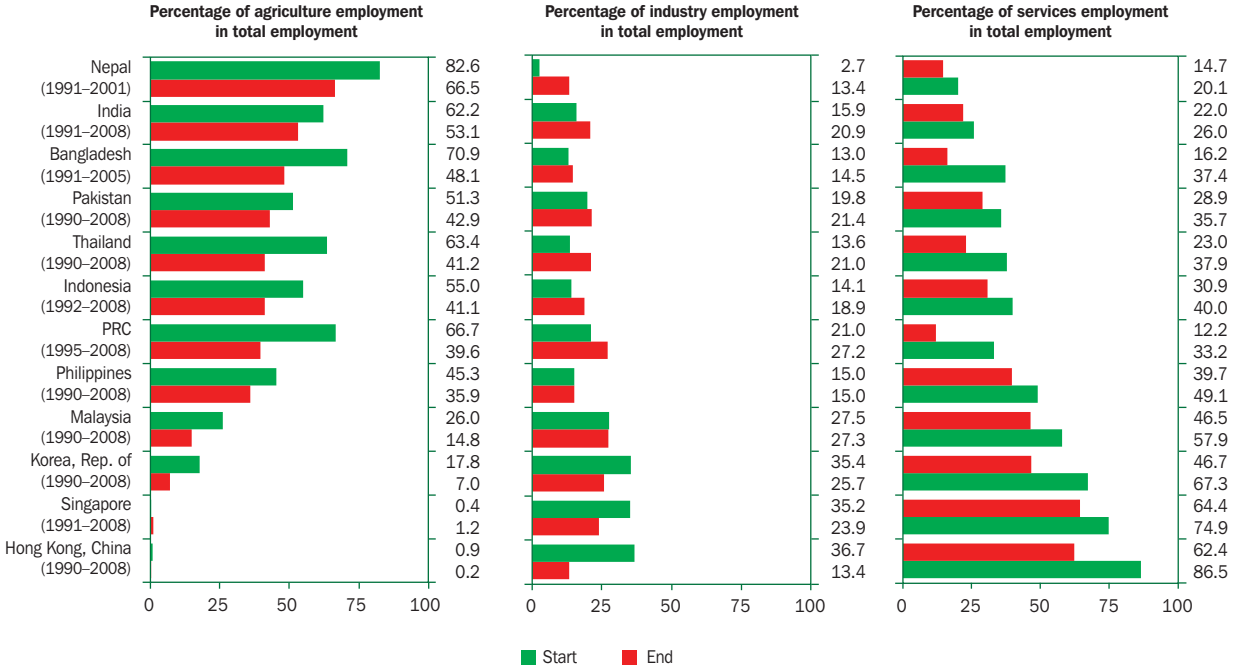
9 India is known for restrictive labor legislation, whereas the PRC has recently had proactive labor legislation to promote economic growth while maintaining social stability (Ngok 2008: 45–64).

Figure 7 **Change in the Share of Total Employment by Employment Status, Selected Developing Asian Economies**



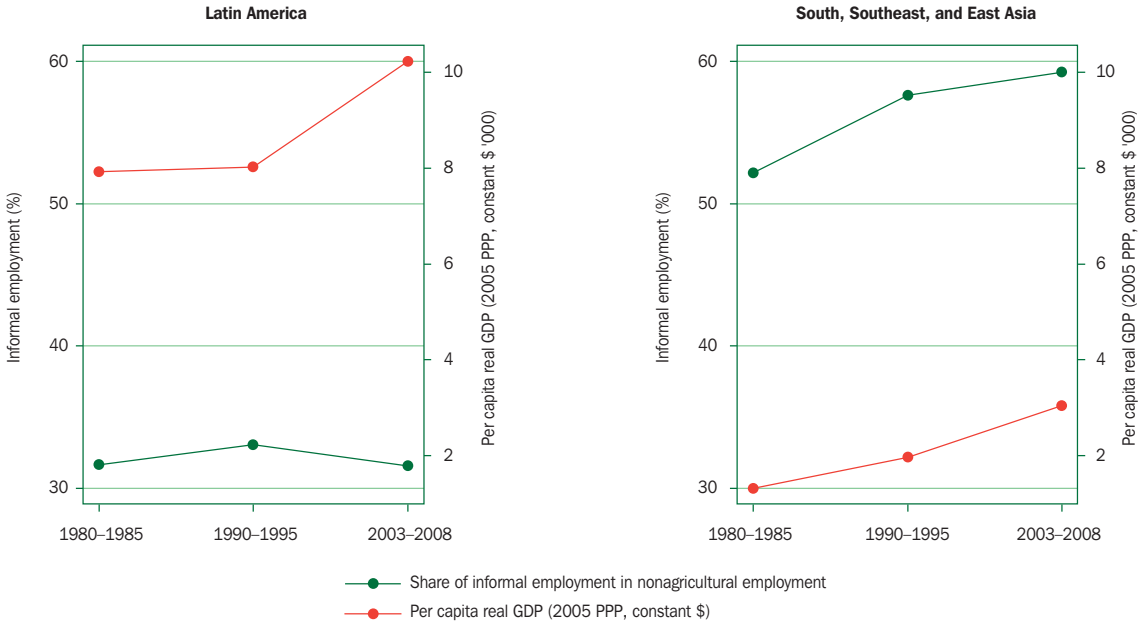

PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: ILO LABORSTA, except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the PRC and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

Figure 8 **Change in the Sectoral Share of Employment, Selected Developing Asian Economies**




PRC = People's Republic of China.
Sources: ILO LABORSTA, except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the PRC and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

Figure 9 **Informal Sector Employment in Latin America and Asia, 1980–2008**




GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity. The countries used for data in the figure are modified from those in the regional aggregates based on available data for given years.
Source: Staff estimates using ILO (2011c), LABORSTA except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

Table 3 **Distribution of Labor Force by Status of Employment in Selected Asian Economies (%)**

| Economy | Year | Percentage of employees | | Percentage of employers | | Percentage of own-account workers | | Percentage of contributing family workers | | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | |
| Bangladesh | 2005 | 11.7 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 26.4 | 74.8 | 60.1 | 9.7 | HS |
| Bhutan | 2005 | 18.0 | 51.9 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 23.9 | 17.6 | 51.7 | 21.3 | PC |
| Hong Kong, China | 2007 | 94.0 | 84.2 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | HS |
| Indonesia | 2007 | 30.7 | 35.9 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 34.4 | 52.5 | 33.6 | 7.8 | HS |
| Japan | 2007 | 86.4 | 86.0 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 1.1 | HS |
| Kazakhstan | 2004 | 60.2 | 64.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 37.2 | 32.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | HS |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2006 | 51.7 | 50.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 27.8 | 38.6 | 19.3 | 8.8 | HS |
| Lao PDR | 1995 | 5.4 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 57.0 | 56.3 | 37.6 | 29.1 | PC |
| Malaysia | 2007 | 77.3 | 72.5 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 12.5 | 20.1 | 8.8 | 2.7 | HS |
| Maldives | 2000 | 28.8 | 21.3 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 35.1 | 54.9 | 3.4 | 1.3 | PC |
| Mongolia | 2003 | 41.8 | 37.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 25.7 | 43.4 | 31.7 | 18.4 | HS |
| Nepal | 2001 | 12.8 | 33.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 70.6 | 56.7 | 12.9 | 5.7 | PC |
| Pakistan | 2007 | 24.6 | 40.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 13.4 | 39.8 | 61.9 | 18.6 | HS |
| Philippines | 2007 | 51.0 | 51.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 28.6 | 34.6 | 18.0 | 9.0 | HS |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2007 | 68.8 | 67.7 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 22.2 | 12.7 | 1.2 | HS |
| Singapore | 2007 | 89.9 | 80.8 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | HS |
| Sri Lanka | 2007 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 22.5 | 34.5 | 21.7 | 4.4 | HS |
| Thailand | 2007 | 42.4 | 44.6 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 26.0 | 37.1 | 29.9 | 14.0 | HS |
| Viet Nam | 2004 | 21.2 | 29.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 31.3 | 50.7 | 47.2 | 18.9 | HS |

Note: HS = household surveys, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PC = population census.
Source: UNSD (2011).

Figure 10 shows the cross-country relationship between employment status and per capita income, using data from the ILO and World Development Indicators. Figure 10a shows an inverse relationship between the percent of workers who classify themselves as own-account workers and per capita income. The relationship is remarkably consistent across geographical groups of countries. The data suggest that as per capita incomes increase, there is a sharp reduction in self-employed workers. A great deal of this decline is, of course, the result of the decline in the share of agriculture in GDP and employment with economic growth, because the vast majority of own-account workers in a developing country work in the agricultural sector. Because labor productivity generally rises more slowly in agriculture than in industry, average wages tend to show a similar pattern.

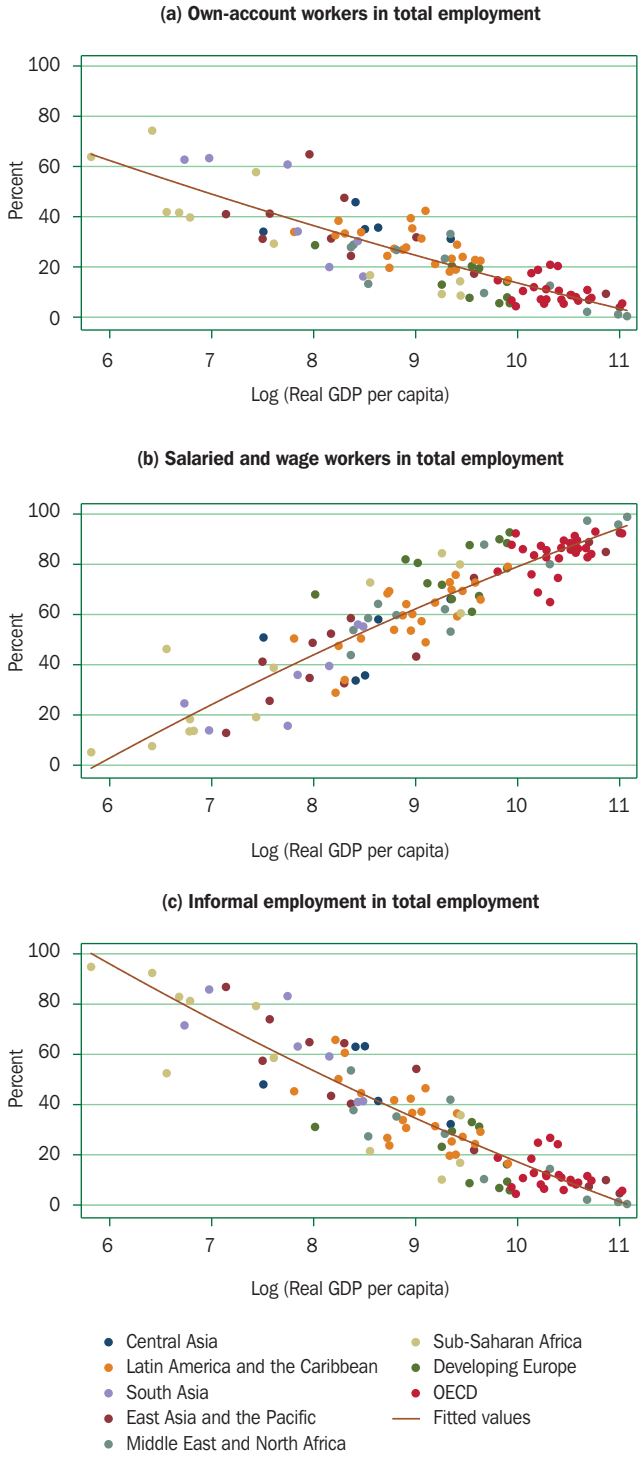
On the other hand, the share of salaried and wage employees in the labor force has a strong positive association with per capita income (Figure 10b). Again, much of the trend may be the result of individuals moving out of agriculture as incomes increase. Some of it, however, is due to the fact that as incomes increase, capital becomes more readily available to enterprises, which become larger and more professional as a consequence and begin to employ more salaried workers.

Figure 10b does not necessarily indicate what happens to formal-sector employment as incomes increase, because a worker is classified as an employee whether he or she works for a firm employing 2 or 5,000 people. Obviously, the former is more likely to be in the informal sector, while the latter is likely to be in the formal sector. The formal sector typically includes government agencies, state-owned enterprises, and private enterprises of a certain size (generally employing 50 or more workers). These enterprises usually offer stable jobs with relatively attractive wages and benefits and with a reasonable degree of protection and rights for workers.

Conversely, the informal sector has a preponderance of lower quality jobs. Because jobs in this sector are typically outside the purview of the state, they are not regulated or protected. This can lead to exploitation of workers—low wages, long and variable working hours, no overtime pay, and no benefits. Typically, own-account workers and unpaid family workers all belong to the informal sector. Figure 10c shows that the dominance of the informal sector clearly declines as the level of per capita income rises in all major geographical regions.[10]

10 Based on cross-country comparisons, Loayza (1997) and Ihrig and Moe (2001) observed a negative association between informalization and levels of GDP per capita. This association is also found in Pietrobelli et al. (2004), using a set of developing and developed countries from 1960 to 1990.

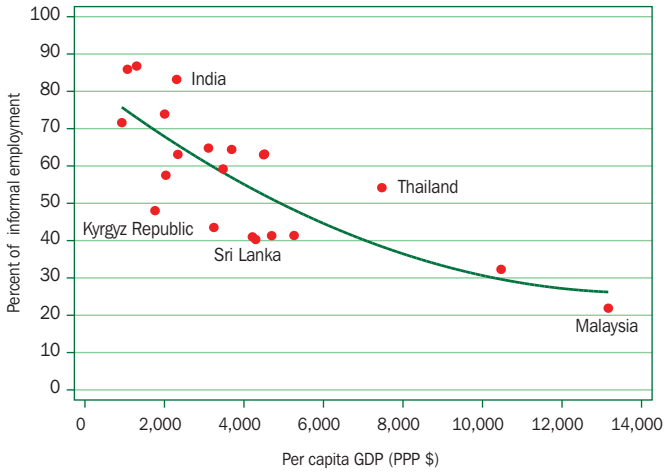
Figure 10 **Percent of Total Employment by Employment Status and Real Per Capita GDP, 2000–2008**




GDP = gross domestic product, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, PPP = purchasing power parity.
Note: Real GDP per capita is expressed at GDP at 2005 PPP (constant international $).
Source: Staff estimates based on data from ILO (2011c), LABORSTA; World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators; NBS (various years), CHIP 1995, 2002 for the PRC; NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

Figure 11 indicates that the strong inverse relationship between informal employment and income per capita continues to hold across developing Asian economies. However, the figure highlights the extent to which different economies are positive or negative outliers. India has a much higher rate of informal employment (82%) than would be expected for a country at its level of per capita income (about 63%). Likewise, Thailand has an informal employment rate that is 14–15 percentage points higher than would be expected. At the other end, the Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka have much lower shares of employment in the informal sector than would be expected at their levels of per capita income. The differences across countries might be explained by differences in policies or historical circumstances.

Figure 11 **Percent of Informal Employment and Per Capita GDP, Developing Asian Economies, 2000–2008**




GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.
Source: Staff estimates using unit data from ILO (2011c), LABORSTA and World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators.

The predominance of the informal sector in low-income countries makes it difficult for employment to be an effective tool for poverty reduction. Because informal enterprises are often unable to obtain additional capital, they tend to remain small, thereby trapping their employees in lower quality jobs indefinitely. Governments are unable to collect taxes from the informal sector, and this makes it difficult for them to finance public services adequately.

However, the informal sector is often the first step for workers who are moving up from lower productivity jobs in agriculture that pay near-subsistence wages. For these workers, the informal sector is a path out of extreme poverty (Garcia-Bolivar 2006). Precisely because of the lack of regulation, the informal sector is more flexible than the formal labor market, and labor market flexibility may be desirable in a developing country. Wages in the informal sector can adjust downward quickly in response to a negative shock in the demand for labor, such as due to a recession. This reduces the impact of the shock on unemployment. Hu (2004) has argued that informal employment growth since the early 1990s has been the main driving force behind job creation in the PRC and that the informal sector is flexible, dynamic, and innovative. Because of such flexibility, Japan, beginning in the Meiji period, has successfully used a system of outsourcing and subcontracting of industrial production using small, informal-sector firms based in rural areas (Box 4).

Box 4 **Outsourcing Industrial Production to Small Rural Enterprises in Meiji Japan**

In certain labor-intensive manufacturing activities, such as the production of cotton and silk cloth, the subcontracting system in Meiji era Japan provided an efficient means to produce a variety of products in sufficient quality to meet export demands and raise the incomes and employment prospects of workers in the rural areas. Hayami (2006: 60–1) noted that "The commodities had to meet a quality standard specified by the foreign buyer. If his collectors violated the contracts by mistake or opportunism, the export trader might have been obliged to pay a large cash penalty, and he would lose face among foreign customers. Thus, he normally endeavored to establish a relationship of mutual trust with collectors through repeated dealings over time, while interlinking commodity trades with credit and other transactions.... Once community sanction reduced opportunism, small-scale, family-based rural enterprises became more efficient than large factories under hierarchical management." The outsourcing system became a cornerstone of the modern Japanese industrial system, and continues to effectively raise incomes in the rural sector.

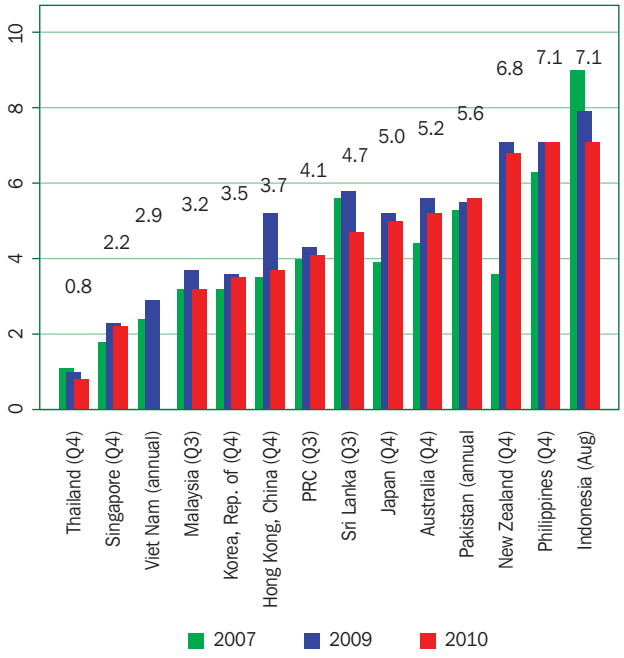
Source: Hayami (2006).

**Factors affecting employment status.** In general, employment in the formal sector is preferred over that of the informal sector. But what types of individuals obtain formal-sector jobs? Using survey data from the ADB project on measuring the size of the informal sector, Maligalig and Martinez (2011) concluded that the common significant determinants of participation in formal employment in the three countries that were studied were higher educational attainment, occupation as professional or clerical staff, and work in industry and in urban areas. The impact of age shows a concave pattern in which both the young, who are usually considered less skilled, and the old, who are beyond the statutory retirement age, tend to be informally employed.

What has been happening to unemployment and "vulnerable employment" in the aftermath of the most recent economic crisis in Asia? Data from the ILO on selected developing Asian countries show that

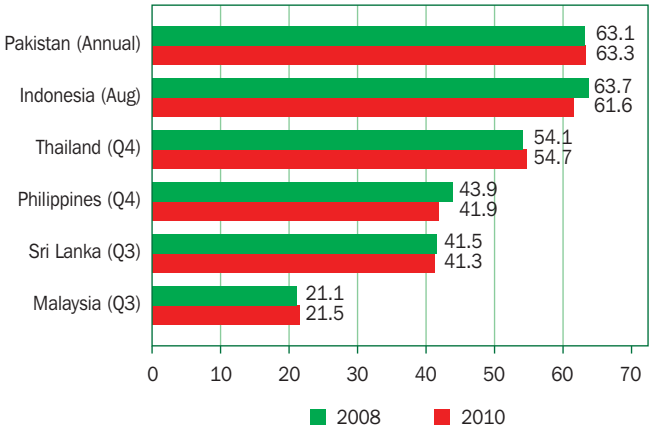
unemployment rates have declined, albeit not by much, since the height of the crisis in most countries (Figure 12). However, levels of vulnerable employment have remained the same, or even increased slightly, in most developing Asian economies (Figure 13).

Figure 12 **Unemployment Rate (%), Selected Asian Economies, 2007–2010**




PRC = People's Republic of China.
Notes: Based on national statistical office definition of unemployment; Ages 15+, except in Pakistan and Sri Lanka: ages 10+; Sri Lanka excludes Northern and Eastern provinces; for the PRC, data are the registered unemployment rate in urban areas.
Source: ILO (2011a).

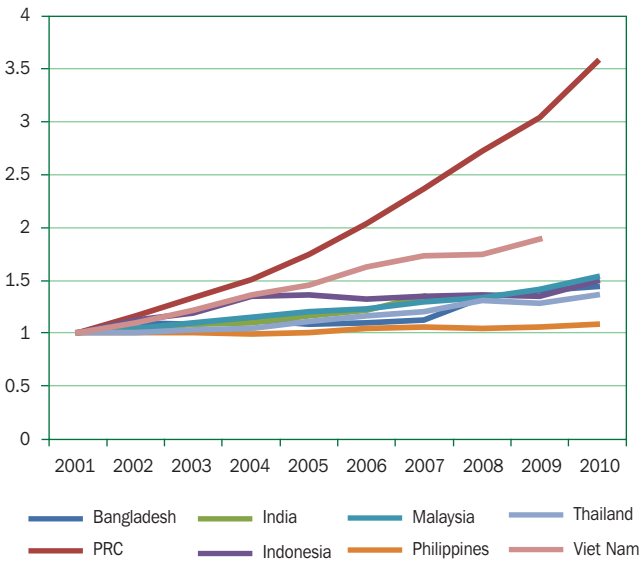
Figure 13 **Vulnerable Employment as a Share of Total Employment (%), 2008 and 2010**




Notes: Ages 15+ except in Pakistan and Sri Lanka: ages 10+; Sri Lanka excludes Northern Province. Vulnerable employment is defined as own–account workers and contributing family workers.
Source: ILO (2011a).

**Wages and labor productivity**. Asia has experienced a continued rise in the average wages of workers in the formal sector. Figure 14 shows the evolution of real average wages of workers in the formal sector since 2001. In general, wages in the PRC rose much more rapidly than in other countries, while in countries such as the Philippines, wages remained relatively stagnant.

Figure 14 **Evolution of Real Average Wages of Workers in the Formal Sector, 2001–2010**

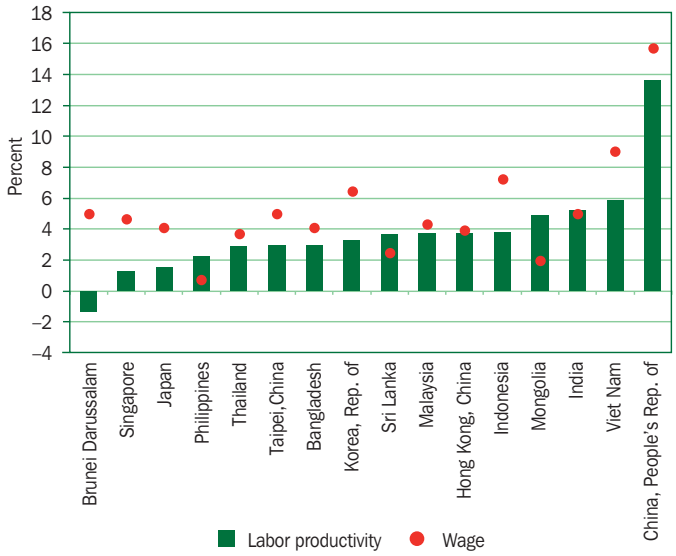



PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Wages were converted from local curency units to PPP terms, and indexed at 2001 = 100.
Sources: ILO (2011c), LABORSTA; NBS (2010) for the PRC; National Wages and Productivity Commission, for the Philippines; CEIC (2011).

Ultimately, the quality of employment depends largely on the level and growth of labor productivity. If labor productivity is stagnant, employers are unlikely to raise wages and offer nonwage benefits to their workers. If government regulations force them to raise wages, the firms' profitability and competitiveness will suffer. Further, growth in labor productivity allows greater space for firms to provide better wages and working conditions to their workers. Figure 15 shows the growth of labor productivity and real wages in selected developing Asian economies during the period 2000–2010. The figure indicates that productivity growth did lead to rises in real wages. However, there are large disparities in productivity growth and wages across countries in formal sector jobs. Many of the economies were able to maintain 2%–4% annual growth in their productivity, suggesting that labor productivity growth has likely not been a major constraint to offering higher quality employment benefits. Still, productivity growth does not guarantee an equal or proportionate rise in wages. In the PRC, the growth in wages has been much higher than the growth in productivity. However, in some

countries, such as India and the Philippines, wage growth has lagged behind growth in productivity. This may reflect that the institutional environment fails to support gains in productivity that can result in higher wages.

Figure 15 **Annual Growth of Labor Productivity and Wages (%), Selected Asian Economies, 2000–2010**




Sources: APO (2011); ILO (2011c), LABORSTA; NBS (2010); National Wages and Productivity Commission; CEIC (2011).

In general, moving people out of informal employment is highly important. Productivity in the informal sector is nearly 5–10 times lower than in the formal sector because informally employed people face a variety of constraints (Figure 16). For example, survey results showed that 40% of the operators of informal enterprises in Bangladesh, 55% in Banten, and 31% in Yogyakarta encountered financial difficulty (Maligalig and Martinez 2011).

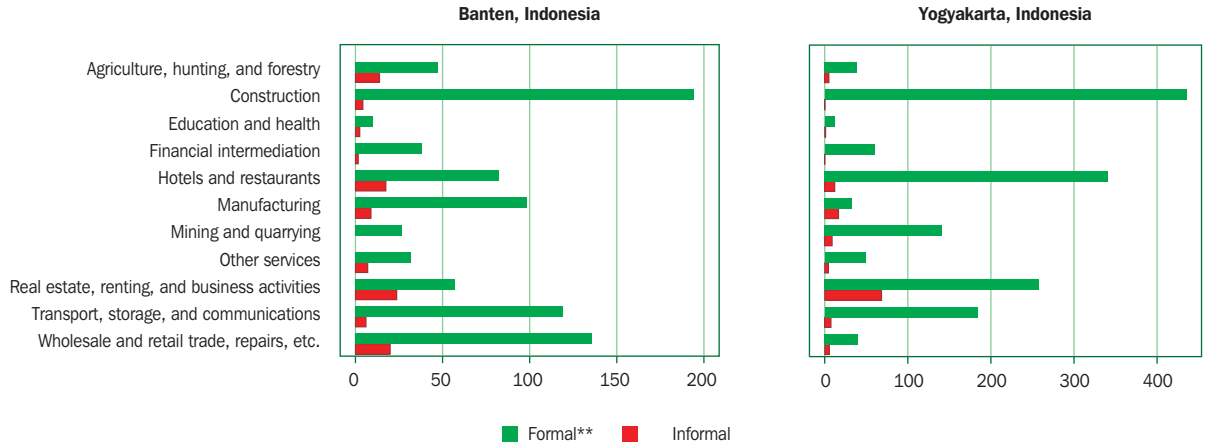
**Indicators impacting the creation of higher quality employment.** Some of the major factors that may affect the quality of employment in the future are shown in Table 4. Many countries have relatively low rates of labor productivity, especially in contrast with the developed countries, and will have to work to increase their rates of productivity. Moreover, substantial demographic changes are likely in developing Asia. Some countries will experience an increasing age dependency ratio, necessitating shifts in the type of employment provided, and other countries will have a decreased age dependency ratio and an influx of new workers into the labor market, requiring significant schooling to adequately prepare them for the jobs available. Box 5 discusses the changing demographics in Asia and how they could impact a country's ability to create higher quality employment.

## Selected Experiences

Among developing Asian economies, the expansion of the quality of employment has varied widely over time. This section examines the PRC, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, as they account for a large percent of Asia's labor force. They also present substantially different cases and environments for moving toward higher quality employment.

At one end is India, which accounts for approximately a quarter of Asia's total labor force; but the country's share of informal employment is large and, relative to other Asian countries, India has been slow at creating higher quality employment. On the other end are economies such as the PRC, where the sheer momentum of economic growth has moved a great many people from informal to formal employment and this has been accompanied by significant

Figure 16 **Value Added per Worker, Banten and Yogyakarta (Rp million)**




Note: Formal** = formal sector + households.
Sources: ADB and BPS (2010).

Table 4 **Summary Statistics (most recent year)**

| Economy | Overall labor productivity ('000 2005 $ PPP per worker) | Sectoral labor productivity ('000 2005 $ PPP per worker) | | | Age dependency ratio | | Poverty $1.25 Per person per day (%) | Average years of schooling | Percent urban | Savings share to GDP (%) | Export share to GDP (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Agriculture | Industry | Services | 2010 | 2020 | | | | | |
| | [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] | [10] | [11] |
| Nepal | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 67.7 | 52.8 | | 4.0 | 18.2 | 8.0 | 15.7 |
| Bangladesh | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 56.0 | 43.9 | 49.6 | 5.8 | 28.1 | 17.2 | 19.4 |
| Cambodia | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 13.4 | 55.5 | 48.6 | 28.3 | 6.0 | 24.2 | 18.3 | 59.6 |
| Tajikistan | 0.5 | | | | 68.0 | 60.6 | | 9.3 | 26.5 | –21.3 | 13.4 |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 52.6 | 54.2 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 36.6 | –8.8 | 49.9 |
| Lao PDR | 1.0 | | | | | | 33.9 | 5.1 | 33.2 | 25.5 | 32.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.5 | | | | 71.9 | 63.1 | | 4.8 | 12.5 | 18.1 | 57.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 5.0 | | | | 75.1 | 67.2 | | | 18.6 | –6.5 | 33.5 |
| Pakistan | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 65.8 | 57.0 | 22.6 | 5.6 | 37.0 | 11.4 | 12.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 1.7 | | | | 50.9 | 46.6 | | | 36.9 | 26.0 | 36.4 |
| Viet Nam | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 13.1 | 6.4 | 28.8 | 27.8 | 68.3 |
| India | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 55.1 | 50.3 | 41.6 | 5.1 | 30.1 | 32.0 | 19.6 |
| Mongolia | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 46.4 | 50.4 | 22.4 | 8.4 | 57.5 | 43.4 | 55.8 |
| Philippines | 2.9 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 64.1 | 57.3 | 22.6 | 9.0 | 66.4 | 15.5 | 31.7 |
| Indonesia | 2.2 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 48.3 | 43.8 | 18.7 | 6.1 | 53.7 | 33.8 | 24.1 |
| Samoa | 5.2 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 21.1 | 75.0 | 63.5 | | | 23.4 | | 33.5 |
| Vanuatu | 2.6 | | | | 71.5 | 64.8 | | | 26.2 | 17.4 | 42.6 |
| Tonga | 4.3 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 76.5 | 67.5 | | 10.4 | 25.3 | –19.3 | 13.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 49.3 | 52.7 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 15.1 | 18.0 | 21.4 |
| Georgia | 2.2 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 44.7 | 50.0 | 14.7 | | 50.1 | –7.4 | 29.5 |
| Bhutan | 3.0 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 52.0 | 44.5 | | | 36.7 | 63.6 | 58.0 |
| Armenia | 2.2 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 45.6 | 49.8 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 63.7 | 8.2 | 12.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 7.6 | | | | 50.0 | 46.4 | | | 49.5 | 41.2 | 75.6 |
| Maldives | 6.8 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 46.7 | 38.2 | | 6.1 | 40.5 | 18.8 | 67.0 |
| PRC | 3.7 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 38.2 | 40.3 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 44.9 | 52.1 | 26.7 |
| Thailand | 4.5 | 0.9 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 34.0 | 32.4 | 68.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 4.0 | 1.0 | 22.2 | 2.4 | 37.8 | 46.4 | 1.0 | | 52.2 | 49.7 | 52.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 4.2 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 45.5 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 57.3 | 38.7 | 42.0 |
| Malaysia | 11.2 | 6.2 | 17.9 | 10.0 | 54.1 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 72.2 | 36.0 | 96.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 27.8 | 16.7 | 46.0 | 23.6 | 38.1 | 43.0 | | 11.8 | 81.8 | 29.8 | 49.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 54.9 | 13.4 | 36.4 | 60.3 | | | | | 100.0 | 29.7 | 193.8 |
| Singapore | 51.2 | 3.4 | 72.6 | 48.1 | 35.9 | 41.1 | | 9.1 | 99.9 | 47.0 | 220.5 |

Low income  Lower middle income  Upper middle income  High income

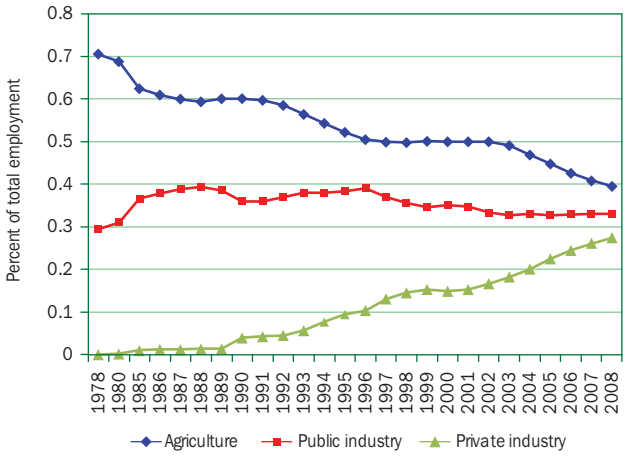
GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Sources: [1]-[4] World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators and ILO (2011c), LABORSTA; [5]-[6] UNSD (2011); [7] World Bank (2011a), PovCalNet; [8] Barro and Lee (2010); [9]-[11] World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators except that NBS (various years), CHIP 1988, 1995, 2002 and employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS for India.

rises in overall wages. The Philippines has done relatively well in moving people from informal to more formalized employment and increasing labor productivity, but this has resulted in little wage growth in formal employment. In contrast, Indonesia has had relatively high wage growth in formal employment compared with labor productivity, but only a very small shift of workers out of the informal sector.

**The People's Republic of China**. The PRC's decision to open its doors to foreign direct investment (FDI) led to major structural transformation and a shift from the agricultural to the modern sector. The share of industry and services in total employment increased from about 30% in 1978 to about 60% by 2008 (Figure 17). The growth in employment in private industry has been spectacular—from virtually zero in 1978 to almost 30% by 2008. Employment in publicly-owned industries marginally decreased after the mid-1990s as state-owned enterprises began an aggressive effort at downsizing and retrenchment. This environment has led to substantial productivity growth, which has ultimately translated into both rising wages and the decreased share of informal workers in the employed population.

Figure 17 **Shares of Employment in Agriculture, Public, and Private Industrial Sectors; PRC; 1978–2008**




PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: Staff estimates using data from NBS (various years), China Statistical Yearbook, and China Labour Statistical Yearbook.

As a result of FDI, the demand for factory workers and other laborers intensified as the urban economy saw substantial expansion, especially in manufacturing. This transition to a more modernized labor force was helped substantially by policies that facilitated rural–urban

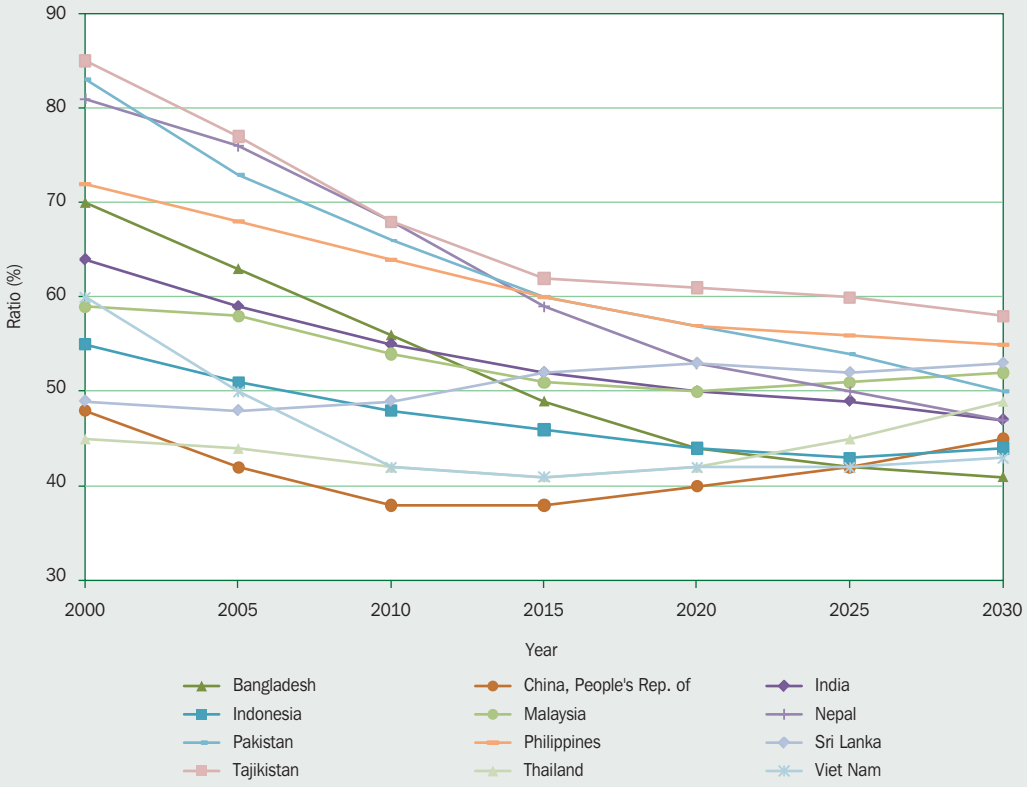
Box 5 **Demographic Change and the Quality of Employment**

A number of countries within Asia are undergoing a demographic shift. In the People's Republic of China, an aging population with a large percent of the work force retiring will increase the dependency ratio and likely open up a large "knowledge gap." Moreover, the aging population is expected to slow labor productivity substantially as older workers are no longer able to work as many hours as they did previously. This may result in rising wages, because the supply of workers will decrease, especially in labor-intensive, low-skilled, and highly manual and physically demanding activities, and may create a sectoral shift in employment shares. Maintaining competiveness in such activities may require considerable investment in technology to improve labor productivity and a shift to more skilled, but less labor-intensive industries. Further, the quality of employment will become increasingly important for a population of older workers. A different set of work conditions will be needed to encourage the older workers to remain in the labor market and continue to contribute productively to the economy.

At the other end of the spectrum are countries that are in the early stages of a demographic transition, such as India and the Philippines. In such countries, the labor force is expected to increase sharply in the coming decades and lead to a "demographic dividend, as shown in the projected decline of their dependency ratios." However, the increased size of the labor force will not translate into more rapid economic growth unless there is growth in higher quality employment opportunities for these new entrants into the labor force.

Source: Bloom, Canning, and Sevilla (2003).

Box Figure 5.1 **Dependency Ratios of Major Developing Asian Countries, 2000–2030**




Source: UNDESA (2011), World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision.

migration. In particular, the PRC government created the Ten Policies for Rural Economic Development, which encouraged population movement for economic reasons (Xu and Lam 2010).

In 2009 alone, over 150 million people in urban areas of the PRC were migrants from rural areas. Due to the rapid pace of urbanization and facilitation of migration, the PRC has been able to capitalize on the spillover effects that arise in urban environments and has provided numerous rural workers with access to substantially higher quality employment opportunities. For this reason, the migration has led to a significant reduction in overall poverty, from 45% of the population living on income of less than $2 per day in 1995 to less than 7% in 2007 (ADB 2010).

Migrant workers have been a regular and stable source of labor supply in urban labor markets in the last 3 decades. In recent years, employment has grown and migrants' average monthly earnings have increased rapidly. For example, real monthly earnings for migrant workers increased nearly 20% in 2008. In 2009, even though the

world was suffering from the global financial crisis, both employment and real wages of migrant workers continued to grow in the PRC (Figure 18). In 2010, the average real monthly earnings of migrant workers increased another 15.5%. Moreover, migrant workers in urban areas have increasingly found more formal employment, as the share of informal employment has dropped from 87.3% in 2001 to 60.7% in 2010, while local workers have actually seen an increasing share in informal employment, which has risen from 13.4% in 2001 to 25.8% in 2010 (Figure 19). This suggests that the quality of employment has improved in urban areas and the disparities between migrant and local workers have decreased.

Still, disparities persist within the PRC. Cai et al. (2011) explored the determinants of employment security, access to social security, and job quality by regressing the scores they calculated for each variable on a number of explanatory variables. They found that all three—job quality, employment security, and access to social security—were associated strongly with an individual's age (improving with age but at a diminishing rate), schooling, and gender (with men enjoying more security and job quality than women). After controlling for these individual attributes, migrants to urban areas had much lower levels of job quality, employment security, and social security access than local urban residents.

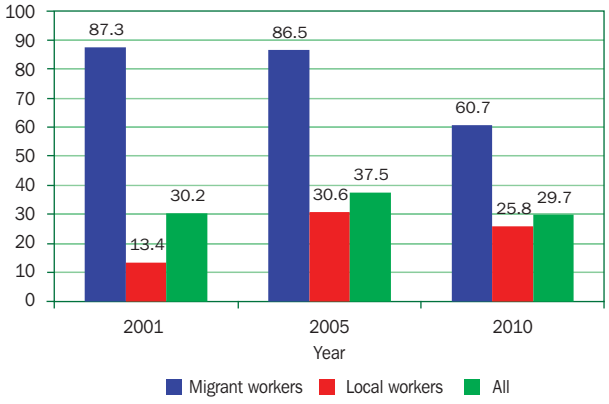
In general, migrant workers living in cities are substantially disadvantaged relative to local workers. Using data from the China Urban Labor Survey of 2010, Cai et al. (2011) scored migrants and local urban workers on dimensions of employment quality, using such attributes as holding a formal government job; having an open-ended or fixed contract; number of employees in a firm; characteristics of the workplace (e.g., office or store, building site, or outdoors); and availability of pension and health and unemployment insurance. Figure 20 shows that, based on this scoring system, urban workers that are local residents enjoyed 2–3 times higher job quality, employment security, and social security than migrant workers in the urban areas.

This divide between local and migrant workers in urban areas is in part explained by the PRC's *hukou* system, which distinguishes between migrant and local urban workers. The hukou is a system of residency permits that was introduced in 1958 to control migration of people from rural to urban areas. PRC citizens are classified as urban or rural residents by their hukou. From the inception of the system, urban residents received state-allocated jobs and access to many social services while rural residents were expected to fend for themselves. While the hukou system has been reformed in recent years, its basic structure remains in place. Migrants holding rural hukou are not eligible for basic urban welfare and social

Figure 18 **Employment and Real Wages of Urban Migrants, PRC, 2001–2010**

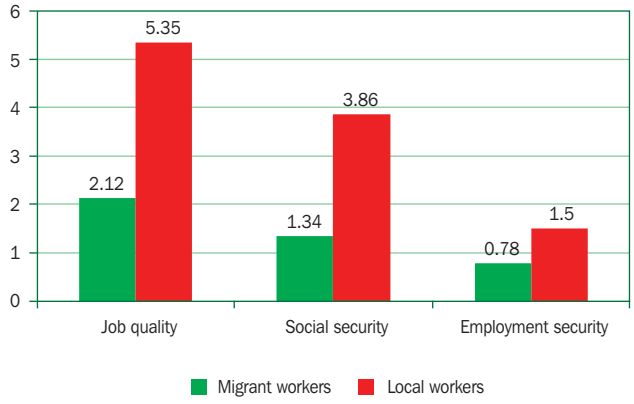
PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Cai et al. (2011).

Figure 19 **Share of Informal Employment in Total Employment; Urban PRC; 2001, 2005, and 2010**




PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Cai et al. (2011).

Figure 20 **Job Quality, Social Security, and Employment Security among Migrants and Local Workers, Urban PRC, 2010**




PRC = People's Republic of China.
Note: Social security and employment security were scored on a scale of 0–5; Job quality is the sum of social security and employment security.
Source: Cai et al. (2011).

service programs, including public education. To obtain an education beyond middle school for their children, they must return to their home village. Given the poor quality of schools in the rural areas, migrants are at a big disadvantage relative to local urban residents.

Job quality depends to a large extent on a country's social protection system. The PRC government has vastly increased the resources it spends on social protection, and has either established or extended social programs to cover an increasing number of vulnerable people. The PRC's social protection system consists of social insurance programs (which are characterized as contributory) and social assistance programs (noncontributory). Among social assistance programs, the *dibao* (a minimum income guarantee scheme that was originally designed for urban residents) has played a dominant role in terms of both coverage and benefits. The social insurance system is quite complete in the urban areas but still rudimentary in the rural areas. Although some programs, such as the New Cooperative Medical System and the Rural Pension System, have been implemented recently for the rural populations, the disparities in social protection between rural and urban areas are still very large. There are also large disparities across provinces. Because most social protection programs are cofunded by the central and local governments, people in poor provinces are less socially protected due to the constraints of limited fiscal capacity at the local level.

The PRC has also committed to protect the rights of its workforce by implementing the Labor Law in 1994 and the new Contract Law in 2008. Some of the most important provisions of the Labor Law include (1) the roles of the state, local governments, and employers in determining and enforcing the minimum wage; (2) set provision for determining "regular work hours" and "required overtime pay"; (3) the responsibilities of employers and rights of the workers regarding workplace safety; and (4) rules to provide special protection for female workers. To complement the Labor Law, regulations are issued on job skill advancement and employees' personal development. Examples of such regulations are the Education Law of 1995, the Vocational Training Law of 1996, the Enterprise Employee Training Regulations of 1996, the Enterprise Management Training Plan of 1996, and the Higher Education Law of China of 1998 (Xu and Lam 2010).

The PRC has shown great capacity for making progress through creating an environment that is conducive to FDI, which can drive structural transformation. Much of the benefits however were driven by the PRC facilitating the supply of poor rural workers to urban areas. Efforts to implement laws to protect workers and guarantee minimum standards of quality for workers in the formal sector have seemingly been flexible enough so that the modern sector could continue to grow and hence decrease the share of informal workers.

Despite this transformation, the PRC will be faced with many challenges to continue reaping the same gains as during the last few decades. At present, approximately 45% of the population is in urban areas. As 40% of the employed people remain in the low-productivity agricultural sector, the PRC may need to focus more on developing employment in the rural areas to minimize the disparities. Finally, the PRC's increasing aged population will soon increase the age dependency ratio. Thus, a new set of employment opportunities may be needed that can continue the large gains in productivity per person or induce the skilled aged population to continue to work well after the normal retirement age.

**India.** The Indian economy has been on a high growth trajectory for the last two decades, with a long-term average growth of over 7% per annum and still higher growth at over 8% since 2004. In contrast, the annual growth of employment in India in the decade ending in 2004 averaged only about 2%, similar to that observed during the longer, three-decade period earlier. More worryingly, the trend of employment growth has been declining: it grew at 2.5% during 1972–1983, at 2% in 1983–1993, and at 1.9% during 1993–2004, which was lower than the growth rate of the labor force during roughly the same period (Papola et al. 2008).

The prospects for faster growth of higher quality employment depend, to a large extent, on the degree of structural shift in the work force from low- to high-productivity sectors. The major component of this shift is out of agriculture. In India, nonagricultural employment grew faster (at about 3.8% per annum) than agricultural employment (at about 1%) during the period 1993–2007, but this growth has not been sufficient to draw workers from agriculture to other sectors on a large scale.

The anemic effect that economic growth has had on the expansion of higher quality employment in India is observed in the shares of employment by type of worker (Table 5). The Indian National Sample Surveys report information on three categories of workers: the self-employed; regular employees (who are generally on longer term contracts and are paid a regular salary or wage); and casual laborers (who typically work on a daily basis and do not receive nonwage benefits). During 1972–2004, the proportion of regular employees in the labor force stayed at about 15%. The proportion of self-employed people declined slightly, and most of them appear to have shifted to casual employment, which is generally lower quality employment.

Table 5 **Distribution of Workers by Category of Employment (%), India, 1972–2004**

| Year | Self-employed | Regular employees | Casual labor |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 61.4 | 15.4 | 23.3 |
| 1977 | 58.9 | 13.9 | 27.2 |
| 1983 | 57.3 | 13.8 | 28.9 |
| 1987 | 56.0 | 14.4 | 29.6 |
| 1993 | 54.7 | 13.5 | 31.8 |
| 1999 | 52.6 | 14.7 | 32.7 |
| 2004 | 56.5 | 15.2 | 28.3 |

Sources: NSSO (various years), NSS-EUS; Papola (2011).

The predominance of informal employment is not limited to the informal sector. A large number of workers in the formal sector do not have formal contracts with their employers. Table 6 shows the proportion of employment that is informal by sector. While virtually all of the employment in the agricultural sector is informal in nature, the very large share of informal employment in manufacturing (88% in 2004) is surprising. Further, this share actually increased between 1999 and 2004. It is largely the utilities and service sectors—electricity, finance, administration, health care, and education—that are overwhelmingly formal in nature.

Table 6 **Distribution of Workers by Type of Employment and Economic Activity (%), India, 1999 and 2004**

| Sector/activity | 1999 | | 2004 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Informal | Formal | Informal | Formal |
| Agriculture | 98.8 | 1.2 | 98.9 | 1.1 |
| Mining | 71.8 | 28.3 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Manufacturing | 83.7 | 16.4 | 88.4 | 11.6 |
| Electricity | 18.8 | 81.3 | 18.7 | 81.3 |
| Construction | 96.4 | 3.6 | 97.3 | 2.7 |
| Trade | 96.7 | 3.3 | 98.1 | 1.9 |
| Hotels | 94.3 | 5.7 | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| Transport | 78.3 | 21.7 | 82.7 | 17.3 |
| Finance | 27.8 | 72.2 | 39.2 | 60.8 |
| Real estate | 83.7 | 16.3 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Administration | 15.3 | 84.7 | 13.5 | 86.5 |
| Education | 38.2 | 61.8 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Health | 52.5 | 47.5 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Community | 91.2 | 8.9 | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| Household | 94.5 | 5.5 | 99.2 | 0.8 |
| Extra | 26.5 | 73.5 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| **Total** | **91.2** | **8.8** | **92.4** | **7.6** |

Sources: NCEUS (2009), Papola (2011).

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector estimated that only about 8% of all workers in India enjoyed any statutory protection against risks such as sickness, maternity, disability, and old age, through central and state level legislation on conventional social security (NCEUS 2006). This is particularly disconcerting because the universalized provisions of social protection for the population at large, e.g., public health and old-age pension, are very limited and seemingly poorly delivered.

Practically all the workers in the informal sector, which employs about 86% of working people, are without any statutory social security benefit. But a significant proportion of workers in the formal sector (about 47%) also do not enjoy such benefits. Some recent initiatives aim to increase universal social protection in health and old age (e.g., the National Health Insurance Scheme and Old Age Pension Scheme, both launched in 2007), and to extend to informal workers the social security that is available to the formal workers (e.g., the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act of 2008). The coverage and effectiveness of delivery, however, continue to be very limited.

India has received a great deal of attention during the last decade for its booming information technology sector. Certainly, this promising sector has good potential to generate higher quality employment in the country. Employment in the sector has grown rapidly, but even after 10 years of very rapid growth, employment in the sector amounts to only slightly more than two million people—a miniscule number in relation to India's aggregate employment (Box 6).

India may need extensive reforms and a strengthening of its institutional systems to make a good push toward higher quality employment. India's restrictive labor laws, which were enacted in the pre-independence era, may have impeded the development process and negatively affected the formation of higher quality employment (Bhate 2010). Facilitating a larger shift from the agricultural to the modern industrial sector while focusing substantially on ways to resolve constraints that may create disincentives to formalizing employment may be necessary. The service sector has shown relatively little promise for expanding sufficiently to provide enough higher quality employment for the influx of new workers into the labor force. Thus, it seems unlikely that India can effectively circumvent the normal growth model that has manufacturing encompassing a greater portion of the employed population before the economy becomes more service oriented. India's productivity, especially in the manufacturing sector, is substantially lower than that in other countries at a similar level of development. Without finding ways to raise productivity, India may have problems capitalizing on its massive and relatively well-educated population.

**Indonesia**. Indonesia has experienced relatively rapid growth during the last 30 years. While this has resulted in a significant transformation of the economy's structure, the shift in employment patterns has not been as impressive. Figure 21 shows that the share of manufacturing in total employment has remained fairly stable between 1993 and 2009. Agriculture's decline has been offset by an increase in the share of services in total employment.

The informal sector in Indonesia remains dominant, and employs a large proportion of the country's workers.

Box 6 **Information Technology in India**

The information technology (IT) services sector is believed to have contributed substantially to India's economic growth. However, while these jobs provide opportunities for higher quality employment, the number of such jobs remains small and thus they serve a limited purpose in absorbing new workers into the labor market. Consequently, the extent to which IT services can provide higher quality employment opportunities and truly drive the transition process to a high-income country, and ensure that the growth is shared more evenly across the population, is an open question.

IT services, which includes IT-enabled services (also referred to as business process outsourcing or BPO), constitute about 75% of India's service exports. The export of software services, which comprises about 40% of service exports, has grown by about 33% yearly during 2001–2007; financial services exports have grown at about 100% a year; and business services, at 90% a year (Ministry of Finance, Government of India, *Economic Survey*, various years).

Business services, which constitute about 25% of service exports, are particularly seen as an important source of higher quality employment. Wages in this sector average Rs100,000 per year (about $10,000 in 2005 dollars at purchasing power parity), which is double the wages that were paid in the formal manufacturing sector in 2007. Average wages in the IT sector increased by about 16.5% per year during 2005–2007. Formal employment is widespread in the sector, particularly due to the shortage of skilled workers. The high rate of attrition observed in the industry may, in fact, be reflecting voluntary mobility of workers. The BPO industry also provides liberal benefits, including social security and generous medical and accident insurance, and invests significantly in training its workers.

Employment in IT has grown rapidly, from 284,000 in 1999 to about 2.2 million in 2008, of which 78% are estimated to be in the exporting establishments. As indicated in Box Table 6.1, 45% of people working in export-based IT employment are in BPO. Of particular significance is that, while employment in other industries (particularly the export-oriented ones such as textiles, leather, and gems and jewelry) declined, that in the IT BPO sector increased greatly, even during 2008 when the global financial crisis hit. This shows the resilience and sustainability of the BPO sector in export markets and its potential to continue to generate higher quality employment on a larger scale.

Box Table 6.1 **Employment in Information Technology Services, India, 1999–2008**

| Year | Employment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Software and Services Exports | | Total | Share of exports in total |
| | Total | Of which, ITeS | (including Domestic) | (2)/(4)*100 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1999 | 152,000 | 42,000 | 284,000 | 53.5 |
| 2000 | 232,000 | 70,000 | 430,100 | 53.9 |
| 2001 | 276,000 | 106,000 | 522,200 | 52.9 |
| 2002 | 385,000 | 180,000 | 670,000 | 56.9 |
| 2003 | 512,000 | 216,000 | 833,000 | 61.5 |
| 2004 | 706,000 | 316,000 | 1,058,000 | 66.7 |
| 2005 | 928,000 | 415,000 | 1,293,000 | 71.8 |
| 2006 | 1,243,000 | 553,000 | 1,621,000 | 76.7 |
| 2007 | 1,560,000 | 700,000 | 2,010,000 | 77.6 |
| 2008 | 1,736,615 | 789,806 | 2,236,614 | 77.6 |

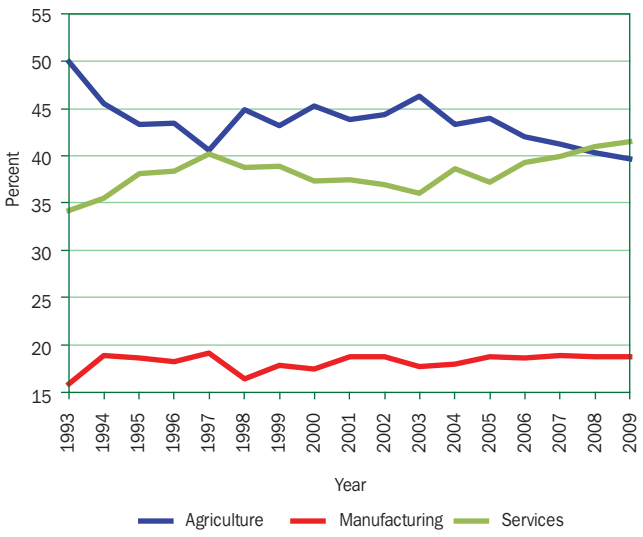
ITeS = Information technology enabled services.

Sources: Papola (2011). Ministry of Finance, Government of India; NASSCOM, IT Industry Fact Sheet.

This indicates limited opportunities for employment in the formal sector (Irawan et al. 2000). The share of informal workers in total employment increased after the 1997 Asian financial crisis (Figure 22) and continued increasing until 2003, after which it started to come down again, albeit very slowly.

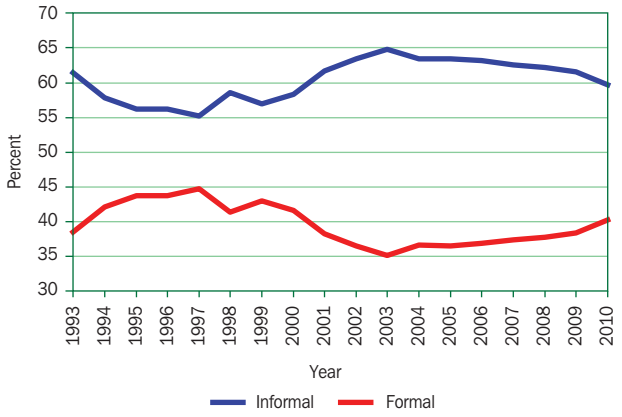
A gender profile of workers reveals that many more females than males work in the informal sector (Figure 23). One reason is the large number of women in the agricultural sector who are classified as contributing (unpaid) family workers. The entry barriers for these jobs are very low and their home-based locations and flexible working hours fit well with domestic work. In contrast, male workers are more likely to be self-employed. The share of informal workers among all workers increased sharply, for both females and males, after the onset of the 1997 Asian financial crisis. The shares kept increasing through 2003, but have declined somewhat since.

Figure 21 **Share of Employment by Sector, Indonesia, 1993–2009**



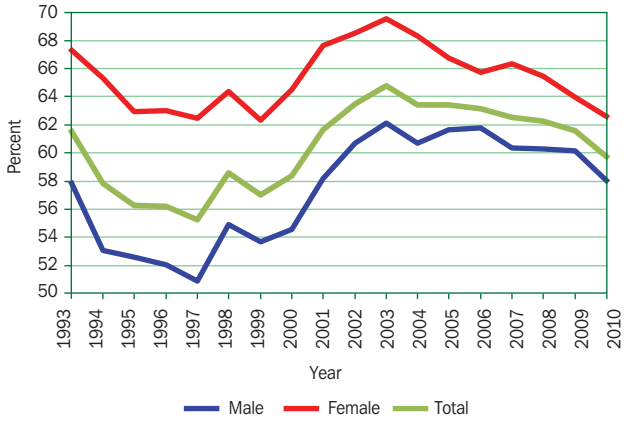

Source: Staff estimates using data from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Figure 22 **Informal and Formal Employment Rates (%), Indonesia, 1993–2010**



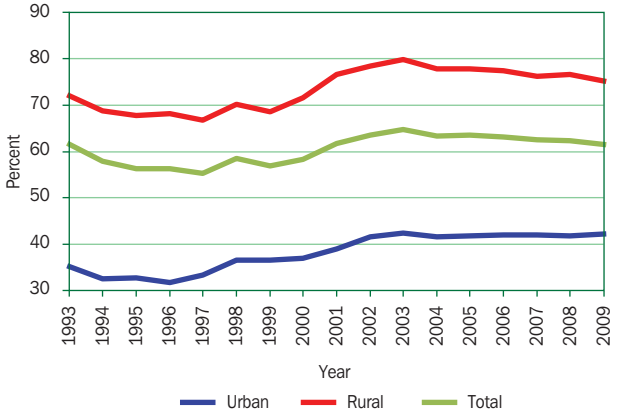

Sources: Staff estimates using data from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Figure 23 **Informal Employment Rates by Gender (%), Indonesia, 1993–2010**



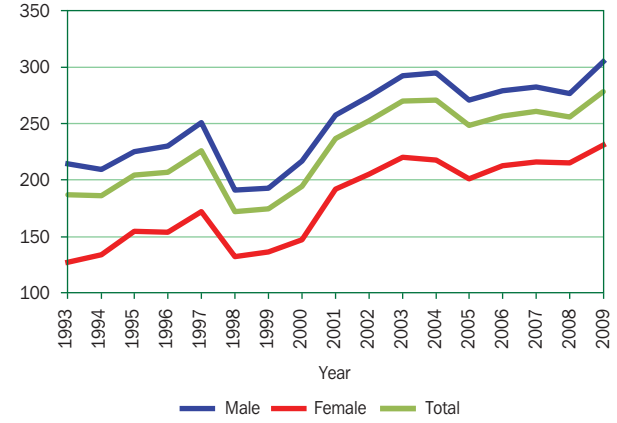

Sources: Staff estimates using data from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Figure 24 **Informal Employment Rates by Residence (%), Indonesia, 1993–2009**




Sources: Staff estimates using data from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Figure 25 **Average Real Monthly Wage of Employees by Gender, (Rp '000), Indonesia, 1993–2009**




Sources: Staff estimates using data from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

As in other countries, informal-sector employment is dominated by workers in the rural areas and formal-sector employment is found mainly in the urban areas (Figure 24). The highest proportion (more than 30%) of formal-sector employment in the urban areas is in manufacturing. The proportion of informal employment has decreased faster in the rural than in urban areas, possibly reflecting the high rates of migration from rural to urban areas.

As noted earlier, job quality depends on a country's labor productivity growth, which influences wage growth. Real wage growth, at 2.5% per annum, has been positive in Indonesia during the period 1993–2009, but has lagged significantly behind the economic growth, at 5% per annum (Figure 25).

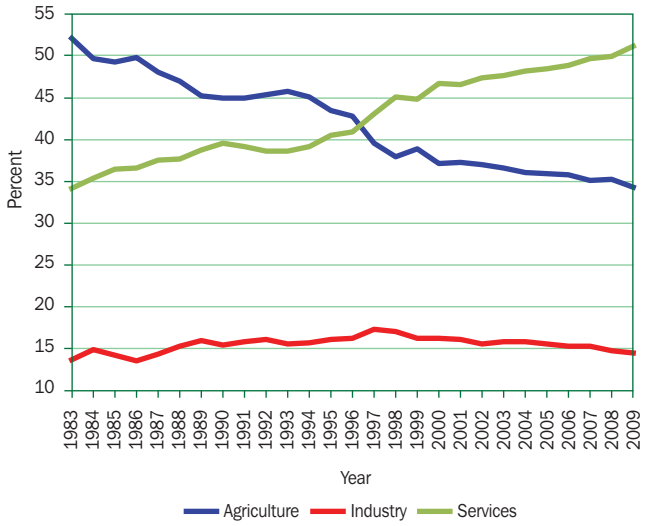
Indonesia's labor regulations are very rigid and may have contributed to the problem of job creation in the formal sector (World Bank 2010). This may explain the relatively low level of productivity that is observed in the modern sector relative to comparable countries. Minimum wages that are substantially binding may particularly have contributed to the observed high growth in real wages of formal sector jobs relative to the growth of productivity. This suggests that Indonesia may need extensive reforms with policies that provide greater flexibility in the labor market, to encourage the shift to more formal jobs.

**Philippines**. Manufacturing in the Philippines has been moribund for the better part of the last 3 decades. Figure 26 shows the sectoral patterns of employment in the Philippines since 1983. While the share of agriculture has fallen from 52% to 34%, virtually all of the relative decline went to the services sector. The share of manufacturing in total employment has stagnated at about 15% between 1983 and 2009.

The Philippines' informal sector is smaller than that of many countries in the region at 43.5%. A substantial amount of the decrease in informal employment has come

in the last 20 years. Figure 27 shows the share of self-employed and casual workers in the work force between 1988 and 2008. The proportion of regular employees in the labor force has risen substantially since 2000, while the shares of self-employed and casual workers have decreased, indicating that the Philippine labor market has done well in shifting people away from informal employment. People who remain as informal workers are shown to be (1) mostly agricultural and unskilled workers, (2) usually males in their prime ages[11] (3) with low levels of formal education, and (4) more likely residing in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao and the Cordillera Administrative Region than in other provinces (Dacuycuy 2011).

Figure 26 **Sectoral Share of Total Employment, Philippines, 1983–2009**



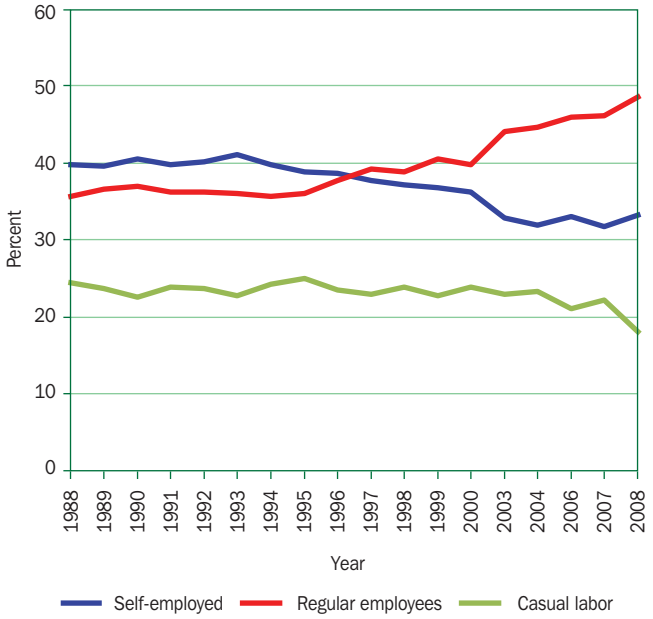

Source: Staff estimates based on NSO (various years), Labor Force Surveys.

Despite the shift of people from informal to formal employment, wage growth in the formal sector has lagged substantially behind productivity growth and reductions in poverty have largely stagnated (Figure 15). The finding by Felipe and Sipin (2004) that the extent of monopolies and oligopolies in the Philippines has increased seems to explain the stagnation in real wages that has accompanied labor productivity growth. Given that the Philippines has a relatively stable and overly abundant supply of highly qualified and skilled labor, competition for higher quality positions is fierce and places the power of negotiations and rise in wages in the hands of the monopolies.

The Philippines' labor market is also characterized by a stubbornness or relative rigidity of un- and under-employment. The Philippines' un- and under-employment

11 The rate of informal employment is higher among young and older workers than among prime aged workers; however, in terms of number, a significant share of informal workers are of prime age.

Figure 27 **Share of the Self-Employed, Regular Employees, and Casual Labor in Total Employment, Philippines, 1988–2008**

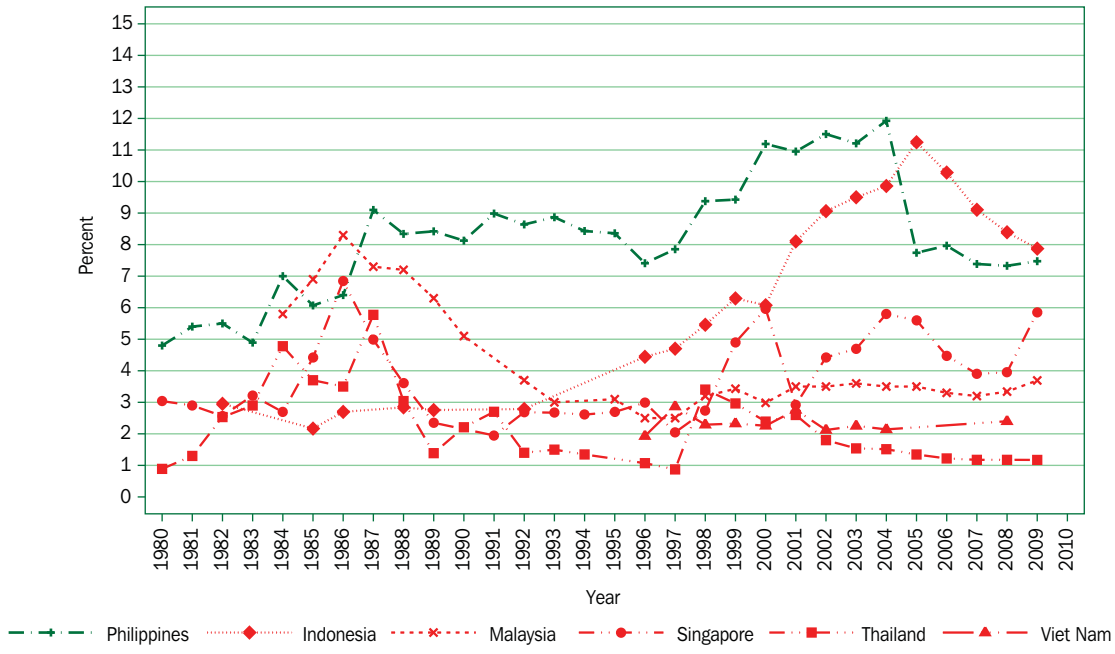



Source: Staff estimates based on NSO (various years), Labor Force Surveys.

rates are higher than those of its Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) neighbors. Since 1980, the country's incidence of unemployment has remained higher than that in other ASEAN countries, such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam (Figure 28). The latest figures show that more than 7% of the labor force in the Philippines is unemployed. The under-employment rate is also high. In 1987, one in four employed people was underemployed. In 2009, the rate was 19.1% (Figure 29). This trend may explain why efforts to significantly trim the country's poverty rate and raise average wages substantially have largely failed.

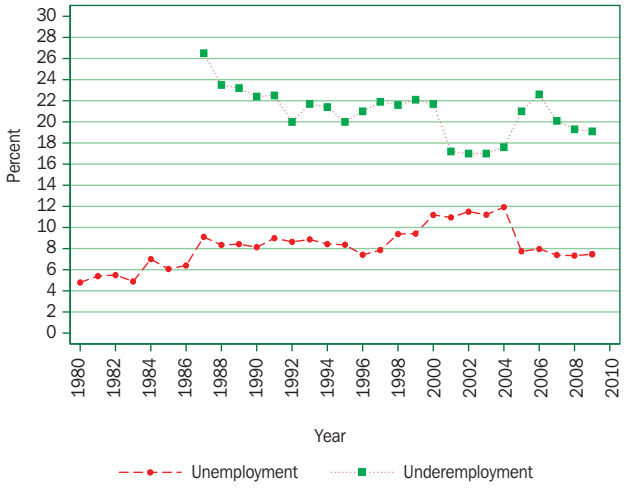
Un- and under-employment are particularly high among the youth, and, given that close to 900,000 individuals enter the labor force each year, the economy's ability to generate good quality jobs is limited, as the ability of employers to generate higher quality jobs depends on labor productivity growth. Another disconcerting statistic is the failure of the productivity growth rate to speed up, especially in key industries. Even at the national level, labor productivity growth has been slow. From 1984 to 2000, average labor productivity growth per annum was only 0.7%. From 2000 to 2009, it improved, but was still only 1.7% per annum. The recent World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report ranked the Philippines 82nd in terms of pay and productivity—well behind its ASEAN neighbors such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam (WEF 2010).

Figure 28 **Unemployment Rate in Selected ASEAN Countries, 1980–2009**




Source: World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators.

Figure 29 **Unemployment and Underemployment Rates, Philippines, 1980–2009**




Source: NSO (various years), Labor Force Surveys .

While the Philippines has social protection schemes available to the entire population, including health insurance and life insurance, actual coverage is limited. In particular, while informal workers can voluntarily subscribe to programs such as PhilHealth, the national health insurance scheme in the Philippines, very few actually opt to enroll. However, the program is mandatory for formal sector and overseas Filipino workers, resulting in large disparities in coverage of the informal versus the formal sectors (Orbeta 2011).

The Philippines' management of its labor migration is a good model for providing a means to obtain higher quality employment abroad. The country has the region's most sophisticated network of agencies responsible for maximizing the benefits of migration, which are often referred to as the "3Rs" (recruitment, remittance, and return migration). A large number of Filipinos work abroad, are widely distributed through the world, and remit billions of dollars annually to the country (Box 7). A great deal of anecdotal evidence suggests that Filipino workers have sought employment abroad because they lack opportunities in the internal labor market. Without opportunities abroad, the performance of the domestic labor market could have been much worse; but the extensive migration may also underlie a lack of domestic innovation and development, if the best and most entrepreneurial individuals choose to work abroad.

The Philippines has exhibited a comparatively large shift in people from informal to formal jobs, but a rather lackluster growth in wages. While labor productivity in manufacturing is high compared to that in other countries in the region, the Philippine manufacturing sector remains very small. The lack of competition due to monopolies within the country seems the critical constraint to generating additional higher quality employment and to increasing wages. Thus, eliminating monopolies and fostering competition within the country can have substantial impacts on the creation of higher quality employment (Felipe and Sipin 2004). Monopolies may also have a critical role in constraining the overall growth in employment, as the service sector remains dominant in comparison to the manufacturing sector (Usui 2011).

## Lessons in Developing Asia

Developing Asia has made progress in increasing the share of salaried and wage employees and employers among the employed, but many still remain in informal employment. Between countries in developing Asia, the shifts in the types of employment have varied substantially over the last 20 years. To a large extent, the shift away from informal employment is correlated with the degree of structural transformation that has taken place and the movement of employment from the lower productivity agricultural sector into the higher productivity industrial and service sectors. The PRC has shown that this movement can be facilitated by providing an environment that is especially attractive to FDI while enhancing the supply of cheap labor through rural-to-urban migration. In contrast, the rigid labor laws in India and Indonesia may be constraining FDI and hampering the evolution to a more modern economy.

So far, the mediocre progress in India and the Philippines in shifting toward higher quality employment seems to support the idea that it is not feasible to effectively develop a service sector prior to developing a solid and extensive manufacturing sector. While legislation may be the major constraint for some countries that have failed to effectively move people from the informal sector, the Philippines' major failure in creating higher quality employment has been the inability to translate increased productivity into increased wages. This can arise when monopolies create an ultra competitive environment for work, leaving the negotiation power and provision of work in the hands of the employer. Thus, inducing competition in the economy could increase the number of employment opportunities and shift the power to a better balance between employers and employees.

In general, a large number of informal workers in developing Asia still lack adequate social protection. Moreover, an increasing trend of informality in nonagricultural sectors, where productivity even in manufacturing and services remains persistently lower than that in developed countries, may indicate increasing challenges. Moving toward higher quality employment may thus require enacting a very specific set of policies that are tailored to each country's context.

Box 7 **Migrant Workers from the Philippines**

The Philippines has one of the world's most sophisticated institutional mechanisms for fostering and managing migration. Millions of Filipinos continue to work abroad, through contracts facilitated by private recruitment agencies. Remittances from abroad contributed 12% of the country's gross domestic product in 2009 (World Bank 2011b). Thus, overseas work continues to provide a major opportunity for workers of all skills to obtain better quality employment than is available domestically. Unlike other labor-sending countries, the Philippines is a major source of both sea-based and land-based workers, with about 1.47 million people working abroad in 2010 (POEA 2010). This dual advantage plays an important role in mitigating unemployment in domestic labor markets and providing better quality employment opportunities.

The wages of people who are able to obtain jobs abroad are many times higher than those of individuals with similar educational backgrounds and skills who remain at home. However, a result may also be that many of the best and brightest people who are employable overseas leave the country, which can be both a cause and a consequence of a fairly depressed labor market at home.

In 2009, almost 332,000 Filipinos were newly hired abroad (POEA 2010). Almost 50,000 of these were in professional or technical-related work and 138,000 were in low-skilled service-related work. Moreover, in 2010, over 340,000 newly hired people were deployed (Box Table 7.1).

Sources: Amante (2003), Dacuycuy (2009), POEA (2010).

Initially, designed to promote public employment services, the Philippines' current system for overseas employment relies on an effective partnership between private and public sectors to manage migration. The deployment of contract workers has been so robust that the Philippines benefits steadily from remittances that are funneled to households all over the country (POEA 2010).

Box Table 7.1 **Selected Statistics on Migrant Workers from the Philippines**

| **Number of deployed workers** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** |
| Total | | 1,062,567 | 1,077,623 | 1,236,013 | 1,422,586 | 1,470,826 |
| | | **Percent** | | | | |
| Land-based workers | | 74 | 75 | 79 | 77 | 76 |
| | New hires | 30 | 29 | 30 | 25 | 23 |
| | Re-hires | 44 | 46 | 48 | 52 | 53 |
| Sea-based workers | | 26 | 25 | 21 | 23 | 24 |
| **Newly hired land-based overseas workers by major occupational category** | | | | | | |
| | | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** |
| Total | | 308,122 | 306,383 | 338,266 | 331,752 | 340,279 |
| | | **Percent** | | | | |
| Professional | | 13 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 12 |
| Administrative/managerial | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerical | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Sales | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Service | | 47 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 45 |
| Agriculture | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Production | | 34 | 40 | 39 | 35 | 35 |
| Other | | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Source: POEA (2010).

## Selected Interventions to Promote Higher Quality Employment

Countries within the Asia and the Pacific region are at widely different stages of development and are quite varied in the structure of their labor markets, their economic landscapes, and the creation of higher quality employment. Some countries may need active intervention and specific labor market policies while others will need to remove constraints on firms' productivity in order to generate more and higher quality employment, raise wages, and provide better work environments. This section focuses on some key policy options that can help move Asia toward higher quality employment. The summary in Table 7 identifies indicators that may suggest the types of policies that are needed.

Ultimately, a sustainable increase in higher quality employment is possible only with sustained growth of labor productivity. Growth of labor productivity makes it easier for employers to pay higher wages and improve working conditions. Aggregate productivity can grow through both increased real productivity per worker in individual sectors of the economy (such as agriculture, industry, and services) and a shift of output and labor from lower productivity sectors (typically, agriculture) to higher productivity sectors (industry and services).

Improving the quality of employment can be approached from several directions. The first is indirect demand-side policies that improve productivity and increase the quality of working conditions (Osterman 2008). The second is supply-side policies that improve human capital and move people into more productive activities, including through migration from rural to urban areas. The third is a broad set of direct social protection policies that allow workers in both formal and informal sectors to raise their living standards and improve the quality of their work conditions.

Table 7 **Classification Table (based on most recent year of data available)**

| Economy | Real GDP Per Capita (2005 $ PPP) | High Informal Employment (> 50% of total employment) | High Agriculture Employment (> 40% of total employment) | Low Labor Productivity (< 5,000 2005$ PPP per worker ) | Low Industrial Productivity (< 5,000 2005$ PPP per worker) | Low Services Productivity (< 5,000 2005$ PPP per worker) | High Savings Rate (> 30% of GDP) | Age Dependency Ratio (increasing) | Small Urban Population (< 50% of total population) | Low Schooling (< 8 average no. of years of schooling) | Export Share to GDP (< 25%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | 1,049 | ... | ... | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| Bangladesh | 1,286 | X | | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| Cambodia | 1,739 | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | |
| Tajikistan | 1,791 | ... | X | X | ... | ... | | | X | | X |
| Kyrgyz Rep. | 2,073 | | | X | X | X | | X | X | | |
| Lao PDR | 2,048 | ... | ... | X | ... | ... | X | ... | X | X | |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,072 | ... | ... | X | ... | ... | X | | X | X | |
| Solomon Islands | 2,312 | ... | ... | X | ... | ... | | | X | ... | |
| Pakistan | 2,369 | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| Uzbekistan | 2,611 | ... | ... | X | ... | ... | X | | X | ... | |
| Viet Nam | 2,682 | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| India | 2,970 | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X |
| Mongolia | 3,198 | ... | | X | X | X | X | X | | | |
| Philippines | 3,216 | | | X | | X | X | | | | |
| Indonesia | 3,813 | X | | X | | X | X | | | X | X |
| Samoa | 4,000 | ... | ... | | X | | ... | | X | ... | |
| Vanuatu | 4,030 | ... | ... | X | ... | ... | X | | X | ... | |
| Tonga | 4,055 | ... | ... | X | X | | | | X | | X |
| Sri Lanka | 4,333 | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X |
| Georgia | 4,335 | X | X | X | | X | | X | | ... | |
| Bhutan | 4,643 | ... | ... | X | | X | X | | X | ... | |
| Armenia | 4,794 | X | X | X | | X | X | X | | | X |
| Turkmenistan | 6,576 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | X | | X | ... | |
| Maldives | 4,972 | | | | X | | X | | X | X | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 6,200 | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | | |
| Thailand | 7,260 | X | | X | | | X | X | X | X | |
| Azerbaijan | 8,752 | X | | X | | X | X | X | | ... | |
| Kazakhstan | 10,452 | | | X | X | | X | X | | | |
| Malaysia | 12,724 | | | | | | X | | | | |
| Korea, People's Rep. of | 25,493 | | | | | | X | X | | | |
| Hong Kong, China | 40,599 | | | | | | X | ... | | ... | |
| Singapore | 45,978 | | | | | | X | X | | | |

Low income  Lower middle income  Upper middle income  High income

Notes: ... = data not available, GDP = gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity.
Source: Based on summary statistics from Table 4.

## Trade and Globalization

The modern industrial and service sectors provide jobs for only about 57% of the labor force in developing Asia, compared with more than 96% in industrial nations. Greater promotion of trade and FDI is important for low- and middle-income countries to effectively raise the quality of employment. Low-income countries with low shares of exports relative to GDP need to capitalize on their cheap supply of labor, while middle-income countries with a relatively well-developed export sector may need to move up the value chain so that wages can continue to rise.

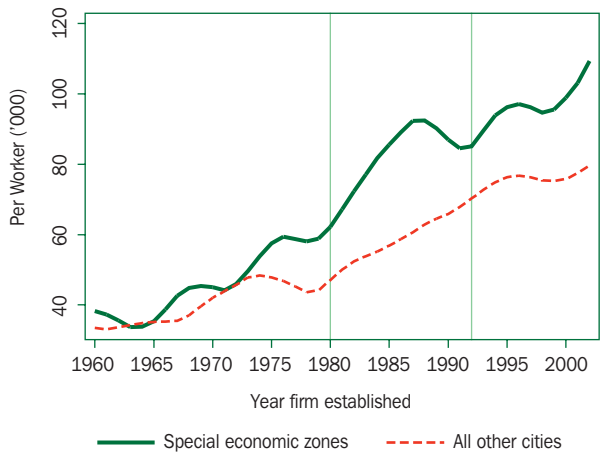
FDI and trade have been important vehicles for East Asian countries to increase their economic growth and employment, as exemplified by the PRC. Multinational firms have played an important role in the export-led growth model; many of which have exploited the low-cost labor advantage of East Asian economies, beginning in the 1960s and continuing through today. Ever since the PRC opened its economy in 1978, multinational firms have been a powerful force contributing to its growth.

An interesting and important question Ebenstein (2011) posed is: Do multinational firms result in the creation of higher quality jobs in a developing country? The creation of special economic zones (SEZs), and the extent to which firms in SEZs create higher quality employment, is an interesting case in point. In 1978, the PRC initiated a policy by which key strategic areas and cities were chosen as experimental zones for FDI with privileged status. The initial SEZs were envisioned as small laboratories to explore the economic potential of a further opening of the PRC economy; the chosen cities were able to operate with administrative autonomy from the provincial government, and foreign firms in the SEZs were allowed tax exemptions. The SEZs were strategically located in coastal areas close to islands with capitalist economies, including Xiamen (near Taipei,China); Zhuhai (near Macao, China); and the most successful SEZ, Shenzhen, which capitalized on its proximity to Hong Kong, China. While the areas chosen were convenient to foreign firms, they were by no means already developed. In fact, the government focused on undeveloped cities to minimize resistance to the new policies, and to limit damage should the experiment fail.

The SEZs were spectacularly successful at attracting foreign investment and cheap migrant labor from nearby provinces almost immediately (Yeung et al. 2009). By 1985, the SEZs accounted for more than 20% of the PRC's FDI. The success of the original four SEZs spurred the government to open 14 coastal cities to foreign investment in 1984, which also began to attract foreign firms attempting to capitalize on the PRC's cheap labor and goods for lucrative overseas consumer markets.

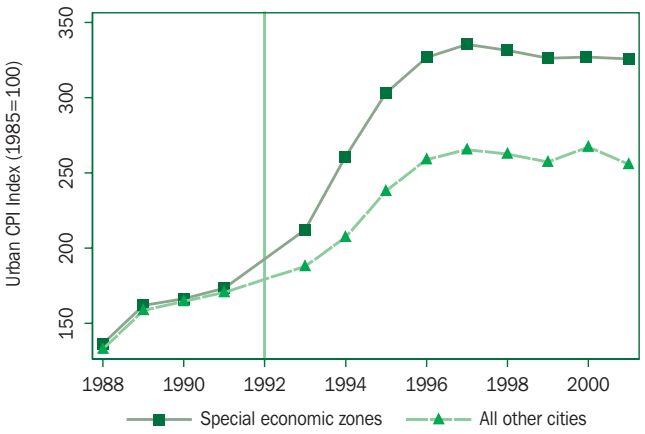
How successful were the SEZs in terms of increasing labor productivity and real wages of the PRC's workers, especially those with low skills? Ebenstein (2011) exploited the phased rollout of the PRC's SEZs and free trade areas across cities as a "quasi experiment" to examine the impact of the SEZs on local labor markets and on the welfare of workers in these cities. He found large increases in firm openings and employment following a city's conversion to a SEZ or free trade area. He also found that the productivity of workers in firms in the SEZs was higher than that in firms in other cities (Figure 30), and that this gap kept widening after 1980. However, there is no evidence of real wages being higher in SEZ cities than in other cities. Part of the reason for this is that the SEZ cities experienced rising prices (Figure 31). Indeed, Ebenstein found that, between 1988 and 2001, the real wage premium in the SEZs actually decreased.

Figure 30 **Trends in Real Labor Productivity in Special Economic Zones and All Other Cities, PRC, 1960–2003**




PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Ebenstein (2011).

Figure 31 **Trends in Prices in Special Economic Zones and All Other Cities, PRC, 1988–2001**




CPI = consumer price index, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Ebenstein (2011).

Ebenstein concluded that the introduction of SEZs in the context of PRC's huge supply of cheap surplus labor may have led to soaring corporate profits for the multinational companies that operated in the SEZs but provided little real wage benefit to the average worker already residing in these cities. Of course, the valid comparison group may not be workers already residing in the SEZ cities, but instead workers in the rural areas who might not have migrated to manufacturing jobs in such large numbers were it not for the SEZ experiment. Ebenstein's data did not allow him to estimate the welfare gains for these workers; their gains were probably substantial, especially considering the phenomenal reduction in poverty that the PRC has experienced since 1980. However, the important thing to note is that not all people were necessarily better off from FDI, even though overall welfare may have increased, it may have contributed to undue resentment toward migrants who may be driving down wages and potentially crowding out locals from jobs. However, other literature on the impact of multinational companies on host-country labor markets has not provided substantial evidence that multinationals depress average wages (Flanagan and Khor 2011).

Indeed, at a broader level, it is difficult to see why multinational companies would behave any differently than local firms in terms of promoting higher quality employment and higher wages. Both sets of firms have the same objective (maximizing profits) and are likely to react to price and wage incentives in the same manner. If anything, multinational firms bring enormous firm-specific technical and managerial advantages to developing-country markets that should result in higher levels of productivity in these markets, which in turn should lead to higher wages for workers.

But the general process of globalization, which puts pressure on multinational and domestic firms to continually cut costs in order to stay globally competitive, could affect working conditions and wages adversely. Using unit-level labor force survey data from four developing Asian economies, Maligalig and Martinez (2011) found that jobs with informal arrangements were not exclusively in informal enterprises, and were often found in formal-sector enterprises. As a response to globalization and the pressure to stay internationally competitive, firms in many Asian countries have started adopting more flexible employment arrangements, such as outsourcing components of production lines that result in pervasive informal employment arrangements. For example, Maligalig and Martinez found that about 9 in 100 jobs in Armenia's formal enterprises were informal, while in Bangladesh, the proportion was 4 in 100, and in two provinces of Indonesia, the incidence was 33% in Banten and 31% in Yogyakarta.

Flanagan and Khor (2011) recently conducted an empirical study to test the causal effect of global trade flows on working conditions. They compared the evolution of working conditions and labor rights in Asian versus non-Asian countries from 1990 to 2008 and analyzed the relationship between labor conditions and international trade and investment flows.[12] They observed that both working conditions (pay, hours of work, and job safety) and labor rights (workplace freedom of association, nondiscrimination, abolition of forced labor, and reduction of child labor) advanced in Asia and the rest of the world during this period when both trade and investment flows grew. As a region, Asia generally scored lower than other parts of the world on most measures of working conditions and labor rights, but that the differences with the rest of the world have been narrowing over time.

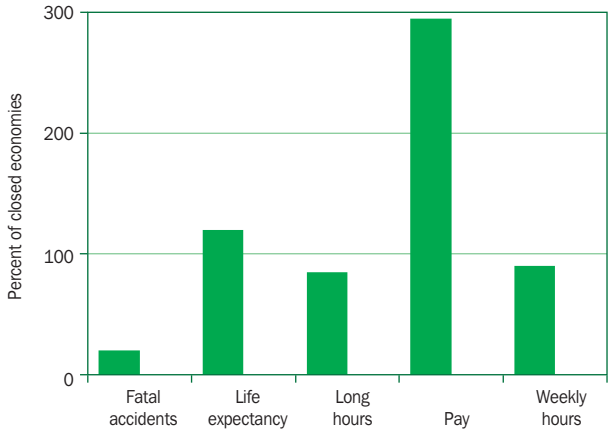
Flanagan and Khor found that countries with open trade policies generally had better working conditions and labor rights than countries with closed trade policies (Figures 32–35). In open economies, annual pay per manufacturing worker outside of Asia is almost three times higher than in closed economies; and in Asia, it is almost nine times higher in open than in closed economies. This likely reflects the higher labor productivity in the open economies. Outside of Asia, the fatal on-the-job accident rate in manufacturing and measures of work hours are significantly lower in open economies. In comparison, open economies in Asia have slightly higher hours of work. Labor rights are also generally better respected in open than in closed economies outside of Asia (Figure 33): freedom of association rights are stronger, and child participation in the labor force and measures of forced labor are lower in non-Asian open economies. Only in the case of gender discrimination is there little difference between economies with open and closed trade policies.[13]

Nevertheless, Asian economies with open trade policies generally had better labor rights than did closed Asian economies by the end of the 20th century (Figure 35). In general, the expansion of international trade and investment during the two decades since 1990 has been associated with a broad improvement in working conditions and labor rights around the world. However, openness and expansion are found to have no direct influence on labor rights. All of the improvements are attributed to the indirect effect of rising per capita income,

12 The study used 11 Asian economies (the PRC; Hong Kong, China; India; Indonesia; Japan, Kazakhstan; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; the Philippines; Singapore; Taipei,China; and Thailand) and 46 developed and developing non-Asian countries in Europe, Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa, and North America.

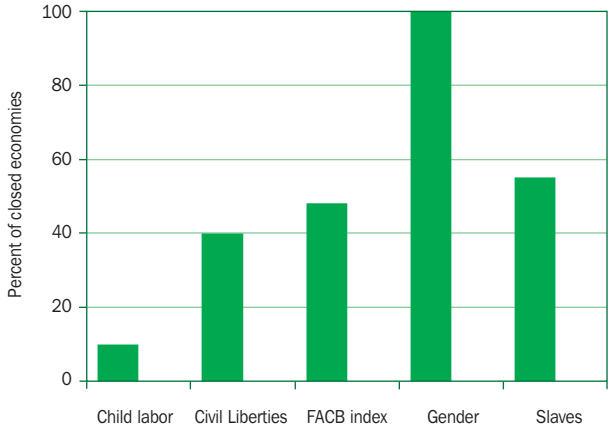
13 This study did not compare results to assess whether the gap was increasing or decreasing in labor rights between Asia and the rest of the world in open versus closed economies.

Figure 32
**Working Conditions in Open versus Closed Non-Asian Economies**



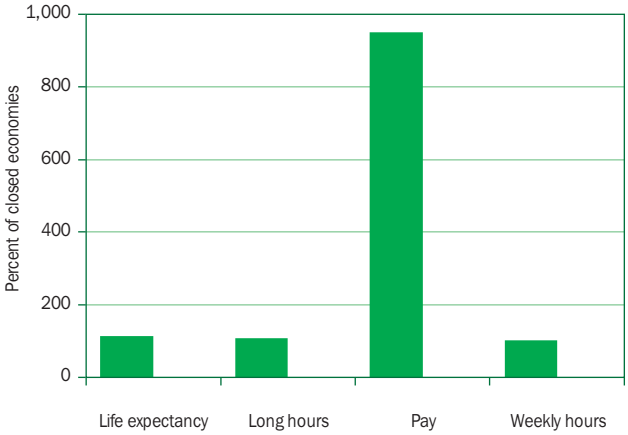

Source: Flanagan and Khor (2011).

Figure 33
**Labor Rights in Open versus Closed Non-Asian Economies**



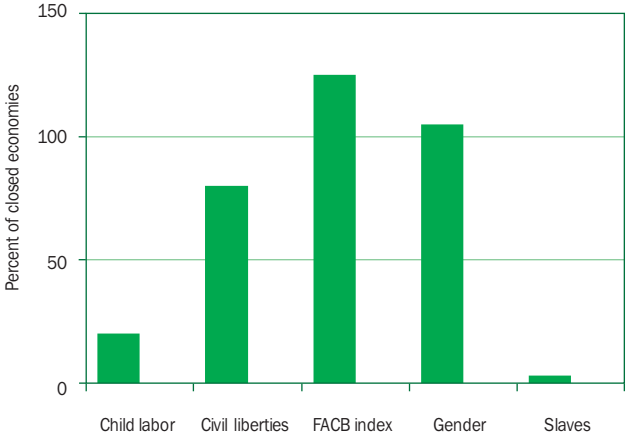

FACB = freedom of association and collective bargaining.
Source: Flanagan and Khor (2011).

Figure 34
**Working Conditions in Open versus Closed Asian Economies**




Source: Flanagan and Khor (2011).

Figure 35
**Labor Rights in Open versus Closed Asian Economies**



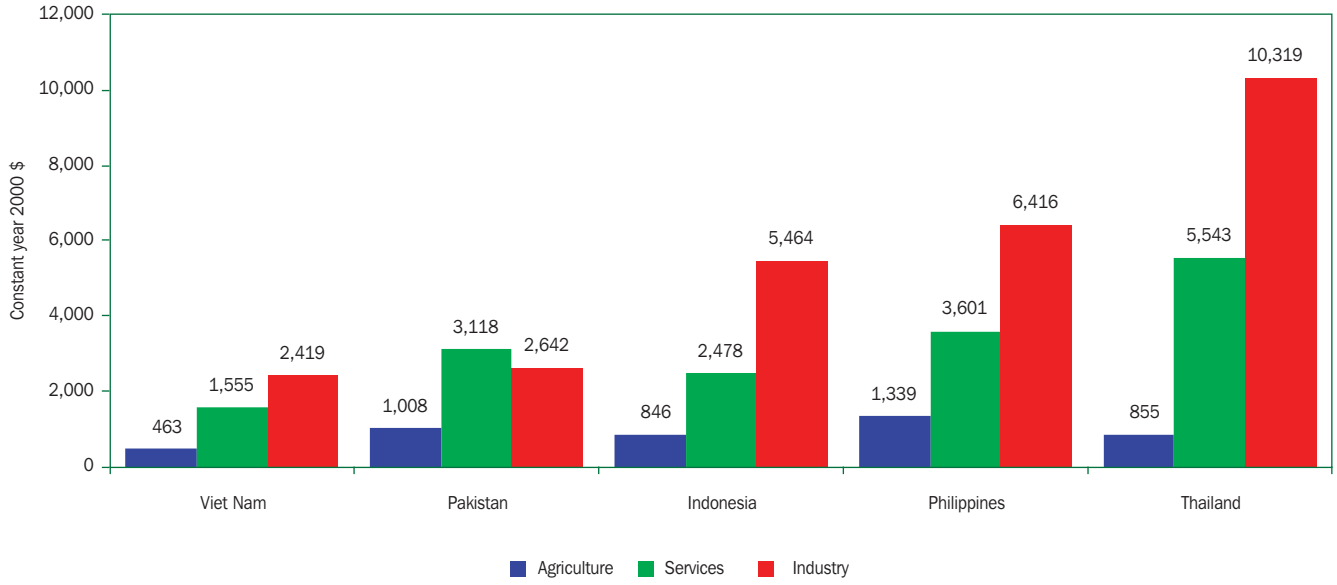

FACB = freedom of association and collective bargaining.
Source: Flanagan and Khor (2011).

and this effect is found to be uniformly true between Asian and non-Asian economies when weighted by the labor force in each economy. Thus, to the extent that trade raises per capita income, it advances both working conditions and labor rights—a trend that is consistent with the general predictions of international trade theories.

## The Role of Migration

Structural transformation plays a key role in providing better employment opportunities as there is a limit to how much agricultural productivity can be raised. In most countries, the service and manufacturing sectors have higher rates of labor productivity, and therefore higher wages, than the agricultural sector. Figure 36 shows the value added per worker in 2009 in each of the three sectors for a number of developing Asian economies. In Thailand, for example, value added per worker in industry is more than 10 times that in agriculture. With such large differentials, there is a strong incentive for rural workers to migrate to urban areas. Indeed, historically, an important means of increasing the productivity of rural workers has been to move them to jobs in manufacturing and services that are often based in the urban areas. Low-income countries that suffer from both high rates of agricultural employment and low rates of urbanization may benefit from programs that facilitate migration from rural to urban areas. This can be done by increasing urban employment opportunities and easing the transition from rural to urban areas so that more people can take advantage of the benefits that come from urban environments.

Figure 36 **Value Added per Worker in Agriculture, Industry, and Services, Selected Asian Economies, 2009**




Note: Value added per worker in each sector, in constant year 2000 $.
Source: ILO (2011a).

The Asia and Pacific region has seen massive rates of rural–urban migration during the last 4 decades. In 1950, only 16.3% of Asia's population was urban. It had increased to 24% in 1975, 41.7% in 2009, and is slated to increase to 50% by 2025 (UNDESA 2010). The PRC has experienced some of the largest labor migration flows in human history since implementing economic reforms in 1978—by 2009 alone, 153 million migrant workers were living in urban areas. The migration flow has propelled the PRC's economic and social transition by increasing labor productivity and restructuring society.

In addition to the direct effect of improved employment opportunities for the migrant workers, the workers who remain in agriculture also benefit. Their marginal productivity rises, as fewer workers are left in agriculture. Remittances from the urban migrants can help raise investment in the rural areas. And the migrant workers' families benefit from a substantial decline in their consumption and income risk, as they now have more diversified sources of livelihood.

Using a rich panel data set on about 2,000 rural households from three provinces in Northeastern Thailand (surveyed in 2007, 2008, and 2010) and a survey of 643 migrants from these rural households in the Greater Bangkok area in 2010, Hohfeld et al. (2011) found that households whose members migrated to Bangkok experienced a 17%–22% increase in their household income relative to control households whose members did not migrate. Further, the estimated impact was even larger in the poor provinces of Buriram and Nakhon Phanom, at 35% each, and Ubon, at 47%. This provides evidence that migration can substantially improve job and income prospects for households residing in the poorest provinces.

Hohfeld et al. asked those who migrated to Bangkok to assess whether their work conditions had improved in their most recent job. Nearly 75% of the sampled migrants reported that their working conditions had definitely improved since their previous job. Each additional year of schooling the migrant had was associated with a 6% increase in the likelihood of improved working conditions. Conversely, indebtedness was associated with a 28% lower probability of improved work conditions. Upon correcting for self-selection, Hohfeld et al. found that migrants were much more likely than nonmigrants (i.e., those who remained in their rural village) to report an improvement in working conditions. This suggests that, based on the migrants' own perceptions, migration results in jobs with better working conditions.

Hohfeld et al. also created an index of job quality based on several objective indicators, including job stability; possession of a written or verbal contract; and the availability of life, health, or disability insurance. The empirical results were largely unchanged when they used this index instead of the subjective assessment of improved working conditions as the dependent variable in the analysis. Thus, their analysis indicates that migrants were much more likely than similar people who had stayed in the rural areas to hold higher quality jobs.

In addition to migration within a country, international migration plays a significant role in providing access to higher quality employment for Asian workers. This is especially true when countries fail to provide sufficient employment opportunities for their populations. International migration can help balance disequilibria in the supply of and demand for labor between sending and receiving countries. The migrants often receive higher wages, and their countries of origin benefit from remittances (Lucas 2008).

Migration may also have drawbacks. An increased supply of workers in urban labor markets may put downward pressure on urban wages. Urban employers might not be inclined to improve working conditions if the supply of labor from rural areas is elastic; indeed, a very large oversupply of labor could lead to a deteriorating quality of employment. International migration can lead to significant "brain drain" and could depress a country's productivity and innovation if the country's best and brightest people are going abroad. In the receiving country, migration can lead to lower wages in jobs where there is an influx of migrants (Lucas 2008). Of course, with appropriate policies and monitoring of migration inflows and outflows, it is possible to improve welfare. Rural–urban migration can speed structural transformation and allow rural workers access to higher quality employment, while international migration provides a means for workers to access higher quality employment when the home country is not capable of generating sufficient employment opportunities.

## Raising Rural Labor Productivity

Given that a large proportion of Asia's poor will continue to live in the rural areas for the foreseeable future, it is important to not neglect policy for improving the quality of jobs in rural areas. Many lower income countries still have large agricultural sectors that employ over 40% of the labor force and have extremely low productivity. While rural–urban migration is an important means to increase productivity and provide access to higher quality employment, it is not an immediate or the most desirable option for the entire rural population. The main ways to expand opportunities for higher quality jobs for people who remain in the rural areas are to (1) enhance the productivity of rural workers who have ownership of productive assets, and (2) provide access to markets that can ensure sufficient demand for their labor.

Workers who explicitly or implicitly own productive assets will have a greater likelihood of achieving stable and reasonably well-paid employment than workers who do not. Such assets include workers' own labor, as well as physical assets such as land, financial assets such as working capital, human assets such as education, public assets such as access to electricity and other infrastructure, and social assets such as the organization and coordination of people. How the returns to these assets change depends importantly on the composition of local employment and the extent to which product and labor markets are integrated with the wider world. Credit markets, effective transport, and other forms of basic infrastructure are important to the availability of productive employment.

Among the most important factors that can hamper growth in rural areas are (1) constraints on the use and availability of technology; and (2) an absence or paucity of the value-added manufacturing sector, financial services, and infrastructure. Alleviating these impediments can lead to enhanced productivity of rural workers (Foster 2011).

**Technological innovation and value-added manufacturing.** Innovations such as a shift to high-value crops, fertilizers that increase agricultural output, and labor saving technology are viable ways to increase productivity in rural areas. Given that there is excess demand for agricultural products outside of the rural market, the improvement in productivity can result in real increases in income for the rural sector.

The use of technology potentially has strong distributional implications. Foster and Rosenzweig (2010) explored scale economies in agricultural India. They show that, over the period 1982–2007 in rural India, mechanization increased substantially, particularly among larger scale farmers. While traditionally the view was that small-scale farmers in rural India were more productive than larger ones, Foster and Rosenzweig showed that, during 1999–2008, larger farmers were more profitable than small-scale farmers after accounting for supervisory costs, potential search costs for off-farm employment, and the potential endogeneity of land with respect to productivity. This profitability was found to be largely a result of the labor saving that was possible through increased mechanization. They noted that the maximal profitability was achieved at farm sizes of about 4 hectares.

As agriculture innovation may not necessarily be appropriate for the entire rural sector, Foster (2011) suggested that developing a value-added manufacturing sector that is highly productive in the rural area could be a promising way to improve the employment prospects of the rural sector. In a rural economy with no value-added manufacturing sector, increases in agricultural productivity, where agricultural products are exported, may only lead to minor improvements in overall welfare and could entail adverse effects for some people. This is

because, while improved agricultural productivity can increase the prospects and income of people in agriculture, without proportionate increases in the productivity of the nonagricultural sector, it will result in drawing people from the nonagricultural sector. This will then bid up wages in the nonagricultural sector and cause prices to rise.

Foster showed in a theoretical model that having productivity improvements in a value-added manufacturing sector in the rural area where agriculture provides inputs into the production process (e.g., canned and processed food) can lead to large welfare gains. This result is based on a reasonable assumption that goods are exported and the cost of transporting raw agricultural products is significantly more than the cost of transporting processed goods. In this case, the productivity of value-added production will increase the demand for inputs of agricultural goods and bid up the price of agricultural goods. As a result, workers will be drawn back into the agricultural sector, and the overall gains in wages and profits in both sectors will increase.

Foster provided empirical support using ARIS–REDS[14] panel surveys of rural India to show that having a value-added manufacturing sector is potentially important for rural economies. He controlled for village fixed effects; fraction of workers employed in each of three occupational categories (traded manufacturing, nontraded services, and value-added in agriculture); the share of income from agriculture, self-employed nonfarm, and salaried work; yields in agriculture; population; and the distance to the nearest town (which changes over time as villages become towns). Using the log income of the corresponding quantile as the left-hand side variable, he found that doubling the population's share of value added workers resulted in 8.0% additional income, at the 10th percentile and 8.8% at the 90th percentile of the income distribution. The share of agricultural income was shown to have a negative relationship with overall income, indicating the general importance of nonfarm activity as a source of rural earnings growth.

Thus, there is evident support that technological innovation can have positive benefits. In particular, having technological innovation in a value-added manufacturing sector can result in considerable benefits for all workers in the rural economy and thus may be key to promoting the employment opportunities and raising the quality of employment.

**Financial services.** Financial services, and particularly credit markets, can have a profound effect on agricultural productivity and nonagricultural self-employment by providing working and startup capital. The growing literature on microcredit has shown that access to structured credit can result in higher productivity in small family businesses, and better living standards especially in rural areas.

A growing body of evidence suggests that increased access to banks has significant effects on the nature of employment and improves economic activity. Feler (2010) used bank privatization in Brazil to examine the consequences of reducing subsidies to rural banks. Feler found that, in the areas that lost subsidized banks and did not have alternative sources of credit, economic activity decreased and the number of skilled workers declined. Burgess and Pande (2005) examined the effects of India's social banking experiment, which mandated banks to open branches in underserved areas of India. Their findings suggested significant decreases in rural poverty and increases in nonagricultural output from access to bank services.

However, problems of imperfect information plague financial markets, and providing the appropriate financial services may be very costly especially in rural areas. In their detailed study of scale economies in rural agriculture, Foster and Rosenzweig (2010) found that low levels of access to credit seemed to adversely affect the use of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and, ultimately, the profitability of smaller scale farmers. Townsend (2011) argued that, while financial deregulation has had substantial positive effects on economic growth in Thailand by providing a better match between entrepreneurial skill and access to capital, subsidized credit in some cases led to an inefficient overdispersion of economic activity.

Moreover, it is not clear whether the public sector can sufficiently overcome the difficulties to make public financial services a cost-effective mechanism to increase the quality of rural employment. Kaboski and Townsend (2010), for example, found evidence of increased business economic activity associated with Thailand's Million Baht Fund, but that the social costs of the program exceeded the social benefits.

Clearly, ineffective monitoring and inappropriate financial products for certain groups can have adverse effects toward raising the quality of employment. However, there are potentially huge gains from increasing access to financial services in rural areas and it can provide a means for certain business-minded rural workers to increase their profits and improve their circumstances.

**Infrastructure.** Infrastructure plays an important role in determining rural productivity growth and employment. Important infrastructure in rural areas includes irrigation, electricity, roads, transport, and grain storage, among other things.

14 ARIS-REDS Additional Rural Income Survey and Rural Economic Development Survey.

In particular, infrastructure that improves transport facilitates access to markets outside of the local area. This can lead to increased demands for agricultural and nonagricultural products and to diversification of the nonfarm sector in rural areas. As Felkner and Townsend (forthcoming) found, road infrastructure drove substantial growth in rural areas of Thailand. They found that increased infrastructure, because it provides access to key markets, was also associated with a larger share of enterprises and higher growth of enterprises in rural villages. Donaldson (2010) also found evidence that the introduction of railroads in India led to greater economic activity by exploiting gains from trade between different regions.

Electrification can also have positive effects, by expanding the hours during which it is possible to work and accomplish different tasks while enabling microenterprises to diversify. Rud (2011) suggested that firms faced with poor and unreliable electricity supplies must invest in a relatively costly replacement technology. Taking advantage of South Africa's post-apartheid electrification roll-out in KwaZulu-Natal province (which generated exogenous variation in access to electricity across households and time), Dinkelman (2010) examined the effect of electrification on rural employment. She found that electrification led to an increased supply of labor by women and men in their 30s and 40s who were residing in poor and middle-income communities. Dinkelman also found the increased supply of women's time used in small-scale family enterprises resulted in a decrease in women's wages. This emphasizes the need to accompany increased work hours and output with increases in demand for outputs. Thus, rural electrification in itself may not lead to overall improvements in wages, but, particularly when complemented with transport infrastructure, may lead to overall improvements and employment conditions of the rural poor.

## Human Capital

Few factors are as important in raising labor productivity as human capital investments. While the average years of schooling in many Asian countries have increased substantially during the last few decades, this has not necessarily led to the workers having the skills and training that help them obtain higher quality employment. Moreover, a low level of human capital may be a constraint to investment and expansion in sectors that require skilled workers. As markets in countries at different stages of development typically demand different skills sets, educational investments and policy should likely vary with these needs. In particular, low-income countries with a high proportion of informal workers may need to consider developing a focused and narrow set of skills through vocational education and training programs. However, middle-income countries that are trying to move up the value chain may require more general tertiary education that allows for the development of innovative ideas.

As Foster (2011) noted, the informal labor market in agriculture that exists in many low-income countries may reflect the shifting nature of agricultural labor demand, but it may also indicate a lack of specialization in particular land or tasks. By contrast, most self-employed workers and most factory workers outside of the nonfarm sector may have specific skills that cannot easily be replaced by someone working in another sector. Thus, the rents associated with these skills should appear in terms of labor market earnings. Because specific skills are associated with nonfarm employment, a wage premium is observed for many forms of nonfarm employment (Lanjouw and Murgai 2008), which suggests focusing on training and educational programs that can allow nonfarm workers in rural areas to develop a specific set of skills.

Entrepreneurship training is also a potentially useful tool for raising the income of microentrepreneurs. Karlan and Valdivia (2006) used a randomized treatment that added business training to an existing microcredit program in Peru to study the impacts of entrepreneurial training. They found that the training increased repayment and business revenues for the clients. They also found that people showing the most benefit from the training were those who had expressed the least interest in the program. This provided evidence that important management skills can be taught.

While the pendulum has swung from an emphasis on technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programs in the 1980s and early 1990s to an emphasis on general education programs since the mid-1990s, there is limited research to firmly resolve the debate on which type of education is more beneficial. Because students who enroll in TVET may have, overall, different backgrounds and educational competencies from those who elect general education, it has usually been impossible to assess which track of education may be better, all else equal. Horowitz and Schenzler (1999), correcting for selection bias, found that general education exceeded returns to TVET in Suriname. Conversely, Malamud and Pop-Eleches (2008) using an education reform that shifted a large proportion of students from vocational training to general education while keeping the average years of schooling unchanged, found that in Romania there were no differences in returns between graduates of vocational versus those of general schools. However, the difference in findings may reflect the quality of the general education versus the technical vocational education institutions.

Box 8 **Technical and Vocational Education and Training**

Efforts to achieve higher quality employment are often constrained by a mismatch between the type of skills needed in the labor market and those available in the workforce. To ameliorate this mismatch, policymakers sometimes consider technical and vocational education and training (TVET) as a way for workers to quickly acquire the skills needed by various industries. The intention is to use vocational training to impart marketable skills so that their graduates will be readily employable, have higher productivity, and earn higher wages, eventually leading to higher economic growth and lower poverty incidence. Early success from TVET in countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and later in Asia—such as in Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Turkey—helped strengthen the idea that TVET can help fill skills gaps in the labor market and be a good avenue for economic development.

Employment and earnings data from the 2008 Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey show that, on average, workers with vocational education earn 80%–100% higher wages than workers with no formal education, even after controlling for factors such as gender or locality. However, despite the promise of higher productivity due to the acquisition of technical skills, TVET is not an adequate substitute for general education at the tertiary level. While graduates of tertiary-level vocational education can expect 97% higher wages than people who have no education, the wages of people with academic tertiary education are 145% higher. Thus, people with vocational college diplomas earn about one-third less than people with academic college diplomas.

In Viet Nam, a major challenge to improving TVET is the lack of coordination between the agencies tasked to overlook it. While the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs has the primary responsibility for vocational education, the Ministry of Education and Training has overall responsibility for education and the Ministry of Industry and Trade is responsibile for industrial strategy. Thus, the three ministries have overlapping interests in TVET. As a result, the TVET system has lacked resources, administrative and managerial capacity, and qualified teachers, leading to poor quality education that lacks relevance to the labor market's requirements (MOET 2006).

The underperformance of Viet Nam's TVET system is primarily due to its lack of relevance to the market's needs. For TVET graduates to find higher quality jobs, the skills taught in the TVET system should be those needed by the labor market. Poor planning and weak labor market linkages could result in graduates being unproductive, jobless, or employed in jobs unrelated to their training. Thus, the TVET system and the industries and firms that may hire its graduates should be closely coordinated.

The government could facilitate the needed coordination between vocational institutions and industrial groups through educational and industrial policies. The Republic of Korea provides a good example: due to effective coordination between education and industrial policy, TVET played a key role in ensuring that workers had the skills needed by the burgeoning industrial sector. Thus, TVET provided the skilled work force needed for growth and allowed workers to prosper from the growth through employment. While improving the accessibility and quality of TVET is important, governments also need to assure effective coordination within the TVET sector and between TVET policy and industrial policy. TVET should be integrated into a country's overall economic growth and poverty reduction strategy.

Sources: MOET (2006), Son (2011).

In general, expanding and strengthening vocational education opportunities can serve an important purpose, especially in a rapidly growing, liberalized economy. Vocational education can also be a powerful tool for improving job prospects and job quality among the poor. For example, in Viet Nam, which still has a large agricultural sector, people with vocational education were shown to have greater success in finding employment and higher wages than people with general education up to the secondary level, but had slightly lower employment and earnings than people who had general tertiary education (Box 8).[15]

Ultimately, as economies evolve and become more service oriented, promoting TVET may no longer be very useful for the majority of the population. Newhouse and Suryadarma (2011) examined the labor market outcomes of Indonesian youths who entered the TVET track and those who entered the general education track for senior high school. They found that female TVET graduates were able to get more jobs and higher wages than those with general education, but these returns to TVET were not observed for males. They cited concerns over expanding public vocational education and the relevance of the skills taught by TVET, especially for males in an increasingly service-oriented economy.

In general, there is a strong role for building human capital to improve employment outcomes, whether through vocational or general education. Both systems and institutions may need to be strengthened. For workers in developing countries who are largely going to become self-employed, having a very specific skill to market seems warranted. However, as countries upscale and evolve, it may be preferable to focus more on general education, which may better impart the flexibility and innovation that is useful for service-oriented economies.

15 Bassanini (2006) found that training did not help advance wages in developed countries, except among young and highly educated employees, who are the most likely to have higher earning potential and are less susceptible to poverty. However, he found that training could improve employment security for older workers or those who have little education.

## Active Labor Legislation

To protect the rights of workers and ensure that employers follow minimum safety and other regulations, most governments have pursued active labor legislation. The intention has been to enforce minimum quality standards in organized sectors of the economy. However, such legislation often is associated with substantial costs that can negatively impact the quantity and quality of employment that is created. Overly strict legislation can raise the costs of expanding employment, lower productivity, and impede FDI flows. For countries that are developing and have small numbers of workers employed in the modern organized sector, imposing strict minimum standards of employment quality may result in costs that hamper or stop employment growth and development of the modern sector. However, as an economy advances and a larger majority of workers are in the formal sector, the emergence of active labor legislation that can ensure minimum standards without severely impeding the business processes is important, especially for the most vulnerable workers.

**Legislation and firm size.** An important reason why many enterprises choose to remain small and outside the formal sector is that they can avoid the high regulatory costs that firms in the formal sector face, such as license fees, payroll and corporate income taxes, and adherence to zoning rules and labor codes (such as payment of minimum wage, severance compensation, and contributions to pension and medical insurance). Often, these costs can be substantial, providing a strong incentive for enterprises to remain small and in the informal sector (Pratap and Quintin 2006).[16] However, remaining small limits firms from capitalizing on economies of scale and may drive low productivity and thus low investment growth in a country.

India is a good case in point. Much of the organized sector is covered by a plethora of legislation on employment protection and labor dispute resolution—India has more than 45 labor laws at the national level and an even larger number at the state level, resulting, in principle, in a broad range of protection for workers. The labor legislation includes provision for contract labor, minimum wages, social security, and unemployment. In addition, under the Industrial Disputes Act, establishments employing 100 or more workers must have government permission prior to retrenching or laying off workers, and before closing (Papola 2011).

This has constrained the expansion of output and employment in firms that produce primarily to meet fluctuating export orders. Besley and Burgess (2004) found that, in 1990, formal sector manufacturing output and employment in the state of West Bengal would have been 23%–24% higher had the state not passed pro-worker amendments during 1958–1992. Fallon and Lucas (1991, 1993) also found that formal employment for a given level of output declined by 17.5% during 1977–1982, after the introduction, in 1976, of rigid labor regulation. A host of other studies, such as Ahmed and Devarajan (2007), Ahsan and Pages (2008), Mazumdar and Sarkar (2008), and Hasan and Jandoc (2010), have also come to conclusions that legislation is constraining productivity and growth in Indian manufacturing. In addition, the Indian government had reserved entire swaths of industries to the small-scale sector (Box 9). These reservation policies further impeded the growth of output and employment in labor-intensive industries. Inevitably, this points to the fact that trying to ensure a certain level of quality employment too early in the development process can be detrimental to employment and productivity growth.

**Minimum wage policy.** One labor policy to single out is the minimum wage policy, which is pursued by many countries both in the developing and the developed world. In general, while minimum wage legislation protects formal sector workers by ensuring a certain level of wages, it can result in significant employment losses for the least skilled workers in the formal sector. Minimum wage policy that results in employment loss in the developed world often leads to overall loss in productivity as people become unemployed, and hurts the poorest and most vulnerable workers first and most severely (see Neumark et al. 2004, 2005; MaCurdy and McIntyre 2001).

Formal sector employment losses are also observed for developing countries. Indonesia's experimentation with minimum wage policy (Box 10) has made it a prime country for researchers to examine the impact of the policy on labor market outcomes. Exploiting the significant changes in minimum wages, Rama (2001) found the minimum wage had a significant adverse effect on employment among small firms (although not among large firms), with minimum wage increases resulting in a 5%–15% increase in prevailing urban wages but also leading to a decline of up to 5% in urban wage employment in Indonesia. Suryahadi et al. (2003) also found that employment in the urban formal sector was adversely affected by minimum wage increases, with every 10% increase in the real

16 There are advantages for a firm to be in the formal sector, with one of the most important being access to credit. Informal enterprises have virtually no access to formal credit, as they frequently lack title to their assets and thus cannot enter into formal contracts. This ultimately impedes their growth and makes it difficult for them to capitalize on economies of scale and become more productive. Soderbom and Teal (2000) found that, in Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, manufacturing firms with more than 100 employees operated on average with 3–4 times more physical capital per employee than firms with fewer than six employees.

Box 9 **India's Small-Scale Industry Reservations**

Many well-intentioned labor and industrial policies meant to foster good quality employment opportunities for the more disenfranchised workers can end up constraining the growth of higher quality employment. One example is India's small-scale industry (SSI) reservation policy.

Until 2001, India operated an extensive SSI reservation policy as part of its "License Raj." Enterprises above a certain size were prevented from operating in more than 500 industries, unless they exported more than 50% of their output. Industries that were affected included garments, oilseed processing, toys, hand tools, and food processing. (By 1986, the reservation list had included 863 consumer items.) The SSI reservation policy, combined with trade protection for domestic industries (which India also practiced under the License Raj), resulted in market fragmentation. The small-scale enterprises could not capture economies of scale and were inefficient producers; as a result, consumers ended up paying high prices for many consumer goods. The small firms were also unable to deliver large volumes of consistent quality, which became a major constraint to the export of garments and toys.

The SSI reservation policy was based on the Gandhian concern for protecting the age-old handicraft and village-based industry in India. The intention was to promote employment opportunities outside agriculture in the rural areas. However, the policy ended up stunting the growth of promising labor-intensive industries in which India had a comparative advantage, such as textiles and toys. Indeed, India's failure to establish a large, competitive manufacturing base in labor-intensive consumer goods may be the result of the misguided SSI reservation policy. This may also be one reason why the informal sector continues to be so large in India and completely dominates the formal sector.

Source: Gupta (2006).

minimum wage reducing formal employment by about 1%. They argued that the adverse employment effect in the formal sector resulted in relocating the displaced workers to informal jobs with lower earnings and poorer working conditions. Moreover, Sugiyarto and Endriga (2008) found that changes in the minimum wage had an adverse impact on the employment of unskilled, but not of skilled, workers.

Still, while there are employment losses in the formal sector, as the studies just cited have shown, the overall impacts of minimum wage policy in developing countries may be less negative, as many individuals may simply end up in the informal sector. Moreover, Freeman (2009) presented evidence that raising the minimum wage can spill over to the informal sector, leading to increases in earnings in both the formal and informal sectors. For example, Lemos (2007) and Gindling and Terrell (2005) examined minimum wage laws in Latin America and found they had a positive effect on wages in both the formal and informal sectors in developing countries, with slight negative effects on overall employment in the formal sectors. Chun and Khor (2010) found similar results for Indonesia. These findings are consistent with the theory that minimum wage laws may serve as a signal of the minimum wage that workers expect for their services independent of whether they are in the organized or unorganized sector.

Thus, reasonable minimum wage laws may not necessarily be detrimental in developing countries. Of course, as formal sector employment may provide a host of nonpecuniary benefits, it is difficult to accurately assess the total impact of minimum wage laws on welfare and more research is needed.

While the evidence on whether labor regulation reduces the flexibility of labor markets and reduces overall employment is mixed, there is little disagreement on the importance of protecting workers' basic rights at all income levels. Enforcement of these rights is a moral imperative, and there is evidence that provision of such basic rights can improve productivity in the workplace (ILO 2002).

## Labor Unions

Labor unions can play an important role in ensuring workers' rights are respected and that they receive fair pay. However, due to a large amount of informal employment and abundant labor, labor unions are rarely present in low-income countries. In countries that are middle income or higher, whose growth is based on developing labor-intensive manufacturing, the formation of labor unions is often inevitable.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that unions played an important role in guaranteeing workers' rights in the United States in the early part of the last century. For example, the United States' automobile industry grew rapidly in the early 20th century. This resulted in large growth in automobile employment: by 1925, over 10% of all American workers had something to do with the production, sales, service, or fueling of automobiles (Kyvig 2004). Despite the growth, automobile industry wages were low and nonsalary benefits were almost nonexistent for auto workers. Only in the late 1930s, when unionization became the norm in the industry, did workers' wages begin to improve significantly. An implicit social contract was struck between workers and the automobile companies—the companies would get labor, loyalty, commitment, and productivity from the workers in exchange for assuring them good wages and

Box 10 **The Minimum Wage in Indonesia**

The Indonesian government has had a minimum wage policy since the end of the 1980s (Rama 2001, Suryahadi et al. 2003). The minimum wage has been regulated since the early 1970s, it was initially limited to certain areas and for construction workers in government projects. In the mid-1970s, the minimum wage was extended to all provinces. However, until the late 1980s, it was rarely enforced and was not effectively implemented (Rama 2001).

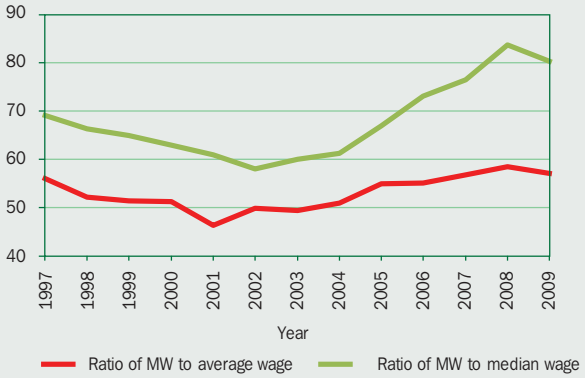
Major changes in the minimum wage legislation began during 1989–1990, with the introduction of legal sanctions for noncompliance and specific guidelines for minimum wage implementation, using a measure of minimum physical needs (*kebutuhan fisik minimum* or KFM) as a benchmark toward the end of 1990 (Manning 1997).[a] In this period, minimum wages in all provinces were significantly below the KFM level—some provinces even had minimum wages less than 40% of the KFM.[b] With the significant changes, in the 1990s, Indonesian minimum wages tripled in nominal terms and doubled in real terms (Rama 2001).

Since 2001, as part of a political regime favoring greater decentralization, the power to set the minimum wage has been transferred from the central government to the provinces and district governments (in consultation with regional wage commissions). Each wage commission comprises a regional manpower office, employer, labor union representatives, and some expert advisers (Manning 2003).

The transfer of power to set the level of the minimum wage to regional governments in Indonesia has had a major effect on minimum wage trends. The combination of local pressures and stronger labor unions below the central level has contributed significantly to a large increase in the minimum wage in most provinces in Indonesia, especially in comparison to the mean and median wages (Box Figure 10.1). This has led to some Indonesian experts claiming that regional governments seem willing to support a populist approach to economic policy and set the minimum wage level based on workers' needs without considering other economic factors such as local labor market conditions or international competitiveness (Suryahadi et al. 2003, Widarti 2006).[c]

Another factor is that compliance with the minimum wage policy in Indonesia, as in most developing countries, tends to be low.[d] More than 18% of paid employees in urban areas receive wages that are below the minimum, while in rural areas the proportion is even greater (29%). The situation has worsened recently, as the noncompliance rates have increased, partly due to the introduction of the new severance pay or Labor Law No. 13 of 2003.

Box Figure 10.1
**Minimum Wage, Median Wage, and Mean Wage; Indonesia; 1997–2009**




MW = minimum wage.
Source: Staff estimates calculated from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

a Minimum physical needs were calculated from the food bundle that fulfilled the minimum recommended calorie intake of 2,600 per day (Suryahadi et al. 2003).
b For example, in 1990 the minimum wage in Central Java was only 31% of the KFM, and in South Sulawesi it was only 34%, while the minimum wage in Jakarta was 75% of the KFM level (Manning 1998).
c In principle, employers can request a temporary waiver from the minimum wage. However, obtaining a temporary waiver is a difficult and costly process, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises, as they require a financial audit from a public auditor (Suryahadi et al. 2001). In practice, only about 135 waiver requests are typically granted each year in Indonesia, which has more than 20,000 manufacturing firms (Rama 2001).
d In Honduras, for example, 32% of all employees are paid below the minimum wage level, and in Costa Rica, more than 25% of full-time paid employees receive less than the minimum wage (Gindling and Terrell 2005, 2007a, 2007b).

*Box 10 continued on next page*

job and retirement security (Freeman and Medoff 1984). As the United States example suggests, more than just sustained productivity growth may be needed to assure fair pay and basic worker rights; unionization may ensure that the jobs being created are well-paid, stable, and secure, assuring workers of a decent lifestyle.

Sometimes, the catalyst for respecting workers' rights may be an accident that draws public attention to the plight of workers and goads the government into regulatory action. This was the case in 1911, when a fire in a shirtwaist factory in New York led to better workplace safety laws in factories in the United States, and in 1970, when a poisoning incident led to improved safety laws in the Republic of Korea (Box 11).

However, while labor unions can increase the quality of employment for some people who are union members, they can create conditions that diminish or exclude the quality of employment for others. They can also create adverse incentives that can lower overall productivity and cause businesses to become unprofitable (Urizar and Lee 2003). Unionization is attributed to influencing downward wage rigidities in the market that result in less wage flexibility (Dickens et al. 2007, Babecky et al. 2009). While many developing countries have collective bargaining

Box 10 **The Minimum Wage in Indonesia** *(continued)*

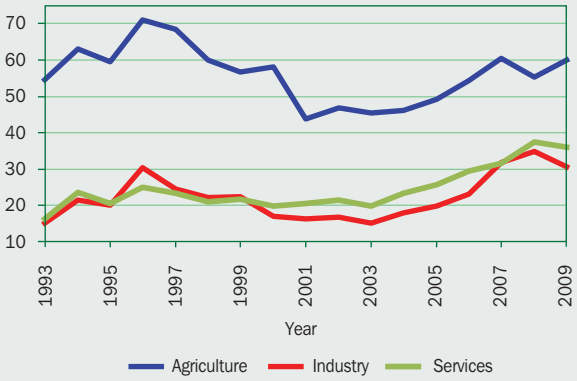
Box Figure 10.2 shows that the number and percentage of Indonesian workers earning below the minimum wage has increased, especially after 2003. Whether this resulted from reduced enforcement or an actual increase in firms' noncompliance (because of an increasing minimum wage) is unclear. Noncompliance is highest in the agricultural sector, but lower and roughly equal in manufacturing and services (Box Figure 10.3). The noncompliance rate is also higher among less-educated workers and young workers (Box Figure 10.4). Thus, noncompliance appears to be strongly related to the extent of informal employment in a sector or within a demographic group.

Although the minimum wage policy is applied to all paid employment without considering the firm's size and sector of activity, the focus of the government's enforcement is still limited to the large and medium enterprises and to workers in urban areas (Rama 2001, Suryahadi et al. 2001). Therefore, it is not surprising that many small enterprises and workers in rural areas are still paid below the minimum wage due to lack of enforcement and labor unions in that group of workers. Moreover, the government has not issued effective sanctions for employers continuing to pay their workers below the minimum wage (SMERU 2002).

Box Figure 10.2
**Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage, Indonesia, 1997–2009**

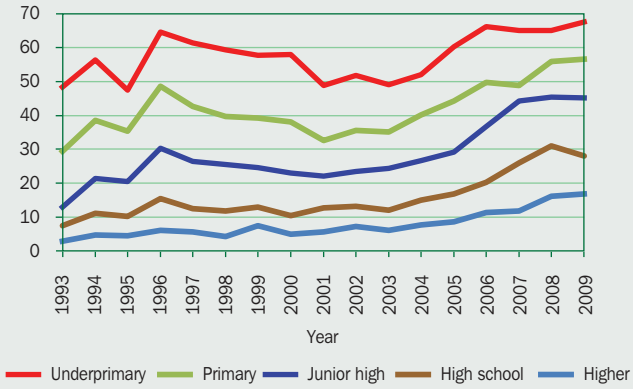
Source: Staff estimates calculated from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Box Figure 10.3
**Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage by Sector, Indonesia, 1993–2009**




Source: Staff estimates calculated from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

Box Figure 10.4
**Non-Compliance with the Minimum Wage by Educational Attainment, Indonesia, 1993–2009**




Source: Staff estimtes calculated from BPS (various years), SAKERNAS.

agreements in principle, most workers do not receive the protection of unions in practice because of improper enforcement or the presence of loopholes (Mazumdar 1976). Some studies have even found that union members tend to earn less than other, similar workers (Alby et al. 2005).

Unions, however, can redistribute income toward workers without harming economic efficiency on the basis that negotiations (by unions) reduce some of the transaction costs and leads to lower turnover within firms (Freeman 2009). The extent to which unions can result in improved employment will depend on a country's level of development. In lower income countries with a large surplus of labor, unions are unlikely to be effective in raising overall wages and working conditions, as union coverage is typically limited to a small minority of formal sector workers. Indeed, unions are likely to exacerbate disparities between workers in the formal and informal sectors. By making formal sector workers more costly than informal sector workers, unions are also likely to make employers reluctant to hire new workers, effectively pushing those who are not hired into the informal sector, or into unemployment. Thus, unions may misallocate labor, waste resources through rent seeking, and impair labor market adjustments to economic shocks.

Box 11 **The Triangle Shirtwaist Factory and the Wonjin Rayon Company**

Workplace incidents can become turning points for workers, firms, and governments to increase awareness of the importance of occupational safety and health. The awareness can then lead to positive changes in policy and practice. Two cases illustrate the point.

On 25 March 1911, a fire broke out at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York, killing 146 of the factory's 500 employees, composed mostly of young immigrant women of Italian and Jewish descent. Although the factory building was considered modern in its time, it was overcrowded with workers and lacked an evacuation plan. Most of the victims died trying to escape the fire that engulfed the building, but the doors and exits were locked. After the incident, factory owners Max Blanck and Isaac Harris were indicted for manslaughter, but they were eventually acquitted. Outraged by the tragedy and the ensuing verdict, groups such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union rallied for better workplace conditions and safety laws. This incident eventually led to the enactment of 36 statutes regulating workplace fire safety and ventilation and set minimum standards for working women and children.

The rayon industry in the Republic of Korea had started to develop in 1959, with the establishment of the Heunghan Synthetic Fibre Company, which eventually became the Wonjin Rayon Company. In the 1980s, a massive outbreak of carbon disulfide poisoning occurred among workers at Wonjin, due to long-term exposure to the chemical during the rayon production process. A combination of unenclosed rayon spinning equipment, poor ventilation, lack of protective gear, and lack of awareness about the toxicity of carbon disulfide led to the poisoning outbreak. In response, the government created the Special Committee for Wonjin Rayon Measures to investigate the outbreak, while courts ruled for the compensation of workers suffering from carbon disulfide poisoning. This outbreak helped bring about positive changes that strengthened measures to prevent occupational health and safety problems in the workplace. It also instilled greater awareness of occupational health and safety among managers and policymakers alike. The poisoning helped spur the enactment of the Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1990, which has gone a long way toward improving overall working conditions in the Republic of Korea.

It is often said that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." However, lack of awareness and the drive toward economic development sometimes leads firms and governments to overlook occupational health and safety issues in order to increase productivity. In the two cases above, unfortunate incidents—a fire and an outbreak of carbon disulfide poisoning—eventually led to greater awareness of hazards, safer working conditions, and changes in policy or regulations. In addition, the two cases highlight the importance of enforcing preventive measures to ensure workers' safety and health, both of which are crucial for workers' morale and for increased productivity.

Sources: Cooper (2011); Park, Hisanaga, and Kim (2009).

However, in middle- and upper-middle income countries where the supply of labor is less elastic and a larger proportion of workers are employed in the formal sector, unions can be effective in raising overall wages and working conditions. More importantly, the right to join a union and bargain collectively is an important means of ensuring that workers' voices are heard.

## Social Protection

The last two decades have brought the issue of social protection to the forefront of the policy agenda in many Asian countries, despite Asia's rapid and sustained growth. The interest in social protection stems from several factors. One is the painful experience of some Asian economies during the financial crisis in the late 1990s. The recent global financial crises have reinforced the sense of social insecurity as Asians watch their more affluent counterparts in the West go through a period of slow job recovery. Other factors identified by Park (2010) include the imminent demographic transition in many countries in the region; the role of protection in maintaining social stability; the erosion of traditional social protection systems based on family and community ties accompanying rapid urbanization; the speed of structural change in labor markets due to globalization; and increased labor market flexibility.

In its broadest sense, social protection refers to a "set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labor markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and the interruption/loss of income" (ADB 2008: 7). In labor markets, such programs and policies range from unemployment and disability insurance to programs to ease the adjustment process and to pensions.[17] Social protection is considered an essential element of inclusive growth that can ensure social cohesion as well as economic and social stability (Bonilla Garcia and Gruat 2003).

However, in practice, few developing countries have broad-based social protection that universally or adequately covers all types of employment. For low-income countries with a large share of informal employment, having a well-built social protection system is simply not financially feasible. However, there is good reason for such countries to have some basic social protection for workers and to ensure efficient allocation of resources that can lead to more stable and greater economic growth. Thus, social protection systems need to be built gradually based on a country's development stage. At low-income levels, it

17 Park (forthcoming) provides a comprehensive overview of pension systems in East and Southeast Asia, and outlines policy options for reforming them.

may be necessary to have a social protection system that can provide all people with a minimum level of health care and ensure that people have enough income for basic subsistence. As a country grows and becomes more formalized, it can build and diversify its social protection system to raise the level of protection, including such products as pensions. For example, workers at low-income levels may be unable to save for retirement; however, as incomes grow, this may change and a pension system can have substantial impacts on workers' well-being in retirement by forcing them to save a minimum amount of their earnings.

The universal government provision of social protection benefits such as health care and pensions can bridge the disparity between workers in the formal and the informal sectors. However, in most developing Asian economies, such benefits are available only to workers employed in the formal sector. For example, in the Philippines, the national health insurance that is universally accessible to all workers is disproportionately held by workers in the formal sector (Orbeta 2011). This widens the inequality between informal and formal sector workers and increases the likelihood that vulnerable (e.g., infirm and elderly) workers in the informal sector will fall into poverty. Additionally, the provision of universal social insurance, including job security measures (e.g., unemployment insurance), allows workers to enter more economically risky job activities where they may be more productive (Boyer 2008). The United States is an obvious case in point. Group rates for health insurance coverage are typically only available to workers from their employers. This restricts job mobility and prevents workers in low-productivity jobs from moving to more productive jobs simply for fear of losing their health insurance coverage. If universal health coverage were available, workers' mobility would increase and this would improve efficiency in the economy.

Governments cannot delay introducing social safety nets until they become high-income economies, but need to find appropriate means and methods for implementing them. Hu and Stewart (2009) contended that, in the case of the working poor, a fully funded pension arrangement may not be the best solution because the primary concern of the poor is to sustain their very basic needs. Instead, they recommended using flexible pension terms for the working poor, on the basis of seasonality and level of earnings. Special pension schemes should be carefully designed to suit workers' profiles, especially among the working poor. Similarly, in providing informal workers with more access to health insurance, the right mix of price and coverage must be identified. Thus, the set of social protection measures that a government provides should differ depending on the wealth of its workers and the economy's overall stage of development.

Building a sustainable and broad social protection system is neither straightforward nor easy. The PRC has built its pension system as its work force has become increasingly wealthy and more aged. Extensive pension reforms have been instituted to create a broader level of coverage for urban workers that includes several pillars that provide a minimum level of economic support, basic old age pension paid by employers based on employees' wages, mandatory individual accounts requiring a contribution of 8% of monthly salary, enterprise annuities that are voluntary retirement plans set up by employers, and other schemes. There is also a voluntary rural pension system, but due at least partly to low incomes in the rural sector, few people are covered. By the end of 2008, only 56 million of the country's approximately 750 million rural residents had joined voluntary pension programs and the average pension was less than CNY100 ($15) per month. Clearly, more than a voluntary contributory pension system is needed. A more active government role may be needed to increase the coverage of such social protection systems without overly burdening workers or employers (Leckie forthcoming).

Thailand provides a good example of a country that has, over time, expanded the coverage of its social security program as it became more developed. Thailand's program was initially set up to provide benefits for illness, maternity, disability, death, and old age. In 1995, maternity benefits were extended from 60 to 90 days, pensions were extended to life, and survivor grants were added. In 1998, old age pensions and child allowances were added as well. However, until 2000, the program covered only about 15% of the workforce. Compulsory participation in the program was extended from establishments with 20 or more workers in 1991 to 10 or more in 1993, and then to 1 or more in 2002 (and finally to the agricultural, fishery, and forestry sectors in succession). Thus, own-account and other informal sector workers are covered under the program.

Thailand also became one of the very few lower middle- income countries in the world to provide universal health care coverage when it introduced the 30-Baht Health Scheme in 2001 (Hughes and Leethongdee 2008). The country had provided comprehensive health care to public servants and workers in large enterprises through several schemes, such as the Civil Servant Medical Benefit Scheme, the Social Security Scheme, and the Workmen's Compensation Scheme, as early as the 1990s. About a fifth of the population was covered by the subsidized voluntary Health Card Scheme, which offered care to families for an

annual fee of B500. The 30 Baht Health Scheme extended coverage to the entire registered population. Because of the near-universal provision of social security and health insurance, Thailand's informal-sector workers enjoy much greater social protection than such workers in other low- and middle-income countries.

While introducing advanced social security systems too early will invite fiscal difficulties, even low-income countries should provide some basic social safety nets. Without proper social safety nets, inefficient labor allocation will result in slower growth and may lead to social tension and instability, which will hamper long run growth. Thus low-income countries should work to ensure that all workers can have a very basic minimum level of protection. However, as countries become more developed, their social protection programs should evolve, by diversifying the set of products and raising the minimum level of protection provided.

### Right-To-Work and Employment Guarantees

Article 23.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, states that "everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment." While many countries espouse the right to work in principle, they have found it more difficult to implement in practice.

Policies that can increase trade and structural transformation can promote higher quality employment and move countries toward full employment, i.e., where there is no involuntary unemployment (for example, see Felipe 2010). However, such policies cannot explicitly guarantee that everyone who wants to work for a decent wage will be able to work. India legalized the right to work, by passing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. The NREGA guarantees 100 days of employment a year to at least one member of any rural household who is willing to perform unskilled labor for the minimum wage. The employment provided is typically on rural works projects that are designed to create public infrastructure in rural areas, such as roads, irrigation and water conservation, land development, and flood control and drought proofing measures. With a budget of about $2.5 billion, the NREGA scheme is one of the largest public employment programs in the world (Sjoblom and Farrington 2008).

The NREGA scheme is too recent to have been subjected to rigorous impact evaluation. However, it was built on an earlier program in the Indian state of Maharashtra—the Employment Guarantee Act that was enacted in 1977 and brought into force in 1979. Evidence on this earlier employment guarantee scheme (EGS) showed that it did not create new employment opportunities, in large part because EGS projects often paid above the prevailing agricultural wages. In other words, it "crowded out" private employment and induced workers to shift from private agricultural employment to EGS projects. The EGS showed that trying to implement such a scheme is difficult and, like many other policies, is costly and may have potentially minimal welfare gains.

Still, EGSs do have the potential to move people into more productive and useful activities. More importantly, they can provide a safety net for people who are largely self-employed and in informal sector work by providing them with a guaranteed minimum level of earnings.

## Conclusion

Much of developing Asia continues to have a large informal sector and overall levels of productivity that are well below those of the developed world. Many Asian countries find that continuing the transition to industrialization and building the modern industrial sector while creating higher quality employment is challenging. Because Asian countries have widely varied levels of development, they need policies and approaches tailored to their particular stages and requirements in order to move toward providing higher quality employment.

**Low-income countries** need to increase the quality of employment by increasing trade that can attract FDI to build up their productive modern sector and create more and higher quality employment opportunities. However, as they often have a large agricultural sector, good policy will facilitate the shift to the modern sector through migration to urban areas and will allow such countries to effectively capitalize on their supply of relatively cheap labor.

The transition to the modern sector is not necessarily rapid and many people will remain in the rural areas. To ensure that the disparities between rural and urban areas do not give rise to social and political tensions, sound policies are needed for improving employment in the rural sector. This may be done, in part, by improving infrastructure in rural areas to extend the working hours and reduce the transport costs for developing strong market linkages between the rural and urban areas. Diversification into additional nonfarm activities that have greater value added and can raise incomes can be facilitated through development of access to financial services.

Fostering value-added manufacturing that effectively uses agricultural inputs in its production process is highly important to raising the overall incomes of the rural sector.

On the supply side, building human capital will remain important. However, in low-income countries that have many informal workers with relatively low levels of schooling, building specific skills through TVET may be especially important for the majority of workers.

Explicit policies to regulate the quality of employment are generally too difficult and costly to implement effectively in low-income countries. For such countries, ensuring that productivity and formalization of employment is not impeded may be the better avenue. If governments can afford to provide basic safety nets for informal workers, this can have substantial benefits. Social protection allows informal workers to release some of their consumption expenditures and invest in more productive activities.

**Middle-income countries** that have already built a substantial modern sector, trade and investment will continue to be important. However, the types of manufacturing and services they provide may need to evolve as the supply of cheap labor from rural areas dwindles. In particular, they will have to move up the value chain to higher value-added manufacturing and services for the quality of employment to continue to rise. This will require increased human capital accumulation that may be better provided by increased and more generalized training that provides for greater flexibility and diversification of skills as well as development of innovative thinking.

In middle-income countries, the social protection system should become more developed than in lower income countries, so that the most vulnerable workers are protected while the more entrepreneurial workers contribute to the social protection schemes. In countries with a fairly large and stable formal sector, it may be possible to implement labor legislation that can ensure minimum standards of job quality while providing enough flexibility for firms to increase their productivity and continue to upscale their activities.

**In general**, continuing to move toward higher quality employment will not be an easy task. Changing demographics will add to the challenge. Some countries (e.g., India and Indonesia) will continue to experience an influx of labor. These countries will need to substantially increase the quantity and quality of employment or they will miss the opportunity to capitalize on this demographic dividend. Other countries (e.g., the PRC) will experience a rise in the age dependency ratio due to an increasingly aged population, resulting in a drop in overall economic output and growth unless there is an increase in productivity. This will require increasing the quality and quantity of education and training to ensure that people who have the skills required by the market are available. It may also entail greater mechanization and capital investments that can effectively use this skilled labor. Finally, it may require an evolution in the thinking of what qualifies as higher quality employment, as the highly skilled aged population may require more flexible work hours and incentives to entice them to remain in the labor market and contribute to the economy's productivity.

Restrictive labor legislation and uncompetitive markets can also diminish prospects for raising the quality of employment. This may require active intervention by policymakers to release the constraints on creating employment internally. For countries that are unable to sufficiently restructure their economic environment to generate better employment, international migration, possibly organized through regional cooperation, may provide a mechanism to balance disequilibria among countries lacking sufficient demand or supply for certain types of labor. International migration can thus provide workers with access to higher quality employment and increased income while the remittances they send home support an improved standard of living for their families and opportunities for them to generate additional income through businesses and by learning marketable skills.

Countries in developing Asia are clearly heterogeneous. Some countries have had difficulties developing higher quality employment, resulting in increasing informal employment or depressed growth in wages even in the organized sector. This may be partly due to minimal progress in structural transformation and to employment policies that are restrictive given the country's stage of development. However, many countries have made substantial progress in shifting their workers into higher quality employment, with much of this occurring through policies that have facilitated structural transformation without neglecting the welfare of the rural workers. Overall, with appropriate demand- and supply-side policies and some level of social protection, countries can make substantial progress toward developing higher quality employment in Asia, which will enable it to continue its achievements in poverty reduction and stable and inclusive economic growth.

## References


Abowd, J.M., F. Kramarz, and D.N. Margolis. 1999. High Wage Workers and High Wage Firms. *Econometrica* 67:51–333.

Ahmed, S. and S. Devarajan. 2007. Labor Laws: To Create Good Jobs, Reform Labor Regulations. Oped Special to *The Economic Times*, India. Washington, DC: World Bank. (http://go.worldbank.org/8DBED1XFT0).

Ahsan, A. and C. Pages. 2008. Are All Labor Regulations Equal? Evidence from Indian Manufacturing. *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 3394. Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA). (http://ftp.iza.org/dp3394.pdf).

Alby, P., J. Azam, and S. Rospabe. 2005. Labor Institutions, Labor Management Relations and Social Dialogue. World Bank: Washington, DC. Mimeo.

Ali, I. and J. Zhuang. 2007. Inclusive Growth toward a Prosperous Asia: Policy Implications. *ERD Working Paper* No. 97. Manila: Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Amante, G. 2003. *Philippine Global Seafarers: A Profile*. Cardiff: Seafarers International Research Centre, Cardiff University. (http://www.sirc.cf.ac.uk/pdf/Philippine%20Global%20Seafarers%20A%20Profile.pdf)

Amoranto, G. and N. Chun. 2011. Quality Employment and Firm Level Performance. Evidence from Firm-Level Data. Paper presented for the ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 Theme Chapter: Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 18–19 May.

Anderson, J. and D. Dimon. 1999. Formal Sector Job Growth and Women's Labor Sector Participation: The Case of Mexico. *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 39: 169–91.

Anderson, L., F. Clogston, D. Erekat, S. Garmise, S. Ghosh, C. Girdwood, C. Mulclaire, and L. Thorstensen. 2010. *Creating Quality Jobs: Transforming the Economic Development Landscape*. Danville, CA: International Economic Development Council.

Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2008. *Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank 2008–2020*. Manila.

_____. 2010. *Key Indicators 2010: The Rise of Asia's Middle Class*. Manila. (http://www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2010/pdf/KI2010-Special-Chapter.pdf).

Asian Development Bank and Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia (ADB and BPS). 2010. *The Informal Sector and Informal Employment in Indonesia: Country Report 2010*. Manila.

Asian Development Bank and International Labor Organization (ADB and ILO). 2011. *Women and Labor Markets in Asia: Rebalancing for Gender Equality.* Bangkok.

Asian Productivity Organization (APO). 2011. *APO Productivity Databook 2011*. Tokyo: Keiyo University Press.

Babecky, J., P. D. Caju, T. Kosma, M. Lawless, J. Messina, and T. Rõõm. 2009. Downward Nominal and Real Wage Rigidity. *Working Paper Series* No. 1105. Frankfurt: European Central Bank.

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). 2010. *Employment, Labor and Wage Statistics*. (http://dds.bps.go.id/eng/aboutus.php?tabel=1&id_subyek=13).

_____. Various years. Informal Sector Survey. Jakarta.

_____. Various years. National Labor Force Survey–SAKERNAS. Jakarta.

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2010. *Labor Force Surveys*. Bangladesh.

_____. 2009. Informal Sector Surveys. Bangladesh.

Bank of Korea. 2010. *Economic Statistics System*.

Barro, R., and J-W. Lee. 2010. A New Data Set of Educational Attainment in the World, 1950–2010. *NBER Working Paper* No. 15902. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Barro-Lee Educational Attainment Dataset. (http://www.barrolee.com).

Bassanini, A. 2006. Training, Wages and Employment Security: An Empirical Analysis on European Data. *Applied Economics Letters* 13(8): 523–27.

Besley, T. and R. Burgess. 2004. Can Labor Regulation Hinder Economic Performance? Evidence from India. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 119: 91–123.

Bhate, R. 2010. India: Public Policy. *Global Policy Brief* No. 12. Boston, MA: The Sloan Center on Aging and Work at Boston College.

Bloom, D., D., Canning, and J. Sevilla. 2003. *The Demographic Dividend: A New Perspective on the Economic Consequences of Population Change*. Monograph Report (MR-1274). Santa Monica, CA: RAND Corporation.

Bloom, N. and J. Van Reenen. 2010. Human Resource Management and Productivity. *NBER Research Working Paper* No. 6019. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Bonilla Garcia, A. and J. Gruat. 2003. *Social Protection: A Life Cycle Continuum Investment for Social Justice, Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation.

Boyer, R. 2008. Growth Strategies and Poverty Reduction: The Institutional Complementarity Hypothesis. Background paper for the UN Research Institute for Social Development Project on Poverty Reduction and Policy Regimes. Geneva. Mimeo.

Buhai, S., E. Cottini, N. Westergaard-Nielsen. 2008. The Impact of Workplace Conditions on Firm Performance. *Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper* No. TI 2008-077/3. Amsterdam: Tinbergen Institute.

Burgess, R. and R. Pande. 2005. Do Rural Banks Matter? Evidence from the Indian Social Banking Experiment. *American Economic Review* 95(3): 780–95.

Cai, F., Y. Du, and Y. Qu. 2011. Creating Quality Employment in China: A Country Case Study. Paper presented for the ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 Theme Chapter: Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 18–19 May.

Cassar, L. 2010. Revisiting Informality: Evidence from Employment Characteristics and Job Satisfaction in Chile.

*Working Paper* No. 41. Oxford: Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative.

CEIC Data Company Ltd. 2011. *Global Database*. (http://www.ceicdata.com/ accessed July 2011).

Chun, N. and N. Khor. 2010. Minimum Wages and Changing Wage Inequality in Indonesia. *ADB Economics Working Paper* No. 196. Manila: ADB.

Clifton, J. and J. Marlar. 2011. *Good Jobs: The New Global Standard*. Washington, DC: Gallup.

Commission on Growth and Development. 2008. *The Growth Report: Strategies for Sustained Growth and Inclusive Development*. Washington DC: World Bank.

Cooper, C. 2011. Remembering the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, 100 Years Later. 21 March 21, WNYC News. (http://www.wnyc.org/articles/wnyc-news/2011/mar/21/100-years-later-remembering-triangle-shirtwaist-factory-fire).

Dacuycuy, L. 2009. Best Practices in Fostering Migration Opportunities: Do They Work? *ILO Asian Regional Program on Governance of Labor Migration Working Paper* No.22. Bangkok: ILO.

———. 2011. Good Jobs and Bad Jobs: The Philippine Case. Paper presented at the Workshop on Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 17–18 May.

de Graaf-Zijl, M. 2005. The Anatomy of Job Satisfaction and the Role of Contingent Employment Contracts. *Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper* 2005-119/3. Amsterdam: Tinbergen Institute.

Delfgaauw, J. 2006. The Effect of Job Satisfaction on Job Search: Not Just Whether but also Where. *Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper* 2005-097/1. Amsterdam: Tinbergen Institute.

———. 2007. Where to Go? Workers' Reasons to Quit and Intra- vs. Inter-Industry Job Mobility. *Applied Economics.* 39: 2057–67.

Devicienti, F., G. Fernando, and A. Poggi. 2010. Are Informality and Poverty Dynamically Interrelated? Evidence from Argentina. In J. A. Bishop, ed., *Studies in Applied Welfare Analysis: Papers from the Third ECINEQ Meeting (Research on Economic Inequality, Volume 18)*. UK: Emerald Group Publishing.

Dickens, W., L. Goette, E. Groshen, S. Holden, J. Messina, M. Schweitzer, J. Turunen, and M. Ward. 2007. How Wages Change: Micro Evidence from the International Wage Flexibility Project. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 21(2): 195–214.

Dinkelman, T. 2010. The Effects of Rural Electrification on Employment: New Evidence from South Africa. Princeton University. (http://www.princeton.edu/rpds/papers/dinkelman_electricity_0810.pdf)

Donaldson, D. 2010. Railroads of the Raj: Estimating the Impact of Transportation Infrastructure. *NBER Working Paper* No. 16487. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Ebenstein, A. 2011. The Winners and Losers of Multinational Firm Entry into Developing Countries: Evidence from China's Special Economic Zones. Paper presented during the Workshop on Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 17–18 May.

Fallon, P. and R. Lucas. 1991. The Impact of Changes in Job Security Regulations in India and Zimbabwe. *World Bank Economic Review* 5 (3): 395–413.

_____.1993. Job Security Regulations and the Dynamic Demand for Industrial Labor in India and Zimbabwe. *Journal of Development Economics* 40:214–275.

Feler, L. 2010. What Happens to Local Economies When State-Owned Banks are Privatized? Evidence from Brazil. *Job Market Paper*. Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. (http://bpub.wharton.upenn.edu/news/Documents/Spring%202010%20Speaker%20Papers/Feler-AEW%20paper-2-3-10.pdf).

Felipe, J. 2010. Inclusive Growth through Full Employment: The Role of Investment and Industrial Policy. In J. Zhuang, ed. *Poverty, Inequality, and Inclusive Growth in Asia*, Manila: Anthem and ADB.

Felipe, J. and G. Sipin. 2004. Competitiveness, Income Distribution and Growth in the Philippines: What Does the Long-Run Evidence Show. *ERD Working Paper Series* No. 53. Economics and Research Department. Manila: ADB.

Felkner, J. and R. Townsend. Forthcoming. The Geographic Concentration of Enterprise in Developing Countries. forthcoming in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics.*

Flanagan, R. and N. Khor. 2011. Trade and the Quality of Employment: Asian and Non-Asian Countries. Paper presented on the Conference on International Collaborative Initiative on Trade and Employment. ADB, Manila. 18–19 April.

Foster, A. 2011. Creating Good Employment Opportunities for the Rural Sector. Paper presented for the ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 Theme Chapter: Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 18–19 May.

Foster, A. and M. Rosenzweig. 2010. Is There Surplus Labor in Rural India? *Economic Growth Center Discussion Paper* No. 991. October. New Haven, CT. (http://purl.umn.edu/95273).

Freeman, R. 2009. Labor Regulations, Unions, and Social Protection in Developing Countries: Market Distortions or Efficient Institutions. *NBER Working Paper* No. 14789. Cambridge: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Freeman, R. and J. Medoff. 1984. *What Do Unions Do?* New York: Basic Books.

Garcia-Bolivar, O. 2006. Informal Economy: Is It a Problem, a Solution, or Both? The perspective of the informal business. Northwestern University School of Law: *Law and Economics Papers.* The Berkeley Electronic Press. (works.bepress.com/omar_garcia_bolivar/2/).

Gindling, T. and K. Terrell. 2005. Legal Minimum Wages and the Wages of Formal and Informal Sector Workers in Costa Rica. *World Development* 33(11): 1905–21.

———. 2007a. Minimum Wages and the Welfare of Workers in Honduras. *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 2892. Bonn: Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA).

_____. 2007b. The Effects of Multiple Minimum Wages throughout the Labor Market: the Case of Costa Rica. *Labour Economics* 14: 485–511.

Government of India. Various years. Annual Survey of Industries. (http://mospi.nic.in/stat_act_t3.htm).

Gupta, A. 2006. How Wrong Has The Indian Left Been About Economic Reforms? *CCS Working Paper* No. 171. New Delhi: Centre for Civil Society.

Ha, J. 2010. Korea's Middle Class and Its Role in the Growth Process. Paper presented during the Workshop on Asia's Middle Class. Asian Development Bank, Manila. 27–28 May.

Hasan, R. and K. R. Jandoc. 2010. The Distribution of Firm Size in India: What Can Survey Data Tell Us? *ADB Economics Working Paper Series* No. 213. Manila: ADB.

Hayami, Y. 2006. Toward Rural-Based Development in East Asia under Globalization. In I. Gill, Y. Huang, and H. Kharas, eds. *East Asian Visions: Perspectives on Economic Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Hellerstein, J. K., D. Neumark, and K. R. Troske. 1999. Wages, Productivity, and Worker Characteristics: Evidence from Plant-Level Production Functions and Wage Equations. *Journal of Labor Economics* 17(3): 409–46.

Hohfeld, L., M. Amare, and H. Waibel. 2011. Finding Quality Employment through Rural Urban Migration: A Case Study from Thailand. Paper presented during the Workshop on Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 17–18 May.

Horowitz, A. and C. Schenzler. 1999. Returns to General, Technical and Vocational Education in Developing Countries: Recent Evidence from Suriname. *Education Economics* 7(1): 5–20.

Hu, A. 2004. Economic Growth and Employment Growth in China (1978–2001). *Asian Economic Papers* 3(2): 166–76.

Hu, Y. and F. Stewart. 2009. Pension Coverage and Informal Sector Workers: International Experiences. *Working Papers on Insurance and Private Pensions* No. 31. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Hughes, D. and S. Leethongdee. 2008. Universal Coverage in the Land Of Smiles: Lessons from Thailand's 30 Baht Health Reforms. *Health Affairs* 26(4): 999–1008.

Ihrig, J. and S.K. Moe. 2001. Lurking in the Shadows: The Informal Sector and Government Policy. *International Finance Discussion Paper* 2000-664. Washington, DC: Federal Reserve Bank.

Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). 2008. *Beyond Facts: Understanding Quality of Life.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

International Labour Organization (ILO). 2002. *Decent Work and the Informal Economy: Report VI on the International Labor Conference 90th Session. Geneva*. (http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/decent-work-agenda/lang--en/index.html).

_____. 2005. Decent work and Poverty Reduction Strategies. Geneva.

_____. 2010. Decent Work Agenda. Geneva. (http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/decent-work-agenda/lang--en/index.htm).

_____. 2011a. *Asia-Pacific Labor Market Update*. Bangkok: ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

_____. 2011b. Key Indictors of the Labour Market (KILM) Online. (http://www.ilo.org/empelm/what/lang--en/WCMS_114240).

_____. 2011c. LABORSTA Online Statistics. (http://laborsta.ilo.org downloaded June 2011).

International Monetary Fund and International Labour Organization (IMF and ILO). 2010. *The Challenges of Growth, Employment and Social Cohesion*. (http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/news/WCMS_144399/lang--en/index.htm)

Irawan, P. B., I. Ahmed, and I. Islam. 2000. *Labor Market Dynamics in Indonesia: Analysis of 18 Key Indicators of the Labor Market (KILM) 1986–1999*. Jakarta: ILO.

Jütting, J., J. de Laiglesia, J. Charmes, D. Kucera, T. Xenogiani, and J. Gagnon. 2009. *Is Informal Normal? Towards More and Better Jobs in Developing Countries. An OECD Development Centre Perspective*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Kaboski, J. P. and R. Townsend. 2010. A Structural Evaluation of a Large-Scale Quasi-Experimental Microfinance Initiative. Submitted to *Econometrica.*

Karlan, D. and M. Valdivia. 2006. Teaching Entrepreneurship: Impact of Business Training on Microfinance Clients and Institutions. (http://aida.econ.yale.edu/karlan/papers/TeachingEntrepeneurship.pdf).

Kharas, H. and G. Gertz. 2010. The New Global Middle Class: A Cross-Over from West to East. In Cheng Li, ed. *China's Emerging Middle Class: Beyond Economic Transformation*, Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press.

Kyvig, D. 2004. *Daily Life in the United States, 1920–40: How Americans Lived through the Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression*. Chicago: Ivan R. Dee.

Lanjouw, P. and R. Murgai. 2008. Poverty Decline, Agricultural Wages and Non-Farm Employment in Rural India: 1983–2004. *Working Paper* No. 437. Stanford, CA: Stanford Center for International Development.

Leckie, S. Forthcoming. People's Republic of China: Pension System Overview and Reform Directions. In D. Park, ed., *Pension Systems and Old-Age Income Support in East and Southeast Asia: Overview and Reform Directions*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Leckie, S. and Y. Pai. 2005. *Pension Funds in China: a New Look*. Hong Kong, China: ISI Publications.

Lemos, S. 2007. A Survey of the Effects of the Minimum Wage in Latin America. *Discussion Papers in Economics* 07/04. Leicester: Department of Economics, University of Leicester.

Lewis, A. 1954. Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labor. *Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies* 22: 139–91.

Loayza, N. A. 1997. The Economics of the Informal Sector: A Simple Model and Some Empirical Evidence from Latin America. *Policy Research Working Paper* Series 1727. Washington DC: World Bank.

Lucas, R. 2008. International Labor Migration in a Globalizing Economy. *Carnegie Papers* No. 92. Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

MaCurdy, T. and F. McIntyre. 2001. *Winners and Losers of Federal and State Minimum Wages*. Washington, DC: Employment Policy Institute.

Malamud, O. and C. Pop-Eleches. 2008. General Education vs. Vocational Training: Evidence from an Economy in Transition. *Working Paper* No. 0807. Chicago, IL: Harris School of Public Policy Studies, University of Chicago.

Maligalig, D. and A. Martinez. 2011. Determinants of Participation in Formal Employment . Paper presented for the ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 Theme Chapter: Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 18–19 May.

Manning, C. 1997. Regional Labor Markets During Deregulation in Indonesia: Have the Outer Islands been Left Behind? Policy Research Working Paper Series 1728. Washington, DC: World Bank.

_____. 1998. *Indonesian Labour in Transition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

_____. 2003. Labor Policy and Employment Creation: An Emerging Crisis? Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG) Paper prepared for Badan Perencanaan dan Pembangunan Nasional.

Mazumdar, D. 1976. The Urban Informal Sector. *World Development* 4: 655–79.

Mazumdar, D. and S. Sarkar. 2008. *Globalization, Labor Markets and Inequality in India*. London: Routledge.

Ministry of Education and Training (MOET). 2006. *Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Vietnam*. (http://en.moet.gov.vn/?page=6.7&view=4403).

Ministry of Finance, Government of India. Union Budget and Economic Survey. (http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2010-11/ubmain.htm accessed July 2011).

Monk, C. and F. Teal. 2007. Health Shocks, Job Quality, and Self-Employment in Africa. Paper presented during the IZA–World Bank Conference on Employment and Development. Deutsche Post World Net Headquarters, Bonn, Germany. 8–9 June.

NASSCOM. 2011. IT Industry Fact Sheet.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). 2003. *Annual Survey of Industrial Firms*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

_____. 2010. *China Statistical Yearbook 2010*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

_____. Various years. *China Labour Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

_____. Various years. *Chinese Urban Household Survey*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

_____. Various years. *Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP)*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS). 2006. *Report on Social Security for Unorganised Workers. National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector.* New Delhi: Government of India.

_____. 2009. *Report on Social Security for Unorganised Workers. National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector.* New Delhi: Government of India.

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Various years. *Employment and Unemployment Survey (EUS)*. New Delhi: Ministry of Statistics and Programme and Implementation.

National Statistics Office (NSO). Various years. *Philippine Labor Force Survey*. Quezon City.

National Statistical Service (NSS). 2009. *Integrated Labor Force Survey*. Armenia.

_____. 2009. *Informal Sector Survey*. Armenia.

National Wages and Productivity Commission. (www.nwpc.dole.gov.ph/)

Neumark, D., M. Schweitzer, and W. Wascher. 2004. Minimum Wage Effects throughout the Wage Distribution. *Journal of Human Resources*. 39(2): 425–50.

_____. 2005. The Effects of Minimum Wages on the distribution of Family Incomes: A Nonparametric Analysis. *Journal of Human Resources* 40(4): 876–94.

Newhouse, D. and D. Suryadarma. 2011. The Value of Vocational Education: High School Type and Labor Market Outcomes in Indonesia. Forthcoming in *World Bank Economic Review.*

Ngok, K. 2008. The Changes of Chinese Labor Policy and Labor Legislation in the Context of Market Transition. *International Labor and Working-Class History* 73: 45–64.

Orbeta, A. 2011. Social Protection in the Philippines. Current State and Challenges. *Discussion Paper Series* no. 2011–02. Manila: Philippine Institute for Development Studies.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). 2011. *OECD.Stat*. (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics;jsessionid=da9actohb4q7.epsilon accessed April 2011).

Osterman, P. 2008. Improving the Quality of Low-wage Work: The Current American Experience. *International Labor Review* 147(2-3): 115-134.

Papola, T. S. 2011. More and Better Jobs: Issues in Faster Growth of Quality Employment in India. Background paper for *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*. Manila: ADB.

Papola, T. S., J. Pais, and P. Sahu. 2008. *Labour Regulation in Indian Industry: Towards a Rational and Equitable Framework*. New Delhi: New Delhi Institute for Studies in Industrial Development and Bookwell.

Park, D. 2010. East and Southeast Asia's Pension Systems: Overview and Reform Directions. Paper presented at the Asian Development Bank Regional Conference on Enhancing Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific. Asian Development Bank, Manila. 21–22 April.

———, ed. Forthcoming. *Pension Systems and Old-Age Income Support in East and Southeast Asia: Overview and Reform Directions*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Park, J., N. Hisanaga, and Y. Kim. 2009. Transfer of Occupational Health Problems from a Developed to a Developing Country: Lessons from the Japan–South Korea Experience. *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*. 52:625–32.

Philippines Overseas Employment Administration (POEA). 2010. *Overseas Employment Statistics 2010.* (http://www.poea.gov.ph/stats/2010_Stats.pdf).

Pietrobelli, C., R. Rabellotti, and M. Aquilina. 2004. An Empirical Study of the Determinants of Self-Employment in Developing Countries. *Journal of International Development* 16(6): 803–20.

Pratap, S. and E. Quintin. 2006. The Informal Sector in Developing Countries: Output, Assets and Employment. *Research Paper* No. 2006/13. Helsinki: United Nations University-World Institute of Development Economics.

Rama, M. 2001. The Consequences of Doubling the Minimum Wage: The Case of Indonesia. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 54: 864–81.

Rud, J. 2011. Electricity Provision and Industrial Development: Evidence from India. Forthcoming in *Journal of Development Economics*.

Schaffner, J. A. 2001. Job Stability in Developing and Developed Countries: Evidence from Colombia and the United States. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 49(3): 511–35.

Sjoblom, D. and J. Farrington. 2008. The Indian National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: Will It Reduce Poverty and Boost the Economy? Overseas Development Institute Project Briefing No. 7. (http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/440.pdf).

SMERU. 2002. *Industrial Relations in Jabotabek, Bandung, and Surabaya During the Freedom to Organize Era.* Jakarata: SMERU Research Institute.

Soderbom, M. and F. Teal. 2000. Skills, Investment and Exports from Manufacturing Firms in Africa. United Nations Industrial Development Organization and Centre for the Study of African Economies. *CSAE-UNIDO Working Paper Series* No. 8. Vienna: International Center and University of Oxford.

Son, H. 2011. Vocational Education, Human Capital, and Employment by Income Classes: A Case Study of Viet Nam. Paper presented for the ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2011 Theme Chapter: Creating Quality Employment in Asia. ADB, Manila. 18–19 May.

Statistics Korea. 2010. *Korean Statistical Information Service*. (http://kosis.kr/eng accessed June 2011).

Stiglitz, J. 1976. The Efficiency Wage Hypothesis, Surplus Labor, and the Distribution of Income in LDCs. *Oxford Economic Papers* 28(2): 185–207.

Sugiyarto, G. and B. Endriga. 2008. Do Minimum Wages Reduce Employment and Training? *ERD Working Paper* No. 113. Manila: ADB.

Suryahadi, A., S. Sumarto, and J. Maxwell. 2001. *Wage and Employment Effects of Minimum Wage Policy in the Indonesian Urban Labor Market*. Jakarta: SMERU Research Institute.

Suryahadi, A., W. Widyanti, D. Perwira, and S. Sumarto. 2003. Minimum Wage Policy and Its Impact on Employment in the Urban Formal Sector. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 39(1): 29–50.

Teitelbaum, E. 2006. Does Successful Reform Require a Race to the Bottom? Evidence from the Indian states. Paper presented during the Workshop on Labor Rights and Multinational Production. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. 22–23 September.

Townsend, R. 2011. *Finance in Developing Economies: Evaluation of Policy on Growth, Inequality, and Poverty in Thailand*. New York: Oxford University Press.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). 2010. World Urbanization Prospects, the 2009 Revision: Highlights. (http:// www.un.org/esa/population/)

———. 2011. World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision: Highlights. (http:// www.un.org/esa/population/)

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). 2011. *UNSD Statistical Databases*. (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm accessed April 2011).

Urizar, C. and S. Lee. 2003. The Effects of Unions on Productivity: Evidence from Large Coffee Producers in Guatemala. Inter-American Development Bank Research Network Working Paper R-473. Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank.

Usui, N. 2011. Transforming the Philippine Economy: Walking on Two Legs. *ADB Working Paper Series* No. 252. Manila: ADB.

Wan, G. and I. Sebastian, 2011. Poverty in Asia and the Pacific: An Update. *ADB Economics Working Paper Series* No. 267. Manila: ADB.

Weiss, A. 1985. The Effect of Job Complexity on Job Satisfaction: Evidence From Turnover and Absenteeisim. *NBER Working Paper* No. 1597. Cambridge MA: National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER).

Widarti, D. 2006. *Role of Minimum Wage in Informal Wage Determination in Indonesia*. Jakarta: ILO.

World Bank. 2010. *Indonesia Jobs Report: Towards Better Jobs and Security for All*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

———. 2011a. *PovcalNet.* (http://web.worldbank.org/NT2A1XUWPO accessed May 2011).

———. 2011b. *World Development Indicators.* (http://go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0 accessed May 2011).

World Economic Forum (WEF). 2010. *The Global Competitiveness Report 2010–2011*. Geneva.

World Values Survey. Various years. *World Values Survey.* (http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org accessed May 2011).

Xu, Q. and W. K. A. Lam, 2010. China: Public Policy. *Global Policy Brief* No. 8. Boston, MA: The Sloan Center on Aging and Work at Boston College.

Yeung, Y., J. Lee, and G. Kee. 2009. China's Special Economic Zones at 30. *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 50(2): 222–40.

# Appendix. Cross-Country Regression Models of Poverty Changes and Formalization of Employment

**Methodology**. To investigate whether there is a relationship between the formalization of employment and poverty reduction and inclusive growth, simple ordinary least squares (OLS) regression models were used to determine the significance of the association between poverty changes, inequality changes, and changes in the proportion of employment by type of status while controlling for initial per capita income.

The general specification regressed changes in employment status on outcomes of interest, *y*, representing changes in poverty and changes in the ratio of the top 20% to the bottom 20% while controlling for initial per capita income. To test the robustness of the results, variants of the model that controls for per capita income growth were used. The specification can be written as

$$\text{change in } y_{i,\,j} = \alpha_j + \beta_j * \text{employment status}_{i,\,j} + \rho_j * \text{initial per capita income}_i + \varepsilon_j,$$

where $\beta$ is the marginal effect of changes in employment status *j* in country *i* on changes in *y*, and $\rho$ is the marginal effect of initial per capita income on *y*.

The data in the analysis come from various sources. Poverty is measured by the headcount poverty index at $1.25/day poverty line from the World Development Indicators (WDI) and PovcalNet, while inequality is measured as the ratio of income share of households in the top 20% to income share of those in the bottom 20% using data from WDI. Per capita real gross domestic product at constant $ prices (2005 PPP) from WDI is used to measure per capita income. Employment data is sourced from Table 2D of the International Labour Organization's LABORSTA, which provides data on the number of workers by employment status, except for the People's Republic of China and India, whose employment data are estimated from their labor force surveys—the Chinese Household Income Project Surveys of 1998, 1995, and 2002, and India's National Sample Survey–Employment and Unemployment Surveys of 1993/94, 1999/2000, and 2004/05. The types of employment status in the analysis refer to the employees, employers, own-account workers, other workers, and informal workers.[1] The average annual change in *y* is calculated as the difference of the *y* at the beginning and end of the period spell divided by the number of years in between. The average annual change in the proportion of employment status is calculated the same way.

There are 59 countries in the analysis, which covers the period 1990–2009. Due to the sparseness of data on poverty and income share of the top 20% and bottom 20%, countries have different spells within this period. Appendix Table 1 lists the countries in the analysis and their respective period spells. Missing data on employment were imputed by using interpolation/extrapolation from available employment data.

**Results.** Appendix Table 2 presents the regression results. Changes in the proportion of employees, proportion of own-account workers, and proportion of informal workers are significantly related to changes in poverty and inequality, whereas changes in the proportion of employers and proportion of other workers are not. Moreover, changes in the proportion of employees have negative coefficients when regressed on either change in poverty or change in inequality, while changes in the proportion of own-account workers and proportion of informal workers have positive coefficients.

The negative coefficient for the change in the proportion of employees has implications that depend on whether poverty and inequality have been decreasing or increasing and whether the change in the proportion of employees has been increasing or declining.

- In the case of declining poverty/inequality, if the proportion of employees has been increasing (decreasing), then higher increases (decreases) in the proportion of employees result in higher (lower) decreases in poverty/inequality.
- In the case of increasing poverty/inequality, if the proportion of employees has been increasing (decreasing), then higher increases (decreases) in the proportion of employees result in lower (higher) increases in poverty/inequality.

Similarly, the positive coefficients for the change in the proportion of own-account workers and proportion of informal workers have implications that also depend on whether poverty/inequality has been decreasing or increasing and whether the changes in the employment status have been increasing or declining.

- In the case of declining poverty/inequality, if the proportion of own-account/informal workers has been increasing (decreasing), then higher increases (decreases) in the proportion of own-account/informal workers result in lower (higher) decreases in poverty/inequality.

1 Informal workers comprise own-account workers, contributing family members, unpaid workers, and other workers that are neither employees nor employers.

- In the case of increasing poverty/inequality, if the proportion of own-account/informal workers has been increasing (decreasing), then higher increases (decreases) in the proportion of own-account/informal workers result in higher (lower) increases in poverty/inequality.

The results are robust when we control for per capita income growth, except for the coefficient of changes in the proportion of own-account workers to changes in inequality, which becomes insignificant. Our results also show that initial per capita income is positively and significantly associated with poverty changes. This implies that, with declining poverty, higher initial per capita income results in higher decreases in poverty. Initial per capita income is also positively related to inequality, but its coefficient is not significant. Per capita income growth, on the other hand, has negative coefficients, but they are not statistically significant. These results show that the formalization of employment has nontrivial effects on the reduction of poverty and inequality.

Appendix Table 1 **Countries and Period Spells**

| Economy | Period spell | Economy | Period spell | Economy | Period spell |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 1992–2009 | Georgia | 1996–2008 | Pakistan | 1991–2006 |
| Azerbaijan | 1995–2008 | Honduras | 1990–2007 | Panama | 1991–2009 |
| Bangladesh | 1992–2005 | Hungary | 1993–2007 | Paraguay | 1990–2008 |
| Belize | 1995–1999 | India* | 1990–2005 | Peru | 1990–2009 |
| Bolivia | 1991–2007 | Indonesia | 1990–2009 | Philippines | 1991–2006 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2001–2007 | Iran | 1990–2005 | Poland | 1992–2008 |
| Brazil | 1990–2009 | Jamaica | 1990–2004 | Romania | 1992–2008 |
| Bulgaria | 1994–2007 | Kazakhstan | 1993–2007 | Russian Federation | 1993–2008 |
| Cambodia | 1994–2007 | Kyrgyz Rep. | 1993–2007 | Slovakia[b] | 1992–1996 |
| Cameroon | 1996–2007 | Latvia | 1996–2004 | Slovenia | 1993–2004 |
| Chile | 1990–2009 | Lesotho | 1993–2003 | South Africa | 1993–2006 |
| China, Republic of[a] | 1990–2005 | Lithuania | 1993–2008 | Sri Lanka | 1991–2007 |
| Colombia | 1991–2006 | Macedonia | 2000–2008 | Thailand | 1992–2009 |
| Costa Rica | 1990–2009 | Madagascar | 1993–2005 | Tunisia | 1990–2000 |
| Croatia[a] | 1998–2008 | Malaysia | 1992–2009 | Turkey | 1994–2005 |
| Dominican Republic | 1992–2007 | Maldives* | 1998–2004 | Ukraine | 1992–2008 |
| Ecuador | 1994–2009 | Mexico | 1992–2008 | Uruguay | 1992–2009 |
| Egypt | 1991–2005 | Moldova, Rep. of | 1992–2008 | Viet Nam | 1993–2008 |
| El Salvador | 1995–2008 | Morocco | 1991–2007 | Zambia | 1991–2004 |
| Estonia | 1993–2004 | Nicaragua | 1993–2005 | | |

a No data on income share of top 20% and bottom 20%; b No poverty data

Sources: Staff estimates using data from World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators; and ILO (2011c) LABORSTA and ILO (2011b) KILM, except that NBS, CHIPS 1988, 1995, 2002 and Employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO, NSS-EUS for India.

Appendix Table 2 **OLS Estimates of Cross-Country Changes in Poverty Incidence and the Ratio of Top 20% to Bottom 20%**

| | Dependent variable: Change in the ratio of the income share of top 20% to income share of bottom 20% | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Type of employment status | | | | |
| | Employees | Employers | Own-account worker | Other | Informal worker |
| Change in employment status | -0.151** | 0.132 | 0.108* | 0.161+ | 0.162** |
| | (-3.179) | (0.480) | (2.064) | (1.751) | (3.101) |
| Log(initial per capita real income) | 0.033 | 0.054 | 0.048 | 0.103 | 0.033 |
| | (0.592) | (0.883) | (0.814) | (1.610) | (0.586) |
| Constant | -0.250 | -0.469 | -0.413 | -0.870 | -0.263 |
| | (-0.539) | (-0.911) | (-0.835) | (-1.615) | (-0.559) |
| No. of observation | 55 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 52 |
| R-squared | 0.171 | 0.025 | 0.088 | 0.082 | 0.171 |
| F test | 0.008 | 0.541 | 0.104 | 0.112 | 0.010 |
| **Dependent variable: Annual percentage point change of poverty incidence ($1.25/day poverty line)** | | | | | |
| | Type of employment status | | | | |
| | Employees | Employers | Own-account worker | Other | Informal worker |
| Change in employment status | -0.433** | 0.542 | 0.321* | 0.079 | 0.443** |
| | (-3.842) | (0.764) | (2.660) | (0.518) | (3.510) |
| Log(initial per capita real income) | 0.709** | 0.679** | 0.747** | 0.649** | 0.713** |
| | (4.900) | (4.675) | (4.943) | (3.944) | (4.655) |
| Constant | -6.384** | -6.201** | -6.773** | -5.944** | -6.438** |
| | (-5.305) | (-5.157) | (-5.425) | (-4.315) | (-5.071) |
| No. of observation | 57 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 53 |
| R-squared | 0.417 | 0.322 | 0.369 | 0.267 | 0.402 |
| F test | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity, t-statistics in parentheses: ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, + p<0.1

Notes: Data for missing employment between 1990 and 2009 are interpolated/extrapolated; real income - GDP at 2005 PPP, constant $ prices.

Sources: Staff estimates using data from World Bank (2011b), World Development Indicators; and ILO (2011c) LABORSTA and ILO (2011b) KILM, except that NBS, CHIPS 1988, 1995, 2002 and Employment census 2004 and 2008 were used for the People's Republic of China and NSSO, NSS-EUS for India.

# PART II

# Millennium Development Goals

# Introduction to the Millennium Development Goals

At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, the largest gathering of world leaders in history adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty, and setting out a series of targets with a deadline of 2015. These have come to be known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In 2007, the MDG monitoring framework was revised to include four new targets agreed on by member states at the 2005 World Summit, namely, full and productive employment and decent work for all, access to reproductive health, access to treatment for HIV/AIDS, and protection of biodiversity. The indicators for these new targets became effective in January 2008, and this is the framework used here to monitor progress toward achieving the MDGs.

Box 1 lists the eight MDGs and the corresponding targets and indicators for monitoring progress.

Box 1 **Millennium Development Goals**

| **Goals and Targets** (from the Millennium Declaration) | **Indicators for Monitoring Progress** |
|---|---|
| **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** | |
| Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | 1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day[1]<br>1.2 Poverty gap ratio<br>1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption |
| Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed<br>1.5 Employment-to-population ratio<br>1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day<br>1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment |
| Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age<br>1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption |
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education** | |
| Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education<br>2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary<br>2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds, women and men |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** | |
| Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education<br>3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector<br>3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality** | |
| Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | 4.1 Under-five mortality rate<br>4.2 Infant mortality rate<br>4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health** | |
| Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio<br>5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel |
| Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health | 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate<br>5.4 Adolescent birth rate<br>5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)<br>5.6 Unmet need for family planning |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases** | |
| Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years<br>6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex<br>6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS<br>6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10–14 years |
| Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it | 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs |
| Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria<br>6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets<br>6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs<br>6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis<br>6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course |

*continued*

Box 1 **Millennium Development Goals** *(continued)*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** | |
| Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest<br>7.2 $CO_2$ emissions, total, per capita, and per $1 GDP (PPP)<br>7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances<br>7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits<br>7.5 Proportion of total water resources used |
| Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss | 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected<br>7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction |
| Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source<br>7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility |
| Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums[2] |
| **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development** | |
| Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system<br><br>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally | *Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States.*<br>Official development assistance (ODA)<br>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income<br>8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) |
| Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries<br><br>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction | 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied<br>8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes<br>8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes<br><br>Market access |
| Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) | 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty<br>8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries<br>8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product<br>8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity |
| Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | Debt sustainability<br>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)<br>8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives<br>8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services |
| Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis |
| Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population<br>8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population<br>8.16 Internet users per 100 population |

AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, $CO_2$ = carbon dioxide, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, GDP = gross domestic product, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, HIPC = Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, MDRI = Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development,
PPP = purchasing power parity.

1 For monitoring country poverty trends, indicators based on national poverty lines should be used, where available.

2 The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (a) lack of access to improved water supply, (b) lack of access to improved sanitation, (c) overcrowding (three or more persons per room), and (d) dwellings made of nondurable material.

Source: United Nations (2011a).

## Progress toward Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Targets

The progress toward achieving the MDGs and targets is discussed in Part II. For each goal, there is a short nontechnical write-up together with supporting statistical information presented in figures, boxes, and tables on the performance of countries toward achieving the goals. On the basis of their performance to date, countries are classified as **early achiever**, **on track**, **slow progress**, and **regressing/no progress**, as measured by target indicators estimated from data available since 1990:

- Early achievers – countries that have already reached the target
- On track – countries that based on past trends are expected to meet the target in, or before, 2015
- Slow progress – countries that based on past trends are expected to meet the target after 2015
- No progress/regressing – countries that have made no progress since 1990 or have actually slipped backward

Ideally, all countries would have the necessary statistics for every year from 1990 to the current year, but in practice some data are only collected every 3 or 4 years. In many cases the earliest observation is for a year after 1990, and some countries are slower than others in publishing data for the current year. For this reason many of the figures illustrating progress on the MDGs refer to the "earliest" and "latest" years. The tables that are the sources for the figures in the commentaries show the actual years to which the data refer. The rate of change is calculated using the linear time trend of a suitable transformation of the indicator values. For a detailed explanation of the methodology, see Annex 1 of the report, Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty (ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2010).

The classification into the four categories is made only for the developing member economies for which MDG statistics are available in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators database (United Nations 2011a) following the July 2011 update. In addition, the progress classification has been made for indicators that have an explicit target value, such as $1.25-a-day poverty, maternal and infant mortality, school enrollment, and gender parity.

In monitoring progress, "cutoffs" are used for several targets (Table 1). These are the cutoff adopted in the UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP (2010) report and later. For example, a cutoff of 2% is used for the target "halving extreme poverty between 1990 and 2015." This means that when the percentage of those living on less than $1.25 a day is reduced to 2%, the target is considered to have been reached even if 2% is not half of the percentage in 1990.

Table 1 **Cutoff Values for Selected MDG Indicators**

| Indicator Number | Indicator | MDG Target | Cutoff |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.1 | Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) a day | half the 1990 percentage | 2% |
| 1.8 | Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age | half the 1990 percentage | none |
| 2.1 | Total net enrollment ratio in primary education (both sexes) | 100% | 95% |
| 2.2 | Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary both sexes) | 100% | 95% |
| 3.1 | Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education | 1 | 0.95 |
| 4.1 | Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births | one-third the 1990 percentage | none |
| 4.2 | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | one-third the 1990 percentage | none |
| 5.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | reduce by three-fourths (without) | none |
| 5.5 | Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) | 100% | 95% |
| 7.8 | Population using improved water sources (urban and rural combined) | half the 1990 percentage (without) | none |
| 7.9 | Population having access to improved sanitation facilities (urban and rural combined) | half the 1990 percentage (without) | none |

Source: United Nations (2011a).

Progress toward achieving the MDGs discussed in Part II is assessed using the indicators available in the official United Nations site for the MDG indicators (United Nations 2011a). Some of these statistics end in 2008 or earlier and so do not reflect the impact of the global crisis that erupted in the second half of 2008 and continued through 2009. In addition, new data points for earlier years are added; the most recent statistics are revised whenever firmer data became available and more recent statistics are added as well. As a result, the categorization of countries in their progress toward achieving the MDGs in this issue may be revised in future issues of *Key Indicators* as the 2015 target date draws nearer and more revised statistics become available.

## Data Sources and Comparability with Other Publications

Most of the data used in Part II are compiled by the international agencies that have been designated as compilers of the MDG indicators. ADB staff have reviewed the data and have queried some statistics with the international agencies concerned. However, responsibility for the reliability of the statistics remains with the agencies that are listed as the sources of each table.

Differences that exist between this publication and reports from other organizations on the performance of countries in meeting the MDGs may be due to several factors, including different data sources, different dates when the statistics were collected and published, and different methodologies used in assessing the progress.

## Selected References

UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP. 2010. Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty. Asia-Pacific Regional Report 2009/10. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank, and United Nations Development Programme, Bangkok. Available: www.mdgasiapacific.org/regional-report-2009–10.

United Nations. 2011a. "Millennium Development Goals Indicators: The Official United Nations Site for the MDG Indicators." Available: mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx. Downloaded July 2011.

———. 2011b. *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011*. New York.

United Nations Development Group. 2003. *Indicators for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals: Definitions, Rationale, Concepts and Methods.* New York. Available: mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Attach/Indicators/HandbookEnglish.pdf.

World Bank. 2011a. *Global Monitoring Report 2011.* Washington, DC.

———. 2011b. *World Development Indicators 2011.* Washington, DC.

# Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Living **on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day represents extreme poverty**. But that is the fate of at least 10% of the population in 19 economies of the Asia and Pacific region including the five most populous. **Despite some gains, hunger is still widespread**. Less than half of the countries in the region are expected to meet the target of reducing the proportion of underweight children. Moreover, countries that might miss the target include three of the most populous countries in the region. **Full and productive employment and decent work** for all is a distant dream for most people in the region. Vulnerable employment rates remain high, and in many countries the "working poor" constitute more than 30% of total employment.

## Introduction

**Goal 1** has three targets:

1.A: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.* The "dollar-a-day" poverty threshold is a purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted dollar that has the same purchasing power in all countries. The threshold was reviewed and has been increased to $1.25 (PPP) a day at 2005 prices. For convenience it is still referred to by its old name.

1.B: *Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.* Here we look at a related indicator, the percentage of workers living on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day. Clearly, with such jobs, although people are employed, such work is not very productive.

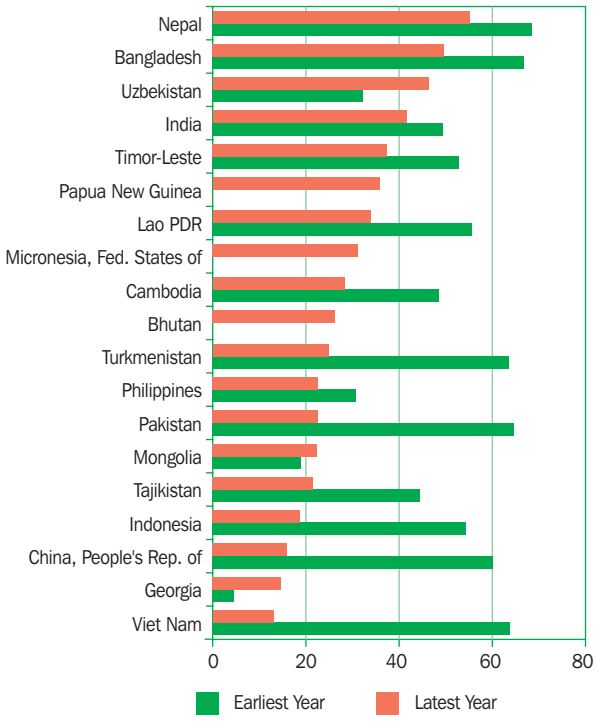
1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.* Hunger here is measured by the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely underweight.

## Key Trends

**Extreme poverty, represented by people living on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day, has declined substantially, but in many countries, rates still exceed 20%**. A family of four must feed, clothe, and house itself on $5 (PPP) a day. Anything left over can go for transport, education, or doctor's bills. This is a measure of extreme poverty. Many countries have their own definitions of poverty and these generally use a higher threshold.

Based on the latest estimates, Figure 1.1a lists 19 countries where more than 10% of the population live on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day. They include the five most populous countries, of which the People's Republic of China (PRC) has the lowest percentage (15.9%) and Bangladesh, the highest (49.6%). Most people in developing Asia live in countries where extreme poverty afflicts more than 20% of the population. The latest available data, however, pertain to years 2000 to 2008 for most countries, except for Indonesia where the latest available estimate of 18.7% in 2009 is well below 24.6% in 2007.

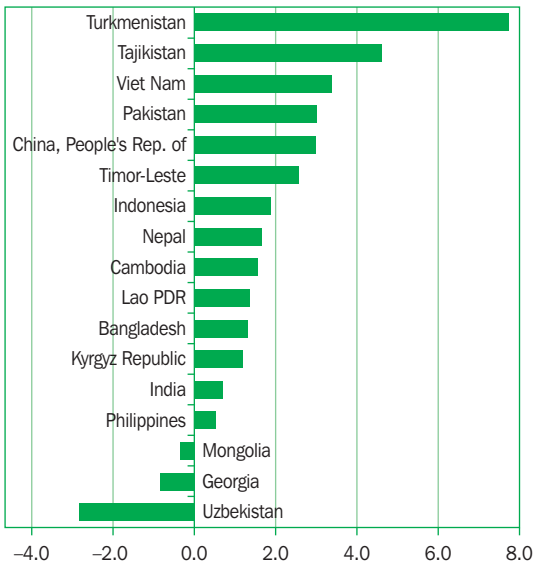
Figure 1.1a **Economies with More than 10% of Population Living on Less than $1.25 (PPP) a Day, Earliest and Latest Years**




Source: Table 1.1.

Comparing the earliest and latest years, several countries have obviously made good progress in reducing extreme poverty. Figure 1.1b shows the annual percentage point reductions between the earliest and latest years. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have made the greatest annual gains (annual percentage point reductions of 7.7 and 4.6, respectively) followed by Viet Nam (3.4). As regards the largest countries, annual percentage point reductions in extreme poverty were: the PRC, 3.0 percentage points; Pakistan, 3.0 points; Indonesia, 1.9 points; Bangladesh, 1.3 points; and India, 0.7 point. The three countries with bars to the left in Figure 1.1b actually saw their poverty shares rising between the two periods. These include two countries—Georgia and Uzbekistan—whose economies were badly affected by the collapse of the former Soviet Union while Georgia had the added misfortune of civil unrest in its border regions.

Figure 1.1b **Annual Percentage Point Reductions in Population Living on $1.25 (PPP) a Day**




Source: Table 1.1.

**Most countries are on track to achieve the poverty reduction target**. High sustained growth in the recent years has resulted in reducing extreme poverty levels substantially in many countries in the region. Box 1.1 assigns economies to four groups. Fourteen of the 24 economies are **early achievers,** having already attained the target of halving the percentage of the population living on less than $1.25 (PPP) a day. Judging by the current trends and data availability, three other countries are **on track** to meeting the target, but five countries are making only **slow progress** and might not meet the target by 2015 unless they make better progress. Georgia and Uzbekistan are **regressing** and the proportion of their populations living on $1.25 (PPP) a day has actually increased over the period.

Box 1.1 **Progress toward Achieving the $1.25 (PPP) a day Target**

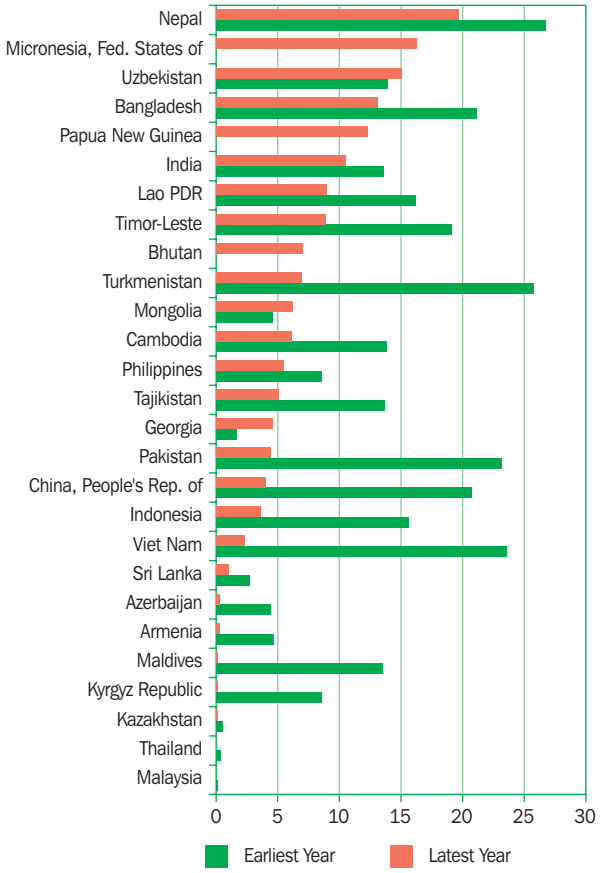
| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Armenia | Maldives |
| Azerbaijan | Pakistan |
| China, People's Republic of | Sri Lanka |
| Indonesia | Tajikistan |
| Kazakhstan | Thailand |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Turkmenistan |
| Malaysia | Viet Nam |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Cambodia | Timor-Leste |
| Lao PDR | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Bangladesh | Nepal |
| India | Philippines |
| Mongolia | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Georgia | Uzbekistan |

Source: Derived from Table 1.3.

To summarize, based on trends from available data, 17 out of the 24 economies are expected to achieve the poverty target by 2015. While this is a 70% success in terms of the number of countries, it is less heartening in terms of population since both Bangladesh and India are among the seven countries that might miss the target, though it may be noted that the latest data on $1.25 (PPP) a day poverty rates available for analysis for both countries pertain to the year 2005.

**Depth of poverty had significantly declined in the pre-crisis years.** Figure 1.2 shows the poverty gap ratios that reflect the depth and incidence of poverty. These are from surveys prior to 2009 and therefore do not account for the impact of the global economic crisis. The smaller the poverty gap ratio, the easier it will be for economies to bring people above the $1.25 (PPP) a day threshold. The five economies with the largest poverty gap ratios are Nepal (19.7), the Federated States of Micronesia, (16.3), Uzbekistan (15.0), Bangladesh (13.1), Papua New Guinea (12.3), and India (10.5). Several countries have sharply reduced their poverty gap ratios over the period. These include the PRC, Indonesia, the Maldives, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, and Viet Nam. Not only have these countries succeeded in bringing many people out of $1.25 (PPP) a day poverty, those that still remain are nearer to escaping.

Figure 1.2 **Poverty Gap Ratio, Earliest and Latest Years**

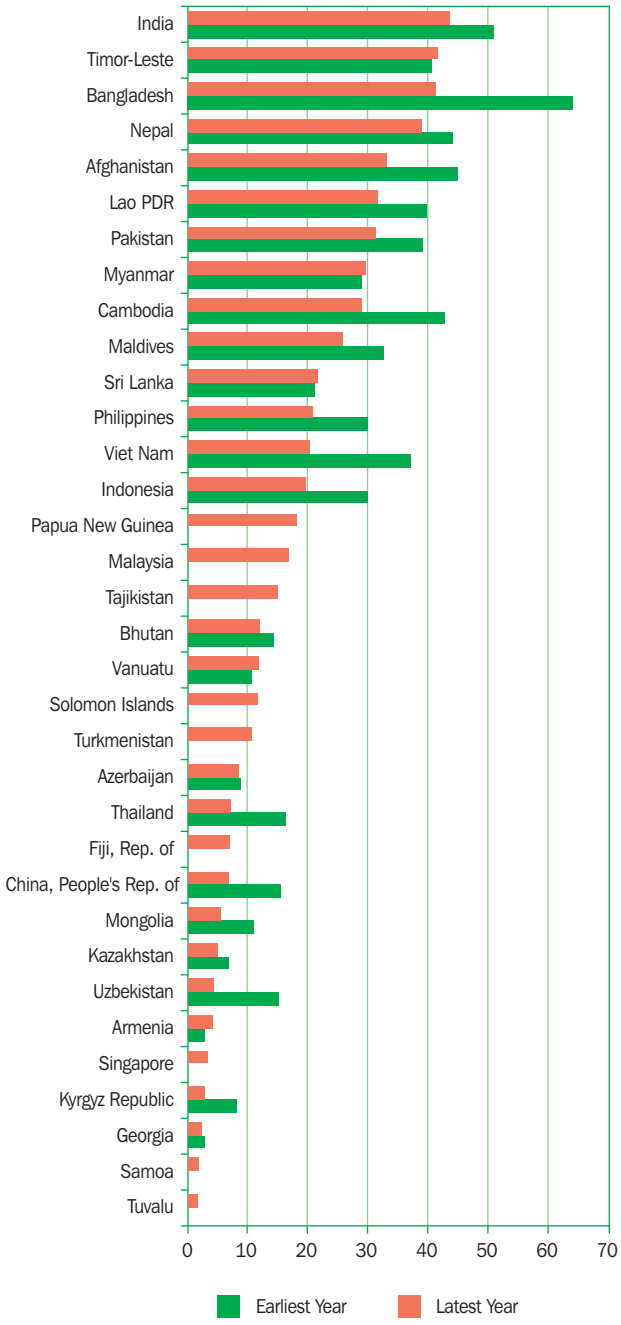



Source: Table 1.1.

**Despite some gains, hunger is still widespread in the Asia and Pacific region**. Effective nutrition interventions during pregnancy for mothers and for children until 2 years of age—referred to as the 1,000-day window of opportunity—are crucial for healthy child upbringing. Figure 1.3 shows the percentage of children under five years old who are moderately or severely underweight for earliest and latest years for which data are available. This is estimated according to World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards. Children can be underweight for numerous reasons. In countries where open defecation is widespread, children constantly suffer from diarrheal diseases. Shortage of quality food and poor feeding practices are also widespread, and many infants are underweight at birth and are never able to catch up in achieving a healthy body weight.

Among the 25 countries where data for two periods are available, the percentages actually increased in five countries although the increases were all 2 percentage points or less. Of the 20 countries that reduced their percentages, particularly large gains were made by Bangladesh, which reduced the percentage of underweight children by 22.8 percentage points; Viet Nam, 16.7 points; Cambodia, 13.8 points; Afghanistan, 12.0 points; Uzbekistan, 10.9 points; and Indonesia, 10.2 points.

Figure 1.3 **Proportion of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age, Earliest and Latest Years** (%)




Source: Table 1.3.

Despite impressive gains, the percentages of malnourished children remain unacceptably high in many economies in Asia and the Pacific. The situation is particularly bad in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, and Nepal in particular) with the proportion of underweight children almost twice as high as in Sub-Saharan Africa and also the highest in the world. The United Nations has recently noted that in South Asia, children from the poorest households are more likely to be underweight than their richer counterparts: "In Southern Asia, for example, there was no meaningful improvement among children in the poorest households in the period between 1995 and 2009, while underweight prevalence among children from the richest 20 per cent of households decreased by almost a third."[1]

Box 1.2 shows the progress made by 24 economies in meeting the hunger target, namely, to halve the proportion of children under five years of age who are moderately or severely underweight. Five countries have achieved the target already, including the PRC. Five more are on track including Bangladesh. Unfortunately, 10 countries are still making only slow progress and might not reach the target by 2015. This group includes the other three most populous countries—India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Four countries are making no progress or are regressing.

Box 1.2 **Progress toward the Hunger Target**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| China, People's Republic of | Thailand |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Uzbekistan |
| Mongolia | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Afghanistan | Maldives |
| Bangladesh | Viet Nam |
| Cambodia | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Azerbaijan | Lao PDR |
| Bhutan | Myanmar |
| Georgia | Nepal |
| India | Pakistan |
| Indonesia | Philippines |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Armenia | Sri Lanka |
| Kazakhstan | Vanuatu |

Source: Derived from Table 1.3.

To summarize, in contrast to the poverty target that most economies are expected to meet, most will apparently miss the hunger target. Moreover, those that might miss the target include three of the most populous countries in the region, i.e., India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Hunger has diminished throughout the region as most countries have made some progress, but the gains are not enough to meet the targets set under the MDG.

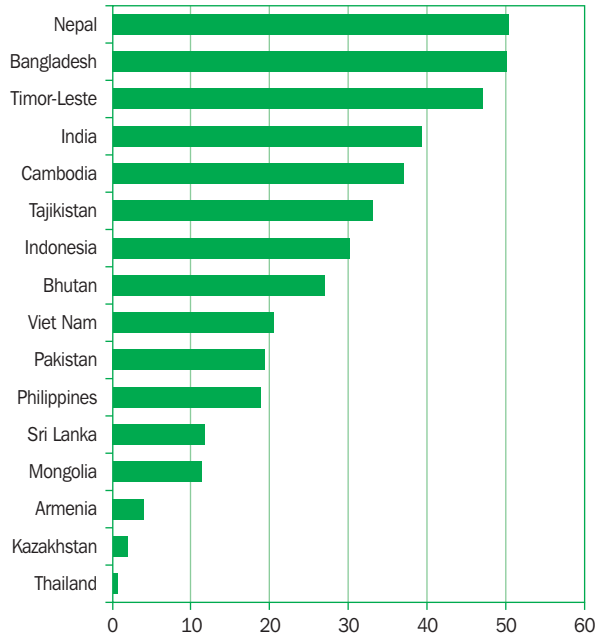
**Full and productive employment and decent work for all is a distant dream for most people in the region.** Vulnerable employment rates and the proportion of "working poor" in total employment remain high in many countries.

A reduction in the percentage of own-account and contributing family workers (vulnerable employment) accompanied by a rise in formal employment is seen as progress toward achieving full and productive employment. Table 1.2 shows that percentages of vulnerable employment remain high in many economies for which data are available—over 60% for the latest year for Georgia, Indonesia, and Pakistan; 70% for Nepal and Viet Nam; over 80% for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, and India; and over 90% in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. These are in contrast to around 10% rates in countries like Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore.

1 *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011* (United Nations 2011, 14).

Another indicator of decent employment is the working poverty rate or the percentage of employed persons living on less than $1.25 (PPP) per day. Figure 1.4 shows these percentages for 16 countries for various years but mainly between 2002 and 2008. The shares of the "working poor" in total employment are over 50% in Bangladesh and Nepal; over 40% in Timor-Leste; and 30% or more in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, and Tajikistan. These high ratios indicate that a large proportion of employed are working in jobs that are not adequately remunerated to lift them and their families out of poverty.

Figure 1.4 **Proportion of Employed People Living Below $1.25 (PPP) a Day, Latest Year** (%)




Source: Table 1.2.

### Data Issues and Comparability

The proportion of population living below $1.25 (PPP) a day for estimating poverty and poverty gaps requires information on household income or household consumption expenditure, and the purchasing power parity (PPP) dollar conversion rate for 2005. Both the measurement of household income or expenditure in national currencies and the calculation of 2005 PPPs will have relatively high error margins in many countries. Data based on the $1.25 (PPP) a day poverty line are missing for most of the Pacific island economies. The availability of such data will help provide a better comparison of poverty incidence around the region.

The hunger indicators are based on standards that have been devised by the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, and World Health Organization. But while countries attempt to use the same standards, comparability is compromised by lack of regular data in many countries. Statistical techniques are typically used to extend data collected from household surveys to the full population. Such estimates may have large error margins.

The computation of labor productivity uses data on the number of persons employed, which does not take into account the actual number of hours worked. Assuming a constant mix of economic activities, the best measure of labor input to be used in the computation of labor productivity would be the "total number of annual hours actually worked by all persons employed." In addition, differences in the coverage of informal sector activities in the statistics of developing member economies may hamper the comparability of estimates of labor productivity growth.

## Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.1 **Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day**

| | 1.1 Proportion of Population below the Poverty Line (%) | | | | 1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio | | 1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $1.25 (PPP) a Day | | National | | | | |
| | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 33.0 (2005) | 36.0 (2008) | ... | ... | 9.0 (2008) |
| Armenia | 17.5 (1996) | 1.3 (2008) | 54.8 (1999) | 26.5 (2009) | 4.7 (1996) | 0.3 (2008) | 8.8 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | 15.6 (1995) | 1.0 (2008) | 49.6 (2001) | 9.1 (2010) | 4.4 (1995) | 0.3 (2008) | 8.0 (2008) |
| Georgia | 4.5 (1996) | 14.7 (2008) | 52.1 (2002) | 21.0 (2009) | 1.7 (1996) | 4.6 (2008) | 5.3 (2008) |
| Kazakhstan | 4.2 (1993) | 0.2 (2007) | 34.6 (1996) | 8.2 (2009) | 0.5 (1993) | 0.1 (2007) | 8.7 (2007) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 18.6 (1993) | 1.9 (2007) | 47.6 (2001) | 31.7 (2008) | 8.6 (1993) | 0.1 (2007) | 8.8 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 64.7 (1991) | 22.6 (2005) | 28.6 (1993) | 22.3 (2006) | 23.2 (1991) | 4.4 (2005) | 9.0 (2006) |
| Tajikistan | 44.5 (1999) | 21.5 (2004) | 92.3 (1999) | 46.7 (2009) | 13.7 (1999) | 5.1 (2004) | 7.8 (2004) |
| Turkmenistan | 63.5 (1993) | 24.8 (1998) | ... | 29.9 (1998) | 25.8 (1993) | 7.0 (1998) | 6.0 (1998) |
| Uzbekistan | 32.1 (1998) | 46.3 (2003) | 31.5 (2000) | 25.8 (2005) | 13.9 (1998) | 15.0 (2003) | 7.1 (2003) |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 60.2[a] (1990) | 15.9[a] (2005) | 6.0 (1996) | 3.8[b] (2009) | 20.7[a] (1990) | 4.0[a] (2005) | 5.7[a] (2005) |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.3 (1996) |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | 5.0 (2004) | ... | ... | 7.9 (1998) |
| Mongolia | 18.8 (1995) | 22.4 (2005) | 36.3 (1995) | 38.7 (2009) | 4.6 (1995) | 6.2 (2005) | 7.1 (2008) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | 0.6[c] (1993) | 1.1[c] (2009) | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 66.8[d] (1992) | 49.6[d] (2005) | 50.1 (1996) | 40.0 (2005) | 21.1[d] (1992) | 13.1[d] (2005) | 9.4[d] (2005) |
| Bhutan | ... | 26.2 (2003) | 31.7 (2003) | 23.2 (2007) | ... | 7.0 (2003) | 5.4 (2003) |
| India | 49.4[a] (1994) | 41.6[a] (2005) | 36.0 (1994) | 27.5 (2005) | 13.6[a] (1994) | 10.5[a] (2005) | 8.1[a] (2005) |
| Maldives | 28.2 (1998) | 1.5 (2004) | ... | 21.0 (2004) | 13.5 (1998) | 0.1 (2004) | 6.5 (2004) |
| Nepal | 68.4 (1996) | 55.1 (2004) | 41.8 (1996) | 25.4 (2009) | 26.7 (1996) | 19.7 (2004) | 6.1 (2004) |
| Sri Lanka | 15.0 (1991) | 7.0 (2007) | 26.1 (1991) | 7.6 (2009) | 2.7 (1991) | 1.0 (2007) | 6.9 (2007) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[e] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 48.6 (1994) | 28.3 (2007) | 47.0 (1994) | 30.1 (2007) | 13.8 (1994) | 6.1 (2007) | 6.6 (2007) |
| Indonesia | 54.3[a] (1990) | 18.7[a] (2009) | 17.6 (1996) | 13.3 (2010) | 15.6[a] (1990) | 3.6[a] (2009) | 7.6[a] (2009) |
| Lao PDR | 55.7 (1992) | 33.9 (2008) | 45.0 (1993) | 27.6 (2008) | 16.2 (1992) | 9.0 (2008) | 7.6 (2008) |
| Malaysia | 1.6 (1992) | 0.0 (2009) | 5.7 (2004) | 3.8 (2009) | 0.1 (1992) | 0.0 (2009) | 4.5 (2009) |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 30.7 (1991) | 22.6 (2006) | 40.6 (1994) | 26.5 (2009) | 8.6 (1991) | 5.5 (2006) | 5.6 (2006) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.0 (1998) |
| Thailand | 5.5 (1992) | 0.4 (2004) | 33.7 (1990) | 8.1 (2009) | 0.4 (1992) | 0.0 (2004) | 6.1 (2004) |
| Viet Nam | 63.7 (1993) | 13.1 (2008) | 58.1 (1993) | 14.5 (2008) | 23.6 (1993) | 2.3 (2008) | 7.3 (2008) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | 28.4[f] (2006) | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | 25.5[f] (1996) | 31.0[f] (2009) | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | 21.8[f] (2006) | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | 20.0[f] (1999) | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 31.2 (2000) | ... | 29.9[f] (2005) | ... | 16.3 (2000) | 1.6 (2000) |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | 24.9[f] (2006) | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | 35.8 (1996) | 24.0[f] (1990) | 37.5[f] (1996) | ... | 12.3 (1996) | 4.5 (1996) |
| Samoa | ... | ... | 15.0[f] (1997) | 26.9[f] (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | 22.7[f] (2006) | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 52.9 (2001) | 37.4 (2007) | 39.7 (2001) | 49.9[f] (2007) | 19.1 (2001) | 8.9 (2007) | 9.0 (2007) |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | 22.3 (2002) | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 17.2[f] (1994) | 26.3[f] (2010) | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | 15.9[f] (2006) | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.9 (1994) |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.6 (1993) |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.4 (1997) |

a Weighted average of urban and rural estimates.
b Refers to rural areas only.
c Defined as percent of low-income population to total population.
d Estimate is adjusted by spatial CPI information.
e Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
f Refers to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), country sources.

Table 1.2 **Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people**

| | 1.4 Growth Rate of GDP per Person Employed (percent, at constant 1990 US$ PPP) | | 1.5 Employment-to-Population Ratio (percent, aged 15 years and over) | | 1.6 Proportion of Employed People Living below $1.25 (PPP) per Day (%) | | 1.7 Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Earliest Year | Latest Year | Earliest Year | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 41.9 (2001) | 42.5 (2006) | ... | 3.9 (2004) | 35.7 (2007) | 37.8 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | 10.6 (2003) | 9.7 (2008) | 45.4 (2002) | 60.1 (2008) | ... | ... | 62.4 (2003) | 54.7 (2008) |
| Georgia | –4.1 (2000) | 12.0 (2005) | 56.9 (1999) | 55.2 (2005) | ... | ... | 53.9 (1998) | 63.2 (2008) |
| Kazakhstan | 5.0 (2003) | 0.6 (2009) | 63.6 (2002) | 66.1 (2009) | ... | 1.9 (2003) | 40.0 (2001) | 31.9 (2008) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | 56.3 (2002) | 60.1 (2006) | ... | ... | 51.5 (2002) | 47.3 (2006) |
| Pakistan | 9.2 (1991) | 4.1 (2007) | 40.5 (1990) | 42.8 (2007) | ... | 19.3 (2005) | 64.9 (1995) | 63.1 (2008) |
| Tajikistan | ... | –6.2 (2004) | 50.9 (2003) | 58.4 (2004) | ... | 33.0 (2003) | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 4.1 (1991) | –2.3 (2009) | 61.5 (1990) | 57.6 (2009) | ... | ... | 5.5 (1993) | 7.4 (2009) |
| Korea, Rep. of | 6.1 (1991) | 0.5 (2009) | 58.7 (1990) | 58.6 (2009) | ... | ... | 30.0 (2000) | 23.5 (2009) |
| Mongolia | 7.8 (2004) | 5.3 (2005) | 55.9 (1998) | 56.0 (2005) | ... | 11.3 (2002) | 56.6 (2000) | 59.7 (2003) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | 68.2 (1991) | 56.0 (2005) | 56.1 (2000) | 50.1 (2005) | 69.4 (1996) | 85.0 (2005) |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | 69.8 (2003) | 58.6 (2005) | ... | 26.9 (2003) | ... | 83.6 (2003) |
| India | ... | ... | 55.3 (1994) | 57.7 (2005) | ... | 39.2 (2005) | ... | 82.8 (2005) |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 51.3 (1995) | 54.9 (2006) | ... | ... | 46.3 (1990) | 29.6 (2006) |
| Nepal | ... | ... | 67.2 (1996) | 91.6 (2003) | ... | 50.4 (2003) | ... | 71.6 (2001) |
| Sri Lanka | 5.3 (1991) | 4.2 (2009) | 38.6 (1990) | 45.9 (2009) | ... | 11.7 (2002) | 43.0 (1990) | 39.8 (2009) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 62.6 (1991) | 63.1 (2001) | ... | ... | ... | 4.1 (1991) |
| Cambodia | ... | –5.8 (2001) | 76.4 (2000) | 64.8 (2004) | ... | 37.0 (2004) | 84.5 (2000) | 86.7 (2004) |
| Indonesia | 11.0 (1995) | 2.2 (2009) | 55.7 (1992) | 61.9 (2009) | | 30.0 (2002) | 62.8 (1997) | 63.7 (2009) |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | 68.6 (1995) | 92.8 (2003) | ... | ... | ... | 90.1 (1995) |
| Malaysia | 3.3 (1999) | 5.3 (2002) | 63.5 (1990) | 61.9 (2004) | ... | ... | 28.8 (1991) | 21.5 (2009) |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | –2.5 (1991) | –1.6 (2009) | 59.3 (1990) | 59.2 (2009) | ... | 18.7 (2003) | 44.9 (1998) | 43.5 (2008) |
| Singapore | 10.6 (1993) | –2.2 (2009) | 63.6 (1990) | 61.6 (2009) | ... | ... | 8.1 (1991) | 9.8 (2009) |
| Thailand | –4.1 (1997) | –3.7 (2009) | 76.9 (1990) | 72.7 (2009) | ... | 0.5 (2002) | 70.3 (1990) | 52.5 (2009) |
| Viet Nam | 7.5 (1997) | 4.9 (2004) | 74.3 (1996) | 69.9 (2004) | 22.7 (2004) | 20.4 (2006) | 82.1 (1996) | 73.9 (2004) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | 60.0 (2001) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | 56.0 (1996) | 50.3 (2007) | ... | ... | ... | 39.0 (2005) |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | 80.1 (2000) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.7 (1999) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | 48.2 (2001) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | 23.1 (1999) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | 52.4 (2001) | ... | 47.0 (2001) | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | 50.6 (1996) | ... | ... | ... | 57.0 (1996) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | 53.3 (2002) | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 (2002) |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.8 (1991) | 1.0 (2009) | 59.1 (1990) | 61.7 (2009) | ... | ... | 10.3 (1990) | 9.0 (2009) |
| Japan | 1.3 (1991) | –3.7 (2009) | 61.9 (1990) | 56.8 (2009) | ... | ... | 19.2 (1990) | 10.1 (2009) |
| New Zealand | –3.1 (1991) | 0.7 (2009) | 59.1 (1990) | 64.1 (2009) | ... | ... | 12.7 (1991) | 10.9 (2009) |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

## Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

Table 1.3 **Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**

| | 1.8 Prevalence of Underweight Children under Five Years of Age (%) | | 1.9 Proportion of Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Earliest Year | Latest Year | | | |
| | Total | Total | 1990–1992[a] | 1995–1997 | 2004–2006 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 44.9 (1997) | 32.9 (2004) | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 2.7 (1998) | 4.2 (2005) | 45 | 36 | 22 |
| Azerbaijan | 8.8 (1996) | 8.4 (2006) | 27 | 27 | <5 |
| Georgia | 2.7 (1999) | 2.3 (2005) | 58 | 19 | <5 |
| Kazakhstan | 6.7 (1995) | 4.9 (2006) | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 8.2 (1997) | 2.7 (2005) | 17 | 13 | 10 |
| Pakistan | 39.0 (1990) | 31.3 (2001) | 25 | 20 | 26 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 14.9 (2005) | 34 | 42 | 30 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 10.5 (2000) | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Uzbekistan | 15.3 (1996) | 4.4 (2006) | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[b] | 15.3 (1992) | 6.8 (2002) | 18[b] | 12[b] | 10[b] |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Mongolia | 10.8 (1992) | 5.3 (2005) | 28 | 33 | 26 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 64.1 (1992) | 41.3 (2007) | 38 | 41 | 27 |
| Bhutan | 14.1 (1999) | 12.0 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 50.7 (1992) | 43.5 (2005) | 20 | 17 | 21 |
| Maldives | 32.5 (1994) | 25.7 (2001) | 9 | 9 | 7 |
| Nepal | 44.1 (1995) | 38.8 (2006) | 21 | 20 | 16 |
| Sri Lanka | 21.1 (2006) | 21.6 (2009) | 28 | 25 | 19 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | ... | ... | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Cambodia | 42.6 (1996) | 28.8 (2008) | 38 | 40 | 22 |
| Indonesia | 29.8 (1992) | 19.6 (2007) | 16 | 11 | 13 |
| Lao PDR | 39.8 (1993) | 31.6 (2006) | 31 | 29 | 23 |
| Malaysia | ... | 16.7 (1999) | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Myanmar | 28.8 (1990) | 29.6 (2003) | 47 | 35 | 16 |
| Philippines | 29.8 (1992) | 20.7 (2003) | 24 | 20 | 15 |
| Singapore | ... | 3.3 (2000) | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 16.3 (1993) | 7.0 (2005) | 26 | 18 | 16 |
| Viet Nam | 36.9 (1992) | 20.2 (2006) | 31 | 22 | 11 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 6.9 (1993) | 8 | 5 | <5 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | <5 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | 18.1 (2005) | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | 1.7 (1999) | 9 | 10 | <5 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 11.5 (2006) | 21 | 13 | 10 |
| Timor-Leste | 40.6 (2002) | 41.5 (2003) | 39 | 32 | 31 |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | 1.6 (2007) | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 10.6 (1996) | 11.7 (2007) | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| Japan | ... | ... | <5 | <5 | <5 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | <5 | <5 | <5 |

a For Central and West Asia except for Pakistan, data refer to the period 1993–1995.
b Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taipei,China.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

# Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

**Primary school enrollment** ratios have been rising in most economies although out of 37 developing economies, only 18 have so far achieved 95% enrollment, and only one more is expected to do so based on recent trends. Data on how many **pupils who start Grade I reach the last grade of primary education** are available for 30 economies. Only 13 have achieved the target to date and only two more are expected to do so before 2015, bringing the success rate for the region to only 50%, or 15 economies out of 30. In most economies in the region, over 95% of 15–24-year-olds are **literate**. Unfortunately, countries with relatively high rates of illiteracy include three of the most populous—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

## Introduction

The target of **Goal 2** is to *ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.* Primary education usually starts at 5 or 6 years and continues through to 11 or 12 years, although age requirements differ among countries.

To achieve this target, first, countries need to ensure that all primary school-age children are enrolled in school; and second, that they all complete the course. In the commentary that follows, the progress made by economies for these two components are considered separately. While in principle the goal is to achieve universal primary education, the tracking of progress toward attainment of the MDG target is a cut-off ratio of 95%, as discussed below.

One test of the success of primary education is provided by **literacy rates** for persons in the 15–24 age group. These rates show how well the basic reading and writing skills learned in primary school have been retained at the time young persons are either joining the work force or entering higher technical or university education.

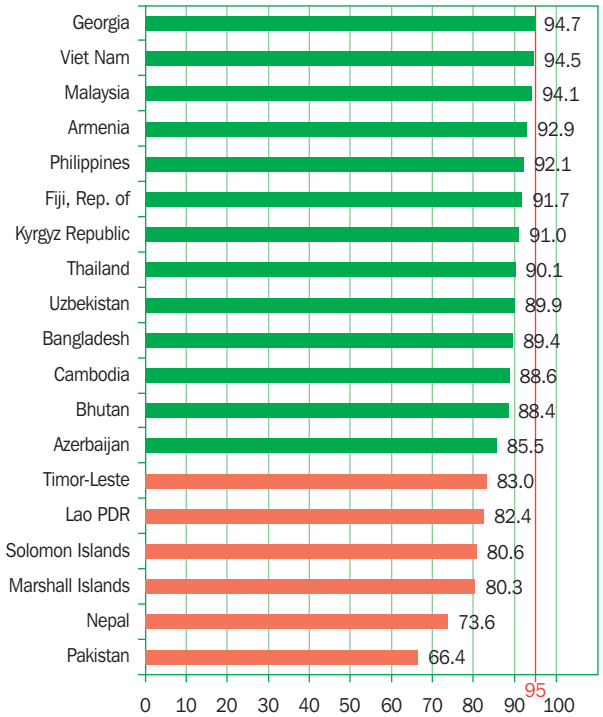
## Key Trends

**Primary school enrollments are rising but some economies record declines.** Net enrollment ratios are the percentages of all children of primary school age who are actually enrolled in school. Included are children of primary school age who are enrolled in secondary schools, hence the measure is the adjusted net enrollment ratio.

Table 2.1 contains data for 37 developing economies, with the latest data available ranging from 2001 to 2009. Enrollment ratios have been rising in most of these economies since 1999 but they have fallen in 12 economies, implying that more children are out of school now. The declines are usually small and some of the economies concerned are still above the 95% target. However, some decreases were more substantial: the Republic of Fiji's latest ratio is 7 percentage points lower, while ratios for the Marshall Islands and Sri Lanka are both down by 5 points.

For 18 of the economies in Table 2.1, the enrollment ratios are 95% or higher, which means they have achieved the target cut-off of 95%. These include India, Indonesia, and, provisionally, the People's Republic of China (PRC) for which the only data available is for 1991. Figure 2.1 lists the 19 economies whose ratios for the latest year

Figure 2.1 **Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education below 95%, 2009 or Nearest Year**




Source: Table 2.1.

available are less than 95%. They include both Bangladesh and Pakistan—the latter with the lowest ratio of all, 66.4.

Box 2.1 categorizes the 31 economies into four groups of MDG achievements. This does not include economies such as the PRC, Nepal, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam, for which data are insufficient for trend analysis. Sixteen economies are early achievers, while Solomon Islands is on track to meet the target by 2015 if present trends continue. Seven economies including Pakistan are making progress but too slowly to achieve the target. Another seven economies are shown making no progress or regressing. Note, however, that these include Malaysia, which in fact is close to the 95% target and might well achieve it by 2015.

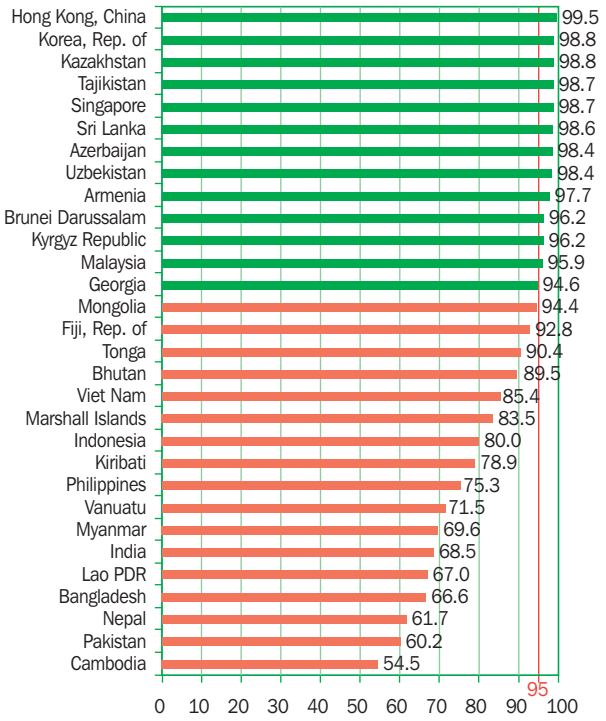
Box 2.1 **Progress toward Target for Primary School Enrollment**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achiever*** | |
| Brunei Darussalam | Korea, Republic of |
| Hong Kong, China | Maldives |
| Cook Islands | Mongolia |
| Georgia | Samoa |
| India | Sri Lanka |
| Indonesia | Tajikistan |
| Kazakhstan | Tonga |
| Kiribati | Vanuatu |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Solomon Islands | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Armenia | Lao PDR |
| Bhutan | Pakistan |
| Cambodia | Timor-Leste |
| Kyrgyz Republic | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Azerbaijan | Marshall Islands |
| Bangladesh | Philippines |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Thailand |
| Malaysia | |

Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

**Enrollment is a first step but not many children survive to the last grade of primary.** Figure 2.2 shows for 30 economies how many of the children who have enrolled in the first grade are expected to reach the last grade of primary education. In 2008, 13 economies had expected cohort survival rates of at least 95%. They include seven economies from the former Soviet Union where education has traditionally enjoyed high priority. None of the five most populous countries are in this group. Four of these had ratios substantially less than 95% for years near 2008, namely Bangladesh (67%), India (69%), Indonesia (80%), and Pakistan (60%). Regrettably none of the four is expected to reach the target by 2015. For the PRC, the latest available estimate is 89% for 1991. Three countries with lowest survival rates are Cambodia (54.5%), Nepal (61.7%), and Pakistan (60.2%).

Figure 2.2 **Percentage of Children Starting Grade 1 and Reaching Last Grade of Primary, 2008 or Nearest Year**




Source: Table 2.1.

Box 2.2 shows the progress toward the target of surviving to the last grade of primary until 2015. The box only covers 27 of the countries shown in Figure 2.2 because insufficient data are available for Kiribati, Singapore, and Tonga. Two economies are on track, the Republic of Fiji and Viet Nam. Ten economies, including Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia, are progressing but too slow to meet the target. Four economies are actually regressing—Cambodia, Georgia, Pakistan, and the Philippines.

Note that the data shown here are expected survival rates, not actual survival rates. Actual survival rates may turn out differently as they are affected by economic conditions. In particular, when times are hard, some parents may no longer be able to keep their children in school. Box 2.2 refers to the data for 2008 or nearest years available for 27 economies.

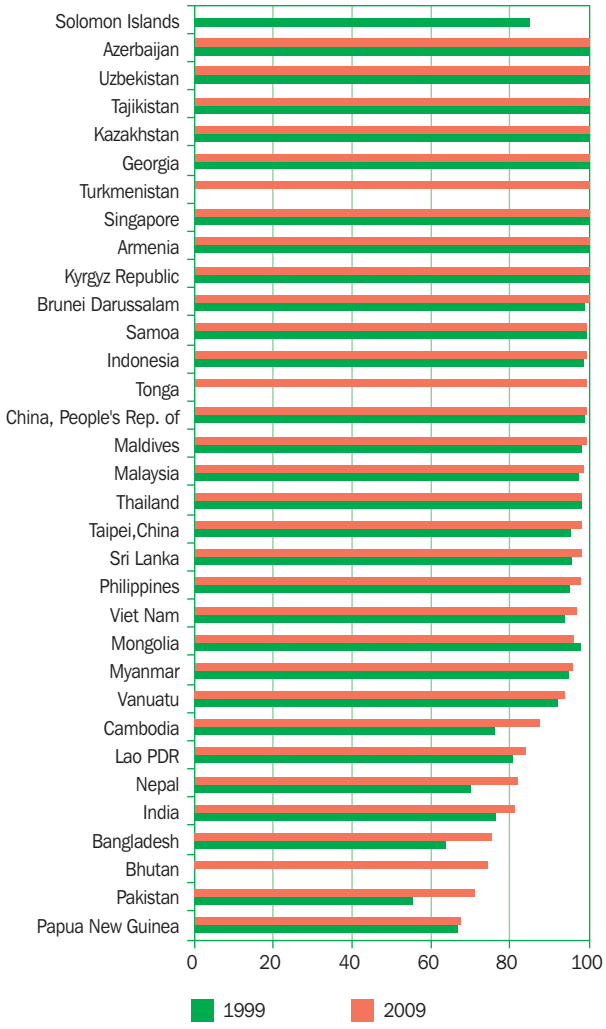
Box 2.2 **Progress toward Target for Survival to Last Grade of Primary**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achiever*** | |
| Armenia | Kyrgyz Republic |
| Azerbaijan | Malaysia |
| Brunei Darussalam | Sri Lanka |
| Hong Kong, China | Tajikistan |
| Kazakhstan | Uzbekistan |
| Korea, Republic of | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Viet Nam |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Bangladesh | Marshall Islands |
| Bhutan | Mongolia |
| India | Myanmar |
| Indonesia | Nepal |
| Lao PDR | Vanuatu |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| Georgia | Philippines |

Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

**Literacy rates are high in most economies of the Asia and Pacific region, but rates are low in three of the largest—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.** Figure 2.3 shows literacy rates of youths, both female and male, for 33 economies in 2009 or latest available year. In 23 economies, literacy rates for the 15–24 age group are around 95% or more, and in most of these, female literacy is slightly higher than that of males, although the difference is somewhat larger for Mongolia and Bangladesh. However in eight economies where the literacy rates are below 90%, there is some evidence of a bias against females. For example, in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in Nepal, 10% more males are literate compared with females; in Bhutan this is 12%, in India 14%, and in Pakistan 18%.

Figure 2.3 **Percentage of Literate 15–24-Year-Olds, 1999 and 2009 or Nearest Years**




Source: Table 2.1.

### Data Issues and Comparability

The statistics for Goal 2 are mostly taken from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) sources, with countries trying to adhere to UNESCO classifications and definitions. Statistics on school enrollment are typically obtained from ministries of education while literacy rates are from household surveys or censuses. Enrollment statistics are likely to be accurate in many countries, but may be over reported in others. These statistics may also not reflect actual attendance or dropout rates during the year. The percentages of those starting first grade who will continue on to the last grade of primary school are essentially forecasts based on recent experience on dropout rates. Literacy rates are usually based on oral responses from the households about their literacy status.

## Goal 2 Target and Indicators

Table 2.1 **Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**

| | 2.1 Total Net Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Girls[a] | | Boys[a] | |
| | 1999 | 2009 | 1999 | 2009 | 1999 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 93.2 (2001) | 92.9 (2007) | 93.9 | 94.4 | 92.5 | 91.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 88.7 | 85.5 | 89.3 | 84.7 | 88.1 | 86.2 |
| Georgia | 92.4 (2004) | 94.7 (2007) | 91.3 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 96.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 94.8 (2000) | 99.3 | 96.0 | 99.6 | 93.7 | 99.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 88.0 | 91.0 | 87.4 | 91.1 | 88.6 | 90.8 |
| Pakistan | 57.0 (2001) | 66.4 | 45.8 | 60.2 | 67.5 | 72.1 |
| Tajikistan | 96.1 (2001) | 97.5 (2008) | 92.2 | 95.6 | 99.9 | 99.4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 92.5 (2007) | 89.9 | 91.3 | 88.8 | 93.7 | 90.9 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 97.4 (1991) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 97.5 (2001) | 98.3 | 95.5 | 99.8 | 99.5 | 97.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 98.3 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 |
| Mongolia | 95.7 | 99.2 (2008) | 97.3 | 99.4 | 94.2 | 99.1 |
| Taipei,China | 97.8 | 98.0 (2010) | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.8 | 98.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 90.5 (2005) | 89.4 | 92.9 | 93.1 | 88.3 | 85.9 |
| Bhutan | 55.9 | 88.4 | 52.5 | 89.6 | 59.2 | 87.2 |
| India | 85.0 (2000) | 95.5 (2007) | 77.1 | 93.6 | 92.3 | 97.3 |
| Maldives | 97.9 | 96.2 (2008) | 97.7 | 95.1 | 98.2 | 97.3 |
| Nepal | 67.5 | 73.6 (2000) | 59.1 | 66.1 | 75.3 | 80.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 99.8 (2001) | 95.1 | ... | 95.6 | ... | 94.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 96.9 (2005) | 96.9 | 97.6 | 97.7 | 96.2 | 96.2 |
| Cambodia | 83.4 | 88.6 (2008) | 79.4 | 86.7 | 87.3 | 90.4 |
| Indonesia | 98.3 (2000) | 98.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lao PDR | 77.5 | 82.4 (2008) | 74.1 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 84.1 |
| Malaysia | 97.7 | 94.1 (2008) | 96.7 | 94.0 | 98.7 | 94.1 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 90.0 | 92.1 (2008) | 90.0 | 93.2 | 89.9 | 91.1 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 93.2 (2006) | 90.1 | 92.2 | 89.4 | 94.2 | 90.7 |
| Viet Nam | 95.8 | 94.5 (2001) | ... | 91.9 | ... | 97.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 86.3 | 98.7 (2007) | 84.5 | 97.9 | 87.9 | 99.3 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 98.7 | 91.7 (2008) | 99.2 | 91.6 | 98.3 | 91.8 |
| Kiribati | 98.8 | 99.5 (2002) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 85.1 (2001) | 80.3 (2007) | 85.1 | 79.9 | 85.0 | 80.6 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 96.8 | 96.4 (2000) | 93.9 | 94.5 | 99.4 | 98.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 94.2 | 98.1 (2007) | 93.9 | 99.8 | 94.5 | 96.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 63.2 (2003) | 80.6 (2007) | 62.2 | 80.0 | 64.2 | 81.2 |
| Timor-Leste | 68.9 (2005) | 83.0 | 67.4 | 81.8 | 70.4 | 84.2 |
| Tonga | 88.2 | 95.9 (2004) | 86.0 | 94.4 | 90.2 | 97.1 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 91.8 | 97.5 (2005) | 91.4 | 96.6 | 92.2 | 98.4 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 94.2 | 97.0 | 94.5 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 96.6 |
| Japan | 100.0 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | 98.9 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 98.8 |

*continued*

Table 2.1 **Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling** *(continued)*

| | 2.2 Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Last Grade of Primary (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Girls[a] | | Boys[a] | |
| | 1999 | 2008 | 1999 | 2008 | 1999 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 95.8 (2002) | 97.7 (2006) | 95.6 | 97.4 | 95.9 | 98.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 96.3 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 96.7 | 95.3 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 99.1 | 94.6 | 99.8 | 94.4 | 98.5 | 94.9 |
| Kazakhstan | 95.0 (2000) | 98.8 | 92.4 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 98.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 94.5 | 96.2 | 93.9 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 95.7 |
| Pakistan | 69.7 (2004) | 60.2 | 72.4 | 59.5 | 67.8 | 60.6 |
| Tajikistan | 95.8 | 98.7 (2005) | 92.7 | 97.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 97.7 (2000) | 98.4 | 96.9 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 97.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 89.5 (1991) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 99.3 (2002) | 99.5 (2007) | 100.0 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 99.5 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 99.2 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 99.4 | 98.9 |
| Mongolia | 87.2 | 94.4 (2007) | 89.7 | 95.0 | 84.7 | 93.9 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 54.8 (2005) | 66.6 | 57.6 | 66.1 | 52.2 | 67.1 |
| Bhutan | 81.5 | 89.5 | 85.8 | 94.9 | 78.0 | 84.4 |
| India | 62.0 | 68.5 (2006) | 60.4 | 70.0 | 63.3 | 67.3 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 59.0 | 61.7 (2007) | 62.5 | 63.7 | 56.6 | 59.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 93.4 (2005) | 98.6 (2006) | 93.6 | 99.0 | 93.2 | 98.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 97.1 (2003) | 96.2 (2007) | 95.1 | 96.2 | 99.0 | 96.3 |
| Cambodia | 54.7 (2000) | 54.5 (2007) | 53.1 | 57.3 | 56.1 | 52.0 |
| Indonesia | 85.9 (2001) | 80.0 (2007) | 88.7 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 77.4 |
| Lao PDR | 54.6 | 67.0 (2007) | 53.8 | 67.8 | 55.3 | 66.2 |
| Malaysia | 97.1 (2002) | 95.9 (2007) | 96.8 | 96.2 | 97.5 | 95.6 |
| Myanmar | 55.2 (2000) | 69.6 | 55.2 | 69.2 | 55.3 | 70.1 |
| Philippines | 75.3 (2001) | 75.3 (2007) | 79.8 | 80.1 | 71.1 | 70.9 |
| Singapore | 99.1 (2007) | 98.7 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 98.5 |
| Thailand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Viet Nam | 82.8 | 85.4 (2002) | 86.2 | 85.0 | 79.9 | 85.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 82.1 | 92.8 (2003) | 82.0 | 91.6 | 82.2 | 93.9 |
| Kiribati | 69.4 (2001) | 78.9 (2003) | 67.2 | 86.1 | 71.7 | 72.7 |
| Marshall Islands | 42.4 (2002) | 83.5 | 61.2 | 79.5 | 29.5 | 87.3 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 25.4 (2001) | ... | 30.1 | ... | 21.5 | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 46.4 (1991) | ... | 45.2 | ... | 47.5 | ... |
| Samoa | 90.0 | ... | 91.7 | ... | 88.5 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 63.7 (1991) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | 90.4 (2005) | ... | 91.4 | ... | 89.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 68.9 | 71.5 | 71.0 | 69.3 | 67.0 | 73.5 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100.0 | ... | 100.0 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*continued*

## Goal 2 Target and Indicators

Table 2.1 **Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling** *(continued)*

| | 2.3 Literacy Rate of 15–24-Year Olds (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Girls[a] | | Boys[a] | |
| | 1999 | 2009 | 1999 | 2009 | 1999 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 99.8 (2001) | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 99.9 | 100.0 (2007) | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 |
| Georgia | 99.8 (2002) | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Kazakhstan | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.7 |
| Pakistan | 55.3 (1998) | 71.1 (2008) | 43.1 | 61.2 | 67.1 | 79.4 |
| Tajikistan | 99.8 (2000) | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.9 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 99.8 | ... | 99.9 | ... | 99.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 99.9 (2000) | 99.9 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.9 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 98.9 (2000) | 99.4 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 99.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 97.7 (2000) | 96.0 | 98.4 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 94.6 |
| Taipei,China | 95.3 | 98.0 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 63.6 (2001) | 75.5 | 60.3 | 76.8 | 67.2 | 74.1 |
| Bhutan | ... | 74.4 (2005) | ... | 68.0 | ... | 80.0 |
| India | 76.4 (2001) | 81.1 (2006) | 67.7 | 74.4 | 84.2 | 88.4 |
| Maldives | 98.2 (2000) | 99.3 (2006) | 98.3 | 99.4 | 98.0 | 99.2 |
| Nepal | 70.1 (2001) | 82.0 | 60.1 | 76.7 | 80.6 | 86.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 95.6 (2001) | 98.0 (2008) | 96.1 | 98.6 | 95.1 | 97.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 98.9 (2001) | 99.7 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 98.9 | 99.7 |
| Cambodia | 76.3 (1998) | 87.5 (2008) | 71.1 | 85.5 | 81.8 | 89.4 |
| Indonesia | 98.7 (2004) | 99.5 (2008) | 98.5 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 99.5 |
| Lao PDR | 80.6 (2000) | 83.9 (2005) | 73.6 | 78.7 | 88.1 | 89.2 |
| Malaysia | 97.2 (2000) | 98.5 | 97.3 | 98.7 | 97.2 | 98.4 |
| Myanmar | 94.6 (2000) | 95.7 | 93.5 | 95.3 | 95.8 | 96.1 |
| Philippines | 95.1 (2000) | 97.8 (2008) | 95.7 | 98.5 | 94.5 | 97.0 |
| Singapore | 99.5 (2000) | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 99.7 |
| Thailand | 98.0 (2000) | 98.1 (2005) | 97.8 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.2 |
| Viet Nam | 93.9 | 96.9 | 93.6 | 96.4 | 94.2 | 97.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 66.7 (2000) | 67.5 | 64.1 | 70.3 | 69.1 | 64.7 |
| Samoa | 99.4 (2004) | 99.5 | 98.2 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 99.4 |
| Solomon Islands | 85.0 | ... | 80.0 | ... | 90.0 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | 99.4 (2006) | ... | 99.6 | ... | 99.3 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 92.1 (2004) | 94.0 | 91.9 | 94.1 | 92.2 | 93.9 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Figures refer to the same year as indicated in the column for "total".
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2009); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

# Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

**Gender equality** in primary **school enrollment** is high, with most economies having proportions of 0.95 or higher. But fewer economies achieve gender equality for secondary and especially tertiary enrollment. In most countries, women hold less (and sometimes much less) than 40% of the **wage jobs** outside agriculture. Women are now better represented in most **national parliaments** and hold 20% or more of the seats in 12 national parliaments across the Asia and Pacific region.

## Introduction

The target for **Goal 3** is to obtain equality of males and females in primary, secondary, and tertiary education enrollment. Gender equality is measured by dividing the gross enrollment rate of females of the relevant age group in each educational level by the corresponding gross enrollment rate of males. A ratio of 1.0 means equality of both genders in school enrollments. Ratios below (above) 1.0 mean that a higher percentage of males (females) are enrolled.

While in theory the target is complete equality (i.e., ratios of 1.0), in practice, cut-off ratios of 0.95 and above are accepted as sufficient approximations for tracking progress. For secondary and particularly tertiary education, many economies report ratios well above 1.0, but these high ratios in favor of females are not interpreted as gender bias to the detriment of males.

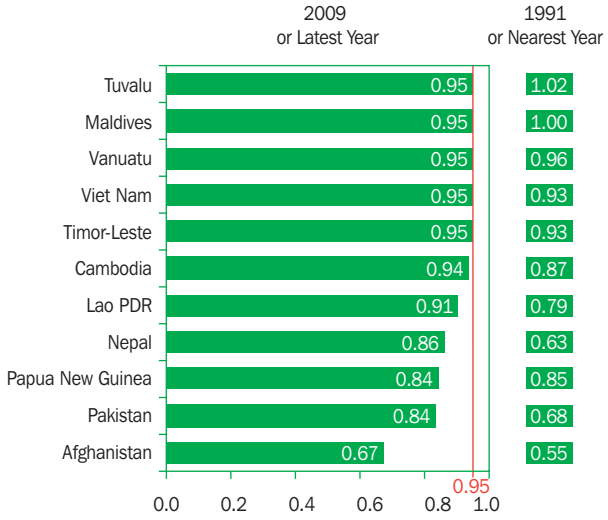
For primary and secondary education, the preferred target date was 2005, while for tertiary education, 2015 is targeted. Goal 3 also tracks gender parity in nonagricultural wage employment and women's political empowerment.

## Key Trends

**Girls' participation at the primary level achieved in most countries, but a few economies lag behind.** By 2009 (or the latest year available), 37 out of 43 economies had achieved female–male ratios in primary education of 0.95 or higher. Figure 3.1 shows the 11 economies where the female–male ratios in primary education were only just at the 0.95 level or below it. Of the five most populous countries, only Pakistan is included in Figure 3.1, the others having achieved gender equality in primary schools.

The six economies that had not yet reached the 0.95 ratio by 2009 are shown in Box 3.1. Four of these are **on track** to reach the target by 2015 judging by their progress so far. Afghanistan has made slow progress and recorded the lowest ratio at 0.67. It will need to move much faster to achieve the target. Papua New Guinea's ratio was 0.85 in 1991 but this had slipped back to 0.84 in 2006, which is the latest year available. It is shown under **no progress/regressing.**

Figure 3.1 **Primary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years**




Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.1 **Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Primary Education**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***On Track*** | |
| Cambodia | Nepal |
| Lao PDR | Pakistan |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Papua New Guinea | |

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

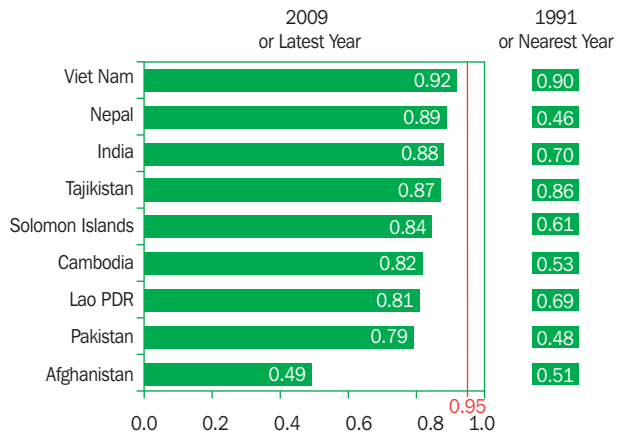
Box 3.2 **Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Secondary Education**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***On Track*** | |
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| India | Solomon Islands |
| Nepal | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Lao PDR | Tajikistan |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Afghanistan | |

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

**Less gender equality at the secondary level**. Table 3.1 shows progress toward gender equality in secondary education. Of the 42 economies for which data are available, 33 had achieved ratios of 0.95 or more by 2009. Figure 3.2 lists the nine economies that are still below target.

Figure 3.2 **Secondary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years**

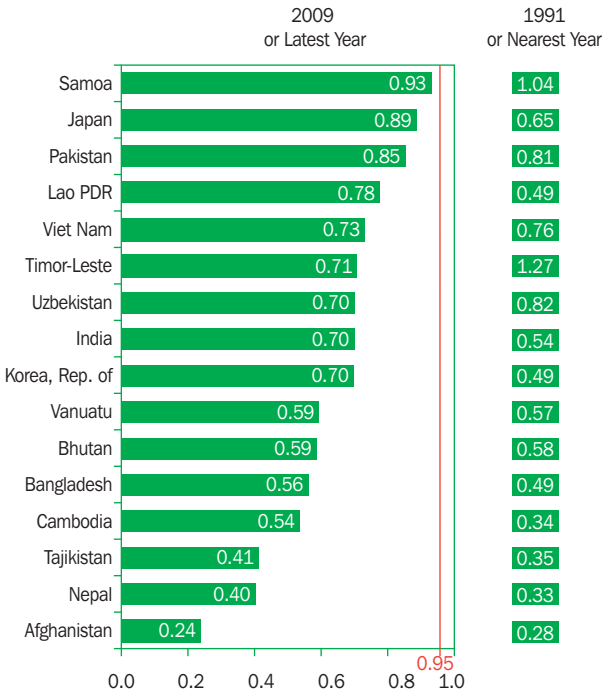



Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.2 shows how eight of these nine economies are expected to fare between now and 2015 if present trends continue. (Too few data are available to make an assessment for Viet Nam.) Five of the eight are expected to meet the target by 2015 on the basis of progress to date; India and Pakistan are in this group. The Lao People's Democratic Republic and Tajikistan are making progress, but if past trends continue, they will fall short of the 0.95 ratio by 2015. Pakistan has made very impressive gains from 0.48 in 1991 to 0.79 in 2009. If female enrollment continues to rise as in the past, Pakistan's ratio will be 0.99 in 2015. Afghanistan's latest ratio was 0.49 and it appears unlikely to achieve gender parity by 2015.

**Education at the tertiary level is less gender-inclusive in many countries though some countries have high favorable ratios, too**. Table 3.1 shows that out of 35 developing economies, only 20 had achieved ratios of at least 0.95 in 2009 or latest available year for tertiary level education. While most countries in this group show improvements from their 1991 levels, Samoa, Timor-Leste, and Uzbekistan have current ratios below their 1991 levels. Sixteen other economies shown in Figure 3.3 have ratios below 0.95. These include Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. Ratios are particularly low in Afghanistan (0.24), Nepal (0.40), Tajikistan (0.41), Cambodia (0.54), Bangladesh (0.56), and Bhutan (0.59). On the other hand, high ratios in favor of women are observed in Kazakhstan (1.45), the

Figure 3.3 **Tertiary Education: Female–Male Enrollment Ratios 0.95 or Less, 1991 and 2009 or Nearest Years**




Source: Table 3.1.

Kyrgyz Republic (1.32), Mongolia (1.55), the Maldives (2.40), Brunei Darussalam (1.76), Thailand (1.24), and the Pacific island economies of the Republic of Fiji (1.20), the Marshall Islands (1.30), Palau (2.04), and Tonga (1.62).

Box 3.3 shows that given current trends among economies that have not yet reached the target, only the Lao People's Democratic Republic is likely to achieve the target of gender equality in tertiary education. Of the others, Pakistan is closest to the target, and based on past trends, its ratio will be around 0.93 by 2015. The others have current ratios well below 0.75, and given current trends will fall short of achieving the target by 2015.

Box 3.3 **Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Tertiary Education**

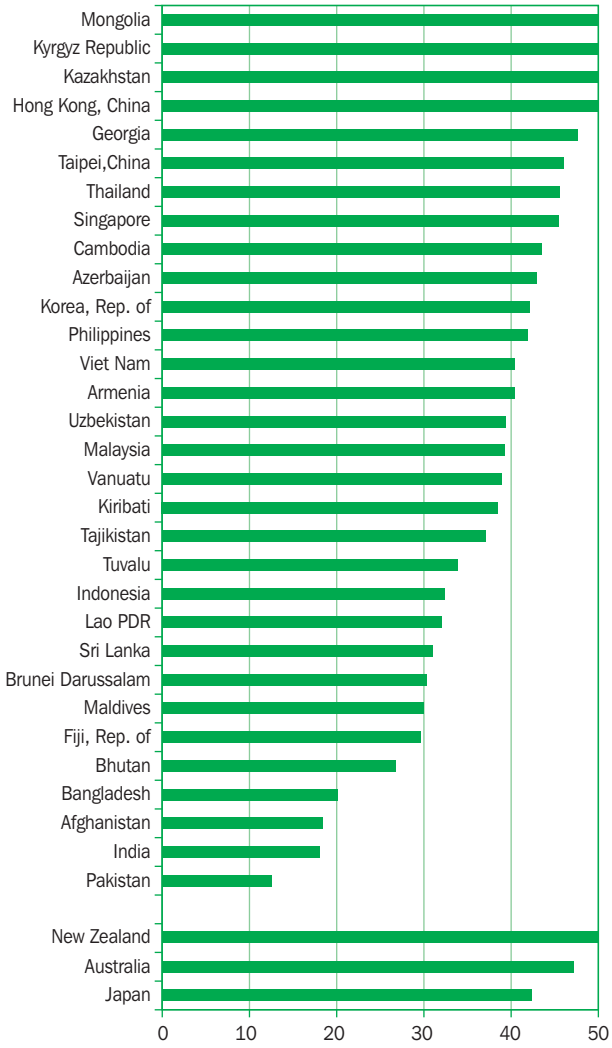
| | |
|---|---|
| ***On Track*** | |
| Lao PDR | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Bangladesh | Korea, Republic of |
| Bhutan | Nepal |
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| India | Tajikistan |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Afghanistan | Uzbekistan |
| Timor-Leste | |

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

**Wage employment in nonagriculture is more favorable to men in most economies.** In most cultures, wage employment outside of agriculture is much sought after by both men and women. Work as farm laborers is physically hard and usually poorly remunerated while self-employment and work in a family enterprise is often precarious and vulnerable. The percentage of wage employment in nonagriculture held by women is therefore taken as an indicator of gender equality in access to paid employment and integration of women in the monetary economy.

Data on female wage employment are shown for 31 developing member economies in the region in Figure 3.4, along with percentages for Australia, Japan, and New Zealand for comparison. Four developing member economies have ratios around 50%—Hong Kong, China; Kazakhstan; the Kyrgyz Republic; and Mongolia. In another 12 economies, more than 40% of nonagricultural wage jobs are held by women. In the remaining 17, men are in the large majority. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are striking cases: here men outnumber women by at least four to one.

Figure 3.4 **Percentage of Women in Nonagricultural Wage Employment, Latest Year**

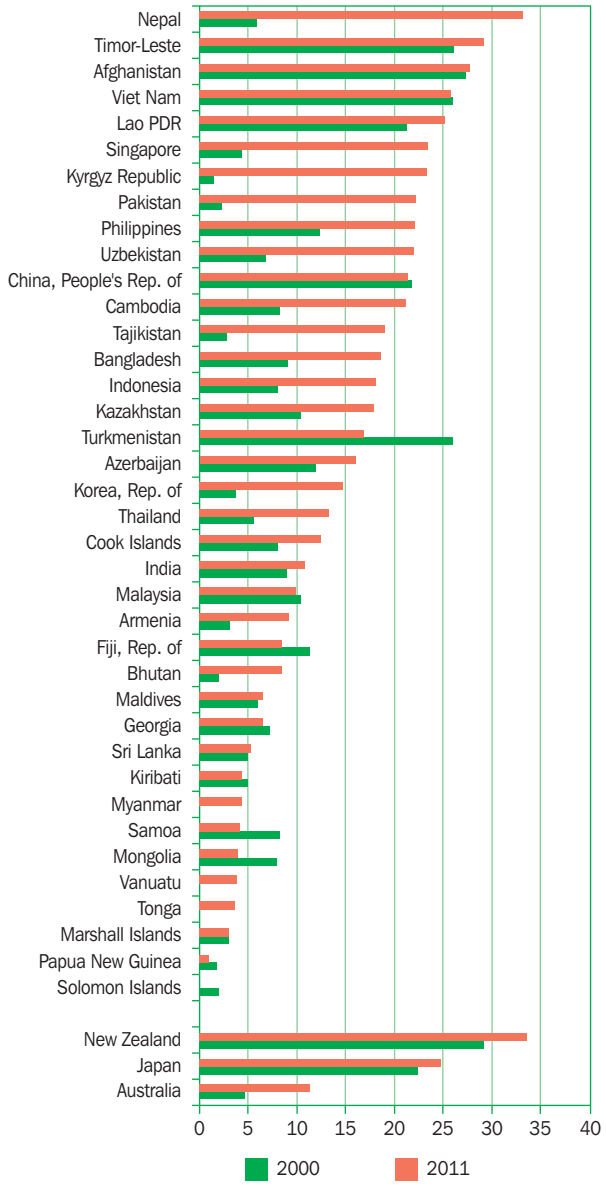



Source: Table 3.1.

**There are clear signs of a move toward gender equality in national parliaments.** One aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life—and hence women's empowerment—is their representation in national parliaments. Figure 3.5 compares the percentages of women parliamentarians in 38 developing member economies and, at the bottom of the figure, in the three developed regional members. The comparison is between 2000 and 2011 or nearest years.

Changes of around 5% up or down over the period can often be explained by electoral fortunes, but changes greater than this can be interpreted as genuine moves toward more or less gender equality. The percentages have fallen in nine developing member economies, but the only substantial fall was 9 percentage points in Turkmenistan. Many of the gains on the other hand were quite substantial, and nine economies reported increases of 10 percentage points or more, including Singapore (+19), the Kyrgyz Republic (+22), and Nepal (+27).

Figure 3.5 **Percentage of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 2000 and 2011 or Nearest Years**




Source: Table 3.1.

### Data Issues and Comparability

Enrollment rates generally follow the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization guidelines on definitions of different levels of education and methods of calculation. Many small Pacific island economies do not have facilities for tertiary education, and students from these countries receive their tertiary education abroad.

The most reliable information on female employment in nonagricultural activities comes from household labor force surveys, but these are not conducted in all countries in the region. Alternative sources include enterprise employment surveys, population censuses, and household demographic surveys.

The percentage of women in parliament refers only to national parliaments. In some countries, a more relevant measure of empowerment would refer to the number of women active in government at the local or community level.

## Goal 3 Target and Indicators

Table 3.1 **Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015**

| | 3.1 Ratio of Girls to Boys in Education Levels[a] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Primary | | Secondary | | Tertiary[b] | |
| | 1991 | 2009 | 1991 | 2009 | 1991 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.55 | 0.67 | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.28 (2003) | 0.24 |
| Armenia | 1.01 (2001) | 1.03 | 1.06 (2001) | 1.03 | 1.11 (1999) | 1.29 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.03 | 0.67 | 0.99 |
| Georgia | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 0.96 (2008) | 0.91 | 1.23 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.01 (1999) | 1.01 (2010) | 1.00 (1999) | 0.98 (2010) | 1.15 (1999) | 1.45 (2010) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0.99 (1999) | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1.04 (1999) | 1.32 |
| Pakistan | 0.68 (2000) | 0.84 | 0.48 | 0.79 | 0.81 (2002) | 0.85 (2008) |
| Tajikistan | 0.98 | 0.96 (2008) | 0.86 (1999) | 0.87 (2008) | 0.35 (1999) | 0.41 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 (1999) | 0.99 | 0.82 (1999) | 0.70 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.92 | 1.04 | 0.75 | 1.07 | 0.83 (2003) | 1.07 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.96 (1999) | 1.02 | 0.97 (2001) | 1.03 | 0.96 (2003) | 1.03 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1.01 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.49 | 0.70 |
| Mongolia | 1.02 | 0.99 | 1.14 | 1.07 | 1.86 (1999) | 1.55 |
| Taipei,China | 1.01 | 1.02 (2010) | 1.04 | 1.01 (2010) | 0.96 | 1.08 (2010) |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.04 (2005) | 1.04 | 0.98 (1999) | 1.12 (2008) | 0.49 (1999) | 0.56 |
| Bhutan | 0.85 (1999) | 1.01 | 0.81 (1999) | 0.99 | 0.58 (1999) | 0.59 (2008) |
| India | 0.76 | 0.97 (2007) | 0.70 (1999) | 0.88 (2008) | 0.54 | 0.70 (2007) |
| Maldives | 1.00 (1999) | 0.95 | 1.09 (1999) | 1.05 (2006) | 2.41 (2003) | 2.40 (2004) |
| Nepal | 0.63 | 0.86 (2002) | 0.46 | 0.89 (2006) | 0.33 | 0.40 (2004) |
| Sri Lanka | 0.96 | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.02 (2004) | 0.48 | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 0.94 | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.02 | 1.98 (1999) | 1.76 |
| Cambodia | 0.87 (1999) | 0.94 | 0.53 (1999) | 0.82 (2007) | 0.34 (2000) | 0.54 (2008) |
| Indonesia | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 0.76 (2001) | 0.96 |
| Lao PDR | 0.79 | 0.91 (2008) | 0.69 (1999) | 0.81 (2008) | 0.49 (1999) | 0.78 (2008) |
| Malaysia | 0.99 | 0.99 (2008) | 1.05 | 1.07 (2008) | 1.02 (1999) | 1.30 (2008) |
| Myanmar | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 1.02 | ... | 1.37 (2007) |
| Philippines | 0.99 | 0.98 (2008) | 1.09 (1999) | 1.09 (2008) | 1.26 (1999) | 1.24 (2008) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 1.09 | 1.14 (1999) | 1.24 |
| Viet Nam | 0.93 (1999) | 0.95 (2001) | 0.90 (1999) | 0.92 (2001) | 0.76 (1999) | 0.73 (2001) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 0.95 (1999) | 1.07 | 1.08 (1999) | 1.13 | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1.00 | 0.99 (2008) | 0.97 | 1.07 (2008) | 1.20 (2003) | 1.20 (2005) |
| Kiribati | 1.01 (1999) | 1.04 (2008) | 1.19 (1999) | 1.11 (2008) | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 0.98 (1999) | 0.99 | 1.07 (1999) | 1.05 | 1.28 (2001) | 1.30 (2003) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 0.99 (2004) | 1.01 (2007) | 1.05 (2004) | 1.07 (2005) | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 1.33 (2000) | 1.06 (2008) | 1.17 (2000) | 1.20 (2008) | ... | ... |
| Palau | 0.93 (1999) | 1.03 (2007) | 1.07 (1999) | 0.98 (2007) | 2.35 (2000) | 2.04 (2002) |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.85 | 0.84 (2006) | 0.62 | ... | 0.55 (1999) | ... |
| Samoa | 0.98 (1999) | 0.98 | 1.10 (1999) | 1.13 | 1.04 (1999) | 0.93 (2001) |
| Solomon Islands | 0.87 | 0.97 (2007) | 0.61 | 0.84 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 0.93 (2004) | 0.95 | 0.99 (2004) | 1.00 (2005) | 1.27 (2002) | 0.71 |
| Tonga | 0.98 | 0.97 (2006) | 1.03 | 1.03 (2006) | 1.30 (1999) | 1.62 (2004) |
| Tuvalu | 1.02 (1999) | 0.95 (2006) | ... | 1.10 (2001) | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.80 | 1.09 | 0.57 (2002) | 0.59 (2004) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 (1999) | 0.96 | 1.19 | 1.32 |
| Japan | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.02 | 1.00 | 0.65 | 0.89 |
| New Zealand | 0.99 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.13 | 1.45 |

*continued*

## Goal 3 Target and Indicators

Table 3.1 **Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015** *(continued)*

| | 3.2 Share of Women in Wage Employment in the Non-agricultural Sector (%) | | | 3.3 Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2011 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | 19.2 (2002) | 18.4 (2008) | 3.7 | 27.3 (2006) | 27.7 |
| Armenia | ... | 45.0 (2002) | 40.4 (2008) | 35.6 | 3.1 | 9.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 47.5 (1997) | 47.6 | 42.9 | 12.0 (1997) | 12.0 | 16.0 |
| Georgia | 49.4 (1998) | 49.6 (2002) | 47.6 | 6.8 (1997) | 7.2 | 6.5 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 48.5 (2001) | 50.0 (2008) | 13.4 (1997) | 10.4 | 17.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 48.5 (1996) | 45.8 | 50.6 | 1.4 (1997) | 1.4 | 23.3 |
| Pakistan | 7.7 | 13.0 | 12.6 (2008) | 10.1 | 2.3 (1999) | 22.2 |
| Tajikistan | 36.5 (1991) | 40.0 | 37.1 (2006) | 2.8 (1997) | 2.8 | 19.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 39.9 (1995) | 42.1 (2002) | ... | 26.0 | 26.0 | 16.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 37.0 (1991) | 37.1 | 39.4 (2007) | 6.0 (1997) | 6.8 | 22.0 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 37.8 | 39.1 (1999) | ... | 21.3 | 21.8 | 21.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 41.2 | 44.8 | 49.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 38.1 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 14.7 |
| Mongolia | 48.5 (1993) | 48.6 | 51.1 (2008) | 24.9 | 7.9 | 3.9 |
| Taipei,China | 42.9 | 44.0 | 46.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 20.2 (1991) | 24.7 | 20.1 (2005) | 10.3 | 9.1 | 18.6 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | 26.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8.5 |
| India | 12.7 | 16.6 | 18.1 (2005) | 5.0 | 9.0 | 10.8 |
| Maldives | 15.8 | 40.6 | 30.0 (2006) | 6.3 | 6.0 (2001) | 6.5 |
| Nepal | 15.1 (1999) | 14.0 (2001) | ... | 6.1 | 5.9 | 33.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 30.2 (1997) | 30.2 | 31.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 22.5 (1991) | 30.3 | 30.3 (2003) | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 41.1 | 43.5 (2004) | 5.8 (1997) | 8.2 | 21.1 |
| Indonesia | 29.2 | 31.7 | 32.4 (2008) | 12.4 | 8.0 (2001) | 18.0 |
| Lao PDR | 20.3 | ... | 32.1 (2005) | 6.3 | 21.2 | 25.2 |
| Malaysia | 35.3 (1991) | 37.9 | 39.2 (2008) | 5.1 | 10.4 (2001) | 9.9 |
| Myanmar | 30.7 | 35.7 (1998) | ... | ... | ... | 4.3 |
| Philippines | 40.4 (1991) | 40.9 | 41.9 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 22.1 |
| Singapore | 42.5 (1991) | 43.6 (2001) | 45.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 23.4 |
| Thailand | 41.9 | 44.1 | 45.5 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 13.3 |
| Viet Nam | 41.0 (1996) | 40.7 | 40.4 (2004) | 17.7 | 26.0 | 25.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 38.4 | 38.2 (1993) | ... | 6.0 (1995) | 8.0 (2001) | 12.5 (2009) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 29.9 | 33.2 | 29.6 (2005) | 4.3 (1997) | 11.3 | 8.5 (2006) |
| Kiribati | ... | 36.8 | 38.5 (2005) | – | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 29.3 (1999) | ... | ... | 3.0 (2001) | 3.0 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 33.6 (1994) | 33.6 | ... | – (1997) | – | – |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | 5.6 | – | – |
| Palau | 39.5 | 39.6 | ... | – (1997) | – | – |
| Papua New Guinea | 27.9 | 32.1 | ... | – | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Samoa | ... | 36.7 (2001) | ... | – | 8.2 | 4.1 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 30.8 (1999) | ... | – | 2.0 | – |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 35.0 (2001) | ... | ... | 26.1 (2003) | 29.2 |
| Tonga | 35.6 (1996) | ... | ... | – | – (2001) | 3.6 |
| Tuvalu | ... | 34.3 (2002) | 33.9 (2004) | 7.7 | – | – |
| Vanuatu | ... | 37.5 (2004) | 38.9 (2008) | 4.3 | – | 3.8 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 43.7 | 46.3 | 47.2 | 6.1 | 22.4 | 24.7 |
| Japan | 38.0 | 40.0 | 42.3 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 11.3 |
| New Zealand | 47.8 | 49.8 | 50.6 | 14.4 | 29.2 | 33.6 |

a The ratio is a gender parity index, measured as the ratio of female to male value of the gross enrollment ratios at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of education.
b There is no tertiary education in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In the Maldives, tertiary education became available only recently.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010); Key Indicators of the Labour Market, 6th edition (ILO); for Cook Islands: National Millennium Development Goals Report (Central Policy and Planning Office 2010); and for Taipei,China: Educational Statistical Indicators Online (Ministry of Education 2011).

# Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Both **infant and child mortality** rates have declined throughout the region, but only three economies have so far achieved the MDG target of reducing child mortality rates to one-third of the value in 1990, and only 10 more are expected to do so by 2015. **Infant and child mortality** rates are closely related to household wealth. Infants in poor households are often less than half as likely to survive beyond their first year of life as those in richer households. **Measles immunization** programs are having success in many Asian economies but there has been a serious decline in immunization coverage in several Pacific island economies.

## Introduction

The **Goal 4** target is to reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Two related indicators are:

(i) to reduce *by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate*; and

(i) to reduce *by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the infant mortality rate.*

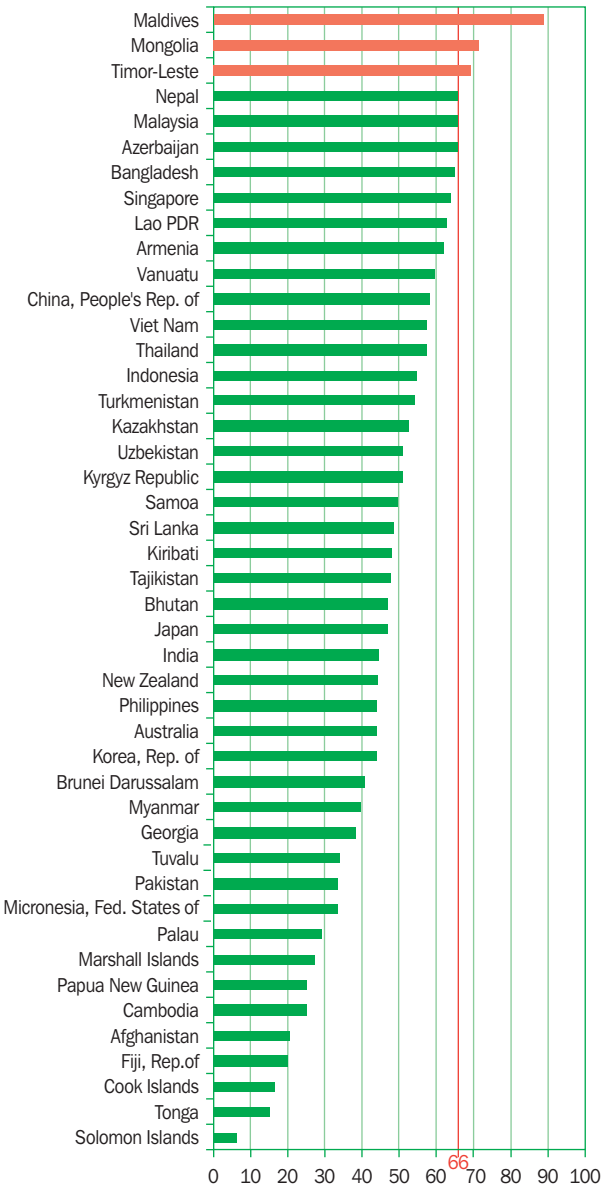
Another related indicator considered here is the percentage of 1-year-old children who have been immunized against measles. Immunization against measles has a direct impact on child mortality, and the percentage of 1-year-olds who have been immunized is also a good indicator of the quality of the child health care system.

## Key Trends

**Child mortality is declining but still is a long way from achieving the target by 2015.** Child mortality rates declined from 89 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 51 in 2009 for developing member economies. This translates to a decline from 6.9 million deaths in 1990 to 3.5 million in 2009 or around 9,000 fewer child deaths each day. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage reduction between 1990 and 2009 in the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under five years old. The top three economies in the graph—the Maldives, Mongolia, and Timor-Leste—have already achieved reduction in child mortality by two-thirds of the 1990 levels.

While all economies have achieved some reduction, the gains have been quite small for many. The Pacific island economies have made particularly slow progress, with eight of them belonging to the 11 economies that have reduced child mortality by less than a third. Bangladesh has done best among the five most populous economies in reducing child mortality rates by 65%; the People's Republic of China (PRC) is next with a drop of 58%, followed by Indonesia (55%), India (45%), and Pakistan (33%).

Figure 4.1 **Under-Five Mortality Rate, Percent Reduction between 1990 and 2009**




Source: Table 4.1.

Australia, Japan, and New Zealand are included in Figure 4.1. Their rates of improvement are quite modest—all around 45%. This is because their child mortality rates were already low in 1990, and the same is true in Brunei Darussalam and the Republic of Korea. These economies already implement the standard procedures known to reduce child mortality such as vaccination programs, provision of safe drinking water, good sanitation, and postnatal care services.

Box 4.1 shows progress toward achieving the target of reducing by two-thirds the under-five mortality rate. This is an ambitious target and only the Maldives, Mongolia, and Timor-Leste had achieved the target by 2009. Based on current trends, only a further 10 are expected to do so by 2015. The PRC, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan are among the 29 economies that are making some progress, but not fast enough to meet the target by 2015.

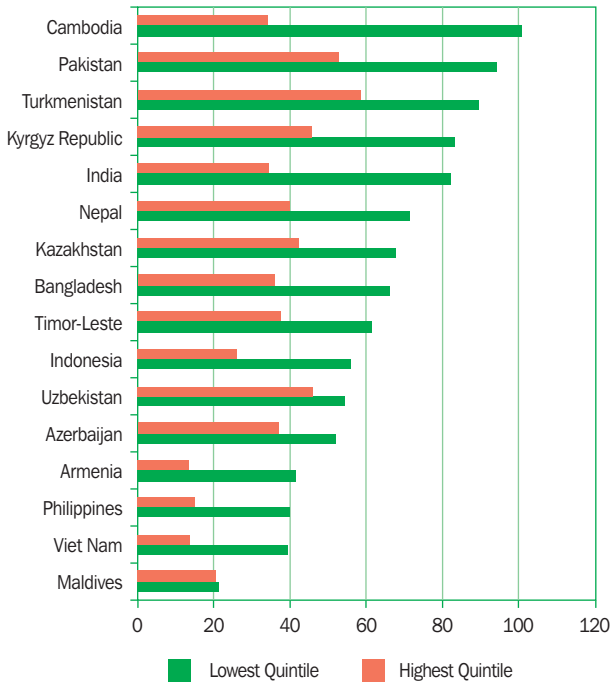
Box 4.1 **Progress toward Target for Under-Five Mortality Rate**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Maldives | Timor-Leste |
| Mongolia | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Armenia | Nepal |
| Azerbaijan | Singapore |
| Bangladesh | Thailand |
| Lao PDR | Vanuatu |
| Malaysia | Viet Nam |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Micronesia, Fed. States of |
| Bhutan | Myanmar |
| Brunei Darussalam | Pakistan |
| Cambodia | Palau |
| China, People's Republic of | Papua New Guinea |
| Cook Islands | Philippines |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Samoa |
| Georgia | Solomon Islands |
| India | Sri Lanka |
| Indonesia | Tajikistan |
| Kazakhstan | Tonga |
| Kiribati | Turkmenistan |
| Korea, Republic of | Tuvalu |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Uzbekistan |
| Marshall Islands | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Nauru | |

Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

**In many developing economies, infants in poor households are at a higher risk of dying.** Infant mortality refers to deaths of babies under 12 months. The first year of life is the most perilous, with neonatal causes being the leading cause of death of infants. Figure 4.2 shows infant mortality rates for the top and bottom quintiles of the household wealth distribution in 16 Asian economies. Only in the Maldives does family wealth seem not to matter greatly. Elsewhere, the chances of dying are much higher for infants in poor families, and in Armenia, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Viet Nam, they are more than twice as high. In Armenia and Cambodia, an infant in the bottom quintile is nearly three times more likely to die in the first year of life.

Figure 4.2 **Infant Mortality Rate by Lowest and Highest Wealth Quintiles in Various Years, 1996–2009**




Source: Measure DHS STAT Compiler, available: www.measuredhs.com (Macro International Inc. 2011).

**The infant mortality rate for developing member economies declined from 65 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 40 in 2009.** This means a reduction to 2.8 million deaths in 2009 from 5 million in 1990, or about 6,000 fewer infant deaths each day. Box 4.2 gives the progress toward attainment of the infant mortality target for 43 economies in the region. Only the Maldives, Mongolia, and Singapore have so far reduced their infant mortality to one-third of the rate in 1990, and only eight more are expected to do so by 2015 based on current trends. Of the five most populous economies, only Bangladesh is likely to achieve the target. The other four are making progress but at too slow a rate.

Box 4.2 **Progress toward Target for Infant Mortality Rate**

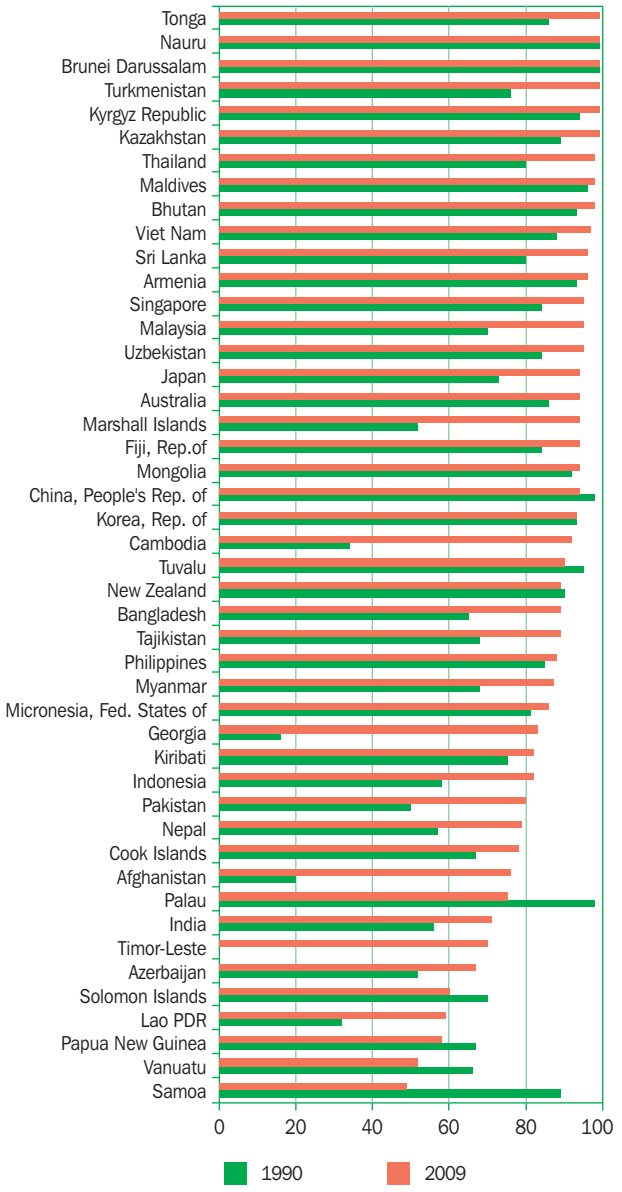
| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Maldives | Singapore |
| Mongolia | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Armenia | Malaysia |
| Azerbaijan | Nepal |
| Bangladesh | Timor-Leste |
| Lao PDR | Vanuatu |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Myanmar |
| Bhutan | Pakistan |
| Brunei Darussalam | Palau |
| Cambodia | Papua New Guinea |
| China, People's Republic of | Philippines |
| Cook Islands | Samoa |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Solomon Islands |
| Georgia | Sri Lanka |
| India | Tajikistan |
| Indonesia | Thailand |
| Kazakhstan | Tonga |
| Kiribati | Turkmenistan |
| Korea, Republic of | Tuvalu |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Uzbekistan |
| Marshall Islands | Viet Nam |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Nauru | |

Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

**Immunization coverage for measles has made substantial progress in the region.** Figure 4.3 shows another indicator of the quality of child health care—the percentage of 1-year-old children immunized against measles. Measles, a highly contagious disease, remains a leading cause of death among children. The immunization program promoted by the World Health Organization helps keep infants healthy during the crucial first year of life. Figure 4.3 covers 46 economies, and in 36 of them, the immunization percentages were higher in 2009 than in 1990. Gains have been particularly high in economies that started from a low base in 1990. For example, in Afghanistan, immunization coverage went up to 76% in 2009 from a low of 20% in 1990; in Cambodia, from 34% in 1990 to 92% in 2009; and in Georgia, from 16% in 1990 to 83% in 2009. Among the five most populous economies, India has the lowest immunization coverage at 71%, followed by Pakistan (80%), Indonesia (82%), Bangladesh (89%), and the PRC (94%). Overall immunization coverage increased from 68% in 2000 to 82% in 2009 in the developing member economies.

In eight economies, however, immunization rates were lower in 2009 than they had been in 1990. In the PRC, New Zealand, and Tuvalu, the falls were 5% or less, but much larger reductions were reported by five Pacific island economies—Papua New Guinea (–9 percentage points), Solomon Islands (–10), Vanuatu (–14), Palau (–23), and Samoa (–40). Some of these had extensive immunization programs in 1990 but these had severely deteriorated by 2009.

Figure 4.3 **Percentage of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized against Measles, 1990 and 2009**




Source: Table 4.1.

## Data Issues and Comparability

In more developed economies, data on mortality are usually taken from vital statistics registration records. Most developing economies lack fully functional vital registration systems, thus household surveys such as Demographic and Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys have become primary sources of data, although there are some limitations as to their quality. Since the surveys may not be held each year, econometric estimation techniques may be used to produce a consistent time series. For these reasons, mortality data are of varying quality in the Asia and Pacific region.

Data on immunization may be provided directly by the health workers and clinics providing inoculation or, more commonly in the Asian region, the information is collected from samples of households in health and demographic surveys. As with mortality data, estimation techniques will often be used to convert partial data into comprehensive estimates.

## Goal 4 Target and Indicators

Table 4.1 **Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate**

| | 4.1 Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | | | 4.2 Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | | | 4.3 Proportion of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized against Measles (%) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia**[a] | **128** | **115** | **95** | **98** | **88** | **74** | **...** | **63** | **82** |
| Afghanistan | 250 | 222 | 199 | 167 | 148 | 134 | 20 | 35 | 76 |
| Armenia | 56 | 36 | 22 | 48 | 32 | 20 | 93 (1992) | 92 | 96 |
| Azerbaijan | 98 | 69 | 34 | 78 | 58 | 30 | 52 (1992) | 67 | 67 |
| Georgia | 47 | 35 | 29 | 41 | 31 | 26 | 16 (1992) | 73 | 83 |
| Kazakhstan | 60 | 44 | 29 | 51 | 38 | 26 | 89 (1992) | 99 | 99 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 75 | 51 | 37 | 63 | 44 | 32 | 94 (1992) | 98 | 99 |
| Pakistan | 130 | 108 | 87 | 101 | 85 | 71 | 50 | 59 | 80 |
| Tajikistan | 117 | 94 | 61 | 91 | 75 | 52 | 68 (1992) | 88 | 89 |
| Turkmenistan | 99 | 71 | 45 | 81 | 59 | 42 | 76 (1992) | 97 | 99 |
| Uzbekistan | 74 | 62 | 36 | 61 | 53 | 32 | 84 (1992) | 99 | 95 |
| **East Asia**[a] | **45** | **35** | **19** | **36** | **29** | **17** | **98** | **84** | **94** |
| China, People's Rep. of | 46 | 36 | 19 | 37 | 30 | 17 | 98 | 84 | 94 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 9 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 93 | 95 | 93 |
| Mongolia | 101 | 63 | 29 | 73 | 49 | 24 | 92 | 92 | 94 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia**[a] | **121** | **91** | **63** | **86** | **67** | **48** | **57** | **54** | **73** |
| Bangladesh | 148 | 90 | 52 | 102 | 66 | 41 | 65 | 72 | 89 |
| Bhutan | 148 | 106 | 79 | 91 | 68 | 52 | 93 | 78 | 98 |
| India | 118 | 93 | 66 | 84 | 68 | 50 | 56 | 50 | 71 |
| Maldives | 113 | 53 | 13 | 80 | 43 | 11 | 96 | 99 | 98 |
| Nepal | 142 | 85 | 48 | 99 | 63 | 39 | 57 | 77 | 79 |
| Sri Lanka | 28 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 13 | 80 | 98 | 96 |
| **Southeast Asia**[a] | **73** | **48** | **37** | **50** | **36** | **29** | **70** | **81** | **88** |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 11 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Cambodia | 117 | 106 | 88 | 85 | 80 | 68 | 34 | 65 | 92 |
| Indonesia | 86 | 56 | 39 | 56 | 40 | 30 | 58 | 74 | 82 |
| Lao PDR | 157 | 86 | 59 | 108 | 64 | 46 | 32 | 42 | 59 |
| Malaysia | 18 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 70 | 88 | 95 |
| Myanmar | 118 | 85 | 71 | 84 | 63 | 54 | 68 | 84 | 87 |
| Philippines | 59 | 38 | 33 | 41 | 29 | 26 | 85 | 81 | 88 |
| Singapore | 8 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 84 | 96 | 95 |
| Thailand | 32 | 20 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 12 | 80 | 94 | 98 |
| Viet Nam | 55 | 29 | 24 | 39 | 24 | 20 | 88 | 97 | 97 |
| **The Pacific**[a] | **89** | **70** | **58** | **67** | **53** | **46** | **...** | **59** | **63** |
| Cook Islands | 18 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 67 | 76 | 78 |
| Fiji, Rep.of | 22 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 84 | 81 | 94 |
| Kiribati | 89 | 63 | 46 | 65 | 49 | 37 | 75 | 80 | 82 |
| Marshall Islands | 49 | 39 | 35 | 39 | 32 | 29 | 52 | 94 | 94 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 58 | 47 | 39 | 45 | 38 | 32 | 81 | 85 | 86 |
| Nauru | 10 (1991) | 51 | 44 | ... | 41 | 36 | 99 (1997) | 8 | 99 |
| Palau | 21 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 98 | 83 | 75 |
| Papua New Guinea | 91 | 77 | 68 | 67 | 57 | 52 | 67 | 62 | 58 |
| Samoa | 50 | 34 | 25 | 40 | 28 | 21 | 89 | 93 | 49 |
| Solomon Islands | 38 | 37 | 36 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 70 | 87 | 60 |
| Timor-Leste | 184 | 106 | 56 | 138 | 84 | 48 | ... | ... | 70 |
| Tonga | 23 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 86 | 95 | 99 |
| Tuvalu | 53 | 43 | 35 | 42 | 35 | 29 | 95 | 81 | 90 |
| Vanuatu | 40 | 25 | 16 | 33 | 21 | 14 | 66 | 61 | 52 |
| **Developed Member Economies**[a] | **7** | **5** | **4** | **6** | **3** | **3** | **76** | **95** | **94** |
| Australia | 9 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 86 | 91 | 94 |
| Japan | 6 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 73 | 96 | 94 |
| New Zealand | 11 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 90 | 85 | 89 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[a] | **89** | **72** | **51** | **65** | **54** | **40** | **...** | **68** | **82** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[a] | **87** | **70** | **50** | **64** | **53** | **39** | **...** | **68** | **83** |
| **WORLD** | **89** | **77** | **60** | **62** | **54** | **44** | **72** | **71** | **82** |

a Estimated using data on births and survivors to age 1 as provided by the United Nations Children's Fund. Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Hong Kong, China: Census and Statistics Department and Centre for Health Protection, Department of Health; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; ADB staff estimates.

# Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Between 1990 and 2008, **maternal death rates** of developing economies in the region fell from nearly 400 per 100,000 live births to just under 200. That counts as real progress, however, by contrast, developed economies often have ratios in single-digit figures. A key intervention to reduce **maternal mortality** is to ensure that all births are attended by a **skilled health professional**. By 2015, only 16 out of 41 economies will have achieved the target of having a skilled professional present in all births. In 12 economies, at least 20% of births were not preceded by any **antenatal care**, with Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan among the economies with the lowest percentages of births preceded by antenatal care. High rates of **births to adolescent women** show that more needs to be done to provide information and advice on reproductive matters. Rates are particularly high in the Pacific island economies.

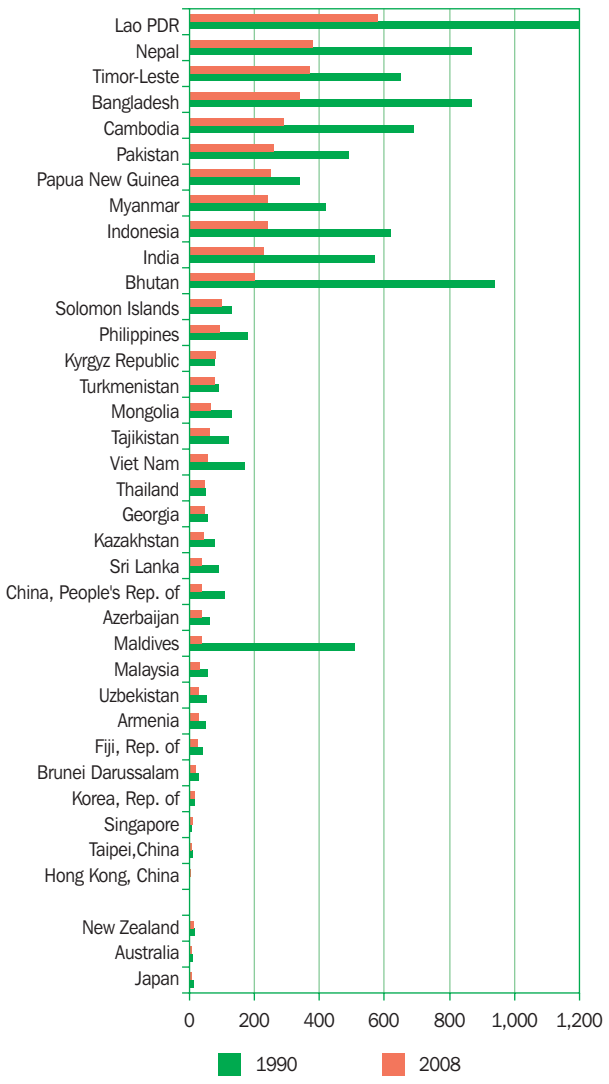
## Introduction

**Goal 5** has two targets:

5.A: *Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio*. This ratio is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A related indicator is the number of births that are attended by skilled health personnel who have been trained to conduct deliveries and care for newborns.

5.B: *Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health services*. These services cover advice on contraceptive methods and family planning, antenatal care, and advice on transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework. There is no direct indicator for this target and the target is measured by a set of four related indicators—contraceptive use, adolescent birth rates, antenatal care coverage, and unmet need for family planning.

Figure 5.1 **Maternal Mortality Ratio, 1990 and 2008**
(deaths per 100,000 live births)




Source: Table 5.1.

## Key Trends

**Maternal deaths were reduced to half of the 1990 levels but at the regional level, wide disparities remain among economies.** In developing economies, death due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth is one of the leading causes of death among reproductive women. Figure 5.1 shows the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 and 2008. To avoid distortion, Afghanistan, with its ratio estimated at 1,700 in 1990 and 1,400 in 2008, is omitted from the graph. Four economies had ratios over 300; these are, in ascending

order, Bangladesh (340), Timor-Leste (370), Nepal (380), and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (580). Of the five most populous economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) had by far the lowest ratio in 2008 at 38 per 100,000 live births. India's ratio was more than six times higher at 230. Next was Indonesia at 240; Pakistan at 260, and Bangladesh at 340. By contrast, the seven richer economies of the region—Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China—had maternal mortality ratios lower than 20 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.

Between 1990 and 2008, several economies achieved substantial reductions. Thirteen economies, including four of the five most populous economies (with Pakistan as the exception), cut their maternal mortality rates by half or more. Particularly large relative gains were achieved by the Maldives (93%), Bhutan (79%), Viet Nam (67%), and the PRC (65%).

**Despite progress, few economies will meet the target for maternal mortality.** Between 1990 and 2008, the maternal mortality ratio for the developing member economies (Table 5.1) fell from an estimated 397 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births to 194. In 2008, their share accounted for nearly 38% of the total maternal deaths worldwide. MDG Target 5.A is to reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. Box 5.1 shows that only two economies have done this and only two more are expected to do so by 2015. The large majority of economies are making slow progress. The Republic of Korea and Singapore, despite their low maternal mortality rates of 18 and 9 in 2008, respectively, are shown as making no progress/regressing. This is due to the Republic of Korea's relatively low ratio that has remained unchanged at 18 per 100,000 live births since 1990, and Singapore's ratio of 6 in 1990, which has increased to (a still very low) 9 in 2008.

**Most maternal deaths can be avoided by ensuring that all births are attended by a skilled health professional.** Women should have access to the services of qualified health personnel during pregnancy and child birth to manage complications arising out of pregnancy. The target here is to reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the percentage of births that are not attended by skilled health personnel. Box 5.2 shows that only 16 of the 41 economies for which an assessment is possible will achieve the target by 2015 if current trends continue. The 11 **early achievers** include the PRC and the five economies **on track** include Indonesia. Fifteen economies are making **slow progress**, including Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. Ten economies are shown as making **no progress/regressing**, which includes the Kyrgyz Republic and Thailand with, respectively, percentages of 98 and 99, both in the earliest and latest years for which data are available. By the progress tracking criteria adopted here to reduce by three quarters the births unattended, there is no progress, but it can be argued that both already have nearly 100% coverage.

Box 5.1 **Progress toward Target for Maternal Mortality Rate**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Bhutan | Maldives |
| ***On Track*** | |
| China, People's Republic of | Viet Nam |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Mongolia |
| Armenia | Myanmar |
| Azerbaijan | Nepal |
| Bangladesh | Pakistan |
| Brunei Darussalam | Papua New Guinea |
| Cambodia | Philippines |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Solomon Islands |
| Georgia | Sri Lanka |
| India | Tajikistan |
| Indonesia | Thailand |
| Kazakhstan | Timor-Leste |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Turkmenistan |
| Lao PDR | Uzbekistan |
| Malaysia | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Korea, Republic of | Singapore |

Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

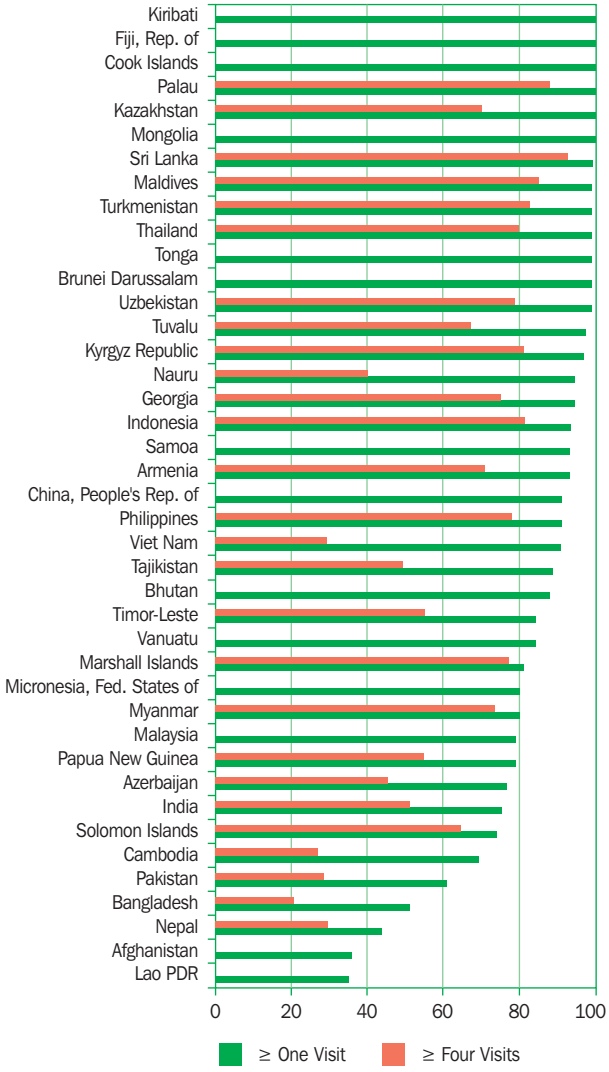
Box 5.2 **Progress toward Target for Birth Attendance by Skilled Health Personnel**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Armenia | Palau |
| Brunei Darussalam | Sri Lanka |
| China, People's Republic of | Tonga |
| Korea, Republic of | Turkmenistan |
| Malaysia | Uzbekistan |
| Mongolia | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Azerbaijan | Indonesia |
| Bhutan | Viet Nam |
| Georgia | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Myanmar |
| Bangladesh | Nepal |
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| India | Papua New Guinea |
| Kazakhstan | Philippines |
| Lao PDR | Tajikistan |
| Maldives | Timor-Leste |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Cook Islands | Samoa |
| Fiji, Rep. of | Solomon Islands |
| Kiribati | Thailand |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Tuvalu |
| Marshall Islands | Vanuatu |

Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

**Many women are still devoid of minimum recommended antenatal care.** Antenatal care coverage provides opportunities for interventions vital to the health of pregnant women and children. WHO recommends at least four such visits. In 12 economies including Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, at least 20% of births were not preceded by even a single antenatal care visit. Figure 5.2 shows the percentage of live births that benefited from at least one and from four or more antenatal care visits. In 23 of the 41 economies in Figure 5.2, 90% or more births were preceded by at least one visit. In 14 of 27 economies for which data are available, 70% or more births were preceded by four or more visits. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic (35%), Afghanistan (36%), Nepal (44%), and Bangladesh (51%), nearly half or more pregnant mothers did not receive any antenatal care, reflecting the lowest coverage in the region.

Figure 5.2 **Antenatal Care Coverage as a Percentage of Live Births, Latest Year**




Source: Table 5.2.

The MDG target is that 100% of births should be preceded by at least one antenatal care visit. For practical reasons of tracking progress, the target is deemed to have been reached with 95% coverage. Box 5.3 shows progress toward this target for 29 economies for which an assessment can be made. Sixteen have already reached the target or are expected to do so if they continue to progress at the same rate as in the past. The 13 that are not expected to reach the target include Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. Both Indonesia and the PRC are on track to achieve the target.

Box 5.3 **Progress toward Target for at Least One Antenatal Care Visit**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Brunei Darussalam | Mongolia |
| Kazakhstan | Sri Lanka |
| Kiribati | Thailand |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Turkmenistan |
| Maldives | Uzbekistan |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Armenia | Indonesia |
| Bhutan | Tajikistan |
| China, People's Republic of | Viet Nam |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Myanmar |
| Azerbaijan | Nepal |
| Bangladesh | Pakistan |
| Cambodia | Papua New Guinea |
| India | Philippines |
| Lao PDR | Timor-Leste |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Georgia | |

Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

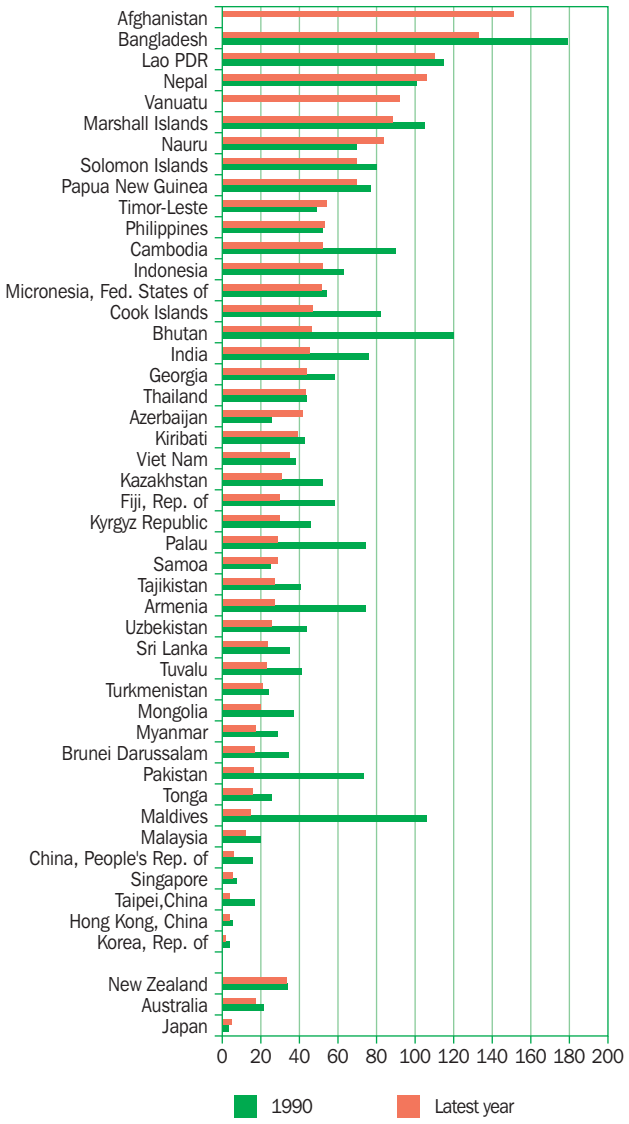
**High rates of births to adolescent women show that more needs to be done to provide information and advice on reproductive matters.** MDG target 5.B is to achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health services, of which rates of adolescent pregnancy can be taken as one indicator. Adolescent mothers face a higher risk at the time of pregnancy and having children at an early age limits their opportunities for education and work. In some cultures, adolescent pregnancies may be due to a tradition of early marriage of girls, while other pregnancies could be unwanted. In both cases, access to reproductive health services could have avoided unwanted pregnancies.

Figure 5.3 shows adolescent birth rates for 45 developing economies and, for comparison, for the three developed economies in the region. The rates are the number of live births to women aged 15–19 as a percentage of all women in the age group. The rates are shown for 1990 and the latest year, which is largely between 2005 and 2008.

In six developing economies, rates of adolescent pregnancy actually increased between 1990 and the most recent year. In Azerbaijan, the rate increased by 60% and there were also substantial rises in Nauru, Samoa, and Timor-Leste. Smaller increases were reported for Nepal and the Philippines. Rates fell in the other 39 developing economies and the unweighted average for all 45 economies fell from 56 live births for adolescent women to 43 with reductions of 60% or more being achieved in Armenia; Bhutan; the PRC; the Maldives; Pakistan; Palau; and Taipei,China.

Economies with rates of 50 live births for adolescent women or more in the latest year include several Pacific island economies. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Nepal have the highest rates of above 100 in the region. The Maldives has made the most impressive gains, reducing the rate from 106 in 1990 to just 15 in 2008.

Figure 5.3 **Live Births per 1,000 Women Aged 15–19 Years, 1990 and Latest Year**




Source: Table 5.2.

### Data Issues and Comparability

The most reliable information on maternal mortality comes from vital registration records or other administrative sources. In many developing economies, however, registration records are not well maintained, with many births taking place at home rather than in health facilities, and many not being attended to by trained health personnel. Mortality ratios for these economies are based on household surveys of varying reliability. The estimates presented are point estimates, and the lower and upper bounds will reflect the range of uncertainty in the estimates. For methodological details, refer to *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008, Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and The World Bank* (World Health Organization 2010).

Data on the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel and on the proportion preceded by an antenatal care visit are usually collected through household surveys. It is difficult to achieve standardization in the definition of skilled health personnel due to the differences in the training of health personnel in the various economies.

Data on the adolescent birth rate are derived from vital registration systems or household surveys. Data derived from either source may suffer from limitations such as misreporting of the mother's age and exclusion of previous births.

## Goal 5 Targets and Indicators

Table 5.1 **Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio**

| | 5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) | | | 5.2 Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 | 1995 | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia**[a] | **495** | **495** | **397** | | |
| Afghanistan | 1700 | 1800 | 1400 | 12 (2000) | 24 (2008) |
| Armenia | 51 | 34 | 29 | 96 (1997) | 100 (2007) |
| Azerbaijan | 64 | 59 | 38 | 100 (1998) | 88 (2006) |
| Georgia | 58 | 50 | 48 | 91 (1993) | 98 (2005) |
| Kazakhstan | 78 | 59 | 45 | 100 | 100 (2006) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 77 | 81 | 81 | 98 (1997) | 98 (2006) |
| Pakistan | 490 | 340 | 260 | 18 (1997) | 39 (2007) |
| Tajikistan | 120 | 120 | 64 | 79 (1996) | 88 (2007) |
| Turkmenistan | 91 | 95 | 77 | 96 (1996) | 100 (2006) |
| Uzbekistan | 53 | 29 | 30 | 98 (1996) | 100 (2006) |
| **East Asia**[a] | **107** | **59** | **38** | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 110 | 60 | 38 | 89 | 99 (2008) |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 18 | 19 | 18 | 98 (1990) | 100 (1997) |
| Mongolia | 130 | 93 | 65 | 97 (2000) | 99 (2008) |
| Taipei,China | 12 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... |
| **South Asia**[a] | **609** | **403** | **243** | | |
| Bangladesh | 870 | 500 | 340 | 10 (1994) | 24 (2009) |
| Bhutan | 940 | 420 | 200 | 15 (1994) | 71 (2007) |
| India | 570 | 390 | 230 | 34 (1993) | 53 (2008) |
| Maldives | 510 | 110 | 37 | 90 (1994) | 95 (2009) |
| Nepal | 870 | 550 | 380 | 9 (1996) | 19 (2006) |
| Sri Lanka | 91 | 59 | 39 | 94 (1993) | 99 (2007) |
| **Southeast Asia**[a] | **380** | **233** | **164** | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 28 | 24 | 21 | 98 (1994) | 100 (2009) |
| Cambodia | 690 | 470 | 290 | 34 (1998) | 44 (2005) |
| Indonesia | 620 | 350 | 240 | 50 | 75 (2008) |
| Lao PDR | 1200 | 790 | 580 | 19 (2001) | 20 (2006) |
| Malaysia | 56 | 39 | 31 | 96 | 99 (2007) |
| Myanmar | 420 | 290 | 240 | 56 (1997) | 64 (2007) |
| Philippines | 180 | 120 | 94 | 53 (1993) | 62 (2008) |
| Singapore | 6 | 15 | 9 | ... | 100 (1998) |
| Thailand | 50 | 63 | 48 | 99 (2000) | 99 (2009) |
| Viet Nam | 170 | 91 | 56 | 77 (1997) | 88 (2006) |
| **The Pacific**[a] | **320** | **275** | **230** | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | 100 (1998) | 98 (2006) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 40 | 32 | 26 | 100 (1998) | 99 (2008) |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | 72 (1994) | 65 (2008) |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | 95 (1998) | 86 (2007) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | 93 (1999) | 92 (2008) |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 (2007) |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | 100 (1998) | 100 (2008) |
| Papua New Guinea | 340 | 290 | 250 | 53 (1996) | 53 (2006) |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | 100 (1998) | 81 (2009) |
| Solomon Islands | 130 | 110 | 100 | 85 (1994) | 70 (2007) |
| Timor-Leste | 650 | 520 | 370 | 26 (1997) | 29 (2010) |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | 92 (1991) | 98 (2008) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | 99 (1997) | 98 (2007) |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 74 (2007) |
| **Developed Member Economies**[a] | **12** | **9** | **7** | | |
| Australia | 10 | 9 | 8 | 100 (1991) | 100 (1999) |
| Japan | 12 | 9 | 6 | 100 (1990) | 100 (1996) |
| New Zealand | 18 | 12 | 14 | 100 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[a] | **397** | **291** | **194** | | |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[a] | **389** | **286** | **190** | | |
| **WORLD** | **400** | **340** | **260** | | |

a Estimated using data on births and survivors to age 1 as provided by the United Nations Children's Fund. Aggregates are derived for reporting economies only.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Hong Kong, China and Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 5.2 **Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**

| | 5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of married women 15–49 years) | | 5.4 Adolescent Birth Rate (per 1,000 women 15–19 years) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | Latest Year | 1990 | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 5 (2000) | 23 (2008) | ... | 151 (2001) |
| Armenia | 56 (1991) | 53 (2005) | 75 | 27 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | 55 (2000) | 51 (2006) | 26 | 42 (2008) |
| Georgia | 41 (2000) | 47 (2005) | 58 | 44 (2008) |
| Kazakhstan | 59 | 51 (2006) | 52 | 31 (2008) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 60 (1997) | 48 (2006) | 46 | 30 (2008) |
| Pakistan | 18 | 27 (2008) | 73 (1992) | 16 (2007) |
| Tajikistan | 34 (2000) | 37 (2007) | 41 | 27 (2005) |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 62 (2000) | 24 | 21 (2006) |
| Uzbekistan | 56 (1996) | 65 (2006) | 44 | 26 (2006) |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 84 (1997) | 85 (2006) | 16 | 6 (2009) |
| Hong Kong, China | 86 (1997) | 80 (2007) | 6 | 4 (2008) |
| Korea, Rep. of | 77 (1994) | 80 (2009) | 4 | 2 (2008) |
| Mongolia | 57 (1994) | 66 (2005) | 37 | 20 (2008) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | 17 | 4 (2009) |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 45 (1994) | 56 (2007) | 179 | 133 (2005) |
| Bhutan | 19 (1994) | 31 (2000) | 120 (1993) | 46 (2005) |
| India | 41 (1993) | 56 (2006) | 76 (1991) | 45 (2006) |
| Maldives | 42 (1999) | 35 (2009) | 106 | 15 (2008) |
| Nepal | 29 (1996) | 48 (2006) | 101 | 106 (2004) |
| Sri Lanka | 66 (1993) | 68 (2007) | 35 (1991) | 23 (2006) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 35 | 17 (2008) |
| Cambodia | 13 | 40 (2005) | 90 (1993) | 52 (2003) |
| Indonesia | 54 | 61 (2007) | 63 (1992) | 52 (2005) |
| Lao PDR | 20 | 38 (2005) | 115 (1992) | 110 (2005) |
| Malaysia | ... | 55 (1994) | 20 (1991) | 12 (2006) |
| Myanmar | 33 (1997) | 41 (2007) | 29 | 17 (2001) |
| Philippines | 51 | 51 (2008) | 52 (1991) | 53 (2006) |
| Singapore | 65 (1992) | 62 (1997) | 8 | 5 (2007) |
| Thailand | 75 (1996) | 72 (2006) | 44 | 43 (2005) |
| Viet Nam | 65 (1994) | 80 (2008) | 38 (1991) | 35 (2007) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 63 (1996) | 43 (1999) | 82 (1996) | 47 (2001) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | 59 | 30 (2004) |
| Kiribati | ... | 36 (2000) | 43 | 39 (2005) |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 45 (2007) | 105 (1995) | 88 (2006) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 54 (1994) | 51 (2003) |
| Nauru | ... | 36 (2007) | 70 (1992) | 84 (2005) |
| Palau | ... | 33 (2003) | 74 | 29 (2005) |
| Papua New Guinea | 26 (1996) | 36 (2006) | 77 (1994) | 70 (2000) |
| Samoa | 25 (1998) | 29 (2009) | 25 (1991) | 29 (2006) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 35 (2007) | 80 (1999) | 70 (2005) |
| Timor-Leste | 23 (1994) | 22 (2010) | 49 (1993) | 54 (2008) |
| Tonga | ... | ... | 26 | 16 (2006) |
| Tuvalu | ... | 31 (2007) | 41 (1991) | 23 (2005) |
| Vanuatu | 39 | 38 (2007) | ... | 92 (1999) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 67 | 71 (2002) | 21 | 18 (2008) |
| Japan | 57 (1996) | 54 (2005) | 4 | 5 (2008) |
| New Zealand | 75 | ... | 34 | 34 (2008) |

*continued*

## Goal 5 Targets and Indicators

Table 5.2 **Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health** *(continued)*

| | 5.5 Antenatal Care Coverage (% of live births ) | | 5.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning (% of women aged 15–49 years who are married or in consensual union) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ≥ One Visit | ≥ Four Visits | Earliest Year | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 36 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 93 (2005) | 71 (2005) | 12 (2000) | 13 (2005) |
| Azerbaijan | 77 (2006) | 45 (2006) | 12 (2001) | 15 (2006) |
| Georgia | 94 (2005) | 75 (2005) | 24 (2000) | 16 (2005) |
| Kazakhstan | 100 (2006) | 70 (1999) | 16 (1995) | 9 (1999) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 97 (2006) | 81 (1997) | ... | 12 (1997) |
| Pakistan | 61 (2007) | 28 (2007) | 32 (1991) | 25 (2007) |
| Tajikistan | 89 (2007) | 49 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 99 (2006) | 83 (2000) | ... | 10 (2000) |
| Uzbekistan | 99 (2006) | 79 (1996) | ... | 14 (1996) |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 91 (2008) | ... | 3 (1992) | 2 (2001) |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 100 (2008) | ... | 10 (1998) | 5 (2003) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 51 (2007) | 21 (2007) | 18 (1994) | 17 (2007) |
| Bhutan | 88 (2007) | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 75 (2008) | 51 (2008) | 19 (1993) | 13 (2006) |
| Maldives | 99 (2009) | 85 (2009) | ... | 28 (2009) |
| Nepal | 44 (2006) | 29 (2006) | 28 (1991) | 25 (2006) |
| Sri Lanka | 99 (2007) | 93 (2007) | 18 (2000) | 7 (2007) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 99 (2009) | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 69 (2005) | 27 (2005) | 30 (2000) | 25 (2005) |
| Indonesia | 93 (2007) | 82 (2007) | 14 (1991) | 9 (2007) |
| Lao PDR | 35 (2006) | ... | 40 (2000) | 27 (2005) |
| Malaysia | 79 (2005) | ... | ... | ... |
| Myanmar | 80 (2007) | 73 (2007) | 21 (1991) | 19 (2001) |
| Philippines | 91 (2008) | 78 (2008) | 26 (1993) | 22 (2008) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 99 (2009) | 80 (2009) | ... | 3 (2006) |
| Viet Nam | 91 (2006) | 29 (2002) | 7 (1997) | 5 (2002) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 100 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 100 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | 100 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 81 (2007) | 77 (2007) | ... | 8 (2007) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 80 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 95 (2007) | 40 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Palau | 100 (2008) | 88 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 79 (2006) | 55 (2006) | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 93 (2009) | ... | ... | 46 (2009) |
| Solomon Islands | 74 (2007) | 65 (2007) | ... | 11 (2007) |
| Timor-Leste | 84 (2010) | 55 (2010) | 18 (1991) | 31 (2010) |
| Tonga | 99 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | 97 (2007) | 67 (2007) | ... | 24 (2007) |
| Vanuatu | 84 (2007) | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 98 (2008) | 92 (2008) | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | 95 (1994) | ... | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

# Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

**HIV/AIDS** is particularly a problem for countries in Southeast Asia, and in some of these countries, less than 50% of the population at risk have information about HIV/AIDS. **Antiretroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS** is becoming more accessible throughout the region although universal access is still remote. Most economies have made good progress in reducing both **death and incidence for tuberculosis**. However, incidence rates remain high in several countries and are growing in parts of Central and West Asia.

## Introduction

**Goal 6** has three targets:

6.A: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS*. This is targeted at the 15–24 age group but for most economies, comparable data on HIV prevalence are available only for those aged 15–49 years.

6.B: *Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it*. No country is yet providing universal access and availability of data has been improving to measure the progress. Data are now available for many countries in the region.

6.C: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases*. Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the "other major diseases" and several indicators are available for this disease.

## Key Trends

**Some Southeast Asian countries have the highest HIV/AIDS incidence rates in the region.** Box 6.1 shows the percentage of the population in the 15–49 age group infected with HIV/AIDS in 2009. Thailand, with 1.3% HIV prevalence, has the highest rate followed by Papua New Guinea at 0.9%, Myanmar at 0.6%, then Cambodia and Malaysia both at 0.5%. Of the five most populous economies, India has the highest incidence (0.3%) followed by Indonesia (0.2%), then Bangladesh and the People's Republic of China (0.1% or less). No country in the region has a generalized epidemic.

**Disseminating correct information is the first step in halting the spread of HIV/AIDS.** The percentage of the population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS is the percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner; who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission; and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. This indicator is usually presented for women and men separately.

Box 6.1 **Percentage of Population 15–49 Years with HIV, 2009**

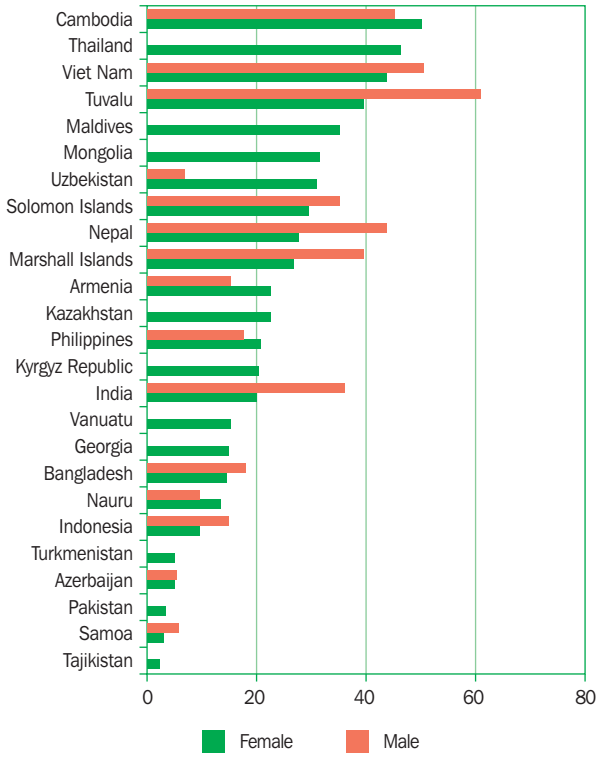
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Less than 0.1%*** | | | |
| Bangladesh | <0.1 | Mongolia | <0.1 |
| Japan | <0.1 | Sri Lanka | <0.1 |
| Korea, Republic of | <0.1 | Philippines | <0.1 |
| Maldives | <0.1 | | |
| ***0.1% – 0.4%*** | | | |
| Armenia | 0.1 | Uzbekistan | 0.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.1 | Bhutan | 0.2 |
| Australia | 0.1 | Indonesia | 0.2 |
| China, People's Republic of | 0.1 | Lao PDR | 0.2 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.1 | Tajikistan | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 0.1 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.1 | India | 0.3 |
| New Zealand | 0.1 | Nepal | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | 0.1 | Viet Nam | 0.4 |
| Singapore | 0.1 | | |
| ***0.5% and above*** | | | |
| Cambodia | 0.5 | Papua New Guinea | 0.9 |
| Malaysia | 0.5 | Thailand | 1.3 |
| Myanmar | 0.6 | | |

Source: Table 6.1.

Figure 6.1 shows that in several economies, less than a third of the population most at risk only have correct information about HIV/AIDS. Young men and women are relatively well-informed about HIV/AIDS in Cambodia, Thailand, and Viet Nam, where HIV/AIDS is a particular problem but despite this, 50% of the population in the age bracket most at risk (15–24) do not have correct comprehensive knowledge.

**Since 2004, most countries have seen major gains in the numbers of HIV/AIDS victims receiving antiretroviral treatment.** Antiretroviral drug therapy has been shown to reduce mortality among those infected with HIV/AIDS, and MDG target 6.B is to provide the treatment to all those in need by 2010.

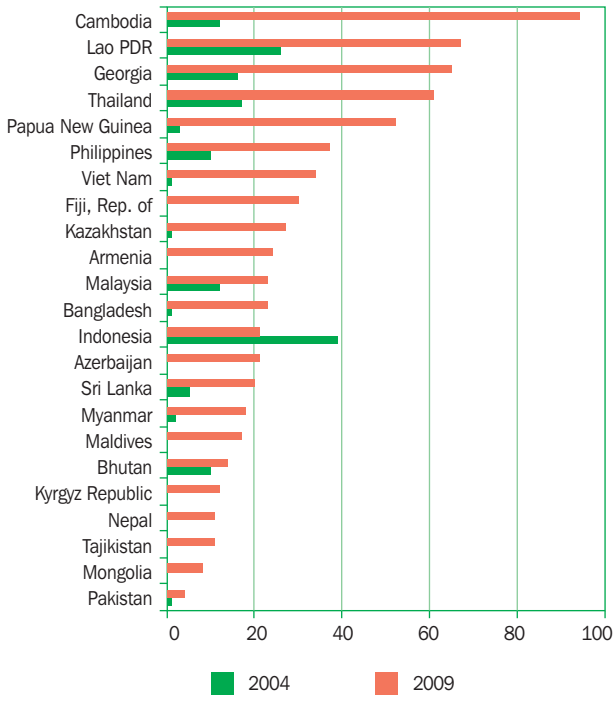
Figure 6.1 **Percentage of the Population with Comprehensive, Correct Knowledge about HIV/AIDS, Latest Year**




Source: Table 6.1.

Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of those living with advanced HIV infection who have access to antiretroviral drugs. Gains since 2004 have been dramatic, and according to the United Nations, "the number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment for HIV or AIDS increased 13-fold from 2004 to 2009. As a result, the number of AIDS-related deaths declined by 19% over the same period."[1] In the Asia and Pacific region, Indonesia is the only country to report less access in 2009 compared to 2004 but in most of the other countries, substantially more AIDS victims are now getting treatment. Despite this, only Cambodia was close to meeting this target in 2009. Georgia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Thailand are now providing access to more than 60% of those infected. At the other end of the scale, less than 20% in eight countries are receiving antiretroviral drugs, and these include three economies with relatively high rates of infection in the region—the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Figure 6.2 **Percentage of the Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs, 2004 and 2009**

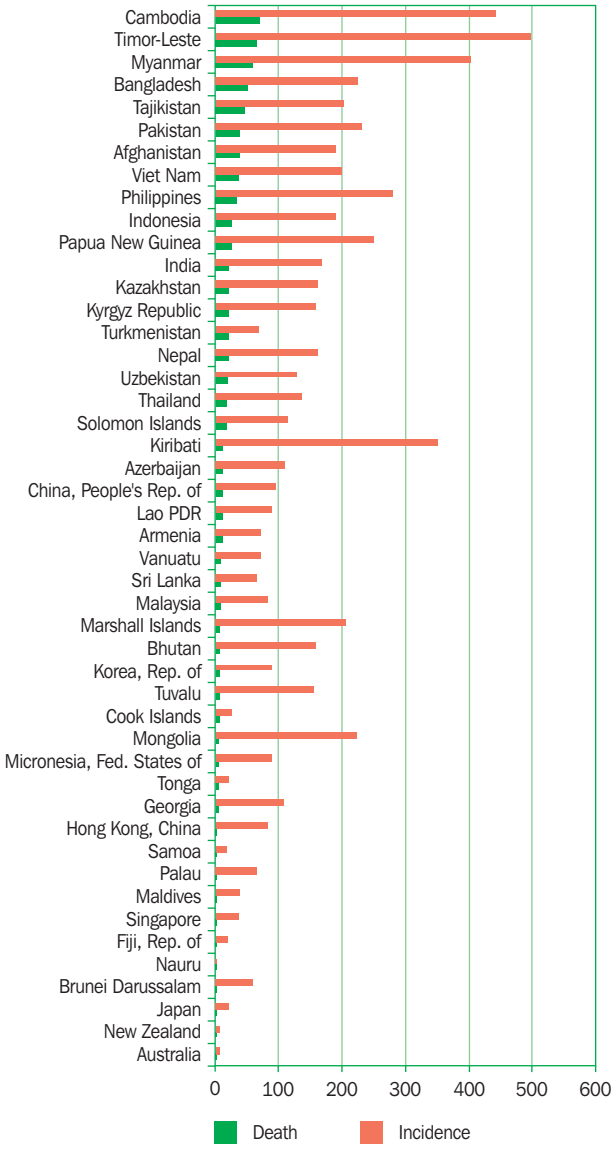



Source: Table 6.2.

1 *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2011* (United Nations 2011, 37).

**Efforts to control incidence and deaths due to tuberculosis are showing good results.** Figure 6.3 shows the incidence and death rates due to tuberculosis in 47 economies of the region. Death rates for tuberculosis have been falling in recent years in most countries as a result of intensive efforts over the past 15 years to implement the DOTS Strategy (1995–2005) and its successor, the "Stop TB Strategy" launched in 2006. Despite this, incidence rates remain high in several countries and rates are still 400 or more per 100,000 population in Cambodia, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste.

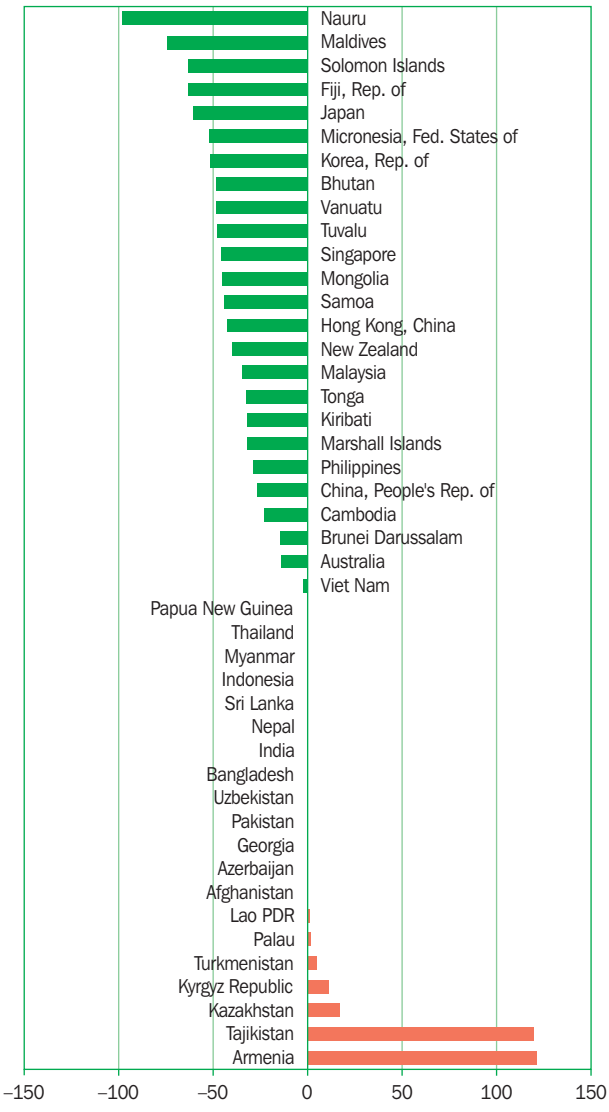
Figure 6.3 **Incidence and Death Rates Due to Tuberculosis, 2009**
(per 100,000 population)




Source: Table 6.3.

The MDG 6 targets call for halting and reversing the incidence of major diseases including tuberculosis. Figure 6.4 shows the changes in incidence rates reported by 48 economies. In all but seven of them, incidence rates between 1990 and 2009 have either stabilized or declined. The seven include the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Palau, and Turkmenistan where the increases in incidence rates have been very small, and also four others where the percentage growth has been more substantial—Armenia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. Data for more years are required to be certain but on present evidence, it looks as though the MDG target of halting and reversing tuberculosis, one of the major diseases, will be achieved by most countries in the region.

Figure 6.4 **Change in Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 1990–2009** (%)




Source: Table 6.3.

**Malaria is mainly a problem in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and some Pacific island economies.** There is great variation in the incidence of malaria in the Asia and Pacific region. Box 6.2 groups the 27 economies for which data are available into four categories based on the incidence of malaria per 100,000 population. The incidence of malaria (the number of new cases reported each year) goes from less than one in Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan to more than 1,000 in eight countries, which include Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia. Timor-Leste, with an incidence rate of 46,380 per 100,000 population, has the highest incidence followed by Papua New Guinea at 18,012 and Solomon Islands at 13,718.

Box 6.2 **Incidence of Malaria, 2008** (per 100,000 population)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Less than 1*** | | | |
| Armenia | 0 | Kyrgyz Republic | 0 |
| Georgia | 0 | Uzbekistan | 0 |
| ***1–99*** | | | |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | Sri Lanka | 21 |
| China, People's Republic of | 3 | Viet Nam | 55 |
| Korea, Republic of | 8 | Malaysia | 75 |
| Tajikistan | 9 | Philippines | 96 |
| ***100–999*** | | | |
| Bhutan | 100 | Lao PDR | 327 |
| Nepal | 103 | Pakistan | 881 |
| Thailand | 322 | | |
| ***1000 or more*** | | | |
| India | 1,124 | Vanuatu | 6,036 |
| Bangladesh | 1,510 | Myanmar | 7,943 |
| Indonesia | 1,645 | Solomon Islands | 13,718 |
| Cambodia | 1,798 | Papua New Guinea | 18,012 |
| Afghanistan | 2,428 | Timor-Leste | 46,380 |

Source: Table 6.3.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Information on prevalence of HIV/AIDS generally comes from a variety of sources covering particular subgroups of the population. Infection rates may be under reported in several countries because of the stigma attached to the disease. In addition, persons with HIV/AIDS are particularly susceptible to tuberculosis and other opportunistic diseases, and persons with HIV/AIDS may instead be reported as infected by only the opportunistic disease.

Data on the estimated number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy are collected by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) from various sources such as ministries of health, bilateral partners, foundations, and nongovernment organizations that are major providers of treatment services. These data are combined with data on the number of people who need antiretroviral therapy (which are estimated by WHO and UNAIDS using statistical modeling methods) to derive the data on the proportion of the population who have advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs. However, the indicator does not distinguish between the different types of treatments available, nor does it measure the cost, quality, or effectiveness of treatment.

Information on the prevalence of tuberculosis may be based on administrative data from clinics or health workers. In many developing countries, however, administrative records cannot be used and the main source will be health and demographic surveys of households. These are not generally repeated annually and may only cover particular target groups. They often have to be extrapolated to adjoining years and to the whole population.

Information on incidence of malaria is collected by WHO from ministries of health, which are generally responsible for malaria surveillance in endemic countries. Estimates of the number of malaria cases are particularly sensitive to completeness of the report by the health facilities in a country.

Table 6.1 **Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

| | 6.1 HIV Prevalence (% of population 15–49 years) | | 6.3 Proportion of Population Aged 15–24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2009 | Female | Male |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 0.1 | 0.1 | 22.6 (2005) | 15.1 (2005) |
| Azerbaijan | <0.1 | 0.1 | 4.8 (2006) | 5.3 (2006) |
| Georgia | <0.1 | 0.1 | 15.0 (2005) | ... |
| Kazakhstan | <0.1 | 0.1 | 22.4 (2006) | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | <0.1 | 0.3 | 20.3 (2006) | ... |
| Pakistan | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.4 (2007) | ... |
| Tajikistan | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 (2005) | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | 4.8 (2006) | ... |
| Uzbekistan | <0.1 | 0.1 | 31.0 (2006) | 7.0 (2002) |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | <0.1 | <0.1 | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | <0.1 | <0.1 | 31.4 (2005) | ... |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | <0.1 | <0.1 | 14.6 (2009) | 17.9 (2007) |
| Bhutan | <0.1 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| India | 0.4 | 0.3 | 19.9 (2006) | 36.1 (2006) |
| Maldives | <0.1 | <0.1 | 35.0 (2009) | ... |
| Nepal | 0.5 | 0.4 | 27.6 (2006) | 43.6 (2006) |
| Sri Lanka | <0.1 | <0.1 | ... | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 1.2 | 0.5 | 50.1 (2005) | 45.2 (2005) |
| Indonesia | <0.1 | 0.2 | 9.5 (2007) | 14.7 (2007) |
| Lao PDR | <0.1 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 0.4 | 0.5 | ... | ... |
| Myanmar | 0.8 | 0.6 | ... | ... |
| Philippines | <0.1 | <0.1 | 20.7 (2008) | 17.6 (2003) |
| Singapore | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 1.7 | 1.3 | 46.1 (2006) | ... |
| Viet Nam | 0.3 | 0.4 | 43.6 (2006) | 50.3 (2005) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji. Rep. of | <0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 26.6 (2007) | 39.4 (2007) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 13.3 (2007) | 9.6 (2007) |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.5 | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | 3.0 (2009) | 5.8 (2009) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | 29.3 (2007) | 35.1 (2007) |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 39.4 (2007) | 60.7 (2007) |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | 15.4 (2007) | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Japan | <0.1 | <0.1 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

## Goal 6 Targets and Indicators

Table 6.2 **Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it**

| | 6.5 Proportion of Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs (%) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2004 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 0 | 24 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 21 |
| Georgia | 16 | 65 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | 27 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0 | 12 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 4 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 11 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 0 | 8 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | |
| Bangladesh | 1 | 23 |
| Bhutan | 10 | 14 |
| India | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 0 | 17 |
| Nepal | 0 | 11 |
| Sri Lanka | 5 | 20 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 12 | 94 |
| Indonesia | 39 | 21 |
| Lao PDR | 26 | 67 |
| Malaysia | 12 | 23 |
| Myanmar | 2 | 18 |
| Philippines | 10 | 37 |
| Singapore | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 17 | 61 |
| Viet Nam | 1 | 34 |
| **The Pacific** | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0 | 30 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 3 | 52 |
| Samoa | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | |
| Australia | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases**

| | 6.6 Incidence of Malaria (per 100,000 population) | 6.6 Death Rates Associated with Malaria (per 100,000 population) | 6.9 Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.9 Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2008 | 2008 | 1990 | 2009 | 1990 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2428 | 0 | 189 | 189 | 452 | 337 |
| Armenia | 0 | 0 | 33 | 73 | 56 | 107 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | 0 | 110 | 110 | 222 | 172 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 107 | 107 | 226 | 116 |
| Kazakhstan[a] | ... | ... | 139 | 163 | 255 | 211 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0 | – | 143 | 159 | 281 | 236 |
| Pakistan | 881 | 1 | 231 | 231 | 565 | 373 |
| Tajikistan | 9 | 0 | 92 | 202 | 171 | 373 |
| Turkmenistan | – | – | 64 | 67 | 73 | 90 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | – | 128 | 128 | 255 | 227 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3 | 0 | 130 | 96 | 280 | 138 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 143 | 82 | 200 | 98 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8 | – | 186 | 90 | 266 | 114 |
| Mongolia[a] | ... | ... | 405 | 224 | 909 | 323 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1510 | 3 | 225 | 225 | 499 | 425 |
| Bhutan | 100 | 0 | 308 | 158 | 495 | 179 |
| India | 1124 | 2 | 168 | 168 | 337 | 249 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 150 | 39 | 286 | 47 |
| Nepal | 103 | 0 | 163 | 163 | 335 | 240 |
| Sri Lanka | 21 | 0 | 66 | 66 | 114 | 101 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a,b] | ... | ... | 70 | 60 | 87 | 72 |
| Cambodia | 1798 | 4 | 574 | 442 | 1237 | 693 |
| Indonesia | 1645 | 2 | 189 | 189 | 419 | 285 |
| Lao PDR | 327 | 1 | 88 | 89 | 158 | 131 |
| Malaysia | 75 | 0 | 127 | 83 | 227 | 109 |
| Myanmar | 7943 | 17 | 404 | 404 | 924 | 597 |
| Philippines | 96 | 0 | 393 | 280 | 1003 | 520 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | 66 | 36 | 86 | 43 |
| Thailand | 322 | 0 | 137 | 137 | 209 | 189 |
| Viet Nam | 55 | 0 | 204 | 200 | 395 | 333 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | – | 27 | 3 | 54 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | 51 | 19 | 80 | 26 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 513 | 351 | 1129 | 288 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 302 | 207 | 753 | 231 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 188 | 90 | 404 | 155 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 85 | 2 | 105 | 54 |
| Palau | ... | ... | 64 | 65 | 224 | 83 |
| Papua New Guinea | 18012 | 36 | 250 | 250 | 523 | 337 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | 32 | 18 | 42 | 33 |
| Solomon Islands | 13718 | 19 | 312 | 115 | 630 | 185 |
| Timor-Leste | 46380 | 108 | ... | 498 | ... | 744 |
| Tonga | ... | ... | 34 | 23 | 53 | 44 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 296 | 155 | 327 | 194 |
| Vanuatu | 6036 | 7 | 139 | 72 | 176 | 110 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia[a] | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 |
| Japan[a] | ... | ... | 53 | 21 | 73 | 26 |
| New Zealand[a] | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | 18 | 10 |

*continued*

## Goal 6 Targets and Indicators

Table 6.3 **Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases** *(continued)*

| | 6.9 Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) | | 6.10 Proportion of Tuberculosis Cases under DOTS (%) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Detected | | Cured | |
| | 1990 | 2009 | 1995 | 2009 | 1995 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 66 | 38 | 4 (1997) | 48 | 45 (1997) | 88 |
| Armenia | 7 | 12 | 77 | 70 | 55 | 73 |
| Azerbaijan | 17 | 12 | 19 | 75 | 65 | 56 |
| Georgia | 14 | 5 | 30 | 100 | 58 | 73 |
| Kazakhstan[a] | 33 | 22 | 51 | 80 | 74 (1997) | 64 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 30 | 22 | 52 | 66 | 50 (1996) | 84 |
| Pakistan | 82 | 38 | 4 | 63 | 70 | 90 |
| Tajikistan | 22 | 48 | 38 | 44 | 88 | 82 |
| Turkmenistan | 18 | 22 | 88 | 92 | 73 | 83 |
| Uzbekistan | 22 | 19 | 34 | 50 | 78 | 81 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 38 | 12 | 37 | 75 | 93 | 94 |
| Hong Kong, China | 9 | 4 | 87 | 89 | 85 (1998) | 68 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 20 | 8 | 87 | 89 | 76 | 84 |
| Mongolia[a] | 28 | 6 | 39 | 75 | 74 | 87 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 68 | 51 | 20 | 44 | 71 | 91 |
| Bhutan | 49 | 8 | 83 | 100 | 97 | 91 |
| India | 43 | 23 | 76 | 67 | 25 | 87 |
| Maldives | 35 | 3 | 89 | 83 | 97 | 45 |
| Nepal | 44 | 21 | 56 | 73 | 73 | 89 |
| Sri Lanka | 12 | 9 | 49 | 70 | 79 | 85 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a,b] | 2 | 2 | 87 (1997) | 89 | 85 (1998) | 87 |
| Cambodia | 172 | 71 | 24 | 60 | 91 | 95 |
| Indonesia | 57 | 27 | 10 | 67 | 91 | 91 |
| Lao PDR | 18 | 12 | 20 | 68 | 70 | 93 |
| Malaysia | 26 | 9 | 53 | 76 | 69 | 78 |
| Myanmar | 133 | 59 | 10 | 64 | 67 | 85 |
| Philippines | 34 | 35 | 47 | 57 | 60 | 88 |
| Singapore | 5 | 2 | 87 | 89 | 86 | 81 |
| Thailand | 22 | 18 | 55 | 69 | 64 | 82 |
| Viet Nam | 48 | 36 | 37 | 54 | 89 | 92 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 0 | 7 | 88 | 37 | 100 | 50 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 8 | 2 | 68 | 91 | 86 | 90 |
| Kiribati | 154 | 12 | 92 (1996) | 81 | 87 | 96 |
| Marshall Islands | 112 | 8 | 43 (1996) | 110 | 25 | 97 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 15 | 6 | 100 | 150 | 80 | 47 |
| Nauru | 6 | 2 | 90 (1999) | 420 (2008) | 83 (1998) | 100 |
| Palau | 8 | 3 | 90 | 140 | 67 | 60 (2006) |
| Papua New Guinea | 69 | 26 | 68 | 73 | 56 | 64 |
| Samoa | 3 | 4 | 98 | 51 | 80 | 71 |
| Solomon Islands | 80 | 18 | 40 | 61 | 65 | 94 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 66 | 64 (2002) | 84 | 81 (2002) | 85 |
| Tonga | 5 | 5 | 67 | 33 | 75 | 100 |
| Tuvalu | 12 | 7 | 160 | 120 | 100 (1999) | 78 |
| Vanuatu | 11 | 10 | 39 | 78 | 85 | 91 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia[a] | 0 | 0 | 87 | 89 | 55 (1996) | 80 |
| Japan[a] | 4 | 1 | 87 | 89 | 80 (1998) | 48 |
| New Zealand[a] | 0 | 0 | 87 | 89 | 30 (2000) | 73 |

DOTS = Directly Observed Treatment Short Course.

a The indicators incidence and death rates associated with malaria, as defined for the global monitoring, do not apply to the circumstances of the country.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

# Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

**Deforestation** continues to be a problem in most of the Asia and Pacific region, with some of the most valuable hardwood forests shrinking the fastest. Between 1990 and 2010, the proportion of land and territorial water set aside for **biodiversity** protection rose in all the region's economies. Per capita emissions of **carbon dioxide** are rising in virtually all economies in the region including in all five most populous economies. Improved **sanitation facilities** are gradually being extended to rural areas but many countries still have far to go.

## Introduction

**Goal 7** has four targets:

7.A *Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources*.

7.B *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss*.

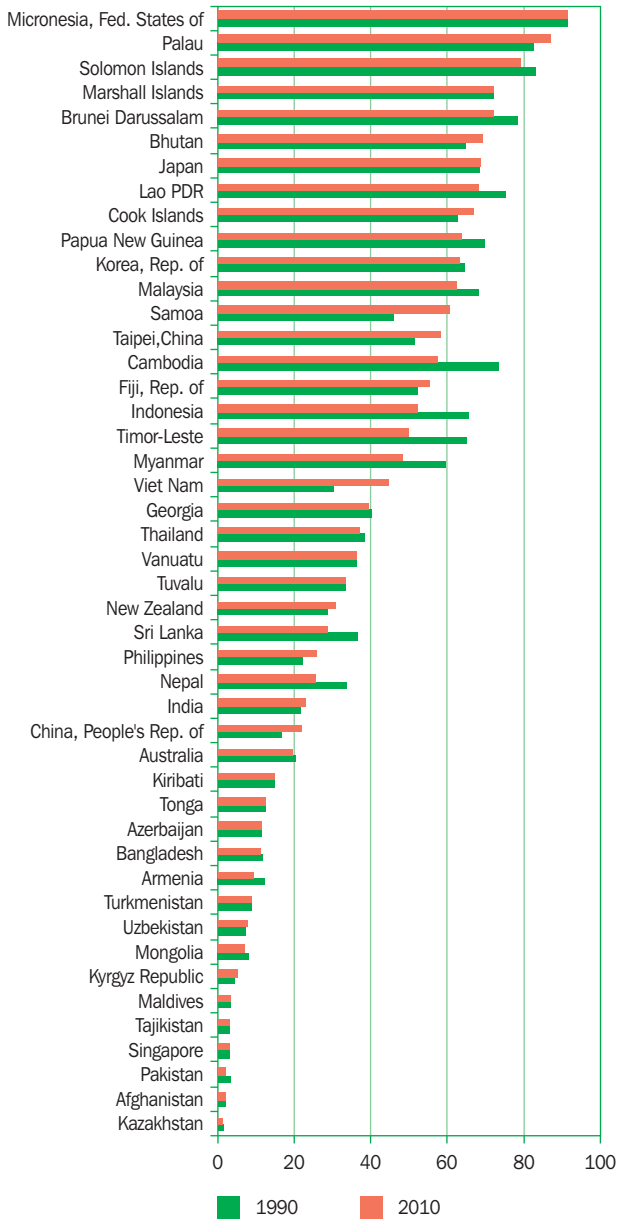
7.C *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*.

7.D *By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers*. Slums are defined as dwellings in urban areas with at least one of the following characteristics: (i) lack of access to improved water supply, (ii) lack of access to improved sanitation, (iii) overcrowding (three or more persons per room), and (iv) dwellings made of nondurable material. This target is for the world as a whole and does not refer to any particular economy.

## Key Trends

**Deforestation is a threat throughout the region.** Figure 7.1 shows the percentages of land area covered by forests in 2010 compared with 1990. In these 20 years, 20 economies report losses of forest area with only 14 reporting an increase. Many of the losses are substantial. Seven economies lost nearly a fifth or more of their 1990 forest area—Armenia (24%), Cambodia (22%), Indonesia (20%), Myanmar (19%), Nepal (25%), Pakistan (33%), Sri Lanka (21%), and Timor-Leste (23%). Some of the economies reporting gains were small Pacific islands where forest areas are quite small, although the gainers also included the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Philippines, and Viet Nam.

Figure 7.1 **Percentage of Land Area Covered by Forest, 1990 and 2010**




Source: Table 7.1.

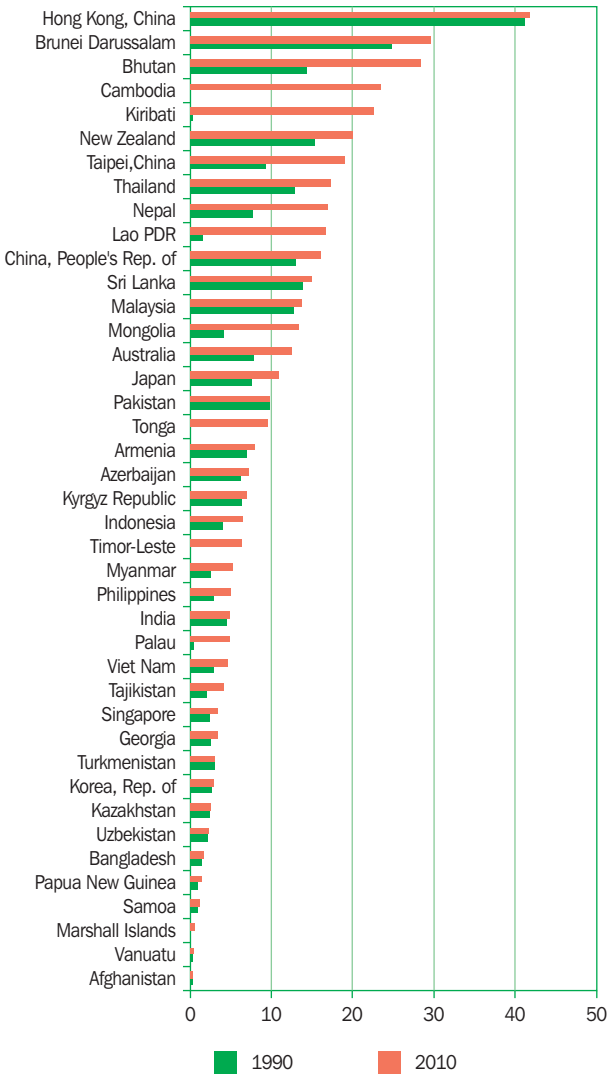
Southeast Asia contains much of Asia's tropical hardwoods. Forest losses reported here included Cambodia (22%), Indonesia (20%), Myanmar (19%), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Malaysia (both 9%).

**On the other hand, protecting the natural environment is making progress in the region.** Figure 7.2 shows the percentages of land and territorial waters that 41 economies have set aside for the protection and maintenance of biological diversity.

Protected areas range from 0.4% in Afghanistan to nearly 42% in Hong Kong, China. There has been an increase from 1990 to 2010 in the protected areas of all economies except for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan. Sixteen economies have increased their protected areas by 3 percentage points or more. Particularly large increases were made by Bhutan at 14 percentage points, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (15), Kiribati (22), and Cambodia (23). Gains of 9–10 percentage points were observed in Mongolia; Nepal; Taipei,China; and Tonga. The PRC increased its protected area from 13% to 16%, which translates into a large area given the geographical size of the country.

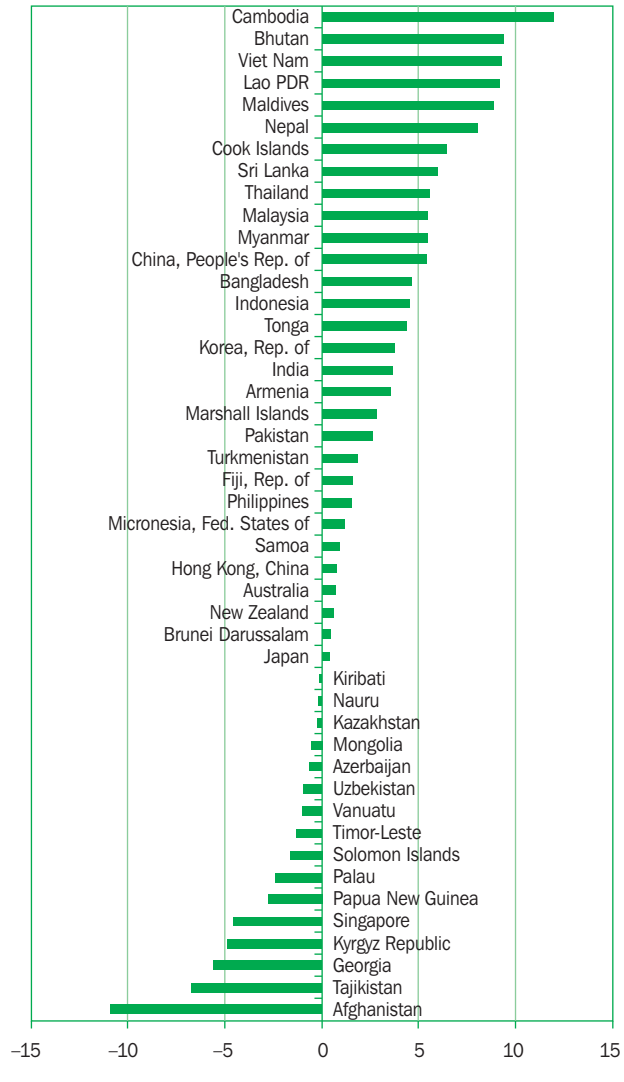
**The general rule is that rising gross domestic product means rising emissions of carbon dioxide ($CO_2$). Asia is no exception.** Figure 7.3 shows the average annual percentage change in per capita emissions of $CO_2$ between 1990 and 2008. Cambodia was first with per capita emissions of $CO_2$ growing at 12% per year, followed by Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Maldives, and Viet Nam (all 9%). It should, however, be remembered that these countries started from very low emission levels in 1990.

Figure 7.2 **Percentage of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas, 1990 and 2010**




Source: Table 7.2.

Figure 7.3 **Percentage Change of Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, 2008 Compared with 1990**

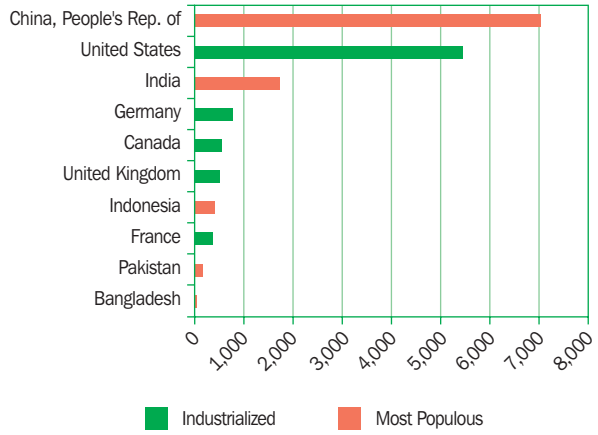



Source: Table 7.1.

Sixteen economies had lower per capita $CO_2$ emissions since 1990. These include Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Their $CO_2$ emissions fell sharply after 1990 both because of steep increases in the price of oil and natural gas and because of a collapse in industrial production. Singapore's per capita emissions were down by 5% per year and it was the only country among the richer ones in the region to reduce per capita emissions. For all other countries, the per capita emissions went up from 1990 levels, including the PRC and Bangladesh at 5%; India, 4%; and Pakistan, 3%.

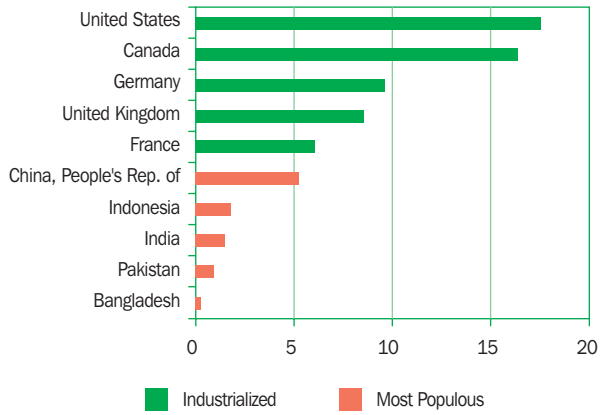
Figures 7.4a and 7.4b compare $CO_2$ emissions of the five most populous countries in the region with emissions by five large Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. In terms of total emissions (Figure 7.4a) the PRC has overtaken the United States as the largest $CO_2$ emitter and India has now surpassed the largest European economy, Germany. On a per capita basis however, Figure 7.4b shows that the five Asian economies are all below the levels of countries of the OECD. Only the PRC is close to France: the others are far behind. Figures 7.4a and 7.4b suggest just how catastrophic it could be for the world's climate if per capita emissions in the most populous Asian countries rise to the levels of OECD countries.

Figure 7.4a **Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Five Industrialized Economies and the Five Most Populous Economies in Asia, 2008**
(million metric tons)




Sources: Table 7.1 and Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011) for Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Figure 7.4b **Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in Five Industrialized Economies and the Five Most Populous Countries in Asia, 2008**
(metric tons)




Sources: Table 7.1 and Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011) for Canada, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

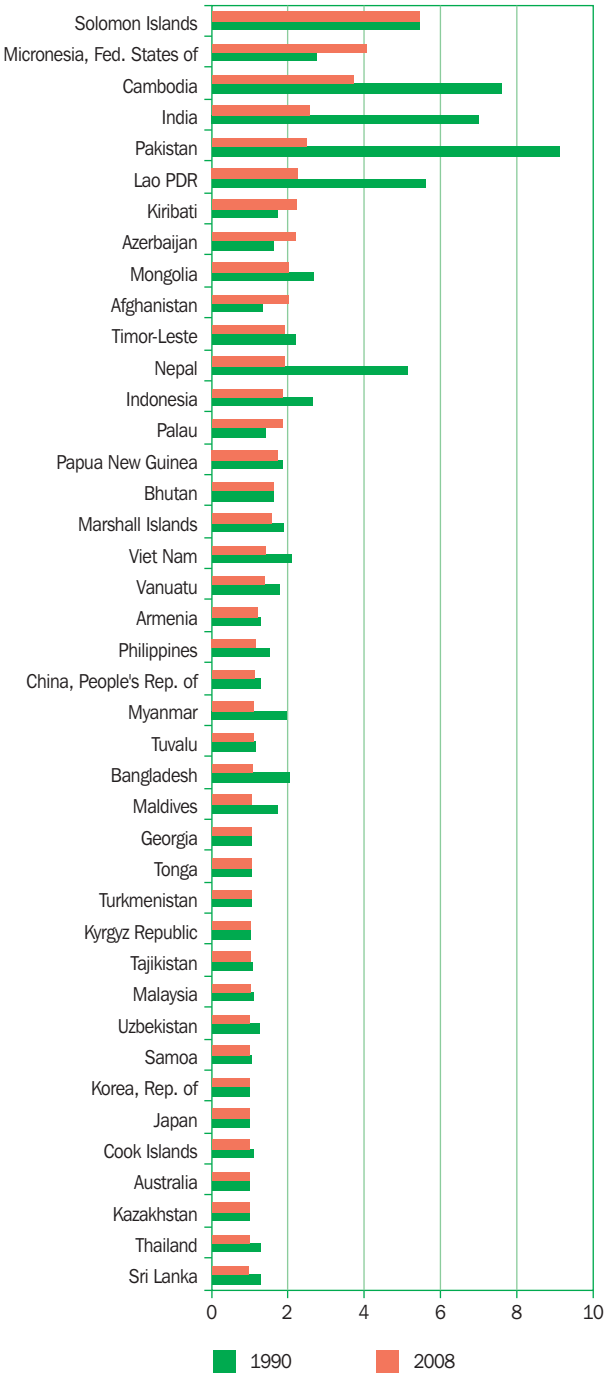
**In most economies, improved sanitation is much more likely to be available in urban areas, but several countries are working to improve the imbalance.** Target 7.C is about improving drinking water sources and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas. The targets are to halve the proportion of households without access to an improved drinking water source and without use of an improved sanitation facility. The main problem in most economies is to provide improved water and sanitation facilities to rural households. Figure 7.5 compares urban–rural ratios for proportions of the urban and rural populations with access to improved sanitation facilities for both 1990 and 2008.

Note that a ratio of 1 in Figure 7.5 only means that both urban and rural areas are being equally provided with access to improved sanitation. In practice, however, the ratios equal to 1 shown in Figure 7.5 were achieved by countries that provide around 100% improved sanitation to both urban and rural households.

Ratios above 1 indicate that urban households are being favored over rural households. Ratios above 2.0 were recorded for nine economies in 2008 including Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, and Pakistan. Ratios below 1 indicate a higher proportion of rural households using improved sanitation. Ratios marginally less than 1 are shown for Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

Between 1990 and 2008, all countries except six either improved their ratios, indicating that they have been giving priority to bringing improved sanitation to rural areas, or recorded no change. The six economies whose ratios improved and made impressive gains in bridging the rural–urban gap were Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau.

Figure 7.5 **Urban/Rural Ratio of the Proportion of Population Using an Improved Sanitation Facility, 1990 and 2008**

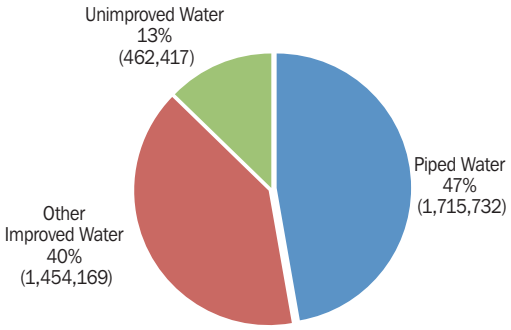



Source: Table 7.3.

**Unimproved water is still used by 13% of the population while 23% practice open defecation.** Figures 7.6 and 7.7 show the number of people in Asia with access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities, respectively. The data respectively refer to 2008 and are sourced from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Piped water and other cleaned water are currently available to 87% of the population of the Asia and Pacific region. This still leaves 13% of the population, or over 460 million people, without access to safe drinking water.

Figure 7.6 **Proportion of Population Using Different Sources of Drinking Water, 2008**

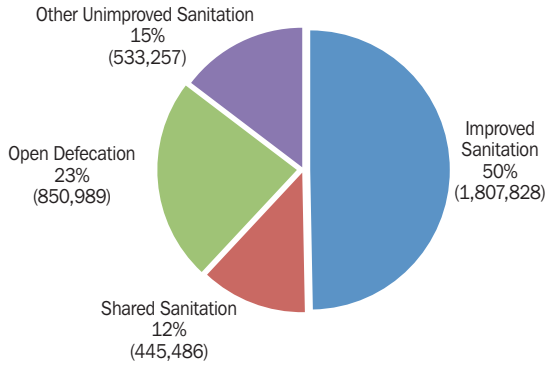



Note: Values inside the parenthesis are total population (in thousand) using different sources of drinking water.

Source: Data from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Figure 7.7 shows the sanitation facilities available to the population of the region. Improved sanitation basically means flush toilets connected either to main sewage pipes or individual cess-pits, and provided to 50% of the population. Shared sanitation (12%) is common in urban areas and is also usually water-flushed. Other unimproved sanitation (15%) consists mainly of earth latrines defecation. Finally, 23% of the population—or 850 million people—practice open defecation. Open defecation and, to a lesser extent, earth latrines and other unimproved facilities, are a major cause of water and ground pollution leading to diarrheal diseases, which are a major cause of infant and child deaths.

Figure 7.7 **Proportion of Population Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities, 2008**




Note: Values inside the parenthesis are total population (in thousand) using different sanitation facilities.

Source: Data from WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

**More countries will meet the MDG water target than the sanitation target.** Twenty-two economies are expected to achieve the improved drinking water target but only 16 economies will succeed with basic sanitation (Boxes 7.1 and 7.2).

Fifteen economies have already halved the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water, and based on the current trends, another seven are expected to do so by 2015. The early achievers include the PRC and India, but Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan are making slow progress and may not manage to halve the proportion by 2015.

On the sanitation target, 11 countries have already halved the proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation, and another five are expected to do so by 2015. None of the five most populous countries are likely to achieve the target of providing flush toilets or other forms of improved sanitation by 2015 unless they improve upon their current rates of progress (Box 7.2).

Box 7.1 **Progress toward Target for Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Armenia | Singapore |
| China, People's Republic of | Sri Lanka |
| Georgia | Thailand |
| India | Tonga |
| Korea, Republic of | Tuvalu |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Vanuatu |
| Malaysia | Viet Nam |
| Nepal | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Afghanistan | Mongolia |
| Cambodia | Philippines |
| Kiribati | Timor-Leste |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Azerbaijan | Myanmar |
| Bangladesh | Pakistan |
| Bhutan | Palau |
| Cook Islands | Solomon Islands |
| Indonesia | Tajikistan |
| Lao PDR | Turkmenistan |
| Maldives | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Kazakhstan | Samoa |
| Marshall Islands | Uzbekistan |
| Papua New Guinea | |

Source: Derived from Table 7.3.

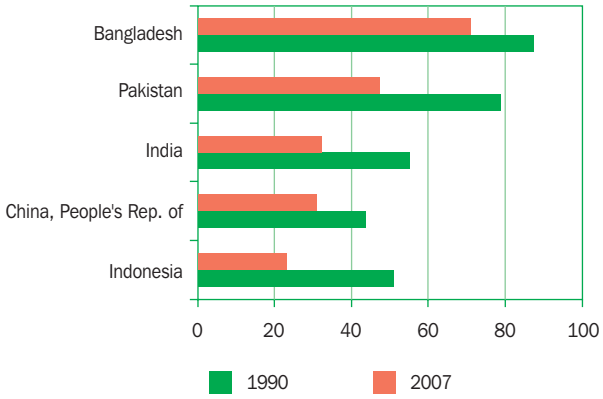
Box 7.2 **Progress toward Target for Proportion of Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Early Achievers*** | |
| Cook Islands | Singapore |
| Korea, Republic of | Sri Lanka |
| Malaysia | Thailand |
| Maldives | Uzbekistan |
| Myanmar | Viet Nam |
| Samoa | |
| ***On Track*** | |
| Lao PDR | Tajikistan |
| Palau | Timor-Leste |
| Philippines | |
| ***Slow Progress*** | |
| Afghanistan | Kiribati |
| Armenia | Marshall Islands |
| Bangladesh | Mongolia |
| Bhutan | Nepal |
| Cambodia | Pakistan |
| China, People's Republic of | Solomon Islands |
| India | Tuvalu |
| Indonesia | Vanuatu |
| Kazakhstan | |
| ***No Progress/Regressing*** | |
| Azerbaijan | Papua New Guinea |
| Georgia | Tonga |
| Kyrgyz Republic | Turkmenistan |
| Micronesia, Federated States of | |

Source: Derived from Table 7.3.

**In four of the five most populous countries of the region, more than 30% of the population were classified as slum dwellers in 2007.** However, all five have made substantial progress in reducing their slum populations since 1990. By 2007, Indonesia had more than halved the proportion of slum dwellers, and both India and Pakistan had cut their proportions by over 40%. The PRC had managed a smaller reduction—down by about 30%—but Bangladesh, which started with 87% percent of its population in slums, had only cut the proportion by 20% in 2007. Available data from United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) suggest that more than 360 million people lived in urban slums in these five most populous countries in 2007.

Figure 7.8 **Proportion of Slum Population in the Five Most Populous Countries of Asia, 1990 and 2007** (% of total population)




Source: Table 7.4.

### Data Issues and Comparability

Data on forests and on land set aside for protecting biodiversity come from administrative sources supplemented by satellite imagery. They are broadly comparable and reasonably reliable. Information on carbon dioxide emissions comes mainly from international agencies and is derived by applying emission coefficients to estimates of fuel consumption, cement production, and gas flaring. Emissions by international carriers (ships and aircraft) are usually omitted because they cannot be assigned to a particular country.

Data on housing conditions and access to drinking water and sanitation come mainly from population or housing censuses or from demographic and health surveys and living standard surveys. The data are not strictly comparable as definitions may vary between countries but, in general, *piped water* will have been filtered and chlorinated. *Other improved water* is from wells and boreholes and is regarded as safer than *unimproved water,* which is surface water from lakes, ponds, and rivers. As regards sanitation facilities, *improved sanitation* usually means water-flushed toilets; *shared sanitation* is also usually water-based; *other unimproved sanitation* generally means earth latrines; and *open defecation* is defecation in fields, woods, and on beaches and riverbanks. In practice, definitions may vary between countries.

Table 7.1 **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources**

| | 7.1 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest (%) | | 7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (thousand metric tons) | | 7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (per capita, metric tons) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2677 | 814 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Armenia | 12.3 | 9.3 | 3682 (1992) | 5548 | 1.1 (1992) | 1.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 11.3 | 11.3 | 44173 (1992) | 47139 | 5.9 (1992) | 5.4 |
| Georgia | 40.0 | 39.5 | 15335 (1992) | 5203 | 2.9 (1992) | 1.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.3 | 1.2 | 261307 (1992) | 236954 | 15.9 (1992) | 15.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4.4 | 5.0 | 10862 (1992) | 6208 | 2.4 (1992) | 1.1 |
| Pakistan | 3.3 | 2.2 | 68566 | 163178 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Tajikistan | 2.9 | 2.9 | 7220 (1992) | 3146 | 1.3 (1992) | 0.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 8.8 | 8.8 | 28067 (1992) | 47840 | 7.2 (1992) | 9.5 |
| Uzbekistan | 7.2 | 7.7 | 114014 (1992) | 124905 | 5.3 (1992) | 4.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 16.7 | 21.9 | 2460744 | 7031916 | 2.2 | 5.3 |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | ... | ... | 27660 | 38573 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 64.5 | 63.0 | 243815 | 509170 | 5.7 | 10.6 |
| Mongolia | 8.0 | 7.0 | 10044 | 10895 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 51.5 | 58.1 (2009) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 11.5 | 11.1 | 15533 | 46527 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Bhutan | 64.6 | 69.1 | 128 | 733 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| India | 21.5 | 23.0 | 690577 | 1742698 | 0.8 | 1.5 |
| Maldives | 3.3 | 3.3 | 154 | 920 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Nepal | 33.7 | 25.4 | 634 | 3542 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 36.4 | 28.8 | 3773 | 11764 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 78.4 | 72.1 | 6421 | 10594 | 25.0 | 27.0 |
| Cambodia | 73.3 | 57.2 | 451 | 4602 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Indonesia | 65.4 | 52.1 | 149566 | 406029 | 0.8 | 1.8 |
| Lao PDR | 75.0 | 68.2 | 235 | 1533 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Malaysia | 68.1 | 62.3 | 56593 | 208267 | 3.1 | 7.7 |
| Myanmar | 59.6 | 48.3 | 4276 | 12776 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Philippines | 22.0 | 25.7 | 44532 | 83157 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Singapore | 2.9 | 2.9 | 46941 | 32295 | 15.6 | 7.0 |
| Thailand | 38.3 | 37.1 | 95833 | 285733 | 1.7 | 4.2 |
| Viet Nam | 30.2 | 44.5 | 21408 | 127384 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 62.5 | 66.7 | 22 | 70 | 1.2 | 3.6 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 52.2 | 55.5 | 818 | 1254 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Kiribati | 14.8 | 14.8 | 22 | 29 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Marshall Islands | 72.2 | 72.2 | 48 | 99 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 91.4 | 91.4 | 55 (1999) | 62 | 0.5 (1999) | 0.6 |
| Nauru | – | – | 132 | 143 | 14.4 | 14.1 |
| Palau | 82.6 | 87.0 | 235 | 213 | 15.7 | 10.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 69.6 | 63.4 | 2142 | 2109 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Samoa | 45.9 | 60.4 | 125 | 161 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 83.0 | 79.1 | 161 | 198 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Timor-Leste | 65.0 | 49.9 | 161 (2002) | 191 | 0.2 (2002) | 0.2 |
| Tonga | 12.5 | 12.5 | 77 | 176 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Tuvalu | 33.3 | 33.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 36.1 | 36.1 | 70 | 92 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 20.1 | 19.4 | 287331 | 399219 | 16.8 | 18.9 |
| Japan | 68.4 | 68.5 | 1094706 | 1208163 | 8.9 | 9.5 |
| New Zealand | 28.8 | 30.9 | 24023 | 33095 | 7.1 | 7.8 |

*continued*

## Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.1 **Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources** *(continued)*

| | 7.3 Consumption of All Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODP metric tons) | | 7.5 Proportion of Total Water Resources Used (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | – (1991) | 49.2 | ... | 35.6 |
| Armenia | – (1991) | 24.9 | 37.7 (1995) | 36.4 (2005) |
| Azerbaijan | 2.8 (1991) | 3.5 | 36.1 (1995) | 35.2 (2005) |
| Georgia | 94.8 (1991) | 4.6 | ... | 2.6 (2005) |
| Kazakhstan | 2355.9 | 130.2 | 29.5 (1995) | 28.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 133.5 (1991) | 7.7 | 43.7 (1995) | 43.7 |
| Pakistan | 1455.8 | 245.3 | 69.1 | 81.5 (2010) |
| Tajikistan | 93.3 (1991) | 2.6 | 74.3 (1995) | 74.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 145.2 | 13.1 | 96.2 (1995) | 100.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 4.4 (1991) | 1.8 | 115.2 (1995) | 118.3 |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 59674.0 | 20371.2 | 17.6 | 19.5 (2005) |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | – (1991) | 4272.3 | ... | 36.5 |
| Mongolia | – (1991) | 1.9 | 1.2 (1995) | 1.4 |
| Taipei,China[b] | ... | ... | 15.8 (2001) | 15.5 (2008) |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 202.1 | 195.9 | ... | 3.0 (2010) |
| Bhutan | – (1991) | 0.3 | ... | 0.4 (2010) |
| India | – | 977.0 | 26.3 | 40.1 (2010) |
| Maldives | 4.5 | 5.1 | ... | 15.7 (2010) |
| Nepal | 25.0 (1991) | 1.2 | ... | 4.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 218.2 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 24.5 (2005) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | – (1991) | 5.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 (1995) |
| Cambodia | – (1991) | 17.1 | 0.9 (2000) | 0.5 (2005) |
| Indonesia | 80.8 (1991) | 374.8 | 3.7 | 5.6 |
| Lao PDR | – | 2.1 | ... | 0.9 |
| Malaysia | 4193.7 | 604.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Myanmar | – (1991) | 4.1 | ... | 2.8 |
| Philippines | 3477.2 | 403.4 | 16.5 (2005) | 17.0 (2010) |
| Singapore | 4855.2 | 226.9 | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 6984.2 | 1012.0 | ... | 13.1 (2005) |
| Viet Nam | 430.0 (1991) | 289.3 | ... | 9.3 (2005) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 0.1 (1991) | – | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 41.8 | 7.6 | ... | 0.3 |
| Kiribati | – (1991) | – | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 1.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | – (1991) | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Nauru | – (1991) | – | ... | ... |
| Palau | – (1991) | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 28.5 (1991) | 3.2 | ... | – |
| Samoa | 4.0 (1991) | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 2.1 | 1.6 | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 0.3 (1991) | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0.4 (1991) | – | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | – (1991) | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | – (1991) | 0.1 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 7434.4 | 57.2 | ... | 4.9 |
| Japan | 120074.2 | 699.5 | 21.3 | 20.6 |
| New Zealand | 1195.4 | 16.7 | ... | 0.6 |

a The proportion of land area covered by forest in Hong Kong, China is included in the data of the People's Republic of China.
b On proportion of total water resources used, Taipei,China data is equal to the percentage of available resources, that is, the proportion of total amount of water above ground to the annual runoff.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 7.2 **Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**

| | 7.6 Proportion of Terrestrial and Marine Areas Protected (%) | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Armenia | 6.9 | 8.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| Georgia | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 6.4 | 6.9 |
| Pakistan | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| Tajikistan | 1.9 | 4.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| **East Asia** | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 13.0 | 16.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 41.1 | 41.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| Mongolia | 4.1 | 13.4 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 9.2 | 18.9 (2009) |
| **South Asia** | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Bhutan | 14.3 | 28.4 |
| India | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| Maldives | – | – |
| Nepal | 7.7 | 17.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 13.8 | 15.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 24.8 | 29.6 |
| Cambodia | 0.0 | 23.4 |
| Indonesia | 4.0 | 6.4 |
| Lao PDR | 1.5 | 16.6 |
| Malaysia | 12.8 | 13.7 |
| Myanmar | 2.6 | 5.2 |
| Philippines | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| Singapore | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Thailand | 12.8 | 17.3 |
| Viet Nam | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| **The Pacific** | | |
| Cook Islands | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Kiribati | 0.3 | 22.6 |
| Marshall Islands | – | 0.6 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nauru | – | – |
| Palau | 0.5 | 4.8 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Samoa | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Solomon Islands | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Timor-Leste | – | 6.4 |
| Tonga | 0.1 | 9.4 |
| Tuvalu | – | 0.2 |
| Vanuatu | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | |
| Australia | 7.8 | 12.5 |
| Japan | 7.6 | 10.9 |
| New Zealand | 15.4 | 20.0 |

a Total size of nature protected areas (including marine area) as percentage of national territory (excluding maritime area).
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.3 **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

| | 7.8 Population Using Improved Water Sources (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | | | 2008 | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 3 (1995) | 12 (1995) | 1 (1995) | 48 | 78 | 39 |
| Armenia | 92 (1995) | 99 (1995) | 78 (1995) | 96 | 98 | 93 |
| Azerbaijan | 70 | 88 | 49 | 80 | 88 | 71 |
| Georgia | 81 | 94 | 66 | 98 | 100 | 96 |
| Kazakhstan | 96 | 99 | 92 | 95 | 99 | 90 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 78 (1995) | 98 (1995) | 66 (1995) | 90 | 99 | 85 |
| Pakistan | 86 | 96 | 81 | 90 | 95 | 87 |
| Tajikistan | 58 (1995) | 91 (1995) | 45 (1995) | 70 | 94 | 61 |
| Turkmenistan | 83 (1995) | 97 (1995) | 72 (1995) | 84 (2005) | 97 (2005) | 72 (2005) |
| Uzbekistan | 90 | 97 | 85 | 87 | 98 | 81 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 67 | 97 | 56 | 89 | 98 | 82 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 90 (1995) | 97 (1995) | 67 (1995) | 98 | 100 | 88 |
| Mongolia | 58 | 81 | 27 | 76 | 97 | 49 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 78 | 88 | 76 | 80 | 85 | 78 |
| Bhutan | 91 (2000) | 99 (2000) | 88 (2000) | 92 | 99 | 88 |
| India | 72 | 90 | 66 | 88 | 96 | 84 |
| Maldives | 90 | 100 | 87 | 91 | 99 | 86 |
| Nepal | 76 | 96 | 74 | 88 | 93 | 87 |
| Sri Lanka | 67 | 91 | 62 | 90 | 98 | 88 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 35 | 52 | 33 | 61 | 81 | 56 |
| Indonesia | 71 | 92 | 62 | 80 | 89 | 71 |
| Lao PDR | 44 (1995) | 78 (1995) | 37 (1995) | 57 | 72 | 51 |
| Malaysia | 88 | 94 | 82 | 100 | 100 | 99 |
| Myanmar | 57 | 87 | 47 | 71 | 75 | 69 |
| Philippines | 84 | 93 | 76 | 91 | 93 | 87 |
| Singapore | 100 | 100 | na | 100 | 100 | na |
| Thailand | 91 | 97 | 89 | 98 | 99 | 98 |
| Viet Nam | 58 | 88 | 51 | 94 | 99 | 92 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 94 | 99 | 87 | 95 (2005) | 98 (2005) | 88 (2005) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 92 | ... | ... | 93 (2000) | ... |
| Kiribati | 48 | 76 | 33 | 64 (2005) | 77 (2005) | 53 (2005) |
| Marshall Islands | 95 | 94 | 97 | 94 | 92 | 99 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 89 | 93 | 87 | 94 (2005) | 95 (2005) | 94 (2005) |
| Nauru | 90 (2005) | 90 (2005) | na | 90 | 90 | na |
| Palau | 81 | 73 | 98 | 84 (2005) | 80 (2005) | 94 (2005) |
| Papua New Guinea | 41 | 89 | 32 | 40 | 87 | 33 |
| Samoa | 91 | 99 | 89 | 88 (2005) | 90 (2005) | 87 (2005) |
| Solomon Islands | 69 (1995) | 94 (1995) | 65 (1995) | 70 (2005) | 94 (2005) | 65 (2005) |
| Timor-Leste | 52 (2000) | 69 (2000) | 47 (2000) | 69 | 86 | 63 |
| Tonga | 100 (1995) | 100 (1995) | 100 (1995) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Tuvalu | 90 | 92 | 89 | 97 | 98 | 97 |
| Vanuatu | 57 | 91 | 49 | 83 | 96 | 79 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Japan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| New Zealand | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*continued*

Table 7.3 **Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation** *(continued)*

| | 7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | | | 2008 | | |
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 29 (1995) | 36 (1995) | 27 (1995) | 37 | 60 | 30 |
| Armenia | 88 (1995) | 95 (1995) | 75 (1995) | 90 | 95 | 80 |
| Azerbaijan | 57 (1995) | 70 (1995) | 43 (1995) | 45 | 85 | 39 |
| Georgia | 96 | 97 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 93 |
| Kazakhstan | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 98 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 93 (1995) | 94 (1995) | 93 (1995) | 93 | 94 | 93 |
| Pakistan | 28 | 73 | 8 | 45 | 72 | 29 |
| Tajikistan | 89 (1995) | 93 (1995) | 87 (1995) | 94 | 95 | 94 |
| Turkmenistan | 98 | 99 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 97 |
| Uzbekistan | 84 | 95 | 76 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 41 | 48 | 38 | 55 | 58 | 52 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Mongolia | 49 (1995) | 67 (1995) | 25 (1995) | 50 | 64 | 32 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34 | 57 | 28 | 53 | 55 | 52 |
| Bhutan | 62 (2000) | 87 (2000) | 54 (2000) | 65 | 87 | 54 |
| India | 18 | 49 | 7 | 31 | 54 | 21 |
| Maldives | 69 | 100 | 58 | 98 | 100 | 96 |
| Nepal | 11 | 41 | 8 | 31 | 51 | 27 |
| Sri Lanka | 70 | 85 | 67 | 91 | 88 | 92 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 9 | 38 | 5 | 29 | 67 | 18 |
| Indonesia | 33 | 58 | 22 | 52 | 67 | 36 |
| Lao PDR | 18 (1995) | 56 (1995) | 10 (1995) | 53 | 86 | 38 |
| Malaysia | 84 | 88 | 81 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| Myanmar | 49 (1995) | 77 (1995) | 39 (1995) | 81 | 86 | 79 |
| Philippines | 58 | 70 | 46 | 76 | 80 | 69 |
| Singapore | 99 | 99 | na | 100 | 100 | na |
| Thailand | 80 | 93 | 74 | 96 | 95 | 96 |
| Viet Nam | 35 | 61 | 29 | 75 | 94 | 67 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 96 | 100 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 92 | ... | ... | 96 (2000) | ... |
| Kiribati | 26 | 36 | 21 | 35 (2005) | 49 (2005) | 22 (2005) |
| Marshall Islands | 64 | 77 | 41 | 73 | 83 | 53 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 29 | 55 | 20 | 25 (2005) | 61 (2005) | 15 (2005) |
| Nauru | 50 (2005) | 50 (2005) | na | 50 | 50 | na |
| Palau | 69 | 76 | 54 | 83 (2005) | 96 (2005) | 52 (2005) |
| Papua New Guinea | 47 | 78 | 42 | 45 | 71 | 41 |
| Samoa | 98 | 100 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Solomon Islands | 30 (1995) | 98 (1995) | 18 (1995) | 32 (2005) | 98 (2005) | 18 (2005) |
| Timor-Leste | 32 (2000) | 55 (2000) | 25 (2000) | 50 | 76 | 40 |
| Tonga | 96 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 96 |
| Tuvalu | 80 | 86 | 76 | 84 | 88 | 81 |
| Vanuatu | 35 (1995) | 53 (1995) | 30 (1995) | 52 | 66 | 48 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Japan | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | 88 | ... | ... | 88 (1995) |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

## Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

Table 7.4 **Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

| | 7.10 Slum Population as Percentage of Urban Population[a] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2005 | 2007 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | |
| Afghanistan[b] | 98.5 | 88.6 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 78.7 | 47.5 | 47.0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[b] | 43.6 | 32.9 | 31.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of[b] | 68.5 | 37.0 (2000) | ... |
| Mongolia[c] | 68.5 | 57.9 | 57.9 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | |
| Bangladesh | 87.3 | 70.8 | 70.8 |
| Bhutan[b] | 70.0 | 44.1 (2000) | ... |
| India[d] | 54.9 | 34.8 | 32.1 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal[d] | 96.9 | 60.7 | 59.4 |
| Sri Lanka[b] | 24.8 | 12.0 | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[e] | 2.0 | 2.0 (2000) | ... |
| Cambodia[b] | 71.7 | 78.9 | ... |
| Indonesia[d] | 50.8 | 26.3 | 23.0 |
| Lao PDR[f] | 66.1 | 79.3 | ... |
| Malaysia | 2.0 | 2.0 (2000) | ... |
| Myanmar[g] | 31.1 | 45.6 | ... |
| Philippines[d] | 54.9 | 43.7 | 42.3 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand[g] | 19.5 | 26.0 | ... |
| Viet Nam | 60.5 | 41.3 | 38.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 2.0 | 12.0 (2000) | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... |

a The actual proportion of people living in slums is measured by a proxy, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the four characteristics: (i) lack of access to improved water supply; (ii) lack of access to improved sanitation; (iii) overcrowding (three or more persons per room); and (iv) dwellings made of nondurable material.
b Only two shelter components (water and sanitation) from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimates.
c For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation), from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used.
d Trend analysis was used to estimate 2005 data.
e Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
f For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation) from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, three shelter components (water, sanitation, and durable housing) from MICS 2000 were used.
g For 1990, only two shelter components (water and sanitation) from UNICEF/WHO were used to compute the estimate. For 2005, four shelter components (water, sanitation, sufficient living, and durable housing) were used.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), *The State of Asian Cities 2010/11* (UN-HABITAT 2011).

# Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The load of **foreign debt service as a percentage of exports** has been getting lighter since 1990 in most economies due in large part to the increase in exports. The number of **fixed telephone lines** in the region continues to increase, although there are signs that growth is leveling off in the face of competition from cell phones and broadband. Differences between countries in the number of **internet users** are still large. In eight economies, there are five or less users per 100 persons, and in nine, there are more than 50.

## Introduction

**Goal 8** has six targets but the first three are directed at developed donor countries and are not considered here. The other three targets that are relevant to developing economies (and developed economies in some instances) are:

8.D: *Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.*

8.E: *In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries.*

8.F: *In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.*

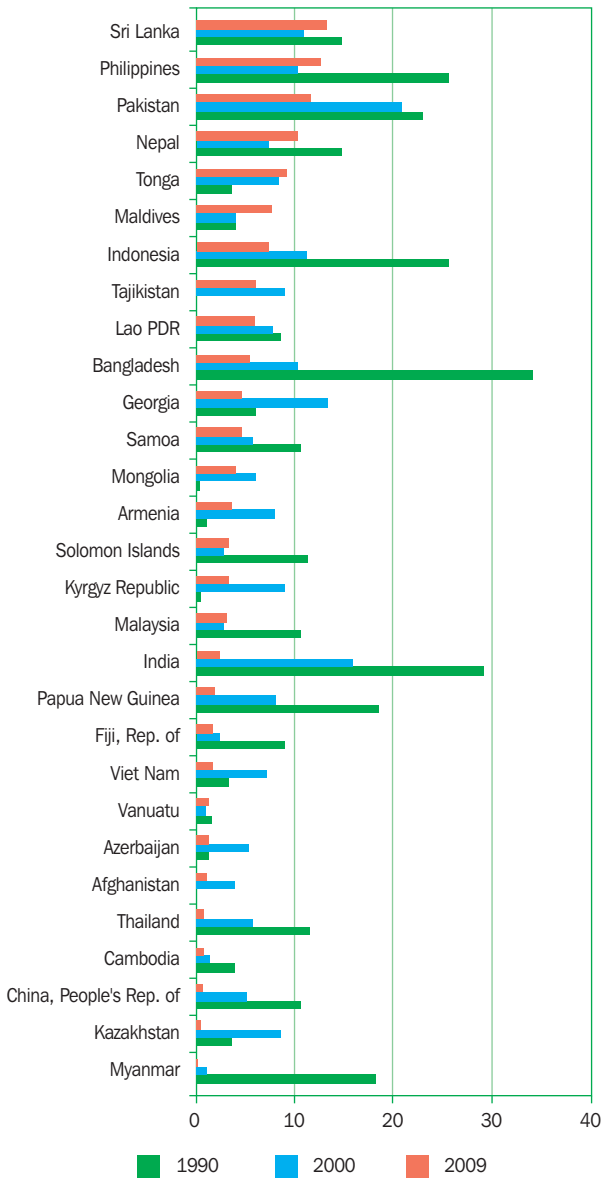
Comments below are on progress with targets 8D and 8F with respect to selected indicators.

## Key Trends

**Most economies have much lower debt service load compared with 1990 levels.** Table 8.1 shows debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services. Exports provide the earnings to service the foreign debt without incurring additional foreign liabilities. Debt service includes both interest and principal repayments due on loans from nonresidents.

Figure 8.1 covers the years 1990, 2000, and 2009. If countries are achieving "sustainable levels of debt in the long term" as required by the MDG, the bars should become shorter for each of the years after 1990. For the 29 countries in Figure 1, the (unweighted) average of foreign debt fell from 11% of exports in 1990, to 7% in 2000, and to 4% in 2009. In 2009, the debt percentages were lower than in 1990 for all economies except Armenia, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Maldives, Mongolia, and Tonga. These countries started with very low levels of foreign debt in 1990 and their debt levels cannot be considered burdensome either in 1990 or in 2009.

Figure 8.1 **Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services, 1990, 2000, and 2009**




Source: Table 8.1.

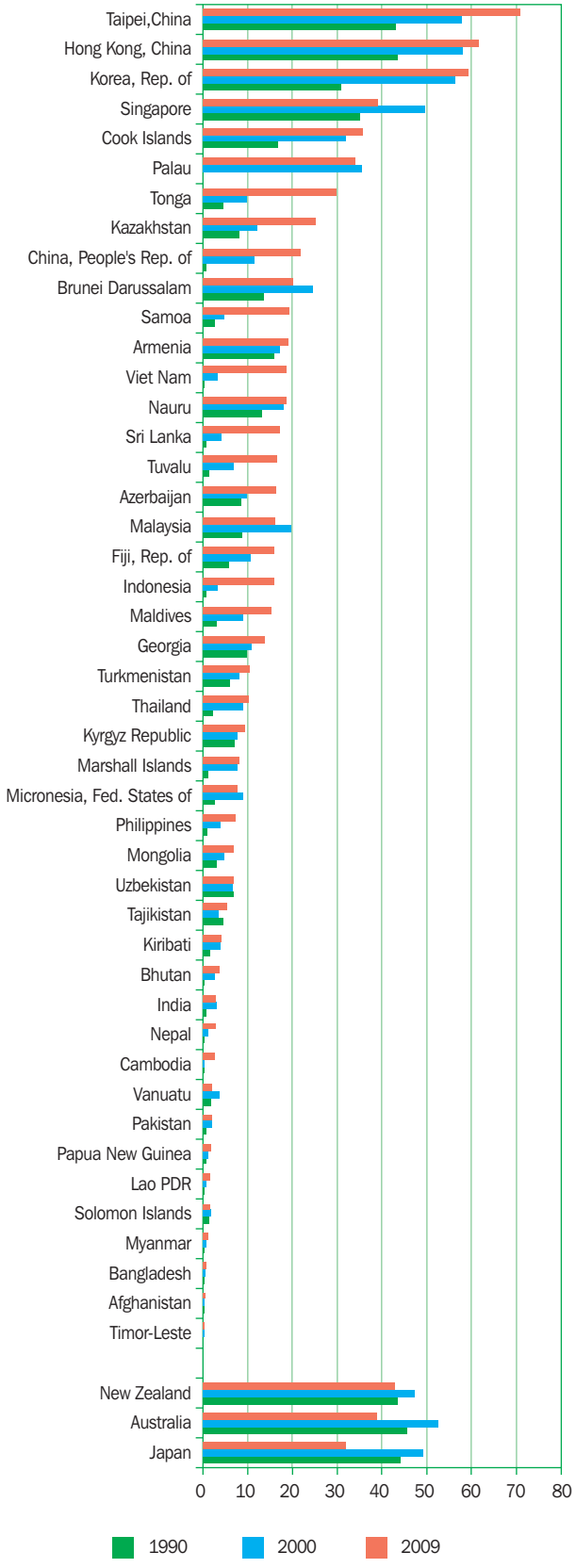
Particularly large falls were reported by Bangladesh whose foreign debt as a percentage of exports fell by 29 percentage points between 1990 and 2009, by India (27 percentage points), and by Indonesia and Myanmar (both 18 percentage points).

In the past years, various initiatives have been undertaken by international agencies to help developing countries reduce their public debt. These include the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries program of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, and debt-relief initiatives of the Club de Paris, but these programs were aimed more at the very poor countries in Africa. The debt reduction that has occurred in the Asia and Pacific region reflects the rapid growth of Asian exports during this period. Higher exports automatically reduce the ratios as shown in Figure 8.1 because they enter into the denominator. At the same time, higher export earnings provide the means to repay foreign debt and reduce the burden of debt service.

**Despite the enormous growth of cellular phone subscriptions, the numbers of fixed telephone lines are growing in most countries of the region.** In all 45 developing economies in Figure 8.2, the number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population was higher in 2010 than 1990 with the single exception of Uzbekistan, where the number per 100 population fell marginally from 6.84 to 6.79. Aside from their traditional use, telephone lines provide access to telefax and internet services. The unweighted average of fixed lines for these 45 developing economies grew from 7.0 per 100 population in 1990 to 12.0 in 2000 and 15.0 in 2010.

Figure 8.2 also shows figures for Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. All three show the same pattern—growth up to 2000 followed by a marked decline in the subsequent decade. In all three economies, the decline in lines per 100 population was larger than the increase in the previous decade, and by 2010, there were actually fewer lines per 100 population than in 1990. With cell phones and broadband internet, private households and small businesses in these three countries find they can dispense with fixed telephone lines.

Figure 8.2 **Fixed Telephone lines, 1990, 2000, and 2010**
(per 100 population)




Source: Table 8.2.

Despite overall growth of fixed lines in the region, eight developing economies also reported fewer fixed lines per 100 population in 2010 than in 2000. These were Vanuatu, where fixed lines fell by 42% between 2000 and 2010, Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia (19%), Singapore (21%), Solomon Islands (17%), the Federated States of Micronesia (16%), and India and Pakistan (7%). These reductions may be due to the same reasons as in the three developed economies but in developing economies, the expense of installing and maintaining fixed telephone lines are an added reason for governments to encourage the use of cellular telephones rather than fixed lines.

**Internet users—the great digital divide.** The number of internet users per 100 population in 48 economies is shown in Box 8.1. These numbers are more reliable when taken from household surveys, but when survey data are not available, they are based on the number of internet subscriptions that are then adjusted to include estimates of persons who are not subscribers but who access the internet at their place of work, in cybercafes, or by other means.

In the Asia and Pacific region, the disparities are striking. In 17 economies, there are less than 10 internet users per 100 persons while in nine economies, there are 50 or more. The latter includes economies with high per capita incomes in the region—Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Japan; the Republic of Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Singapore; and Taipei,China. Among the five most populous economies, the People's Republic of China comes first with 34.3 per 100 population, followed by Pakistan with 16.8, Indonesia with 9.1, India with 7.5, and Bangladesh with only 3.7.

Box 8.1 **Internet Users per 100 Population, 2010**

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Less than 10*** | |
| Timor-Leste | 0.21 |
| Myanmar | 0.22 |
| Cambodia | 1.26 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.28 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.20 |
| Marshall Islands | 3.55 |
| Bangladesh | 3.70 |
| Afghanistan | 4.00 |
| Solomon Islands | 5.00 |
| Nauru | 6.00 |
| Nepal | 6.78 |
| Lao PDR | 7.00 |
| Samoa | 7.00 |
| India | 7.50 |
| Vanuatu | 8.00 |
| Kiribati | 9.00 |
| Indonesia | 9.10 |
| ***Between 10 and 19*** | |
| Mongolia | 10.20 |
| Tajikistan | 11.55 |
| Sri Lanka | 12.00 |
| Tonga | 12.00 |
| Bhutan | 13.60 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 14.82 |
| Pakistan | 16.78 |
| ***Between 20 and 49*** | |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 20.00 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 20.00 |
| Uzbekistan | 20.00 |
| Thailand | 21.20 |
| Philippines | 25.00 |
| Tuvalu | 25.00 |
| Palau | 26.97 |
| Georgia | 27.00 |
| Viet Nam | 27.56 |
| Maldives | 28.30 |
| Kazakhstan | 34.00 |
| China, People's Republic of | 34.30 |
| Cook Islands | 35.71 |
| Azerbaijan | 35.99 |
| Armenia | 37.00 |
| ***50 and more*** | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 50.00 |
| Malaysia | 55.30 |
| Hong Kong, China | 69.40 |
| Singapore | 70.00 |
| Taipei,China | 71.50 |
| Australia | 76.00 |
| Japan | 80.00 |
| New Zealand | 83.00 |
| Korea, Republic of | 83.70 |

Source: Table 8.2.

### Data Issues and Comparability

Data on debt service are compiled by the World Bank according to international standards based on loan-by-loan information, or external debt reported to the World Bank's debt reporting system by country authorities, which are broadly comparable.

Data on cellular phone subscriptions and internet access are obtained by the International Telecommunication Union through annual questionnaires sent to government telecommunication authorities and operating companies. These data are supplemented by annual reports and statistical yearbooks of telecommunication ministries, regulators, operators, and industry associations. Common definitions are used and the data are considered to be reasonably accurate and comparable. Data on internet users are less reliable when these are based on number of subscribers.

## Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

Table 8.1 **Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term**

| | 8.12 Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | 3.8 (2005) | 1.1 |
| Armenia | 1.1 (1993) | 7.9 | 3.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 1.2 (1995) | 5.2 | 1.2 |
| Georgia | 6.0 (1997) | 13.4 | 4.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 3.5 (1995) | 8.6 | 0.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0.4 (1993) | 9.0 | 3.3 |
| Pakistan | 22.9 | 20.7 | 11.7 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 9.0 (2002) | 6.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 9.6 (1996) | 20.3 (1997) | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 10.6 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 0.3 | 6.0 | 4.1 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34.1 | 10.2 | 5.5 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 29.1 | 15.8 | 2.3 |
| Maldives | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.6 |
| Nepal | 14.7 | 7.3 | 10.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 14.8 | 10.8 | 13.2 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 3.8 (1992) | 1.4 | 0.8 |
| Indonesia | 25.6 | 11.1 | 7.3 |
| Lao PDR | 8.5 | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| Malaysia | 10.6 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Myanmar | 18.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 (2006) |
| Philippines | 25.6 | 10.2 | 12.5 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 11.4 | 5.8 | 0.8 |
| Viet Nam | 3.2 (1996) | 7.2 | 1.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 9.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 18.4 | 8.0 | 1.8 |
| Samoa | 10.6 | 5.7 (1999) | 4.6 |
| Solomon Islands | 11.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 3.5 | 8.3 (2001) | 9.1 (2008) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 (2007) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

Table 8.2 **Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications**

| | 8.14 Telephone Lines (per 100 population) | | | 8.15 Cellular Subscriptions (per 100 population) | | 8.16 Internet Users (per 100 population) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 1995 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.29 | 0.13 | 0.45 | 0.10 (2002) | 41.39 | 0.09 (2003) | 4.00 |
| Armenia | 15.80 | 17.34 | 19.08 | 0.57 | 125.01 | 0.05 | 37.00 |
| Azerbaijan | 8.60 | 9.88 | 16.33 | 5.18 | 99.04 | 0.01 (1996) | 35.99 |
| Georgia | 9.89 | 10.72 | 13.72 | 4.10 | 73.36 | 0.01 | 27.00 |
| Kazakhstan | 8.07 | 12.26 | 25.03 | 1.32 | 123.35 | 0.01 | 34.00 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 7.15 | 7.59 | 9.41 | 0.18 | 91.86 | 0.07 (1998) | 20.00 |
| Pakistan | 0.73 | 2.11 | 1.97 | 0.21 | 59.21 | 0.03 (1997) | 16.78 |
| Tajikistan | 4.53 | 3.54 | 5.35 | 0.02 | 86.37 | 0.03 (1999) | 11.55 |
| Turkmenistan | 6.00 | 8.10 | 10.31 | 0.17 | 63.42 | 0.05 (1999) | 2.20 |
| Uzbekistan | 6.84 | 6.68 | 6.79 | 0.21 | 76.34 | 0.01 (1997) | 20.00 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.60 | 11.41 | 21.95 | 6.72 | 64.04 | 0.01 (1996) | 34.30 |
| Hong Kong, China | 43.39 | 57.87 | 61.61 | 80.31 | 190.21 | 3.22 | 69.40 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 30.89 | 56.24 | 59.24 | 58.31 | 105.36 | 0.82 | 83.70 |
| Mongolia | 2.99 | 4.87 | 7.01 | 6.41 | 91.09 | 0.01 | 10.20 |
| Taipei,China | 42.96 (1995) | 57.63 | 70.78 | 81.48 | 119.91 | 28.10 (2000) | 71.50 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.61 | 0.22 | 46.17 | 0.04 (1999) | 3.70 |
| Bhutan | 0.34 | 2.48 | 3.62 | 0.36 (2003) | 54.32 | 0.14 (1999) | 13.60 |
| India | 0.59 | 3.08 | 2.87 | 0.34 | 61.42 | 0.03 | 7.50 |
| Maldives | 2.90 | 8.94 | 15.20 | 2.80 | 156.50 | 0.23 (1996) | 28.30 |
| Nepal | 0.30 | 1.09 | 2.81 | 0.04 | 30.69 | 0.02 (1997) | 6.78 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.70 | 4.09 | 17.15 | 2.30 | 83.22 | 0.01 | 12.00 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 13.62 | 24.62 | 20.03 | 29.05 | 109.07 | 1.02 | 50.00 |
| Cambodia | 0.03 | 0.25 | 2.54 | 1.05 | 57.65 | 0.01 (1997) | 1.26 |
| Indonesia | 0.60 | 3.12 | 15.83 | 1.72 | 91.72 | 0.03 | 9.10 |
| Lao PDR | 0.16 | 0.77 | 1.66 | 0.24 | 64.56 | 0.01 (1998) | 7.00 |
| Malaysia | 8.76 | 19.77 | 16.10 | 21.87 | 121.32 | 0.15 | 55.30 |
| Myanmar | 0.17 | 0.60 | 1.26 | 0.03 | 1.24 | 0.02 (2003) | 0.22 (2009) |
| Philippines | 0.98 | 3.96 | 7.27 | 8.35 | 85.67 | 0.03 | 25.00 |
| Singapore | 34.94 | 49.65 | 39.00 | 70.10 | 143.66 | 2.87 | 70.00 |
| Thailand | 2.34 | 8.85 | 10.14 | 4.84 | 100.81 | 0.07 | 21.20 |
| Viet Nam | 0.15 | 3.23 | 18.67 | 1.00 | 175.30 | 0.01 (1998) | 27.56 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 16.82 | 31.86 | 35.63 | 3.10 | 38.46 | 1.19 | 35.71 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 5.86 | 10.64 | 15.92 | 6.78 | 116.19 | 0.01 | 14.82 |
| Kiribati | 1.67 | 3.99 | 4.12 | 0.36 | 10.05 | 0.62 (1998) | 9.00 |
| Marshall Islands | 1.06 | 7.67 | 8.14 | 0.86 | 7.03 | 0.04 (1996) | 3.55 (2009) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 2.53 | 9.01 | 7.61 | 0.09 (2002) | 24.78 | 0.28 (1996) | 20.00 |
| Nauru | 13.11 | 17.93 | 18.61 (2009) | 11.95 | 60.46 | 2.99 (2001) | 6.00 |
| Palau | ... | 35.40 (2002) | 34.08 | 12.56 (2002) | 70.89 | 20.24 (2002) | 26.97 (2004) |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.73 | 1.21 | 1.77 | 0.16 | 27.84 | 0.10 (1997) | 1.28 |
| Samoa | 2.54 | 4.83 | 19.28 | 1.42 | 91.43 | 0.17 (1997) | 7.00 |
| Solomon Islands | 1.49 | 1.88 | 1.56 | 0.28 | 5.57 | 0.02 | 5.00 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 0.21 (2003) | 0.21 | 2.15 (2003) | 53.42 | 0.10 (2005) | 0.21 |
| Tonga | 4.63 | 9.90 | 29.79 | 0.18 | 52.18 | 0.12 | 12.00 |
| Tuvalu | 1.35 | 7.01 | 16.49 | 5.18 (2004) | 25.44 | 5.24 (2000) | 25.00 |
| Vanuatu | 1.74 | 3.59 | 2.09 | 0.20 | 119.05 | 0.06 (1996) | 8.00 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 45.56 | 52.44 | 38.89 | 44.68 | 101.04 | 2.76 | 76.00 |
| Japan | 44.26 | 49.28 | 31.94 | 53.12 | 95.39 | 1.59 | 80.00 |
| New Zealand | 43.39 | 47.46 | 42.81 | 39.97 | 114.92 | 4.88 | 83.00 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (International Telecommunication Union 2011).

# PART III

# Regional Tables

# Introduction to Regional Tables

This issue of *Key Indicators* contains 112 regional tables illustrating economic, social, and environmental developments in the Asia and Pacific region. These regional tables are grouped into seven themes containing a number of subtopics. Each theme has a short commentary highlighting important recent developments. These commentaries are illustrated by charts or figures that compare variables for member economies for the latest year available, e.g., 2005 or later; and often, the latest year is compared with an earlier year such as 1995 or 2000. When data are not available for all countries for the earlier year (and/or for the latest year), the title of the figure is indicated as, for example, "1995 or nearest year (and/or 2005 or latest year)." The tables cited as sources for each figure give the actual years used in such cases.

The seven themes are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| **People** | |
| Population | Poverty Indicators |
| Labor Force and Employment | Social Indicators |
| **Economy and Output** | |
| National Accounts | Production |
| **Money, Finance, and Prices** | |
| Prices | Exchange Rates |
| Money and Finance | |
| **Globalization** | |
| Balance of Payments | Capital Flows |
| External Trade | External Indebtedness |
| International Reserves | Tourism |
| **Transport, Electricity, and Communications** | |
| Transport | Communications |
| Electricity | |
| **Energy and Environment** | |
| Energy | Environment |
| **Government and Governance** | |
| Government Finance | Governance |

**People** brings together standard demographic indicators such as the size and growth of the population; birth, death, and fertility rates; and life expectancy, with information on international migration, urbanization, employment and unemployment, and health and education resources. Poverty reduction is embodied in the Asian Development Bank's *Strategy 2020*—a vision of an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty—and statistics on the extent of poverty in the region are included in this theme.

The People theme also ranks economies of the Asia and Pacific region according to the United Nations' *Human Development Index* (HDI). The HDI combines a range of economic and social statistics into an index number reflecting the overall level of well-being in each economy.

**Economy and Output** focuses on the levels and growth of gross domestic product (GDP), related statistics taken from the national accounts, and related indicators on production. It shows how the GDP shares of agriculture, industry, and services changed since 1990, and which economies are consuming more and which are investing more in capital for future growth.

This theme compares the relative size of economies both within the region and in the world as a whole using purchasing power parities (PPPs). Both total and per capita GDP are included. When countries' national accounts are converted to a common currency using PPPs, differences in purchasing power between countries are eliminated so that comparisons reflect only differences in the volumes of goods and services produced and consumed in each country (Box 1).

Box 1 **What are Purchasing Power Parities?**

Purchasing power parities (PPPs) are currency exchange rates obtained by comparing the prices of identical goods and services in different countries. These price comparisons are made by dividing the price of a specific good or service in one country by the price of the same item in another country. For example, if a 500-gram packet of Uncle Ben's pre-boiled, long-grain, white rice costs 24 Rupees in country A and 3 Dollars in country B, the "price-relative" between the two countries is 24/3 = 8.00. This is the "Uncle Ben's rice PPP" for countries A and B. PPPs are calculated for several hundred items covering all the final expenditure components of GDP. The PPPs for individual goods and services are then averaged without weights to obtain PPPs for a first level of aggregation called "Basic Headings." For example, the Uncle Ben's rice PPP is averaged with the PPPs for several other kinds of rice to obtain a PPP for the Basic Heading *Rice*. The Basic Heading PPPs are then averaged with other Basic Heading PPPs to obtain PPPs first for *Bread and Cereals*, next *Food and Beverages*, then for *Household Individual Consumption* and, eventually, for gross domestic product (GDP) as a whole. In combining PPPs for Basic Headings to form higher levels of the classification, the shares in GDP of expenditure on the various goods and services are used as weights.

PPPs are used in two ways:

- First, they are used to convert GDP and its expenditure components to a common currency so that GDP comparisons can be made in *real terms*. "Real terms" means that differences in **price levels between countries** have been eliminated so that it is the underlying volumes of goods and services in each country that are compared. Note that a parallel procedure is used when comparing real GDP from year to year in a single country; here differences in **price changes over time** are eliminated by using constant prices.
- Second, PPPs are used to measure differences in price levels among countries. Market exchange rates are currency convertors that **include** differences in price levels among countries; PPPs are currency convertors that **exclude** these differences. The ratios of PPPs to exchange rates, therefore, measure the differences in price levels among countries. These ratios are called *price level indexes* (see also the Money, Finance, and Prices theme in this edition for application of price level indexes).

The PPPs for Asia were calculated as part of the global 2005 International Comparison Program exercise coordinated by the World Bank with ADB as the regional coordinator for the Asia and Pacific region. Extensive consultations were held with participating economies to ensure the comparability and reliability of the PPP calculations. PPPs for 2005 were directly calculated for 31 ADB regional members while PPPs for 12 additional ADB regional members were estimated mainly on the assumption that PPPs are a function of per capita gross national income calculated using the World Bank Atlas Method.

For a full explanation of how the PPPs are compiled and aggregated, see World Bank (2008).

**Money, Finance, and Prices** contains a wide range of tables on price inflation and on monetary and financial statistics. These include money supply, interest rates, bank lending, and stock markets, which are now established in more than 20 economies in the region. This theme also includes market exchange rates and PPPs.

**Globalization** gives statistics on balance of payments, external trade, international reserves, capital flows, external indebtedness, and tourism in the Asia and Pacific region. The expansion of trade with countries in other regions and within the region itself is a major aspect of globalization. Globalization, however, is not confined to trade in goods and services. It also involves international movements of labor and capital. Remittances by migrant workers and compensation of employees temporarily working abroad are an important source of income for many Asian economies.

Capital moves between countries in several ways—as official development aid from richer countries, as foreign direct investment (FDI), and as short-term capital movements. Official development aid to the region is important for the Pacific island economies and some of the poorer economies in other parts of Asia. Elsewhere, FDI is a major source of investment funds.

Tourism statistics cover international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts, which are an important source of foreign exchange for many countries.

**Transport, Electricity, and Communications** covers road and rail networks and statistics on road motor vehicles. In this edition, new tables on road traffic injuries and fatalities have been introduced. Electricity production is growing rapidly in the region to support industrialization and household electrification. This theme shows both the growth

in electricity generation and the fuel sources used, such as carbon dioxide-emitting fossil fuels, and cleaner nuclear and hydropower sources.

This theme shows how computer use and broadband access are growing in the region, and how wide is the digital divide between high- and low-income countries. There is some overlap between this theme and *Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development*, as one of the targets under Goal 8 is to make available to people the benefits of new technologies in communications and information processing. Goal 8 also includes data on internet usage and on fixed line and cellular phone subscriptions.

**Energy and Environment** brings together statistics on the supply and use of primary energy and indicators related to the environment. The different forms of energy are converted to standard units, which can then be divided into GDP to compare "energy productivity" in each economy. A new table is introduced in this issue on the use (or consumption) of energy—energy use in all its forms is growing rapidly to support the record rates of economic growth in the region.

The environment indicators cover land use, forest resources, and air and water pollution. The Asia and Pacific region plays a key role in environmental issues because of its large population. Climate change would sharply accelerate if the region's per capita emission of greenhouse gases were to approach that of Europe and North America. Another reason for the region's importance in environmental issues is that the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia contain many of the world's remaining rain forests. These are threatened by both commercial logging and land clearance.

There is some overlap between this theme and *Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental stability*, which seeks to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Goal 7 also includes data on forests, protected areas, carbon dioxide emissions, and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

**Government and Governance** contains indicators on the traditional role of government as tax collector and provider of defense, law and order, and social services. Government fiscal balance, the difference between current receipts and current outlays, is an indicator of how governments manage their budgets. "Tax burdens"—tax revenues as a percentage of GDP—are relatively low in the Asia and Pacific region, the counterpart being relatively low government expenditures on health and education services and on social security and welfare.

Governments also play an important role in determining the "business environment." How does the government encourage entrepreneurs to start new business ventures; how many days does it take to register a new business enterprise; and what are the costs involved? While business start-up is quick and inexpensive in some countries, others have time-consuming and costly procedures. "Corruption" is difficult to measure objectively but through surveys, panels of knowledgeable business people can provide broad indications of which countries are more or less corrupt.

## Selected References

Asian Development Bank. 2007. *2005 International Comparison Program for Asia and the Pacific: Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures*. Manila. www.adb.org/statistics/icp/icp.asp

Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank. 2009. *System of National Accounts 2008*. Brussels/Luxembourg, New York, Paris, Washington, DC.

International Monetary Fund. 1993. *Balance of Payments Manual*, Fifth Edition. Washington, DC. www.imf.org/external/np/sta/bop/bopman.pdf

United Nations. Department of Economic Affairs. Population Division. 2011. World Population Prospects. The 2010 Revision. New York. esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm

World Bank. 2008. *Global Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures, 2005 International Comparison Program*. Washington, DC. siteresources.worldbank.org/ICPINT/Resources/icp-final.pdf

———. 2011. *World Development Indicators 2011*. Washington, DC.

# People

In 2010, almost **56% of the world's population lived in Asia and the Pacific**. However, population growth rates are falling, and by 2050, Asia's share is expected to fall to just about 50%. Among the five most populous countries, the People's Republic of China has the lowest **net reproduction rate** while others have rates between 0.95 and 1.40 daughters per woman. The population in most economies of the region is still young with less than 15% over 65 years. However, with the rapidly aging population, many countries by 2050 will have more than 20% of their population above 65 years. Based on the **Human Development Index**, most countries in the region fall under the "medium human development" group, including the People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Bangladesh has "low human development."

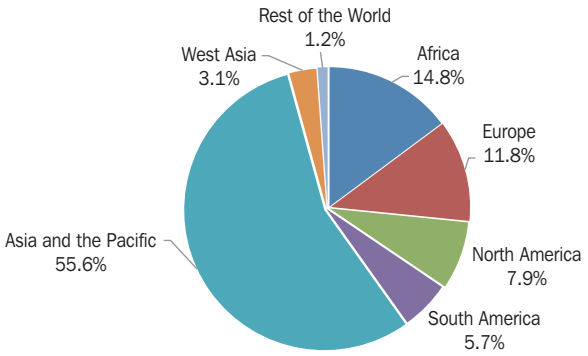
## Key Trends

**In 2010, almost 56% of the world's population lived in the Asia and Pacific region, but by 2050, the share is expected to fall to just 50.4%.** In Figures 1.1 and 1.2, Europe's share will fall even faster—from 11.8% now to only 8.7% in 2050. South America's share will fall from 5.7% to 5.2%, and West Asia's small share of 3.1% will rise to 4.0% in 2050. North America's share will fall slightly from 7.9% to 7.6%. Africa is the big gainer: in 2010, it accounted for just 14.8% of the world population but by 2050 the share is expected to rise to 23.6%. The population projections for 2011 to 2100 were recently released by the United Nations Population Division in its World Population Prospects, the 2010 Revision.

In 2010, the share of the People's Republic of China (PRC) was 35.0% of the population in Asia and the Pacific, and India was 30.8%, but in 2050, India's population is projected to be 36.1% of the population of the region while the PRC's share is projected to fall to 27.6%. On these projections, India will become the most populous country in Asia—and the world—around the year 2020.

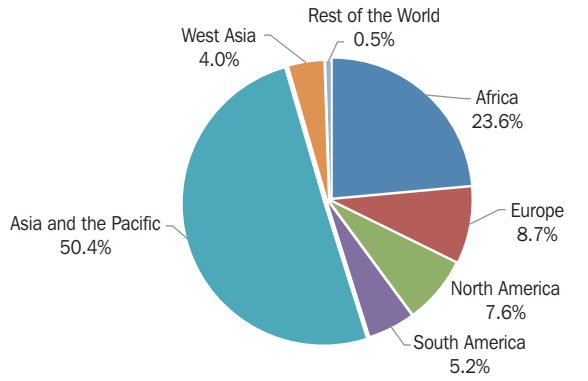
**The population in Asia and the Pacific is forecast to grow at an annual average of 0.5% over the next 40 years.** This is slower compared to all the other main regions except Europe where the population is expected to be stable. Figure 1.3 gives the United Nations population projections for 2050. The growth rates are annual averages between 2010 and 2050. World population is expected to rise from 6.9 billion in 2010 to 9.3 billion in 2050. Population growth and the changing shares of the regions mainly reflect the assumptions about fertility patterns between now and 2050. Fertility rates may be affected by national population policies, unforeseen political and social upheavals, civil unrest, and climate change. It is also difficult to predict trends in migration between poorer and richer countries. It must be noted that small variations in fertility can produce major differences in projected population sizes in the long run.

Figure 1.1 **World Population, 2010**



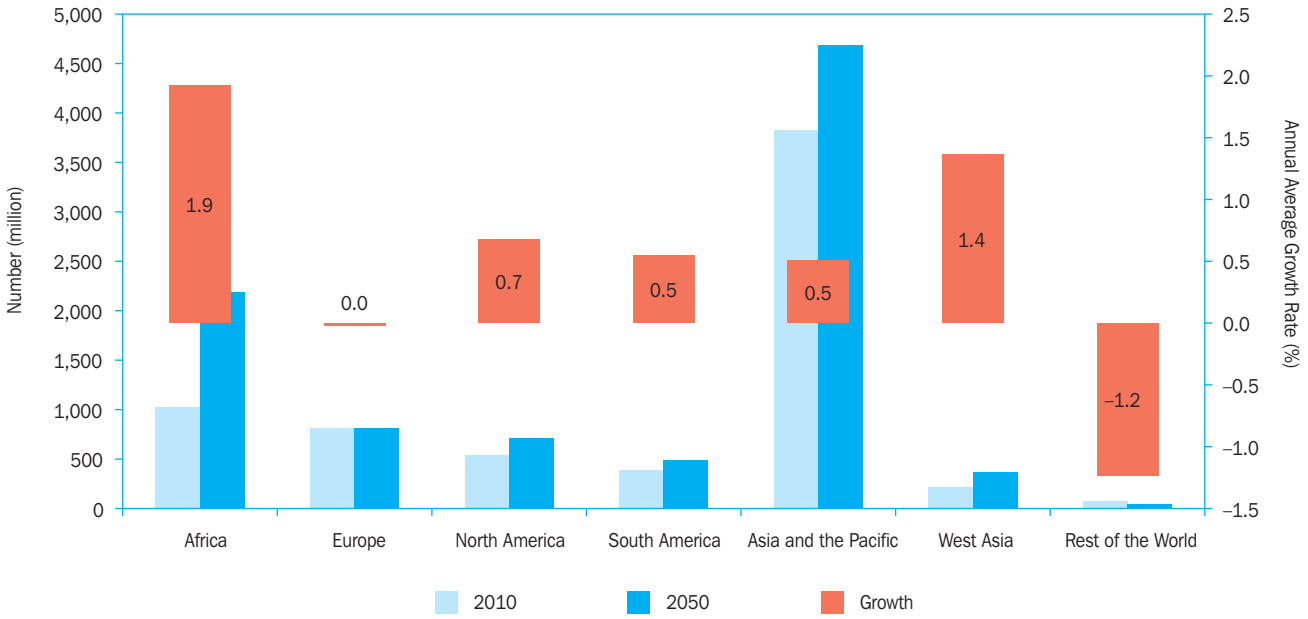

Sources: Table 1.1 and World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011).

Figure 1.2 **World Population, 2050**




Source: Derived from World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011).

Figure 1.3 **Population by Region, 2010 and 2050**




Sources: Table 1.1 and World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011).

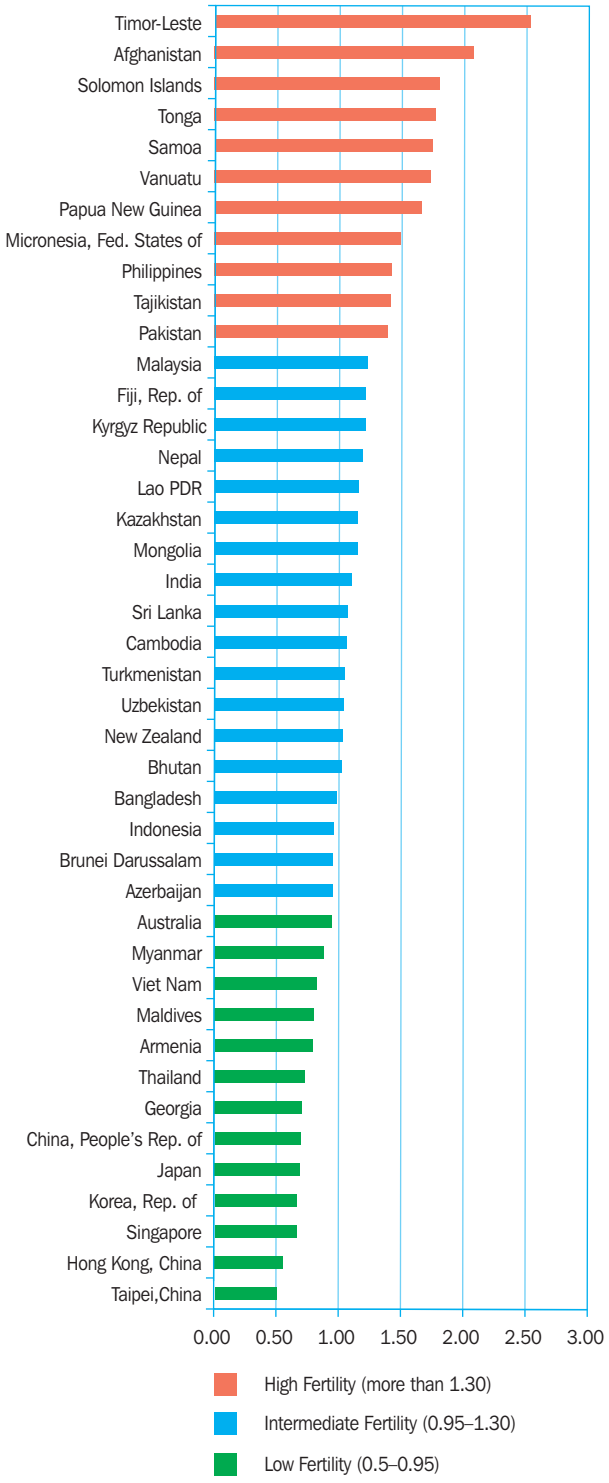
**The Asia and Pacific region contains some very high-fertility and some very low-fertility economies.** The net reproduction rate is the average number of daughters that a hypothetical cohort of women is expected to have at the end of the reproductive period. Net reproduction rates range from 0.5 in Taipei,China to 2.5 daughters per woman in Timor-Leste. In Figure 1.4, economies are divided into three fertility groups—low, intermediate, and high fertility—based on criteria used by the United Nations' Population Division.

In Asia and the Pacific, economies in the high fertility group are mostly the Pacific island economies, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, and the Philippines. The low fertility group consists of the PRC; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Japan; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam. The medium fertility band is the largest and includes three of Asia's most populous countries—Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia. Most of Asia's contribution to the growth of world population will come from countries in this group together with Pakistan in the high fertility band.

**Most countries in Asia and the Pacific experienced net emigration: more left than arrived.** Figure 1.5 shows net migration rates: numbers immigrating minus numbers emigrating (expressed as numbers per thousand population). To avoid distorting the graph, three Pacific island economies—the Federated States of Micronesia, Samoa, and Tonga—with net emigration rates between 16 and 17 per thousand are omitted, as well as Singapore, which recorded net immigration of 31 per thousand over the period.

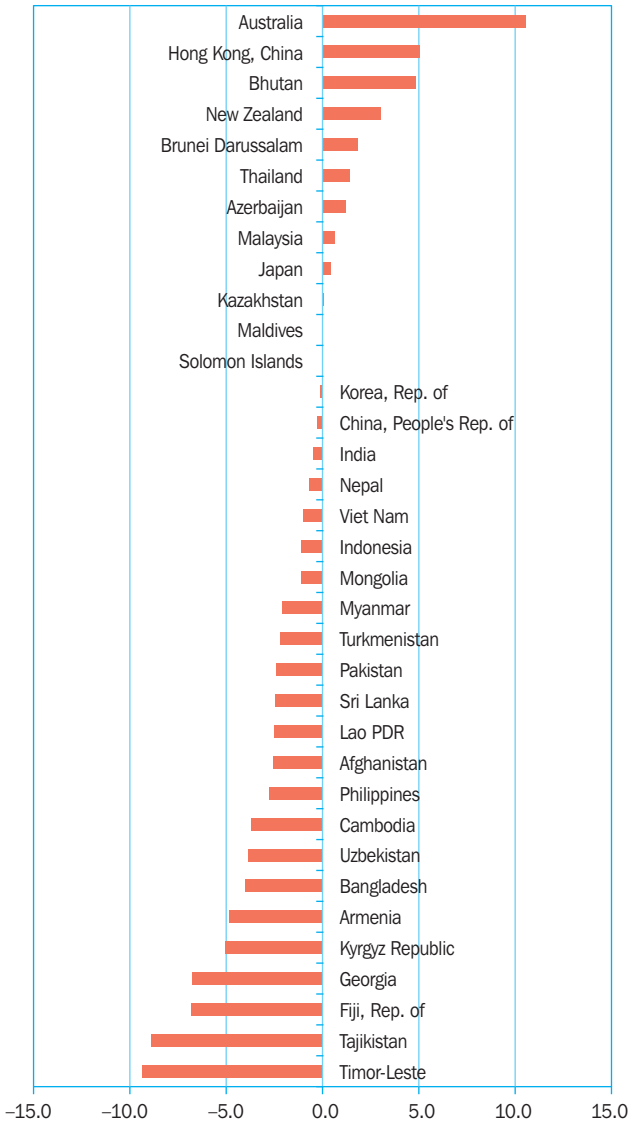
Countries with net emigration include those with long traditions of exporting labor—Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, some central Asian countries, and Republic of Fiji and Timor-Leste in the Pacific. All five most populous economies recorded net emigration—low rates in India and the PRC and somewhat higher in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Note, however, that in these countries, even low rates translate into large numbers in absolute terms.

Figure 1.4 **Net Reproduction Rate, 2010–2015**
(annual average)




Source: UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2011).

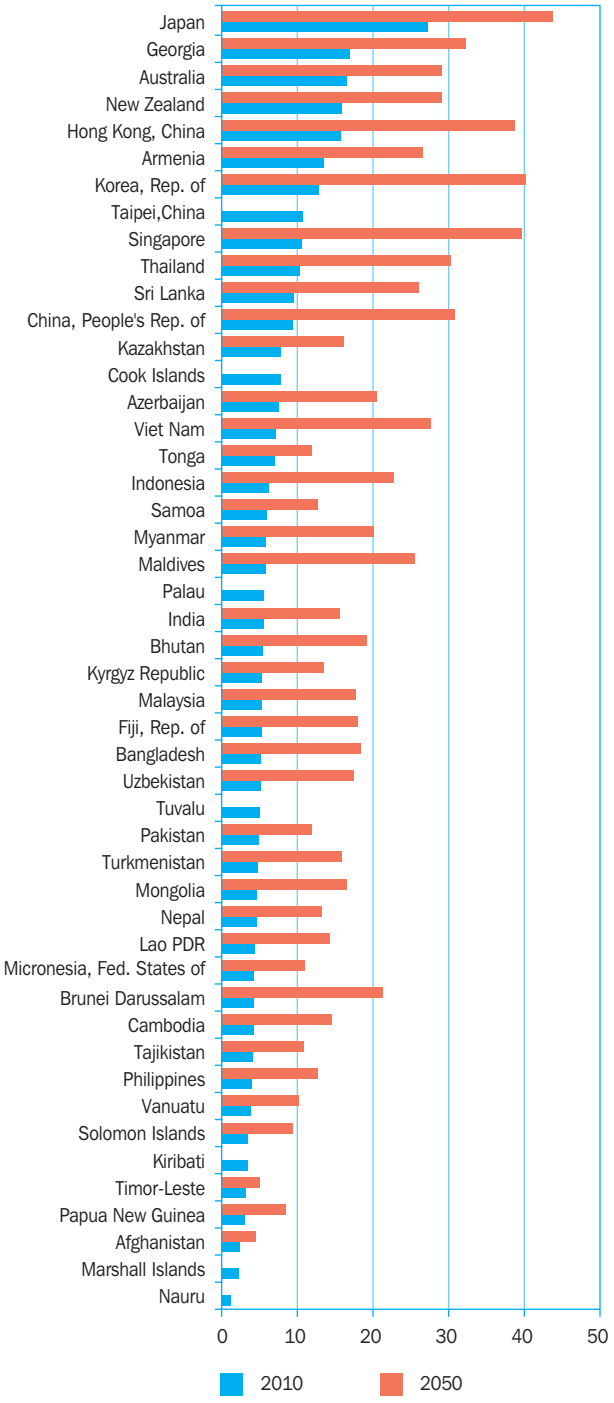
Figure 1.5 **Net International Migration, 2005–2010**
(numbers per 1,000 population annual average)




Source: Table 1.3.

**In 2010, populations in most economies of the region are still quite young with less than 15% over 65 years.** Figure 1.6 shows the percentage of total population aged 65 years or above for 2010 and projections for 2050 for 41 economies of the region. With a rapidly aging population, by 2050, about 40% of the economies in the region will have more than a fifth of the population above 65 years. The percentage will be much higher in Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore at 40% and above. In most developing economies in the region, old-age pensions are available only to government workers and those able to afford private schemes. The tradition of intra-family support is weakening in the region so that many old people, especially women who have longer life expectancies than men, will suffer real hardships as they age. In order to address old-age poverty, policies of "social pensions" can be useful alternatives to support the elderly who cannot afford formal pension schemes. The current period of rapid economic growth provides the opportunity for countries to build up funds to provide social pensions in the future.

Figure 1.6 **Percentage of Total Population Aged 65 or Over, 2010 and 2050**




Sources: Table 1.6 and The World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UNSD 2011).

Box 1.1 **Population Censuses in the Asia and Pacific Region**

Early censuses were carried out to identify potential tax payers or men of military age, but modern censuses serve wider purposes. The demographic, social, and economic information collected on the census forms are the basis for national population policies, provision of social services, policies to alleviate poverty, infrastructure development, town planning, and economic development, more generally.

By tradition, population censuses involve visits by enumerators to every household. Some European countries have stopped carrying out censuses because they can obtain the same data from administrative registers. Singapore also uses administrative sources for basic population counts and characteristics, along with a large sample survey for detailed demographic and housing characteristics. Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore have also adopted the use of the internet to collect census data from households. Most countries in the region still conduct censuses in the traditional manner.

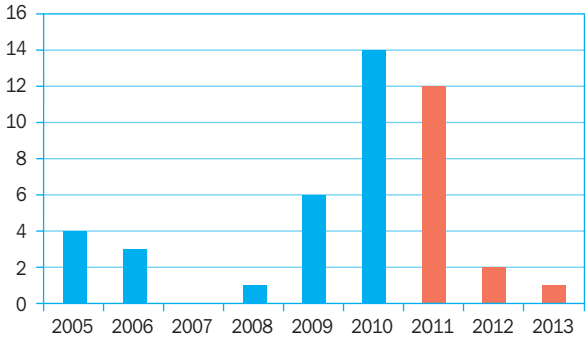
Population censuses are usually carried out every 10 years although a few countries, Australia for example, have every 5 years censuses. Various sources are used to update the latest census information, including birth and death registers and sample population surveys. In some cases, the latest figures are simply extrapolated by growth rates calculated from the two latest population counts.

The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) encourages countries to obtain census data—through actual censuses or from administrative records—at least every 10 years. The UNSD is currently promoting a census round centered on 2010 but extending from 2005 to 2014. Some 228 countries/areas all over the world including almost all economies in Asia and the Pacific are participating in the 2010 round. Box Figure 1.1 shows the reference years for censuses in 43 economies of the region for the current round.

Myanmar and Uzbekistan are not included in Box Figure 1.1. They will participate in the 2010 round but the UNSD has no information on their plans. Population statistics for these two countries and for the 15 countries with 2011 or a later year as reference (red bars) are therefore extrapolations from earlier censuses. The 15 include Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan has never had a full census. It had a partial count in 2008 and plans to hold its first complete census in 2013. The two most populous countries, the PRC and India, conducted their population census in 2010 and 2011, respectively, with preliminary counts at 1.36 billion persons in the PRC and 1.21 billion persons in India.

Extrapolations of a country's total population and its distribution by age and gender are usually quite reliable, but when the 2010 round is completed, there may be substantial revisions to the detailed characteristics and, especially, to the geographical distribution of the population in some countries.

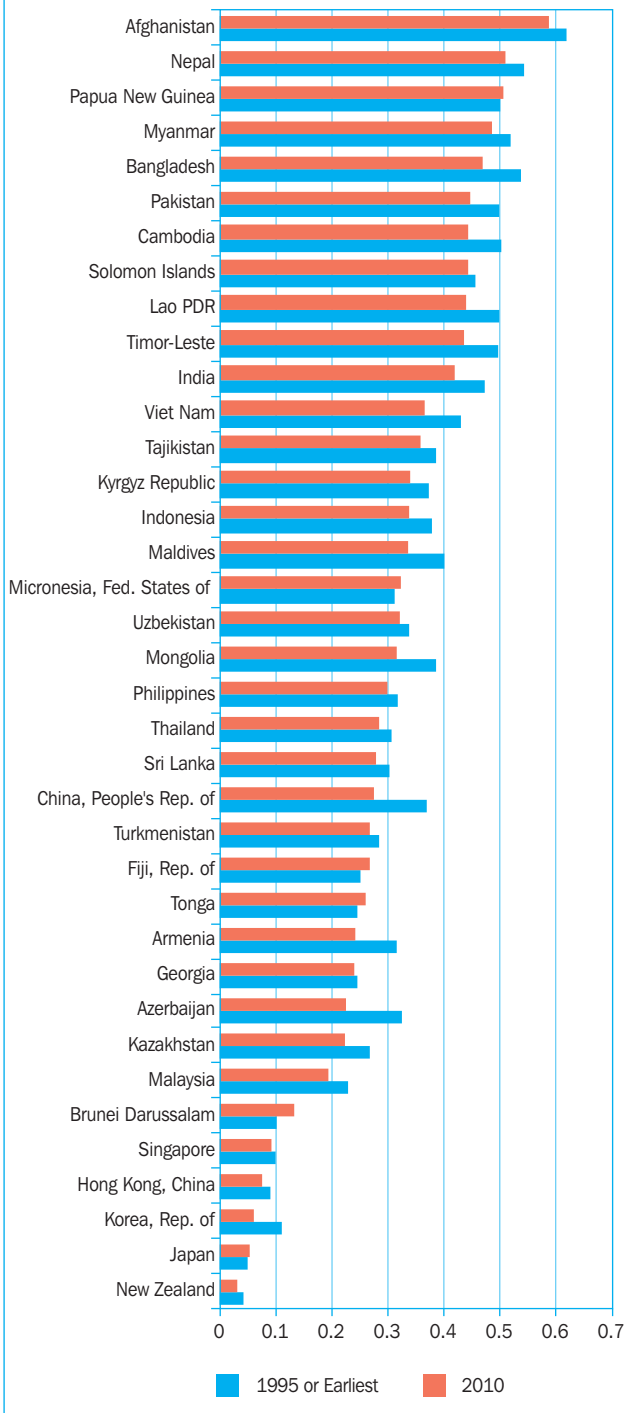
Box Figure 1.1 **Census Reference Years in the Countries of the Asia and Pacific Region**




Source: Derived from the United Nations Statistics Division, 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme website (www.unstats.un.org/unsd/census2010.htm).

**Almost all countries have made progress in HDI relative to Australia though most still have far to go**. Box 1.2 describes the methodology for HDI and provides ranking for Asia and the Pacific economies on HDI out of the total 169 economies. In recent years, Australia has had the highest HDI in Asia and the Pacific. Figure 1.7 shows how far the other countries in the region needed to improve to catch up with Australia in 2010 and in 1995 (or the earliest year available). For example, Afghanistan has the furthest to go although it had made modest progress by 2010 compared to 2005 (the earliest HDI for Afghanistan). The countries that have made the most striking gains over the period are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, the PRC, the Maldives, Mongolia, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. Among the five most populous countries, the PRC is closest to Australia, followed by Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

Figure 1.7 **Human Development Index, 1995 and 2010**
(distance from Australia)




Source: Table 1.15.

Box 1.2 **The Human Development Index**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development calculated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It represents the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. It is an unweighted geometric average of three subindices: life expectancy at birth is the subindex for a long and healthy life; the subindex for access to knowledge is the unweighted average of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling; and the subindex for standard of living is per capita gross national income (GNI).

Prior to 2010, the average of literacy rate and school enrollment rate were used to represent access to knowledge, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was used to measure the standard of living. GNI is equal to GDP plus migrants' remittances and other net income from abroad and so is considered to be a more appropriate measure of living standards than GDP. In 2010, changes were also made to the way in which the subindices are normalized to lie between 0 and 1, and the HDI is now obtained as a geometric, rather than arithmetic average of the three subindices. HDIs for earlier years have been revised to maintain broad comparability with the new 2010 indices.

HDIs were calculated for 169 economies in 2010. In Box Table 1.1, economies of Asia and the Pacific are listed with their ranks under four human development groups. Seven economies in the region are classified as having very high human development with HDI over 0.800, but five are in the low human development group with HDI under 0.490. Most countries in the region fall in the "medium human development" group, including four of the five most populous countries except for Bangladesh. Pakistan is at the lower limit of "medium development" and Bangladesh is in the "low human development" category.

Box Table 1.1 **Asia and the Pacific Economies Ranked by the Human Development Index, 2010**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Very high human development** | | | |
| Australia | 2 | Philippines | 97 |
| New Zealand | 3 | Mongolia | 100 |
| Japan | 11 | Uzbekistan | 102 |
| Korea, Republic of | 12 | Micronesia, Fed. States of | 103 |
| Hong Kong, China | 21 | Maldives | 107 |
| Singapore | 27 | Indonesia | 108 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 37 | Kyrgyz Republic | 109 |
| | | Tajikistan | 112 |
| **High human development** | | Viet Nam | 113 |
| Malaysia | 57 | India | 119 |
| Kazakhstan | 66 | Timor-Leste | 120 |
| Azerbaijan | 67 | Lao PDR | 122 |
| Georgia | 74 | Cambodia | 123 |
| Armenia | 76 | Solomon Islands | 124 |
| Tonga | 85 | Pakistan | 125 |
| **Medium human development** | | **Low human development** | |
| Turkmenistan | 86 | Bangladesh | 129 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 87 | Myanmar | 132 |
| China, People's Republic of | 89 | Papua New Guinea | 137 |
| Sri Lanka | 91 | Nepal | 138 |
| Thailand | 92 | Afghanistan | 155 |

Source: Table 1.15.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Demographic data are either based on vital registration records or on censuses and surveys. In many of the developing countries of the region, vital registration records are incomplete and cannot be used for statistical purposes. Population censuses are conducted every 10 years in most countries (Box 1.1).

Statistics on the urban population are compiled according to each country's national definition as there is no agreed international standard for defining an urban area. For that reason, the growth rates are probably more reliable than the levels.

Data on numbers of physicians and health resources are compiled by the World Health Organization and data on pupils, teachers, and education resources are compiled by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics from country sources.

Household surveys are the best source for labor force data but these are not carried out in all countries. Other countries rely on census data supplemented by enterprise surveys and unemployment registration records. Unemployment registration records are often incomplete and breakdown by economic activities may not be available.

The statistics on the number of people infected with AIDS are estimates based on methods and on parameters developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on HIV/AIDS Estimates, Modelling and Projections. The estimates are presented together with ranges, called "plausibility bounds", where the wider the bound, the greater the uncertainty surrounding an estimate.

## Population

Table 1.1 **Midyear Population**
(million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | **190.0** | **212.6** | **232.1** | **235.6** | **239.6** | **243.6** | **247.7** | **251.8** | **254.6** | **258.8** | **263.2** | **267.5** | **272.2** |
| Afghanistan | 17.6 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 26.1 |
| Armenia | ... | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| Georgia | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 16.4 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Pakistan | 109.7 | 124.5 | 139.8 | 142.4 | 145.3 | 148.2 | 151.1 | 154.0 | 155.4 | 158.2 | 161.0 | 163.8 | 166.5 |
| Tajikistan | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 20.4 | 22.7 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.6 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 28.5 |
| **East Asia** | **1214.3** | **1286.0** | **1345.7** | **1355.1** | **1363.8** | **1371.9** | **1379.9** | **1387.8** | **1395.0** | **1402.2** | **1409.3** | **1416.3** | **1421.6** |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1143.3 | 1211.2 | 1267.4 | 1276.3 | 1284.5 | 1292.3 | 1299.9 | 1307.6 | 1314.5 | 1321.3 | 1328.0 | 1334.7 | 1339.7 |
| Hong Kong, China | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 42.9 | 45.1 | 47.0 | 47.4 | 47.6 | 47.9 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 48.6 | 48.7 | 48.9 |
| Mongolia | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Taipei,China | 20.3 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 22.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.1 |
| **South Asia** | **979.2** | **1080.0** | **1185.8** | **1207.3** | **1225.8** | **1245.4** | **1264.9** | **1283.5** | **1302.8** | **1321.6** | **1340.4** | **1359.5** | **1378.3** |
| Bangladesh | 109.0 | 118.8 | 128.1 | 129.9 | 131.6 | 133.4 | 135.2 | 137.0 | 138.8 | 140.6 | 142.4 | 144.2 | 146.2 |
| Bhutan | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| India | 835.0 | 923.0 | 1016.0 | 1035.0 | 1051.0 | 1068.0 | 1085.0 | 1101.0 | 1117.7 | 1134.0 | 1150.2 | 1166.2 | 1182.1 |
| Maldives | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Nepal | 18.2 | 20.1 | 22.3 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 23.8 | 24.4 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 26.0 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 28.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 16.3 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.5 | 20.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | **437.1** | **478.9** | **517.6** | **525.7** | **533.6** | **541.5** | **549.5** | **557.6** | **565.5** | **573.4** | **581.2** | **588.7** | **596.0** |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Cambodia | 8.6 | 10.5 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| Indonesia | 179.4 | 194.8 | 205.8 | 208.6 | 211.4 | 214.3 | 217.1 | 219.9 | 222.7 | 225.6 | 228.5 | 231.4 | 234.2 |
| Lao PDR | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Malaysia | 18.1 | 20.7 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 24.7 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 26.8 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.9 | 28.3 |
| Myanmar | 40.8 | 44.7 | 50.1 | 51.1 | 52.2 | 53.2 | 54.3 | 55.4 | 56.5 | 57.5 | 58.4 | 59.1 | 59.8 |
| Philippines | 60.9 | 68.4 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 80.2 | 81.9 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 87.0 | 88.7 | 90.5 | 92.2 | 94.0 |
| Singapore | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 |
| Thailand | 55.8 | 59.4 | 62.2 | 62.8 | 63.4 | 64.0 | 64.5 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 67.3 |
| Viet Nam | 66.0 | 71.4 | 77.1 | 78.1 | 79.1 | 80.0 | 81.0 | 81.9 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 84.7 | 85.6 | 86.5 |
| **The Pacific[b]** | **6.1** | **6.7** | **7.9** | **8.1** | **8.3** | **8.5** | **8.7** | **8.9** | **9.0** | **9.2** | **9.4** | **9.6** | **9.8** |
| Cook Islands | 17.0 | 19.4 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 22.6 | 23.2 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 737.0 | 752.0 | 794.6 | 801.9 | 807.2 | 810.0 | 811.5 | 816.4 | 821.6 | 825.1 | 829.5 | 833.9 | 847.8 |
| Kiribati | 72.3 | 77.7 | 84.5 | 85.9 | 87.4 | 88.9 | 90.4 | 92.5 | 94.2 | 96.0 | 97.7 | 99.5 | 103.0 |
| Marshall Islands | 44.6 | 48.0 | 51.3 | 50.7 | 49.9 | 50.3 | 50.8 | 51.6 | 52.0 | 52.3 | 53.0 | 53.6 | 54.2 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 97.6 | 105.8 | 107.0 | 106.5 | 106.0 | 105.5 | 105.0 | 104.5 | 104.0 | 103.4 | 102.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 |
| Nauru | 9.4 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 |
| Palau | 15.1 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3690.0 | 4080.0 | 5190.0 | 5312.5 | 5436.6 | 5562.1 | 5689.1 | 5817.8 | 5948.1 | 6079.9 | 6213.3 | 6348.2 | 6486.0 |
| Samoa | 160.3 | 167.3 | 175.1 | 176.7 | 177.2 | 177.7 | 178.2 | 178.7 | 180.7 | 181.6 | 182.5 | 183.4 | 184.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 294.9 | 353.2 | 418.6 | 428.5 | 438.5 | 448.8 | 459.4 | 470.1 | 481.2 | 492.5 | 504.0 | 515.9 | 528.0 |
| Timor-Leste | 747.0 | 832.0 | 779.0 | 787.0 | 886.0 | 904.0 | 923.2 | 945.4 | 968.2 | 991.6 | 1015.5 | 1039.9 | 1066.6 |
| Tonga | 96.0 | 97.5 | 99.4 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 102.4 | 102.9 | 103.3 | 103.7 |
| Tuvalu | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Vanuatu | 147.3 | 168.4 | 191.7 | 196.9 | 202.2 | 206.9 | 212.3 | 217.8 | 223.5 | 229.4 | 235.4 | 238.9 | 239.4 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | **143.9** | **147.2** | **149.9** | **150.4** | **151.0** | **151.6** | **152.0** | **152.3** | **152.6** | **153.1** | **153.5** | **153.8** | **154.1** |
| Australia | 17.1 | 18.1 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 22.3 |
| Japan | 123.5 | 125.5 | 126.8 | 127.1 | 127.4 | 127.7 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.8 | 127.7 | 127.6 | 127.4 |
| New Zealand | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]** | **2826.5** | **3063.3** | **3288.8** | **3331.5** | **3370.9** | **3410.6** | **3450.3** | **3489.2** | **3526.7** | **3564.9** | **3603.0** | **3641.2** | **3677.5** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]** | **2970.6** | **3210.8** | **3438.9** | **3482.3** | **3522.2** | **3562.6** | **3602.7** | **3641.9** | **3679.7** | **3718.3** | **3756.9** | **3795.4** | **3832.0** |
| **WORLD** | **5306.4** | **5726.2** | **6122.8** | **6200.0** | **6276.7** | **6353.2** | **6429.8** | **6506.6** | **6584.0** | **6661.6** | **6739.6** | **6817.7** | **6895.9** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Population figures for the Pacific developing member economies are in thousands while the regional total for the Pacific are in millions.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources; World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011).

Table 1.2 **Growth Rates in Population**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | –0.3 | –0.2 | –0.1 | –0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Georgia | 0.4 | –2.8 | –0.8 | –0.8 | –0.7 | –0.7 | –0.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | –0.1 | –0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Kazakhstan | –1.6 | –2.0 | –0.3 | –0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Pakistan | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Tajikistan | 2.3 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Turkmenistan | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | –0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Mongolia | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Taipei,China | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Bhutan | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| India | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Maldives | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Nepal | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Sri Lanka | –3.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Cambodia | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Indonesia | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Lao PDR | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Malaysia | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Myanmar | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Philippines | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Singapore | 2.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 |
| Thailand | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Viet Nam | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 3.0 | –0.5 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 5.9 | 10.2 | –11.4 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Kiribati | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.5 |
| Marshall Islands | 1.5 | 1.5 | –0.1 | –0.3 | –0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | 0.3 |
| Nauru | 2.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | –0.2 | –0.4 | –1.9 | –2.1 | –2.2 | –2.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Palau | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Samoa | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Timor-Leste | 6.7 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Tonga | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Tuvalu | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | –0.2 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 6.7 | –0.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Vanuatu | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Japan | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | –0.0 | 0.0 | –0.1 | –0.1 | –0.1 |
| New Zealand | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **1.8** | **1.5** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.0** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **1.7** | **1.5** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.0** | **1.0** | **1.0** | **1.0** | **1.0** |
| **WORLD** | **1.7** | **1.4** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.1** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates based on country sources and World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011).

## Population

### Table 1.3 **Migration and Urbanization**

| | Net International Migration Rate[a] (per 1,000 population) | | | | Urban Population (as % of total population) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990–1995 | 1995–2000 | 2000–2005 | 2005–2010 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 51.2 | –3.5 | 7.7 | –2.6 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.3 | 22.6 |
| Armenia | –29.6 | –14.3 | –6.5 | –4.9 | 67.4 | 66.1 | 64.7 | 64.1 | 64.2 |
| Azerbaijan | –3.1 | –3.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 53.7 | 52.2 | 51.2 | 51.5 | 51.9 |
| Georgia | –20.7 | –15.9 | –13.4 | –6.8 | 55.0 | 53.8 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 52.7 |
| Kazakhstan | –18.6 | –17.1 | –2.9 | 0.1 | 56.3 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 57.1 | 58.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | –12.2 | –1.1 | –10.0 | –5.1 | 37.8 | 36.3 | 35.2 | 35.1 | 34.5 |
| Pakistan | –2.5 | –0.3 | –2.3 | –2.4 | 30.6 | 31.8 | 33.1 | 34.5 | 35.9 |
| Tajikistan | –10.7 | –11.2 | –13.4 | –8.9 | 31.7 | 28.9 | 26.5 | 26.4 | 26.3 |
| Turkmenistan | 2.5 | –2.3 | –4.9 | –2.2 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 45.8 | 47.3 | 49.5 |
| Uzbekistan | –3.1 | –3.4 | –6.0 | –3.9 | 40.2 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 36.2 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | –0.1 | –0.1 | –0.4 | –0.3 | 26.4 | 30.9 | 35.8 | 42.5 | 47.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 5.2 | 17.0 | –0.3 | 5.1 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –2.9 | –2.3 | –0.4 | –0.1 | 73.8 | 78.2 | 79.6 | 81.3 | 83.0 |
| Mongolia | –7.9 | –4.9 | –1.2 | –1.1 | 57.0 | 56.8 | 56.9 | 59.5 | 62.0 |
| Taipei,China[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50.6 | 53.1 | 55.8 | 57.7 | 59.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –1.9 | –1.5 | –2.2 | –4.0 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 28.1 |
| Bhutan | –37.5 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 20.5 | 25.4 | 31.0 | 34.7 |
| India | –0.0 | –0.1 | –0.4 | –0.5 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 30.0 |
| Maldives | –2.6 | –0.8 | –0.1 | –0.0 | 25.8 | 25.6 | 27.7 | 33.8 | 40.1 |
| Nepal | –1.0 | –0.9 | –0.8 | –0.7 | 8.9 | 10.9 | 13.4 | 15.9 | 18.6 |
| Sri Lanka | –2.9 | –4.3 | –1.0 | –2.5 | 18.6 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 14.7 | 14.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 65.8 | 68.6 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 75.7 |
| Cambodia | 3.0 | 1.6 | –1.8 | –3.7 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 16.9 | 18.8 | 20.1 |
| Indonesia | –0.8 | –0.8 | –1.1 | –1.1 | 30.6 | 35.6 | 42.0 | 43.1 | 44.3 |
| Lao PDR | –1.3 | –3.5 | –4.2 | –2.5 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 22.0 | 27.4 | 33.2 |
| Malaysia | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 49.8 | 55.7 | 62.0 | 67.6 | 72.2 |
| Myanmar | –0.6 | 0.0 | –4.4 | –2.1 | 24.7 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 30.4 | 33.6 |
| Philippines | –2.1 | –2.1 | –2.8 | –2.8 | 48.6 | 48.3 | 48.0 | 48.1 | 48.9 |
| Singapore | 14.3 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Thailand | –3.8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 34.0 |
| Viet Nam | –0.9 | –0.8 | –1.1 | –1.0 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 24.5 | 27.3 | 30.4 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57.7 | 58.7 | 65.2 | 71.0 | 75.3 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | –9.5 | –10.6 | –15.1 | –6.8 | 41.6 | 45.5 | 47.9 | 49.9 | 51.9 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35.0 | 36.4 | 43.0 | 43.6 | 43.9 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65.1 | 66.7 | 68.4 | 70.0 | 71.8 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | –4.4 | –25.4 | –17.9 | –16.3 | 25.8 | 25.1 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.7 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69.6 | 71.4 | 70.0 | 77.7 | 83.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.0 | 14.1 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.5 |
| Samoa | –15.8 | –17.4 | –20.1 | –17.3 | 21.2 | 21.5 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 20.2 |
| Solomon Islands | –0.6 | –0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 18.6 |
| Timor-Leste | –1.1 | –38.6 | 8.8 | –9.4 | 20.8 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 26.1 | 28.1 |
| Tonga | –23.2 | –18.0 | –16.4 | –16.0 | 22.7 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 23.2 | 23.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40.7 | 44.0 | 46.0 | 48.1 | 50.4 |
| Vanuatu | –0.1 | –8.0 | ... | ... | 18.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 23.5 | 25.6 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4.2 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 87.2 | 88.2 | 89.1 |
| Japan | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 63.1 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 66.0 | 66.8 |
| New Zealand | 6.8 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 84.7 | 85.3 | 85.7 | 86.1 | 86.2 |

a Refers to annual average.
b For urban population, refers to localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision; World Urbanization Prospects, The 2009 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011); country sources.

Table 1.4 **Population Aged 0–14 Years**
(percent of total population)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 46.6 | 47.4 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 48.0 | 47.9 | 47.8 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 47.0 | 46.7 | 46.4 |
| Armenia | 30.0 | 29.1 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 22.2 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 19.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 34.1 | 33.8 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 28.4 | 27.0 | 25.6 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 22.2 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 20.7 |
| Georgia | 24.2 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 20.9 | 20.2 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 16.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 31.1 | 29.4 | 27.4 | 26.7 | 25.9 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 24.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 37.2 | 37.2 | 34.8 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 31.0 | 30.5 | 30.2 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 29.8 |
| Pakistan | 43.5 | 43.1 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 35.2 |
| Tajikistan | 42.8 | 43.4 | 42.2 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 40.2 | 39.6 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 36.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 40.2 | 39.3 | 36.1 | 35.4 | 34.7 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 30.2 | 29.5 | 29.0 |
| Uzbekistan | 40.5 | 40.0 | 37.1 | 36.3 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 33.8 | 32.9 | 32.0 | 31.2 | 30.4 | 29.7 | 29.1 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 27.8 | 27.0 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | 21.2 | 19.1 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 25.5 | 22.8 | 20.7 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 16.6 | 16.1 |
| Mongolia | 40.2 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 27.7 | 27.5 | 27.4 |
| Taipei,China | 27.1 | 23.8 | 21.1 | 20.8 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 18.7 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 15.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 42.3 | 40.0 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 32.9 | 32.3 | 31.7 | 31.1 |
| Bhutan | 42.6 | 43.3 | 39.7 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 32.5 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 29.9 | 29.2 |
| India | 37.8 | 36.4 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 32.8 | 32.4 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 31.2 | 30.8 | 30.4 |
| Maldives | 46.8 | 46.0 | 40.3 | 38.8 | 37.2 | 35.6 | 34.0 | 32.5 | 31.1 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 26.4 |
| Nepal | 42.2 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.6 | 39.1 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 37.4 | 36.7 | 36.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 31.7 | 29.0 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 24.9 | 24.8 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 35.2 | 33.2 | 30.2 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 28.8 | 28.4 | 28.0 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 26.4 | 26.0 |
| Cambodia | 43.7 | 47.4 | 41.4 | 40.3 | 39.2 | 38.2 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 34.3 | 33.4 | 32.5 | 31.8 |
| Indonesia | 36.3 | 33.5 | 30.6 | 30.1 | 29.7 | 29.3 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.9 | 27.5 | 27.2 | 26.8 |
| Lao PDR | 43.5 | 43.4 | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.1 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 38.0 | 37.1 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 34.3 |
| Malaysia | 36.9 | 35.5 | 33.2 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.3 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.0 | 30.6 | 30.2 |
| Myanmar | 35.8 | 33.2 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 26.8 | 26.3 | 25.9 | 25.4 |
| Philippines | 41.0 | 39.7 | 38.3 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 36.0 | 35.7 | 35.3 |
| Singapore | 21.3 | 22.0 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.1 |
| Thailand | 29.9 | 26.9 | 23.7 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 22.1 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 20.2 |
| Viet Nam | 37.8 | 36.2 | 31.8 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 28.9 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 23.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | 34.7 | 34.1 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 29.4 | 28.1 | 27.5 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 38.3 | 36.5 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 40.6 | 40.0 | 39.2 | 38.3 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.5 | 36.1 | 35.8 | 35.5 | 35.2 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.8 | 41.8 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 43.9 | 43.2 | 39.9 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.3 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 40.1 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 35.9 | 35.6 |
| Palau | ... | ... | 23.9 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 24.3 | 24.2 | 23.5 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 20.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 42.1 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.0 | 39.9 | 39.9 | 39.7 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 38.9 |
| Samoa | 40.7 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.1 | 38.7 | 38.3 | 37.9 | 37.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 45.2 | 43.0 | 41.6 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 41.0 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 39.6 |
| Timor-Leste | 39.4 | 41.9 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 48.8 | 47.9 | 47.1 | 46.6 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 46.4 | 46.3 | 46.1 |
| Tonga | 39.1 | 39.2 | 38.0 | 37.9 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 37.0 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 37.1 | 36.9 | 36.3 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 34.4 | 33.9 | 32.4 | 32.6 | 32.3 | 32.1 |
| Vanuatu | 43.6 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.6 | 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 38.1 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 21.5 | 20.9 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.3 |
| Japan | 17.9 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.6 |
| New Zealand | 22.7 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.8 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **33.7** | **32.6** | **31.1** | **30.6** | **30.0** | **29.5** | **28.9** | **28.4** | **27.9** | **27.5** | **27.1** | **26.7** | **26.3** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **32.9** | **31.8** | **30.4** | **29.9** | **29.4** | **28.9** | **28.3** | **27.8** | **27.4** | **27.0** | **26.6** | **26.2** | **25.8** |
| **WORLD** | **32.4** | **31.4** | **29.9** | **29.5** | **29.0** | **28.6** | **28.2** | **27.8** | **27.5** | **27.2** | **26.9** | **26.6** | **26.4** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011); Statistics and Demography website (www.spc.int/sdp/index.php); for Taipei,China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

## Population

Table 1.5 **Population Aged 15–64 Years**
(percent of total population)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 50.9 | 50.2 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 49.7 | 49.8 | 50.0 | 50.2 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.2 |
| Armenia | 63.3 | 61.3 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 64.1 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 66.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 61.2 | 60.9 | 62.9 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 66.1 | 67.2 | 68.3 | 69.3 | 70.2 | 71.0 | 71.5 | 71.8 |
| Georgia | 64.9 | 63.4 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.6 | 66.8 | 67.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 62.0 | 62.3 | 64.9 | 65.4 | 65.9 | 66.3 | 66.7 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 67.9 | 68.0 | 67.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 56.9 | 56.5 | 59.2 | 59.8 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 61.9 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.7 | 64.2 | 64.6 | 64.9 |
| Pakistan | 52.2 | 52.6 | 54.4 | 55.0 | 55.6 | 56.3 | 56.9 | 57.5 | 58.0 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 60.0 |
| Tajikistan | 52.6 | 52.2 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 54.7 | 55.1 | 55.5 | 56.1 | 56.7 | 57.3 | 57.9 | 58.6 | 59.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 55.4 | 56.0 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 60.3 | 61.0 | 61.6 | 62.4 | 63.2 | 64.0 | 64.8 | 65.6 | 66.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 54.6 | 55.0 | 58.0 | 58.7 | 59.4 | 60.1 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 62.5 | 63.4 | 64.2 | 65.0 | 65.7 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 65.5 | 65.7 | 66.8 | 67.3 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 69.2 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 71.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 68.9 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.7 | 71.0 | 71.3 | 71.6 | 72.0 | 72.4 | 72.8 | 73.0 | 73.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 68.9 | 70.5 | 71.0 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 70.7 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 71.0 |
| Mongolia | 54.8 | 57.1 | 60.7 | 61.8 | 63.1 | 64.3 | 65.5 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 67.8 | 67.9 |
| Taipei,China | 66.7 | 68.6 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 71.6 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 73.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 53.5 | 55.6 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 59.5 | 60.0 | 60.5 | 61.1 | 61.6 | 62.1 | 62.6 | 63.1 | 63.7 |
| Bhutan | 53.8 | 52.6 | 55.6 | 56.7 | 57.9 | 59.2 | 60.4 | 61.5 | 62.5 | 63.3 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 65.4 |
| India | 58.0 | 59.2 | 60.8 | 61.1 | 61.4 | 61.8 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 63.8 | 64.1 |
| Maldives | 50.0 | 50.7 | 55.6 | 56.9 | 58.3 | 59.7 | 61.0 | 62.3 | 63.6 | 64.8 | 65.9 | 66.9 | 67.7 |
| Nepal | 54.2 | 54.5 | 55.2 | 55.4 | 55.7 | 56.0 | 56.3 | 56.7 | 57.1 | 57.6 | 58.2 | 58.8 | 59.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 62.0 | 63.9 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.8 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 66.2 | 66.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 61.5 | 63.4 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 67.3 | 67.6 | 68.0 | 68.3 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 69.3 | 69.5 | 69.8 |
| Cambodia | 53.2 | 49.5 | 55.2 | 56.3 | 57.4 | 58.3 | 59.2 | 60.1 | 61.0 | 61.9 | 62.7 | 63.4 | 64.0 |
| Indonesia | 59.5 | 61.9 | 64.3 | 64.7 | 65.0 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.2 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 66.9 |
| Lao PDR | 52.5 | 52.6 | 53.8 | 54.3 | 54.8 | 55.4 | 56.1 | 56.9 | 57.7 | 58.6 | 59.5 | 60.4 | 61.3 |
| Malaysia | 59.0 | 60.3 | 62.6 | 62.8 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 63.2 | 63.4 | 63.7 | 64.0 | 64.3 | 64.5 |
| Myanmar | 59.4 | 61.6 | 64.1 | 64.6 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 66.1 | 66.6 | 67.1 | 67.5 | 67.9 | 68.3 | 68.7 |
| Philippines | 55.5 | 56.8 | 58.1 | 58.3 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 59.0 | 59.2 | 59.5 | 59.8 | 60.1 | 60.4 | 60.7 |
| Singapore | 72.3 | 70.6 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.7 | 70.9 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 71.8 | 72.1 | 72.3 |
| Thailand | 64.8 | 66.5 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 68.9 | 69.1 | 69.3 | 69.4 |
| Viet Nam | 56.6 | 57.9 | 61.8 | 62.6 | 63.5 | 64.4 | 65.2 | 66.1 | 66.9 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 69.1 | 69.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | 59.1 | 59.7 | 60.0 | 60.5 | 60.9 | 61.5 | 62.0 | 62.6 | 63.2 | 64.3 | 64.7 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 58.5 | 60.2 | 61.3 | 61.9 | 62.7 | 63.6 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 65.8 | 65.8 | 65.8 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 55.9 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 58.2 | 58.9 | 59.5 | 60.0 | 60.4 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 61.3 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 55.5 | 55.4 | 55.2 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 56.5 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.0 | 55.9 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 52.1 | 52.9 | 55.8 | 56.2 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 57.5 | 57.8 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 59.4 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 58.6 | 59.4 | 60.2 | 60.5 | 60.9 | 61.2 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 63.1 |
| Palau | ... | ... | 70.7 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 70.1 | 70.0 | 70.3 | 71.0 | 71.8 | 72.6 | 73.3 | 73.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | 55.3 | 56.7 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 57.6 | 57.8 | 58.0 |
| Samoa | 55.0 | 56.2 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 55.4 | 55.7 | 55.9 | 56.3 | 56.6 |
| Solomon Islands | 51.6 | 53.9 | 55.2 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 56.8 | 56.9 |
| Timor-Leste | 58.6 | 55.8 | 48.3 | 48.1 | 48.6 | 49.4 | 50.1 | 50.6 | 50.7 | 50.7 | 50.6 | 50.5 | 50.7 |
| Tonga | 55.7 | 54.7 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.4 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 55.4 | 55.5 | 55.7 | 55.8 | 55.9 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 57.0 | 57.3 | 58.3 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 60.2 | 60.7 | 62.4 | 62.2 | 62.5 | 62.8 |
| Vanuatu | 52.3 | 53.4 | 54.8 | 55.2 | 55.5 | 55.9 | 56.2 | 56.6 | 56.9 | 57.2 | 57.5 | 57.8 | 58.0 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 65.3 | 64.7 | 64.9 | 64.9 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 65.1 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.3 | 65.2 | 65.1 |
| Japan | 68.1 | 67.5 | 65.8 | 65.3 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 63.3 | 62.7 | 62.1 | 61.5 | 60.9 | 60.2 |
| New Zealand | 64.2 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 64.0 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 64.3 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[b] | **61.0** | **61.7** | **62.9** | **63.3** | **63.7** | **64.2** | **64.7** | **65.1** | **65.5** | **65.8** | **66.1** | **66.4** | **66.7** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[b] | **61.3** | **62.0** | **63.0** | **63.4** | **63.8** | **64.2** | **64.6** | **65.0** | **65.4** | **65.7** | **66.0** | **66.2** | **66.5** |
| **WORLD** | **60.4** | **61.0** | **62.2** | **62.5** | **62.8** | **63.1** | **63.4** | **63.7** | **63.9** | **64.1** | **64.3** | **64.5** | **64.6** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011); Statistics and Demography website (www.spc.int/sdp/index.php); for Taipei,China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 1.6 **Population Aged 65 Years and Over**
(percent of total population)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Armenia | 6.7 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 4.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Georgia | 10.9 | 12.9 | 14.0 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 17.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 6.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Pakistan | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Tajikistan | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.9 |
| Mongolia | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Taipei,China | 6.2 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Bhutan | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| India | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Maldives | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Nepal | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.5 |
| **Southeast Asin** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Cambodia | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| Indonesia | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 |
| Lao PDR | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Malaysia | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Myanmar | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Philippines | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Singapore | 6.5 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.6 |
| Thailand | 5.4 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Viet Nam | 5.6 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Palau | ... | ... | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Samoa | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Timor-Leste | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Tonga | 5.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 |
| Vanuatu | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 13.2 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.6 |
| Japan | 14.0 | 16.9 | 20.1 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 22.2 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 25.7 | 26.5 | 27.3 |
| New Zealand | 13.0 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 15.9 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **5.3** | **5.7** | **6.0** | **6.1** | **6.2** | **6.3** | **6.4** | **6.5** | **6.6** | **6.7** | **6.8** | **6.9** | **7.0** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **5.8** | **6.2** | **6.6** | **6.7** | **6.8** | **6.9** | **7.0** | **7.1** | **7.3** | **7.4** | **7.5** | **7.6** | **7.7** |
| **WORLD** | **7.2** | **7.6** | **8.0** | **8.1** | **8.2** | **8.3** | **8.4** | **8.5** | **8.6** | **8.7** | **8.8** | **8.9** | **9.0** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Population Prospects, The 2010 Revision (UN Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2011); Statistics and Demography website (www.spc.int/sdp/index.php); for Taipei,China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

## Population

### Table 1.7 **Age Dependency Ratio**

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 96.4 | 99.3 | 101.6 | 101.6 | 101.5 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 95.3 |
| Armenia | 58.0 | 63.1 | 57.8 | 56.9 | 56.1 | 55.5 | 54.8 | 53.9 | 52.9 | 51.8 | 50.8 | 50.0 | 49.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 63.4 | 64.2 | 58.9 | 56.6 | 54.0 | 51.3 | 48.7 | 46.4 | 44.2 | 42.4 | 40.9 | 39.8 | 39.3 |
| Georgia | 54.1 | 57.8 | 55.2 | 54.6 | 54.1 | 53.6 | 53.1 | 52.4 | 51.7 | 50.9 | 50.1 | 49.6 | 49.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 61.3 | 60.6 | 54.1 | 52.9 | 51.7 | 50.7 | 49.8 | 49.0 | 48.3 | 47.7 | 47.3 | 47.1 | 47.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 75.8 | 77.0 | 69.0 | 67.1 | 65.2 | 63.3 | 61.5 | 59.8 | 58.3 | 56.9 | 55.8 | 54.9 | 54.1 |
| Pakistan | 91.5 | 90.2 | 83.8 | 81.9 | 79.8 | 77.8 | 75.8 | 73.9 | 72.3 | 70.8 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 66.7 |
| Tajikistan | 90.1 | 91.6 | 85.7 | 84.3 | 83.0 | 81.6 | 80.1 | 78.4 | 76.5 | 74.6 | 72.6 | 70.8 | 69.1 |
| Turkmenistan | 80.6 | 78.6 | 69.3 | 67.5 | 65.7 | 64.0 | 62.2 | 60.3 | 58.3 | 56.2 | 54.2 | 52.5 | 51.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 83.2 | 81.9 | 72.5 | 70.5 | 68.4 | 66.4 | 64.3 | 62.1 | 59.9 | 57.7 | 55.6 | 53.8 | 52.2 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 52.7 | 52.2 | 49.7 | 48.6 | 47.3 | 45.9 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 41.0 | 40.5 | 40.1 |
| Hong Kong, China | 45.2 | 43.2 | 42.1 | 41.8 | 41.4 | 40.9 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 38.9 | 38.1 | 37.4 | 36.9 | 36.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 45.0 | 41.8 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.2 | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 40.8 |
| Mongolia | 82.4 | 75.2 | 64.8 | 61.8 | 58.6 | 55.5 | 52.7 | 50.6 | 49.2 | 48.3 | 47.7 | 47.5 | 47.3 |
| Taipei,China | 50.0 | 45.8 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 39.7 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 35.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 86.8 | 79.7 | 71.4 | 69.8 | 68.2 | 66.7 | 65.2 | 63.8 | 62.4 | 61.1 | 59.8 | 58.4 | 57.1 |
| Bhutan | 85.8 | 90.1 | 80.0 | 76.4 | 72.6 | 68.9 | 65.5 | 62.6 | 60.0 | 57.9 | 56.0 | 54.4 | 53.0 |
| India | 72.4 | 68.9 | 64.6 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 61.8 | 60.9 | 60.0 | 59.2 | 58.4 | 57.6 | 56.8 | 56.1 |
| Maldives | 100.0 | 97.4 | 79.7 | 75.6 | 71.6 | 67.6 | 63.9 | 60.4 | 57.3 | 54.4 | 51.8 | 49.6 | 47.6 |
| Nepal | 84.5 | 83.6 | 81.2 | 80.4 | 79.6 | 78.7 | 77.6 | 76.4 | 75.0 | 73.5 | 71.9 | 70.2 | 68.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 61.4 | 56.6 | 50.5 | 49.9 | 49.6 | 49.4 | 49.5 | 49.6 | 49.8 | 50.1 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 51.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 62.7 | 57.7 | 50.4 | 49.4 | 48.6 | 47.9 | 47.2 | 46.5 | 45.8 | 45.1 | 44.4 | 43.8 | 43.3 |
| Cambodia | 87.8 | 102.0 | 81.1 | 77.5 | 74.3 | 71.5 | 68.9 | 66.3 | 63.9 | 61.6 | 59.6 | 57.7 | 56.2 |
| Indonesia | 68.0 | 61.6 | 55.5 | 54.6 | 53.9 | 53.3 | 52.7 | 52.1 | 51.6 | 51.0 | 50.4 | 49.9 | 49.4 |
| Lao PDR | 90.3 | 90.1 | 85.8 | 84.2 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 78.3 | 75.9 | 73.3 | 70.6 | 68.0 | 65.5 | 63.1 |
| Malaysia | 69.4 | 65.8 | 59.9 | 59.3 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 57.7 | 57.1 | 56.4 | 55.6 | 55.0 |
| Myanmar | 68.5 | 62.3 | 56.1 | 54.9 | 53.7 | 52.4 | 51.3 | 50.2 | 49.1 | 48.1 | 47.2 | 46.4 | 45.5 |
| Philippines | 80.2 | 76.0 | 72.2 | 71.5 | 70.9 | 70.2 | 69.6 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 67.3 | 66.5 | 65.7 | 64.9 |
| Singapore | 38.4 | 41.6 | 42.3 | 42.3 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 39.8 | 39.2 | 38.7 | 38.3 |
| Thailand | 54.4 | 50.4 | 46.3 | 46.0 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 45.7 | 45.4 | 45.1 | 44.7 | 44.3 | 44.1 |
| Viet Nam | 76.7 | 72.6 | 61.9 | 59.7 | 57.5 | 55.3 | 53.3 | 51.3 | 49.4 | 47.7 | 46.1 | 44.8 | 43.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | 69.3 | 67.6 | 66.6 | 65.4 | 64.1 | 62.7 | 61.2 | 59.7 | 58.3 | 55.6 | 54.5 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 71.0 | 66.0 | 63.2 | 61.6 | 59.5 | 57.4 | 55.4 | 53.8 | 52.8 | 52.2 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 51.9 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 79.0 | 77.1 | 74.7 | 71.9 | 69.7 | 68.0 | 66.6 | 65.5 | 64.6 | 63.9 | 63.1 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 80.0 | 80.5 | 81.0 | 79.4 | 78.0 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 77.7 | 77.5 | 78.5 | 78.8 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 92.0 | 89.2 | 79.2 | 77.8 | 76.7 | 75.8 | 75.0 | 74.0 | 73.0 | 71.8 | 70.7 | 69.5 | 68.3 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | 70.7 | 68.4 | 66.2 | 65.2 | 64.3 | 63.4 | 61.5 | 60.9 | 60.0 | 59.1 | 58.5 |
| Palau | ... | ... | 41.4 | 41.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 39.3 | 37.7 | 36.4 | 35.4 |
| Papua New Guinea | 80.7 | 76.4 | 75.1 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 74.9 | 74.8 | 74.6 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 73.6 | 73.1 | 72.4 |
| Samoa | 81.8 | 78.1 | 82.7 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 79.7 | 78.8 | 77.8 | 76.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 93.8 | 85.5 | 81.2 | 80.5 | 79.8 | 79.1 | 78.6 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 77.1 | 76.7 | 76.2 | 75.7 |
| Timor-Leste | 70.7 | 79.2 | 107.2 | 107.9 | 105.9 | 102.6 | 99.6 | 97.8 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.1 |
| Tonga | 79.4 | 82.9 | 80.4 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 80.7 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 80.6 | 80.2 | 79.7 | 79.1 | 78.8 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 75.4 | 74.6 | 71.6 | 70.7 | 68.4 | 66.1 | 64.8 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 60.0 | 59.2 |
| Vanuatu | 91.4 | 87.2 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 78.9 | 77.8 | 76.7 | 75.8 | 74.8 | 74.0 | 73.1 | 72.3 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 53.1 | 54.6 | 54.1 | 54.0 | 53.9 | 53.8 | 53.7 | 53.6 | 53.4 | 53.3 | 53.2 | 53.3 | 53.6 |
| Japan | 46.8 | 48.1 | 52.1 | 53.1 | 54.2 | 55.4 | 56.7 | 58.0 | 59.5 | 61.0 | 62.6 | 64.3 | 66.2 |
| New Zealand | 55.7 | 56.7 | 56.9 | 56.7 | 56.3 | 55.8 | 55.4 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 55.0 | 55.1 | 55.3 | 55.6 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **64.0** | **62.0** | **59.0** | **58.0** | **56.9** | **55.8** | **54.7** | **53.7** | **52.8** | **51.9** | **51.2** | **50.6** | **50.0** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **63.1** | **61.4** | **58.7** | **57.8** | **56.8** | **55.7** | **54.7** | **53.8** | **53.0** | **52.2** | **51.6** | **51.0** | **50.5** |
| **WORLD** | **64.0** | **62.0** | **59.0** | **58.0** | **56.9** | **55.8** | **54.7** | **53.7** | **52.8** | **51.9** | **51.2** | **50.6** | **50.0** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Source: ADB staff estimates.

Table 1.8 **Labor Force Participation Rate**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 59.2 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 59.1 | 59.3 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.8 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 74.2 | 61.4 | 58.7 | 62.7 | 61.4 | 58.6 | 57.7 | 55.9 | 54.5 | 54.1 | 52.3 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 93.2 | 85.8 | 76.4 | 74.7 | 80.6 | 78.2 | 76.4 | 73.7 | 67.2 | 64.8 | 63.9 | 62.6 | 65.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 65.2 | 66.2 | 65.0 | 66.2 | 64.9 | 64.0 | 62.2 | 63.3 | 62.6 | 63.6 | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 66.8 | 66.0 | 70.2 | 70.1 | 70.0 | 69.9 | 69.4 | 69.7 | 70.4 | 71.1 | 70.7 | 71.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 66.0 | 65.7 | 64.9 | 64.6 | 64.3 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 64.6 | 65.5 | 66.6 | 67.6 | 66.6 | ... |
| Pakistan | ... | 41.3 | 42.8 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.3 | 43.7 | 43.7 | 46.0 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 45.7 | 45.9 |
| Tajikistan | 77.3 | 66.4 | 56.3 | 56.5 | 54.8 | 52.8 | 56.2 | 55.0 | 53.9 | 52.6 | 51.4 | 51.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 64.9 | 61.8 | 63.7 | 65.0 | 65.8 | 66.4 | 66.8 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 68.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 60.3 | 56.8 | 59.1 | 59.6 | 60.1 | 60.5 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 63.5 | 64.2 | 64.6 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 79.2 | 78.8 | 77.4 | 77.0 | 76.5 | 75.9 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 74.4 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 73.7 | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 63.2 | 62.0 | 61.4 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 61.2 | 61.2 | 60.9 | 60.7 | 59.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 60.0 | 61.9 | 61.0 | 61.4 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 62.1 | 62.0 | 61.9 | 61.8 | 61.5 | 60.8 | 61.0 |
| Mongolia | ... | 68.5 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 62.7 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 63.5 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 63.5 | 66.8 | 61.6 |
| Taipei,China | 59.2 | 58.7 | 57.7 | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 57.8 | 57.9 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 57.9 | 58.1 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | 54.9 | ... | ... | 57.3 | ... | ... | 58.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | 56.5 | ... | 62.9 | 54.4 | ... | 61.8 | 67.3 | ... | 68.5 | 68.6 |
| India[a] | ... | ... | 37.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 52.5 | 51.3 | 54.7 | 56.2 | 57.9 | 59.6 | 61.3 | 63.1 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.4 | 67.1 | ... |
| Nepal | 68.6 | 69.4 | 70.4 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.8 | 70.9 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 71.5 | 71.5 | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 51.9 | 47.9 | 50.3 | 48.8 | 50.3 | 48.9 | 48.6 | 49.3 | 51.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 49.2 | 48.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | 66.5 | 65.5 | 67.9 | 69.8 | 69.8 | 69.9 | 68.3 | 68.4 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 68.2 | 68.0 |
| Cambodia | ... | 59.2 | 65.2 | 71.7 | ... | ... | 74.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 54.7 | ... | 67.8 | 68.6 | 67.8 | 67.8 | 67.6 | 66.8 | 66.2 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 67.2 | 67.7 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 84.8 | 85.1 | 84.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 66.5 | 64.7 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 64.4 | 65.2 | 64.4 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 62.6 | 62.9 | 62.7 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | 63.6 | 63.8 | 64.3 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 65.8 | 66.2 | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 64.4 | 65.8 | 64.9 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 66.7 | 67.5 | 64.5 | 64.6 | 64.0 | 63.6 | 64.0 | 64.1 |
| Singapore[c] | 63.2 | 61.9 | 63.2 | 64.4 | 63.6 | 63.2 | 63.3 | 63.0 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 65.6 | 65.4 | 66.2 |
| Thailand | 81.9 | 74.5 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 71.9 | 72.2 | 72.4 | 72.5 | 72.2 | 72.4 | 72.6 | 72.8 | 72.3 |
| Viet Nam | 77.5 | 76.6 | 73.3 | 74.0 | 73.5 | 73.2 | 72.6 | 72.3 | 72.2 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 71.9 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | 69.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 56.5 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 58.9 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 58.7 | ... |
| Kiribati | 76.0 | ... | 80.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 58.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 59.3 | 69.1 | 67.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 72.8 | 71.3 | 72.5 | 72.8 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 73.0 | 72.9 | 72.9 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 72.9 | ... |
| Samoa | 59.1 | 60.9 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 58.0 | 57.9 | 57.5 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 35.5 | 34.4 | 36.6 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.1 | 36.7 | 36.4 | 37.5 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 71.8 | ... | 56.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41.7 |
| Tonga | 59.1 | 58.8 | 60.3 | 61.1 | 62.1 | 63.2 | 63.6 | 64.1 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.6 | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 83.7 | 83.8 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 84.2 | 84.1 | 83.9 | 83.7 | 83.6 | 83.5 | 83.9 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 63.7 | 63.7 | 63.3 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 64.4 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| Japan | 63.3 | 63.4 | 62.4 | 62.0 | 61.2 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 59.9 | 59.6 |
| New Zealand | 64.1 | 64.7 | 65.3 | 65.8 | 66.6 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 67.8 | 68.3 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.3 | 68.1 |

a Derived from total population.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Refers to Singapore residents only.

Sources: Country sources, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011).

## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.9 **Unemployment Rate**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 3.4 | ... | ... | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia[a] | ... | 6.7 | 11.7 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Azerbaijan[b] | – | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 10.3 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 11.0 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 5.7 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | ... |
| Pakistan | 3.1 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| Tajikistan[a] | ... | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 2.4 | ... | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan[a] | ... | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[c] | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Hong Kong, China | 1.3 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 4.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Mongolia | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Taipei,China | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 5.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | 4.3 | ... | ... | 4.3 | ... | ... | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | 1.9 | ... | 1.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | ... | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| India | ... | ... | 2.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal[d] | ... | 4.5 | 1.8 | 8.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 15.9 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[e] | ... | 4.9 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.7 |
| Cambodia | ... | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 2.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 7.1 |
| Lao PDR | ... | 3.6 | ... | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 5.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Myanmar | 4.2 | 4.2 | ... | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 8.4 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 |
| Singapore | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| Thailand | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | 13.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 6.4 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.6 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | 2.8 | ... | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 13.5 | ... | 22.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 7.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 7.7 | ... | 2.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | 4.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.6 |
| Tonga | 4.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.2 | ... | ... | 1.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.5 | ... | 16.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | 1.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6.7 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Japan | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| New Zealand | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 6.5 |

a Based on officially registered unemployed only.
b Based on International Labour Organization's methodology starting 2002.
c Refers to urban areas only.
d For 1995 and 2000, refer to 1996 and 1999, respectively.
e Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific website (www.unescap.org/index.asp).

Table 1.10 **Unemployment Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds**
(percent)

| | Total | | Female | | Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 2009 | 1995 | 2009 | 1995 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 48.2 (2001) | 57.6 (2007) | 56.4 (2001) | 69.4 (2007) | 41.9 (2001) | 47.2 (2007) |
| Azerbaijan | 18.4 (1999) | 14.4 (2008) | 19.9 (1999) | 9.8 (2008) | 17.0 (1999) | 18.7 (2008) |
| Georgia | 24.6 (1999) | 35.5 (2008) | 24.8 (1999) | 40.7 (2008) | 24.4 (1999) | 32.4 (2008) |
| Kazakhstan | 17.3 (2002) | 6.7 | 19.3 (2002) | 8.2 (2008) | 15.7 (1999) | 6.8 (2008) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 20.1 (2002) | 14.6 (2006) | 21.2 (2002) | 16.2 (2006) | 19.3 (2002) | 13.6 (2006) |
| Pakistan | 8.9 | 7.7 (2008) | 18.1 | 10.5 (2008) | 7.6 | 7.0 (2008) |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 6.9 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 15.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 6.3 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 11.9 |
| Mongolia | ... | 20.0 (2003) | ... | 20.7 (2003) | ... | 19.5 (2003) |
| Taipei,China | 7.3 (1998) | 14.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7.0 (1996) | 9.3 (2005) | 5.7 (1996) | 13.6 (2005) | 8.0 (1996) | 8.0 (2005) |
| Bhutan | ... | 6.3 (2005) | ... | 7.2 (2005) | ... | 5.5 (2005) |
| India | 8.3 (1994) | 10.5 (2005) | 8.0 (1994) | 10.8 (2005) | 8.4 (1994) | 10.4 (2005) |
| Maldives | 1.9 | 22.2 (2006) | 2.9 | 30.5 (2006) | 1.4 | 15.5 (2006) |
| Nepal | 3.0 (1999) | ... | 2.2 (1999) | ... | 4.0 (1999) | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 26.8 (1999) | 21.3 | 35.4 (1999) | 27.9 | 22.1 (1999) | 17.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 12.2 (1998) | ... | 12.0 (1998) | ... | 12.3 (1998) | ... |
| Indonesia | 15.4 (1996) | 22.2 | 17.0 (1996) | 23.0 | 14.3 (1996) | 21.6 |
| Lao PDR | 5.0 | ... | 3.9 | ... | 6.4 | ... |
| Malaysia | 8.7 (1998) | 10.9 (2008) | 8.8 (1998) | 11.8 (2008) | 8.6 (1998) | 10.3 (2008) |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 16.1 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 14.4 | 16.2 |
| Singapore | 5.0 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 16.6 | 4.5 | 9.8 |
| Thailand | 2.5 (1996) | 4.3 | 2.3 (1996) | 5.1 | 2.6 (1996) | 3.7 |
| Viet Nam | 3.1 (1996) | 4.6 (2004) | 2.9 (1996) | 4.9 (2004) | 3.4 (1996) | 4.4 (2004) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 14.9 (1991) | 24.0 (2001) | 18.5 (1991) | 26.4 (2001) | 12.5 (1991) | 22.1 (2001) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 13.1 (1996) | ... | 16.8 (1996) | ... | 11.3 (1996) | ... |
| Kiribati | 3.6 (1990) | 2.4 (2000) | 2.5 (1990) | 2.3 (2000) | 4.7 (1990) | 2.0 (2000) |
| Marshall Islands | 62.6 (1999) | ... | 67.0 (1999) | ... | 59.8 (1999) | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 32.7 (1994) | 35.2 (2000) | 44.3 (1994) | 35.5 (2000) | 24.7 (1994) | 35.0 (2000) |
| Nauru | 29.3 (1992) | ... | 38.3 (1992) | ... | 22.9 (1992) | ... |
| Palau | 17.4 (1990) | 5.7 (2000) | 17.2 (1990) | 6.0 (2000) | 17.6 (1990) | 5.5 (2000) |
| Papua New Guinea | 21.1 (1990) | 13.6 (2001) | 16.6 (1990) | 9.5 (2001) | 24.2 (1990) | 17.4 (2001) |
| Samoa | ... | 12.2 (2001) | ... | 15.5 (2001) | ... | 10.6 (2001) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 45.9 (1999) | ... | 46.1 (1999) | ... | 45.8 (1999) |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 30.3 (1996) | 11.9 (2003) | 27.0 (1996) | 15.1 (2003) | 32.0 (1996) | 9.9 (2003) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia[b] | 15.4 | 11.6 | 14.8 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 12.6 |
| Japan[c] | 6.1 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 10.1 |
| New Zealand[d] | 12.3 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 12.3 | 16.0 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Excludes Jervis Bay Territory beginning 1993.
c Data are averages of monthly estimates.
d Excludes Chathams, Antarctic Territory, and other minor offshore islands. Data are averages of quarterly estimates.

Sources: Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011); The Pacific islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report (The Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2004).

## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.11 **Employment in Agriculture**
(percent of total employment)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 69.6 | ... | ... | 69.6 | 69.6 | 69.6 | 69.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 37.4 | 44.4 | 45.1 | 45.3 | 46.0 | 46.9 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 46.0 | 44.2 | 45.6 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 30.9 | 30.8 | 39.4 | 39.3 | 39.3 | 39.1 | 38.9 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 39.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | 52.8 | 53.8 | 54.9 | 54.0 | 54.3 | 55.3 | 53.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 18.8 | ... | 31.5 | 35.3 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 33.2 | 32.2 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 29.5 | 29.2 | 27.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 32.7 | 47.0 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 43.2 | 38.9 | 38.5 | 36.3 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 32.4 | ... |
| Pakistan | 51.1 | 46.7 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 43.2 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 43.0 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 45.1 |
| Tajikistan | 43.0 | 59.1 | 64.9 | 66.6 | 67.6 | 67.6 | 66.6 | 67.5 | 67.0 | 66.5 | 66.7 | 66.2 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 41.8 | 22.6 | 27.3 | 27.8 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 28.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 39.3 | 31.4 | 37.0 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 39.9 | 41.9 | 45.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 60.1 | 52.2 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 49.1 | 46.9 | 44.8 | 42.6 | 40.8 | 39.6 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 17.9 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| Mongolia | 33.0 | 46.1 | 48.6 | 48.3 | 44.9 | 41.8 | 40.2 | 39.9 | 38.8 | 37.7 | 36.2 | 34.7 | 33.5 |
| Taipei,China | 12.8 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | 50.8 | ... | ... | 51.7 | ... | ... | 48.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62.8 | 66.6 | ... | 65.3 | 59.4 |
| India | ... | ... | 59.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 25.2 | 22.2 | 13.7 | ... | ... | 17.3 | ... | ... | 11.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal[a] | 81.2 | ... | 76.1 | 65.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 46.8 | 36.7 | 36.0 | 32.6 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 33.5 | 32.8 | 32.2 | 31.3 | 32.7 | 32.5 | 32.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | 2.5 | ... | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 81.4 | 73.7 | 70.2 | 70.0 | 64.8 | 60.3 | 60.3 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.3 |
| Indonesia | 55.9 | 44.0 | 45.3 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 46.4 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 41.2 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 38.3 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 82.7 | 82.4 | 82.2 | ... | 76.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 26.0 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 14.3 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| Myanmar | 65.6 | 64.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 44.9 | 43.4 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 33.2 |
| Singapore | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Thailand | 63.3 | 46.7 | 44.2 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.0 | 39.3 | 38.6 | 39.7 | 39.5 | 39.7 | 39.0 | 38.2 |
| Viet Nam | 72.1 | 71.3 | 64.4 | 63.6 | 58.7 | 56.9 | 58.7 | 57.1 | 54.3 | 52.9 | 52.3 | 51.5 | 48.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 6.1 | ... | ... | 7.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 2.5 | ... | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 20.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 8.0 | 9.3 | 7.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | 72.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 26.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50.8 |
| Tonga | 38.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28.8 | ... | ... | 27.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Japan | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | 10.2 | 9.7 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 |

a Data for 1990 and 2000 refer to 1991 and 1999, respectively.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011).

Table 1.12 **Employment in Industry**[a]
(percent of total employment)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 20.5 | 14.1 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 10.6 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 10.5 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.9 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 21.0 | ... | 13.9 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 27.9 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 21.2 | ... |
| Pakistan | 12.8 | 10.6 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 |
| Tajikistan | 20.1 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.7 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 10.8 | 10.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 15.1 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 13.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 21.4 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 21.4 | 21.6 | 22.5 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 26.8 | 27.2 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 27.7 | 18.2 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 27.6 | 23.7 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.0 |
| Mongolia | 16.8 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 |
| Taipei,China | 32.3 | 27.2 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 27.2 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 27.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 13.0 | ... | 10.0 | ... | ... | 9.9 | ... | ... | 11.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.5 | 14.6 | ... | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| India | ... | ... | 16.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 22.4 | 23.9 | 19.0 | ... | ... | 23.4 | ... | ... | 24.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 2.7 | ... | 9.8 | 13.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 19.4 | 22.2 | 23.6 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 23.0 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 26.6 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 24.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | 8.9 | ... | 11.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | 7.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Indonesia | 10.8 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.9 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 20.5 | 23.7 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 20.7 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 17.2 | 17.4 |
| Myanmar | 7.7 | 9.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.0 |
| Singapore | 25.9 | 21.5 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 15.3 |
| Thailand | 9.9 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.7 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 14.2 |
| Viet Nam | 8.8 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 20.0 | 21.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 8.2 | ... | ... | 6.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 33.1 | ... | 30.7 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.3 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 7.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | 3.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 8.8 | 12.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8.7 |
| Tonga | 15.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.9 | ... | ... | 27.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 15.7 | 14.1 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| Japan | 24.2 | 22.6 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 16.8 |
| New Zealand | 15.2 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.4 |

a Refers to manufacturing and mining. Also includes construction sector for the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Total industry only refers to the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Fiji, the Maldives, Nepal, and Timor-Leste. Meanwhile, New Zealand includes only the manufacturing sector and Afghanistan includes transportation and communication.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011).

## Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.13 **Employment in Services**[a]
(percent of total employment)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 30.4 | ... | ... | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 44.4 | 43.9 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 58.6 | 59.5 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 54.7 | 54.9 | 55.1 | 55.1 | 55.4 | 55.4 | 55.7 | 55.8 | 54.4 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | 41.4 | 41.3 | 40.1 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 39.8 | 41.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 60.2 | ... | 54.7 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 52.7 | 54.6 | 55.5 | 56.8 | 56.6 | 58.5 | 58.9 | 60.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 39.4 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 36.7 | 37.0 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 43.9 | 44.3 | 45.2 | 45.3 | 46.3 | ... |
| Pakistan | 36.1 | 42.6 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 45.1 | 44.0 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 41.8 | 41.5 |
| Tajikistan | 37.0 | 31.0 | 28.1 | 26.7 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 27.8 | 26.8 | 27.5 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 29.2 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 47.4 | 67.3 | 59.7 | 58.8 | 56.8 | 57.6 | 57.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 45.6 | 55.7 | 50.2 | 49.4 | 48.4 | 47.3 | 45.2 | 41.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 18.5 | 24.8 | 27.5 | 27.7 | 28.6 | 29.3 | 30.6 | 31.4 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 33.2 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 71.6 | 81.1 | 89.4 | 89.5 | 90.7 | 91.2 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 94.0 | 94.9 | 95.4 | 96.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 54.5 | 64.5 | 69.0 | 70.2 | 71.5 | 72.1 | 73.3 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 75.4 | 75.9 | 76.6 | 76.4 |
| Mongolia | 50.2 | 39.8 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 43.7 | 46.4 | 47.8 | 48.4 | 49.5 | 50.3 | 51.8 | 54.1 | 54.9 |
| Taipei,China | 54.9 | 62.2 | 64.1 | 64.7 | 65.2 | 65.5 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 67.1 | 67.5 | 67.5 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | 39.2 | ... | ... | 38.4 | ... | ... | 40.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29.6 | 18.8 | ... | 28.2 | 34.0 |
| India | ... | ... | 23.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 52.4 | 53.9 | 67.3 | ... | ... | 59.3 | ... | ... | 64.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 16.1 | ... | 14.1 | 20.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 33.8 | 41.1 | 40.3 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 43.0 | 42.4 | 41.8 | 41.2 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 42.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | 88.6 | ... | 87.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 18.6 | 19.3 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 25.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 18.6 |
| Indonesia | 33.3 | 42.6 | 41.2 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 40.4 | 43.8 | 42.3 | 44.5 | 45.4 | 46.4 | 47.0 | 47.7 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 53.5 | 56.3 | 59.5 | 61.2 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 64.7 | 66.1 | 67.3 | 69.3 | 69.4 |
| Myanmar | 26.7 | 26.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 44.4 | 46.0 | 52.5 | 52.5 | 53.1 | 53.4 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 55.3 | 55.7 | 56.9 | 57.9 |
| Singapore | 73.6 | 78.2 | 80.3 | 80.2 | 80.7 | 80.8 | 81.4 | 83.1 | 83.0 | 82.9 | 82.9 | 84.0 | 84.5 |
| Thailand | 26.7 | 38.2 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 43.2 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 44.7 | 44.9 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 47.6 |
| Viet Nam | 19.0 | 20.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 28.8 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 29.6 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 85.7 | ... | ... | 86.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 64.4 | ... | 67.7 | 67.4 | 67.2 | 68.5 | 68.6 | 68.4 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 68.4 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 71.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 90.4 | 89.7 | 92.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | 24.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 91.2 | 61.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40.5 |
| Tonga | 46.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46.4 | ... | ... | 44.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 78.8 | 81.0 | 82.1 | 82.8 | 83.2 | 84.2 | 84.3 | 84.9 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 85.4 | 85.9 | 86.1 |
| Japan | 68.6 | 71.7 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 75.9 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 77.8 | 78.7 | 79.2 |
| New Zealand | 74.6 | 75.5 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.7 | 77.9 | 78.5 | 79.7 | 80.3 | 80.5 | 80.9 | 81.9 | 81.8 |

a Includes construction and electricity, gas, and water. For the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, includes only electricity, gas, and water. For New Zealand, also includes mining sector.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Online (ILO 2011).

Table 1.14 **Poverty and Inequality**

| | Proportion of Population below $2 (PPP) a Day (%) | | Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%[a] | | Gini Coefficient | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | Latest year | 1995 | Latest year | 1995 | Latest year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | 4.3 (2008) | ... | 0.294 (2008) |
| Armenia | 38.9 (1996) | 12.4 (2008) | 9.3 (1996) | 4.5 (2008) | 0.444 (1996) | 0.309 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | 39.1 | 7.7 (2008) | 6.1 | 5.3 (2008) | 0.350 | 0.337 (2008) |
| Georgia | 14.0 (1996) | 32.2 (2008) | 7.1 (1996) | 8.9 (2008) | 0.371 (1996) | 0.413 (2008) |
| Kazakhstan | 18.7 (1996) | 1.5 (2007) | 6.3 (1996) | 4.6 (2007) | 0.353 (1996) | 0.309 (2007) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 30.1 (1993) | 29.4 (2007) | 22.7 (1993) | 4.8 (2007) | 0.537 (1993) | 0.334 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 83.2 (1997) | 60.9 (2006) | 3.9 (1997) | 4.7 (2006) | 0.287 (1997) | 0.327 (2006) |
| Tajikistan | 78.5 (1999) | 50.8 (2004) | 4.9 (1999) | 5.4 (2004) | 0.315 (1999) | 0.336 (2004) |
| Turkmenistan | 85.7 (1993) | 49.6 (1998) | 6.2 (1993) | 7.8 (1998) | 0.354 (1993) | 0.408 (1998) |
| Uzbekistan | 53.6 (1998) | 76.7 (2003) | 12.7 (1998) | 6.2 (2003) | 0.453 (1998) | 0.367 (2003) |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[b] | 74.1 | 36.3 (2005) | ... | 8.3 (2005) | ... | 0.415 (2005) |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | 9.7 (1996) | ... | 0.434 (1996) |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | 4.7 (1998) | ... | 0.316 (1998) |
| Mongolia | 43.5 | 49.1 (2005) | 5.6 | 6.3 (2005) | 0.332 | 0.365 (2005) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | 5.4 (1993) | 6.1 (2003) | 0.313 (1993) | 0.339 (2003) |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 79.4 (1996) | 81.3 (2005) | 4.3 (1996) | 4.4 (2005) | 0.276 (1996) | 0.332 (2005) |
| Bhutan | ... | 49.5 (2003) | ... | 9.9 (2003) | ... | 0.468 (2003) |
| India[b] | 81.7 (1993) | 75.6 (2005) | ... | 5.6 (2005) | 0.329 (1993) | 0.368 (2005) |
| Maldives | 40.6 (1998) | 12.2 (2004) | ... | 6.8 (2004) | 0.633 (1998) | 0.374 (2004) |
| Nepal | 88.1 (1996) | 77.6 (2004) | 6.0 (1996) | 8.9 (2004) | 0.377 (1996) | 0.473 (2004) |
| Sri Lanka | 46.7 (1996) | 29.1 (2007) | 5.5 (1996) | 6.9 (2007) | 0.354 (1996) | 0.403 (2007) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 77.8 (1994) | 56.4 (2007) | 5.9 (1994) | 7.9 (2007) | 0.383 (1994) | 0.444 (2007) |
| Indonesia[b] | 77.0 (1996) | 50.6 (2009) | ... | 5.9 (2009) | ... | 0.368 (2009) |
| Lao PDR | 79.9 (1997) | 66.0 (2008) | 5.4 (1997) | 5.9 (2008) | 0.349 (1997) | 0.367 (2008) |
| Malaysia | 11.0 | 2.3 (2009) | 12.2 | 11.3 (2009) | 0.485 | 0.462 (2009) |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 52.6 (1994) | 45.0 (2006) | 8.3 (1994) | 9.0 (2006) | 0.429 (1994) | 0.440 (2006) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | 9.7 (1998) | ... | 0.425 (1998) |
| Thailand | 17.4 (1996) | 11.5 (2004) | 8.4 (1996) | 8.1 (2004) | 0.434 (1996) | 0.425 (2004) |
| Viet Nam | 78.2 (1998) | 38.4 (2008) | 5.5 (1998) | 6.2 (2008) | 0.355 (1998) | 0.376 (2008) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | 9.8 (1990) | ... | 0.490 (1990) |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | 57.4 (1996) | ... | 12.5 (1996) | ... | 0.509 (1996) |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 77.5 (2001) | 72.8 (2007) | 7.0 (2001) | 4.6 (2007) | 0.395 (2001) | 0.319 (2007) |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | 7.0 (1994) | ... | 0.352 (1994) |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | 3.4 (1993) | ... | 0.249 (1993) |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 (1997) | ... | 0.362 (1997) |

a Derived from income or expenditure share of the highest 20% and lowest 20% groups.
b Values are weighted average of urban and rural.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank 2011), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), ADB staff estimates.

## Poverty Indicators

Table 1.15 **Human Development Index**

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Rank in 2010[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | 0.307 | 0.311 | 0.323 | 0.327 | 0.342 | 0.349 | 155 |
| Armenia | ... | 0.571 | 0.620 | 0.669 | 0.684 | 0.697 | 0.702 | 0.693 | 0.695 | 76 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 0.563 | 0.597 | 0.655 | 0.677 | 0.691 | 0.703 | 0.710 | 0.713 | 67 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | 0.679 | 0.686 | 0.698 | 0.697 | 0.695 | 0.698 | 74 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.650 | 0.620 | 0.614 | 0.696 | 0.702 | 0.707 | 0.708 | 0.711 | 0.714 | 66 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0.577 | 0.515 | 0.550 | 0.572 | 0.577 | 0.584 | 0.591 | 0.594 | 0.598 | 109 |
| Pakistan | 0.359 | 0.389 | 0.416 | 0.468 | 0.471 | 0.481 | 0.484 | 0.487 | 0.490 | 125 |
| Tajikistan | 0.592 | 0.501 | 0.493 | 0.550 | 0.557 | 0.563 | 0.572 | 0.576 | 0.580 | 112 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | 0.642 | 0.649 | 0.652 | 0.658 | 0.662 | 0.669 | 87 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | 0.588 | 0.593 | 0.600 | 0.605 | 0.612 | 0.617 | 102 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.460 | 0.518 | 0.567 | 0.616 | 0.627 | 0.639 | 0.648 | 0.655 | 0.663 | 89 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.774 | 0.797 | 0.800 | 0.842 | 0.849 | 0.855 | 0.856 | 0.857 | 0.862 | 21 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 0.725 | 0.776 | 0.815 | 0.851 | 0.858 | 0.865 | 0.870 | 0.872 | 0.877 | 12 |
| Mongolia | 0.520 | 0.502 | 0.539 | 0.588 | 0.598 | 0.605 | 0.616 | 0.616 | 0.622 | 100 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.313 | 0.350 | 0.390 | 0.432 | 0.441 | 0.449 | 0.457 | 0.463 | 0.469 | 129 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 0.389 | 0.415 | 0.440 | 0.482 | 0.491 | 0.500 | 0.506 | 0.512 | 0.519 | 119 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 0.513 | 0.560 | 0.574 | 0.583 | 0.590 | 0.595 | 0.602 | 107 |
| Nepal | 0.316 | 0.344 | 0.375 | 0.400 | 0.406 | 0.411 | 0.417 | 0.423 | 0.428 | 138 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.558 | 0.584 | ... | 0.635 | 0.640 | 0.646 | 0.650 | 0.653 | 0.658 | 91 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 0.773 | 0.787 | 0.792 | 0.801 | 0.804 | 0.804 | 0.804 | 0.804 | 0.805 | 37 |
| Cambodia | ... | 0.385 | 0.412 | 0.466 | 0.475 | 0.484 | 0.489 | 0.489 | 0.494 | 124 |
| Indonesia | 0.458 | 0.508 | 0.500 | 0.561 | 0.568 | 0.580 | 0.588 | 0.593 | 0.600 | 108 |
| Lao PDR | 0.354 | 0.388 | 0.425 | 0.460 | 0.467 | 0.475 | 0.483 | 0.490 | 0.497 | 122 |
| Malaysia | 0.616 | 0.659 | 0.691 | 0.726 | 0.731 | 0.735 | 0.738 | 0.739 | 0.744 | 57 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | 0.406 | 0.419 | 0.432 | 0.438 | 0.444 | 0.451 | 132 |
| Philippines | 0.552 | 0.569 | 0.597 | 0.619 | 0.623 | 0.628 | 0.633 | 0.635 | 0.638 | 97 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | 0.826 | 0.832 | 0.836 | 0.839 | 0.841 | 0.846 | 27 |
| Thailand | 0.546 | 0.581 | 0.600 | 0.631 | 0.637 | 0.642 | 0.646 | 0.648 | 0.654 | 92 |
| Viet Nam | 0.407 | 0.457 | 0.505 | 0.540 | 0.547 | 0.554 | 0.560 | 0.566 | 0.572 | 113 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.612 | 0.636 | 0.651 | 0.667 | 0.667 | 0.664 | 0.667 | 0.667 | 0.669 | 86 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | 0.614 | 0.614 | 0.615 | 0.613 | 0.612 | 0.614 | 103 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.349 | 0.386 | ... | 0.408 | 0.408 | 0.415 | 0.421 | 0.426 | 0.431 | 137 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | 0.459 | 0.483 | 0.493 | 0.494 | 0.493 | 0.492 | 0.494 | 123 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | 0.428 | 0.445 | 0.471 | 0.492 | 0.497 | 0.502 | 120 |
| Tonga | 0.619 | 0.641 | 0.651 | 0.663 | 0.670 | 0.671 | 0.673 | 0.675 | 0.677 | 85 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.819 | 0.887 | 0.914 | 0.925 | 0.928 | 0.931 | 0.933 | 0.935 | 0.937 | 2 |
| Japan | 0.814 | 0.837 | 0.855 | 0.873 | 0.877 | 0.880 | 0.881 | 0.881 | 0.884 | 11 |
| New Zealand | 0.813 | 0.846 | 0.865 | 0.896 | 0.898 | 0.903 | 0.903 | 0.904 | 0.907 | 3 |

a Rank among the 169 countries classifed in UNDP's *Human Development Report 2010*.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: *Human Development Report 2010* (UNDP 2010).

Table 1.16 **Life Expectancy at Birth**
(years)

| | Both Sexes | | | Female | | | Male | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 41.3 | 41.8 | 44.3 | 41.2 | 41.8 | 44.3 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 44.3 |
| Armenia | 67.8 | 71.0 | 73.7 | 70.8 | 74.4 | 77.1 | 64.9 | 67.8 | 70.6 |
| Azerbaijan | 65.5 | 67.0 | 70.4 | 69.8 | 70.4 | 72.8 | 61.4 | 63.9 | 68.2 |
| Georgia | 70.3 | 71.2 | 71.7 | 74.2 | 74.8 | 75.2 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 68.3 |
| Kazakhstan | 68.3 | 65.5 | 68.4 | 73.1 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 63.8 | 60.2 | 63.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 68.3 | 68.6 | 67.1 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 64.2 | 64.9 | 62.5 |
| Pakistan | 60.7 | 63.9 | 66.9 | 60.9 | 64.4 | 67.2 | 60.4 | 63.5 | 66.5 |
| Tajikistan | 62.9 | 63.8 | 67.0 | 66.1 | 67.8 | 69.7 | 59.8 | 59.9 | 64.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 62.7 | 63.9 | 65.0 | 66.4 | 67.9 | 69.2 | 59.1 | 60.1 | 61.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 66.7 | 66.9 | 67.9 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 71.2 | 63.6 | 63.8 | 64.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 68.1 | 71.3 | 73.3 | 69.5 | 72.9 | 75.1 | 66.7 | 69.8 | 71.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 77.4 | 80.9 | 82.7 | 80.3 | 83.9 | 85.9 | 74.6 | 78.0 | 79.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 71.3 | 75.9 | 80.3 | 75.5 | 79.6 | 83.7 | 67.3 | 72.3 | 77.0 |
| Mongolia | 60.8 | 64.2 | 66.9 | 62.6 | 67.1 | 70.2 | 59.0 | 61.4 | 63.8 |
| Taipei,China | 73.8 | 76.5 | 79.0 | 76.8 | 79.6 | 82.5 | 71.3 | 73.8 | 75.9 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 54.1 | 61.3 | 66.6 | 54.8 | 62.2 | 67.7 | 53.4 | 60.4 | 65.5 |
| Bhutan | 52.6 | 61.4 | 66.5 | 54.2 | 63.1 | 68.4 | 51.1 | 59.7 | 64.7 |
| India | 58.2 | 61.3 | 64.1 | 58.5 | 62.3 | 65.6 | 58.0 | 60.3 | 62.6 |
| Maldives | 60.3 | 66.1 | 72.0 | 59.7 | 67.4 | 73.6 | 60.9 | 64.9 | 70.4 |
| Nepal | 54.0 | 61.7 | 67.1 | 53.7 | 62.0 | 67.8 | 54.2 | 61.3 | 66.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 69.5 | 71.0 | 74.3 | 72.9 | 74.9 | 78.1 | 66.3 | 67.4 | 70.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 74.1 | 76.1 | 77.5 | 76.3 | 78.5 | 80.0 | 72.0 | 73.8 | 75.2 |
| Cambodia | 54.9 | 56.9 | 61.5 | 56.6 | 59.0 | 63.4 | 53.2 | 54.9 | 59.7 |
| Indonesia | 61.5 | 67.4 | 71.2 | 63.3 | 69.3 | 73.3 | 59.8 | 65.6 | 69.2 |
| Lao PDR | 54.3 | 61.0 | 65.4 | 55.6 | 62.2 | 66.9 | 53.1 | 59.8 | 64.0 |
| Malaysia | 70.2 | 72.5 | 74.6 | 72.3 | 75.0 | 77.0 | 68.2 | 70.2 | 72.3 |
| Myanmar | 58.9 | 59.9 | 62.1 | 60.8 | 62.0 | 64.4 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 59.9 |
| Philippines | 65.4 | 69.5 | 72.1 | 67.5 | 71.6 | 74.4 | 63.4 | 67.4 | 69.9 |
| Singapore | 74.3 | 78.1 | 81.3 | 76.9 | 80.1 | 83.7 | 71.9 | 76.1 | 79.0 |
| Thailand | 69.2 | 68.2 | 69.1 | 72.9 | 73.0 | 72.2 | 65.6 | 63.6 | 66.1 |
| Viet Nam | 65.5 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 67.3 | 73.8 | 76.6 | 63.7 | 70.2 | 72.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 69.3 | 71.4 | 75.6 | 71.9 | 75.5 | 80.0 | 67.2 | 68.6 | 71.8 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 66.8 | 67.3 | 69.0 | 69.0 | 69.5 | 71.4 | 64.8 | 65.2 | 66.8 |
| Kiribati | 63.4 | 65.8 | 67.5 | 64.4 | 67.8 | 70.4 | 62.5 | 63.9 | 64.9 |
| Marshall Islands | 61.7 | 59.1 | 58.9 | 65.0 | 60.2 | 59.5 | 59.2 | 58.1 | 58.3 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 66.2 | 67.3 | 68.8 | 66.8 | 67.9 | 69.6 | 65.7 | 66.7 | 67.9 |
| Nauru | 59.6 | 59.2 | 60.1 | 64.0 | 65.0 | 64.5 | 56.4 | 54.3 | 56.3 |
| Palau | 68.7 | 69.9 | 72.1 | 75.5 | 73.7 | 77.0 | 63.8 | 66.5 | 68.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | 54.8 | 58.1 | 61.4 | 57.6 | 60.9 | 63.6 | 52.1 | 55.3 | 59.3 |
| Samoa | 65.0 | 69.5 | 72.0 | 68.4 | 72.8 | 75.2 | 61.8 | 66.3 | 68.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 56.7 | 62.2 | 66.7 | 57.1 | 62.8 | 67.7 | 56.4 | 61.6 | 65.7 |
| Timor-Leste | 45.8 | 56.2 | 61.6 | 46.6 | 57.0 | 62.5 | 45.0 | 55.5 | 60.7 |
| Tonga | 69.6 | 70.8 | 72.0 | 71.1 | 72.8 | 74.9 | 68.1 | 68.8 | 69.2 |
| Tuvalu | 61.9 | 62.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 63.0 | 63.3 | 60.9 | 62.8 | 64.0 |
| Vanuatu | 63.2 | 67.6 | 70.6 | 64.7 | 69.4 | 72.6 | 61.8 | 65.9 | 68.7 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 77.0 | 79.2 | 81.5 | 80.2 | 82.0 | 83.9 | 74.0 | 76.6 | 79.3 |
| Japan | 78.8 | 81.1 | 82.9 | 81.9 | 84.6 | 86.4 | 75.9 | 77.7 | 79.6 |
| New Zealand | 75.4 | 78.6 | 80.3 | 78.4 | 81.3 | 82.4 | 72.5 | 76.1 | 78.4 |
| **WORLD** | 65.0 | 67.2 | 69.2 | 67.1 | 69.3 | 71.3 | 62.9 | 65.1 | 67.1 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); Global Health Observatory Data Repository Online (WHO 2011); for Taipei,China: Social Indicators (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.17 **Births, Deaths, and Fertility Rates**

| | Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people) | | | Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people) | | | Total Fertility Rate (births per woman) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 51.5 | 50.9 | 46.1 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 |
| Armenia | 21.2 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 25.9 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Georgia | 16.7 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 21.7 | 14.7 | 22.4 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 29.3 | 19.8 | 25.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Pakistan | 40.4 | 32.7 | 29.8 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Tajikistan | 39.1 | 30.8 | 28.0 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Turkmenistan | 34.7 | 23.4 | 21.7 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 33.7 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 21.1 | 14.0 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | 12.0 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 15.4 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Mongolia | 32.6 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| Taipei,China | 17.0 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34.6 | 27.1 | 21.0 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| Bhutan | 38.6 | 27.5 | 21.1 | 13.9 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 2.6 |
| India | 30.2 | 25.8 | 22.5 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.7 |
| Maldives | 40.0 | 21.7 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 2.0 |
| Nepal | 38.5 | 32.6 | 24.9 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 20.8 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 27.7 | 23.2 | 19.5 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Cambodia | 43.6 | 28.3 | 24.7 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| Indonesia | 25.7 | 21.3 | 18.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Lao PDR | 41.4 | 32.6 | 27.1 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.4 |
| Malaysia | 30.4 | 23.5 | 20.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Myanmar | 26.9 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Philippines | 33.0 | 27.5 | 24.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Singapore | 18.4 | 11.8 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Thailand | 19.7 | 15.8 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Viet Nam | 31.4 | 19.8 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 32.0 (1991) | 23.0 | 16.0 | 7.0 (1991) | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 (1991) | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 28.5 | 24.3 | 20.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| Kiribati | 32.2 | 29.4 | 26.6 (2005) | 10.5 | 7.5 | 8.7 (2005) | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 (2005) |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 40.7 | 35.0 (2007) | ... | 4.9 (1999) | ... | ... | 5.5 | 4.5 (2007) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 33.7 | 30.2 | 24.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Nauru | 31.0 (1992) | 28.0 | 28.0 | 9.0 (1992) | 7.0 | 6.0 | 3.8 (1992) | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Palau | 21.6 | 14.5 | 12.0 (2006) | 7.7 | 6.5 | 6.6 (2006) | 2.8 | 1.5 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 36.8 | 35.7 | 30.9 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Samoa | 34.3 | 31.1 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Solomon Islands | 39.7 | 35.0 | 29.8 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| Timor-Leste | 43.0 | 43.1 | 40.1 | 18.0 | 11.4 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.4 |
| Tonga | 30.1 | 28.2 | 27.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Tuvalu | 34.0 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Vanuatu | 36.8 | 32.9 | 29.8 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 15.4 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Japan | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| New Zealand | 17.5 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| **WORLD** | 25.8 | 21.5 | 19.8 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); International Data Base (US Census Bureau 2011); for Taipei,China: Social Indicators (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 1.18 **Primary Education Completion Rate**
(percent)

| | Both Sexes | | Female | | Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2009 | 2000 | 2009 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | 38.8 (2005) | ... | 21.4 (2005) | ... | 55.1 (2005) |
| Armenia | 93.7 (2002) | 97.9 (2007) | 94.5 (2002) | 99.9 (2007) | 93.0 (2002) | 96.2 (2007) |
| Azerbaijan | 89.5 | 91.8 | 85.5 | 91.4 | 93.8 | 92.1 |
| Georgia | 98.8 | 107.4 | 98.1 | 104.4 | 99.5 | 110.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 94.4 | 104.8 | 94.9 | 104.9 | 93.9 | 104.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 94.6 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 95.2 | 94.1 |
| Pakistan | 60.8 (2005) | 61.1 | 50.4 (2005) | 53.9 | 70.6 (2005) | 67.9 |
| Tajikistan | 95.1 | 97.7 (2008) | 89.8 | 92.7 (2007) | 100.2 | 96.8 (2007) |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 100.5 (2001) | 91.6 | 100.0 (2001) | 90.6 | 100.9 (2001) | 92.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 95.0 (1997) | ... | 93.2 (1997) | ... | 96.7 (1997) | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 107.5 (2001) | 92.7 | 101.8 (2003) | 93.4 | 104.7 (2003) | 92.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 103.0 | 101.2 | 103.2 | 100.9 | 102.8 | 101.6 |
| Mongolia | 90.1 | 93.3 (2008) | 92.7 | 92.4 (2008) | 87.4 | 94.2 (2008) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 59.5 | 60.5 | 61.4 | 63.2 | 57.5 | 57.9 |
| Bhutan | 51.6 | 88.5 | 47.9 | 92.4 | 55.3 | 84.6 |
| India | 72.4 | 94.8 (2008) | 64.2 | 94.3 (2008) | 79.9 | 95.3 (2008) |
| Maldives | 148.1 (2003) | 119.4 | 150.9 (2003) | 111.9 | 145.4 (2003) | 126.7 |
| Nepal | 65.8 | 70.0 (2002) | 57.0 | 63.2 (2002) | 74.1 | 76.4 (2002) |
| Sri Lanka | 107.3 (2001) | 97.5 | 106.7 (2001) | 97.9 | 107.9 (2001) | 97.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 121.7 | 103.6 | 121.3 | 104.3 | 122.0 | 103.1 |
| Cambodia | 51.1 (2001) | 79.5 (2008) | 45.5 (2001) | 79.0 (2008) | 56.6 (2001) | 79.9 (2008) |
| Indonesia | 98.2 (2001) | 109.3 | 98.7 (2001) | 109.7 | 97.8 (2001) | 108.9 |
| Lao PDR | 69.3 | 74.7 (2008) | 63.3 | 71.0 (2008) | 75.1 | 78.3 (2008) |
| Malaysia | 94.0 (1999) | 97.3 (2008) | 93.4 (1999) | 97.3 (2008) | 94.6 (1999) | 97.4 (2008) |
| Myanmar | 79.9 | 98.9 | 77.8 | 99.7 | 82.0 | 98.1 |
| Philippines | 101.5 (2001) | 93.7 (2008) | 106.3 (2001) | 96.6 (2008) | 96.8 (2001) | 90.9 (2008) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 87.0 (1999) | ... | 86.7 (1999) | ... | 87.3 (1999) | ... |
| Viet Nam | 96.4 | 102.3 (2001) | 94.2 | 100.1 (2001) | 98.5 | 104.5 (2001) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 87.9 (1999) | 107.6 (2007) | 85.9 (1999) | ... | 89.8 (1999) | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 100.4 | 91.8 (2008) | 99.5 | 91.4 (2008) | 101.3 | 92.3 (2008) |
| Kiribati | 99.2 | 118.1 (2005) | 94.6 | 118.4 (2005) | 103.4 | 117.9 (2005) |
| Marshall Islands | 92.0 (1999) | 93.7 | 83.5 (1999) | 94.1 | 99.9 (1999) | 93.4 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 87.0 (2001) | 97.3 (2007) | 90.1 (2001) | 99.0 (2007) | 84.3 (2001) | 95.7 (2007) |
| Palau | 98.8 | 104.5 (2004) | 90.4 | ... | 106.7 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 53.4 | ... | 48.8 | ... | 57.8 | ... |
| Samoa | 94.4 | 93.5 | 95.8 | 90.0 | 93.2 | 96.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 69.9 (1994) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 79.8 (2008) | ... | 79.0 (2008) | ... | 80.5 (2008) |
| Tonga | 105.2 (2001) | 104.9 (2006) | 105.0 (2001) | 108.1 (2006) | 105.3 (2001) | 101.9 (2006) |
| Tuvalu | 109.9 | 99.2 (2006) | 112.1 | 109.2 (2006) | 107.9 | 89.3 (2006) |
| Vanuatu | 86.2 | 82.9 | 88.1 | 82.8 | 84.4 | 82.9 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | 102.3 | ... | 102.2 | ... | 102.4 |
| New Zealand | 96.7 (1995) | ... | 96.5 (1995) | ... | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.19 **Adult Literacy Rate**
(15 years and over, percent)

| | Both Sexes | | Female | | Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2009 | 2000 | 2009 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 99.4 (2001) | 99.5 | 99.2 (2001) | 99.4 | 99.7 (2001) | 99.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 98.8 (1999) | 99.5 (2007) | 98.2 (1999) | 99.2 (2007) | 99.5 (1999) | 99.8 (2007) |
| Georgia | 99.7 (2002) | 99.7 | 99.6 (2002) | 99.7 | 99.8 (2002) | 99.8 |
| Kazakhstan | 99.5 (1999) | 99.7 | 99.3 (1999) | 99.6 | 99.8 (1999) | 99.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 98.7 (1999) | 99.2 | 98.1 (1999) | 99.0 | 99.3 (1999) | 99.5 |
| Pakistan | 42.7 (1998) | 55.5 (2008) | 29.0 (1998) | 40.1 (2008) | 55.3 (1998) | 68.9 (2008) |
| Tajikistan | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.2 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 98.8 (1995) | 99.6 | 98.3 (1995) | 99.4 | 99.3 (1995) | 99.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 98.6 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 99.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 90.9 | 94.0 | 86.5 | 90.9 | 95.1 | 96.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 97.8 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 97.1 |
| Taipei,China | 92.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 47.5 (2001) | 55.9 | 40.8 (2001) | 51.0 | 53.9 (2001) | 60.7 |
| Bhutan | ... | 52.8 (2005) | ... | 38.7 (2005) | ... | 65.0 (2005) |
| India | 61.0 (2001) | 62.8 (2006) | 47.8 (2001) | 50.8 (2006) | 73.4 (2001) | 75.2 (2006) |
| Maldives | 96.3 | 98.4 (2006) | 96.4 | 98.4 (2006) | 96.2 | 98.4 (2006) |
| Nepal | 48.6 (2001) | 59.1 | 34.9 (2001) | 46.9 | 62.7 (2001) | 72.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 90.7 (2001) | 90.6 (2008) | 89.1 (2001) | 89.1 (2008) | 92.3 (2001) | 92.2 (2008) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 92.7 (2001) | 95.3 | 90.2 (2001) | 93.7 | 95.2 (2001) | 96.8 |
| Cambodia | 67.3 (1998) | 77.6 (2008) | 57.0 (1998) | 70.9 (2008) | 79.5 (1998) | 85.1 (2008) |
| Indonesia | 90.4 (2004) | 92.2 (2008) | 86.8 (2004) | 89.1 (2008) | 94.0 (2004) | 95.4 (2008) |
| Lao PDR | 69.6 | 72.7 (2005) | 58.5 | 63.2 (2005) | 81.4 | 82.5 (2005) |
| Malaysia | 88.7 | 92.5 | 85.4 | 90.3 | 92.0 | 94.6 |
| Myanmar | 89.9 | 92.0 | 86.4 | 89.5 | 93.9 | 94.7 |
| Philippines | 92.6 | 95.4 (2008) | 92.7 | 95.8 (2008) | 92.5 | 95.0 (2008) |
| Singapore | 92.5 | 94.7 | 88.6 | 92.0 | 96.6 | 97.5 |
| Thailand | 92.6 | 93.5 (2005) | 90.5 | 91.5 (2005) | 94.9 | 95.6 (2005) |
| Viet Nam | 90.2 | 92.8 | 86.6 | 90.5 | 93.9 | 95.2 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 57.3 | 60.1 | 50.9 | 56.5 | 63.4 | 63.6 |
| Samoa | 98.6 (2004) | 98.8 | 98.2 (2004) | 98.5 | 98.9 (2004) | 99.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 76.6 (1999) | ... | 69.0 (1999) | ... | 83.7 (1999) | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 37.6 (2001) | 50.6 (2007) | 30.0 (2001) | 42.5 (2007) | 45.3 (2001) | 58.5 (2007) |
| Tonga | 98.9 (1996) | 99.0 (2006) | 99.0 (1996) | 99.1 (2006) | 98.8 (1996) | 99.0 (2006) |
| Tuvalu | 99.0 (2002) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 78.2 (2004) | 82.0 | 76.2 (2004) | 80.3 | 80.2 (2004) | 83.7 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Institute for Statistics Data Centre (UNESCO 2011); for Taipei,China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 1.20 **Education Resources**

| | Primary Pupil–Teacher Ratio | | | Secondary Pupil–Teacher Ratio | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 41.2 | 32.1 (1998) | 43.0 (2008) | 24.8 | 28.0 (1995) | 31.6 (2007) |
| Armenia | 21.0 (1995) | 20.3 (2001) | 19.3 (2007) | 9.5 (1995) | 6.9 (2002) | 7.4 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | 19.5 (1995) | 18.7 | 11.1 | 10.3 (1995) | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Georgia | 17.2 (1991) | 16.8 | 8.9 | 6.9 (1991) | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 21.6 | 18.7 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 11.3 | 9.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 15.9 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 13.6 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 43.0 | 33.0 | 39.7 | 19.5 | 19.8 (1996) | 41.9 (2004) |
| Tajikistan | 21.3 (1991) | 21.8 | 22.7 (2008) | 10.6 (1995) | 16.4 | 16.6 (2008) |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 24.1 | 21.4 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 12.3 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 22.3 | 19.4 (2001) | 17.6 (2008) | 14.6 | 17.1 | 16.0 (2008) |
| Hong Kong, China | 27.2 | 21.3 | 15.9 | 20.7 (1991) | 20.6 (1995) | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 36.3 | 32.1 | 24.1 (2008) | 27.7 | 21.0 | 18.1 (2008) |
| Mongolia | 29.8 | 32.6 | 30.4 | 18.8 | 19.9 | 20.3 (2006) |
| Taipei,China | 28.5 | 19.0 | 16.1 | 21.6 | 17.4 | 16.4 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 63.0 | 47.0 (2005) | 43.7 (2008) | 27.4 | 38.4 | 27.1 (2008) |
| Bhutan | ... | 41.1 | 27.7 | ... | 32.5 | 20.6 |
| India | 46.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 (2004) | 28.7 | 33.6 | 32.7 (2004) |
| Maldives | ... | 22.7 | 12.7 | ... | 15.3 | 13.7 (2003) |
| Nepal | 39.2 | 42.6 | 33.3 | 31.1 | 30.2 | 40.9 (2008) |
| Sri Lanka | 29.1 | 26.3 (2001) | 23.5 (2008) | 19.1 | 19.6 (2002) | 19.5 (2004) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 15.3 (1991) | 13.7 | 11.9 | 11.8 (1991) | 10.9 | 10.5 |
| Cambodia | 35.0 | 50.1 | 49.2 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 28.9 (2007) |
| Indonesia | 23.3 | 22.4 | 17.5 (2008) | 12.9 | 15.8 | 12.0 (2008) |
| Lao PDR | 28.2 | 30.1 | 29.0 | 11.8 | 21.3 | 22.8 (2008) |
| Malaysia | 20.4 | 19.6 | 15.1 (2007) | 19.3 | 18.4 | 15.0 (2007) |
| Myanmar | 44.9 | 32.8 | 28.8 (2008) | 12.8 (1991) | 31.9 | 34.5 (2008) |
| Philippines | 32.7 | 35.2 (2001) | 33.7 (2007) | 33.3 | 36.4 (2001) | 35.1 (2007) |
| Singapore | 25.8 | 25.3 (1995) | 19.3 (2008) | 17.9 (1991) | ... | 16.4 (2008) |
| Thailand | 20.3 | 20.8 | 16.0 (2008) | 16.2 | 24.0 (2001) | 21.2 (2008) |
| Viet Nam | 34.2 | 29.5 | 19.5 | 18.0 | 28.0 | 20.7 (2008) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 17.3 | 17.8 | 15.0 (2010) | 16.6 (1980) | 13.9 | 16.2 (2010) |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 33.6 | 28.1 | 26.0 (2008) | ... | 20.2 | 18.7 (2008) |
| Kiribati | 28.6 | 31.7 | 25.0 (2008) | 12.2 | 17.6 | 17.4 (2008) |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 14.9 (1999) | 14.5 (2003) | ... | 21.6 (1999) | 14.9 (2003) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 16.6 (2007) | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | 21.5 | 22.4 (2008) | ... | 17.4 | 20.9 (2007) |
| Palau | ... | 15.7 | 12.5 (2005) | ... | 15.1 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 31.7 | 35.4 | 35.8 (2006) | 21.7 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 24.0 | 24.0 | 31.7 | 18.2 (1991) | 21.2 | 21.1 |
| Solomon Islands | 19.4 | 19.2 (1999) | ... | 17.5 (1991) | 10.1 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 50.8 (2001) | 29.1 | ... | 28.4 (2001) | 23.7 (2004) |
| Tonga | 24.0 | 22.1 | 22.3 (2006) | 17.7 | 14.6 | 14.4 (2002) |
| Tuvalu | ... | 19.7 | 19.2 (2004) | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 27.2 | 22.5 | 23.8 (2007) | 15.8 | 24.7 | 13.9 (2002) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 16.7 (1991) | 17.9 (1999) | ... | 11.6 | 12.6 (1995) | ... |
| Japan | 21.2 | 20.7 | 18.3 (2008) | 17.1 | 14.0 | 12.1 (2008) |
| New Zealand | 18.0 | 18.4 | 15.3 (2008) | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.5 (2008) |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); Institute for Statistics Data Centre (UNESCO 2011); for Taipei,China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

## Social Indicators

Table 1.21 **Health Care Resources**
(per 1,000 population)

| | Physicians | | | Hospital Beds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.11 | 0.19 (2001) | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.40 (2001) | 0.40 |
| Armenia | 3.92 | 3.53 | 3.70 (2007) | 9.09 | 5.47 | 4.07 (2007) |
| Azerbaijan | 3.92 | 3.54 | 3.79 (2007) | 10.10 | 8.68 | 7.93 (2007) |
| Georgia | 4.93 | 4.30 | 4.54 (2007) | 9.80 | 4.77 | 3.32 (2007) |
| Kazakhstan | 3.98 | 3.30 | 3.80 | 13.67 | 7.19 | 7.60 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3.37 | 2.68 | 2.30 (2007) | 11.98 | 7.40 | 5.06 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 0.46 | 0.66 | 0.81 | 0.64 | 0.70 (2003) | 0.60 |
| Tajikistan | 2.55 | 2.18 | 2.01 (2006) | 10.66 | 6.54 | 5.41 (2008) |
| Turkmenistan | 3.61 | 4.18 (2002) | 2.44 (2007) | 11.48 | 7.11 (1997) | 4.06 (2007) |
| Uzbekistan | 3.39 | 2.89 | 2.62 (2007) | 12.48 | 5.33 | 4.83 (2007) |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1.55 | 1.64 | 1.42 | 2.58 | 2.52 | 4.06 |
| Hong Kong, China | 1.20 (1993) | 1.32 (1995) | 1.72 (2007) | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 0.80 | 1.30 | 1.97 (2008) | 3.10 | 6.10 | 12.28 (2008) |
| Mongolia | 2.54 | 2.54 (1999) | 2.76 (2008) | 11.49 (1991) | 7.50 (2002) | 5.89 |
| Taipei,China | 1.09 | 1.50 | 1.87 | 4.37 | 5.68 | 6.78 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.18 | 0.23 (2001) | 0.30 (2007) | 0.30 | 0.30 (2001) | 0.40 (2005) |
| Bhutan | 0.33 | 0.05 (1999) | 0.02 (2007) | 0.85 | 1.60 (2001) | 1.70 (2006) |
| India | 0.48 (1992) | 0.51 (1998) | 0.60 (2005) | 0.79 (1991) | 0.69 (2002) | 0.90 (2005) |
| Maldives | 0.07 | 0.78 | 1.60 (2007) | 0.76 | 1.70 | 2.60 (2005) |
| Nepal | 0.05 | 0.05 (2001) | 0.21 (2004) | 0.24 | 0.20 (2001) | 5.00 (2006) |
| Sri Lanka | 0.15 (1993) | 0.43 | 0.49 (2006) | 2.74 | 2.90 | 3.10 (2004) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 0.75 (1991) | 1.01 | 1.42 (2008) | ... | 2.60 | 2.71 (2008) |
| Cambodia | 0.11 (1992) | 0.16 | 0.23 (2008) | 2.07 | 0.60 (2001) | 0.10 (2004) |
| Indonesia | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.29 (2007) | 0.67 | 0.60 (1998) | 0.60 (2002) |
| Lao PDR | 0.23 | 0.59 (1996) | 0.27 (2005) | 2.57 | 0.90 (2002) | 1.20 (2005) |
| Malaysia | 0.39 | 0.70 | 0.94 (2008) | 2.13 | 1.80 (2001) | 1.82 |
| Myanmar | 0.08 | 0.30 | 0.46 (2008) | 0.64 | 0.70 | 0.60 (2006) |
| Philippines | 0.12 | 0.59 | 1.15 (2004) | 1.39 | 1.00 (2001) | 0.50 (2006) |
| Singapore | 1.27 | 1.40 (2001) | 1.83 | 3.61 | 2.90 (2001) | 3.14 (2008) |
| Thailand | 0.23 | 0.37 | 0.30 (2004) | 1.63 | 2.20 | 2.20 (2002) |
| Viet Nam | 0.40 | 0.53 (2001) | 1.22 (2008) | 3.83 | 2.40 (2001) | 2.87 (2008) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 0.78 (2001) | 1.18 (2004) | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.47 (1992) | 0.45 (1999) | 0.45 (2003) | ... | 2.60 (1999) | 2.08 (2008) |
| Kiribati | 0.19 | 0.30 (1998) | 0.30 (2006) | 4.27 | 1.80 (1998) | 1.45 |
| Marshall Islands | 0.42 (1996) | 2.10 (1999) | 0.56 (2008) | 2.27 | 2.10 (1999) | 2.70 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 0.45 (1993) | 0.60 | 0.56 (2005) | ... | 2.80 | 3.22 |
| Nauru | 1.45 (1995) | 0.77 (2004) | 0.71 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 1.11 (1998) | 1.58 | 1.30 (2006) | ... | 4.40 (1998) | 4.90 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.05 (2008) | 4.02 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 0.36 (1992) | 0.70 (1999) | 0.27 (2005) | ... | 3.30 | 0.97 (2005) |
| Solomon Islands | 0.16 (1992) | 0.13 (1999) | 0.19 (2005) | 0.83 | ... | 1.40 (2005) |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 0.10 (2004) | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0.51 (1991) | 0.50 | 0.29 (2002) | ... | 3.20 (2001) | 2.44 (2008) |
| Tuvalu | ... | 0.55 (2002) | 0.64 (2008) | ... | 5.56 (2001) | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0.10 (1991) | 0.11 (1997) | 0.12 (2008) | ... | 3.10 (2001) | 1.69 (2008) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2.20 | 2.50 | 2.99 | 9.20 (1991) | 7.80 | 3.82 |
| Japan | 1.70 | 1.90 | 2.06 (2006) | 15.60 (1993) | 14.70 | 13.75 (2008) |
| New Zealand | 1.90 | 2.20 | 2.38 (2007) | 8.50 | 6.20 (1998) | 6.18 (2002) |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); Global Health Observatory Online (WHO 2011); for Taipei,China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

Table 1.22 **Estimated Number of Adults Living with HIV**
(aged 15 years and over, thousands)

| | Adults | | Women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2001 | 2009 | 2001 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 1.4 | 1.9 | <0.5 | <1.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 1.2 | 3.5 | <1.0 | 2.1 |
| Georgia | 1.2 | 3.4 | <0.5 | 1.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.8 | 13.0 | 1.1 | 7.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | <1.0 | 9.7 | <0.5 | 2.8 |
| Pakistan | 39.0 | 95.0 | 11.0 | 28.0 |
| Tajikistan | 4.0 | 8.9 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | <1.0 | 28.0 | <0.5 | 8.0 |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[a] | 470.0 | 730.0 | 130.0 | 230.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 5.2 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 2.9 |
| Mongolia | <0.1 | <0.5 | <0.1 | <0.2 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.1 | 6.2 | <0.5 | 1.9 |
| Bhutan | <0.1 | <1.0 | <0.1 | <0.5 |
| India | 2500.0 | 2300.0 | 880.0 | 880.0 |
| Maldives | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 | <0.1 |
| Nepal | 57.0 | 60.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.3 | 2.8 | <0.5 | <1.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 83.0 | 56.0 | 51.0 | 35.0 |
| Indonesia | 11.0 | 300.0 | 3.2 | 88.0 |
| Lao PDR | <1.0 | 8.3 | <0.5 | 3.5 |
| Malaysia | 67.0 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 11.0 |
| Myanmar | 250.0 | 230.0 | 67.0 | 81.0 |
| Philippines | 1.6 | 8.6 | <0.5 | 2.6 |
| Singapore | 2.7 | 3.3 | <1.0 | 1.0 |
| Thailand | 610.0 | 520.0 | 220.0 | 210.0 |
| Viet Nam | 140.0 | 270.0 | 39.0 | 81.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | <0.2 | <1.0 | <0.1 | <0.2 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 13.0 | 31.0 | 7.6 | 18.0 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 13.0 | 20.0 | 3.9 | 6.2 |
| Japan | 6.4 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| New Zealand | 1.6 | 2.4 | <1.0 | <1.0 |

a For 2001, refers to maximum estimates ranging from 240–470 thousand adult individuals.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (UNAIDS/WHO 2010).

# Economy and Output

Asia generated a third of **global GDP (gross domestic product)** in 2009 in purchasing power parity terms. The big three—the **People's Republic of China, Japan,** and **India**—dominate the region, accounting for more than 70% of total GDP. While in 2009 the **GDP** of 15 economies contracted in real terms, only two reported negative growth in 2010, bringing the unweighted average growth for 37 economies in the region to 5.9% in 2010 from 1.4% in 2009. There are striking disparities in **per capita GDP** within Asia and the Pacific, with the richest (Singapore) being 45 times better off than the poorest (Nepal) in 2010. The disparities, however, have narrowed down since 2000.

## Key Trends

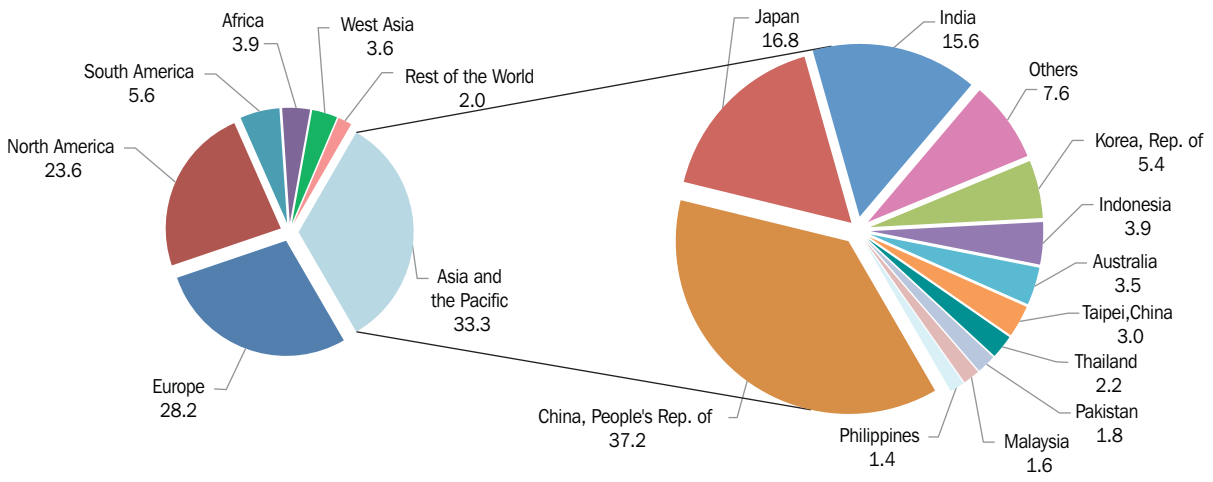
**The Asia and Pacific region generates one-third of global GDP**. Figure 2.1 divides the real GDP of the world economy for 2009 into seven regions. Each country's GDP has been converted into a common currency using purchasing power parity (PPP). North America includes Mexico and the Caribbean islands, while Asia and the Pacific covers both developed and developing regional members of ADB.

Figure 2.1 shows that in 2009, Asia and the Pacific accounted for exactly one-third of global GDP. Europe accounted for about 28%, North America about 24%, and the other regions in total generated only 15% of global GDP. The same figure shows that within Asia, the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Japan together account for more than half of the region's GDP while India is currently ranked just behind Japan. Given the disparity between their growth rates with India growing much faster than Japan in recent years, India is likely to soon overtake Japan as the second largest economy in Asia—and third in the world.

**The big three—the PRC, Japan, and India—continued to dominate the region in 2010, accounting for more than 70% of total GDP.** Figure 2.2 shows the distribution in 2010 of GDP among 11 economies that each accounted for at least 1% of Asia and the Pacific GDP in PPP terms.

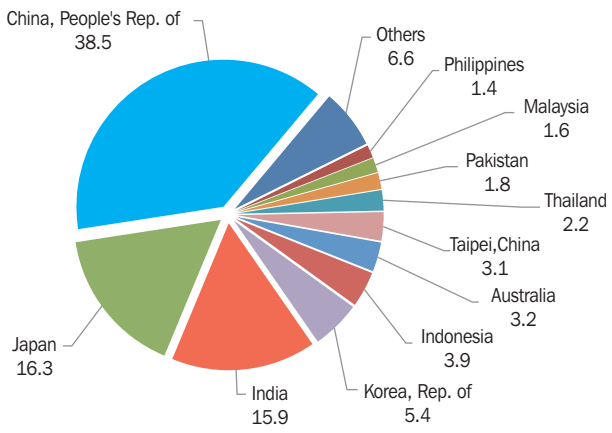
With their high and steady growth rates, the PRC and India can be seen as the locomotives of the Asia and Pacific region. The growth of the giants stimulates trade within the region and promotes growth of the smaller economies. However, the region is not self-supporting. North America and Europe are still the most important customers for the final output of "factory Asia," so if the present recovery in North America and Europe falters or turns into another recession, "factory Asia" will inevitably suffer.

Figure 2.1 **Percentage Distribution of GDP at PPP: Asia and the Pacific in the World Economy, 2009**




Sources: Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Figure 2.2 **Percentage Distribution of GDP in PPP Terms in Asia and the Pacific, 2010**



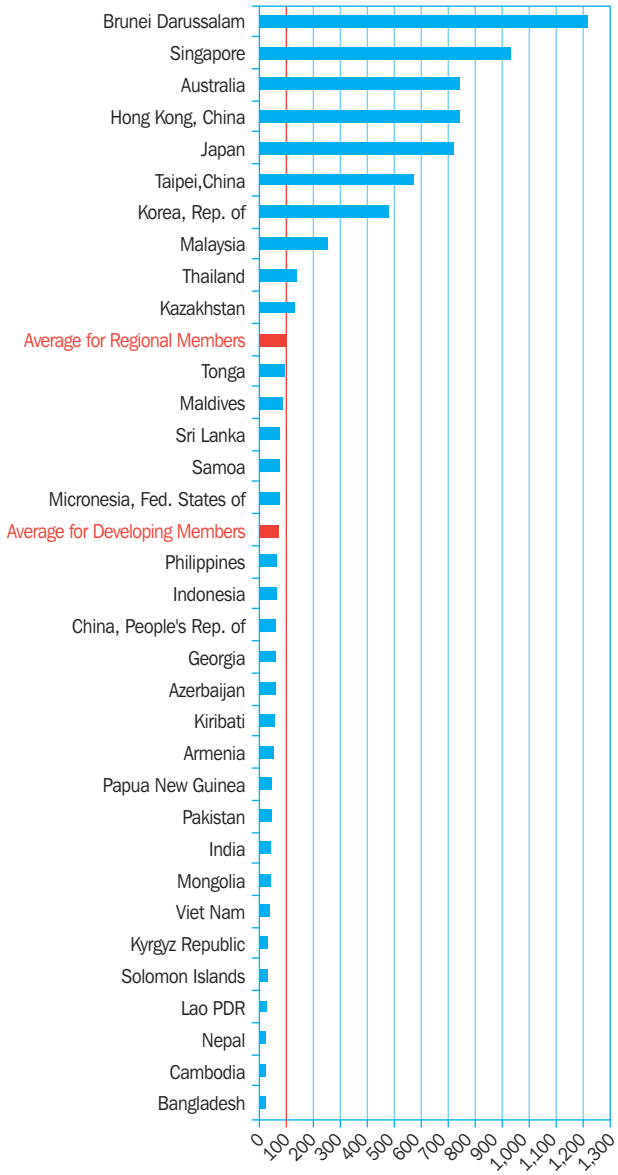

Source: Table 2.1.

**There are striking disparities in per capita GDP within Asia and the Pacific, although there has been some convergence since 2000.** Figures 2.3a and 2.3b show the indices of per capita GDP in PPP terms for 33 economies in the region for 2000 and 2010, respectively. The per capita indices are based on the average for all the 33 reporting economies in the region equated to 100. The red lines in both figures are the 100 mark so economies whose bars are to the left of the red lines have per capita GDP below that year's regional average, and those whose bars pass the red line have average income above that year's regional average. Thus, for example, the per capita GDP of the PRC stopped short of the red line in 2000 but in 2010, its per capita GDP had moved slightly past the red line—from being poorer than the regional average in 2000, the PRC's population was now a little richer. It should be noted that in absolute terms of course, the PRC's population was much richer in 2010 than in 2000 because the regional averages themselves had grown substantially over the period.

In 2000, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore were at the top of the chart ahead of Australia, followed by Hong Kong, China; Japan; and Taipei,China. By 2010, these rankings had changed—Singapore had overtaken Brunei Darussalam as the richest economy in the region. Hong Kong, China had overtaken Australia; and Taipei,China had overtaken Japan. The rankings change because economies are growing faster or slower than each other. Per capita GDP in Hong Kong, China; Singapore; and Taipei,China grew faster than the regional average so that they all moved up in the ranking, while per capita GDP in Australia, Brunei Darussalam, and Japan grew more slowly than the regional average and they slipped down.

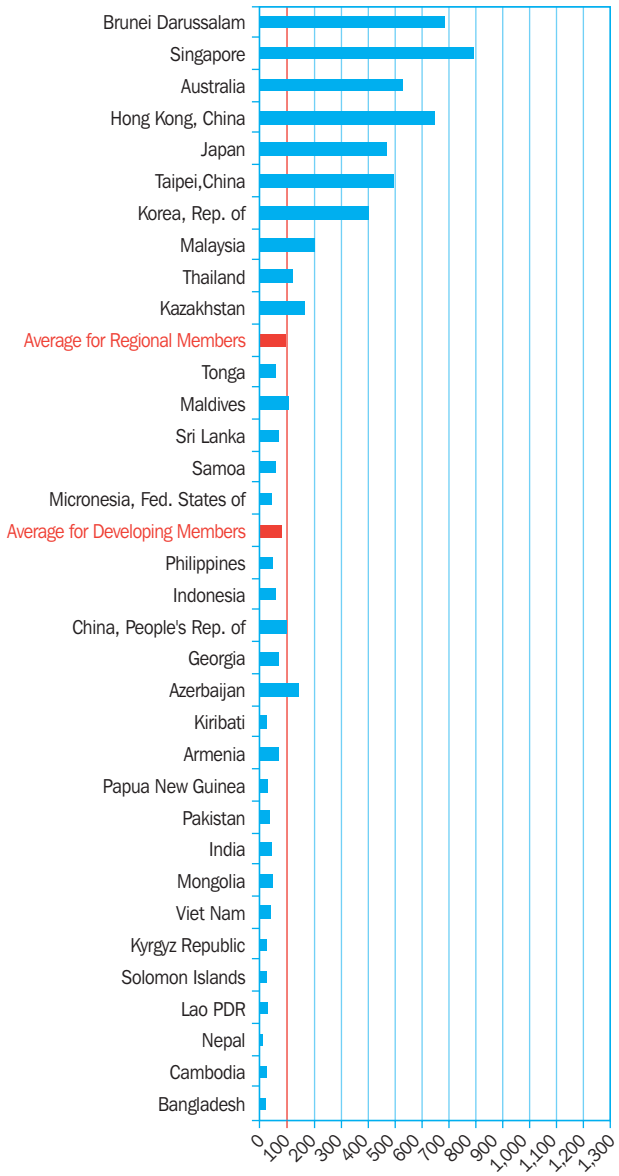
In terms of their rankings, the big gainers between 2000 and 2010 were Armenia, Azerbaijan, the PRC, Kazakhstan, the Maldives, and Mongolia. Their indices all increased substantially because their per capita GDP increased much faster than the regional average. The big losers were Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nepal, and Tonga. Indeed all economies became richer over the period, but some did so much faster than others. In summary, despite progress in all economies, the differences in the per capita GDP between the rich and the poor economies remain huge in 2010, with the richest economy (Singapore) being 45 times better off than the poorest (Nepal).

Figure 2.3a **Indices of Per Capita GDP, 2000**
(regional average = 100)




Source: Table 2.2.

Figure 2.3b **Indices of Per Capita GDP, 2010**
(regional average = 100)

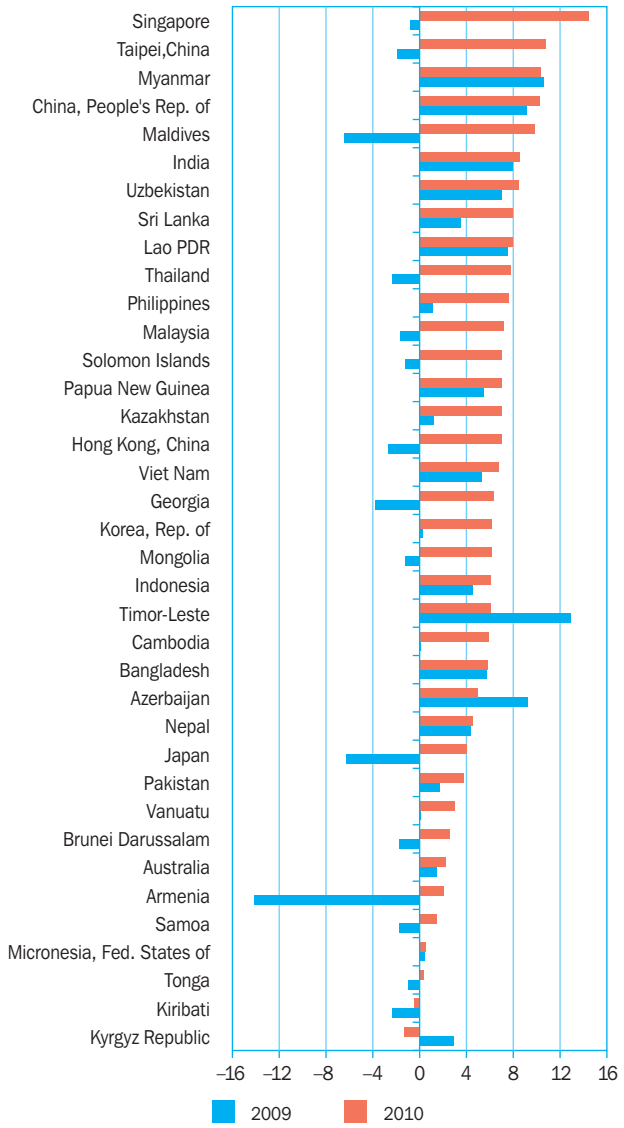



Source: Table 2.2.

**2010 saw a strong recovery throughout the region as developing economies proved their resilience after the 2008–2009 crisis.** Figure 2.4 compares growth in real (constant price) GDP for 2009 and 2010. In 2009, the GDP of 15 economies contracted in real terms but only two reported negative growth in 2010—Kiribati and the Kyrgyz Republic. Meanwhile, in only four cases was growth in 2010 slower than 2009—Azerbaijan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, and Timor-Leste. Although Kiribati had negative growth in 2010, it should be noted that GDP had fallen even faster in 2009.

The unweighted average growth for the 37 economies in Figure 2.4 went up from 1.4% in 2009 to 5.9% in 2010. The larger economies, especially India and the PRC, had weathered the 2008–2009 crisis better than most economies in the region and they continued to grow strongly in 2010. India reported real growth of 8.5%, and the PRC 10.3%. Others with strong growth included Myanmar (10.4%); Singapore (14.5%); and Taipei,China (10.8%). Both Singapore's and Taipei,China's growth represent a striking turnaround from 2009 when their real GDP actually declined, demonstrating the vulnerability of export-driven economies to events in the rest of the world that are outside their control.

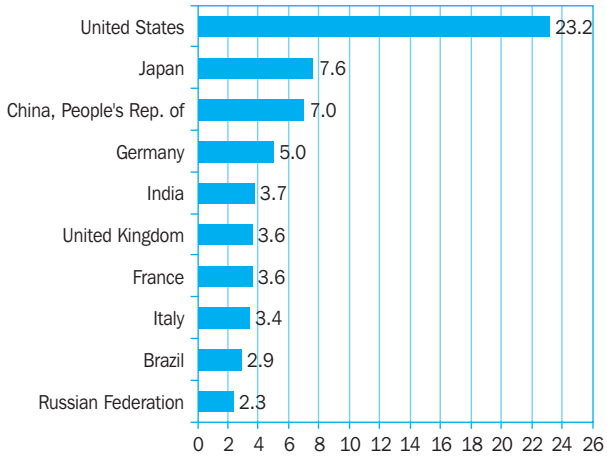
Figure 2.4 **Real GDP Growth, 2009 and 2010** (%)




Source: Table 2.13.

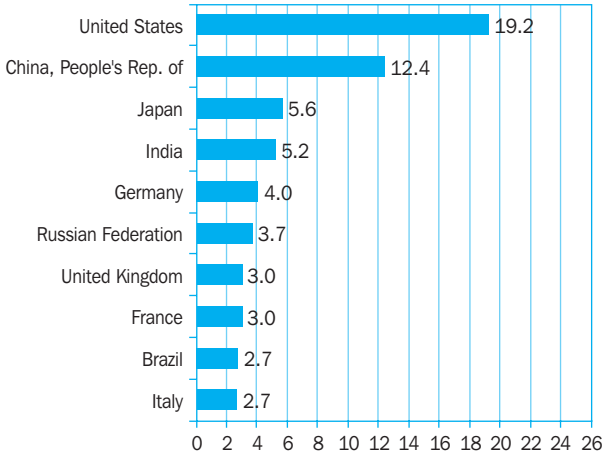
**Strong growth in Asia and sluggish growth in North America and Western Europe are shifting the economic balance to Asia.** Figures 2.5a and 2.5b show the world's 10 largest economies in PPP terms for the years 2000 and 2009, respectively. The US is still the dominant economy accounting for nearly a fifth of global GDP but the next three are all in Asia—the PRC, Japan, and India. Assuming that the PRC continues to grow at least 5 percentage points faster than the US, it will become the world's largest economy by the end of the present decade. Likewise, given the recent high growths of India vis-à-vis Japan, India will soon overtake Japan as number three.

Figure 2.5a **Top 10 Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2000**
(% of global GDP)




Sources: Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Figure 2.5b **Top 10 Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2009**
(% of global GDP)

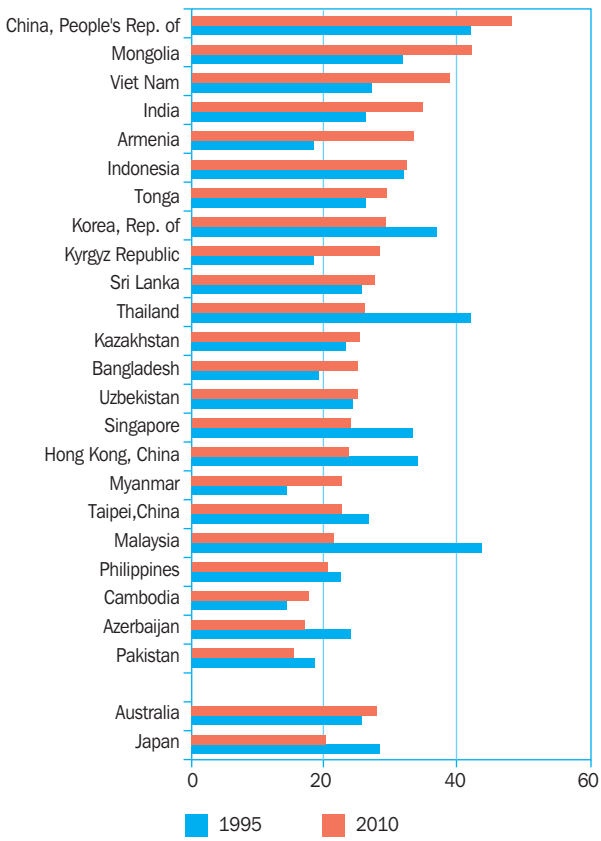



Sources: Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Recall that the GDP shares here are calculated using PPPs. This means that differences in price levels have been removed so that the comparisons are in "real" or "volume" terms, that is, they compare the volumes of goods and services being generated in each of the world's economies. It only became possible to make such comparisons on a global basis after the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP). Intercountry comparisons of GDP are still sometimes made after converting to a common currency using exchange rates. Such comparisons are difficult to interpret because they mix together differences in volumes and differences in prices.

**Many of the countries now reporting high shares of gross domestic capital formation are creating a basic infrastructure for future growth.** Figure 2.6 shows that in 2010, gross domestic capital formation exceeded 40% of GDP in the PRC and Mongolia, and was over 30% in Armenia, India, Indonesia, and Viet Nam. Capital formation provides the basis for growth of an economy and these high rates will generate continued high growth

Figure 2.6 **Gross Domestic Capital Formation as a Percentage of GDP, 1995 and 2010**




Source: Table 2.9.

rates of GDP in years to come. Some of the economies at the lower end of Figure 2.6 will need to invest more if they are to achieve consistently high rates of growth.

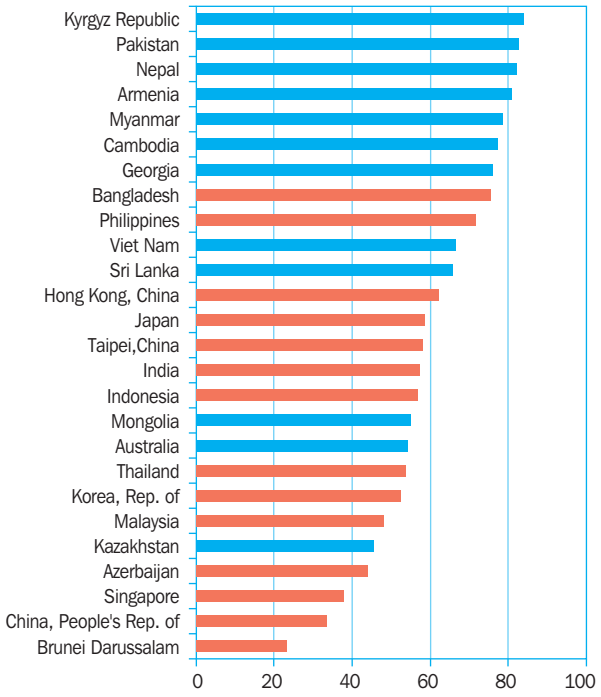
Much of the capital formation in Asia is in the form of infrastructure, e.g., roads, railways, communications networks, bridges, dams, and airports, rather than in machinery and equipment. The economies with high shares of capital formation in GDP are now building up a modern infrastructure, while many of those with lower shares are more mature economies where much of the necessary infrastructure is already in place. Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Singapore; Taipei,China; and Thailand may be in this situation—they all had high rates of capital formation in 1995 but their shares of capital formation in GDP are now more in line with those reported by the two developed economies at the bottom of Figure 2.6.

**Private consumption generally absorbs a much smaller share of GDP in Asia and the Pacific than in North America and Europe.** Private consumption shares in GDP are shown in Figure 2.7. Shares range from a high of 84% in the Kyrgyz Republic to just 23% in Brunei Darussalam. Many of the countries with high shares are the poorer countries in the region. The counterpart to a high consumption share is low household saving, which in turn implies low capital formation—in poor countries, households cannot afford to save, but the lack of saving in itself keeps them from getting richer by building up the country's stock of capital.

The red bars signify economies that have run surpluses on their balance of payments current account for at least the last five years. Some of these countries are at the center of the global rebalancing debate, and are seen as having important roles in aiding the global rebalancing process by encouraging domestic consumption. In five of these—Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, the PRC, Malaysia, and Singapore—private consumption is less than half of GDP. These shares are low when compared with North America and Western Europe, where private consumption typically accounts for at least 60% of GDP and shares of 70% are not uncommon.

In some of these economies—the PRC, Malaysia, and Singapore, for example—private consumption might be low as social safety nets are underdeveloped. Households need to accumulate large precautionary savings for retirement, ill health, unemployment, or children's education.

Figure 2.7 **Private Consumption Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP, 2010**




Source: Table 2.7.

### Data Issues and Comparability

The national accounts statistics are all compiled according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Many countries still use the 1968 version of the SNA. Others have changed to the 1993 SNA or are in the process of doing so. The differences between the two systems are not significant for most countries when comparisons are made for GDP and its main components. The national accounts data can therefore be considered as reasonably comparable.

The PPPs for Asia were calculated as part of the global 2005 International Comparison Program (ICP) exercise coordinated by the World Bank. Extensive consultations were held with participating economies to ensure the comparability and reliability of the PPP calculations. PPPs for 2005 were directly calculated for 31 ADB regional members. For an additional 14 ADB regional members, PPPs were calculated by the ICP Global Office located at the Development Data Group of the World Bank, mainly on the assumption that PPPs are a function of per capita gross national income calculated using the World Bank Atlas Method.

Table 2.1 **Gross Domestic Product at PPP**
(current international dollars, million)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 14385 | 16799 | 18906 | 22372 | 27161 | 27632 | 24996 | 34603 | ... |
| Armenia | 6255 | 7010 | 8064 | 9391 | 10671 | 12559 | 14680 | 17263 | 18437 | 16152 | 16446 |
| Azerbaijan | 17764 | 19965 | 22440 | 25491 | 28887 | 37731 | 52399 | 67769 | 81033 | 87137 | 94524 |
| Georgia | 9799 | 10503 | 11258 | 12773 | 13904 | 15747 | 17785 | 20665 | 21605 | 20988 | 22505 |
| Kazakhstan | 71316 | 82778 | 92367 | 103133 | 116238 | 131765 | 150609 | 169633 | 179062 | 182870 | 197376 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 6543 | 7047 | 7161 | 7827 | 8615 | 8887 | 9460 | 10620 | 11764 | 12447 | 12151 |
| Pakistan | 236380 | 246531 | 258617 | 276989 | 305839 | 340262 | 373032 | 407741 | 423305 | 442166 | 464794 |
| Tajikistan | 5485 | 6181 | 6853 | 7720 | 8774 | 9682 | 10761 | 11940 | 13212 | 13714 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 35665 | 38006 | 40167 | 42730 | 47079 | 50015 | 58009 | 65696 | 67117 | 79826 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2985366 | 3306472 | 3665958 | 4119472 | 4664101 | 5364252 | 6242144 | 7372801 | 8257241 | 9091142 | 10120628 |
| Hong Kong, China | 175962 | 180846 | 187167 | 196949 | 219679 | 243081 | 268605 | 295561 | 308849 | 300917 | 327178 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 808400 | 859578 | 936042 | 965846 | 1039100 | 1096741 | 1172954 | 1269102 | 1306387 | 1323490 | 1416494 |
| Mongolia | 3748 | 3949 | 4231 | 5284 | 6011 | 6662 | 8096 | 9174 | 10126 | 10239 | 10800 |
| Taipei,China | 450152 | 451584 | 484665 | 512101 | 559203 | 607027 | 656999 | 720317 | 743354 | 735576 | 822950 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 111394 | 119932 | 127260 | 136836 | 149533 | 163725 | 180261 | 198419 | 215310 | 229756 | 245229 |
| Bhutan | 1404 | 1593 | 1775 | 1897 | 2040 | 2255 | 2546 | 3071 | 3323 | 3531 | ... |
| India | 1593154 | 1714270 | 1807742 | 2001291 | 2228386 | 2517282 | 2840146 | 3225841 | 3458951 | 3808443 | 4179052 |
| Maldives | 837 | 1117 | 1219 | 1459 | 1633 | 1541 | 2013 | 2284 | 2458 | 2003 | 2563 |
| Nepal | 21042 | 22540 | 21363 | 22684 | 24419 | 26022 | 27868 | 29772 | 31958 | 34857 | 35506 |
| Sri Lanka | 52086 | 52213 | 54132 | 58584 | 63525 | 69740 | 77530 | 85638 | 92716 | 97085 | 105527 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 14053 | 14766 | 15587 | 16385 | 16934 | 17567 | 18936 | 19649 | 19750 | 19559 | 20258 |
| Cambodia | 11430 | 12592 | 13685 | 15170 | 17213 | 20143 | 23039 | 26262 | 28632 | 28207 | 30881 |
| Indonesia | 496144 | 525880 | 558469 | 597779 | 645649 | 705159 | 768147 | 844878 | 914712 | 963925 | 1032960 |
| Lao PDR | 6004 | 6501 | 7108 | 7553 | 8315 | 9687 | 10938 | 11575 | 12416 | 13310 | 14673 |
| Malaysia | 211876 | 217801 | 233271 | 252093 | 276824 | 301308 | 329305 | 362660 | 388855 | 385021 | 417275 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 190145 | 198518 | 208415 | 222249 | 242531 | 260987 | 283015 | 312412 | 332864 | 340508 | 368808 |
| Singapore | 133614 | 134247 | 142412 | 151042 | 169888 | 193557 | 217512 | 244506 | 248322 | 254062 | 287189 |
| Thailand | 307709 | 321505 | 344103 | 376618 | 411863 | 445195 | 483006 | 524255 | 549509 | 541231 | 588847 |
| Viet Nam | 109904 | 120146 | 130764 | 143365 | 158913 | 178075 | 198996 | 223220 | 242495 | 257743 | 277566 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 2796 | 2917 | 3059 | 3156 | 3417 | 3556 | 3742 | 3835 | 3927 | 3844 | ... |
| Kiribati | 175 | 174 | 188 | 200 | 208 | 208 | 215 | 228 | 236 | 224 | 233 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 290 | 303 | 308 | 317 | 314 | 332 | 342 | 350 | 349 | 345 | 359 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 9300 | 9499 | 9817 | 10598 | 11303 | 11299 | 11882 | 13361 | 14546 | 15657 | 16717 |
| Samoa | 477 | 523 | 556 | 595 | 642 | 724 | 749 | 833 | 811 | 799 | 823 |
| Solomon Islands | 538 | 524 | 505 | 594 | 658 | 728 | 850 | 900 | 1111 | 1157 | 1195 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | 631 | 750 | 588 | 602 | 645 | 707 | 688 | 691 | 791 | 909 | ... |
| Tonga | 336 | 356 | 375 | 393 | 408 | 417 | 432 | 443 | 464 | 465 | 469 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 642 | 635 | 618 | 655 | 703 | 764 | 845 | 933 | 1014 | 987 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 506074 | 533295 | 567926 | 596852 | 633869 | 667298 | 710517 | 765070 | 801678 | 864311 | 846526 |
| Japan | 3250282 | 3330099 | 3417249 | 3509948 | 3708493 | 3872842 | 4071410 | 4290184 | 4316608 | 4105914 | 4277041 |
| New Zealand | 81378 | 85895 | 90418 | 94807 | 100441 | 104608 | 113373 | 121153 | 124478 | 125130 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]** | **8074764** | **8684987** | **9407109** | **10308235** | **11466038** | **12860197** | **14526764** | **16582278** | **18012258** | **19335335** | **21111717** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]** | **11926550** | **12649041** | **13498288** | **14526228** | **15925775** | **17522512** | **19441000** | **21778333** | **23274773** | **24450249** | **26255543** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), country sources, CEIC data, and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## National Accounts

Table 2.2 **GDP Per Capita at PPP**
(current international dollars)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 644 | 737 | 813 | 944 | 1123 | 1121 | 995 | 1352 | ... |
| Armenia | 1942 | 2181 | 2511 | 2924 | 3320 | 3903 | 4557 | 5350 | 5701 | 4979 | 5051 |
| Azerbaijan | 2200 | 2449 | 2727 | 3068 | 3440 | 4439 | 6086 | 7769 | 9168 | 9739 | 10440 |
| Georgia | 2209 | 2386 | 2575 | 2941 | 3222 | 3644 | 4041 | 4702 | 4930 | 4786 | 5073 |
| Kazakhstan | 4792 | 5571 | 6216 | 6918 | 7749 | 8704 | 9839 | 10955 | 11424 | 11506 | 12236 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1338 | 1430 | 1442 | 1562 | 1701 | 1742 | 1833 | 2055 | 2215 | 2338 | 2246 |
| Pakistan | 1691 | 1732 | 1780 | 1869 | 2024 | 2210 | 2401 | 2578 | 2630 | 2700 | 2791 |
| Tajikistan | 886 | 979 | 1064 | 1175 | 1308 | 1413 | 1539 | 1672 | 1811 | 1840 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 1447 | 1522 | 1589 | 1671 | 1820 | 1911 | 2190 | 2445 | 2458 | 2875 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2355 | 2591 | 2854 | 3188 | 3588 | 4102 | 4749 | 5580 | 6218 | 6811 | 7554 |
| Hong Kong, China | 26401 | 26934 | 27753 | 29261 | 32384 | 35678 | 39172 | 42675 | 44262 | 42964 | 46291 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 17197 | 18151 | 19656 | 20181 | 21630 | 22783 | 24286 | 26191 | 26877 | 27150 | 28982 |
| Mongolia | 1555 | 1618 | 1706 | 2114 | 2376 | 2602 | 3126 | 3475 | 3779 | 3750 | 3885 |
| Taipei,China | 20291 | 20213 | 21576 | 22697 | 24692 | 26706 | 28786 | 31431 | 32323 | 31873 | 35562 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 870 | 923 | 967 | 1026 | 1106 | 1195 | 1299 | 1411 | 1512 | 1593 | 1677 |
| Bhutan | 2358 | 2642 | 2905 | 3065 | 3254 | 3552 | 3936 | 4661 | 4951 | 5167 | ... |
| India | 1568 | 1656 | 1720 | 1874 | 2054 | 2286 | 2541 | 2845 | 3007 | 3266 | 3535 |
| Maldives | 3100 | 4048 | 4345 | 5117 | 5641 | 5248 | 6735 | 7492 | 7941 | 6370 | 8016 |
| Nepal | 943 | 989 | 917 | 952 | 1002 | 1045 | 1094 | 1143 | 1200 | 1261 | 1255 |
| Sri Lanka | 2820 | 2787 | 2848 | 3043 | 3264 | 3550 | 3899 | 4280 | 4586 | 4747 | 5098 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 43266 | 44368 | 45284 | 46868 | 47079 | 47465 | 49441 | 50382 | 49623 | 48151 | 48886 |
| Cambodia | 917 | 997 | 1069 | 1169 | 1309 | 1512 | 1706 | 1919 | 2065 | 2003 | 2159 |
| Indonesia | 2410 | 2520 | 2641 | 2790 | 2974 | 3207 | 3449 | 3744 | 4003 | 4166 | 4411 |
| Lao PDR | 1180 | 1252 | 1342 | 1398 | 1509 | 1723 | 1903 | 1972 | 2069 | 2172 | 2355 |
| Malaysia | 9020 | 9029 | 9434 | 9956 | 10686 | 11380 | 12274 | 13338 | 14120 | 13800 | 14771 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 2473 | 2529 | 2600 | 2714 | 2902 | 3061 | 3254 | 3522 | 3680 | 3692 | 3923 |
| Singapore | 33172 | 32443 | 34103 | 36707 | 40773 | 45374 | 49419 | 53285 | 51313 | 50939 | 56570 |
| Thailand | 4944 | 5117 | 5426 | 5886 | 6382 | 6839 | 7366 | 7938 | 8266 | 8090 | 8748 |
| Viet Nam | 1416 | 1528 | 1644 | 1782 | 1951 | 2161 | 2389 | 2650 | 2849 | 2996 | 3193 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3519 | 3637 | 3790 | 3897 | 4211 | 4356 | 4554 | 4648 | 4734 | 4609 | ... |
| Kiribati | 2076 | 2023 | 2147 | 2254 | 2300 | 2252 | 2286 | 2378 | 2413 | 2252 | 2265 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 2714 | 2841 | 2905 | 3003 | 2993 | 3174 | 3285 | 3382 | 3396 | 3369 | 3497 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 1792 | 1788 | 1806 | 1905 | 1987 | 1942 | 1998 | 2198 | 2341 | 2466 | 2577 |
| Samoa | 2726 | 2962 | 3140 | 3351 | 3601 | 4054 | 4146 | 4586 | 4444 | 4355 | 4472 |
| Solomon Islands | 1285 | 1223 | 1151 | 1323 | 1433 | 1548 | 1767 | 1827 | 2203 | 2242 | 2264 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | 811 | 953 | 664 | 666 | 698 | 748 | 711 | 697 | 779 | 874 | ... |
| Tonga | 3379 | 3563 | 3737 | 3899 | 4033 | 4111 | 4237 | 4325 | 4506 | 4505 | 4518 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 3352 | 3226 | 3058 | 3165 | 3312 | 3507 | 3782 | 4068 | 4308 | 4133 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 26422 | 27471 | 28900 | 29999 | 31493 | 32719 | 34328 | 36307 | 37290 | 39373 | 37912 |
| Japan | 25624 | 26191 | 26814 | 27482 | 29027 | 30310 | 31869 | 33577 | 33802 | 32189 | 33566 |
| New Zealand | 21094 | 22135 | 22899 | 23542 | 24573 | 25305 | 27093 | 28653 | 29159 | 28993 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]** | **2513** | **2669** | **2838** | **3074** | **3381** | **3750** | **4192** | **4734** | **5088** | **5405** | **5951** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[c]** | **3546** | **3715** | **3895** | **4144** | **4494** | **4892** | **5372** | **5957** | **6301** | **6552** | **7100** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), country sources, CEIC data, and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 2.3 **GNI Per Capita, Atlas Method**
(current US$)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220 | 260 | 300 | 320 | 310 | ... | 330 |
| Armenia | ... | 450 | 660 | 710 | 800 | 950 | 1150 | 1470 | 1920 | 2580 | 3350 | 3100 | 3090 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 400 | 610 | 660 | 720 | 820 | 950 | 1270 | 1890 | 2710 | 3830 | 4840 | 5180 |
| Georgia | ... | 530 | 730 | 710 | 760 | 910 | 1100 | 1360 | 1680 | 2090 | 2450 | 2530 | 2700 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 1280 | 1260 | 1350 | 1520 | 1800 | 2300 | 2930 | 3860 | 4970 | 6140 | 6920 | 7440 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 350 | 280 | 280 | 290 | 340 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 620 | 790 | 870 | 880 |
| Pakistan | 420 | 490 | 490 | 500 | 510 | 560 | 640 | 720 | 790 | 860 | 940 | 1000 | 1050 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 200 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 210 | 270 | 330 | 390 | 460 | 600 | 700 | 780 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 610 | 650 | 740 | 870 | 1130 | 1450 | 1620 | 1860 | 2210 | 2760 | 3420 | 3700 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 580 | 630 | 560 | 450 | 420 | 460 | 530 | 600 | 720 | 900 | 1100 | 1280 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 330 | 530 | 930 | 1000 | 1100 | 1270 | 1500 | 1760 | 2050 | 2490 | 3050 | 3650 | 4260 |
| Hong Kong, China | 12660 | 23490 | 26570 | 25930 | 24850 | 25850 | 27510 | 28150 | 29520 | 31220 | 32900 | 31570 | 32900 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 6000 | 10770 | 9910 | 10890 | 11830 | 12680 | 14830 | 16900 | 18950 | 21210 | 21570 | 19830 | 19890 |
| Mongolia | 1170 | 400 | 410 | 440 | 490 | 560 | 680 | 810 | 1010 | 1280 | 1670 | 1630 | 1890 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 8339 | 13121 | 14908 | 13405 | 13718 | 14198 | 15507 | 16455 | 16910 | 17595 | 17844 | 16876 | 19177 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 270 | 310 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 370 | 410 | 440 | 450 | 480 | 520 | 580 | 640 |
| Bhutan | 590 | 560 | 730 | 790 | 820 | 900 | 1060 | 1210 | 1320 | 1650 | 1770 | 2020 | 1920 |
| India | 390 | 380 | 450 | 460 | 470 | 530 | 640 | 750 | 850 | 1000 | 1080 | 1220 | 1340 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 2150 | 2150 | 2210 | 2380 | 2600 | 2610 | 3010 | 3270 | 3700 | 3970 | 4270 |
| Nepal | 210 | 200 | 220 | 230 | 220 | 240 | 270 | 290 | 320 | 350 | 400 | 440 | 490 |
| Sri Lanka | 470 | 700 | 880 | 830 | 860 | 950 | 1070 | 1200 | 1350 | 1540 | 1780 | 1990 | 2290 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 12540 | 15800 | 14670 | 16030 | 17060 | 17690 | 19810 | 22770 | 27050 | ... | ... | ... | 31180 |
| Cambodia | ... | 280 | 280 | 300 | 300 | 340 | 390 | 440 | 500 | 560 | 630 | 650 | 760 |
| Indonesia | 630 | 1020 | 580 | 690 | 740 | 930 | 1120 | 1170 | 1300 | 1520 | 1880 | 2050 | 2580 |
| Lao PDR | 200 | 360 | 280 | 300 | 320 | 340 | 400 | 450 | 510 | 610 | 750 | 880 | 1010 |
| Malaysia | 2390 | 4030 | 3450 | 3540 | 3780 | 4160 | 4740 | 5200 | 5720 | 6420 | 7270 | 7350 | 7900 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 720 | 1020 | 970 | 960 | 940 | 980 | 1080 | 1160 | 1250 | 1460 | 1700 | 1790 | 2050 |
| Singapore | 12050 | 23570 | 23350 | 21500 | 21320 | 22650 | 25180 | 28340 | 31380 | 34640 | 37650 | 37220 | 40920 |
| Thailand | 1490 | 2690 | 1960 | 1900 | 1900 | 2060 | 2360 | 2580 | 2860 | 3240 | 3670 | 3760 | 4210 |
| Viet Nam | 130 | 250 | 390 | 410 | 430 | 470 | 540 | 620 | 690 | 780 | 910 | 1000 | 1100 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[b] | 3759 | 4814 | 5119 | 5317 | 6043 | 8303 | 8792 | 8491 | 7926 | 10854 | 10563 | 9139 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1810 | 2480 | 2260 | 2160 | 2180 | 2420 | 3020 | 3570 | 3600 | 3800 | 4060 | 3840 | 3610 |
| Kiribati | 730 | 1160 | 1380 | 1350 | 1270 | 1360 | 1610 | 1780 | 1820 | 1830 | 1960 | 1830 | 2010 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 2420 | 2540 | 2800 | 2860 | 3080 | 3150 | 3250 | 3240 | 3120 | 3060 | 2990 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 2280 | 2270 | 2200 | 2240 | 2340 | 2370 | 2490 | 2460 | 2470 | 2460 | 2500 | 2700 |
| Nauru[b] | ... | 4235 | 2679 | 2513 | 2781 | 3655 | 2857 | 2780 | 2751 | 2467 | 4341 | 5551 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 5780 | 6260 | 6400 | 6150 | 6420 | 7190 | 7760 | 7960 | 8250 | 6690 | 6220 | 6460 |
| Papua New Guinea | 830 | 1040 | 620 | 550 | 510 | 500 | 570 | 680 | 720 | 940 | 1090 | 1180 | 1300 |
| Samoa | 1070 | 1010 | 1420 | 1450 | 1450 | 1520 | 1870 | 2110 | 2410 | 2570 | 2930 | 2840 | 2930 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | 890 | 1000 | 920 | 830 | 830 | 850 | 890 | 960 | 1020 | 1050 | 910 | 1030 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 330 | 340 | 500 | 740 | 960 | 1520 | 2460 | ... | 1280 |
| Tonga | 1230 | 1990 | 2020 | 1880 | 1860 | 1940 | 2230 | 2470 | 2740 | 2910 | 3240 | 3260 | 3380 |
| Tuvalu[b] | 976 | 1195 | 1461 | 1427 | 1562 | 1924 | 2201 | 2157 | 2249 | 2530 | 2685 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 1180 | 1240 | 1440 | 1380 | 1240 | 1370 | 1600 | 1780 | 1960 | 2130 | 2490 | 2620 | 2760 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 17420 | 19470 | 21260 | 20250 | 20100 | 21260 | 25670 | 30400 | 34300 | 37140 | 41890 | 43770 | 43740 |
| Japan | 27160 | 40650 | 34620 | 35120 | 33240 | 33420 | 36690 | 38940 | 38590 | 37770 | 38000 | 38080 | 42150 |
| New Zealand | 12970 | 14940 | 13620 | 13410 | 13850 | 16520 | 20860 | 24640 | 25410 | 27380 | 27260 | 28810 | 29050 |

a Preliminary estimates of the World Bank for reclassification of economies. Data have yet to be reconciled with historical time series in the World Development Indicators database.
b Based on GDP per capita and exchange rates from the country source.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online, Open Data Initiative (World Bank 2011); ADB staff estimates derived from country sources.

## National Accounts

Table 2.4 **Agriculture Value Added**
(percent of total value added)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45.2 | 46.0 | 41.6 | 39.5 | 38.8 | 37.5 | 28.5 | 32.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 40.8 | 25.1 | 27.9 | 25.7 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 29.3 | 26.9 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 15.1 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 21.7 | 22.2 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 16.5 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.3 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 12.8 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 4.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 33.6 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 32.8 | 31.3 | 32.0 | 30.2 | 26.2 | 20.3 | 19.9 |
| Pakistan | 26.0 | 26.1 | 25.9 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 21.6 | 21.2 |
| Tajikistan | 30.1 | 35.9 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 24.6 | 27.0 | 21.5 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.9 |
| Turkmenistan | 32.2 | 16.9 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 22.0 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 12.3 | 16.3 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 33.2 | 32.4 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 34.5 | 33.1 | 31.1 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 24.0 | 26.2 | 25.6 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 27.1 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 13.4 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 10.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.7 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Mongolia | 15.2 | 38.0 | 29.1 | 24.9 | 20.5 | 20.7 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 15.9 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 30.2 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 22.7 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Bhutan | 34.9 | 31.7 | 27.4 | 27.0 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 23.3 | 22.1 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 18.7 | ... |
| India | 29.3 | 26.5 | 23.4 | 23.2 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 19.0 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | 6.9 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Nepal | 48.4 | 38.9 | 37.8 | 36.6 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 35.9 | 35.2 | 33.6 | 32.5 | 31.7 | 33.0 | 35.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 24.2 | 19.5 | 17.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 13.5 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Cambodia | 56.5 | 49.6 | 37.9 | 36.7 | 32.9 | 33.6 | 31.2 | 32.4 | 31.7 | 31.9 | 34.9 | 35.7 | 36.0 |
| Indonesia | 19.4 | 17.1 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.3 |
| Lao PDR | 61.2 | 55.0 | 48.5 | 45.5 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 36.7 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 30.8 |
| Malaysia | 15.0 | 12.7 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 10.4 |
| Myanmar | 57.3 | 60.0 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 54.5 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 46.7 | 43.9 | 43.3 | 40.3 | 38.1 | 36.4 |
| Philippines | 21.9 | 21.6 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 12.7 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 12.3 |
| Singapore | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Thailand | 12.5 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 12.4 |
| Viet Nam | 38.7 | 27.2 | 24.5 | 23.2 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 20.6 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 20.7 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 18.8 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 13.4 | ... |
| Kiribati | 3.8 | 29.0 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 25.5 | 26.6 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 24.1 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.3 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | 7.0 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 4.1 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 5.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 29.7 | 35.1 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 38.6 | 37.4 | 34.9 | 34.0 | 32.1 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 35.6 | 31.9 |
| Samoa | ... | 18.4 | 16.7 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 9.6 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 29.5 | 25.8 | 24.1 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 35.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 34.7 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 22.6 | 23.4 | 21.5 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 19.9 |
| Tuvalu | 25.6 | 24.0 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 15.9 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 22.3 | 22.9 | 23.2 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 20.7 | 16.6 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 21.5 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Japan | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | ... |
| New Zealand | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.5 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.5 **Industry Value Added**
(percent of total value added)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19.7 | 18.7 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 26.3 | 22.1 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 31.0 | 38.3 | 35.8 | 38.5 | 41.5 | 40.6 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 35.2 | 35.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 33.7 | 32.9 | 45.1 | 46.8 | 49.9 | 52.3 | 54.3 | 63.2 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 69.2 | 60.0 | 64.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 22.1 | 21.8 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 24.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 22.9 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 31.2 | 40.1 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 39.2 | 40.8 | 38.7 | 41.2 | 39.0 | 41.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 35.5 | 19.4 | 31.3 | 28.7 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 23.8 | 22.0 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 22.8 | 25.6 | 26.9 |
| Pakistan | 25.2 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 24.7 | 25.4 |
| Tajikistan | 38.4 | 36.5 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 34.6 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 25.5 |
| Turkmenistan | 29.6 | 62.4 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 40.3 | 38.9 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 35.8 | 37.7 | 52.9 | 42.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 34.8 | 27.8 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 22.2 | 23.5 | 25.2 | 28.8 | 30.0 | 32.6 | 30.4 | 31.0 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 41.3 | 47.2 | 45.9 | 45.2 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 46.2 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 47.3 | 47.4 | 46.3 | 46.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | 24.4 | 15.2 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 39.9 | 39.3 | 38.1 | 36.6 | 36.2 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 37.1 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 39.3 |
| Mongolia | 40.6 | 27.5 | 21.9 | 22.0 | 22.8 | 25.7 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 38.7 | 37.7 | 30.9 | 30.1 | 32.4 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 34.7 | 31.5 | 29.6 | 31.3 | 32.2 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 32.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 21.5 | 24.6 | 25.3 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 28.5 |
| Bhutan | 24.6 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 37.5 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 37.7 | 44.1 | 43.2 | 42.0 | ... |
| India | 26.9 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 25.3 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 27.9 | 28.1 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 28.2 | 27.0 | 26.3 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| Nepal | 12.3 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 15.8 | 15.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 28.9 | 29.3 | 29.9 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 30.4 | 32.2 | 32.6 | 31.8 | 29.4 | 29.7 | 29.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 61.6 | 54.3 | 63.7 | 60.0 | 60.7 | 64.1 | 67.9 | 71.6 | 73.2 | 71.3 | 74.1 | 65.4 | 66.8 |
| Cambodia | 11.3 | 14.8 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 25.6 | 26.3 | 27.2 | 26.4 | 27.6 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 23.0 |
| Indonesia | 39.1 | 41.8 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 44.5 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 46.5 | 46.9 | 46.8 | 48.1 | 47.7 | 47.0 |
| Lao PDR | 14.5 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 21.3 | 20.5 | 23.5 | 29.8 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 26.5 | 27.4 |
| Malaysia | 41.5 | 40.5 | 46.8 | 44.7 | 43.9 | 45.4 | 47.4 | 48.7 | 48.6 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 42.9 | 43.6 |
| Myanmar | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 22.7 | 24.6 | 26.0 |
| Philippines | 34.5 | 32.1 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 33.8 | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 31.7 | 32.6 |
| Singapore | 31.9 | 33.3 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 31.3 | 28.9 | 26.7 | 28.3 | 28.3 |
| Thailand | 37.2 | 40.7 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.4 | 43.6 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 44.7 | 44.1 | 43.3 | 44.7 |
| Viet Nam | 22.7 | 28.8 | 36.7 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 41.1 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 7.4 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 10.0 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 22.8 | 21.6 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 21.4 | 22.5 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 18.6 | 19.8 | ... |
| Kiribati | 8.6 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | 11.1 | 26.9 | 21.1 | 12.1 | 11.0 | –1.8 | –6.5 | 2.1 | 17.6 | 38.1 | 51.1 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 9.4 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.7 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 24.1 | 20.3 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 31.2 | 33.3 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 37.3 | 39.6 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 47.0 | 47.0 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 44.7 |
| Samoa | ... | 29.4 | 26.8 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.5 | 29.6 | 30.6 | 28.2 | 25.7 | 27.7 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 25.5 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 13.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 13.6 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 20.6 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 17.4 |
| Tuvalu | 14.5 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 9.3 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 12.3 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 9.9 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 31.2 | 28.9 | 26.6 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 26.5 | 26.2 | 26.7 | 27.7 | 27.9 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 27.7 |
| Japan | 37.9 | 33.0 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.5 | 27.5 | 26.0 | ... |
| New Zealand | 26.5 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 24.0 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 24.3 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

## National Accounts

Table 2.6 **Services Value Added**
(percent of total value added)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 37.6 | 45.2 | 45.4 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 28.2 | 36.5 | 36.2 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 34.6 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 39.1 | 46.2 | 45.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 37.0 | 40.2 | 37.9 | 37.2 | 35.1 | 34.4 | 34.0 | 27.0 | 24.6 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 33.4 | 30.4 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 56.1 | 56.0 | 55.5 | 54.2 | 56.0 | 57.0 | 62.7 | 65.4 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 68.8 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 56.0 | 51.3 | 52.4 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 55.7 | 54.2 | 53.5 | 55.6 | 53.3 | 54.8 | 53.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 31.0 | 37.5 | 32.1 | 34.3 | 39.5 | 41.2 | 43.4 | 46.7 | 48.4 | 51.1 | 51.1 | 54.1 | 53.1 |
| Pakistan | 48.8 | 50.1 | 50.7 | 51.9 | 52.8 | 52.7 | 50.8 | 51.4 | 52.8 | 52.6 | 52.9 | 53.7 | 53.4 |
| Tajikistan | 31.5 | 27.6 | 34.3 | 34.2 | 36.6 | 36.0 | 44.0 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 48.3 | 49.7 | 52.2 | 53.6 |
| Turkmenistan | 38.2 | 17.9 | 35.2 | 33.0 | 35.6 | 38.4 | 40.4 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 42.8 | 34.0 | 41.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 32.0 | 39.8 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 43.4 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 31.5 | 32.9 | 39.0 | 40.5 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.9 | 41.9 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 43.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 75.4 | 84.7 | 87.2 | 88.0 | 88.8 | 89.7 | 90.5 | 91.2 | 91.7 | 92.8 | 92.5 | 92.6 | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 51.5 | 54.6 | 57.3 | 59.0 | 59.8 | 59.6 | 58.1 | 59.0 | 59.7 | 60.0 | 60.8 | 60.4 | 58.2 |
| Mongolia | 44.2 | 34.5 | 49.0 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 53.6 | 48.6 | 44.6 | 43.7 | 43.8 | 49.9 | 52.1 | 51.7 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 61.8 | 66.4 | 68.4 | 66.8 | 66.1 | 65.5 | 66.1 | 66.1 | 66.2 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 66.1 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 48.3 | 49.1 | 36.6 | 50.0 | 50.9 | 52.0 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 52.5 | 52.4 | 52.5 | 52.6 | 52.6 |
| Bhutan | 40.5 | 34.8 | 36.6 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 35.1 | 38.0 | 40.1 | 38.9 | 35.4 | 36.5 | 38.1 | ... |
| India | 43.8 | 45.7 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 52.7 | 52.8 | 53.0 | 53.0 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 54.2 | 54.9 | 54.7 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | 79.9 | 79.7 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 77.4 | 80.5 | 81.6 | 77.9 | 82.3 | 82.8 |
| Nepal | 39.3 | 43.4 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 45.1 | 45.9 | 46.8 | 47.7 | 49.7 | 50.9 | 51.5 | 51.2 | 50.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 46.9 | 51.3 | 52.5 | 52.6 | 54.0 | 54.9 | 55.4 | 54.3 | 54.4 | 55.1 | 57.2 | 57.6 | 57.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 37.5 | 44.6 | 35.3 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 27.5 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 25.3 | 33.7 | 32.5 |
| Cambodia | 32.2 | 35.5 | 39.1 | 39.7 | 41.5 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 41.0 |
| Indonesia | 41.5 | 41.1 | 38.5 | 38.3 | 40.1 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 39.5 | 37.5 | 37.0 | 37.6 |
| Lao PDR | 24.3 | 26.0 | 32.4 | 36.2 | 37.8 | 37.7 | 40.5 | 39.8 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 39.7 | 41.0 | 41.8 |
| Malaysia | 43.5 | 46.8 | 44.9 | 47.6 | 47.4 | 45.5 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.8 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 47.7 | 46.0 |
| Myanmar | 32.2 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 35.1 | 35.5 | 35.8 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.6 |
| Philippines | 43.6 | 46.3 | 51.6 | 52.3 | 52.3 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 53.9 | 55.2 | 55.1 |
| Singapore | 67.8 | 66.5 | 65.4 | 68.1 | 68.1 | 68.8 | 67.1 | 68.3 | 68.7 | 71.0 | 73.3 | 71.6 | 71.7 |
| Thailand | 50.3 | 49.7 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 48.1 | 46.0 | 46.3 | 45.8 | 44.9 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 45.2 | 42.9 |
| Viet Nam | 38.6 | 44.1 | 38.7 | 38.6 | 38.5 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 | 37.9 | 38.8 | 38.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 71.9 | 83.0 | 81.4 | 83.6 | 83.8 | 80.7 | 83.6 | 83.5 | 85.8 | 85.6 | 86.1 | 85.2 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 58.3 | 61.9 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 64.3 | 63.4 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 67.0 | 67.6 | 66.8 | ... |
| Kiribati | 87.6 | 62.1 | 66.4 | 66.6 | 65.9 | 64.9 | 64.7 | 69.5 | 68.9 | 67.5 | 67.0 | 67.5 | 67.8 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | 81.9 | 67.5 | 72.8 | 80.6 | 81.6 | 94.5 | 98.7 | 90.1 | 73.1 | 56.7 | 44.8 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 84.7 | 80.8 | 79.9 | 78.7 | 79.6 | 79.0 | 77.6 | 76.8 | 75.9 | 72.7 | 76.4 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 39.0 | 31.7 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 18.3 | 23.4 |
| Samoa | ... | 52.2 | 56.6 | 57.0 | 57.4 | 57.5 | 56.5 | 57.2 | 58.4 | 57.4 | 60.3 | 62.6 | 62.7 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 45.1 | 55.7 | 59.6 | 48.4 | 50.8 | 51.1 | 50.5 | 50.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 51.7 | 55.7 | 57.0 | 58.4 | 58.3 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 59.9 | 63.1 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 62.4 | 62.6 |
| Tuvalu | 59.8 | 62.0 | 69.7 | 69.3 | 70.1 | 71.0 | 70.7 | 70.4 | 70.8 | 66.7 | 67.6 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 67.0 | 71.9 | 63.8 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 68.0 | 67.7 | 68.8 | 70.0 | 69.9 | 69.5 | 67.7 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 64.2 | 67.8 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 70.0 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 69.9 | 68.7 | 70.0 |
| Japan | 59.8 | 65.2 | 67.2 | 68.6 | 69.3 | 69.4 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 69.7 | 70.1 | 71.1 | 72.6 | ... |
| New Zealand | 66.9 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 67.6 | 69.4 | 70.0 | 69.9 | 70.6 | 70.8 | 69.8 | 70.1 | 70.2 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.7 **Private Consumption Expenditure**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111.5 | 123.3 | 120.1 | 105.1 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 104.7 | 98.2 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 106.1 | 96.7 | 93.3 | 88.6 | 83.1 | 82.5 | 75.5 | 72.3 | 71.6 | 71.6 | 80.4 | 80.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 52.6 | 84.3 | 64.4 | 61.5 | 62.9 | 60.0 | 55.8 | 42.1 | 37.1 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 42.8 | 43.9 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 90.5 | 79.5 | 77.8 | 72.3 | 73.2 | 66.9 | 78.7 | 70.7 | 76.9 | 81.6 | 76.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 71.1 | 61.9 | 57.9 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 53.5 | 49.9 | 45.7 | 45.1 | 43.5 | 47.4 | 45.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 71.3 | 75.0 | 65.7 | 64.8 | 67.5 | 77.9 | 76.0 | 84.5 | 95.1 | 87.5 | 92.5 | 78.3 | 83.9 |
| Pakistan | 71.4 | 72.4 | 75.4 | 76.3 | 74.8 | 73.9 | 74.2 | 76.9 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 76.5 | 81.2 | 82.5 |
| Tajikistan | 63.0 | 68.5 | 94.6 | 84.3 | 80.8 | 78.5 | 74.0 | 81.1 | 82.9 | 84.2 | 87.6 | 86.3 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 50.0 | 60.6 | 36.5 | 52.3 | 45.7 | 56.8 | 80.5 | 74.3 | 67.9 | 38.5 | 55.5 | 54.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 61.4 | 50.6 | 61.9 | 61.6 | 60.2 | 55.7 | 51.7 | 50.9 | 55.5 | 52.7 | 53.0 | 53.7 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 50.6 | 46.7 | 46.2 | 44.9 | 43.7 | 41.8 | 40.8 | 39.3 | 38.0 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 35.6 | 33.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | 57.1 | 62.0 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 58.6 | 58.3 | 59.4 | 58.2 | 58.5 | 60.2 | 61.0 | 62.4 | 62.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 50.7 | 52.3 | 54.8 | 55.9 | 56.7 | 54.8 | 52.6 | 53.8 | 54.5 | 54.4 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 52.5 |
| Mongolia | 62.2 | 63.4 | 71.6 | 74.8 | 77.4 | 73.0 | 65.9 | 55.6 | 47.3 | 48.6 | 55.6 | 57.8 | 54.8 |
| Taipei,China | 53.9 | 57.2 | 58.8 | 60.7 | 59.9 | 59.8 | 59.9 | 60.4 | 59.2 | 58.1 | 60.3 | 60.8 | 58.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 82.9 | 82.2 | 77.5 | 77.5 | 76.8 | 76.0 | 74.9 | 74.4 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 74.6 | 75.6 |
| Bhutan | 50.4 | 40.5 | 47.7 | 44.9 | 43.2 | 44.2 | 44.1 | 41.1 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 39.8 | 37.9 | ... |
| India | 66.2 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 63.2 | 61.7 | 59.1 | 58.3 | 57.7 | 57.0 | 58.4 | 57.7 | 57.2 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 80.2 | 82.1 | 82.8 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 82.3 | 81.0 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 82.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 74.8 | 70.7 | 70.9 | 70.4 | 71.3 | 71.8 | 70.9 | 69.0 | 67.7 | 67.2 | 70.0 | 64.4 | 65.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 26.5 | 36.6 | 24.8 | 26.3 | 25.6 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 24.4 | 23.2 |
| Cambodia | 90.4 | 92.6 | 86.7 | 83.1 | 83.9 | 83.6 | 85.1 | 84.3 | 81.0 | 78.1 | 79.4 | 76.1 | 77.0 |
| Indonesia | 58.9 | 61.6 | 61.7 | 63.2 | 67.6 | 68.1 | 66.8 | 64.4 | 62.7 | 63.5 | 60.6 | 58.7 | 56.7 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 51.8 | 47.9 | 43.8 | 46.1 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 44.0 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 49.9 | 48.0 |
| Myanmar | ... | 86.6 | 87.7 | 88.5 | 89.8 | 89.0 | 87.7 | 86.9 | 84.8 | 85.1 | 82.6 | 84.2 | 78.3 |
| Philippines | 71.2 | 74.1 | 72.2 | 73.6 | 73.9 | 74.4 | 74.5 | 75.0 | 74.6 | 73.5 | 74.3 | 74.7 | 71.6 |
| Singapore | 45.4 | 41.4 | 41.9 | 45.7 | 46.3 | 45.5 | 42.1 | 40.1 | 38.3 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 37.9 |
| Thailand | 56.6 | 53.2 | 56.1 | 57.3 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 55.8 | 53.4 | 55.1 | 55.2 | 53.7 |
| Viet Nam | 89.6 | 73.6 | 66.5 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 66.3 | 65.1 | 63.5 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 67.4 | 66.5 | 66.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 60.9 | 70.4 | 70.1 | 66.4 | 68.5 | 73.5 | 72.2 | 77.4 | 77.3 | 81.8 | 73.9 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 88.0 | 125.5 | 67.6 | 58.1 | 50.6 | 49.1 | 52.5 | 53.8 | 42.0 | 49.6 | 49.4 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 59.0 | 42.7 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 55.4 | 50.4 | 52.4 | 48.0 | 47.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 111.6 | 99.8 | 109.3 | 109.4 | 111.2 | 99.3 | 92.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 93.7 | 95.2 | 91.6 | 88.5 | 91.7 | 93.0 | 96.1 | 103.2 | 96.2 | 103.8 | 98.9 | 102.0 | 98.0 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 63.3 | 56.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58.4 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 55.7 | 58.8 | 58.4 | 59.1 | 58.6 | 58.9 | 58.4 | 58.0 | 56.5 | 55.8 | 55.3 | 53.5 | 54.3 |
| Japan | 53.0 | 55.1 | 56.2 | 57.1 | 57.7 | 57.5 | 57.1 | 57.0 | 57.1 | 56.7 | 57.8 | 59.4 | 58.6 |
| New Zealand | 61.1 | 58.9 | 59.7 | 58.3 | 59.1 | 59.2 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 59.7 | 58.0 | 58.5 | 59.0 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

## National Accounts

Table 2.8 **Government Consumption Expenditure**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.9 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 13.9 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 11.3 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 13.3 | 13.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 17.6 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 9.6 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 8.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 17.3 | 15.3 | 21.9 | 25.9 | 24.5 | 21.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 13.6 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 10.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 25.0 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 19.0 |
| Pakistan | 15.1 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 12.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 |
| Tajikistan | 6.8 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 11.8 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 12.5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 23.0 | 8.4 | 14.2 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 9.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 25.3 | 22.3 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.4 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 14.1 | 13.8 | 15.8 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 15.2 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 13.5 | 13.3 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.2 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 11.8 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 15.4 |
| Mongolia | 29.8 | 13.1 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.6 |
| Taipei,China | 17.4 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.0 | 12.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Bhutan | 16.3 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 21.4 | ... |
| India | 11.7 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 8.1 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 10.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 13.2 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 15.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 22.0 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 29.4 | 27.2 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 22.6 | 17.1 | 23.3 | 22.4 |
| Cambodia | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| Indonesia | 8.8 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 13.8 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 14.1 | 12.7 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 10.1 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Singapore | 9.5 | 8.4 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Thailand | 9.4 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 |
| Viet Nam | 7.5 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 14.9 | 17.8 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 41.5 | 41.9 | 36.1 | 34.4 | 38.9 | 36.9 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 33.3 | 35.6 | 35.0 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 24.8 | 17.1 | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 35.2 | 39.8 | 47.8 | 51.7 | 51.5 | 47.5 | 53.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 18.7 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 20.9 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 19.1 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 30.9 | 27.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.9 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 16.9 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 18.2 |
| Japan | 13.3 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 18.5 | 20.1 | 20.0 |
| New Zealand | 18.9 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 20.1 | 20.3 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

Table 2.9 **Gross Domestic Capital Formation**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.6 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 31.3 | 32.8 | 30.6 | 18.1 | 17.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 18.4 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 21.7 | 24.3 | 24.9 | 30.5 | 35.9 | 37.8 | 40.9 | 34.7 | 33.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 26.5 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 20.7 | 34.6 | 53.2 | 58.0 | 41.5 | 29.9 | 21.5 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 17.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 26.6 | 30.3 | 28.5 | 31.3 | 31.9 | 33.5 | 30.9 | 32.1 | 26.0 | 13.0 | 19.5 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 23.3 | 18.1 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 25.7 | 26.3 | 31.0 | 33.9 | 35.5 | 27.5 | 29.4 | 25.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 24.1 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 24.2 | 26.6 | 28.9 | 27.3 | 28.4 |
| Pakistan | 18.9 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 22.1 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 18.2 | 15.4 |
| Tajikistan | 12.3 | 28.7 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 24.8 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 40.1 | 33.7 | 34.7 | 31.7 | 27.6 | 25.4 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 4.5 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 32.1 | 24.2 | 19.6 | 21.1 | 21.2 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 18.5 | 21.8 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 24.9 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 36.1 | 41.9 | 35.1 | 36.3 | 37.9 | 41.2 | 43.3 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 41.7 | 44.0 | 48.3 | 48.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | 27.0 | 34.1 | 27.5 | 25.3 | 22.8 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 21.3 | 23.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 38.1 | 36.9 | 30.6 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 29.7 | 29.6 | 29.4 | 31.2 | 26.3 | 29.2 |
| Mongolia | 34.3 | 31.7 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 39.6 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 37.0 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 43.6 | 34.4 | 42.2 |
| Taipei,China | 24.4 | 26.7 | 25.7 | 19.8 | 19.3 | 19.9 | 23.7 | 22.7 | 22.7 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 17.7 | 22.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 17.1 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.1 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 25.0 |
| Bhutan | 32.4 | 45.4 | 48.2 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 56.8 | 64.1 | 50.8 | 46.1 | 36.9 | 39.8 | 41.2 | ... |
| India | 26.0 | 26.2 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 25.2 | 27.6 | 32.8 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 38.1 | 34.5 | 36.5 | 34.8 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 22.3 | 20.2 | 21.4 | 24.5 | 26.5 | 26.9 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 31.7 | 35.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 20.7 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 26.1 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 24.3 | 27.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 13.1 | 14.4 | 21.3 | 15.1 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 17.6 | 15.9 |
| Cambodia | 8.3 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 20.1 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 17.6 |
| Indonesia | 30.7 | 31.9 | 22.2 | 22.5 | 21.4 | 25.6 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 25.4 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 31.0 | 32.5 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 32.4 | 43.6 | 26.9 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 19.3 | 14.4 | 21.4 |
| Myanmar | 13.4 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 22.7 |
| Philippines | 24.2 | 22.5 | 18.4 | 22.1 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 16.6 | 20.5 |
| Singapore | 35.1 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 26.8 | 23.8 | 16.1 | 21.7 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 23.8 |
| Thailand | 41.4 | 42.1 | 22.8 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 25.0 | 26.8 | 31.4 | 28.3 | 26.4 | 29.1 | 21.2 | 26.0 |
| Viet Nam | 14.4 | 27.1 | 29.6 | 31.2 | 33.2 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 35.6 | 36.8 | 43.1 | 39.7 | 38.1 | 38.9 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 22.6 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 21.8 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 19.4 | 29.0 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 20.0 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 25.7 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 21.8 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 24.4 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 23.0 | 25.0 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 17.5 | 15.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 25.6 | 30.3 | 38.0 | 29.3 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 18.1 | 26.3 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 30.8 | 25.7 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 18.8 | 19.9 | 26.3 | 27.3 | 29.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 34.9 | 23.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32.6 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 28.5 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 27.2 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 28.3 | 28.0 |
| Japan | 32.7 | 28.3 | 25.4 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 22.8 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 20.2 | 20.2 |
| New Zealand | 19.8 | 23.0 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 23.1 | 23.9 | 22.4 | 18.9 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

## National Accounts

Table 2.10 **Exports of Goods and Services**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30.6 | 41.9 | 30.3 | 25.2 | 22.9 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 14.4 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 23.9 | 23.4 | 25.5 | 29.4 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 28.8 | 23.4 | 19.2 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 19.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 43.9 | 32.5 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 48.8 | 62.9 | 66.5 | 68.1 | 65.8 | 51.6 | 55.1 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 23.0 | 24.5 | 29.2 | 31.8 | 31.6 | 33.7 | 32.9 | 31.2 | 28.6 | 29.7 | 34.8 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 39.0 | 56.6 | 46.5 | 47.0 | 48.4 | 52.5 | 53.5 | 51.2 | 49.4 | 57.2 | 42.0 | 44.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 29.2 | 29.5 | 41.8 | 36.7 | 39.6 | 38.7 | 42.6 | 38.3 | 41.7 | 52.9 | 53.5 | 54.7 | 57.7 |
| Pakistan | 14.8 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 16.7 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 13.6 |
| Tajikistan | – | 112.0 | 92.4 | 66.1 | 62.9 | 63.9 | 58.8 | 54.3 | 58.2 | 51.0 | 32.7 | 24.5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 111.2 | 142.5 | 95.5 | 81.4 | 69.0 | 62.3 | 61.7 | 30.7 | 35.1 | 100.8 | 80.5 | 72.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 29.0 | 31.6 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 31.6 | 36.9 | 40.6 | 39.7 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.4 | 40.7 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 14.7 | 20.2 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 25.1 | 29.6 | 34.0 | 37.1 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 35.0 | 26.7 | 29.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | 130.6 | 143.2 | 143.3 | 138.7 | 149.5 | 171.0 | 190.2 | 198.7 | 205.5 | 208.0 | 212.4 | 195.1 | 223.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 27.6 | 28.5 | 38.6 | 35.7 | 33.1 | 35.4 | 40.9 | 39.3 | 39.7 | 41.9 | 53.0 | 49.7 | 52.4 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57.7 | 68.1 | 64.2 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 54.0 | 50.3 | 56.8 |
| Taipei,China | 45.7 | 47.0 | 52.9 | 50.0 | 52.2 | 55.5 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 68.0 | 72.1 | 73.0 | 62.5 | 73.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.1 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 19.0 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 18.5 |
| Bhutan | 26.8 | 37.8 | 29.0 | 28.1 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 32.1 | 39.7 | 62.6 | 55.0 | 46.6 | 64.7 | ... |
| India | 7.1 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 17.6 | 19.3 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 23.8 | 19.8 | 21.5 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 22.6 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.4 | 9.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 30.5 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 38.4 | 34.9 | 34.7 | 35.3 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 24.8 | 21.3 | 21.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 61.8 | 59.7 | 67.4 | 69.5 | 67.1 | 69.3 | 68.8 | 70.2 | 71.7 | 67.9 | 78.3 | 72.8 | 81.4 |
| Cambodia | 2.4 | 31.2 | 49.9 | 52.7 | 55.4 | 56.5 | 63.6 | 64.1 | 68.6 | 65.3 | 65.5 | 59.9 | 67.7 |
| Indonesia | 25.3 | 26.3 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 32.7 | 30.5 | 32.2 | 34.1 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 29.8 | 24.2 | 24.6 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 74.5 | 94.1 | 119.8 | 110.4 | 108.3 | 106.9 | 115.4 | 117.5 | 116.5 | 110.0 | 103.2 | 96.4 | 97.3 |
| Myanmar | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Philippines | 27.5 | 36.4 | 51.4 | 46.0 | 46.7 | 47.2 | 48.6 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 43.3 | 36.9 | 32.2 | 34.8 |
| Singapore | 177.4 | 183.1 | 192.4 | 188.1 | 189.0 | 207.7 | 219.6 | 230.0 | 234.4 | 218.9 | 233.4 | 199.9 | 211.1 |
| Thailand | 34.1 | 41.8 | 66.8 | 65.9 | 64.2 | 65.7 | 70.7 | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.4 | 76.4 | 68.4 | 71.3 |
| Viet Nam | 26.4 | 32.8 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 56.8 | 59.3 | 65.7 | 69.4 | 73.6 | 76.9 | 77.9 | 68.3 | 77.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 59.3 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 56.0 | 56.1 | 51.7 | 53.0 | 49.7 | 48.1 | 53.8 | 48.3 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 14.6 | 9.6 | 61.1 | 65.9 | 69.5 | 78.3 | 77.6 | 68.5 | 65.4 | 71.9 | 72.3 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 40.6 | 59.3 | 66.2 | 65.3 | 59.8 | 65.9 | 67.9 | 74.5 | 82.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 0.4 | 1.2 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 33.2 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 13.6 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 49.5 | 45.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47.8 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 14.9 | 17.7 | 19.3 | 22.0 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 22.7 | 19.8 |
| Japan | 10.4 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 17.6 | 17.5 | 12.6 | 15.2 |
| New Zealand | 26.5 | 28.7 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 32.0 | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.4 | 28.6 | 28.3 | 30.8 | 27.9 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.11 **Imports of Goods and Services**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61.6 | 90.8 | 77.6 | 71.3 | 64.0 | 56.6 | 52.8 | 44.1 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 62.2 | 50.5 | 46.1 | 46.6 | 50.0 | 45.3 | 43.2 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 40.7 | 43.0 | 45.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 39.2 | 53.4 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 50.0 | 65.5 | 72.7 | 52.9 | 38.8 | 28.5 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 21.1 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 39.7 | 38.9 | 42.4 | 46.4 | 48.2 | 51.6 | 57.0 | 58.0 | 58.4 | 48.9 | 52.3 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 43.5 | 49.1 | 48.1 | 47.0 | 43.0 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 40.5 | 42.8 | 37.1 | 33.8 | 29.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 49.5 | 42.4 | 47.6 | 37.0 | 43.3 | 45.3 | 51.3 | 56.8 | 79.0 | 84.1 | 92.6 | 78.7 | 89.2 |
| Pakistan | 20.2 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 19.6 | 23.2 | 21.3 | 23.9 | 20.4 | 19.4 |
| Tajikistan | – | 121.2 | 100.2 | 77.3 | 76.0 | 73.7 | 69.6 | 72.8 | 83.0 | 86.3 | 79.1 | 61.5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 123.7 | 145.0 | 80.9 | 76.9 | 53.4 | 56.6 | 59.5 | 22.5 | 16.8 | 51.7 | 50.8 | 39.8 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 47.8 | 28.7 | 26.7 | 31.9 | 31.0 | 30.8 | 33.3 | 30.0 | 33.0 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 32.3 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 12.0 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 22.8 | 27.6 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.4 | 29.6 | 27.3 | 22.3 | 25.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 122.0 | 147.6 | 138.8 | 134.2 | 141.2 | 161.8 | 181.3 | 186.3 | 194.1 | 197.1 | 202.2 | 187.6 | 217.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 28.3 | 29.0 | 35.7 | 33.5 | 31.7 | 33.1 | 36.7 | 36.6 | 38.3 | 40.4 | 54.2 | 46.0 | 49.6 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 74.9 | 79.1 | 67.9 | 53.5 | 58.3 | 67.2 | 57.5 | 66.4 |
| Taipei,China | 41.4 | 45.5 | 50.8 | 44.5 | 45.0 | 48.5 | 57.7 | 58.1 | 61.9 | 64.1 | 68.1 | 53.9 | 66.5 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 13.5 | 17.3 | 19.2 | 21.5 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 26.7 | 28.8 | 26.6 | 24.9 |
| Bhutan | 31.9 | 42.6 | 53.5 | 46.4 | 44.1 | 43.5 | 58.8 | 63.8 | 67.0 | 57.3 | 57.7 | 72.0 | ... |
| India | 8.5 | 12.2 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 19.3 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 28.9 | 25.0 | 24.8 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 33.2 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 31.3 | 31.7 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 37.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 38.5 | 45.5 | 48.4 | 44.5 | 41.4 | 40.7 | 44.2 | 41.3 | 41.1 | 39.5 | 38.5 | 27.8 | 30.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 37.3 | 55.8 | 35.8 | 39.2 | 41.6 | 36.0 | 31.8 | 27.3 | 25.2 | 27.9 | 27.6 | 35.8 | 32.9 |
| Cambodia | 8.4 | 47.4 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 64.3 | 66.6 | 70.9 | 72.7 | 76.0 | 72.9 | 67.8 | 63.0 | 69.0 |
| Indonesia | 23.7 | 27.6 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 26.4 | 23.1 | 27.5 | 29.9 | 25.6 | 25.4 | 28.8 | 21.4 | 23.0 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 72.4 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 93.0 | 91.1 | 87.3 | 95.0 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 89.4 | 80.0 | 74.8 | 79.5 |
| Myanmar | 3.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Philippines | 33.3 | 44.2 | 53.4 | 52.9 | 55.7 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 51.7 | 48.4 | 43.4 | 39.4 | 33.4 | 36.6 |
| Singapore | 167.4 | 166.3 | 179.6 | 172.5 | 171.6 | 179.8 | 193.9 | 200.6 | 204.5 | 186.6 | 212.5 | 176.3 | 183.0 |
| Thailand | 41.7 | 48.6 | 58.1 | 59.4 | 57.5 | 58.9 | 65.8 | 74.7 | 70.2 | 65.0 | 73.9 | 57.8 | 63.9 |
| Viet Nam | 35.7 | 41.9 | 57.5 | 56.9 | 62.0 | 67.7 | 73.3 | 73.5 | 78.2 | 92.7 | 93.1 | 78.7 | 87.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 58.8 | 65.7 | 64.7 | 59.1 | 63.1 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 69.5 | 63.4 | 74.3 | 61.7 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 63.5 | 106.1 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 79.0 | 88.5 | 81.2 | 82.5 | 61.9 | 78.6 | 78.5 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 48.9 | 41.1 | 49.2 | 52.3 | 56.9 | 51.5 | 58.3 | 56.1 | 62.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 72.8 | 71.1 | 106.5 | 102.5 | 95.2 | 79.1 | 78.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 63.8 | 55.9 | 46.9 | 46.3 | 55.4 | 54.5 | 55.6 | 60.6 | 50.3 | 53.7 | 57.3 | 63.2 | 60.0 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 76.7 | 54.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56.1 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 16.9 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 19.5 | 20.6 | 21.1 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 20.2 |
| Japan | 9.4 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 14.1 |
| New Zealand | 26.3 | 27.9 | 33.4 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 28.3 | 29.3 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 29.2 | 32.1 | 26.5 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

## National Accounts

Table 2.12 **Gross Domestic Saving**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | –19.4 | –32.7 | –29.9 | –14.8 | –8.3 | –8.7 | –8.3 | –12.7 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | –17.5 | –8.9 | –4.8 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 14.0 | 17.7 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 31.8 | 2.9 | 20.4 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 27.6 | 31.3 | 47.5 | 54.4 | 56.9 | 58.1 | 46.1 | 46.5 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 0.9 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 12.7 | 15.7 | 5.9 | 7.4 | –2.7 | –6.1 | 3.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 15.3 | 26.0 | 28.7 | 33.8 | 34.3 | 34.9 | 38.9 | 44.1 | 43.8 | 46.3 | 41.0 | 43.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | 5.5 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | –2.1 | –13.1 | –4.6 | –10.1 | 3.3 | ... |
| Pakistan | 13.5 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 7.2 |
| Tajikistan | 0.3 | 28.7 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 3.1 | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 13.2 | 27.1 | 19.4 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 26.9 | 31.2 | 32.7 | 26.6 | 30.2 | 29.8 | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 35.2 | 39.6 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 40.4 | 43.0 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 47.9 | 50.5 | 51.5 | 51.0 | 53.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 35.7 | 29.6 | 31.9 | 29.8 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 30.7 | 28.8 | 29.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 37.6 | 36.5 | 33.3 | 31.3 | 30.7 | 32.2 | 34.1 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 32.2 |
| Mongolia | 8.0 | 23.4 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 12.2 | 19.5 | 32.0 | 36.8 | 34.5 | 33.4 | 33.3 | 32.6 |
| Taipei,China | 28.7 | 28.6 | 27.8 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 27.2 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 29.6 | 27.3 | 25.8 | 29.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12.9 | 13.1 | 17.9 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.5 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 19.0 |
| Bhutan | 33.4 | 41.5 | 30.3 | 33.9 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 36.6 | 42.9 | 26.4 | 16.1 | 27.2 | ... |
| India | 22.8 | 24.4 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 26.3 | 29.8 | 32.4 | 33.5 | 34.6 | 36.9 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 31.5 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 11.7 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 7.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 12.0 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 13.9 | 17.9 | 18.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 51.5 | 36.6 | 49.4 | 44.3 | 47.2 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 59.1 | 62.1 | 57.2 | 65.2 | 52.4 | 54.4 |
| Cambodia | 2.3 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 15.9 | 14.4 |
| Indonesia | 32.3 | 30.6 | 31.8 | 30.0 | 25.1 | 23.7 | 24.9 | 27.5 | 28.7 | 28.1 | 31.0 | 31.7 | 34.2 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 34.4 | 39.7 | 46.1 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 42.8 | 43.1 | 42.1 | 42.5 | 36.0 | 39.2 |
| Myanmar | 11.7 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 18.7 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 18.7 |
| Singapore | 45.1 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 42.3 | 41.2 | 44.0 | 47.4 | 49.4 | 50.8 | 53.3 | 51.1 | 50.0 | 51.9 |
| Thailand | 34.0 | 36.9 | 32.5 | 31.4 | 31.7 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 30.9 | 32.4 | 34.4 | 32.6 | 31.3 | 33.4 |
| Viet Nam | 2.9 | 18.2 | 27.1 | 28.8 | 28.7 | 27.4 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 30.6 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 27.2 | 27.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 8.6 | –0.4 | –0.7 | 2.6 | –1.6 | –6.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 8.3 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 16.1 | 40.2 | 38.8 | 36.0 | 27.9 | 35.7 | 31.0 | 35.9 | 36.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | –46.8 | –39.7 | –57.1 | –61.1 | –62.8 | –46.8 | –46.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | –12.5 | –12.1 | –9.8 | –8.0 | –6.1 | –8.9 | –11.5 | –18.7 | –17.1 | –21.8 | –17.4 | –22.0 | –17.2 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 5.7 | 17.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.6 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 27.7 | 23.6 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 24.6 | 26.3 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 28.9 | 27.4 |
| Japan | 32.9 | 28.8 | 26.4 | 24.3 | 23.6 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 24.6 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 22.2 | 18.7 | ... |
| New Zealand | 20.0 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 24.4 | 23.8 | 23.6 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 23.2 | 21.4 | 20.6 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.13 **Growth Rates of Real GDP**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.3 | 9.4 | 14.5 | 11.2 | 16.2 | –15.4 | 17.3 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 5.9 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 6.7 | –14.1 | 2.1 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –12.0 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 26.4 | 34.5 | 25.1 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 5.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 1.8 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 2.3 | –3.8 | 6.4 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –8.2 | 9.8 | 13.5 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 7.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | –0.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | –0.2 | 3.1 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 2.9 | –1.4 |
| Pakistan | 4.6 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 6.0 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 4.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –7.2 | 5.5 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 4.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 0.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 8.5 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.8 | 10.9 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 10.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 3.9 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 2.3 | –2.7 | 7.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 6.2 |
| Mongolia | –2.5 | ... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 7.3 | 18.8 | 10.2 | 8.9 | –1.3 | 6.1 |
| Taipei,China | 6.9 | 6.4 | 5.8 | –1.7 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 0.7 | –1.9 | 10.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 5.9 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Bhutan | 2.4 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 8.6 | 17.9 | 4.7 | 6.7 | ... |
| India | 5.3 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| Maldives | 16.9 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 10.3 | –7.1 | 21.4 | 12.1 | 12.0 | –6.5 | 9.9 |
| Nepal | 4.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 6.2 | 5.5 | 6.0 | –1.4 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 8.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 0.2 | –1.9 | –1.8 | 2.6 |
| Cambodia | 1.2 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 5.9 |
| Indonesia | 9.0 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 6.1 |
| Lao PDR | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.9 |
| Malaysia | 9.0 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 4.8 | –1.6 | 7.2 |
| Myanmar | 2.8 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 |
| Philippines | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 7.6 |
| Singapore | 10.1 | 7.3 | 9.1 | –1.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 1.5 | –0.8 | 14.5 |
| Thailand | 11.2 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.5 | –2.3 | 7.8 |
| Viet Nam | 5.1 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 6.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 7.9 | –4.4 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 2.2 | –1.1 | 5.0 | –0.2 | –3.5 | –3.6 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.6 | ... | –1.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 5.4 | –1.3 | 1.9 | –0.5 | –0.1 | –3.0 | ... |
| Kiribati | 2.1 | –1.0 | 7.2 | –3.1 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 0.9 | –2.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | –2.4 | –2.3 | –0.4 |
| Marshall Islands | 9.8 | –0.3 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.5 | –1.6 | –2.1 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | –3.4 | 1.6 | –0.3 | –1.9 | –2.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Nauru | ... | –2.4 | 4.8 | –0.4 | –0.9 | 2.2 | ... | –9.8 | –20.3 | –10.8 | 95.6 | –18.2 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 10.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 | –3.5 | –1.3 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | –1.0 | 2.9 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –0.4 | –3.4 | –2.5 | –0.0 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 7.1 |
| Samoa | –7.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 6.8 | –3.4 | –1.7 | 1.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.9 | 10.0 | –14.2 | –8.0 | –2.8 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 10.7 | 7.3 | –1.2 | 7.1 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | ... | 9.5 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 6.2 | –5.8 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 12.9 | 6.1 |
| Tonga | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 1.0 | –1.0 | 0.3 | –0.9 | 2.6 | –1.0 | 0.3 |
| Tuvalu | 15.4 | –5.0 | –1.0 | 13.2 | 5.5 | –3.2 | –1.3 | –4.1 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 1.3 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0.0 | –0.0 | 5.8 | –3.3 | –4.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Japan | 5.6 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.4 | –1.2 | –6.3 | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | –0.0 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.0 | –1.6 | –0.7 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

## National Accounts

Table 2.14 **Growth Rates of Real GDP Per Capita**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.2 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 9.0 | 13.9 | –17.0 | 15.0 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 6.2 | 9.8 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 10.4 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.6 | 6.5 | –14.4 | 1.7 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –13.0 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 24.9 | 32.7 | 23.5 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 2.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 11.8 | 6.5 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 2.6 | –3.8 | 5.1 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –6.3 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 2.0 | –0.2 | 5.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –6.4 | 4.3 | 4.5 | –0.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | –0.9 | 1.9 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 2.6 | –2.9 |
| Pakistan | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 1.8 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –9.2 | 4.1 | 2.9 | –1.2 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 2.8 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –0.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2.3 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 13.6 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 9.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 3.6 | 0.3 | 7.1 | –0.2 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 1.5 | –3.1 | 6.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| Mongolia | –4.8 | ... | –0.6 | –0.2 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 17.4 | 8.2 | 7.3 | –3.1 | 4.3 |
| Taipei,China | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.0 | –2.3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 0.4 | –2.3 | 10.5 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Bhutan | 1.1 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 15.8 | 2.7 | 4.8 | ... |
| India | 3.1 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 7.1 |
| Maldives | 14.1 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 14.3 | 8.6 | –8.5 | 19.3 | 10.0 | 10.3 | –7.9 | 8.1 |
| Nepal | 2.6 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | –2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 9.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | –2.8 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 6.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | –1.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | –2.3 | –2.4 | 0.9 | –1.6 | –4.0 | –3.8 | 0.6 |
| Cambodia | –2.4 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 5.3 | –1.5 | 4.3 |
| Indonesia | 6.9 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| Lao PDR | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.2 |
| Malaysia | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.2 | –2.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 3.5 | –2.9 | 5.9 |
| Myanmar | 0.9 | 5.0 | 11.5 | 9.1 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Philippines | 0.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 2.2 | –0.8 | 5.6 |
| Singapore | 7.0 | 4.1 | 7.2 | –3.8 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.3 | –3.8 | –3.8 | 12.5 |
| Thailand | 9.9 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.8 | –2.9 | 7.1 |
| Viet Nam | 3.1 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 5.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 4.8 | –3.9 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 4.3 | –7.4 | –6.7 | –4.7 | 12.6 | –8.3 | –5.7 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 2.9 | ... | –2.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 5.2 | –1.9 | 1.2 | –1.3 | –0.3 | –3.5 | ... |
| Kiribati | –1.3 | –2.4 | 5.9 | –4.7 | 4.4 | 2.8 | –0.8 | –4.8 | –2.2 | 0.3 | –4.1 | –4.1 | –3.8 |
| Marshall Islands | 8.3 | –1.7 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | –0.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | –2.9 | –3.1 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 2.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | –3.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 | –1.4 | –1.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Nauru | ... | –2.5 | 3.8 | –0.2 | –0.5 | 4.2 | ... | –7.8 | –18.4 | –12.1 | 91.6 | –19.8 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 8.0 | –1.0 | 0.4 | –4.3 | –2.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | –1.6 | 2.3 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –2.5 | –5.3 | –18.1 | –2.4 | –0.3 | 2.0 | –1.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| Samoa | –7.9 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | –0.6 | 6.3 | –3.9 | –2.2 | 1.1 |
| Solomon Islands | –0.7 | 6.0 | –16.2 | –10.1 | –5.0 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 8.2 | 4.9 | –3.5 | 4.6 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | ... | 7.6 | 4.3 | 15.4 | –9.0 | –1.9 | 2.0 | 3.7 | –8.0 | 6.5 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 3.4 |
| Tonga | 1.7 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | –1.4 | –0.2 | –1.3 | 2.2 | –1.4 | –0.1 |
| Tuvalu | 12.9 | –5.5 | –2.2 | 12.8 | 5.7 | –4.4 | –4.3 | –6.9 | 5.1 | –1.7 | 2.2 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –2.5 | –2.5 | 3.1 | –5.9 | –6.7 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 | –1.4 | 2.8 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | –0.6 | 0.5 |
| Japan | 5.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | –0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.4 | –1.1 | –6.2 | 4.1 |
| New Zealand | –1.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | –0.4 | 1.9 | –2.6 | –1.8 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using country sources and CEIC data.

Table 2.15 **Growth Rates of Agriculture Real Value Added**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.1 | –4.9 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 24.6 | –23.4 | 23.3 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | –1.0 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 14.2 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 6.0 | –15.7 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –7.8 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 6.1 | 3.5 | –2.2 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | –12.0 | 8.2 | –1.4 | 10.3 | –7.9 | 12.0 | –11.7 | 3.3 | –4.4 | –6.8 | –1.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –24.4 | –3.2 | 17.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 | –0.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 8.9 | –6.2 | 13.2 | –12.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –2.0 | 2.6 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | –4.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 6.7 | –2.8 |
| Pakistan | 3.0 | 6.6 | 6.1 | –2.2 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 8.0 | 14.2 | 10.4 | 15.3 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 10.5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –53.9 | –2.7 | 8.2 | –11.8 | –5.5 | 0.8 | 14.1 | 3.3 | 22.3 | –29.0 | 38.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 2.0 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 10.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | ... | 6.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 7.3 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | 4.1 | –1.1 | –6.3 | 2.8 | –1.1 | –4.9 | –6.3 | –18.7 | –3.2 | –3.9 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –5.9 | 6.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | –2.2 | –5.4 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 3.2 | –4.3 |
| Mongolia | –1.0 | ... | –15.9 | –18.3 | –12.4 | 4.9 | 15.8 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 14.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | –16.8 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 2.9 | 1.7 | –6.0 | 9.7 | –1.6 | –5.4 | –4.2 | 13.8 | –2.4 | 0.1 | –3.0 | –0.9 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 9.4 | –0.3 | 7.4 | 3.1 | – | 3.1 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.7 |
| Bhutan | 5.1 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | –2.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | ... |
| India | 4.0 | –0.7 | –0.2 | 6.3 | –7.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 5.8 | –0.1 | 0.4 | 6.6 |
| Maldives | 9.7 | 1.0 | –0.2 | 5.0 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | –11.2 | –2.7 | –6.6 | –8.3 |
| Nepal | 5.8 | –0.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 8.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 | –3.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 7.5 | 3.2 | 7.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 2.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 1.3 | –9.9 | –4.5 | 3.7 | 5.8 | –5.9 |
| Cambodia | 1.2 | 3.5 | –1.2 | 4.5 | –3.5 | 10.5 | –0.9 | 15.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.0 |
| Indonesia | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 2.9 |
| Lao PDR | 8.7 | 3.1 | 4.2 | –0.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Malaysia | –0.6 | –2.5 | 6.1 | –0.2 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| Myanmar | 1.8 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.7 |
| Philippines | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 | –0.7 | –0.2 |
| Singapore | –8.3 | –3.7 | –4.9 | –10.8 | –17.5 | –7.9 | –3.3 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 1.3 | –4.2 | –1.7 | –0.1 |
| Thailand | –4.7 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 12.7 | –2.4 | –1.8 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 1.3 | –2.2 |
| Viet Nam | 1.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 13.2 | –2.5 | 0.1 | –18.0 | –2.6 | 20.1 | –19.7 | –3.5 | –6.8 | 5.2 | –9.9 | –5.6 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | –4.6 | ... | –1.3 | –5.6 | 4.7 | –4.4 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 5.0 | –5.0 | 5.0 | –11.9 | ... |
| Kiribati | –20.7 | 9.1 | –6.1 | –1.7 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 3.1 | –9.4 | –1.2 | 7.8 | 2.1 | –3.1 | –7.1 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | –21.3 | –2.1 | 0.0 | –16.5 | –0.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 5.4 | –5.0 | 4.8 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.2 | –0.7 | 2.1 | –4.7 | –0.6 | 7.7 | –0.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 |
| Samoa | ... | 12.7 | 0.1 | –3.7 | –6.0 | –6.4 | –5.0 | 4.8 | –3.5 | 6.8 | –8.6 | 0.7 | –11.2 |
| Solomon Islands | –1.0 | 11.8 | –17.1 | –3.5 | 4.8 | 19.1 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 12.0 | 6.7 | –7.3 | 10.3 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | –4.3 | –14.3 | 8.7 | 6.0 | –0.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 0.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 3.9 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.5 | –4.8 | –0.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | –1.7 | –3.1 |
| Tuvalu | 13.1 | 0.6 | –2.0 | –2.7 | –9.4 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 15.5 | 2.9 | 4.7 | –0.3 | –0.7 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8.2 | –14.6 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 2.7 | –21.3 | 25.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | –15.3 | 6.9 | 17.6 | –1.2 |
| Japan | –0.3 | –4.6 | 2.1 | –2.4 | 6.0 | –5.9 | –7.1 | 3.6 | –2.0 | 4.2 | 5.4 | –10.9 | ... |
| New Zealand | 16.7 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 1.8 | –0.0 | 9.0 | –2.7 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | –0.2 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

## National Accounts

Table 2.16 **Growth Rates of Industry Real Value Added**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.1 | 32.1 | 23.9 | 20.1 | 7.3 | –4.1 | 5.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 12.8 | –4.8 | 12.0 | 14.8 | –0.3 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 11.7 | 7.8 | –29.6 | 6.1 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –13.3 | 5.7 | 8.3 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 43.4 | 49.8 | 32.9 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 4.5 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 3.9 | –0.8 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 14.5 | –3.9 | –3.5 | 9.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –15.9 | 15.3 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 9.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –12.3 | 8.8 | 4.5 | –9.0 | 12.7 | 3.0 | –9.8 | –6.9 | 10.3 | 14.0 | –0.3 | 0.6 |
| Pakistan | 6.5 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 16.3 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 1.4 | –0.1 | 8.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 15.6 | 8.9 | 12.3 | –1.5 | 7.7 | 4.7 | –4.5 | 0.3 | –10.3 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 22.2 | 1.0 | 1.8 | –1.0 | –0.3 | 2.3 | 10.6 | 7.6 | 17.6 | 54.9 | –17.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –5.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 8.3 | ... | ... | 8.3 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.2 | 13.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 13.4 | 15.1 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 12.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | –3.8 | –3.3 | –4.6 | –2.1 | –1.4 | –2.0 | –0.3 | 1.6 | –4.7 | 7.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 14.2 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 2.0 | –0.6 | 11.3 |
| Mongolia | –4.9 | ... | 0.3 | 15.5 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 18.3 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 7.0 | –0.8 | –0.4 | 7.7 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 4.4 | 5.4 | –7.5 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 0.2 | –4.3 | 24.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7.1 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Bhutan | –1.7 | 16.0 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 40.7 | 6.1 | 3.6 | ... |
| India | 7.1 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 7.9 |
| Maldives | 16.4 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 15.1 | 31.1 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 22.6 | 6.1 | –25.1 | 8.4 |
| Nepal | 4.8 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 | –1.4 | 3.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 8.0 | 8.3 | 9.0 | –2.0 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 8.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | –0.3 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 3.5 | –0.5 | –1.8 | 2.9 | –5.6 | –5.4 | –5.0 | 1.7 |
| Cambodia | –2.1 | 18.9 | 31.2 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 16.6 | 12.7 | 18.3 | 8.4 | 4.0 | –9.5 | 13.5 |
| Indonesia | 11.5 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.7 |
| Lao PDR | 16.2 | 13.3 | 9.3 | –1.5 | 10.8 | 19.4 | 3.7 | 10.6 | 14.1 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 16.6 | 17.7 |
| Malaysia | 11.0 | 14.9 | 13.6 | –2.6 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | –7.0 | 8.6 |
| Myanmar | 5.5 | 12.7 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 35.0 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 18.6 |
| Philippines | 2.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 | –1.9 | 11.6 |
| Singapore | 9.3 | 9.6 | 12.4 | –9.0 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 6.8 | –1.4 | –1.4 | 25.1 |
| Thailand | 16.1 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 3.2 | –5.0 | 12.8 |
| Viet Nam | 2.3 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 20.2 | –15.9 | 18.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 12.4 | 5.8 | –6.3 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | –5.0 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.0 | ... | –5.5 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 10.0 | –6.7 | 0.7 | –5.2 | –1.1 | –2.3 | ... |
| Kiribati | 1.3 | 0.0 | 8.4 | –11.3 | –3.7 | 1.2 | –10.3 | –5.6 | 6.8 | 13.0 | –13.9 | –9.3 | –1.4 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 30.8 | 27.6 | 7.7 | 6.4 | –5.9 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 11.8 | –11.4 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –2.5 | –10.0 | –0.8 | –0.1 | 2.3 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 9.3 |
| Samoa | ... | 1.8 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 4.7 | –2.9 | 13.3 | –10.4 | –8.1 | 8.2 |
| Solomon Islands | 22.7 | 31.6 | –29.7 | –36.2 | –4.5 | –0.4 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 16.6 | 22.9 | 2.7 | –10.6 | –15.1 | –0.7 | 10.6 | –18.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0.3 | 8.7 | –0.5 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | –2.9 | –6.3 | –0.9 | –2.1 | 4.8 | 1.8 | –0.5 |
| Tuvalu | –32.1 | –13.0 | 13.3 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 11.6 | –13.7 | –18.6 | 28.3 | 30.8 | –8.2 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –1.1 | –2.2 | 37.0 | –21.0 | –6.5 | –5.4 | –1.4 | 4.5 | 10.5 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 3.8 | –0.1 | 2.9 |
| Japan | 7.9 | 0.7 | 2.7 | –4.2 | –1.8 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.5 | –1.1 | –16.1 | ... |
| New Zealand | –4.4 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | –3.9 | 2.2 | –5.5 | –5.3 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

Table 2.17 **Growth Rates of Services Real Value Added**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.7 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 14.2 | –13.9 | 17.9 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 3.0 | 21.0 | 25.8 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 14.7 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 5.0 | –3.7 | 4.4 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –13.1 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 7.8 | 5.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 7.4 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 5.4 | –4.8 | 9.5 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 0.3 | 8.4 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 4.2 | –1.5 | 5.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –4.6 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 7.4 | 11.7 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 12.4 | 10.7 | 2.6 | –1.2 |
| Pakistan | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 3.9 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 19.5 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 17.7 | 11.9 | 10.3 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –15.7 | 17.8 | –5.5 | 6.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 27.1 | 18.3 | 3.5 | –12.5 | 25.7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –0.9 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 13.4 | ... | ... | 11.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2.3 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 16.0 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 2.5 | –1.6 | 7.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.4 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| Mongolia | –2.2 | ... | 15.3 | 6.1 | 11.0 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 30.0 | 10.7 | 16.8 | –3.5 | 14.4 |
| Taipei,China | 10.5 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | –0.3 | 4.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –1.9 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Bhutan | 2.8 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 13.3 | ... |
| India | 5.2 | 10.1 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 8.7 | 9.4 |
| Maldives | 18.7 | 14.8 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 17.2 | 7.2 | –12.0 | 25.4 | 11.2 | 14.0 | –2.3 | 10.8 |
| Nepal | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 4.5 | –1.8 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 4.3 | 5.2 | 6.1 | –0.3 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 8.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| Cambodia | 2.7 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Indonesia | 9.8 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 8.4 |
| Lao PDR | –0.4 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 14.7 | 11.3 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 |
| Malaysia | 11.3 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 6.7 |
| Myanmar | 3.2 | 7.3 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 14.8 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
| Philippines | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 7.2 |
| Singapore | 9.8 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 4.1 | –0.7 | 10.1 |
| Thailand | 12.7 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 1.3 | –0.2 | 4.6 |
| Viet Nam | 10.2 | 9.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 7.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 5.2 | –3.4 | 15.4 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 4.6 | –0.3 | 5.7 | –1.1 | –2.9 | –1.6 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 8.4 | ... | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 3.6 | –17.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | –0.3 | –1.2 | ... |
| Kiribati | 7.2 | –7.8 | –0.4 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 0.6 | –0.9 | 2.8 | –2.1 | 0.3 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 12.7 | –2.0 | 0.1 | –5.0 | –0.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | –7.7 | 10.3 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –6.3 | –1.0 | –12.7 | 7.5 | 5.1 | –1.5 | –0.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 8.9 |
| Samoa | ... | 6.4 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Solomon Islands | 4.1 | 3.2 | –5.7 | –4.6 | –9.5 | –5.9 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 3.2 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 13.3 | 30.1 | 24.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | –5.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 1.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.8 | –1.2 | 2.1 | –1.9 | 0.9 |
| Tuvalu | 36.1 | –4.8 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 3.4 | –3.8 | 0.6 | –5.1 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 3.9 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –4.8 | –0.4 | 2.3 | –0.7 | –3.9 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 4.4 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 5.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Japan | 4.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | –1.2 | –4.3 | ... |
| New Zealand | 0.0 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.8 | –0.1 | 0.5 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

## National Accounts

Table 2.18 **Growth Rates of Real Private Consumption Expenditure**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 8.3 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 5.4 | –4.4 | 3.7 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –2.9 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 8.5 | 8.4 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –20.6 | 1.7 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 11.8 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 11.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –16.7 | –5.0 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 24.0 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 19.2 | 2.7 | 12.6 | –14.4 | 4.5 |
| Pakistan | 4.5 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 4.7 | –2.7 | 12.2 | 4.0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 0.8 | 13.5 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 20.6 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 8.2 | 7.8 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 10.5 | –49.2 | 49.7 | –12.4 | 28.3 | 48.7 | 4.4 | 1.8 | –36.8 | 59.3 | 1.3 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 6.3 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 1.8 | –0.9 | –1.3 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 6.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 8.9 | –0.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 1.3 | –0.0 | 4.1 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 8.4 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | –0.9 | 1.1 | 3.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7.6 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.9 |
| Bhutan | ... | 1.9 | –3.9 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 2.0 | ... |
| India | 4.5 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 19.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 6.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 0.9 | 10.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 4.8 | –4.8 | –7.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 12.3 | –0.6 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| Cambodia | 2.5 | 8.6 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 12.7 | –1.0 | 6.0 |
| Indonesia | 17.2 | 12.6 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 11.9 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 6.5 |
| Myanmar[b] | 0.9 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 2.7 |
| Philippines | 5.4 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| Singapore | 7.6 | 2.7 | 13.9 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 4.2 |
| Thailand | 12.9 | 7.8 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | –1.1 | 4.8 |
| Viet Nam | ... | 7.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 10.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 8.3 | 20.4 | –45.5 | –17.1 | –14.0 | 1.7 | 12.9 | 5.5 | –20.2 | 16.8 | 2.5 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –13.4 | –5.1 | –28.5 | –13.4 | 16.8 | –8.0 | 7.7 | 9.8 | 6.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Japan | 5.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | –0.7 | –1.9 | 1.8 |
| New Zealand | 0.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | –1.1 | 0.4 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Includes government consumption expenditure.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

Table 2.19 **Growth Rates of Real Government Consumption Expenditure**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 2.9 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 14.0 | 5.2 | –1.9 | –1.2 | 5.3 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –2.4 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 14.5 | 22.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –5.4 | 15.0 | 19.2 | –7.5 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 7.3 | 14.0 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –13.4 | 5.9 | –1.3 | –0.2 | 1.2 | 4.6 | –2.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Pakistan | –3.2 | 5.5 | 7.5 | –5.6 | 15.0 | 7.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 48.3 | –9.6 | 38.9 | –31.5 | 2.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 10.8 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 6.9 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 11.7 | 25.9 | –16.2 | –2.8 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 18.0 | –15.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 14.9 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 5.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | –3.2 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 10.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 3.0 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 13.1 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.5 | –1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | –0.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 19.1 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 9.2 |
| Bhutan | ... | 27.5 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 13.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | ... |
| India | 3.5 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 2.3 | –0.4 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 9.5 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 4.8 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.8 | 10.5 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 8.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 4.4 | 8.9 | 5.3 | –1.7 | –1.8 | 4.8 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 16.0 | 1.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 2.3 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 9.3 | –2.0 | –2.6 | 4.1 | –1.0 | 12.8 | 15.8 | –0.8 | 5.0 | 3.5 |
| Cambodia | –4.6 | –23.2 | 12.4 | 8.8 | 53.6 | 3.8 | –5.0 | 3.9 | –33.2 | 82.1 | 5.0 | 45.9 | 12.5 |
| Indonesia | 4.8 | 1.3 | –0.9 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 10.4 | 15.7 | 0.3 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 5.9 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 3.9 | 0.5 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 6.8 | 5.6 | –1.0 | –1.6 | –4.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 4.0 |
| Singapore | 11.5 | 11.8 | 17.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 11.0 |
| Thailand | 6.9 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 9.8 | 3.2 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Viet Nam | ... | 8.4 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 12.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 16..3 | 6.8 | –12.7 | –8.0 | 11.4 | –0.5 | –0.9 | 2.9 | –1.7 | 6.0 | 1.0 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –2.8 | –5.4 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 11.2 | –14.0 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 10.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 3.4 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Japan | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.2 |
| New Zealand | 1.0 | 4.9 | –2.1 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 0.2 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

## National Accounts

Table 2.20 **Growth Rates of Real Gross Domestic Capital Formation**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 5.2 | 16.3 | 22.5 | 30.7 | 17.5 | 26.9 | 32.2 | 19.7 | 12.6 | –30.9 | 2.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 55.2 | 2.6 | 20.6 | 84.0 | 61.5 | 21.4 | 5.8 | 14.5 | 6.0 | 20.7 | –14.0 | –5.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –42.4 | 10.7 | 40.5 | 11.0 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 35.0 | 31.7 | 23.4 | –12.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 96.3 | 22.1 | –5.6 | –6.4 | –26.1 | 23.6 | 13.7 | 53.3 | 14.6 | 13.9 | –4.9 | –4.5 |
| Pakistan | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 4.3 | –0.3 | 6.4 | –5.2 | 12.9 | 18.4 | 12.9 | 6.8 | –13.3 | –5.1 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 39.2 | 5.8 | 23.0 | –3.2 | 2.6 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 10.2 | –23.2 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –21.8 | –7.7 | –4.7 | –12.9 | –4.8 | –80.6 | 3.9 | –5.3 | 4.0 | 109.2 | –27.2 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 9.7 | 13.1 | 16.3 | –2.8 | –1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | –0.1 | 8.4 | 8.1 | –0.5 | 0.4 | 11.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 15.7 | 8.5 | 15.6 | –0.3 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 3.5 | – | –13.5 | 15.4 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 6.7 | 5.8 | 8.3 | –23.7 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | –0.7 | –7.9 | –21.8 | 39.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.3 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Bhutan | ... | –5.1 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 13.8 | –0.9 | 16.8 | –13.3 | –24.7 | –5.9 | 10.1 | 18.5 | ... |
| India | 16.8 | 7.6 | –3.5 | –2.9 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 21.8 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 17.2 | –3.1 | 13.8 | 9.3 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | –14.0 | 6.5 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 29.6 | 9.7 | –4.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 5.5 | –0.3 | 8.7 | –13.2 | 5.3 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 13.4 | 8.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 15.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | 6.7 | 45.7 | –20.8 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 26.5 | 13.2 | –0.3 | –3.5 |
| Cambodia | –23.5 | 39.4 | 8.6 | 21.3 | 3.8 | 21.7 | –7.9 | 29.9 | 35.1 | 5.1 | 16.0 | 17.5 | –10.1 |
| Indonesia | 10.9 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 8.6 | –4.5 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 12.4 | 2.4 | 10.4 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 21.4 | 20.3 | 29.2 | –9.3 | 7.9 | –1.5 | 6.9 | –2.5 | 11.3 | 8.4 | –2.9 | –13.8 | 38.3 |
| Myanmar | 29.2 | 28.5 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 24.8 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 16.9 | 34.7 | 33.9 |
| Philippines | 15.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 24.0 | 15.7 | –0.4 | –2.2 | 3.0 | –15.1 | –0.5 | 23.4 | –8.7 | 31.6 |
| Singapore | 17.2 | 14.3 | 25.6 | –20.8 | –6.5 | –30.2 | 51.2 | –0.4 | 16.6 | 10.7 | 38.1 | –19.3 | 10.3 |
| Thailand | 31.2 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 12.8 | –3.6 | 1.0 | 8.1 | –25.2 | 29.0 |
| Viet Nam | ... | 17.1 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 26.8 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 10.4 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 162.4 | 62.0 | –13.7 | 28.5 | –40.0 | 27.6 | –28.5 | 60.1 | –15.8 | 0.8 | 4.4 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.6 | 12.8 | 36.8 | 7.0 | 17.5 | –11.4 | 0.6 | –9.8 | –1.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 13.3 | 4.1 | –7.4 | 6.8 | 15.4 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 10.3 | –0.6 | 3.2 |
| Japan | 7.3 | 3.1 | 4.9 | –1.6 | –6.0 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | –4.4 | –17.4 | 2.8 |
| New Zealand | –8.6 | 10.2 | –1.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 4.6 | –4.7 | 8.7 | –6.6 | –17.5 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

Table 2.21 **Growth Rates of Real Exports of Goods and Services**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 19.0 | 27.0 | 35.8 | 29.1 | –1.7 | 15.9 | –7.4 | –3.5 | –13.1 | –10.4 | 21.7 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –4.2 | 15.4 | 34.1 | –6.3 | 19.6 | 39.6 | 52.8 | 48.3 | 36.1 | 7.4 | 14.3 | 12.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 5.0 | 27.9 | –1.8 | 15.1 | 7.5 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 0.8 | –11.5 | 1.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –17.4 | 10.5 | –3.2 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 12.8 | –11.0 | 8.9 | 25.8 | 9.1 | –1.1 | –4.2 |
| Pakistan | 1.1 | –3.1 | ... | 12.2 | 10.0 | 28.4 | –1.5 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 2.3 | –5.4 | –3.3 | 15.8 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | –20.8 | 7.6 | 29.5 | 22.6 | 2.9 | 31.2 | 27.9 | –14.0 | –2.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –8.9 | 79.4 | –11.0 | –15.0 | –6.8 | 3.9 | –43.8 | 27.6 | 220.3 | –11.7 | –6.7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 8.5 | 10.0 | 16.3 | –1.7 | 9.0 | 12.8 | 15.4 | 10.6 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 2.6 | –10.1 | 16.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 4.9 | 24.7 | 18.1 | –3.4 | 12.1 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 7.8 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 6.6 | –1.2 | 14.5 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 0.8 | 12.8 | 18.3 | –8.6 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 0.9 | –8.7 | 25.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 17.8 | 30.7 | 14.4 | 14.9 | –2.3 | 6.9 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 25.8 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Bhutan | ... | 34.3 | –2.5 | 8.6 | –1.2 | 14.3 | 26.6 | 33.3 | 69.5 | 2.6 | –14.0 | 48.2 | ... |
| India | 11.1 | 31.4 | 18.2 | 4.3 | 21.1 | 9.6 | 27.2 | 25.8 | 20.0 | 5.9 | 14.4 | –5.5 | 17.9 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | –23.2 | –4.7 | 12.3 | –3.0 | –1.3 | –0.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | –13.7 |
| Sri Lanka | ... | 7.7 | 17.1 | –8.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 3.8 | 7.3 | 0.4 | –12.3 | 5.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1.3 | 16.8 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 2.3 | –0.7 | –1.3 | 3.7 | –9.6 | –6.2 | –5.3 | –7.8 |
| Cambodia | –23.5 | 35.1 | 39.4 | 16.5 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 28.1 | 16.4 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 15.7 | –6.3 | 17.0 |
| Indonesia | 0.4 | 7.7 | 26.5 | 0.6 | –1.2 | 5.9 | 13.5 | 16.6 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 | –9.7 | 14.9 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 17.8 | 19.0 | 16.1 | –6.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 1.7 | –10.5 | 9.9 |
| Myanmar | 14.5 | –22.0 | 79.3 | 16.6 | 23.0 | –25.0 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 25.3 | –3.1 | –15.5 | –2.0 | 16.1 |
| Philippines | 1.9 | 12.0 | 13.7 | –7.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 5.0 | 12.6 | 6.7 | –2.7 | –7.8 | 21.0 |
| Singapore | 12.9 | 22.1 | 14.5 | –3.5 | 7.6 | 14.2 | 19.1 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 4.0 | –8.1 | 19.2 |
| Thailand | 13.4 | 15.4 | 17.5 | –4.2 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 5.1 | –12.5 | 14.7 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | –9.9 | –16.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 7.1 | –19.5 | 544.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 18.1 | 4.6 | –9.1 | –2.4 | 8.7 | 3.6 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –4.6 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 10.4 | –1.3 | 14.3 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 4.4 | 9.5 | 8.1 | –0.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 5.5 |
| Japan | 7.2 | 4.2 | 12.7 | –6.9 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 13.9 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 1.6 | –23.9 | 23.9 |
| New Zealand | 7.3 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 4.8 | –0.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | –3.5 | 4.6 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data, UN Statistics Division (UN 2011).

## National Accounts

Table 2.22 **Growth Rates of Real Imports of Goods and Services**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 7.2 | 6.4 | 18.9 | 26.5 | –2.9 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 13.0 | 7.3 | –19.2 | 13.8 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 17.8 | 17.3 | 48.0 | 16.4 | 57.6 | 33.9 | 19.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 0.5 | 7.8 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –19.9 | 28.0 | –1.5 | 0.5 | –7.6 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 25.8 | –11.5 | –15.8 | 0.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –18.4 | 0.4 | –13.8 | 13.1 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 6.5 | 45.0 | 11.0 | 13.6 | –19.4 | 1.6 |
| Pakistan | –3.5 | 4.0 | ... | 2.2 | 3.0 | 11.2 | –8.6 | 40.5 | 18.7 | –3.5 | 3.5 | –15.1 | 4.4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | –14.5 | 11.1 | 23.7 | 25.9 | 16.5 | 39.6 | 27.3 | 1.4 | –4.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –6.4 | 2.2 | –0.9 | –30.4 | 9.5 | 10.4 | –57.2 | –17.1 | 244.0 | 8.4 | –18.4 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 11.4 | 12.4 | 16.5 | –1.5 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 2.3 | –9.0 | 17.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 13.3 | 22.5 | 22.6 | –4.9 | 14.4 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 4.4 | –8.0 | 16.9 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 5.5 | 10.1 | 15.3 | –14.8 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 17.5 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.0 | –3.7 | –12.8 | 28.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 9.3 | 48.4 | 10.2 | 11.2 | –11.2 | 7.4 | 10.6 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 16.0 | –2.1 | –2.6 | –0.7 |
| Bhutan | ... | 13.6 | 10.4 | –2.7 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 37.5 | 17.0 | 12.9 | –0.1 | 2.3 | 32.9 | ... |
| India | 3.4 | 28.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 13.8 | 22.2 | 32.5 | 21.3 | 10.2 | 22.7 | –1.8 | 9.2 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | –15.1 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 26.7 |
| Sri Lanka | ... | 0.8 | 14.8 | –10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | –9.6 | 13.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 17.9 | 15.9 | –6.2 | 3.2 | 13.3 | –8.1 | –3.1 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 13.2 | 11.0 | –0.8 | –0.3 |
| Cambodia | –25.1 | 33.1 | 30.6 | 9.6 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 19.8 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 22.6 | –4.9 | 16.7 |
| Indonesia | 21.4 | 20.9 | 25.9 | 4.2 | –4.2 | 1.6 | 26.7 | 17.8 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.0 | –15.0 | 17.3 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 26.3 | 23.7 | 24.4 | –8.2 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 19.6 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 2.1 | –12.2 | 15.1 |
| Myanmar | 48.0 | 19.8 | –8.0 | 11.0 | –17.5 | –15.8 | –16.5 | 2.2 | 42.4 | 7.4 | 31.3 | –18.9 | 57.0 |
| Philippines | 10.0 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | –8.1 | 22.5 |
| Singapore | 14.5 | 22.9 | 20.0 | –5.9 | 5.8 | 9.6 | 22.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 9.4 | –11.0 | 16.6 |
| Thailand | 23.7 | 20.0 | 27.1 | –5.5 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 8.9 | –21.5 | 21.5 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | –13.6 | –18.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –16.7 | 14.6 | –4.7 | 8.3 | 17.5 | –6.0 | 13.7 | 4.7 | 3.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 16.5 | 12.1 | –1.2 | 1.4 | 13.3 | 12.6 | 12.3 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 14.6 | –3.3 | 5.3 |
| Japan | 8.1 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | –15.3 | 9.8 |
| New Zealand | 0.7 | 6.8 | –0.7 | 4.0 | 7.2 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 4.2 | –1.6 | 10.1 | –4.4 | –9.4 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.23 **Growth Rates of Agriculture Production Index**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 8.5 | 4.5 | –17.7 | – | 14.0 | 3.8 | –3.6 | 14.2 | –10.7 | 10.2 | –12.6 | 21.2 |
| Armenia | ... | –2.9 | –4.0 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 21.4 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 1.1 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –5.4 | 9.9 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 14.2 | – | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 |
| Georgia | ... | 7.7 | –16.5 | 7.7 | –5.1 | 14.0 | –6.6 | 12.1 | –39.6 | 16.4 | –10.3 | –10.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –20.5 | –10.0 | 20.0 | 0.9 | –0.9 | –2.8 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.7 | –8.8 | 15.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –7.9 | 4.2 | 5.1 | –7.7 | 6.3 | 2.9 | –3.8 | 1.0 | –2.0 | –2.0 | – |
| Pakistan | 4.5 | 10.0 | 2.0 | –2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | –10.6 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 9.2 | –3.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | –2.1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 1.0 | 6.7 | 17.7 | –6.2 | 6.6 | 10.6 | 1.6 | –2.4 | 2.4 | –1.6 | – |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 6.0 | 4.9 | – | 7.0 | 0.7 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 8.9 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 2.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | –14.0 | – | 2.4 | 2.4 | – | –4.7 | –9.8 | 13.5 | –9.5 | –21.1 | –40.0 | –16.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | – | –6.0 | –1.1 | 2.2 | –1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 4.2 | – |
| Mongolia | –1.9 | 6.3 | –1.9 | –20.8 | –7.1 | –14.1 | 16.4 | –7.7 | – | 8.3 | 14.1 | 22.5 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 3.7 | 2.2 | –1.2 | 4.1 | 0.1 | –4.2 | –5.7 | 0.7 | –2.5 | –4.9 | –1.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.4 | 4.1 | 6.3 | –2.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | –1.9 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 8.0 | –3.0 |
| Bhutan | 6.3 | 5.5 | –17.9 | 3.3 | –1.1 | 12.8 | 10.4 | 29.9 | 3.9 | –2.5 | –0.6 | –0.7 |
| India | 1.3 | 2.4 | –1.0 | 3.1 | –6.9 | 10.6 | –1.0 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 1.6 | –2.4 |
| Maldives | 6.9 | – | 2.0 | –8.7 | –1.1 | 10.8 | 9.7 | –31.0 | 33.3 | –1.9 | –2.0 | –4.0 |
| Nepal | 5.6 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 | –0.8 | 6.8 | 3.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 8.4 | 3.1 | 2.0 | –3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | –3.9 | 9.1 | – | –0.9 | 10.3 | –0.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | –13.5 | 1.9 | 15.1 | 14.1 | –6.2 | – | 15.1 | –16.4 | 19.6 | 23.0 | –0.7 | – |
| Cambodia | –3.0 | 27.7 | 2.0 | 1.0 | –5.0 | 19.8 | –5.2 | 29.4 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 4.6 |
| Indonesia | 3.9 | 8.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Lao PDR | 12.3 | –8.5 | 19.3 | – | 9.5 | –3.5 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 1.4 |
| Malaysia | 1.4 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 6.8 | –1.4 |
| Myanmar | –1.6 | 2.6 | 9.9 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 3.8 | –0.6 | –0.6 |
| Philippines | 9.6 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.8 | – |
| Singapore | –37.4 | –5.9 | –63.9 | 21.7 | 30.1 | 18.9 | 16.8 | –24.2 | 23.0 | 3.3 | –10.2 | 15.8 |
| Thailand | –6.1 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 0.9 | –1.8 | 4.5 | 8.7 | – | 0.8 |
| Viet Nam | 1.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | –5.1 | – | – | –7.8 | –16.0 | –24.1 | –15.0 | – | – | 23.5 | – | – |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.8 | 2.9 | – | –7.8 | 5.3 | –7.1 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | –8.7 | –1.1 | –4.3 |
| Kiribati | –17.3 | –1.2 | –5.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 | – | 24.0 | 0.8 | – | 2.4 | –2.3 | – |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 58.2 | –74.9 | –13.7 | 254.5 | 132.7 | –38.3 | – | 2.7 | 31.7 | – | – |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | –1.0 | – | 1.0 | – | – | – | – | 3.0 | – | – |
| Nauru | 1.1 | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | –1.0 | 7.1 | – | – |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | – | – | 3.1 | –2.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.5 | – | – |
| Samoa | –10.0 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | – | 2.9 | 2.8 | –0.9 | 3.7 | –0.9 | 0.9 |
| Solomon Islands | – | 10.3 | 2.0 | –4.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 | –2.6 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Timor-Leste | 8.6 | 0.9 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 6.8 | –4.5 | –5.7 | 8.1 | 2.8 | –4.5 | 1.9 | – |
| Tonga | – | –12.0 | –1.0 | – | 4.0 | – | – | – | 3.9 | 0.9 | – | – |
| Tuvalu | –7.6 | – | – | 4.1 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | – | – | 2.7 | – | – |
| Vanuatu | 30.2 | 3.1 | –5.8 | 2.1 | –10.1 | 5.6 | 14.9 | –0.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | –0.9 | –0.9 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 5.9 | 9.7 | –2.0 | 5.2 | –16.7 | 12.9 | –7.3 | 10.1 | –17.3 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 1.1 |
| Japan | – | –1.9 | – | –2.0 | 1.0 | –4.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | –3.1 | 2.1 | – | –2.1 |
| New Zealand | –3.7 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | –1.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | – | –3.4 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: FAOSTAT Database Online (FAO 2011), country sources.

## Production

Table 2.24 **Growth Rates of Manufacturing Production Index**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | –0.4 | –16.3 | 17.3 | 15.1 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 6.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 4.9 | 1.5 | – | 1.0 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 18.9 | 18.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 4.0 | –8.0 | 4.7 |
| Tajikistan | 0.2 | –16.3 | 12.0 | 16.3 | 22.5 | 9.9 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 9.3 | –3.7 | –6.2 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | –0.9 | –4.9 | 13.4 | 13.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –1.7 | – | 1.4 | 1.1 | –2.3 | 2.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | –0.7 | 0.9 | –0.5 | –4.4 | –9.8 | –9.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | –1.4 | –6.7 | –8.3 | 3.6 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.9 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 7.1 | 3.4 | –0.2 | 16.7 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | –0.7 | 5.3 | 7.8 | –9.0 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 8.3 | –1.6 | –8.0 | –53.1 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12.8 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 7.8 | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 9.0 | 14.1 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 10.9 | ... |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | –1.0 | 9.3 | 6.5 | 3.5 | –6.6 | 2.4 | 2.0 | ... | 2.0 | 2.5 | –0.9 | –0.9 | 0.1 |
| Sri Lanka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | 48.8 | 2.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 13.7 | 11.0 | 3.6 | –4.5 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 1.3 | –1.6 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 15.6 | 14.2 | 24.9 | –6.5 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 0.7 | –10.0 | 11.0 |
| Myanmar | 0.5 | 7.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 10.2 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 12.1 | –7.9 | ... |
| Singapore | 10.0 | 10.3 | 15.3 | –11.6 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 13.9 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 5.9 | –4.2 | –4.1 | 29.6 |
| Thailand | 14.2 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 3.9 | –7.2 | 14.4 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 7.3 | 2.8 | –5.6 | 13.3 | –0.2 | –2.1 | 12.4 | –16.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | –1.4 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa[b] | –9.1 | 19.3 | 2.8 | 6.8 | 2.8 | –4.2 | 4.3 | – | –1.0 | –3.0 | –15.5 | –11.3 | 24.2 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 0.9 | –1.2 | –0.5 | 1.9 | 3.3 | –4.2 | ... |
| Japan | ... | 3.3 | 5.7 | –6.8 | –1.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 2.8 | –3.4 | –22.0 | 16.6 |
| New Zealand | –3.6 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 0.9 | –5.2 | –0.8 | –2.1 | –10.4 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Refers to volume indexes of industrial production.

Sources: Country sources, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development website (www.oecd.org).

# Money, Finance, and Prices

**Consumer prices** edged up in 2010. In 2009, the simple average inflation rate for 43 economies was 4.1% and this rose to 4.8% in 2010. Overall, **food prices** continued to rise faster than those of other consumer items. But the differences were not usually great, and in several economies, food prices actually rose more slowly than the all items index. The growth in the **money supply** was slightly lower in 2010 compared to 2009. **Nonperforming loans** were at manageable levels for most economies in the region, but by international standards, they were exceptionally high in Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Pakistan. Most **Asian currencies appreciated** sharply against the United States dollar in 2010 following an equally sharp depreciation in 2009.

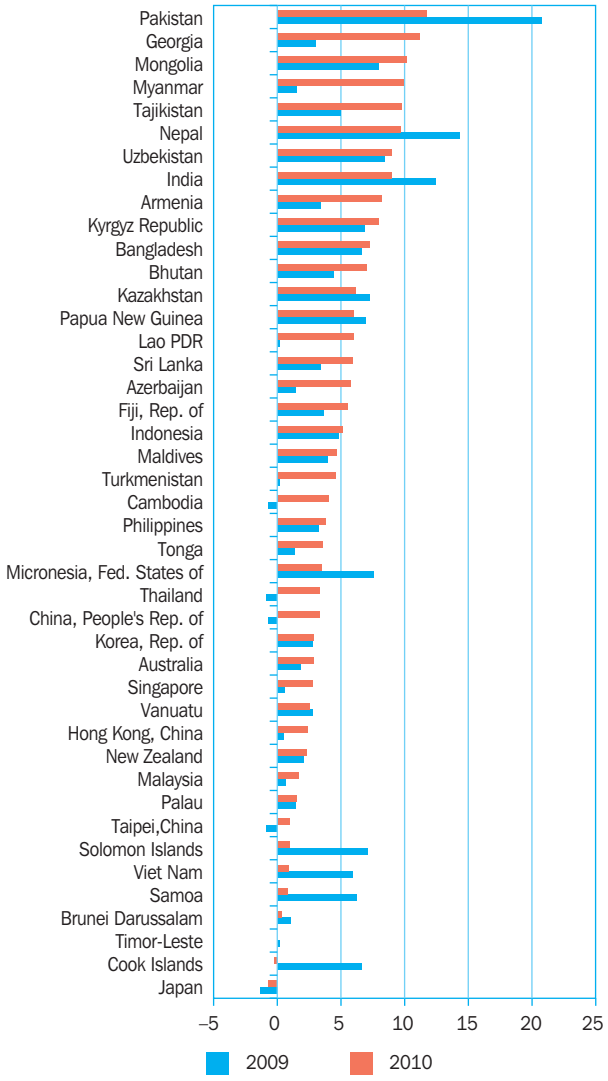
## Key Trends

**Consumer prices edged up in 2010**. The economic recovery during 2010 has led to higher prices in most economies of the region, but the overall increase has been quite modest. In 2009, the simple average inflation rate for 43 economies was 4.1%, which rose to 4.8% in 2010. Inflation rates were up in 30 economies, rising by 4 percentage points or more in 10 economies, including the People's Republic of China (PRC) where prices rose by 3.3% in 2010 compared with almost 1.0% deflation in 2009. Larger increases were recorded in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (up by 6 percentage points) and Myanmar and Georgia (both up by 8 percentage points).

In 13 economies, inflation was down in 2010. These included seven Pacific island economies—the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu. These economies benefited from appreciation of their currencies against the United States (US) dollar, which brought down the prices of some imported goods. Particularly sharp falls in inflation were recorded by Nepal, 9.7% in 2010 down from 14.3% in 2009; India, 9.0% in 2010 down from 12.4% in 2009; and by Pakistan, 11.7% in 2010 down from 20.8% in 2009. In these countries, however, inflation rates are still among the highest in the region (Figure 3.1).

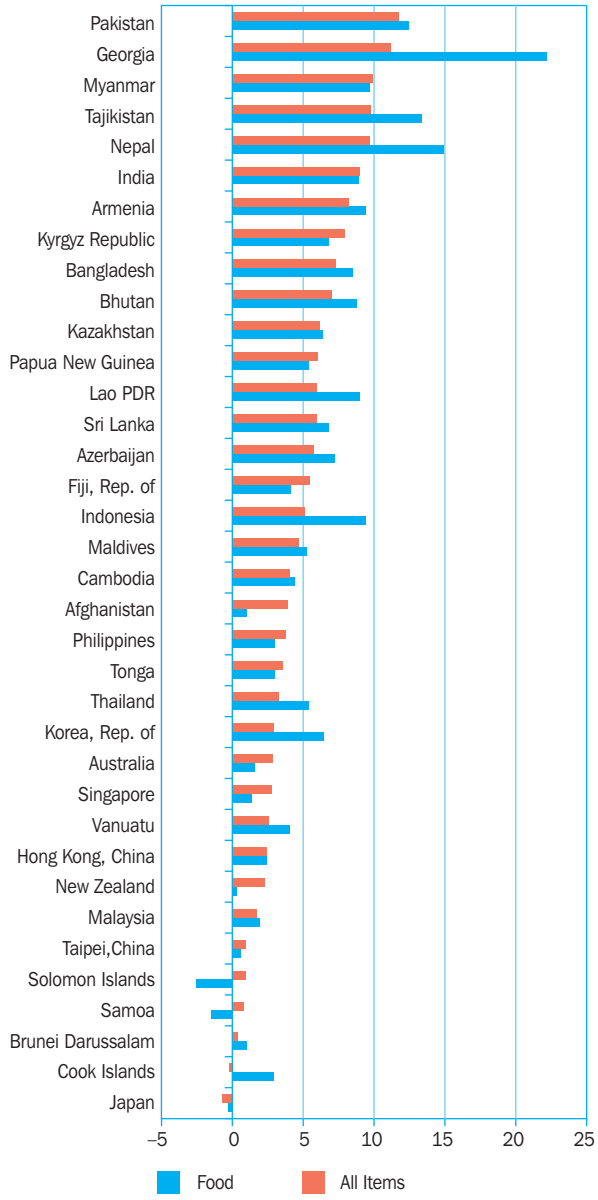
**In general, food prices continued to rise faster than those of other consumer items but the differences were not usually great; in several economies, food prices actually rose more slowly than the all items index.** Figure 3.2 compares the price increases for all items and food components in 2010 for 36 economies in the region. In recent years, food prices have generally been rising faster than the overall consumer price index. In 2010, the unweighted average food price inflation for 36 economies was 5.7% compared with 4.9% for the all items index. However, in nearly half the economies, food prices rose more slowly than other items. The higher average growth

Figure 3.1 **Consumer Price Indexes, 2009 and 2010**
(annual percentage change)




Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 **Price Increases for All Items and Food Components, 2010**
(annual percentage change)




Sources: Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

rate for food prices was due to exceptional increases in just a few countries, notably Georgia where food prices rose by 22.2%, Nepal (14.9%), Tajikistan (13.4%), and Pakistan (12.5%).

The 15 countries where food prices rose at a slower rate than the all items index include Afghanistan, New Zealand, Samoa, and Solomon Islands where the differences from the all items index were between 2 and 4 percentage points. In the other 11 economies, food prices rose more slowly than the all items index by 1 percentage point or less. In the countries where food prices rose more rapidly than the all items index, most of the differences were only around 1 percentage point.

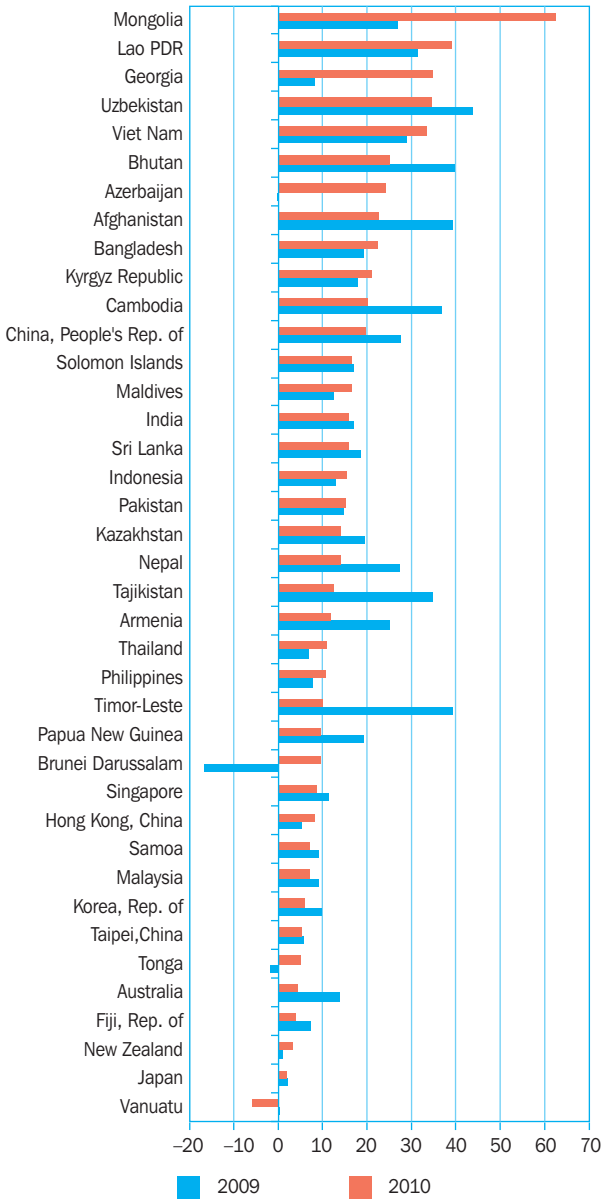
Even though food price inflation in 2010 was not greatly out of line with other price movements, it should be noted that food price inflation is still high in some of the larger economies—12.5% in Pakistan and about 9.0% in Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia. As food absorbs most of the incomes of the poor, these high rates of food inflation risk halting or reversing progress toward eliminating poverty in the region. A recent study[1] by ADB based on 25 developing economies in the region suggests that households with daily per capita consumption of less than $1.25 at 2005 purchasing power parity spend 60%–70% of their total budget on food. Therefore, an increase in food prices will significantly lower consumer purchasing power, especially among the poor. The study further estimates that a 10% rise in domestic food prices in developing Asia may lead to an additional 64 million poor, an increase in the percentage of poor by 1.9 points.

**Growth of the money supply was slightly lower in 2010 compared to the year before**. In principle, money supply here is M2—the total currency in circulation and the value of deposits held by banks, including transferable, current accounts, and term deposits—but a few countries have reported versions of M3, which is a broader measure than M2 because it includes some less liquid financial assets. Most governments try to keep the growth of money supply in line with the growth of nominal gross domestic product (GDP), i.e., GDP not adjusted for inflation. Higher growth may cause inflation to accelerate while lower growth may restrict increases in real GDP. The size of the money supply is largely determined by the level of government and private borrowing from banks. Governments influence the supply through their control of government borrowing and by setting interest rates.

Figure 3.3 shows the growth of money supply in 2009 over 2008, and in 2010 over 2009. In 2010, the unweighted average growth rate for 39 economies was 15.7% compared with 16.6% in 2009. Money supply grew at 30% or more in Georgia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam; and if growth continues at this level, this could lead to accelerating price inflation. In the Republic of Fiji, Japan, and New Zealand, the money supply grew at less than 4%.

[1] ADB. 2011. *Global Food and Price inflation and Developing Asia*. Manila.

Figure 3.3 **Percentage Growth in Money Supply, 2009 and 2010**
(change over previous year)

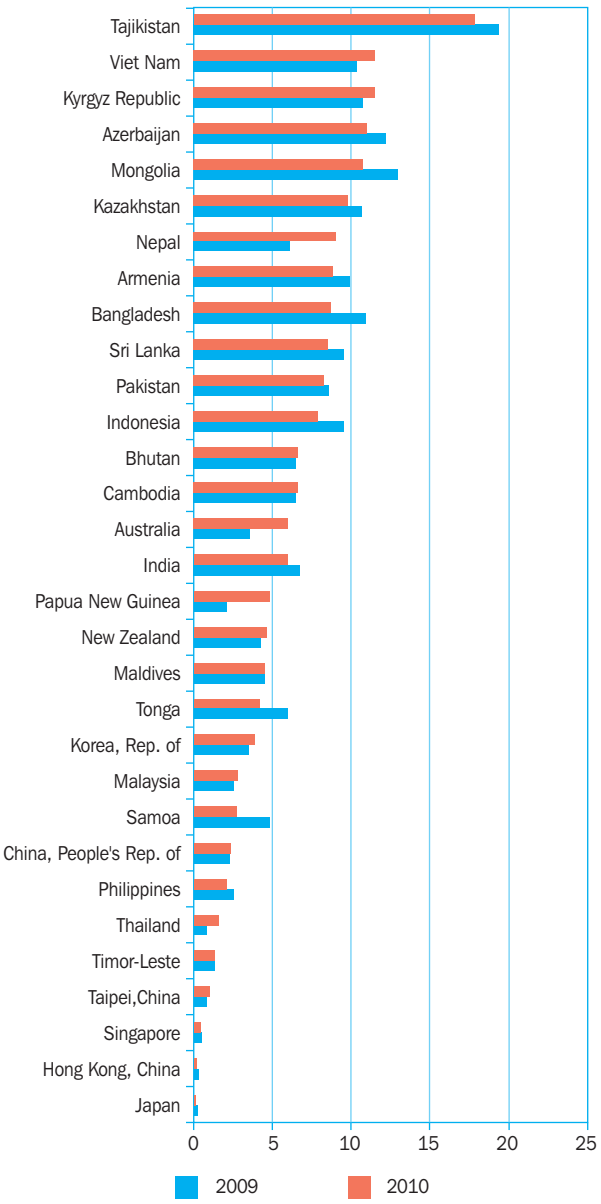



Source: Table 3.5.

**Bank interest rates were little changed in 2010**. In principle, the interest rates in Figure 3.4 are the period averages of the interest rates paid by banks for money left in a time deposit for 12 months. In practice, there is some variation as regards both the period and the methods of averaging rates, with some countries taking simple averages of monthly rates and others calculating weighted averages.

The simple average of interest rates for the economies in Figure 3.4 was 6.0% in 2010, virtually unchanged from the average of 6.1% in 2009. Rate changes from 2009 were mostly in the range of +/- 1 percentage point but falls of 2 percentage points occurred in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Mongolia, Samoa, Tajikistan, and Tonga; while rate increases of 3 percentage points were observed in Nepal and Papua New Guinea.

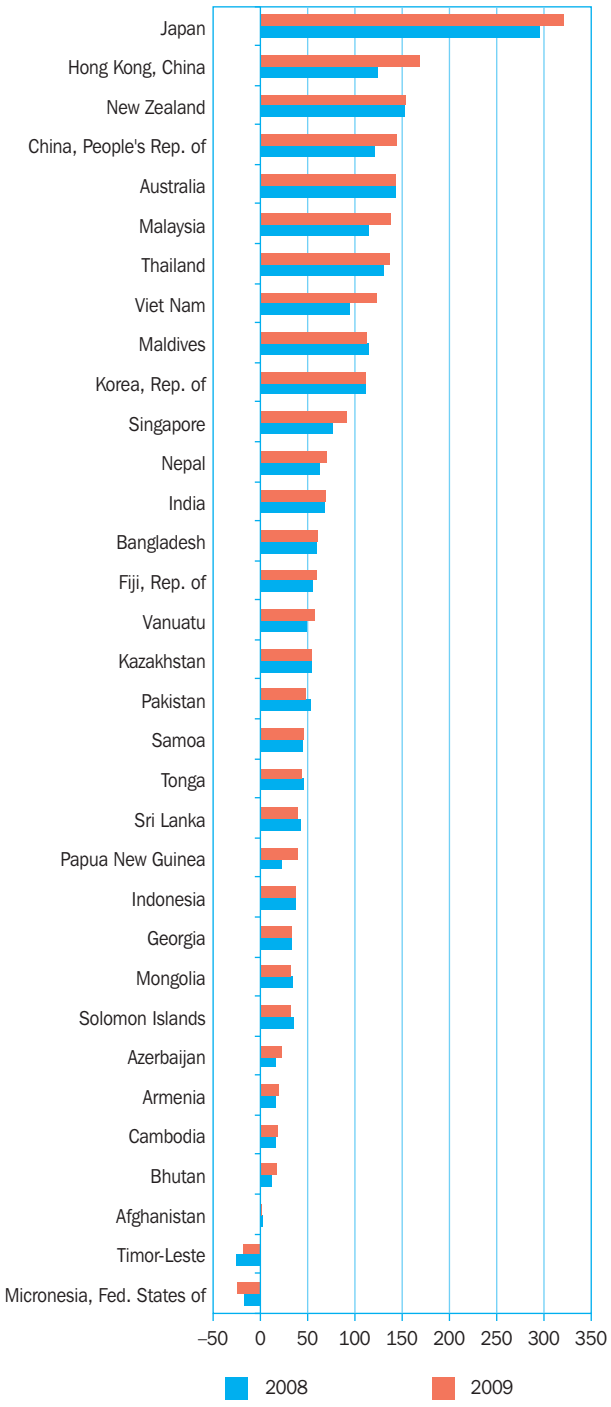
Figure 3.4 **Interest Rates on Time Deposits of 12 Months, 2009 and 2010** (% per annum, period averages)




Source: Table 3.8.

**Domestic credit provided by the banking sector is a significant source of finance in only about a dozen economies in Asia and the Pacific.** Figure 3.5 shows the domestic credit provided by the banking sector as a percentage of GDP for 2008 and 2009 for 33 economies. The top part of Figure 3.5 shows the economies with bank credit as a significant source of finance, specifically the developed and high-income countries from Singapore to Japan. Also included are the PRC, Malaysia, the Maldives, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In other economies, bank finance is much less important and both small businesses and households must rely on their own savings, on informal lending societies, and on money lenders.

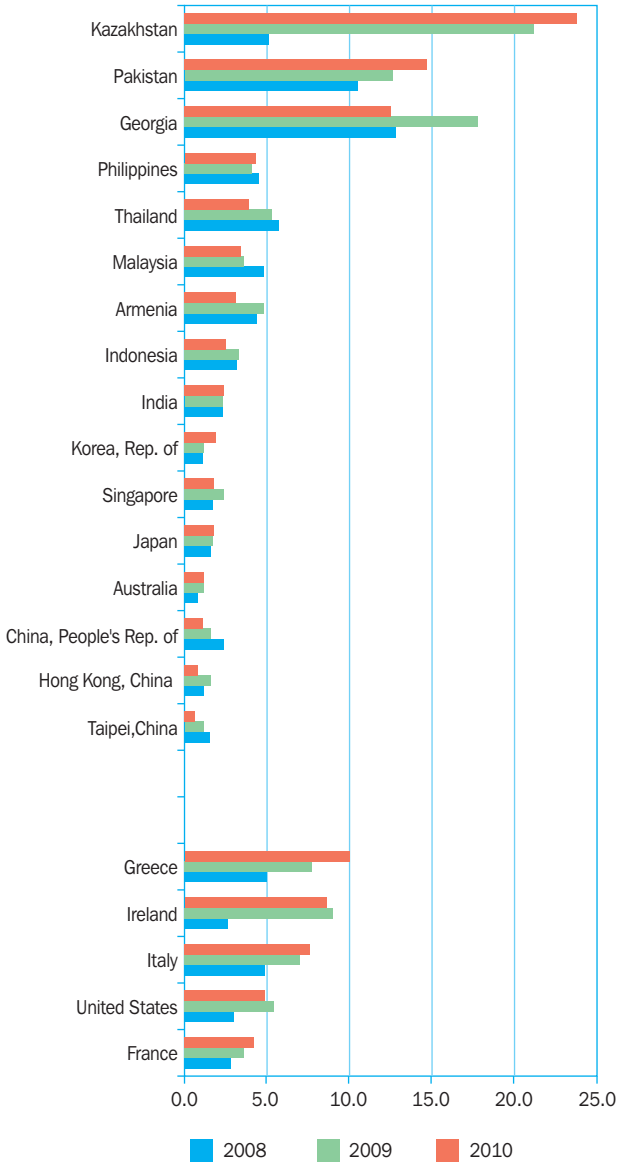
Figure 3.5 **Domestic Credit Provided by the Banking Sector, 2008 and 2009**
(% of GDP)




Source: Table 3.11.

**Nonperforming loans are at manageable levels for most economies in the region but by international standards they are are exceptionally high in Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Pakistan.** The nonperforming loans in Table 3.12 usually cover real estate foreclosures and loans that are 90 days or more past due and still accruing

Figure 3.6 **Bank Nonperforming Loans, 2008–2010**
(% of total gross loans)




Source: Table 3.12.

interest, but the exact definition depends on banking regulations in each country. For comparison, levels of nonperforming loans are shown for five countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) that were significantly affected by the 2008–2009 financial crisis.

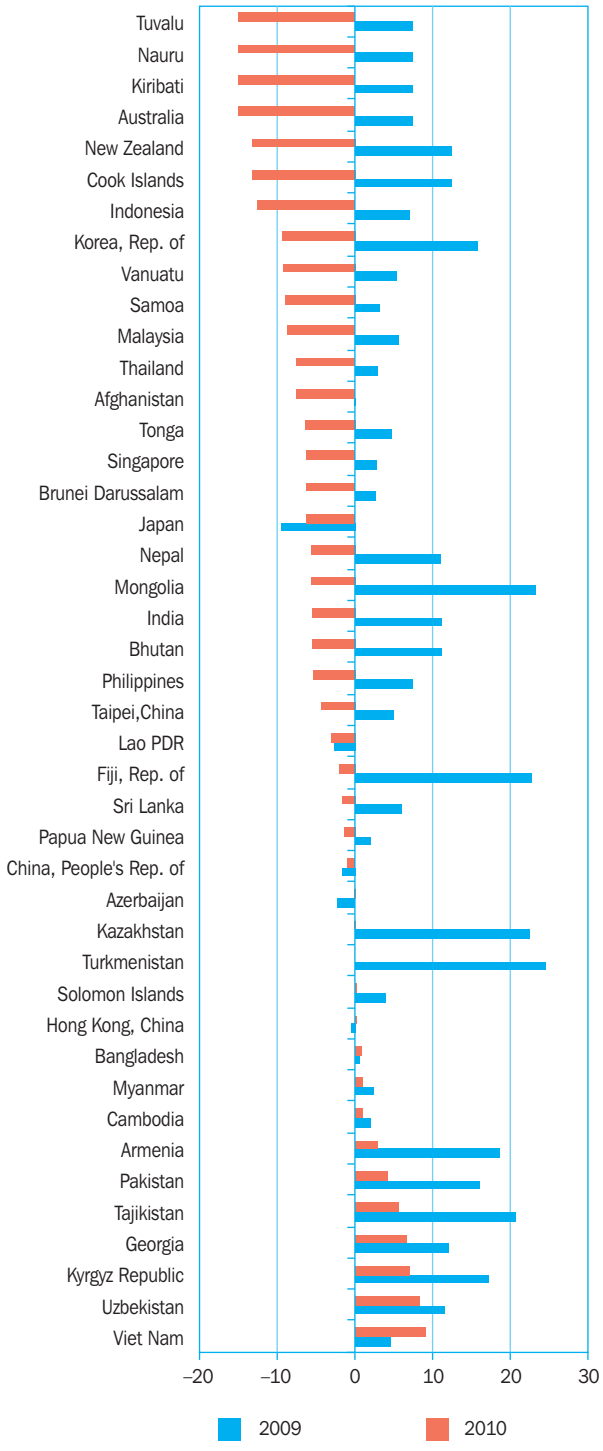
In several economies, the global economic crisis appears to have increased the percentage of loans classified as nonperforming in 2009 but the percentages had been reduced by 2010. These include Armenia; Hong Kong, China; Indonesia; Malaysia; Singapore; and Thailand. Except in Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Pakistan, the 2010 level of nonperforming loans in the Asian economies in Figure 3.6 are below those of all five OECD countries at the bottom of the chart.

**Most Asian currencies appreciated sharply against the US dollar after an equally sharp depreciation in 2009.** In Figure 3.7, bars to the right indicate depreciation against the dollar, bars to the left indicate that a country's currency appreciated against the US dollar.

In 13 of the 43 economies listed in Figure 3.7, currencies in 2010 continued to fall against the dollar but the other 30 economies all saw their currencies appreciating in 2010, often by 5% or more. Among the 13 economies whose currencies depreciated in 2010 were Viet Nam (9.1%); Pakistan (4.3%); and Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan whose currencies depreciated by between 3% and 8%. Currencies of the other six economies depreciated by only 1% or less.

The 30 appreciating economies included several Pacific island economies whose currencies are pegged to the Australian and New Zealand dollars. The yuan continued to appreciate against the dollar—by 0.9% in 2010 compared with 1.7% the year before, while the yen gained 6.2% following a gain of 9.5% in 2009. When a country's currency appreciates against the dollar, imports of petroleum and other commodities priced in dollars become cheaper, but on the downside, its exports to the US become less competitive.

Figure 3.7 **Percentage Change in Dollar Exchange Rates, 2009 and 2010**

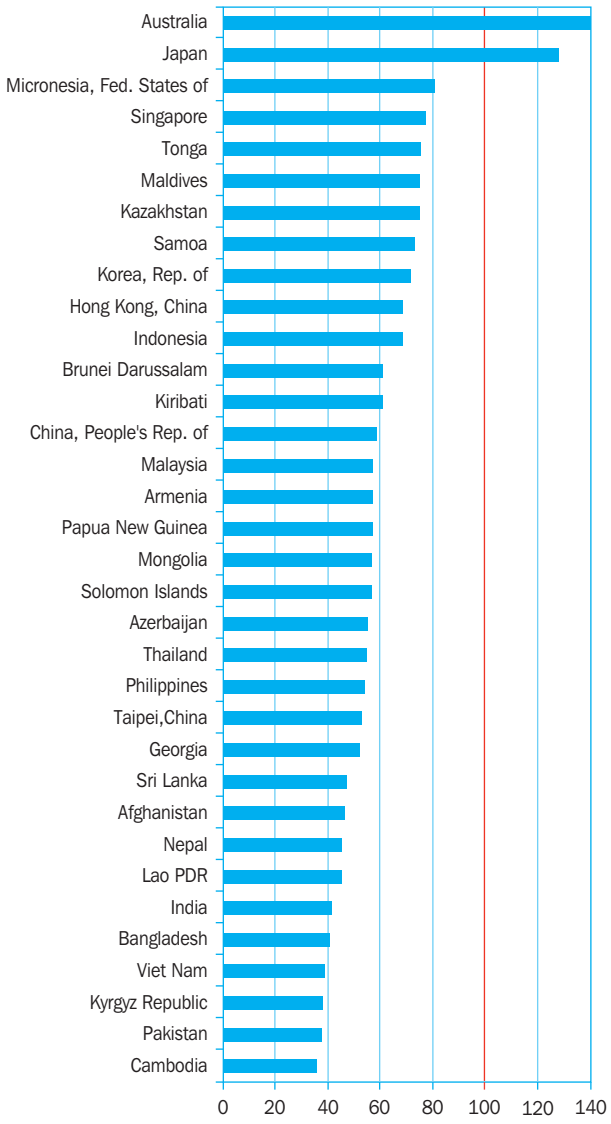



Source: Table 3.16.

**Price levels in Asia and the Pacific are much lower than those in the US and other developed economies.** The price level index is the ratio between the market exchange rates and purchasing power parities (PPP). As the PPP is a conversion rate that equalizes price levels between currencies, the ratio of the exchange rate to the PPP shows how much cheaper or more expensive goods and services are in any given country relative to the reference country which, in this case, is the US.

In Figure 3.8, the bars for Australia and Japan extend past the 100 line representing the price level of the US. Goods and services in these two economies are, on average, more expensive than in the US; in other words, Australia and Japan have higher price levels. All other economies in the region have much lower price levels. In general the richer economies are near the top of the chart—Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; and Singapore; as are some import-dependent island economies of the region.

Figure 3.8 **Price Level Indexes, 2010**
(United States = 100)




Source: Table 3.18.

### Data Issues and Comparability

The coverage and content of consumer price indexes (CPIs) are not standardized. In some countries, the CPI covers only prices in urban areas or in the capital city. In addition, the "market basket" may be based on expenditures of a particular socioeconomic group and not the population as a whole. Wholesale price indexes are not always based on wholesale prices but on prices at the factory or farm gate.

Money supply for most countries relates to M2, but few countries report M3, which is broader than M2 as it also includes some less liquid financial assets.

The stock market price indexes are the most widely tracked indexes on the stock exchange.

Data on bank credit and interest rates are taken from the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics (IMF 2011) and are generally compiled according to IMF guidelines. Exchange rates are also taken from the International Financial Statistics.

Table 3.1 **Growth Rates of Consumer Price Index**[a]
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.2 | 9.7 | 33.2 | –9.6 | 3.9 |
| Armenia | ... | 176.0 | –0.8 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 3.4 | 8.2 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 16.9 | 20.9 | 1.5 | 5.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 4.6 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 11.2 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 176.2 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 10.8 | 17.0 | 7.3 | 6.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 43.5 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 10.2 | 24.5 | 6.8 | 8.0 |
| Pakistan | 6.0 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 12.0 | 20.8 | 11.7 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 60.6 | 12.5 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 12.5 | 19.7 | 11.8 | 5.0 | 9.8 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | 8.3 | 11.6 | 8.8 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 24.9 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 10.3 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.1 | 17.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | –0.8 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 5.9 | –0.7 | 3.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 10.2 | 9.1 | –3.8 | –1.6 | –3.0 | –2.6 | –0.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 2.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.6 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Mongolia | ... | 56.8 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 28.0 | 8.0 | 10.2 |
| Taipei,China | 4.1 | 3.7 | 1.3 | –0.0 | –0.2 | –0.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | –0.9 | 1.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 3.9 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Bhutan | 10.0 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 7.0 |
| India | 11.6 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | ... | 6.4 | 9.0 | 12.4 | 9.0 |
| Maldives | 3.6 | 5.5 | –1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | –2.9 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 12.3 | 4.0 | 4.7 |
| Nepal[b] | 9.7 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 9.7 |
| Sri Lanka[c] | 21.5 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 3.4 | 5.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | 2.1 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.6 | –2.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Cambodia[c] | 141.8 | 7.8 | –0.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 19.7 | –0.7 | 4.0 |
| Indonesia[e] | ... | 9.5 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 6.4 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 5.1 |
| Lao PDR | 35.9 | 19.6 | 23.1 | 7.7 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 |
| Malaysia | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | –0.2 | 21.2 | 57.0 | 36.6 | 4.5 | 9.4 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 17.9 | 1.5 | 9.9 |
| Philippines | 12.4 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Singapore | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | –0.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Thailand | 6.0 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 5.4 | –0.9 | 3.3 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | –1.6 | –0.5 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 23.1 | 5.9 | 0.9 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 5.3 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 8.7 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 6.7 | –0.3 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 8.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 7.8 | 3.6 | 5.5 |
| Kiribati[c] | 10.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 1.9 | –1.0 | –0.3 | –1.5 | 4.2 | 11.0 | 8.4 | ... |
| Marshall Islands[c] | 1.2 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | ... | ... | 2.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 0.5 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 1.7 | 1.3 | –0.1 | –0.2 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 3.5 |
| Nauru | 12.6 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | –1.9 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Papua New Guinea | 6.9 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Samoa | 15.3 | –2.9 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 16.3 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 11.6 | 6.3 | 0.8 |
| Solomon Islands[c] | 8.8 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 10.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 17.3 | 7.1 | 0.9 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.5 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 0.1 | ... |
| Tonga | 10.9 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| Tuvalu[f] | 2.0 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu[c] | 5.1 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 7.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Japan | 3.1 | –0.1 | –0.7 | –0.7 | –0.9 | –0.3 | 0.0 | –0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | –1.4 | –0.7 |
| New Zealand | 6.1 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 |

a Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.
b Data refer to urban areas only.
c Data refer to capital city.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e For 1990 and 1995, data refer to CPI for 27 cities; for 2000–2002, 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; and for 2008 onward, 66 cities.
f Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

## Prices

Table 3.2 **Growth Rates of Food Consumer Price Index**[a]
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.4 | 13.2 | 48.4 | –15.5 | 1.0 |
| Armenia | ... | 190.5 | –2.2 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 | –0.9 | 9.4 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 12.0 | 16.2 | 28.5 | –1.5 | 7.2 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 7.5 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 22.2 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 163.8 | 16.0 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 23.4 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 40.1 | 18.5 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 12.6 | 29.1 | 2.1 | 6.8 |
| Pakistan | 4.5 | 16.5 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 17.7 | 23.7 | 12.5 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 66.3 | 13.7 | 17.0 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 13.9 | 25.5 | 13.0 | 2.3 | 13.4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 18.9 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 5.4 | –1.2 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | 22.9 | –2.6 | 0.0 | –0.6 | 4.0 | 6.3 | –6.4 | –0.6 | 9.8 | 1.8 | –11.9 | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 10.0 | 7.1 | –2.2 | –0.8 | –2.1 | –1.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 9.9 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 3.5 | 4.3 | 0.4 | –0.9 | –0.2 | –0.1 | 4.2 | 7.2 | –0.6 | 2.9 | 8.5 | –0.4 | 0.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2.5 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 7.2 | 8.5 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 9.0 | 8.8 |
| India | 12.4 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.2 | ... | 7.9 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 8.9 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | –10.5 | 10.2 | 5.9 | –5.7 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 16.0 | 17.8 | 1.5 | 5.2 |
| Nepal[b] | 10.9 | 7.4 | 0.4 | –2.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 19.8 | 14.9 |
| Sri Lanka[c] | 23.3 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 15.2 | 10.6 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 20.3 | 30.5 | 2.8 | 6.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | –0.4 | 2.6 | – | 0.5 | 0.3 | –0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | –0.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 |
| Cambodia[c] | ... | ... | –3.4 | –2.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 29.9 | –0.5 | 4.4 |
| Indonesia[e] | ... | 13.2 | 2.7 | 7.3 | 10.8 | 0.8 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 16.9 | 7.0 | 9.4 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 6.7 | 9.6 | 15.2 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 11.2 | 2.3 | 9.0 |
| Malaysia | 4.2 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 2.0 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | –2.6 | 19.5 | 68.3 | 36.3 | 1.1 | 9.3 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 18.6 | –0.4 | 9.7 |
| Philippines | 10.9 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 3.0 |
| Singapore | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 7.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Thailand | 8.0 | 8.0 | –1.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 3.8 | –0.3 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 2.9 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 8.2 | 0.7 | –3.2 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 6.7 | 4.1 |
| Kiribati[c] | ... | ... | 0.7 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | –0.0 | –4.0 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 10.4 | ... |
| Marshall Islands[c] | 20.2 | 1.4 | –0.8 | 0.6 | ... | –0.2 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 10.1 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | 1.0 | –0.1 | 0.5 | –1.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 17.0 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | –2.4 | –1.3 | 0.8 | 7.1 | –1.5 | –1.2 | 5.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 9.6 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 17.1 | 13.3 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 16.6 | 7.2 | 5.4 |
| Samoa | 20.2 | –6.9 | –0.1 | 5.1 | 11.6 | –1.9 | 27.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 14.1 | 10.2 | –1.5 |
| Solomon Islands[c] | 8.4 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 5.6 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 11.9 | –2.6 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 | 3.7 | 12.6 | 9.2 | –0.4 | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | 0.4 | 8.6 | 18.8 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 3.0 |
| Tuvalu[f] | –1.4 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu[c] | 5.1 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | – | 3.9 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 11.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4.4 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Japan | 4.0 | –1.3 | –1.9 | –0.6 | –0.8 | –0.2 | 0.9 | –0.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.2 | –0.3 |
| New Zealand | 7.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 0.3 |

a Coverage of food varies by country. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.
b Data refer to urban areas only.
c Data refer to capital city.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e For 1990 and 1995, data refer to CPI for 27 cities; for 2000–2002, 43 cities; for 2003–2007, 45 cities; and for 2008 onward, 66 cities.
f Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: Country sources; CEIC data; for Bhutan, the People's Republic of China, and the Maldives: economy sources.

Table 3.3 **Growth Rates of Wholesale/Producer Price Index**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 275.4 | 0.8 | –0.4 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 21.7 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 7.1 | 22.6 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | –2.3 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 18.9 | 10.1 | 17.7 | 23.4 | –19.4 | 28.5 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 5.7 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 9.8 | –5.5 | 11.4 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 139.8 | 38.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 16.7 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 36.8 | –22.0 | 25.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 21.8 | 32.0 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 22.9 |
| Pakistan | 7.3 | 16.0 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 12.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 39.2 | 25.2 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 42.7 | 21.2 | 20.3 | –3.4 | 27.2 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 60.9 | 42.2 | 48.0 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 29.5 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 4.1 | 14.9 | 2.8 | –1.3 | –2.2 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 6.9 | –5.4 | 5.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | 2.8 | 0.2 | –1.6 | –2.7 | –0.3 | 2.2 | –7.9 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 5.6 | –1.7 | 6.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 4.2 | 4.7 | 2.0 | –0.4 | –0.3 | 2.2 | 6.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 8.6 | –0.2 | 3.8 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | –0.6 | 7.4 | 1.8 | –1.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 5.1 | –8.7 | 5.5 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh[a] | 8.5 | 4.6 | –0.4 | –1.5 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 8.9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 10.3 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 6.5 | ... | 6.5 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 8.1 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | 1.4 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 22.2 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 24.4 | 24.9 | –4.2 | 2.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 10.0 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 25.8 | –0.1 | 4.9 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 0.2 | –0.7 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 5.5 | 10.2 | –7.3 | 5.6 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | ... | ... | 5.8 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 11.9 | –4.2 | 5.9 |
| Singapore | 1.7 | 0.1 | 10.1 | –1.7 | –3.1 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 7.5 | –13.9 | 4.7 |
| Thailand | ... | ... | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 12.4 | –3.8 | 9.4 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.2 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 21.8 | 7.4 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6.0 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 8.3 | –5.4 | 1.9 |
| Japan | 1.0 | –0.8 | 0.1 | –2.3 | –2.1 | –0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 4.6 | –5.3 | –0.2 |
| New Zealand | 3.6 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 |

a For agricultural and industrial products.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

## Prices

Table 3.4 **Growth Rates of GDP Deflator**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 19.4 | 1.9 | –0.9 |
| Armenia | ... | ... | –1.4 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 9.2 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 545.8 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 8.4 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 21.0 | 27.8 | –18.8 | 11.3 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 9.7 | –2.2 | 8.9 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 161.0 | 17.4 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 11.7 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 21.5 | 15.5 | 21.0 | 4.7 | 18.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 42.0 | 27.2 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 22.2 | 4.0 | 6.9 |
| Pakistan | 6.5 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 7.9 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 7.7 | 16.2 | 20.0 | 11.9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | –96.3 | 22.7 | 31.0 | 18.8 | 27.0 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 21.5 | 27.5 | 28.5 | 12.0 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 706.3 | 21.2 | 31.2 | 28.5 | 27.1 | 18.4 | 7.0 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 46.4 | 8.7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 362.5 | 47.1 | 44.8 | 45.2 | 26.5 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 27.1 | 23.9 | 10.0 | 33.0 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 5.8 | 13.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 7.8 | –0.6 | 5.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.5 | 4.1 | –3.6 | –1.9 | –3.5 | –6.2 | –3.5 | –0.1 | –0.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | –0.6 | 0.5 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 10.4 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 0.7 | –0.1 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | 9.0 | 8.4 | 6.8 | 9.8 | 17.2 | 20.4 | 22.0 | 11.6 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 18.0 |
| Taipei,China | 3.6 | 2.3 | –0.2 | –0.9 | –0.4 | –0.9 | 0.1 | –1.3 | –1.1 | –0.5 | –2.9 | 0.7 | –1.5 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.3 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| Bhutan | 12.0 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 6.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 4.8 | ... |
| India | 10.7 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.6 | ... | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 10.5 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 1.5 | ... | 2.1 | –1.3 | 3.0 | –1.5 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 |
| Nepal | 10.9 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 16.0 | 13.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 22.2 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 5.7 | 7.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 8.4 | 2.9 | 29.0 | –5.6 | 0.4 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 18.8 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 12.7 | –22.1 | 5.3 |
| Cambodia | 145.6 | 11.7 | –3.1 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 |
| Indonesia | 7.7 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 11.3 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Lao PDR | 33.1 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 14.4 | 3.3 | 5.6 | –2.0 | 6.5 |
| Malaysia | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.9 | –1.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 10.3 | –6.9 | 5.1 |
| Myanmar | 18.5 | 19.6 | 2.5 | 24.8 | 41.5 | 20.5 | 3.6 | 19.2 | 21.3 | 23.6 | 13.6 | 4.9 | 8.2 |
| Philippines | 13.0 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 |
| Singapore | 4.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | –2.2 | –0.9 | –1.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 6.4 | –1.2 | 0.3 | –0.6 |
| Thailand | 5.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Viet Nam | 42.1 | 17.0 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 22.1 | 6.0 | 11.9 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 0.1 | –2.6 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 3.2 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 8.1 | ... | –2.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 1.0 | ... |
| Kiribati | –4.7 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 4.2 | 1.1 | –4.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Marshall Islands | –2.0 | 11.6 | –2.0 | –1.0 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.4 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 5.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | –0.3 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Nauru | ... | 1.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | ... | 1.6 | 23.0 | –8.3 | –8.3 | 71.5 | ... |
| Palau | ... | 2.8 | 5.3 | 2.7 | –0.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 5.7 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 7.4 | 16.0 | 13.1 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 3.9 | 7.8 | –2.5 | 8.7 |
| Samoa | 12.6 | –6.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 37.5 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 7.7 | 17.0 | 13.0 | 10.0 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | ... | 3.1 | 3.0 | –0.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 | –0.3 | 1.0 | 4.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 7.8 | –3.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 17.5 | 4.1 | 5.5 | –0.7 | 3.0 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 14.5 | –2.9 | –1.4 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 8.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 0.4 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 9.7 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 0.1 |
| Japan | 2.4 | –0.5 | –1.7 | –1.2 | –1.5 | –1.6 | –1.1 | –1.2 | –0.9 | –0.7 | –1.0 | –0.4 | –2.1 |
| New Zealand | 2.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Table 3.5 **Growth Rates of Money Supply (M2)**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 40.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31.5 | 38.3 | 44.6 | 55.5 | 31.0 | 35.9 | 39.3 | 22.6 |
| Armenia | ... | 64.3 | 38.6 | 4.3 | 34.0 | 10.4 | 22.3 | 27.8 | 32.9 | 47.8 | –9.2 | 25.1 | 11.8 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 24.0 | 86.7 | –12.1 | 14.5 | 29.6 | 47.8 | 22.3 | 86.8 | 71.4 | 44.0 | –0.3 | 24.3 |
| Georgia[a] | ... | ... | 39.2 | 21.4 | 17.9 | 22.8 | 42.4 | 26.5 | 39.7 | 49.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 34.8 |
| Kazakhstan[a] | ... | 109.0 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 32.8 | 27.0 | 69.7 | 25.2 | 78.1 | 25.9 | 35.4 | 19.5 | 14.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 78.2 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 32.0 | 9.9 | 51.6 | 33.3 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 21.1 |
| Pakistan | 14.4 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 20.3 | 17.5 | 14.5 | 19.7 | 5.6 | 14.8 | 15.1 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 57.1 | 67.8 | 18.6 | 45.1 | 2.8 | 8.4 | 279.0 | 77.1 | –8.4 | 34.8 | 12.6 |
| Turkmenistan[a] | ... | 448.0 | 94.6 | 16.7 | 1.5 | 33.4 | 13.6 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 96.4 | –7.6 | 40.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 151.9 | 37.1 | 54.3 | 29.7 | 27.1 | 47.8 | 54.2 | 36.8 | 46.1 | 32.4 | 43.8 | 34.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 34.2 | 32.3 | 12.3 | 17.6 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 27.6 | 19.7 |
| Hong Kong, China | 22.4 | 14.6 | 7.8 | –2.7 | –0.9 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 15.4 | 20.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 8.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 25.3 | 23.3 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 6.0 |
| Mongolia | 10.8 | 32.9 | 17.6 | 27.9 | 42.0 | 49.6 | 20.4 | 34.6 | 34.8 | 56.3 | –5.5 | 26.9 | 62.5 |
| Taipei,China | 11.0 | 9.4 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 16.9 | 16.0 | 18.6 | 16.6 | 13.1 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 22.4 |
| Bhutan | 10.5 | 36.0 | 16.1 | 7.6 | 28.5 | –0.2 | 19.9 | 11.9 | 32.9 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 39.8 | 25.1 |
| India[a] | 15.1 | 13.6 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 19.3 | 16.8 | 15.9 |
| Maldives | 18.6 | 15.4 | 4.2 | 7.8 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 31.4 | 10.6 | 18.9 | 24.1 | 21.8 | 12.4 | 16.5 |
| Nepal | 18.6 | 16.1 | 21.8 | 15.2 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 25.3 | 27.3 | 14.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 19.1 | 19.2 | 12.9 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 17.8 | 16.6 | 8.5 | 18.6 | 15.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 8.2 | 6.7 | 25.9 | –7.1 | –1.4 | 12.9 | 27.0 | 6.8 | –3.9 | 4.6 | 21.6 | –16.8 | 9.4 |
| Cambodia | 240.9 | 44.3 | 26.9 | 20.4 | 31.1 | 15.3 | 30.0 | 16.1 | 38.2 | 62.9 | 4.8 | 36.8 | 20.0 |
| Indonesia | 41.8 | 28.0 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 16.3 | 14.9 | 19.3 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 15.4 |
| Lao PDR | 7.8 | 16.4 | 45.9 | 20.1 | 27.0 | 19.2 | 22.3 | 8.2 | 30.1 | 38.7 | 18.3 | 31.2 | 39.1 |
| Malaysia[a] | ... | 14.9 | 5.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 13.0 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 7.0 |
| Myanmar | 41.4 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 44.8 | 34.2 | 0.2 | 34.5 | 24.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines[c] | 18.4 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 22.1 | 10.7 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 10.7 |
| Singapore | 20.0 | 8.5 | –2.0 | 5.9 | –0.3 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 11.3 | 8.6 |
| Thailand | 26.7 | 17.0 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 9.2 | 6.8 | 10.9 |
| Viet Nam | 53.1 | 22.6 | 56.2 | 25.5 | 17.6 | 24.9 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 33.6 | 46.1 | 20.3 | 29.0 | 33.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 21.9 | ... | 4.8 | 14.4 | 3.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 | –5.2 | 22.4 | –5.8 | 4.0 | 66.8 | –2.8 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 24.3 | 4.7 | –2.1 | –3.1 | 7.9 | 25.1 | 10.4 | 15.0 | 19.8 | 10.4 | –6.9 | 7.4 | 3.9 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 18.4 | –1.7 | 18.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 7.1 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea[a] | 4.5 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 7.3 | –4.4 | 14.8 | 29.5 | 38.9 | 27.8 | 11.2 | 19.1 | 9.4 |
| Samoa | 19.2 | 21.8 | 16.4 | 6.1 | 10.0 | 14.1 | 8.3 | 19.1 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 7.1 |
| Solomon Islands[a] | 10.8 | 9.9 | 0.4 | –9.5 | 6.4 | 23.8 | 17.7 | 46.1 | 26.4 | 21.7 | 8.0 | 16.8 | 16.6 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | 155.5 | –14.5 | 40.9 | 7.0 | 18.3 | 28.2 | 43.9 | 34.1 | 39.3 | 9.9 |
| Tonga | 9.3 | 17.0 | 8.3 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 8.3 | –1.9 | 5.1 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 11.3 | 11.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | –1.7 | –0.8 | 9.8 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 16.1 | 13.2 | 0.5 | –6.0 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia[a] | 12.3 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 13.6 | 10.2 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 13.8 | 4.3 |
| Japan | 7.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | ... | 0.8 | 0.4 | –0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| New Zealand[a] | 15.4 | 14.5 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 3.3 |

a Refers to M3.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Data for 2001 is not comparable with those of the other years since it was calculated using the pre-2001 monetary survey concept.

Source: Country sources.

## Money and Finance

### Table 3.6 **Money Supply (M2)**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 216.8 | ... | ... | ... | 11.4 | 12.6 | 14.9 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 23.7 | 31.4 | 37.6 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 7.7 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 18.3 | 22.8 | 18.3 | 25.9 | 26.0 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 12.2 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 18.4 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 25.3 |
| Georgia[a] | ... | 4.8 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 16.6 | 19.5 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 25.9 | 30.2 |
| Kazakhstan[a] | ... | 11.4 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 21.1 | 28.1 | 27.2 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 44.0 | 39.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 17.1 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 28.4 | 30.3 | 25.8 | 28.4 | 32.6 |
| Pakistan | 40.1 | 43.6 | 38.6 | 39.2 | 43.3 | 46.5 | 48.3 | 49.3 | 48.1 | 50.6 | 45.2 | 41.8 | 41.2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 20.7 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 19.2 | 24.8 | 16.4 | 19.0 | 17.9 |
| Turkmenistan[a] | ... | 18.8 | 19.4 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 7.7 | 10.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 17.7 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 19.4 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 81.9 | 99.9 | 135.7 | 144.4 | 153.7 | 162.9 | 158.9 | 160.1 | 159.8 | 151.8 | 151.3 | 178.0 | 182.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 202.0 | 204.6 | 277.0 | 273.2 | 275.4 | 308.8 | 322.5 | 316.7 | 342.6 | 378.0 | 373.8 | 407.0 | 408.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 76.1 | 90.5 | 117.3 | 117.4 | 121.0 | 117.1 | 115.5 | 118.1 | 126.5 | 130.6 | 138.9 | 147.1 | 141.6 |
| Mongolia | 53.8 | 18.5 | 25.4 | 29.7 | 38.0 | 42.4 | 39.4 | 41.0 | 38.1 | 48.4 | 34.6 | 43.7 | 56.7 |
| Taipei,China | 140.0 | 176.0 | 185.5 | 198.8 | 194.5 | 200.3 | 202.4 | 208.8 | 210.7 | 201.7 | 220.8 | 236.1 | 228.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 22.2 | 27.7 | 31.5 | 34.4 | 36.1 | 37.9 | 39.0 | 40.9 | 43.5 | 44.8 | 45.6 | 48.2 | 52.4 |
| Bhutan | 20.6 | 33.1 | 50.8 | 47.2 | 52.5 | 47.1 | 53.1 | 52.3 | 60.7 | 55.9 | 58.0 | 70.8 | 89.6 |
| India[a] | 46.7 | 50.3 | 62.5 | 65.7 | 70.0 | 72.8 | 69.4 | 73.7 | 77.1 | 80.6 | 85.9 | 85.5 | 82.4 |
| Maldives | ... | 31.2 | 41.1 | 33.0 | 37.8 | 38.1 | 44.9 | 53.7 | 48.8 | 51.4 | 52.9 | 61.1 | 64.9 |
| Nepal | 28.4 | 34.4 | 45.7 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 50.0 | 51.7 | 51.0 | 53.1 | 54.3 | 60.7 | 63.8 | 60.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 28.6 | 34.5 | 37.6 | 38.3 | 38.0 | 39.4 | 41.1 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 39.2 | 34.5 | 37.4 | 37.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 70.8 | 120.9 | 93.6 | 89.7 | 84.8 | 87.7 | 95.6 | 85.7 | 71.7 | 74.1 | 81.6 | 88.6 | 89.7 |
| Cambodia | 10.3 | 7.7 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 17.2 | 18.0 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 23.3 | 32.3 | 28.3 | 37.7 | 42.4 |
| Indonesia | 39.5 | 49.1 | 53.2 | 51.3 | 48.5 | 47.5 | 45.0 | 43.4 | 41.4 | 41.8 | 38.3 | 38.2 | 38.5 |
| Lao PDR | 7.2 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 24.8 | 25.8 | 32.1 | 38.9 |
| Malaysia[a] | 96.8 | 122.2 | 128.6 | 133.8 | 131.6 | 132.1 | 131.0 | 128.8 | 132.4 | 129.7 | 125.5 | 149.6 | 142.2 |
| Myanmar | 28.8 | 30.7 | 32.7 | 34.1 | 28.9 | 21.1 | 24.1 | 22.1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 27.6 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 43.2 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 41.2 | 40.8 | 45.1 | 45.4 | 46.8 | 48.5 | 47.8 |
| Singapore | 87.9 | 82.6 | 105.1 | 115.1 | 111.1 | 116.5 | 108.7 | 105.3 | 113.6 | 111.3 | 124.4 | 139.2 | 132.7 |
| Thailand | 70.0 | 79.1 | 102.2 | 102.1 | 98.7 | 119.3 | 115.1 | 111.8 | 109.3 | 106.9 | 109.5 | 117.4 | 116.6 |
| Viet Nam | 27.1 | 23.0 | 50.5 | 58.1 | 61.4 | 67.0 | 74.4 | 82.3 | 94.7 | 117.9 | 109.2 | 126.2 | 140.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 47.9 | 34.2 | 42.0 | 42.3 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 44.7 | 44.0 | 48.2 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 69.0 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 50.9 | 55.0 | 42.4 | 39.0 | 39.5 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 49.4 | 56.1 | 60.7 | 54.5 | 60.2 | 58.4 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | 64.2 | 61.6 | 67.5 | 70.0 | 70.6 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 71.8 | 73.7 | 78.7 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea[a] | 35.1 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 30.1 | 25.8 | 29.1 | 33.6 | 41.7 | 47.8 | 46.3 | 53.7 | 50.4 |
| Samoa | 46.8 | 33.9 | 38.2 | 37.0 | 38.0 | 40.4 | 39.1 | 42.3 | 43.8 | 42.3 | 44.8 | 49.2 | 50.7 |
| Solomon Islands[a] | 29.8 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 30.6 | 31.2 | 40.5 | 43.4 | 44.3 | 38.1 | 39.9 | 39.4 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | ... | ... | 6.3 | 13.9 | 15.4 | 20.7 | 21.3 | 23.5 | 30.6 | 40.1 | 43.4 | 48.3 | 47.0 |
| Tonga | 26.5 | 25.3 | 29.3 | 34.9 | 33.4 | 33.8 | 37.9 | 39.8 | 38.6 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 43.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 104.1 | 111.5 | 87.3 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 87.5 | 90.7 | 95.8 | 91.3 | 94.8 | 95.4 | 95.4 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia[a] | 52.9 | 57.3 | 65.1 | 66.2 | 65.6 | 70.3 | 71.9 | 73.2 | 74.6 | 79.7 | 87.3 | 93.7 | 95.5 |
| Japan | 114.0 | 112.9 | 129.2 | 134.9 | 139.1 | 209.9 | 208.2 | 207.6 | 204.4 | 202.7 | 208.8 | 228.2 | 228.5 |
| New Zealand[a] | 70.5 | 81.8 | 88.0 | 91.0 | 97.9 | 97.3 | 98.2 | 100.2 | 111.9 | 112.0 | 116.3 | 116.0 | ... |

a Refers to M3.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added activities of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

Table 3.7 **Interest Rate on Savings Deposits**
(percent per annum, period averages)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 6.94 | 7.58 | 5.90 | 4.98 | 3.77 | 1.40 | 0.94 | 1.71 | 1.92 | 2.11 | 4.99 | 5.48 | 5.02 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.28 | 6.62 | 3.67 | 3.63 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 3.36 | 3.26 | 3.83 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2.58 | 3.15 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.74 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| Hong Kong, China | 5.90 | 4.20 | 4.50 | 2.20 | 0.14 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.97 | 2.50 | 2.10 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 5.00 | 3.00 | 7.08 | 5.46 | 4.71 | 4.15 | 3.75 | 3.57 | 4.36 | 5.01 | 5.67 | 3.23 | 3.18 |
| Mongolia | 3.00 | 27.30 | 7.20 | 5.40 | 5.90 | 6.80 | 7.60 | 7.80 | 8.00 | 8.10 | 2.40 | 2.60 | 3.20 |
| Taipei,China | 4.25 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.04 | 1.53 | 0.63 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.24 | 0.24 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 9.50 | 5.36 | 5.81 | 5.24 | 4.60 | 4.11 | 4.24 | 4.19 | 5.24 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.11 | 4.88 |
| Bhutan | 5.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.50 | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| India | 5.00 | 4.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Maldives | 3.25 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 4.00 | 3.50 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.10 |
| Nepal | 9.00 | 7.00 | 5.25 | 5.00 | 4.38 | 4.25 | 3.50 | 3.38 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 4.25 | 4.75 | 7.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 14.00 | 12.00 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.13 | 1.00 | 0.87 | 1.15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 7.25 | 6.13 | 3.00 | 2.41 | 2.19 | 2.13 | 2.08 | 1.83 | 1.90 | 2.05 | 1.21 | 1.15 |
| Indonesia | 15.00 | ... | 8.86 | 9.19 | 8.96 | 5.14 | 4.47 | 4.32 | 4.75 | 3.48 | 3.33 | 3.00 | 3.92 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 3.43 | 3.70 | 2.72 | 2.28 | 2.12 | 1.86 | 1.58 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 1.44 | 1.40 | 0.87 | 0.90 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 10.90 | 8.00 | 7.40 | 7.50 | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.26 | 3.80 | 3.50 | 2.20 | 2.22 | 2.10 | 1.60 |
| Singapore | 3.83 | 2.72 | 1.28 | 0.77 | 0.44 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| Thailand | 11.00 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.75 | 1.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.88 | 2.50 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Viet Nam | 2.40 | ... | 0.20 | 0.20 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 2.40 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.06 | 3.68 | 2.85 | 3.00 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.25 | 4.00 | 3.88 | 3.88 | 2.38 | 2.13 | 1.88 | 1.80 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 1.60 | 2.20 | 1.00 |
| Samoa | 5.90 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 2.75 | 5.83 | 6.62 | 5.50 | 3.31 | 2.31 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.20 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.65 | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| Tonga | 6.25 | 4.30 | 3.24 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 3.15 | 3.22 | 3.25 | 3.21 | 3.20 | 3.22 | 1.84 | 1.53 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.10 | 5.40 | 5.60 | 6.05 | 7.20 | 3.20 | 4.45 |
| Japan | ... | 0.91 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

## Money and Finance

Table 3.8 **Interest Rate on Time Deposits of 12 Months**
(percent per annum, period averages)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia[a] | ... | ... | 21.86 | 17.72 | 11.94 | 7.83 | 5.29 | 6.37 | 5.95 | 7.29 | 9.51 | 9.91 | 8.80 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 10.40 | 8.60 | 9.40 | 8.54 | 8.53 | 9.38 | 10.50 | 12.10 | 12.21 | 12.19 | 10.96 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan[b] | ... | ... | 8.00 | 6.79 | 9.49 | 9.87 | 10.68 | 10.29 | 10.29 | 10.53 | 11.57 | 10.68 | 9.80 |
| Kyrgyz Republic[c] | ... | 45.40 | 28.07 | 26.58 | 17.55 | 13.06 | 9.58 | 9.78 | 9.88 | 8.91 | 8.79 | 10.75 | 11.50 |
| Pakistan | 9.38 | 10.93 | 8.60 | 8.96 | 6.18 | 2.70 | 2.84 | 5.83 | 6.01 | 6.90 | 8.51 | 8.59 | 8.25 |
| Tajikistan[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14.84 | 18.24 | 17.81 | 20.16 | 20.84 | 17.81 | 18.45 | 19.36 | 17.78 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 9.80 | 10.98 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.98 | 2.05 | 2.25 | 2.36 | 3.29 | 3.80 | 2.25 | 2.33 |
| Hong Kong, China | 8.20 | 6.30 | 5.40 | 2.50 | 0.74 | 0.12 | 0.26 | 1.73 | 3.02 | 2.80 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 10.00 | 8.10 | 7.94 | 5.79 | 4.95 | 4.25 | 3.87 | 3.72 | 4.50 | 5.17 | 5.87 | 3.48 | 3.86 |
| Mongolia | 4.00 | 56.85 | 13.80 | 13.20 | 13.20 | 14.00 | 14.10 | 12.60 | 13.50 | 13.40 | 13.60 | 12.90 | 10.70 |
| Taipei,China | 9.50 | 7.00 | 4.98 | 3.76 | 2.17 | 1.47 | 1.43 | 1.77 | 2.10 | 2.40 | 2.50 | 0.82 | 1.03 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12.13 | 6.31 | 8.97 | 8.92 | 8.50 | 8.81 | 8.20 | 8.31 | 10.32 | 10.70 | 10.86 | 10.93 | 8.70 |
| Bhutan[e] | 8.00 | 9.00 | 9.50 | 9.50 | 9.00 | 6.75 | 6.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.60 |
| India | 9.00 | 12.50 | 7.10 | 7.10 | 5.75 | 5.00 | 4.98 | 5.32 | 8.55 | 8.63 | 8.25 | 6.75 | 5.91 |
| Maldives[b] | ... | 6.00 | 6.50 | 6.50 | 5.50 | 5.25 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.10 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Nepal | 11.50 | 8.00 | 6.88 | 6.13 | 5.25 | 5.00 | 4.25 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 3.63 | 4.25 | 6.10 | 9.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 16.00 | 16.00 | 15.00 | 13.00 | 10.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 9.50 | 8.50 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[f] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.69 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 1.14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | 7.20 | 8.33 | 7.20 | 7.00 | 6.60 | 6.83 | 6.40 | 7.05 | 7.65 | 6.52 | 6.59 |
| Indonesia | 18.53 | 16.28 | 12.17 | 15.48 | 15.28 | 10.39 | 7.07 | 10.95 | 11.63 | 8.24 | 10.43 | 9.55 | 7.88 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 7.21 | 6.89 | 4.24 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.70 | 3.73 | 3.70 | 3.50 | 2.50 | 2.80 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines[g] | 19.70 | 10.70 | 10.50 | 10.80 | 9.20 | 8.00 | 8.18 | 6.00 | 5.01 | 3.10 | 3.96 | 2.50 | 2.07 |
| Singapore | 5.48 | 4.01 | 2.42 | 1.53 | 1.32 | 0.70 | 0.72 | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.83 | 0.70 | 0.53 | 0.45 |
| Thailand | 13.75 | 10.62 | 3.50 | 2.88 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 4.50 | 2.32 | 1.88 | 0.83 | 1.55 |
| Viet Nam | ... | 12.00 | 6.24 | 6.84 | 7.80 | 7.20 | 7.56 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.80 | 13.46 | 10.37 | 11.50 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 10.50 | 8.13 | 9.38 | 8.63 | 5.88 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 1.30 | 1.80 | 1.30 | 0.80 | 2.10 | 4.80 |
| Samoa | 9.20 | 7.50 | 7.35 | 7.30 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 6.38 | 4.87 | 6.44 | 6.05 | 4.81 | 2.70 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.26 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.33 | 1.30 | 1.33 |
| Tonga[h] | ... | 5.40 | 5.95 | 5.93 | 5.97 | 5.97 | 6.25 | 6.30 | 7.17 | 7.08 | 6.92 | 5.90 | 4.17 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 14.45 | 7.10 | 5.90 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 3.55 | 4.75 | 4.55 | 5.40 | 5.90 | 7.60 | 3.55 | 6.00 |
| Japan[i] | ... | 1.16 | 0.24 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.26 | 0.10 |
| New Zealand[a] | 11.50 | 8.00 | 6.49 | 4.60 | 5.58 | 5.22 | 6.28 | 6.82 | 7.23 | 8.36 | 4.81 | 4.24 | 4.63 |

a Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months.
b For time deposits of over 12 months.
c From 1996, data refer to interest rates of commercial banks in national currency for 6–12 months.
d Figures are derived simple averages of monthly rates for time deposits of 6 months to 1 year.
e For fixed deposits of 1 year to less than 3 years.
f Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
g Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.
h Beginning 1996, figures refer to weighted averages.
i Refers to time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years. It is computed as the arithmetic average of the monthly figures.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Table 3.9 **Lending Interest Rate**
(percent per annum, period averages)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17.97 | 18.14 | 14.92 | 15.00 | 15.69 |
| Armenia | ... | 111.86 | 31.57 | 26.69 | 21.14 | 20.83 | 18.63 | 17.98 | 16.53 | 17.52 | 17.05 | 18.76 | 19.20 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 19.66 | 19.71 | 17.37 | 15.46 | 15.72 | 17.03 | 17.86 | 19.13 | 19.76 | 20.03 | 20.70 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 32.75 | 27.25 | 31.83 | 32.27 | 31.23 | 21.63 | 18.75 | 20.41 | 21.24 | 25.52 | 24.21 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | 51.90 | 37.33 | 24.81 | 19.13 | 29.27 | 26.60 | 23.20 | 25.32 | 19.86 | 23.03 | 31.54 |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 25.59 | 21.05 | 14.20 | 16.57 | 20.32 | 23.27 | 24.37 | 22.87 | 23.70 | 22.91 | 24.14 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 9.36 | 12.06 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.31 | 5.31 | 5.58 | 5.58 | 6.12 | 7.47 | 5.31 | 5.31 | 5.81 |
| Hong Kong, China | 10.00 | 8.75 | 9.50 | 5.13 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 6.75 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 10.00 | 9.00 | 8.55 | 7.71 | 6.77 | 6.24 | 5.90 | 5.59 | 5.99 | 6.55 | 7.17 | 5.65 | 5.51 |
| Mongolia | ... | 134.37 | 36.95 | 37.35 | 35.52 | 31.91 | 31.47 | 30.57 | 26.93 | 21.83 | 20.58 | 21.67 | 20.07 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 10.05 | 7.67 | 7.71 | 7.38 | 7.10 | 3.43 | 3.52 | 3.85 | 4.12 | 4.31 | 4.21 | 2.56 | 2.68 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 16.00 | 14.00 | 15.50 | 15.83 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 14.75 | 14.00 | 15.33 | 16.00 | 16.38 | 14.60 | 13.00 |
| Bhutan | 15.00 | 16.00 | 16.00 | 15.75 | 15.25 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 16.50 | 15.46 | 12.29 | 12.08 | 11.92 | 11.46 | 10.92 | 10.75 | 11.19 | 13.02 | 13.31 | 12.19 | ... |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.54 | 14.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 13.00 | 10.38 |
| Nepal | 14.42 | ... | 9.46 | 7.67 | ... | ... | 8.50 | 8.13 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Sri Lanka | 13.00 | 18.04 | 16.16 | 19.39 | 13.17 | 10.34 | 9.47 | 10.76 | 12.85 | 17.08 | 18.89 | 15.67 | 10.22 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| Cambodia | ... | 18.70 | 17.34 | 16.50 | 16.23 | 18.47 | 17.62 | 17.33 | 16.40 | 16.18 | 16.01 | 15.81 | ... |
| Indonesia | 20.83 | 18.85 | 18.46 | 18.55 | 18.95 | 16.94 | 14.12 | 14.05 | 15.98 | 13.86 | 13.60 | 14.50 | 13.25 |
| Lao PDR | ... | 25.67 | 32.00 | 26.17 | 29.33 | 30.50 | 29.25 | 26.83 | 30.00 | 28.50 | 24.00 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 8.79 | 8.73 | 7.67 | 7.13 | 6.53 | 6.30 | 6.05 | 5.95 | 6.49 | 6.41 | 6.08 | 5.08 | 5.02 |
| Myanmar | 8.00 | 16.50 | 15.25 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | 16.08 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 | 17.00 |
| Philippines | 24.12 | 14.68 | 10.91 | 12.40 | 9.14 | 9.47 | 10.08 | 10.18 | 9.78 | 8.69 | 8.75 | 8.57 | 7.67 |
| Singapore | 7.36 | 6.37 | 5.83 | 5.65 | 5.35 | 5.31 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.31 | 5.33 | 5.38 | 5.38 | 5.38 |
| Thailand | 14.42 | 13.25 | 7.83 | 7.25 | 6.88 | 5.94 | 5.50 | 5.79 | 7.35 | 7.05 | 7.04 | 5.96 | 5.94 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 10.55 | 9.42 | 9.06 | 9.48 | 9.72 | 11.03 | 11.18 | 11.18 | 15.78 | 10.07 | 13.14 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 11.86 | 11.06 | 8.40 | 8.34 | 8.05 | 7.60 | 7.17 | 6.78 | 7.35 | 9.01 | 7.97 | 7.85 | 7.49 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 15.00 | 15.33 | 15.33 | 15.28 | 15.00 | 15.38 | 16.38 | 15.62 | 14.03 | 14.38 | 15.38 | 15.13 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 15.52 | 13.14 | 17.54 | 16.21 | 13.89 | 13.36 | 13.25 | 11.47 | 10.57 | 9.78 | 9.20 | 10.09 | 10.45 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.45 | 11.28 | 11.23 | 11.43 | 11.72 | 12.65 | 12.66 | 12.08 | 10.72 |
| Solomon Islands | 18.00 | 16.17 | 14.58 | 14.55 | 14.62 | 14.70 | 14.29 | 14.12 | 13.92 | 14.12 | 14.44 | 15.26 | 14.43 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.66 | 15.54 | 16.65 | 16.55 | 15.05 | 13.11 | 11.17 | 11.03 |
| Tonga | 13.50 | 10.47 | 11.34 | 11.34 | 11.40 | 11.34 | 11.59 | 11.38 | 11.97 | 12.16 | 12.46 | 12.47 | 11.54 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 17.33 | 10.50 | 9.85 | 8.81 | 7.41 | 5.90 | 7.61 | 7.47 | 8.25 | 8.16 | 5.29 | 5.50 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 17.90 | 10.70 | 9.27 | 8.66 | 8.16 | 8.41 | 8.85 | 9.06 | 9.41 | 8.20 | 8.91 | 6.02 | 7.28 |
| Japan | 6.27 | 3.51 | 2.07 | 1.97 | 1.86 | 1.82 | 1.77 | 1.68 | 1.66 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1.72 | 1.60 |
| New Zealand | 15.26 | 11.31 | 9.26 | 9.00 | 8.84 | 8.82 | 9.42 | 10.48 | 11.04 | 11.73 | 12.21 | 10.39 | 10.15 |

a Refers to base lending rates but figures before 2003 are prime lending rates.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Money and Finance

Table 3.10 **Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills**[a]
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 37.810 | 24.403 | 20.591 | 14.750 | 11.912 | 5.271 | 4.050 | 4.865 | 6.089 | 7.688 | 9.420 | 10.586 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | 16.733 | 16.510 | 14.119 | 7.998 | 4.622 | 7.515 | 10.038 | 10.639 | 10.478 | 3.307 | 1.829 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | 29.928 | 43.419 | 44.263 | 19.159 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.980 | 9.554 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 48.980 | 6.590 | 5.280 | 5.200 | 5.860 | 3.280 | 3.280 | 3.280 | 7.010 | 7.000 | 7.000 | 7.000 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 34.903 | 32.259 | 19.078 | 10.154 | 7.208 | 4.944 | 4.401 | 4.752 | 4.901 | 13.163 | 10.566 | 4.588 |
| Pakistan[b] | ... | 12.486 | 8.375 | 10.710 | 6.078 | 1.865 | 2.489 | 7.181 | 8.540 | 8.989 | 11.367 | 12.519 | 12.547 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[c] | ... | ... | 2.601 | 2.521 | 2.152 | 2.618 | 2.793 | 1.858 | 2.536 | 3.512 | 4.033 | 1.586 | 2.641 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | 5.550 | 5.690 | 1.690 | 1.350 | –0.080 | 0.070 | 3.650 | 3.290 | 1.960 | 0.050 | 0.070 | 0.280 |
| Korea, Rep. of[d] | ... | 14.054 | 7.078 | 5.318 | 4.805 | 4.306 | 3.788 | 3.649 | 4.476 | 5.161 | 5.488 | 2.628 | 2.672 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.393 | 13.730 | 6.725 | 6.820 | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 6.530 | 4.990 | ... | ... | 3.300 | 2.879 | 3.380 | 2.862 | 2.663 | 3.449 | 4.296 | 1.706 | 2.663 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India[e] | ... | 12.660 | 8.950 | 6.880 | 6.320 | 4.630 | 4.910 | 5.680 | 6.640 | 7.100 | 7.100 | 3.570 | 6.040 |
| Maldives[f] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.500 | 6.000 | 5.998 | 4.902 |
| Nepal | 7.930 | 9.900 | 5.300 | 5.000 | 3.800 | 3.850 | 2.400 | 2.200 | 1.980 | 3.590 | 4.720 | 6.350 | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 14.083 | 16.805 | 14.016 | 17.568 | 12.471 | 8.092 | 7.714 | 9.027 | 10.984 | 16.603 | 18.914 | 12.934 | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[g] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lao PDR[h] | ... | 20.456 | 29.937 | 22.702 | 21.406 | 24.874 | 20.368 | 18.614 | 18.337 | 18.360 | 12.481 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 6.116 | 5.504 | 2.861 | 2.792 | 2.732 | 2.788 | 2.396 | 2.484 | 3.227 | 3.434 | 3.390 | 2.053 | 2.584 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 23.672 | 11.761 | 9.913 | 9.734 | 5.494 | 5.870 | 7.320 | 6.130 | 5.290 | 3.380 | 5.165 | 4.163 | 3.515 |
| Singapore | 3.285 | 1.114 | 2.213 | 1.662 | 0.813 | 0.647 | 0.963 | 2.063 | 2.958 | 2.354 | 0.910 | 0.336 | 0.335 |
| Thailand | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.921 | 1.354 | 1.303 | 2.673 | 4.656 | 3.479 | 3.189 | 1.240 | 1.442 |
| Viet Nam[i] | ... | ... | 5.417 | 5.490 | 5.918 | 5.827 | 5.692 | 6.127 | 4.728 | 4.153 | 12.130 | 8.038 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 4.396 | 3.150 | 3.633 | 1.507 | 1.659 | 1.061 | 1.561 | 1.938 | 7.450 | 4.484 | 0.253 | 6.068 | 3.450 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea[j] | 11.396 | 17.403 | 16.996 | 12.355 | 10.928 | 18.686 | 8.853 | 3.808 | 4.010 | 4.667 | 6.193 | 7.077 | 4.637 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 11.000 | 12.500 | 7.050 | 8.228 | 6.866 | 5.847 | 6.000 | 4.533 | 3.409 | 3.169 | 3.201 | 3.999 | 3.713 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia[k] | 14.543 | 7.726 | 6.178 | 4.899 | 4.747 | 4.896 | 5.478 | 5.644 | 5.988 | 6.668 | 6.973 | 3.434 | 4.681 |
| Japan | 5.042 | 0.374 | 0.230 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.419 | 0.553 | 0.357 | 0.121 | 0.130 |
| New Zealand | 13.780 | 8.824 | 6.392 | 5.562 | 5.522 | 5.213 | 5.849 | 6.524 | 7.047 | 7.548 | 7.007 | 2.827 | 2.775 |

a Refers to 3-month treasury bills unless otherwise indicated.
b Refers to weighted average yield on 6-month treasury securities.
c Refers to 3-month treasury bonds trading rate.
d Refers to 91-day certificates of deposit.
e Figures are for fiscal year ending March.
f Refers to rate on 28-day treasury bills.
g Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
h Refers to weighted average auction rate for 6-month treasury bills.
i Refers to average monthly yield on 360-day treasury bills sold at auction.
j Refers to rate on 182-day treasury bills.
k Refers to 90-day bank-accepted bills.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011); for Australia, the People's Republic of China, and the Republic of Korea: OECD Statistics Online (OECD 2011); for India and Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 3.11 **Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | –4.4 | –1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 9.1 | 11.5 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 12.1 | 16.7 | 19.9 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 12.5 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 13.1 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 23.1 | ... |
| Georgia | ... | 8.1 | 21.5 | 20.0 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 19.1 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 31.6 | 32.9 | 33.2 | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 9.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 14.8 | 21.0 | 24.7 | 32.5 | 41.0 | 54.2 | 54.6 | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 25.7 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 9.4 | 11.6 | 14.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 50.9 | 51.0 | 41.6 | 38.1 | 37.2 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 46.5 | 45.5 | 48.4 | 53.2 | 48.4 | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 17.7 | 24.3 | 21.1 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 27.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 1.1 | 26.9 | 18.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 86.3 | 84.3 | 120.2 | 123.7 | 143.3 | 151.0 | 139.6 | 132.7 | 129.9 | 127.8 | 120.8 | 145.1 | 147.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 152.0 | 142.4 | 136.0 | 138.5 | 142.5 | 146.1 | 146.7 | 142.8 | 134.5 | 125.4 | 124.6 | 167.8 | 198.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 57.2 | 53.6 | 79.5 | 83.8 | 89.6 | 92.0 | 87.4 | 91.4 | 99.9 | 101.8 | 112.3 | 112.1 | 105.1 |
| Mongolia | ... | 7.6 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 22.0 | 29.7 | 29.2 | 21.7 | 30.2 | 33.8 | 32.2 | ... |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 22.4 | 26.7 | 34.2 | 47.8 | 50.4 | 49.7 | 51.9 | 54.9 | 58.1 | 58.2 | 59.4 | 60.4 | ... |
| Bhutan | –1.1 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 12.6 | 17.7 | ... |
| India | 51.5 | 44.1 | 53.0 | 54.7 | 58.9 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 58.4 | 60.9 | 60.8 | 68.2 | 69.4 | 71.4 |
| Maldives | 33.0 | 34.9 | 34.8 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 35.3 | 42.4 | 71.5 | 81.1 | 101.9 | 115.2 | 112.4 | ... |
| Nepal | 28.0 | 34.0 | 40.8 | 45.8 | 38.3 | 39.9 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 49.1 | 63.0 | 69.6 | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 38.0 | 40.9 | 43.7 | 45.4 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 47.1 | 45.0 | 42.8 | 39.6 | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 38.6 | 35.6 | 37.7 | 29.4 | 20.5 | 10.4 | 16.5 | 18.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 5.3 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 16.2 | 19.0 | ... |
| Indonesia | 46.7 | 51.8 | 60.7 | 54.5 | 52.4 | 49.2 | 49.6 | 46.2 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 36.8 | 36.9 | ... |
| Lao PDR | 5.0 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 6.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 72.7 | 126.7 | 138.4 | 146.5 | 143.6 | 139.8 | 127.5 | 122.4 | 119.0 | 113.4 | 115.2 | 137.4 | ... |
| Myanmar | 39.6 | 32.5 | 32.1 | 33.9 | 28.7 | 22.1 | 24.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 23.2 | 55.7 | 62.3 | 60.0 | 58.3 | 57.3 | 56.7 | 49.3 | 50.2 | 50.1 | 49.4 | ... | ... |
| Singapore | 61.8 | 61.9 | 79.2 | 94.2 | 76.7 | 82.5 | 74.4 | 62.1 | 62.7 | 69.8 | 75.6 | 91.3 | ... |
| Thailand | 94.1 | 141.3 | 138.3 | 128.6 | 127.8 | 130.7 | 124.5 | 119.2 | 108.9 | 131.5 | 130.6 | 136.9 | ... |
| Viet Nam | ... | 20.1 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 44.8 | 51.8 | 61.9 | 71.2 | 75.4 | 96.2 | 94.5 | 123.0 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 38.5 | 45.8 | 37.9 | 35.0 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 39.6 | 46.6 | 54.5 | 55.1 | 55.7 | 59.6 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | –31.2 | –43.7 | –31.6 | –48.1 | –43.7 | –31.1 | –25.2 | –27.5 | –30.0 | –17.0 | –24.0 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 35.7 | 29.2 | 28.2 | 24.1 | 28.1 | 24.2 | 24.4 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 39.1 | ... |
| Samoa | 0.0 | 10.2 | 20.5 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 32.0 | 30.5 | 35.7 | 42.7 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 46.7 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 23.8 | 24.7 | 26.5 | 40.7 | 38.6 | 35.4 | 27.6 | 29.4 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 35.4 | 31.6 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | –13.6 | –11.6 | –31.8 | –13.7 | 8.7 | –29.7 | –25.5 | –18.4 | ... |
| Tonga | 30.0 | 31.4 | 38.8 | 42.2 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 37.0 | 48.9 | 45.9 | 50.5 | 46.8 | 44.1 | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 30.8 | 33.7 | 34.5 | 36.4 | 41.7 | 41.6 | 42.2 | 43.3 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 49.2 | 57.1 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 69.6 | 79.6 | 93.0 | 94.5 | 100.8 | 104.7 | 109.1 | 113.7 | 119.0 | 135.9 | 143.7 | 143.6 | ... |
| Japan | 259.2 | 287.1 | 308.9 | 299.4 | 299.2 | 307.3 | 303.5 | 312.8 | 305.0 | 294.3 | 295.4 | 320.5 | ... |
| New Zealand | 79.2 | 91.1 | 110.5 | 118.3 | 111.4 | 114.5 | 119.0 | 128.2 | 136.9 | 141.5 | 153.3 | 154.2 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011).

## Money and Finance

Table 3.12 **Bank Nonperfoming Loans**
(percent of total gross loans)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia[a,b] | 17.5 | 24.4 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 28.0 | 21.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia[c] | ... | 11.6 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 12.8 | 17.8 | 12.5 |
| Kazakhstan[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.1 | 21.2 | 23.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 19.5 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 17.0 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 14.7 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 22.4 | 29.8 | 26.0 | 20.4 | 13.2 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Hong Kong, China[e] | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 8.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 5.3 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34.9 | 31.5 | 28.1 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 14.5 | 11.2 | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India[f] | 12.8 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | ... | 15.3 | 15.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[g] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 34.4 | 31.9 | 24.0 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia[h] | 15.4 | 17.8 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines[i,j] | 24.0 | 27.7 | 26.5 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Singapore[k] | 3.4 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 |
| Thailand | 17.7 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Japan[l] | 5.3 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Loans classified as loss, which are fully provisioned against, are held off-balance sheet.
b Includes loans that are overdue less than 90 days.
c Not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, but included here for reasons of geography and similarities in economic structure.
d Loans classified as doubtful of the fifth category plus loan losses.
e Loans classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss; not necessarily linked to a 90-day criterion.
f Unless otherwise indicated, date refer to the end of the fiscal year, i.e., March of the indicated calendar year.
g Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
h Loans with principal and/or interest past over 180 days; credit card debt and bankers' acceptances past over 90 days; loans secured by cash and cash substitutes past 365 days.
i Thirty days for loans payable in lump sum or payable in quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installments; 90 days for loans payable in monthly installments; as soon as they are past due for loans payable in daily, weekly, or semi-monthly installments.
j Interbank loans are excluded.
k Other characteristics may be considered beyond the 90-day past-due criterion to classify a loan as nonperforming.
l For nine major banks only. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the end of the fiscal year, i.e., March of the next calendar year.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); International Monetary Fund Global Financial Stability Report 2011 (IMF 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 3.13 **Growth Rates of Stock Market Price Index**
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pakistan | 6.3 | –28.9 | 42.1 | –18.4 | 47.9 | 76.9 | 53.0 | 47.3 | 35.5 | 21.1 | –11.5 | –32.0 | 32.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | –0.5 | 37.3 | 2.3 | –19.6 | –6.0 | –0.0 | –22.1 | 41.4 | 161.1 | –27.7 | –10.2 | 3.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | –5.5 | 26.5 | –21.6 | –16.8 | –1.8 | 25.7 | 11.1 | 17.7 | 37.3 | –9.8 | –13.8 | 19.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –18.7 | –4.8 | –8.7 | –21.7 | 32.2 | –10.2 | 22.6 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 26.7 | –10.6 | –7.0 | 23.6 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | –21.4 | –11.3 | 5.7 | 59.9 | 6.5 | –1.2 | 16.9 | 1.0 | –11.0 | 24.4 | –17.5 | –8.0 | 23.1 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –25.1 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 2.3 | 67.6 | 23.4 | –12.8 | 54.8 | 26.0 | 6.9 | 114.4 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 35.8 | –17.4 | 11.2 | –24.5 | –6.4 | 18.3 | 44.4 | 32.6 | 55.0 | 39.6 | –4.0 | –6.4 | 29.8 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | 285.4 | 22.6 | 13.7 | 51.8 | –27.8 | 35.5 | 33.1 | –21.7 | –20.4 |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | ... | –31.0 | –10.3 | –8.4 | 56.3 | 41.8 | 35.7 | 46.8 | 15.7 | 14.0 | –14.8 | 6.8 | 113.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | –9.1 | –17.9 | 11.6 | 13.8 | 56.4 | 35.0 | 32.6 | 53.4 | –5.6 | –3.7 | 53.9 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 21.8 | –6.9 | 21.4 | –24.0 | 11.2 | –0.9 | 20.8 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 37.0 | –12.4 | –5.9 | 27.1 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | –12.3 | –10.9 | –6.3 | –35.6 | –24.8 | –15.7 | 41.8 | 151.7 | 106.0 | 199.9 | 31.7 | ... | ... |
| Singapore | 3.6 | –5.5 | 5.0 | –19.3 | –5.0 | –4.8 | 28.1 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 33.9 | –23.5 | –12.0 | 27.4 |
| Thailand | ... | ... | –18.7 | –11.4 | 20.8 | 31.6 | 37.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 6.6 | –10.3 | –15.4 | 45.6 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | 50.0 | –37.5 | –21.1 | 59.4 | 8.3 | 95.6 | 95.5 | –52.2 | –10.3 | 12.2 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34.8 | 19.5 | 17.8 | 52.5 | 36.1 | 15.4 | 19.8 | –8.7 | 26.2 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –7.6 | –0.7 | 7.9 | 3.2 | –2.9 | –4.1 | 16.3 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 20.7 | –21.0 | –16.1 | 10.8 |
| Japan | –15.5 | –13.7 | 11.6 | –22.7 | –18.0 | –6.2 | 21.8 | 13.5 | 28.2 | 2.3 | –28.6 | –26.9 | 2.0 |
| New Zealand | –12.0 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 27.4 | 20.2 | 9.8 | 15.4 | –21.3 | –12.3 | 9.7 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Money and Finance

Table 3.14 **Stock Market Capitalization**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 27 | 18 | 43 | 60 | 105 | 176 | 141 | 28 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 24 | 89 | 105 | 203 | 206 | 355 | 668 | 1389 | 327 | 733 | 1060 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | 1342 | 1204 | 1341 | 2425 | 3941 | 10521 | 43688 | 41378 | 31075 | 57655 | 60742 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 34 | 42 | 93 | 121 | 94 | 72 | 79 |
| Pakistan | 2850 | 9286 | 6581 | 4944 | 10200 | 16579 | 29002 | 45937 | 45518 | 70262 | 23491 | 33239 | 38169 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 32 | 28 | 31 | 14 | 4 | 37 | 715 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | 42055 | 580991 | 523952 | 463080 | 681204 | 639765 | 780763 | 2426326 | 6226305 | 2793613 | 5007646 | 4762837 |
| Hong Kong, China | 83400 | 303705 | 623398 | 506073 | 463085 | 551237 | 665248 | 693486 | 895249 | 1162566 | 1328837 | 915825 | 1079640 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 11100 | 181955 | 171587 | 220046 | 249639 | 329616 | 428649 | 718180 | 835188 | 1123633 | 494631 | 836462 | 1089217 |
| Mongolia | ... | 27 | 37 | 37 | 32 | 42 | 25 | 46 | 113 | 612 | 407 | 430 | 1093 |
| Taipei,China | 99736 | 192944 | 262335 | 303181 | 263048 | 373910 | 418562 | 486021 | 595641 | 655481 | 371435 | 635457 | 752407 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 321 | 1338 | 1186 | 1145 | 1193 | 1622 | 3317 | 3035 | 3610 | 6793 | 6671 | 7068 | 47000 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 38600 | 127199 | 148064 | 110396 | 131011 | 279093 | 387851 | 553074 | 818879 | 1819101 | 645478 | 1179235 | 1615860 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | 244 | 790 | 494 | 417 | 483 | 853 | 1344 | 1805 | 4909 | 4894 | 5485 | 4843 |
| Sri Lanka | 917 | 1998 | 1074 | 1332 | 1681 | 2711 | 3657 | 5720 | 7769 | 7553 | 4326 | 8133 | 19924 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 8080 | 66585 | 26834 | 23006 | 29991 | 54659 | 73251 | 81428 | 138886 | 211693 | 98761 | 178191 | 360388 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 48600 | 222729 | 116935 | 120007 | 123872 | 168376 | 190011 | 181236 | 235356 | 325663 | 187066 | 255952 | 410534 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 5930 | 58930 | 25957 | 41523 | 39021 | 23565 | 28948 | 40153 | 68382 | 103224 | 52101 | 80132 | 157321 |
| Singapore | 34300 | 148004 | 152827 | 117338 | 101900 | 229328 | 277004 | 316658 | 276329 | 353489 | 180021 | 310766 | 370091 |
| Thailand | 23900 | 141507 | 29489 | 36349 | 46173 | 121233 | 116695 | 124864 | 141093 | 196046 | 102594 | 138189 | 277732 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 | 248 | 461 | 9093 | 19542 | 9589 | 21199 | 20385 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 67 | 244 | 121 | 373 | 433 | 539 | 587 | 637 | 522 | 568 | 1607 | 1404 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | 1520 | 1423 | 2339 | 2942 | 3166 | 6632 | 11959 | 10211 | 12213 | 9742 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 109000 | 245218 | 372794 | 375131 | 378846 | 585475 | 776403 | 804074 | 1095858 | 1298429 | 675619 | 1258456 | 1454547 |
| Japan | 2920000 | 3667292 | 3157222 | 2251814 | 2126075 | 3040665 | 3678262 | 4736513 | 4726269 | 4453475 | 3220485 | 3377892 | 4099591 |
| New Zealand | 8840 | 31950 | 18866 | 17779 | 21745 | 33052 | 43731 | 43409 | 44940 | 47454 | 24166 | 67061 | 36295 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook 2011* (Standard and Poor's 2011); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 3.15 **Stock Market Capitalization**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 0.8 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 8.6 | 13.7 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 9.1 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | 7.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 18.4 | 53.9 | 39.5 | 23.3 | 50.0 | 41.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Pakistan | 7.1 | 15.3 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 14.7 | 21.1 | 32.2 | 44.7 | 38.3 | 51.8 | 16.7 | 22.4 | 23.1 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | 5.8 | 48.5 | 39.5 | 31.9 | 41.5 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 89.4 | 178.2 | 61.8 | 100.5 | 81.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 108.5 | 210.6 | 368.6 | 303.8 | 282.7 | 347.6 | 401.0 | 390.1 | 471.4 | 561.4 | 617.0 | 437.6 | 481.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 42.1 | 34.3 | 32.2 | 43.6 | 43.3 | 51.2 | 59.4 | 85.0 | 87.8 | 107.1 | 53.1 | 100.3 | 107.4 |
| Mongolia | ... | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 14.5 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 18.0 |
| Taipei,China | 60.5 | 70.2 | 80.4 | 103.2 | 87.4 | 120.3 | 123.1 | 133.2 | 158.3 | 166.7 | 92.8 | 168.6 | 174.9 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.1 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 47.3 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 12.2 | 38.1 | 34.6 | 24.8 | 28.2 | 51.2 | 59.1 | 72.0 | 93.9 | 164.2 | 53.2 | 93.1 | 101.1 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | 5.5 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 11.7 | 16.5 | 19.9 | 47.7 | 38.8 | 43.8 | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 11.4 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 23.3 | 10.6 | 19.3 | 40.2 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indonesia | 7.1 | 32.9 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 15.3 | 23.3 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 38.1 | 49.0 | 19.4 | 33.0 | 51.0 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 110.4 | 250.7 | 124.7 | 129.3 | 122.8 | 152.8 | 152.3 | 131.4 | 150.3 | 174.4 | 84.0 | 132.7 | 172.6 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 13.4 | 79.5 | 32.0 | 54.4 | 48.0 | 28.1 | 31.7 | 39.0 | 56.0 | 69.1 | 29.9 | 47.6 | 78.8 |
| Singapore | 93.1 | 170.0 | 162.0 | 133.8 | 112.4 | 239.0 | 245.8 | 252.5 | 190.1 | 199.3 | 95.1 | 169.5 | 166.2 |
| Thailand | 28.0 | 84.2 | 24.0 | 31.5 | 36.4 | 85.0 | 72.3 | 70.8 | 68.1 | 79.4 | 37.6 | 52.4 | 87.1 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 14.9 | 27.5 | 10.5 | 21.8 | 19.2 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 3.4 | 14.5 | 7.3 | 20.2 | 18.7 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 56.9 | 45.5 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | 49.6 | 46.7 | 63.0 | 70.4 | 65.1 | 120.0 | 188.6 | 127.6 | 151.5 | 102.5 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 34.7 | 62.2 | 96.9 | 102.3 | 91.9 | 112.2 | 122.0 | 113.7 | 145.3 | 142.1 | 67.9 | 128.5 | 123.4 |
| Japan | 95.5 | 69.7 | 67.6 | 55.0 | 54.3 | 71.9 | 79.9 | 104.0 | 108.3 | 101.7 | 66.0 | 67.1 | 75.1 |
| New Zealand | 19.9 | 51.5 | 35.3 | 33.5 | 35.4 | 40.1 | 43.4 | 38.4 | 41.1 | 35.4 | 18.5 | 57.1 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *S&P Global Stock Markets Factbook 2011* (Standard and Poor's 2011); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Exchange Rates

Table 3.16 **Official Exchange Rate**
(local currency units per US$, period averages)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 448.19 | 36.57 | 47.36 | 47.50 | 47.26 | 48.76 | 47.85 | 49.49 | 49.93 | 49.96 | 50.25 | 50.23 | 46.45 |
| Armenia | ... | 405.91 | 539.53 | 555.08 | 573.35 | 578.76 | 533.45 | 457.69 | 416.04 | 342.08 | 305.97 | 363.28 | 373.66 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.95 | 0.89 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 1.98 | 2.07 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 1.92 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.67 | 1.49 | 1.67 | 1.78 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.59 | 60.95 | 142.13 | 146.74 | 153.28 | 149.58 | 136.04 | 132.88 | 126.09 | 122.55 | 120.30 | 147.50 | 147.36 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 10.82 | 47.70 | 48.38 | 46.94 | 43.65 | 42.65 | 41.01 | 40.15 | 37.32 | 36.57 | 42.90 | 45.96 |
| Pakistan | 21.71 | 31.64 | 53.65 | 61.93 | 59.72 | 57.75 | 58.26 | 59.51 | 60.27 | 60.74 | 70.41 | 81.71 | 85.19 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 0.12 | 2.08 | 2.37 | 2.76 | 3.06 | 2.97 | 3.12 | 3.30 | 3.44 | 3.43 | 4.14 | 4.38 |
| Turkmenistan | 5.90 | 0.02 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 1.04 | 2.29 | 2.85 | 2.85 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.00 | 29.78 | 236.61 | 690.75 | 754.31 | 968.79 | 1014.43 | 1106.10 | 1215.60 | 1260.83 | 1314.17 | 1465.60 | 1587.50 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 4.78 | 8.35 | 8.28 | 8.28 | 8.28 | 8.28 | 8.28 | 8.19 | 7.97 | 7.61 | 6.95 | 6.83 | 6.77 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.79 | 7.74 | 7.79 | 7.80 | 7.80 | 7.79 | 7.79 | 7.78 | 7.77 | 7.80 | 7.79 | 7.75 | 7.77 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 707.76 | 771.27 | 1130.96 | 1290.99 | 1251.09 | 1191.61 | 1145.32 | 1024.12 | 954.79 | 929.26 | 1102.05 | 1276.93 | 1156.06 |
| Mongolia | ... | 448.61 | 1076.67 | 1097.70 | 1110.31 | 1146.54 | 1185.30 | 1205.25 | 1179.70 | 1170.40 | 1165.80 | 1437.80 | 1357.06 |
| Taipei,China | 26.89 | 26.48 | 31.23 | 33.80 | 34.58 | 34.42 | 33.42 | 32.17 | 32.53 | 32.84 | 31.52 | 33.10 | 31.65 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34.57 | 40.28 | 52.14 | 55.81 | 57.89 | 58.15 | 59.51 | 64.33 | 68.93 | 68.87 | 68.60 | 69.04 | 69.65 |
| Bhutan | 17.51 | 32.43 | 44.94 | 47.19 | 48.61 | 46.58 | 45.32 | 44.10 | 45.31 | 41.35 | 43.51 | 48.41 | 45.73 |
| India | 17.50 | 32.43 | 44.94 | 47.19 | 48.61 | 46.58 | 45.32 | 44.10 | 45.31 | 41.35 | 43.51 | 48.41 | 45.73 |
| Maldives | 9.55 | 11.77 | 11.77 | 12.24 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 | 12.80 |
| Nepal | 29.37 | 51.89 | 71.09 | 74.95 | 77.88 | 76.14 | 73.67 | 71.37 | 72.76 | 66.42 | 69.76 | 77.55 | 73.15 |
| Sri Lanka | 40.06 | 51.25 | 77.01 | 89.38 | 95.66 | 96.52 | 101.19 | 100.50 | 103.91 | 110.62 | 108.33 | 114.95 | 113.07 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1.81 | 1.42 | 1.72 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.36 |
| Cambodia | 426.25 | 2450.83 | 3840.75 | 3916.33 | 3912.08 | 3973.33 | 4016.25 | 4092.50 | 4103.25 | 4056.17 | 4054.17 | 4139.33 | 4184.92 |
| Indonesia | 1842.81 | 2248.61 | 8421.78 | 10260.90 | 9311.19 | 8577.13 | 8938.85 | 9704.74 | 9159.32 | 9141.00 | 9698.96 | 10389.90 | 9090.43 |
| Lao PDR[b] | 707.75 | 804.69 | 7887.64 | 8954.58 | 10056.30 | 10569.00 | 10585.40 | 10655.20 | 10159.90 | 9603.16 | 8744.22 | 8516.05 | 8258.77 |
| Malaysia | 2.70 | 2.50 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.79 | 3.67 | 3.44 | 3.34 | 3.52 | 3.22 |
| Myanmar | 6.28 | 5.61 | 6.43 | 6.68 | 6.57 | 6.08 | 5.75 | 5.76 | 5.78 | 5.56 | 5.39 | 5.52 | 5.58 |
| Philippines | 24.31 | 25.71 | 44.19 | 50.99 | 51.60 | 54.20 | 56.04 | 55.09 | 51.31 | 46.15 | 44.32 | 47.68 | 45.11 |
| Singapore | 1.81 | 1.42 | 1.72 | 1.79 | 1.79 | 1.74 | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.36 |
| Thailand | 25.59 | 24.92 | 40.11 | 44.43 | 42.96 | 41.48 | 40.22 | 40.22 | 37.88 | 34.52 | 33.31 | 34.29 | 31.69 |
| Viet Nam | 6482.80 | 11038.30 | 14167.70 | 14725.20 | 15279.50 | 15509.60 | 15746.00 | 15858.90 | 15994.30 | 16105.10 | 16302.30 | 17065.10 | 18621.00 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 1.68 | 1.52 | 2.20 | 2.38 | 2.16 | 1.72 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.39 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1.48 | 1.41 | 2.13 | 2.28 | 2.19 | 1.90 | 1.73 | 1.69 | 1.73 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.96 | 1.92 |
| Kiribati | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.09 |
| Marshall Islands[c] | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[c] | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Nauru | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.09 |
| Palau[c] | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.96 | 1.28 | 2.78 | 3.39 | 3.90 | 3.56 | 3.22 | 3.10 | 3.06 | 2.97 | 2.70 | 2.76 | 2.72 |
| Samoa | 2.31 | 2.47 | 3.29 | 3.48 | 3.38 | 2.97 | 2.78 | 2.71 | 2.78 | 2.62 | 2.64 | 2.73 | 2.48 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.53 | 3.41 | 5.09 | 5.28 | 6.75 | 7.51 | 7.48 | 7.53 | 7.61 | 7.65 | 7.75 | 8.06 | 8.06 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Tonga | 1.28 | 1.27 | 1.76 | 2.12 | 2.20 | 2.15 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 2.03 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 2.03 | 1.91 |
| Tuvalu | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.09 |
| Vanuatu | 117.06 | 112.11 | 137.64 | 145.31 | 139.20 | 122.19 | 111.79 | 109.25 | 110.64 | 102.44 | 101.33 | 106.74 | 96.91 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.28 | 1.35 | 1.72 | 1.93 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 1.19 | 1.28 | 1.09 |
| Japan[d] | 144.79 | 94.06 | 107.77 | 121.53 | 125.39 | 115.93 | 108.19 | 110.22 | 116.30 | 117.75 | 103.36 | 93.57 | 87.78 |
| New Zealand | 1.68 | 1.52 | 2.20 | 2.38 | 2.16 | 1.72 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.54 | 1.36 | 1.42 | 1.60 | 1.39 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b A floating exchange rate policy was adopted in September 1995 that allowed commercial banks to set their own rates and, hence, figures for 1996 onward are simple averages of midpoint rates reported daily.
c Unit of currency is the US dollar.
d Figures beginning 1993 are not comparable to those prior to 1993 due to change in appropriation standard.

Sources: *International Financial Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011); for Palau, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan: UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (UN 2011); for Taipei,China and Viet Nam (2010): economy sources.

Table 3.17 **Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor**
(local currency units per US$, period averages)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010[a] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 13.67 | 13.89 | 14.42 | 15.13 | 15.01 | 18.30 | 21.65 | 18.13 | 21.48 |
| Armenia | 164.89 | 167.73 | 168.96 | 173.00 | 178.80 | 178.58 | 180.94 | 182.43 | 193.53 | 194.51 | 212.91 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.50 | 0.41 | 0.44 |
| Georgia | 0.62 | 0.64 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.74 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 0.88 | 0.86 | 0.92 |
| Kazakhstan | 36.46 | 39.27 | 40.88 | 44.72 | 50.50 | 57.61 | 67.82 | 75.75 | 89.65 | 93.00 | 109.68 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 9.99 | 10.48 | 10.53 | 10.72 | 10.95 | 11.35 | 12.03 | 13.36 | 15.98 | 16.17 | 17.46 |
| Pakistan | 16.19 | 17.08 | 17.22 | 17.60 | 18.44 | 19.10 | 20.44 | 21.27 | 24.20 | 28.78 | 31.92 |
| Tajikistan | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0.62 | 0.70 | 0.74 | 0.87 | 1.07 | 1.34 | 1.50 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 91.28 | 129.59 | 185.48 | 230.23 | 258.92 | 304.12 | 357.86 | 429.04 | 503.45 | 602.52 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.32 | 3.32 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.43 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.61 | 3.80 | 3.75 | 3.93 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.49 | 7.18 | 6.82 | 6.27 | 5.88 | 5.69 | 5.49 | 5.47 | 5.43 | 5.39 | 5.33 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 746.21 | 757.83 | 769.77 | 794.24 | 795.78 | 788.92 | 774.75 | 768.27 | 785.72 | 804.72 | 827.96 |
| Mongolia | 271.86 | 282.53 | 292.32 | 314.23 | 358.02 | 417.22 | 497.49 | 540.31 | 647.37 | 643.70 | 764.35 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 22.63 | 21.99 | 21.48 | 20.89 | 20.32 | 19.34 | 18.64 | 17.92 | 16.98 | 16.96 | 16.54 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 21.28 | 21.14 | 21.47 | 21.97 | 22.27 | 22.64 | 23.06 | 23.81 | 25.35 | 26.76 | 28.23 |
| Bhutan | 14.06 | 14.37 | 14.89 | 15.49 | 15.34 | 15.74 | 15.98 | 16.11 | 16.47 | 17.34 | ... |
| India | 13.20 | 13.29 | 13.58 | 13.76 | 14.55 | 14.67 | 15.12 | 15.46 | 16.14 | 17.20 | 18.85 |
| Maldives | 8.78 | 8.64 | 8.55 | 8.34 | 8.30 | 8.13 | 8.15 | 8.47 | 9.32 | 11.13 | 9.53 |
| Nepal | 19.37 | 19.59 | 21.51 | 21.70 | 21.98 | 22.65 | 23.47 | 24.45 | 25.52 | 28.35 | 32.98 |
| Sri Lanka | 24.71 | 27.47 | 30.22 | 31.11 | 32.91 | 35.17 | 37.90 | 41.79 | 47.57 | 49.80 | 53.09 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 0.74 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.79 | 0.90 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 1.03 | 0.80 | 0.83 |
| Cambodia | 1232.69 | 1237.22 | 1226.16 | 1221.87 | 1245.50 | 1278.55 | 1295.61 | 1334.35 | 1465.81 | 1526.77 | 1487.75 |
| Indonesia | 2801.14 | 3130.61 | 3262.19 | 3368.60 | 3555.84 | 3934.26 | 4347.11 | 4676.29 | 5410.10 | 5813.60 | 6217.97 |
| Lao PDR | 2151.53 | 2284.85 | 2487.69 | 2818.21 | 3024.95 | 2988.38 | 3289.45 | 3399.23 | 3606.51 | 3548.18 | 3699.58 |
| Malaysia | 1.68 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1.66 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 1.74 | 1.77 | 1.91 | 1.77 | 1.84 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 18.83 | 19.59 | 20.14 | 20.46 | 21.11 | 21.75 | 22.16 | 22.06 | 23.20 | 23.57 | 24.41 |
| Singapore | 1.22 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 1.11 | 1.12 | 1.08 | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.08 | 1.05 | 1.06 |
| Thailand | 16.00 | 15.97 | 15.84 | 15.71 | 15.76 | 15.93 | 16.24 | 16.26 | 16.52 | 16.71 | 17.16 |
| Viet Nam | 4018.45 | 4005.93 | 4097.16 | 4278.88 | 4501.25 | 4712.69 | 4895.89 | 5123.70 | 6124.00 | 6434.27 | 7136.74 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.32 | 1.39 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.44 | ... |
| Kiribati | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.73 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.66 | 0.69 | 0.66 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.75 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 1.25 | 1.19 | 1.34 | 1.42 | 1.41 | 1.48 | 1.42 | 1.55 |
| Samoa | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.60 | 1.61 | 1.67 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.73 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.81 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.70 | 2.74 | 3.03 | 3.01 | 3.14 | 3.20 | 3.23 | 3.64 | 3.71 | 3.97 | 4.53 |
| Timor-Leste | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.52 | 0.56 | 0.61 | ... |
| Tonga | 0.99 | 0.99 | 1.06 | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.20 | 1.37 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 1.40 | 1.43 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 60.15 | 61.08 | 61.15 | 60.59 | 59.84 | 58.13 | 59.02 | 59.78 | 61.88 | 63.83 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.41 | 1.43 | 1.48 | 1.45 | 1.52 |
| Japan | 154.75 | 149.46 | 143.77 | 139.69 | 134.37 | 129.55 | 124.62 | 120.16 | 116.85 | 114.70 | 112.03 |
| New Zealand | 1.44 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.49 | 1.50 | ... |

a ADB staff estimates.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member. Data from 2008 onward are ADB staff estimates.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), country sources, CEIC data, and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

## Exchange Rates

Table 3.18 **Price Level Indexes**
(PPPs to official exchange rates, period averages, United States = 100)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | 28.91 | 28.49 | 30.15 | 30.57 | 30.06 | 36.63 | 43.08 | 36.09 | 46.23 |
| Armenia | 30.56 | 30.22 | 29.47 | 29.89 | 33.52 | 39.02 | 43.49 | 53.33 | 63.25 | 53.54 | 56.98 |
| Azerbaijan | 29.68 | 28.59 | 27.79 | 28.55 | 30.05 | 35.10 | 40.04 | 48.77 | 60.29 | 50.83 | 54.80 |
| Georgia | 31.21 | 30.65 | 30.16 | 31.25 | 36.87 | 40.71 | 43.55 | 49.23 | 59.22 | 51.30 | 51.83 |
| Kazakhstan | 25.65 | 26.76 | 26.67 | 29.90 | 37.12 | 43.35 | 53.78 | 61.81 | 74.52 | 63.05 | 74.43 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 20.94 | 21.67 | 22.42 | 24.55 | 25.68 | 27.68 | 29.96 | 35.80 | 43.69 | 37.68 | 37.99 |
| Pakistan | 30.17 | 27.58 | 28.83 | 30.48 | 31.66 | 32.10 | 33.91 | 35.02 | 34.37 | 35.22 | 37.47 |
| Tajikistan | 15.69 | 17.49 | 17.82 | 20.15 | 23.66 | 23.88 | 26.30 | 31.15 | 39.06 | 36.31 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 38.58 | 18.76 | 24.59 | 23.76 | 25.52 | 27.49 | 29.44 | 34.03 | 38.31 | 41.11 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 40.14 | 40.07 | 39.66 | 39.83 | 41.42 | 42.07 | 43.46 | 47.39 | 54.73 | 54.83 | 58.08 |
| Hong Kong, China | 96.11 | 92.12 | 87.51 | 80.51 | 75.51 | 73.13 | 70.71 | 70.07 | 69.73 | 69.55 | 68.60 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 65.98 | 58.70 | 61.53 | 66.65 | 69.48 | 77.03 | 81.14 | 82.68 | 71.30 | 63.02 | 71.62 |
| Mongolia | 25.25 | 25.74 | 26.33 | 27.41 | 30.21 | 34.62 | 42.17 | 46.16 | 55.53 | 44.77 | 56.32 |
| Taipei,China | 72.48 | 65.06 | 62.13 | 60.69 | 60.81 | 60.13 | 57.28 | 54.57 | 53.87 | 51.25 | 52.27 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 40.82 | 37.88 | 37.09 | 37.78 | 37.41 | 35.20 | 33.46 | 34.57 | 36.95 | 38.76 | 40.54 |
| Bhutan | 31.28 | 30.46 | 30.63 | 33.26 | 33.85 | 35.69 | 35.26 | 38.95 | 37.85 | 35.82 | ... |
| India | 29.36 | 28.17 | 27.93 | 29.55 | 32.11 | 33.26 | 33.37 | 37.38 | 37.10 | 35.53 | 41.21 |
| Maldives | 74.57 | 70.55 | 66.81 | 65.12 | 64.85 | 63.54 | 63.69 | 66.14 | 72.81 | 86.93 | 74.46 |
| Nepal | 27.25 | 26.14 | 27.62 | 28.50 | 29.83 | 31.74 | 32.26 | 36.81 | 36.59 | 36.55 | 45.08 |
| Sri Lanka | 32.09 | 30.73 | 31.59 | 32.23 | 32.53 | 35.00 | 36.48 | 37.78 | 43.91 | 43.33 | 46.95 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 42.71 | 37.93 | 37.49 | 40.02 | 46.49 | 54.26 | 60.58 | 62.33 | 72.88 | 54.87 | 61.06 |
| Cambodia | 32.10 | 31.59 | 31.34 | 30.75 | 31.01 | 31.24 | 31.58 | 32.90 | 36.16 | 36.88 | 35.55 |
| Indonesia | 33.26 | 30.51 | 35.04 | 39.27 | 39.78 | 40.54 | 47.46 | 51.16 | 55.78 | 55.95 | 68.40 |
| Lao PDR | 27.28 | 25.52 | 24.74 | 26.66 | 28.58 | 28.05 | 32.38 | 35.40 | 41.24 | 41.66 | 44.80 |
| Malaysia | 44.27 | 42.60 | 43.23 | 43.71 | 45.06 | 45.79 | 47.56 | 51.50 | 57.24 | 50.11 | 56.99 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 42.61 | 38.42 | 39.04 | 37.75 | 37.67 | 39.49 | 43.18 | 47.81 | 52.33 | 49.44 | 54.12 |
| Singapore | 70.58 | 65.33 | 63.65 | 63.53 | 66.34 | 64.80 | 66.82 | 72.53 | 76.27 | 72.16 | 77.54 |
| Thailand | 39.88 | 35.94 | 36.87 | 37.87 | 39.17 | 39.61 | 42.87 | 47.11 | 49.60 | 48.72 | 54.15 |
| Viet Nam | 28.36 | 27.20 | 26.81 | 27.59 | 28.59 | 29.72 | 30.61 | 31.81 | 37.57 | 37.70 | 38.33 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 60.23 | 56.92 | 60.24 | 73.38 | 79.81 | 84.55 | 82.92 | 88.78 | 90.79 | 73.49 | ... |
| Kiribati | 38.91 | 36.71 | 39.54 | 46.69 | 49.28 | 50.58 | 48.39 | 54.32 | 55.71 | 53.68 | 60.71 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 80.44 | 79.45 | 78.51 | 77.34 | 76.07 | 74.83 | 73.58 | 73.08 | 74.93 | 80.19 | 80.15 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 37.63 | 32.30 | 31.05 | 35.06 | 36.95 | 43.07 | 46.52 | 47.46 | 55.00 | 51.48 | 56.84 |
| Samoa | 48.39 | 45.73 | 47.45 | 54.00 | 59.99 | 60.07 | 60.32 | 66.29 | 67.34 | 65.68 | 72.85 |
| Solomon Islands | 53.10 | 51.93 | 44.86 | 40.15 | 41.96 | 42.50 | 42.47 | 47.60 | 47.84 | 49.30 | 56.13 |
| Timor-Leste | 50.09 | 49.05 | 48.28 | 49.49 | 47.99 | 46.91 | 47.47 | 51.81 | 56.11 | 61.15 | ... |
| Tonga | 56.13 | 46.61 | 48.25 | 52.78 | 58.52 | 62.01 | 67.66 | 69.96 | 73.47 | 68.67 | 75.23 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 43.70 | 42.04 | 43.93 | 49.59 | 53.53 | 53.21 | 53.35 | 58.35 | 61.07 | 59.80 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 76.05 | 68.75 | 72.61 | 87.39 | 100.39 | 106.02 | 106.14 | 119.39 | 124.06 | 113.27 | 139.21 |
| Japan | 143.60 | 122.98 | 114.66 | 120.49 | 124.20 | 117.54 | 107.15 | 102.05 | 113.05 | 122.58 | 127.63 |
| New Zealand | 65.60 | 61.83 | 67.94 | 86.99 | 100.33 | 108.08 | 96.47 | 110.56 | 104.78 | 93.79 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: ADB staff estimates.

# Globalization

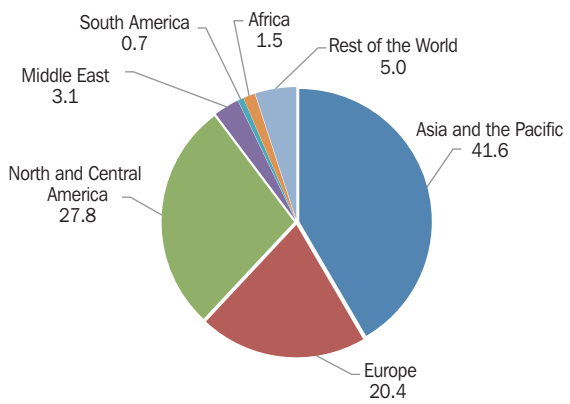
**Merchandise exports** from Asia and the Pacific now go mainly (54%) to economies within the region. The year 2010 saw a dramatic turnaround in Asia's exports. The 18% fall in the dollar value of all the region's exports in 2009 was replaced by 30% growth in 2010. **Migrants' remittances** are a vital source of income for many countries. On a per capita basis, remittances were over $700 in Samoa and Tonga, over $250 in Armenia and Tajikistan, and over $200 in the Philippines. **International tourist arrivals** in most popular destinations were up sharply after the 2009 downturn, showing a positive growth of 13% in 2010. **Foreign direct investment** is recovering in the region after a fall observed in 2009.

## Key Trends

**Merchandise exports from Asia and the Pacific now go mainly to economies within the region. Over the last 2 decades, exports to Europe and North America have fallen from 48% of the total to just 33%.** Higher economic growth in Asia means that markets for imports are growing more rapidly within Asia than in the rest of the world. In addition, intraregional trade is growing with increasing specialization in the manufacture of parts and components, presumably boosted by the proliferation of preferential trade agreements. Finally, since 1990, major exporters like Japan and the Republic of Korea have set up factories in Europe and North America, and goods that were once exported from Asia to these markets are now produced in Europe and the United States by Asian-owned factories.

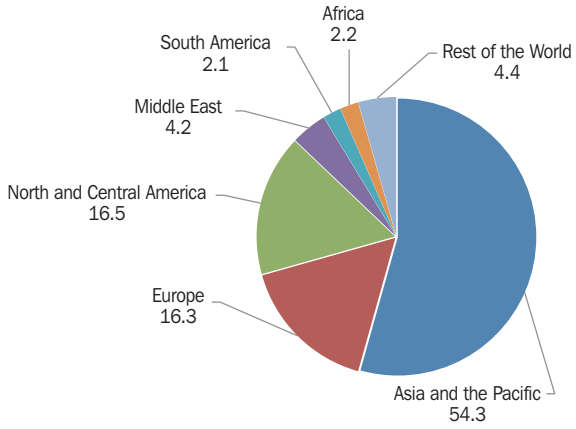
Asia and the Pacific will continue to be an important destination for Asian exports, as long as the economies in the region grow faster than the rest of the world.

Figure 4.1a **Destination of Merchandise Exports from Asia and the Pacific, 1990** (%)




Source: Table 4.13.

Figure 4.1b **Destination of Merchandise Exports from Asia and the Pacific, 2010** (%)

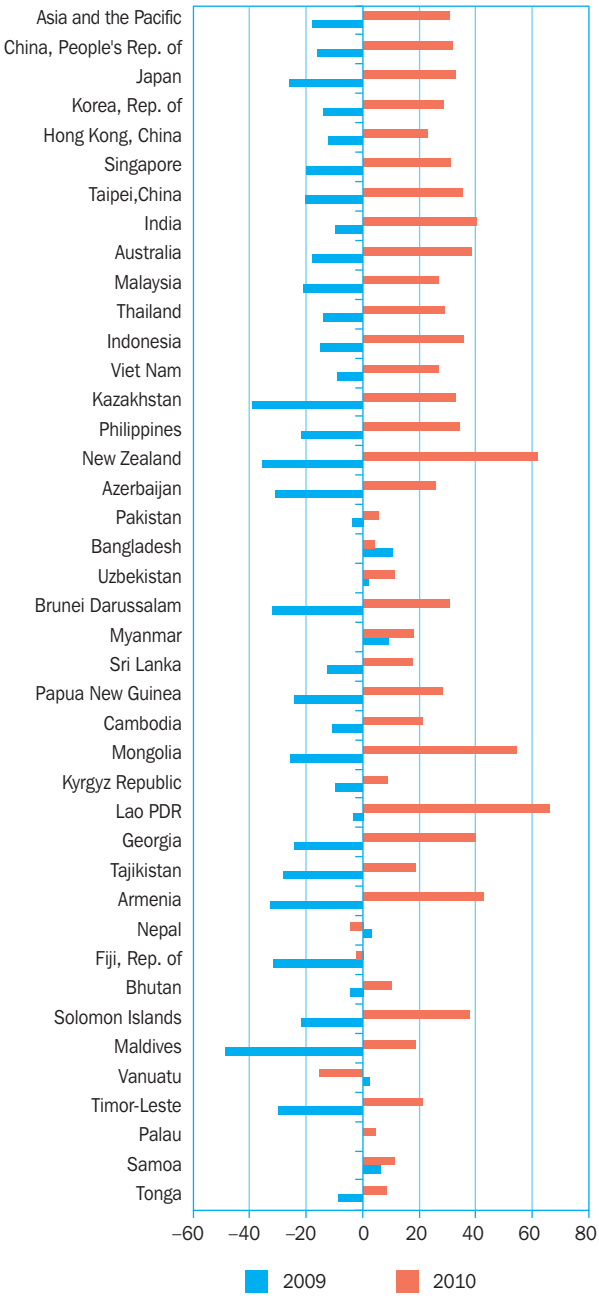



Source: Table 4.13.

**The year 2010 saw a dramatic turnaround in Asia's exports. The sharp fall in merchandise exports in 2009 reversed into strong growth in 2010.** In Figure 4.2, bars to the left indicate a decline in exports, and bars to the right indicate increases. Economies are listed in declining order of value of exports in 2010.

The top bar in Figure 4.2 shows that the 18% fall in the dollar value of all exports of the region in 2009 was replaced by 30% growth in 2010. Virtually all economies in the region experienced a turnaround. Among the major gainers were India with a recorded growth of 40%; Australia, 38%; Indonesia, 35%; Japan, 33%; and the People's Republic of China (PRC), 31%. Most of these economies had seen their merchandise exports contract by 15% or more a year earlier.

Figure 4.2 **Annual Percentage Growth of Merchandise Exports 2009 and 2010**



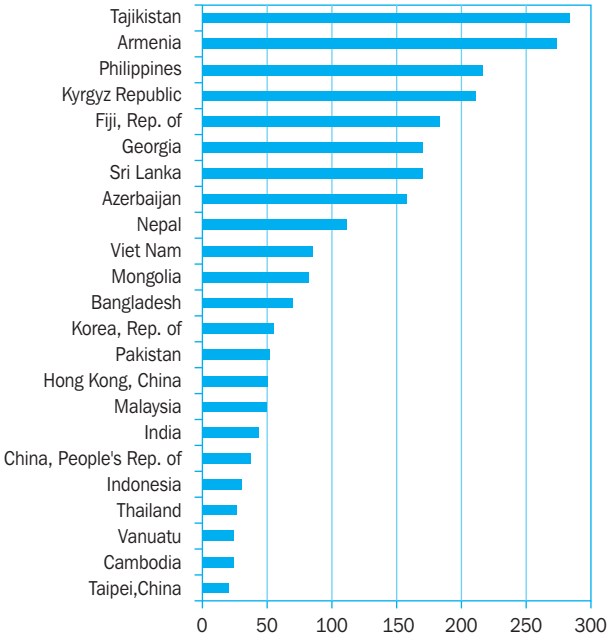

Source: Table 4.9.

**Migrants' remittances are vital to the economy of many countries.** Migrant workers' remittances consist of earnings of persons who work abroad for only a few months in a year; transfers of capital when people change their country of residence; and money sent back to home countries by migrants working abroad for several years at a time. The last of these is by far the largest component and, for simplicity, all three kinds of transfers are referred to here as migrants' remittances.

Figure 4.3 shows workers' remittances per head. This is a measure of how dependent the population in each country is on remittances from family members working abroad. To avoid distortion, Tonga and Samoa are omitted from Figure 4.3 where per capita remittances over the three years 2008 to 2010 average $967 and $745, respectively.

Five of the top eight places in Figure 4.3 are countries of Central and West Asia—Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan. The Central and West Asian countries are now heavily dependent on money remitted by workers in the Russian Federation. Of the five most populous countries, Bangladesh is most dependent on migrants' remittances, which were $70 per person in 2010. Pakistan is the next most dependent ($52), followed by India ($44), the PRC ($37), and Indonesia ($30).

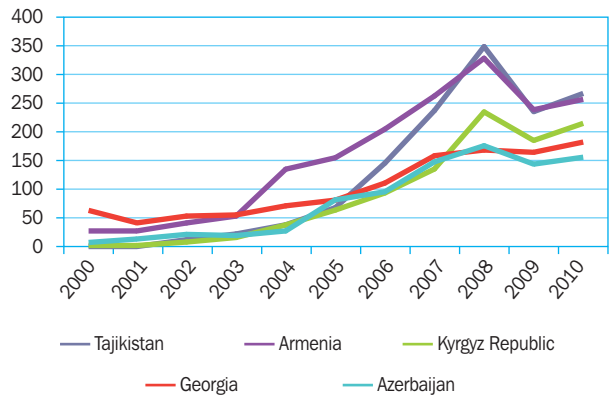
Figure 4.3 **Workers' Remittances per Head, 2008–2010**
(average in US dollars)




Sources: Tables 1.1 and 4.4.

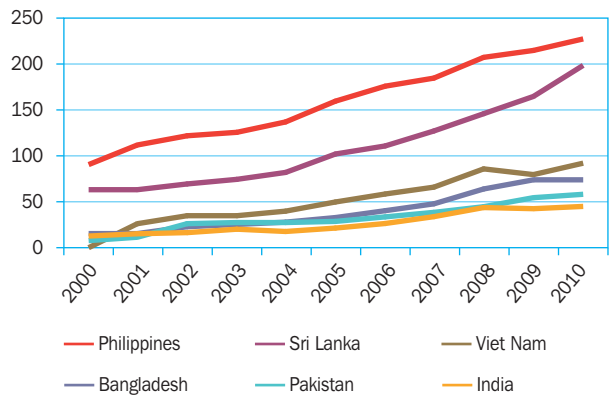
Figure 4.4a shows the dramatic rise in remittances to Central and West Asia starting a few years after the breakup of the Soviet Union. The figure also shows the drastic fall in 2009 followed by a modest recovery in 2010. This is in sharp contrast to Figure 4.4b, which shows a muted response to the 2009 crisis in the case of South and Southeast Asian countries. Migrant workers from these countries are often engaged on long-term contracts and need proof that they have jobs before they can enter North America and Western Europe. Migrant work appears to be less formal and more loosely regulated in the countries of Central and West Asia. Migrant workers can be laid off on short notice and soon return home in times of economic crisis.

Figure 4.4a **Workers' Remittances per Head: Central and West Asian Economies** (US dollars)




Sources: Tables 1.1 and 4.4.

Figure 4.4b **Workers' Remittances per Head: South and Southeast Asian Economies** (US dollars)

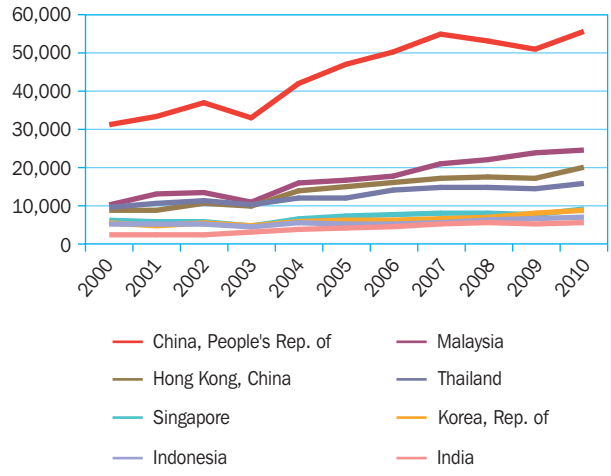



Sources: Tables 1.1 and 4.4.

**International tourist arrivals in most popular destinations were up sharply after the 2009 downturn.** International tourist arrivals witnessed a robust recovery and grew by 13% in 2010 as against a fall of 1% in 2009 for 24 economies in Asia and the Pacific for which data are available for 2010. Figure 4.5 shows international tourist arrivals for the eight most popular destinations among developing economies in the region. International tourist arrivals in these destinations grew by 11% in 2010 as against a fall of 1% in 2009. In 2003, the dip coincided with the SARS epidemic and the Bali nightclub bombing. The 2009 global crisis resulted in negative growth in international tourist arrivals in the PRC; Hong Kong, China; India; Singapore; and Thailand. The same was observed in the next five most popular destinations as a whole, but the crisis seems not to have discouraged tourists from going to Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, and Malaysia. Arrivals recovered well in 2010 in all the major destinations, registering a growth of more than 8% except for Malaysia, which grew by 4%. Particularly high growths were seen in Japan (27%); Singapore (22%); and Hong Kong, China (19%).

Table 4.25 shows that international arrivals for Asia and the Pacific as a whole grew on average about 7% per year between 2000 and 2010. However, the table also shows that relatively few countries currently benefit significantly from international tourism. During the period 2008–2010, the 10 most popular destinations accounted for 83% of all tourist arrivals.

Figure 4.5 **International Tourist Arrivals** (thousands)

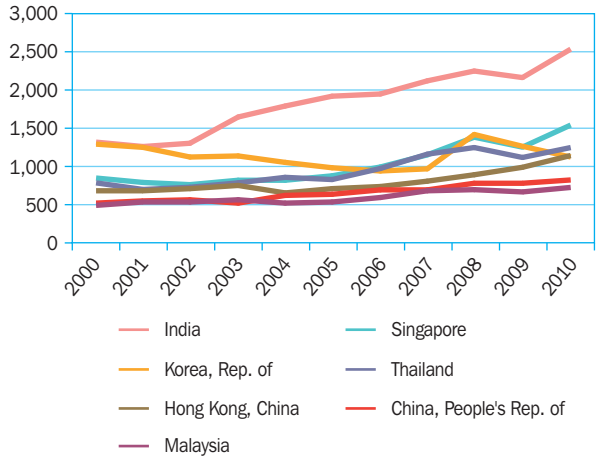



Source: Table 4.25.

**In 2010, tourism receipts per international arrival in India were twice those in the Republic of Korea and three times higher than in the PRC.** Malaysia's receipts per tourist arrival at $725 are lowest for the seven economies in Figure 4.6, which shows the foreign exchange earnings per international arrival for the seven top economies.

In current US dollar terms, receipts per international tourist have generally been rising over the period, especially in India and Hong Kong, China but these are not adjusted for inflation.

Figure 4.6 **Tourism Receipts per International Arrival**
(US dollars)

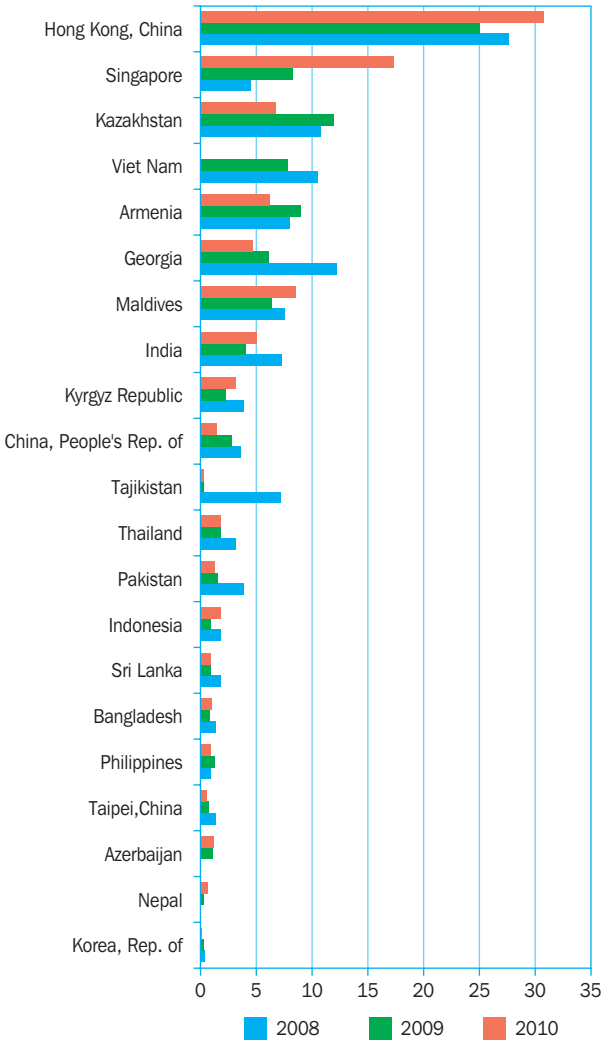



Sources: Tables 4.25 and 4.26.

**Foreign direct investment: Some recovery compared to 2009.** Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a financial investment made abroad with the purpose of acquiring significant influence or outright control over a foreign enterprise. It may involve establishing a new company abroad or investing in an existing enterprise. FDI is important because besides creating jobs, it usually involves the transfer of technology and managerial skills from more developed to less developed economies. FDI is profit-motivated, undertaken to earn returns that may not be available in the home country. The favored targets for FDI are economies that are growing rapidly, have large markets, or have significant mineral resources.

Figure 4.7 compares net inflows of FDI as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) for 2008, 2009, and 2010 for 21 economies. Economies are arranged in order of their average FDI percentages for the three latest years. Averaged over these years, FDI amounted to 9% or more of GDP in four economies: Viet Nam (9.2%); Kazakhstan (9.8%); Singapore (10.1%); and Hong Kong, China (27.8%). FDI as percentages of GDP were between 2% and 8% in a further nine economies including the PRC, India, the Maldives, Pakistan, and Thailand; and in four economies of Central and West Asia, namely, Armenia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan.

Figure 4.7 **Foreign Direct Investment as a Percentage of GDP, 2008–2010**




Source: Table 4.7.

Table 4.6 shows that the 20 economies for which data are available for 2010 have already surpassed their total FDI levels in 2009, which fell by nearly 26% compared with total FDI in 2008. In 2009, two-thirds of economies reported declining FDI shares compared to the previous year, which can be assumed to be an impact of the global crisis. The top FDI recipients in the region—the PRC; Hong Kong, China; and Singapore—saw continued increases in FDI inflows, while FDI inflows to India declined for two consecutive years, in 2009 and 2010.

### Data Issues and Comparability

International trade statistics are closely monitored by the World Trade Organization and other international agencies. Common definitions are used by all countries, and the larger Asian countries use standard forms and procedures for data processing.

International tourist arrivals and receipts data come from a specialized agency of the United Nations, the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The UNWTO serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how.

Most of the other international transactions in this section are taken from balance of payments statistics. Countries follow guidelines of the International Monetary Fund in compiling these statistics and meet regularly to discuss methodology, but many countries have difficulty in accurately recording nonofficial transactions such as migrant workers' remittances and private capital flows.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.1 **Trade in Goods Balance**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | –29.3 | –39.5 | –39.1 | –63.4 | –60.4 | –59.3 | –64.2 | –58.2 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | –31.3 | –24.2 | –19.8 | –15.5 | –15.5 | –12.8 | –12.0 | –14.0 | –17.4 | –22.8 | –24.2 | –22.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –15.4 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 7.7 | –1.3 | 1.9 | 24.9 | 36.9 | 46.1 | 47.1 | 32.9 | 38.1 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | –17.4 | –17.1 | –14.4 | –16.0 | –17.9 | –18.9 | –26.1 | –28.5 | –30.0 | –22.3 | –22.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 0.7 | 11.9 | 4.4 | 8.1 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 14.4 | 25.1 | 13.0 | 19.7 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –8.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | –4.6 | –6.9 | –7.7 | –17.0 | –31.3 | –33.6 | –36.6 | –23.9 | –26.0 |
| Pakistan | –6.3 | –4.3 | –2.0 | –1.9 | –0.4 | –0.4 | –1.3 | –4.1 | –6.7 | –6.8 | –10.3 | –8.1 | –6.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | –9.5 | –10.6 | –10.1 | –7.7 | –6.5 | –14.0 | –23.8 | –41.9 | –41.2 | –34.8 | –29.0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 7.5 | 15.5 | 7.6 | 11.8 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 23.6 | –10.4 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 4.9 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | –4.8 | –5.0 | –3.1 | –3.6 | –5.6 | –4.3 | –7.4 | –9.5 | –10.7 | –12.8 | –19.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –0.9 | –0.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Mongolia | –25.3 | 2.1 | –7.7 | –9.9 | –14.0 | –15.7 | –5.5 | –4.3 | 4.0 | –1.2 | –11.2 | –4.1 | –4.6 |
| Taipei,China | 9.0 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 8.1 | 6.2 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –6.5 | –6.2 | –4.1 | –4.4 | –3.7 | –4.3 | –4.1 | –5.7 | –4.7 | –5.6 | –8.6 | –7.6 | –8.3 |
| Bhutan | –9.5 | –9.0 | –16.1 | –18.0 | –18.3 | –14.8 | –15.2 | –30.9 | –15.2 | 5.1 | –5.9 | –7.9 | –22.8 |
| India | –2.9 | –3.1 | –2.7 | –2.4 | –2.1 | –2.3 | –4.7 | –6.2 | –6.5 | –7.6 | –9.3 | –8.8 | –5.9 |
| Maldives | ... | –37.8 | –37.4 | –29.9 | –26.1 | –27.6 | –36.3 | –50.4 | –46.0 | –48.8 | –49.7 | –39.2 | –41.8 |
| Nepal | –11.9 | –20.3 | –14.8 | –13.8 | –11.8 | –14.0 | –14.4 | –14.4 | –16.9 | –16.7 | –20.5 | –21.4 | –25.4 |
| Sri Lanka | –8.9 | –11.6 | –10.8 | –7.2 | –8.2 | –8.1 | –10.9 | –10.3 | –11.9 | –11.3 | –14.7 | –7.4 | –10.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | 8.7 | ... | 45.7 | 38.1 | 48.3 | 47.4 | 50.7 | 52.6 | 46.5 | 54.5 | 45.6 | 51.7 |
| Cambodia | –5.5 | –9.7 | –14.7 | –13.1 | –13.8 | –12.5 | –12.7 | –16.1 | –14.8 | –15.6 | –17.4 | –15.7 | –15.6 |
| Indonesia | 4.7 | 3.2 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 4.4 |
| Lao PDR | –12.3 | –15.8 | –12.5 | –11.5 | –8.3 | –6.3 | –14.7 | –12.1 | –5.0 | –3.5 | –6.1 | –7.4 | –4.8 |
| Malaysia | 6.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 22.1 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 20.2 | 23.0 | 20.8 | 17.8 |
| Myanmar | –1.2 | –0.8 | –0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Philippines | –9.1 | –12.1 | –7.4 | –8.2 | –6.8 | –7.0 | –6.2 | –7.5 | –5.5 | –5.6 | –7.4 | –5.3 | –5.2 |
| Singapore | –4.2 | 9.7 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 30.2 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 20.9 |
| Thailand | –11.5 | –8.7 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | –4.7 | 0.5 | 5.2 | –0.1 | 7.4 | 4.4 |
| Viet Nam | –0.6 | –11.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | –3.0 | –6.5 | –4.9 | –4.6 | –4.6 | –14.6 | –14.0 | –8.5 | –6.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | –16.8 | –11.9 | –14.0 | –16.2 | –17.5 | –16.9 | –21.1 | –25.8 | –31.3 | –26.8 | –33.1 | –24.3 | ... |
| Kiribati | –100.2 | –47.8 | –47.2 | –50.5 | –58.5 | –52.7 | –56.4 | –66.8 | –56.0 | –46.9 | –48.9 | –49.9 | –47.3 |
| Marshall Islands | –66.2 | –28.8 | –55.9 | –56.5 | –39.9 | –45.5 | –39.9 | –44.5 | –44.2 | –45.5 | –44.4 | –48.3 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | –66.9 | –39.9 | –38.1 | –41.3 | –37.5 | –39.4 | –45.7 | –43.3 | –44.1 | –40.8 | –45.6 | –46.3 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | –96.4 | –66.8 | –63.9 | –65.0 | –75.9 | –65.0 | –64.1 | –56.6 | –63.3 | –45.0 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.8 | 29.1 | 31.4 | 28.5 | 18.4 | 27.5 | 26.3 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 19.0 | 22.9 |
| Samoa | –54.7 | –41.6 | –120.7 | –153.3 | –142.9 | –37.6 | –37.3 | –40.3 | –46.1 | –38.6 | –44.0 | –37.2 | –44.7 |
| Solomon Islands | –3.9 | 4.2 | –8.1 | –12.7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 9.1 | –5.6 | –22.6 | –22.8 | –15.4 | –13.0 | –20.0 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | –28.0 | –47.2 | –66.9 | –64.9 | –103.3 |
| Tonga | –34.6 | –28.1 | –27.4 | –29.9 | –24.1 | –27.4 | –28.9 | –34.4 | –36.2 | –31.2 | –36.1 | –40.0 | –29.3 |
| Tuvalu | –52.3 | –67.1 | –64.4 | –67.8 | –95.1 | –99.4 | ... | ... | –39.5 | –41.3 | –47.3 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –43.5 | –22.4 | –17.7 | –21.7 | –25.2 | –19.9 | –19.7 | –22.6 | –25.3 | –29.6 | –33.7 | –32.9 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.1 | –1.1 | –1.2 | 0.5 | –1.3 | –2.9 | –2.8 | –1.9 | –1.3 | –1.9 | –0.3 | –0.3 | 1.6 |
| Japan | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | –0.8 | –1.4 | –2.4 | –1.6 | –1.0 | –0.8 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 4.2 **Trade in Services Balance**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | –3.5 | –9.2 | –8.0 | –8.0 | –5.8 | –4.2 | –2.7 | –2.6 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | –1.8 | –2.9 | –0.8 | –1.7 | –2.4 | –2.8 | –2.4 | –2.0 | –2.3 | –2.8 | –3.1 | –2.6 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –5.5 | –4.3 | –6.6 | –15.0 | –22.2 | –25.8 | –14.9 | –9.2 | –6.4 | –4.8 | –3.6 | –3.3 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | –0.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –1.4 | –4.4 | –6.2 | –8.1 | –6.6 | –7.2 | –9.2 | –7.3 | –7.8 | –5.0 | –5.0 | –4.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –10.5 | –6.3 | –2.7 | –0.3 | –0.1 | –0.6 | –1.3 | –2.9 | 2.1 | –1.9 | –0.1 | –5.0 |
| Pakistan | –1.8 | –2.0 | –1.3 | –1.4 | 0.3 | –0.4 | –2.9 | –3.7 | –4.1 | –3.7 | –3.9 | –1.7 | –0.4 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | –2.9 | –2.1 | –4.3 | –4.5 | –9.2 | –11.9 | –5.3 | –2.2 | –3.3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan[b] | ... | –2.7 | –0.5 | –1.9 | –1.8 | –2.7 | –2.8 | –1.1 | –0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.4 | –0.8 | –0.5 | –0.4 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.5 | –0.4 | –0.3 | –0.2 | –0.3 | –0.6 | –0.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 9.3 | 9.7 | 11.4 | 12.9 | 14.5 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 20.3 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 24.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –0.1 | –0.5 | –0.4 | –0.6 | –1.1 | –0.9 | –0.8 | –1.2 | –1.4 | –1.1 | –0.6 | –0.8 | –1.1 |
| Mongolia | ... | –3.1 | –9.0 | –9.0 | –7.4 | –3.4 | –9.1 | –2.7 | –1.1 | 2.6 | –2.0 | –3.1 | ... |
| Taipei,China | –2.9 | –3.3 | –2.0 | –1.6 | –1.0 | –0.8 | –1.5 | –1.8 | –0.9 | –0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –1.1 | –2.2 | –1.8 | –1.7 | –1.2 | –1.4 | –1.5 | –1.7 | –1.7 | –1.8 | –2.1 | –1.6 | –1.9 |
| Bhutan[c] | 0.1 | –2.3 | –3.5 | 0.6 | –4.0 | –12.4 | –9.4 | –6.9 | –2.2 | 0.2 | –5.7 | –4.4 | ... |
| India | –0.5 | –1.0 | –0.6 | –0.6 | –0.3 | –0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Maldives | ... | 39.1 | 38.2 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 32.8 | 33.1 | 11.2 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 20.7 | 21.4 | 24.2 |
| Nepal | 1.0 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | –0.7 | –1.2 | –1.9 | –1.1 | –1.1 | –1.2 |
| Sri Lanka | –2.5 | –2.9 | –4.1 | –2.5 | –1.8 | –1.4 | –1.8 | –2.2 | –2.7 | –2.6 | –2.5 | –1.5 | –1.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | ... | ... | ... | –10.2 | –7.7 | –9.1 | –6.8 | –5.2 | –4.1 | –4.1 | –3.7 | –4.8 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | –2.1 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | ... |
| Indonesia | –3.1 | –4.0 | –6.3 | –6.5 | –5.3 | –5.2 | –3.4 | –3.2 | –2.7 | –2.7 | –2.5 | –1.8 | –1.3 |
| Lao PDR | –0.3 | –1.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | ... |
| Malaysia | –3.7 | –3.8 | –3.0 | –2.4 | –1.6 | –3.6 | –1.7 | –1.7 | –1.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | ... |
| Myanmar | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | –0.0 | –0.0 | –0.0 | –0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 3.3 | 3.3 | –2.3 | –3.0 | –2.5 | –2.3 | –1.9 | –1.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Singapore | 10.7 | 7.0 | –1.6 | –4.0 | –3.0 | –2.4 | –1.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 4.6 | ... |
| Thailand | 0.1 | –2.4 | –1.3 | –1.4 | –1.0 | –1.7 | –2.5 | –3.9 | –4.0 | –3.3 | –4.7 | –3.0 | –3.7 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | –1.8 | –1.8 | –2.1 | –2.0 | –1.9 | –0.6 | –0.0 | –1.1 | –1.0 | –1.3 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 11.9 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 9.0 | ... |
| Kiribati | –45.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands[e] | 9.7 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | –6.9 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[a] | –1.8 | –9.0 | –13.4 | –14.7 | –13.9 | –15.1 | –13.2 | –11.3 | –9.7 | –7.2 | –9.6 | –11.4 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau[a] | ... | ... | 36.7 | 43.2 | 43.1 | 59.2 | 70.2 | 34.5 | 28.5 | 34.9 | 30.7 | 25.4 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –6.1 | –6.6 | –15.1 | –12.3 | –22.0 | –19.7 | –21.4 | –20.0 | –23.0 | –25.1 | –18.4 | –21.6 | ... |
| Samoa | 9.7 | 10.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13.7 | 13.2 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 12.1 |
| Solomon Islands | –28.5 | –10.7 | –7.1 | –10.9 | –14.4 | –15.4 | –3.8 | –5.4 | –4.1 | –8.8 | –10.7 | –4.6 | ... |
| Timor-Leste[a,f] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136.8 | 298.4 | 441.9 | 238.6 | 247.9 |
| Tonga | 2.6 | ... | ... | –4.8 | –5.1 | –4.8 | –6.2 | –2.0 | –4.5 | –5.3 | –4.8 | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu[a] | 17.4 | 11.4 | –50.8 | –44.3 | –32.6 | –35.8 | ... | ... | 5.5 | 11.3 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 24.1 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 20.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –1.1 | –0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | –0.3 | –0.1 | –0.3 |
| Japan | –1.4 | –1.1 | –1.0 | –1.1 | –1.1 | –0.8 | –0.8 | –0.5 | –0.4 | –0.5 | –0.4 | –0.4 | –0.3 |
| New Zealand | –1.9 | –0.3 | –0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | –0.3 | –0.1 | ... |

a Includes income.
b Includes other goods and income starting 2003.
c Prior to 2000, services, income, and transfer receipts and payments were grouped as service transfer receipts and service transfer payments.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e Includes other goods and income.
f GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011), country sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.3 **Current Account Balance**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | –3.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | –2.7 | –4.6 | 0.8 | –1.9 | –3.9 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | –17.0 | –14.6 | –9.4 | –6.2 | –6.8 | –0.5 | –1.1 | –1.8 | –6.4 | –11.8 | –15.5 | –13.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –16.6 | –3.2 | –0.9 | –12.3 | –27.8 | –29.8 | 1.3 | 17.7 | 27.3 | 33.7 | 23.0 | 29.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | –5.3 | –6.6 | –6.4 | –9.6 | –6.9 | –11.1 | –15.2 | –19.8 | –22.8 | –11.2 | –9.6 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –1.3 | 2.0 | –6.3 | –4.2 | –0.9 | 0.8 | –1.8 | –2.5 | –7.9 | 4.7 | –3.8 | 2.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | –15.7 | –5.7 | –1.2 | –3.0 | –4.4 | 1.3 | –1.6 | –9.3 | –6.0 | –13.6 | –2.4 | –3.3 |
| Pakistan | –3.4 | –3.7 | –0.3 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | –1.4 | –3.9 | –4.8 | –9.5 | –5.9 | –2.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | –7.2 | –5.6 | –1.4 | –0.3 | –2.8 | –0.8 | –1.5 | –13.3 | 0.9 | –3.6 | –6.8 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 0.4 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 18.6 | –17.2 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –0.2 | 1.6 | –1.6 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 12.6 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.1 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 4.1 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.7 | 8.6 | 6.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –0.5 | –1.5 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| Mongolia | –32.6 | 3.2 | –7.4 | –6.1 | –9.4 | –6.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 10.9 | 4.1 | –12.3 | –7.5 | –15.3 |
| Taipei,China | 6.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 9.4 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –1.5 | –1.8 | –0.9 | –2.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | –1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 3.7 |
| Bhutan | –9.3 | –11.3 | 5.5 | –8.8 | –14.9 | –21.8 | –17.6 | –29.2 | –4.7 | 15.8 | –2.2 | –1.7 | –14.3 |
| India | –3.0 | –1.6 | –0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.4 | –0.3 | –1.2 | –1.0 | –1.3 | –2.2 | –2.8 | –2.3 |
| Maldives | ... | –4.6 | –8.2 | –7.4 | –4.4 | –3.3 | –11.6 | –27.9 | –23.5 | –29.0 | –36.2 | –24.0 | –24.2 |
| Nepal | –7.7 | –5.2 | –2.3 | –2.5 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | –0.1 | 3.1 | 4.2 | –2.4 |
| Sri Lanka | –4.7 | –6.1 | –6.4 | –1.3 | –1.4 | –0.3 | –3.1 | –2.7 | –5.3 | –4.3 | –9.5 | –0.5 | –2.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | 51.3 | ... | 31.7 | 26.2 | 47.7 | 48.3 | 52.7 | 56.4 | 51.1 | 54.4 | 40.2 | 45.1 |
| Cambodia | –3.5 | –3.1 | –2.7 | –1.1 | –2.3 | –3.6 | –2.2 | –3.6 | –3.6 | –5.6 | –10.3 | –8.9 | –8.2 |
| Indonesia | –2.6 | –3.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Lao PDR | –9.6 | –7.5 | –0.3 | –4.2 | 0.2 | –2.2 | –8.0 | –7.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | –1.1 | 0.4 |
| Malaysia | –2.1 | –9.8 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 11.8 |
| Myanmar | –1.8 | –0.2 | –0.1 | –0.0 | 0.0 | –0.0 | –0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Philippines | –5.8 | –4.4 | –2.7 | –2.3 | –0.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Singapore | 8.0 | 16.4 | 10.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 22.7 | 17.0 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 27.3 | 14.6 | 19.0 | 22.2 |
| Thailand | –8.4 | –7.9 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 | –4.3 | 1.1 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 8.3 | 4.6 |
| Viet Nam | –4.0 | –9.0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | –1.7 | –4.9 | –2.1 | –1.1 | –0.3 | –10.0 | –11.8 | –6.2 | –4.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | –3.3 | –0.9 | –1.6 | –4.1 | 1.1 | –2.2 | –9.1 | –11.2 | –19.7 | –15.1 | –20.7 | –10.2 | ... |
| Kiribati | –37.3 | –4.4 | –9.6 | 7.7 | –2.4 | –18.0 | –10.8 | –34.4 | –17.7 | –19.3 | –16.9 | –25.7 | –22.7 |
| Marshall Islands | 34.2 | 12.1 | –18.3 | –13.1 | –0.6 | –8.0 | –2.3 | –4.9 | –3.1 | –1.6 | –1.3 | –15.4 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 18.5 | –9.1 | –14.3 | –18.3 | –9.5 | –4.8 | –17.0 | –7.8 | –12.8 | –8.4 | –15.0 | –18.6 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | –29.6 | –20.5 | –17.8 | –4.9 | –5.1 | –26.2 | –23.6 | –8.0 | –20.5 | –14.3 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –2.9 | 13.9 | 10.1 | 8.8 | –4.2 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 10.0 | –7.3 | –6.8 |
| Samoa | 7.5 | 4.1 | –3.3 | –36.2 | –22.2 | –8.1 | –6.9 | –10.7 | –16.4 | –8.0 | –8.2 | –0.8 | –10.9 |
| Solomon Islands | –14.8 | 2.5 | –12.9 | –12.0 | –3.1 | 2.2 | 15.2 | –1.9 | –11.8 | –18.9 | –23.3 | –22.5 | –29.3 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165.5 | 328.8 | 455.3 | 238.3 | 200.0 |
| Tonga | 10.8 | –11.0 | –5.2 | –8.1 | 4.0 | –2.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | –7.9 | –8.2 | –8.8 | –7.7 | –4.8 |
| Tuvalu | 18.4 | 5.0 | 54.1 | –28.0 | 11.4 | –62.7 | ... | ... | –1.6 | –1.8 | –10.5 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –4.1 | –8.0 | –4.9 | –5.4 | –10.1 | –8.9 | –4.3 | –3.4 | –5.8 | –10.0 | –7.0 | –8.3 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –4.9 | –5.0 | –3.9 | –2.1 | –3.7 | –5.4 | –6.2 | –5.9 | –5.5 | –6.5 | –4.7 | –4.2 | –2.7 |
| Japan | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| New Zealand | –3.1 | –5.4 | –4.2 | –3.1 | –3.6 | –3.1 | –4.4 | –5.8 | –8.3 | –7.3 | –7.8 | –7.8 | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 4.4 **Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 65 | 87 | 94 | 131 | 168 | 435 | 498 | 658 | 846 | 1062 | 769 | 832 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 3 | 57 | 104 | 182 | 171 | 228 | 693 | 813 | 1287 | 1554 | 1274 | 1404 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 274 | 181 | 230 | 236 | 303 | 346 | 485 | 695 | 732 | 714 | 808 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 116 | 122 | 171 | 205 | 148 | 166 | 178 | 186 | 223 | 192 | 124 | 132 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 1 | 9 | 11 | 37 | 78 | 189 | 322 | 481 | 715 | 1232 | 992 | 1160 |
| Pakistan | 2006 | 1712 | 1075 | 1461 | 3554 | 3964 | 3945 | 4280 | 5121 | 5998 | 7039 | 8717 | 9683 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 146 | 252 | 467 | 1019 | 1691 | 2544 | 1748 | 2032 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 175 | 878 | 5237 | 7037 | 10955 | 15059 | 20186 | 24102 | 27954 | 38791 | 48524 | 48729 | 51300 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 136 | 153 | 121 | 120 | 240 | 297 | 294 | 317 | 355 | 348 | 359 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1037 | 1080 | 735 | 652 | 662 | 827 | 800 | 848 | 994 | 866 | 2774 | 2555 | 2744 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | 12 | 25 | 56 | 129 | 203 | 180 | 181 | 178 | 225 | 200 | 250 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 142 | 274 | 275 | 273 | 261 | 278 | 323 | 355 | 430 | 454 | 455 | 500 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 779 | 1202 | 1968 | 2105 | 2858 | 3192 | 3584 | 4315 | 5428 | 6562 | 8941 | 10523 | 10804 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 2384 | 6223 | 12883 | 14273 | 15736 | 20999 | 18750 | 22125 | 28334 | 37217 | 49977 | 49468 | 53131 |
| Maldives | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Nepal | ... | 57 | 111 | 147 | 678 | 771 | 823 | 1212 | 1453 | 1734 | 2727 | 2986 | 3507 |
| Sri Lanka | 401 | 809 | 1166 | 1185 | 1309 | 1438 | 1590 | 1991 | 2185 | 2527 | 2947 | 3363 | 4110 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 12 | 121 | 133 | 140 | 138 | 177 | 200 | 297 | 353 | 325 | 338 | 369 |
| Indonesia | 166 | 651 | 1190 | 1046 | 1259 | 1489 | 1866 | 5420 | 5722 | 6174 | 6794 | 6793 | 7250 |
| Lao PDR | 11 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 18 | 38 | 41 |
| Malaysia | 185 | 116 | 342 | 367 | 435 | 571 | 802 | 1117 | 1365 | 1570 | 1329 | 1315 | 1512 |
| Myanmar | 6 | 81 | 104 | 117 | 106 | 85 | 118 | 131 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 133 |
| Philippines | 1465 | 5360 | 6961 | 8769 | 9735 | 10243 | 11471 | 13566 | 15251 | 16302 | 18642 | 19765 | 21373 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 973 | 1695 | 1697 | 1252 | 1380 | 1607 | 1622 | 1187 | 1333 | 1635 | 1898 | 1637 | 1816 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | 2000 | 2714 | 2700 | 3200 | 4000 | 4800 | 5500 | 7200 | 6840 | 8000 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 22 | 33 | 44 | 83 | 99 | 124 | 173 | 185 | 185 | 160 | 123 | 154 | 183 |
| Kiribati | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 5 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 15 |
| Samoa | 43 | 41 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 88 | 110 | 108 | 120 | 135 | 131 | 143 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 24 | ... | ... | 53 | 66 | 60 | 69 | 69 | 79 | 101 | 94 | 94 | 111 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 8 | 14 | 35 | 53 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2370 | 1651 | 1903 | 1783 | 1772 | 2326 | 2837 | 2990 | 3131 | 3826 | 4713 | 4713 | 5057 |
| Japan | ... | 1151 | 1374 | 1984 | 1821 | 1078 | 931 | 1080 | 1380 | 1577 | 1929 | 1776 | 1820 |
| New Zealand | 762 | 1652 | 236 | 841 | 1148 | 1065 | 958 | 739 | 650 | 654 | 641 | 628 | 845 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[b] | **...** | **20330** | **34698** | **41806** | **53062** | **64786** | **71583** | **88182** | **105217** | **132133** | **167981** | **170209** | **183718** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[b] | **...** | **24784** | **38211** | **46413** | **57804** | **69256** | **76309** | **92992** | **110377** | **138190** | **175263** | **177326** | **191439** |
| **WORLD** | **62890** | **95066** | **125879** | **143273** | **169219** | **204295** | **236971** | **274532** | **317528** | **384523** | **443517** | **417313** | **439720** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: Migration and Remittances website (World Bank 2011, go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.5 **Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 8.9 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 18.8 | 24.0 | 21.1 | 25.1 |
| Pakistan | 5.7 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.4 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 20.2 | 36.0 | 45.5 | 49.3 | 35.1 | 36.0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | 1.3 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 8.9 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Taipei,China | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 10.9 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 0.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Maldives | ... | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Nepal | ... | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 21.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 5.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 0.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Indonesia | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Lao PDR | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Malaysia | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Myanmar | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Philippines | 3.3 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 10.7 |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | 6.1 | 7.7 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 |
| Kiribati | 21.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Samoa | 38.4 | 20.5 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 22.8 | 25.3 | 23.9 | 21.7 | 24.7 | 25.0 | 23.9 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 20.4 | ... | ... | 31.7 | 36.7 | 29.1 | 29.0 | 26.6 | 27.0 | 32.7 | 27.6 | 29.5 | 31.6 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 5.4 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 19.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Japan | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| New Zealand | 1.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **...** | **0.8** | **0.9** | **1.1** | **1.2** | **1.2** | **1.1** | **1.2** | **1.1** | **1.1** | **1.2** | **1.1** | **1.0** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **...** | **0.3** | **0.4** | **0.6** | **0.6** | **0.7** | **0.7** | **0.7** | **0.8** | **0.8** | **0.9** | **0.8** | **0.8** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates based on the Migration and Remittances website (World Bank 2011, go.worldbank.org/092X1CHHD0); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 4.6 **Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | –0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 58 | 187 | 271 | 238 | 243 | 300 | 185 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 25 | 104 | 70 | 111 | 121 | 248 | 239 | 453 | 699 | 935 | 777 | 577 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 330 | 130 | 227 | 1392 | 3285 | 3556 | 1680 | –584 | –4749 | 15 | 473 | 563 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 131 | 110 | 160 | 335 | 492 | 453 | 1170 | 1750 | 1564 | 658 | 549 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 964 | 1283 | 2835 | 2590 | 2092 | 4157 | 1971 | 6278 | 11119 | 14322 | 13771 | 9961 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 96 | –2 | 5 | 5 | 46 | 175 | 43 | 182 | 208 | 377 | 189 | 234 |
| Pakistan | 245 | 723 | 308 | 383 | 823 | 534 | 1118 | 2201 | 4273 | 5590 | 5438 | 2338 | 2016 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 32 | 272 | 54 | 339 | 360 | 376 | 16 | 16 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 233 | 131 | 170 | 276 | 226 | 354 | 418 | 731 | 804 | 820 | 1355 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –24 | 75 | 83 | 65 | 83 | 177 | 192 | 174 | 705 | 711 | 750 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3487 | 35849 | 38399 | 44241 | 49308 | 47077 | 54937 | 117208 | 124082 | 160052 | 175148 | 114215 | 185081 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 61924 | 23776 | 9682 | 13624 | 34032 | 33618 | 45054 | 54365 | 59614 | 52395 | 68915 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 789 | 1776 | 9283 | 3528 | 2392 | 3526 | 9246 | 6309 | 3586 | 1784 | 3311 | 2249 | –150 |
| Mongolia | ... | 10 | 54 | 43 | 78 | 132 | 93 | 185 | 344 | 373 | 845 | 624 | ... |
| Taipei,China | –3913 | 1559 | 4928 | 4109 | 1445 | 453 | 1898 | 1625 | 7424 | 7769 | 5432 | 2805 | 2492 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 3 | 2 | 280 | 79 | 52 | 268 | 449 | 813 | 697 | 653 | 1010 | 713 | 968 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 73 | 30 | 36 | ... |
| India | ... | 2144 | 3584 | 5472 | 5626 | 4323 | 5771 | 7606 | 20336 | 25483 | 43406 | 35596 | 24159 |
| Maldives | 6 | 7 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 32 | 53 | 53 | 64 | 91 | 135 | 112 | 164 |
| Nepal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | –6 | 15 | –0 | 2 | –7 | 6 | 1 | 38 | 88 |
| Sri Lanka | 43 | 56 | 173 | 172 | 197 | 229 | 233 | 272 | 480 | 603 | 752 | 404 | 478 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 230 | 124 | 113 | 175 | 88 | 258 | 222 | 326 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 151 | 149 | 149 | 145 | 84 | 131 | 381 | 483 | 867 | 815 | 530 | ... |
| Indonesia | 1093 | 4346 | –4550 | –2977 | 145 | –597 | 1896 | 8336 | 4914 | 6928 | 9318 | 4877 | 12736 |
| Lao PDR | 6 | 95 | 34 | 24 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 28 | 187 | 324 | 228 | 319 | ... |
| Malaysia | 2332 | 4178 | 3788 | 554 | 3203 | 2473 | 4624 | 3966 | 6076 | 8590 | 7376 | 1387 | ... |
| Myanmar | 163 | 280 | 258 | 210 | 152 | 251 | 214 | 237 | 279 | 258 | 283 | 323 | ... |
| Philippines | 530 | 1478 | 2240 | 195 | 1542 | 491 | 688 | 1854 | 2921 | 2916 | 1544 | 1963 | 1713 |
| Singapore | 5575 | 11535 | 16485 | 15087 | 6402 | 11941 | 21026 | 15460 | 29056 | 37033 | 8588 | 15279 | 38638 |
| Thailand | 2444 | 2068 | 3366 | 5067 | 3342 | 5232 | 5860 | 8055 | 9453 | 11324 | 8531 | 4976 | 5762 |
| Viet Nam | 180 | 1780 | 1298 | 1300 | 1400 | 1450 | 1610 | 1954 | 2400 | 6700 | 9579 | 7600 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 92 | 70 | 1 | 41 | 31 | 40 | 251 | 156 | 412 | 338 | 309 | 56 | ... |
| Kiribati | 0 | ... | 18 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 1 | 13 | –8 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 155 | 455 | 96 | 63 | 18 | 118 | 31 | 38 | 13 | 102 | –30 | 423 | ... |
| Samoa | 7 | 3 | –2 | 1 | –0 | 1 | 2 | –3 | 21 | 7 | 12 | 3 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 10 | 2 | 13 | –9 | –0 | –2 | 6 | 19 | 34 | 64 | 95 | 118 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | –0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 15 | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 13 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 43 | 34 | 40 | 35 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8111 | 12026 | 13618 | 8261 | 16992 | 8024 | 36827 | –35601 | 26415 | 41076 | 47281 | 27246 | 30576 |
| Japan | 1777 | 39 | 8227 | 6191 | 9087 | 6238 | 7807 | 3214 | –6784 | 22180 | 24552 | 11834 | –1359 |
| New Zealand | 1735 | 3316 | 3841 | –299 | 1481 | 2267 | 2340 | 1564 | 4563 | 3079 | 5121 | –1259 | 822 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[b] | **...** | **70223** | **144025** | **105061** | **90720** | **98030** | **153850** | **215725** | **271635** | **343486** | **361236** | **267607** | **354959** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[b] | **...** | **85605** | **169710** | **119275** | **118510** | **114683** | **200937** | **185076** | **295917** | **410078** | **438412** | **305753** | **384998** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

## Balance of Payments

Table 4.7 **Foreign Direct Investment, Net Inflows**
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 2.0 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 6.2 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 13.7 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 22.3 | 45.1 | 41.0 | 12.7 | –2.8 | –14.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 4.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 7.1 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 4.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 5.8 | 7.0 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 6.8 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 6.4 | –0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| Pakistan | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 9.7 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 7.8 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.9 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 36.6 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 20.5 | 18.9 | 23.7 | 26.3 | 27.7 | 25.0 | 30.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | –0.0 |
| Mongolia | ... | 0.8 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 15.0 | 13.6 | ... |
| Taipei,China | –2.4 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | ... |
| India | ... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 1.5 |
| Maldives | ... | 1.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 8.6 |
| Nepal | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | –0.1 | 0.2 | –0.0 | 0.0 | –0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | 1.1 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 5.1 | ... |
| Indonesia | 1.0 | 2.2 | –2.8 | –1.9 | 0.1 | –0.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Lao PDR | 0.7 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 5.7 | ... |
| Malaysia | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | ... |
| Myanmar | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... |
| Philippines | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Singapore | 14.4 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 17.2 | 7.1 | 12.4 | 18.7 | 12.3 | 20.0 | 20.9 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 17.3 |
| Thailand | 2.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Viet Nam | 2.8 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 7.8 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 6.9 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 9.2 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 2.0 | ... |
| Kiribati | 1.2 | ... | 25.8 | 23.7 | 19.5 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 12.4 | –6.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 4.8 | 9.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 | –0.4 | 5.3 | ... |
| Samoa | 5.9 | 1.7 | –0.7 | 0.5 | –0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | –0.7 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 5.6 | 0.6 | 4.6 | –3.4 | –0.2 | –0.8 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 17.9 | 20.6 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.7 | –0.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 4.6 | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 8.7 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 5.8 | –5.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | –0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | –0.0 |
| New Zealand | 3.9 | 5.3 | 7.2 | –0.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 3.9 | –1.1 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[b] | **...** | **2.5** | **3.8** | **2.6** | **1.9** | **1.8** | **2.4** | **2.8** | **2.9** | **2.8** | **2.4** | **1.7** | **3.2** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[b] | **...** | **1.0** | **1.9** | **1.4** | **1.3** | **1.1** | **1.7** | **1.4** | **2.0** | **2.3** | **2.1** | **1.4** | **2.2** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011), and economy sources.

Table 4.8 **Merchandise Exports**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 235 | 166 | 137 | 68 | 100 | 144 | 305 | 384 | 416 | 454 | 545 | 403 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 271 | 300 | 342 | 505 | 686 | 723 | 974 | 985 | 1152 | 1057 | 711 | 1011 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 637 | 1745 | 2314 | 2168 | 2590 | 3615 | 7649 | 13015 | 21269 | 30586 | 21097 | 26476 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 323 | 318 | 346 | 461 | 647 | 866 | 936 | 1232 | 1495 | 1134 | 1583 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 5250 | 8812 | 8639 | 9670 | 12927 | 20096 | 27849 | 38250 | 47755 | 71184 | 43196 | 57244 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 409 | 505 | 476 | 486 | 582 | 721 | 674 | 891 | 1321 | 1856 | 1673 | 1812 |
| Pakistan | 4960 | 7972 | 8335 | 8765 | 9464 | 11346 | 12583 | 14453 | 16468 | 17107 | 17642 | 16934 | 17812 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 779 | 784 | 652 | 737 | 797 | 915 | 909 | 1399 | 1468 | 1409 | 1010 | 1195 |
| Turkmenistan | 151 | 2084 | 2508 | 2623 | 2862 | 3465 | 3854 | 4944 | 7156 | 9114 | 11786 | 14500 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 3720 | 3265 | 3170 | 2988 | 3725 | 4853 | 5409 | 6390 | 8992 | 11573 | 11771 | 13045 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 62091 | 148780 | 249203 | 266100 | 325600 | 438228 | 593326 | 761953 | 968969 | 1217780 | 1430690 | 1201610 | 1577900 |
| Hong Kong, China | 82143 | 173753 | 201855 | 189901 | 200094 | 223769 | 259260 | 289325 | 316823 | 344490 | 362683 | 318520 | 390134 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 65016 | 125058 | 172268 | 150439 | 162471 | 193817 | 253845 | 284419 | 325465 | 371489 | 422007 | 363534 | 466384 |
| Mongolia | 661 | 473 | 536 | 521 | 524 | 616 | 869 | 1064 | 1542 | 1948 | 2535 | 1885 | 2909 |
| Taipei,China | 67044 | 111405 | 151458 | 125866 | 135079 | 150301 | 182432 | 198168 | 223763 | 246267 | 254161 | 202686 | 273543 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1415 | 3260 | 4780 | 5809 | 5344 | 6464 | 7420 | 8259 | 10264 | 12211 | 14111 | 15526 | 16131 |
| Bhutan | 68 | 103 | 103 | 106 | 113 | 133 | 183 | 258 | 414 | 674 | 519 | 495 | 544 |
| India | 18601 | 32798 | 45297 | 44296 | 52486 | 62977 | 82826 | 103496 | 126201 | 158619 | 193254 | 174677 | 244680 |
| Maldives | 53 | 85 | 109 | 110 | 132 | 152 | 181 | 162 | 225 | 228 | 331 | 169 | 200 |
| Nepal | 176 | 340 | 701 | 743 | 603 | 656 | 732 | 823 | 828 | 894 | 850 | 873 | 831 |
| Sri Lanka | 1913 | 3807 | 5456 | 4815 | 4702 | 5133 | 5771 | 6351 | 6896 | 7645 | 8109 | 7081 | 8294 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 2237 | 2392 | 3903 | 3640 | 3702 | 4421 | 5057 | 6249 | 7608 | 7668 | 10544 | 7172 | 9340 |
| Cambodia | 86 | 854 | 1397 | 1571 | 1770 | 2087 | 2589 | 2908 | 3692 | 4088 | 4708 | 4196 | 5068 |
| Indonesia | 25675 | 45418 | 62124 | 56323 | 57106 | 61035 | 71585 | 85660 | 100799 | 114101 | 137020 | 116510 | 157779 |
| Lao PDR | 79 | 308 | 330 | 320 | 301 | 336 | 363 | 553 | 882 | 923 | 1092 | 1053 | 1746 |
| Malaysia | 29446 | 73865 | 98229 | 87969 | 94061 | 104706 | 126646 | 140949 | 160638 | 175793 | 198755 | 156765 | 198513 |
| Myanmar | 472 | 899 | 1982 | 2563 | 3036 | 2324 | 2906 | 3584 | 5191 | 6349 | 6873 | 7481 | 8804 |
| Philippines | 8186 | 17447 | 38078 | 32150 | 35208 | 36231 | 39681 | 41255 | 47410 | 50466 | 49078 | 38436 | 51432 |
| Singapore[b] | 52527 | 118186 | 137953 | 121685 | 125043 | 159902 | 198562 | 229832 | 271604 | 299003 | 336968 | 268900 | 351182 |
| Thailand | 23053 | 55455 | 68083 | 63075 | 66053 | 77935 | 95042 | 109564 | 127719 | 150999 | 175038 | 150355 | 193176 |
| Viet Nam | 2404 | 5449 | 14483 | 15029 | 16706 | 20149 | 26485 | 32447 | 39826 | 48561 | 62685 | 57096 | 72192 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 5 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 608 | 623 | 543 | 536 | 518 | 670 | 696 | 705 | 694 | 751 | 923 | 628 | 613 |
| Kiribati | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Marshall Islands | 3 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 34 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 4 | 39 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 60 | 29 | 28 | 13 | 9 | 29 | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 14 | 12 | 17 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1175 | 2672 | 2089 | 1802 | 1640 | 2195 | 2612 | 3271 | 4198 | 4741 | 5798 | 4385 | 5611 |
| Samoa | 9 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Solomon Islands | 70 | 168 | 65 | 47 | 50 | 67 | 86 | 105 | 121 | 165 | 211 | 165 | 227 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 77 | 143 | 106 | 43 | 61 | 19 | 49 | 35 | 42 |
| Tonga | 12 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Tuvalu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 19 | 28 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 56 | 58 | 49 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 39726 | 53127 | 63980 | 63375 | 64903 | 70014 | 86614 | 106211 | 123311 | 140901 | 186500 | 153297 | 211953 |
| Japan | 286321 | 441538 | 479323 | 403025 | 415582 | 470516 | 565378 | 595697 | 647006 | 712769 | 783851 | 578931 | 767825 |
| New Zealand | 9402 | 13641 | 13292 | 13734 | 14353 | 16490 | 20357 | 21698 | 22459 | 26867 | 30153 | 19392 | 31376 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[c] | **...** | **942663** | **1283979** | **1199271** | **1318168** | **1586905** | **2002663** | **2369412** | **2830256** | **3328214** | **3817713** | **3205620** | **4148204** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[c] | **...** | **1453361** | **1844476** | **1683044** | **1816708** | **2148347** | **2680069** | **3099267** | **3630640** | **4216418** | **4828761** | **3964411** | **5168699** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011).

## External Trade

Table 4.9 **Growth Rates of Merchandise Exports**[a]
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | –0.4 | 58.2 | –17.4 | –50.5 | 47.1 | 44.0 | 111.8 | 25.9 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 20.0 | –26.1 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 29.7 | 13.7 | 47.8 | 35.7 | 5.4 | 34.7 | 1.2 | 17.0 | –8.3 | –32.8 | 42.3 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –2.4 | 87.7 | 32.6 | –6.3 | 19.5 | 39.6 | 20.2 | 70.1 | 63.4 | 43.8 | –31.0 | 25.5 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 35.5 | –1.6 | 8.9 | 33.4 | 40.2 | 33.8 | 8.2 | 31.6 | 21.4 | –24.2 | 39.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 48.2 | 50.1 | –2.0 | 11.9 | 33.7 | 55.5 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 24.8 | 49.1 | –39.3 | 32.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 20.2 | 11.2 | –5.6 | 2.0 | 19.8 | 24.0 | –6.5 | 32.2 | 48.3 | 40.5 | –9.8 | 8.3 |
| Pakistan | 11.9 | 18.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 8.0 | 19.9 | 10.9 | 14.9 | 13.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | –4.0 | 5.2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 39.3 | 13.9 | –16.9 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 14.8 | –0.7 | 54.0 | 4.9 | –4.0 | –28.3 | 18.3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –4.2 | 115.5 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 21.1 | 11.2 | 28.3 | 44.7 | 27.4 | 29.3 | 23.0 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 38.3 | 0.9 | –2.9 | –5.7 | 24.6 | 30.3 | 11.5 | 18.1 | 40.7 | 28.7 | 1.7 | 10.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 18.2 | 23.0 | 27.8 | 6.8 | 22.4 | 34.6 | 35.4 | 28.4 | 27.2 | 25.7 | 17.5 | –16.0 | 31.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 12.3 | 14.8 | 16.1 | –5.9 | 5.4 | 11.8 | 15.9 | 11.6 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 5.3 | –12.2 | 22.5 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 4.2 | 30.3 | 19.9 | –12.7 | 8.0 | 19.3 | 31.0 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 13.6 | –13.9 | 28.3 |
| Mongolia | –8.4 | 32.9 | 18.0 | –2.7 | 0.5 | 17.5 | 41.1 | 22.4 | 44.9 | 26.3 | 30.1 | –25.6 | 54.3 |
| Taipei,China | 1.3 | 20.0 | 22.6 | –16.9 | 7.3 | 11.3 | 21.4 | 8.6 | 12.9 | 10.1 | 3.2 | –20.3 | 35.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 11.0 | 33.8 | 12.5 | 21.5 | –8.0 | 21.0 | 14.8 | 11.3 | 24.3 | 19.0 | 15.6 | 10.0 | 3.9 |
| Bhutan | –2.4 | 55.6 | –11.3 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 17.9 | 37.4 | 41.5 | 60.5 | 62.6 | –22.9 | –4.6 | 9.9 |
| India | 9.1 | 24.5 | 22.2 | –2.2 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 31.5 | 25.0 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 21.8 | –9.6 | 40.1 |
| Maldives | 19.2 | 12.7 | 18.8 | 1.4 | 20.1 | 14.8 | 19.1 | –10.7 | 39.4 | 1.2 | 45.2 | –49.0 | 18.3 |
| Nepal | 13.8 | –13.0 | 34.0 | 6.0 | –18.8 | 8.8 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 0.6 | 8.0 | –5.0 | 2.8 | –4.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 24.2 | 18.6 | 18.5 | –11.7 | –2.3 | 9.2 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.9 | 6.1 | –12.7 | 17.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 16.2 | 10.9 | 53.0 | –6.7 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 14.4 | 23.6 | 21.7 | 0.8 | 37.5 | –32.0 | 30.2 |
| Cambodia | 8.3 | 74.3 | 23.6 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 17.9 | 24.1 | 12.3 | 27.0 | 10.7 | 15.2 | –10.9 | 20.8 |
| Indonesia | 15.9 | 13.4 | 27.7 | –9.3 | 1.4 | 6.9 | 17.3 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 13.2 | 20.1 | –15.0 | 35.4 |
| Lao PDR | 24.8 | 2.4 | 9.6 | –3.3 | –5.9 | 11.6 | 8.3 | 52.2 | 59.5 | 4.6 | 18.3 | –3.6 | 65.9 |
| Malaysia | 17.6 | 25.9 | 16.1 | –10.4 | 6.9 | 11.3 | 21.0 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 9.4 | 13.1 | –21.1 | 26.6 |
| Myanmar | 10.1 | –1.1 | 37.9 | 29.3 | 18.4 | –23.5 | 25.1 | 23.3 | 44.9 | 22.3 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 17.7 |
| Philippines | 4.7 | 29.4 | 8.7 | –15.6 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 14.9 | 6.4 | –2.8 | –21.7 | 33.8 |
| Singapore[c] | 17.6 | 22.5 | 20.3 | –11.8 | 2.8 | ... | 24.2 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 10.1 | 12.7 | –20.2 | 30.6 |
| Thailand | 14.8 | 24.7 | 19.7 | –7.4 | 4.7 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 18.2 | 15.9 | –14.1 | 28.5 |
| Viet Nam | 23.5 | 34.4 | 25.5 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 20.6 | 31.4 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 21.9 | 29.1 | –8.9 | 26.4 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 74.7 | 10.5 | 154.4 | –25.2 | –25.5 | 67.6 | –15.7 | –26.9 | –32.7 | 47.5 | –20.1 | –33.7 | 87.9 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 37.0 | 9.4 | –12.1 | –1.1 | –3.5 | 29.3 | 3.9 | 1.4 | –1.6 | 8.2 | 22.8 | –31.9 | –2.5 |
| Kiribati | –43.5 | 43.0 | –59.1 | –6.6 | 2.7 | –15.6 | –14.8 | 111.3 | –38.6 | 248.3 | –22.5 | –27.1 | –17.6 |
| Marshall Islands | 23.5 | 5.4 | 48.7 | –8.0 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 0.9 | 14.0 | –16.6 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 5.6 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 62.5 | –50.0 | ... | 9.6 | –21.5 | 26.1 | –23.1 | –7.3 | –31.3 | 81.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | –24.9 | –9.7 | –23.6 | –53.5 | –30.2 | 212.3 | –51.1 | –72.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 10.2 | 57.7 | 44.0 | 22.8 | –58.7 | –30.1 | 138.0 | 1.4 | –20.4 | 4.4 | – | 4.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | –16.3 | 0.8 | 7.3 | –13.8 | –9.0 | 33.9 | 19.0 | 25.2 | 28.3 | 12.9 | 22.3 | –24.4 | 28.0 |
| Samoa | –31.0 | 149.5 | –24.9 | 10.8 | –9.3 | 8.6 | –20.0 | 0.7 | –13.8 | 33.7 | –26.2 | 5.7 | 10.9 |
| Solomon Islands | –5.8 | 18.4 | –48.1 | –27.6 | 6.4 | 33.2 | 28.5 | 22.3 | 14.9 | 36.5 | 28.0 | –21.7 | 37.4 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1850.9 | 85.2 | –26.0 | –58.9 | 39.7 | –68.4 | 156.3 | –29.9 | 20.8 |
| Tonga | 23.7 | 6.0 | –27.1 | –24.4 | 101.6 | 16.6 | –3.5 | –10.7 | –33.7 | 15.9 | –24.4 | –8.8 | 8.2 |
| Tuvalu | –43.7 | –51.9 | –91.5 | 68.5 | 813.1 | –36.3 | 40.0 | –54.0 | 59.4 | 2.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –15.3 | 13.2 | 2.8 | –25.1 | 1.7 | 50.5 | 63.6 | –6.5 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 13.6 | 2.1 | –15.5 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6.6 | 12.2 | 14.1 | –0.9 | 2.4 | 7.9 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 16.1 | 14.3 | 32.4 | –17.8 | 38.3 |
| Japan | 4.5 | 11.4 | 14.8 | –15.9 | 3.1 | 13.2 | 20.2 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 10.0 | –26.1 | 32.6 |
| New Zealand | 7.9 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 14.9 | 23.5 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 19.6 | 12.2 | –35.7 | 61.8 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[d] | **...** | **21.9** | **21.0** | **–6.6** | **9.9** | **20.4** | **26.2** | **18.3** | **19.4** | **17.6** | **14.7** | **–16.0** | **29.4** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[d] | **...** | **18.0** | **19.0** | **–8.8** | **7.9** | **18.3** | **24.8** | **15.6** | **17.1** | **16.1** | **14.5** | **–17.9** | **30.4** |

a Rates are based on US dollar values of exports.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
d For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011).

Table 4.10 **Merchandise Imports**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 936 | 387 | 1176 | 1696 | 2452 | 2101 | 2177 | 2470 | 2744 | 3022 | 3020 | 3336 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 674 | 885 | 877 | 987 | 1280 | 1351 | 1802 | 2192 | 3268 | 4426 | 3321 | 3783 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 668 | 1172 | 1431 | 1666 | 2626 | 3516 | 4350 | 5269 | 6045 | 7575 | 6514 | 6746 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 709 | 753 | 796 | 1141 | 1846 | 2490 | 3675 | 5215 | 6302 | 4366 | 5095 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 3807 | 5040 | 6446 | 6584 | 8409 | 12781 | 17353 | 23677 | 32756 | 37889 | 28409 | 24024 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 522 | 554 | 467 | 587 | 717 | 947 | 1189 | 1931 | 2789 | 4072 | 3040 | 3236 |
| Pakistan | 6859 | 10144 | 9967 | 10137 | 10638 | 12376 | 15425 | 20630 | 28401 | 30492 | 35689 | 33331 | 29474 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 838 | 675 | 688 | 721 | 881 | 1191 | 1330 | 1725 | 2547 | 3273 | 2570 | 2658 |
| Turkmenistan | 400 | 1644 | 1742 | 2108 | 1832 | 2579 | 3148 | 2947 | 2558 | 3780 | 5363 | 6600 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 2893 | 2947 | 3137 | 2712 | 2964 | 3816 | 4091 | 4782 | 5236 | 7504 | 9438 | 8800 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 53345 | 132084 | 225094 | 243550 | 295170 | 412760 | 561229 | 659953 | 791461 | 955950 | 1132560 | 1005920 | 1394800 |
| Hong Kong, China | 82484 | 192755 | 212800 | 201083 | 207647 | 231903 | 271074 | 299520 | 334689 | 367627 | 388513 | 347322 | 433102 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 69844 | 135119 | 160481 | 141098 | 152126 | 178827 | 224463 | 261238 | 309383 | 356846 | 435275 | 323085 | 425212 |
| Mongolia | 924 | 415 | 615 | 638 | 691 | 801 | 1019 | 1177 | 1435 | 2062 | 3245 | 2138 | 3200 |
| Taipei,China | 54734 | 103598 | 140630 | 107816 | 113330 | 128132 | 169252 | 182709 | 203014 | 219591 | 239588 | 173934 | 251003 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 3580 | 5823 | 8080 | 9026 | 8473 | 9616 | 10797 | 12575 | 14381 | 17204 | 21629 | 22577 | 23581 |
| Bhutan | 78 | 112 | 193 | 191 | 207 | 249 | 411 | 386 | 420 | 526 | 540 | 527 | 843 |
| India | 24677 | 37832 | 51372 | 51964 | 61141 | 77089 | 110570 | 149753 | 185513 | 244824 | 315924 | 281734 | 349227 |
| Maldives | 137 | 268 | 389 | 394 | 392 | 471 | 642 | 745 | 927 | 1096 | 1388 | 967 | 1095 |
| Nepal | 624 | 1227 | 1526 | 1544 | 1379 | 1633 | 1850 | 2094 | 2389 | 2931 | 3181 | 3668 | 5117 |
| Sri Lanka | 2635 | 5311 | 7198 | 5963 | 6110 | 6670 | 8016 | 8869 | 10265 | 11303 | 14083 | 10202 | 13502 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1012 | 2089 | 1106 | 1159 | 1556 | 1327 | 1422 | 1491 | 1669 | 2101 | 2573 | 2400 | 2456 |
| Cambodia[b] | 164 | 1187 | 1936 | 2094 | 2361 | 2668 | 3269 | 3918 | 4771 | 5432 | 6508 | 5830 | 6783 |
| Indonesia | 21837 | 40654 | 33515 | 30962 | 31289 | 32551 | 46525 | 57701 | 61066 | 74473 | 129197 | 96829 | 135663 |
| Lao PDR | 185 | 589 | 535 | 510 | 447 | 462 | 713 | 882 | 1060 | 1065 | 1403 | 1461 | 2060 |
| Malaysia | 29250 | 77601 | 81963 | 73744 | 79761 | 83299 | 105166 | 114602 | 130350 | 146046 | 155825 | 123328 | 164291 |
| Myanmar | 880 | 1836 | 2346 | 2749 | 2268 | 2205 | 1973 | 1999 | 2911 | 3313 | 4617 | 4138 | 6366 |
| Philippines | 13042 | 28488 | 33807 | 34939 | 41092 | 42576 | 46102 | 49487 | 54078 | 57996 | 60420 | 45878 | 58229 |
| Singapore[c] | 60583 | 124394 | 134675 | 115918 | 116337 | 136218 | 173549 | 200187 | 238477 | 262743 | 318684 | 244962 | 310391 |
| Thailand | 33005 | 70457 | 62662 | 60578 | 63302 | 74185 | 93580 | 117688 | 126813 | 138279 | 175466 | 130839 | 179303 |
| Viet Nam | 2752 | 8155 | 15637 | 16218 | 19746 | 25256 | 31969 | 36761 | 44891 | 62765 | 80714 | 69949 | 84801 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 52 | 48 | 51 | 47 | 47 | 70 | 76 | 81 | 100 | 106 | 150 | 181 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 751 | 892 | 856 | 886 | 901 | 1205 | 1443 | 1610 | 1805 | 1795 | 2259 | 1434 | 1271 |
| Kiribati | 27 | 35 | 39 | 39 | 50 | 52 | 59 | 76 | 62 | 70 | 74 | 67 | 73 |
| Marshall Islands | 56 | 75 | 116 | 118 | 102 | 116 | 115 | 132 | 127 | 134 | 138 | 158 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[d] | 84 | 100 | 107 | 114 | 104 | 118 | 133 | 130 | 138 | 143 | 155 | 172 | ... |
| Nauru | 34 | 29 | 27 | 21 | 26 | 25 | 17 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 60 | 127 | 100 | 97 | 88 | 107 | 108 | 115 | 108 | 130 | 104 | 113 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1107 | 1266 | 999 | 934 | 1077 | 1181 | 1453 | 1519 | 1984 | 2623 | 3133 | 2863 | 3436 |
| Samoa[e] | 81 | 92 | 91 | 120 | 129 | 128 | 155 | 187 | 219 | 227 | 249 | 205 | 280 |
| Solomon Islands | 91 | 154 | 92 | 82 | 69 | 94 | 121 | 185 | 220 | 294 | 328 | 268 | 405 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | 253 | 316 | 222 | 146 | 109 | 101 | 206 | 269 | 295 | 298 |
| Tonga | 62 | 77 | 70 | 73 | 89 | 93 | 105 | 116 | 115 | 128 | 158 | 152 | 150 |
| Tuvalu | ... | 5 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 96 | 95 | 84 | 90 | 94 | 109 | 135 | 165 | 217 | 229 | 313 | 291 | 284 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 38880 | 57426 | 67806 | 60899 | 69362 | 84301 | 103877 | 118924 | 132600 | 157207 | 189523 | 156451 | 192695 |
| Japan | 233820 | 335412 | 379886 | 349016 | 336775 | 382652 | 454897 | 516698 | 579062 | 621091 | 763888 | 550383 | 692242 |
| New Zealand | 9483 | 13945 | 13963 | 13319 | 14956 | 18455 | 23143 | 26248 | 26403 | 30770 | 34099 | 20209 | 30532 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[f]** | **...** | **992411** | **1202986** | **1131597** | **1235351** | **1486161** | **1912443** | **2225355** | **2600460** | **3033299** | **3611228** | **3002404** | **3938695** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[f]** | **...** | **1401283** | **1665748** | **1555990** | **1658000** | **1972896** | **2495782** | **2888715** | **3340194** | **3844467** | **4601312** | **3731846** | **4856620** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b Starting 2005, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.
c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
d Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from fob to cif.
e Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.
f For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011).

## External Trade

Table 4.11 **Growth Rates of Merchandise Imports**[a]
(percent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 13.9 | –1.0 | 16.2 | 44.2 | 44.6 | –14.3 | 3.6 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 10.1 | –0.1 | 10.5 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 9.1 | –0.8 | 12.5 | 29.6 | 5.6 | 33.4 | 21.6 | 49.1 | 35.4 | –25.0 | 13.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –14.2 | 13.1 | 22.1 | 16.4 | 57.7 | 33.9 | 19.8 | 21.1 | 14.7 | 25.3 | –14.0 | 3.6 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 21.1 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 43.4 | 61.7 | 34.9 | 47.6 | 41.9 | 20.8 | –30.7 | 16.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –28.0 | 37.9 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 27.7 | 52.0 | 35.8 | 36.4 | 38.3 | 15.7 | –25.0 | –15.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 39.5 | –7.6 | –15.7 | 25.6 | 22.2 | 32.1 | 25.5 | 62.5 | 44.4 | 46.0 | –25.3 | 6.4 |
| Pakistan | 3.7 | 20.0 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 16.3 | 24.6 | 33.7 | 37.7 | 7.4 | 17.0 | –6.6 | –11.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 21.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 35.3 | 11.7 | 29.7 | 47.6 | 28.5 | –21.5 | 3.4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | –2.8 | 26.8 | 21.0 | –13.1 | 40.8 | 22.1 | –6.4 | –13.2 | 47.8 | 41.9 | 23.1 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 10.9 | –5.2 | 6.4 | –13.5 | 9.3 | 28.7 | 7.2 | 16.9 | 9.5 | 43.3 | 25.8 | –6.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | –9.8 | 14.2 | 35.8 | 8.2 | 21.2 | 39.8 | 36.0 | 17.6 | 19.9 | 20.8 | 18.5 | –11.2 | 38.7 |
| Hong Kong, China | 14.3 | 19.1 | 18.5 | –5.5 | 3.3 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 10.5 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 5.7 | –10.6 | 24.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 13.6 | 32.0 | 34.0 | –12.1 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 25.5 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 15.3 | 22.0 | –25.8 | 31.6 |
| Mongolia | –4.0 | 60.7 | 19.8 | 3.8 | 8.3 | 16.0 | 27.3 | 15.5 | 21.9 | 43.7 | 57.4 | –34.1 | 49.7 |
| Taipei,China | 4.3 | 21.2 | 26.3 | –23.3 | 5.1 | 13.1 | 32.1 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | –27.4 | 44.3 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.5 | 39.7 | 3.1 | 11.7 | –6.1 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 14.4 | 19.6 | 25.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Bhutan | –13.4 | 22.5 | 2.9 | –1.3 | 8.5 | 20.4 | 65.2 | –6.1 | 8.7 | 25.3 | 2.7 | –2.4 | 59.9 |
| India | 13.3 | 31.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 17.7 | 26.1 | 43.4 | 35.4 | 23.9 | 32.0 | 29.0 | –10.8 | 24.0 |
| Maldives | 22.0 | 20.8 | –3.4 | 1.3 | –0.5 | 20.2 | 36.3 | 16.1 | 24.4 | 18.3 | 26.6 | –30.3 | 13.2 |
| Nepal | 4.3 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 1.1 | –10.7 | 18.4 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 22.7 | 8.5 | 15.3 | 39.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 26.0 | 18.5 | 20.5 | –17.2 | 2.5 | 9.2 | 20.2 | 10.7 | 15.7 | 10.1 | 24.6 | –27.6 | 32.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 15.2 | 15.5 | –16.7 | 4.8 | 34.3 | –14.7 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 25.9 | 22.5 | –6.7 | 2.3 |
| Cambodia[c] | –7.1 | 59.5 | 21.6 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 13.8 | 19.8 | –10.4 | 16.3 |
| Indonesia | 33.5 | 27.1 | 39.6 | –7.6 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 42.9 | 24.0 | 5.8 | 22.0 | 73.5 | –25.1 | 40.1 |
| Lao PDR | –4.6 | 4.4 | –3.4 | –4.7 | –12.4 | 3.4 | 54.2 | 23.8 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 31.7 | 4.1 | 41.0 |
| Malaysia | 30.2 | 30.6 | 25.3 | –10.0 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 26.3 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 12.0 | 6.7 | –20.9 | 33.2 |
| Myanmar | 72.1 | 31.0 | –10.2 | 17.2 | –17.5 | –2.8 | –10.5 | 1.3 | 45.6 | 13.8 | 39.4 | –10.4 | 53.9 |
| Philippines | 16.7 | 25.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 17.6 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 4.2 | –24.1 | 26.9 |
| Singapore[d] | 22.0 | 21.5 | 21.3 | –13.9 | 0.4 | ... | 27.4 | 15.3 | 19.1 | 10.2 | 21.3 | –23.1 | 26.7 |
| Thailand | 28.0 | 31.8 | 31.6 | –3.3 | 4.5 | 17.2 | 26.1 | 25.8 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 26.9 | –25.4 | 37.0 |
| Viet Nam | 7.3 | 40.0 | 33.2 | 3.7 | 21.8 | 27.9 | 26.6 | 15.0 | 22.1 | 39.8 | 28.6 | –13.3 | 21.2 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 17.8 | –0.3 | 21.9 | –7.5 | 0.2 | 49.4 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 22.7 | 6.8 | 40.7 | 21.2 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 29.6 | 6.2 | –8.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 33.8 | 19.8 | 11.5 | 12.1 | –0.6 | 25.9 | –36.5 | –11.4 |
| Kiribati | 18.9 | 33.5 | –4.2 | –1.5 | 28.3 | 3.6 | 15.2 | 28.8 | –18.8 | 12.9 | 5.3 | –9.1 | 9.1 |
| Marshall Islands | 27.6 | 6.1 | 16.7 | 1.7 | –13.6 | 13.9 | –1.3 | 15.3 | –4.1 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 15.0 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[e] | 15.3 | –22.9 | ... | 6.6 | –8.4 | 13.1 | 12.5 | –1.9 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 8.5 | 10.9 | ... |
| Nauru | 146.8 | 3.3 | 104.6 | –22.0 | 19.6 | –3.0 | –30.0 | 49.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 36.6 | –5.6 | –21.4 | –3.2 | –8.8 | 21.6 | 0.8 | 6.7 | –6.7 | 21.1 | –20.6 | 9.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | –24.6 | –4.2 | –7.0 | –6.5 | 15.4 | 9.6 | 23.0 | 4.5 | 30.6 | 32.2 | 19.5 | –8.6 | 20.0 |
| Samoa[f] | 6.8 | 15.2 | –21.7 | 32.2 | 8.0 | –0.6 | 20.9 | 20.7 | 16.7 | 3.7 | 9.9 | –17.9 | 36.6 |
| Solomon Islands | –19.3 | 10.5 | –16.1 | –11.4 | –15.5 | 35.7 | 29.4 | 52.4 | 18.6 | 33.7 | 11.8 | –18.3 | 51.2 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.8 | –29.8 | –34.2 | –25.3 | –7.6 | 104.5 | 30.3 | 9.9 | 1.0 |
| Tonga | 13.9 | 12.0 | –3.8 | 4.3 | 21.7 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 10.5 | –0.6 | 11.0 | 23.8 | –3.8 | –1.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | –39.0 | –36.0 | –32.5 | 218.1 | 40.9 | –26.9 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 14.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 33.1 | 6.4 | –12.6 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 16.2 | 23.5 | 22.4 | 31.5 | 5.3 | 36.7 | –6.8 | –2.5 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –5.2 | 15.3 | 3.5 | –10.2 | 13.9 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 14.5 | 11.5 | 18.6 | 20.6 | –17.5 | 23.2 |
| Japan | 11.3 | 22.0 | 22.7 | –8.1 | –3.5 | 13.6 | 18.9 | 13.6 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 23.0 | –27.9 | 25.8 |
| New Zealand | 9.6 | 17.7 | –2.7 | –4.6 | 12.3 | 23.4 | 25.4 | 13.4 | 0.6 | 16.5 | 10.8 | –40.7 | 51.1 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[g] | **...** | **23.2** | **24.7** | **–5.9** | **9.2** | **20.3** | **28.7** | **16.4** | **16.9** | **16.6** | **19.1** | **–16.9** | **31.2** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[g] | **...** | **22.5** | **22.9** | **–6.6** | **6.6** | **19.0** | **26.5** | **15.7** | **15.6** | **15.1** | **19.7** | **–18.9** | **30.1** |

a Rates are based on US dollar values of imports.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Starting 2005, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.
d Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
e Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from fob to cif.
f Starting 2000, compilation methodology shifted from cif to fob.
g For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011).

Table 4.12 **Trade in Goods**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61.4 | 46.9 | 43.5 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 34.3 | 33.1 | 29.9 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 73.4 | 62.0 | 57.6 | 62.8 | 70.0 | 58.0 | 56.6 | 49.8 | 48.0 | 47.0 | 46.6 | 51.2 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 54.0 | 55.3 | 65.6 | 61.5 | 71.7 | 82.2 | 90.6 | 87.1 | 82.6 | 78.1 | 62.3 | 64.1 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 33.8 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 40.2 | 48.6 | 52.3 | 59.5 | 63.4 | 60.9 | 51.1 | 57.3 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 54.4 | 75.7 | 68.1 | 66.0 | 69.2 | 76.2 | 79.1 | 76.4 | 76.8 | 81.7 | 62.1 | 55.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 62.4 | 77.3 | 61.8 | 66.8 | 67.6 | 75.4 | 75.7 | 99.6 | 108.1 | 115.3 | 100.5 | 109.4 |
| Pakistan | 33.8 | 34.3 | 27.6 | 29.8 | 29.0 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 34.1 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 33.9 | 28.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 284.6 | 169.6 | 123.9 | 119.4 | 107.9 | 101.4 | 96.8 | 110.4 | 108.0 | 90.7 | 71.9 | 68.3 |
| Turkmenistan | 21.4 | 63.4 | 86.2 | 70.1 | 54.0 | 52.9 | 49.3 | 45.9 | 45.4 | 49.7 | 89.8 | 121.6 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 65.0 | 45.1 | 88.5 | 57.7 | 65.9 | 72.1 | 69.1 | 65.4 | 63.6 | 74.2 | 64.3 | 56.1 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 29.6 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 38.5 | 42.7 | 51.9 | 59.8 | 63.0 | 64.9 | 62.2 | 56.7 | 44.3 | 50.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 214.1 | 254.1 | 245.2 | 234.7 | 249.0 | 287.4 | 319.7 | 331.2 | 343.0 | 343.9 | 348.8 | 318.2 | 366.8 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 49.9 | 49.0 | 62.4 | 57.8 | 54.6 | 57.9 | 66.2 | 64.6 | 66.7 | 69.4 | 92.0 | 82.3 | 87.9 |
| Mongolia | ... | 72.4 | 121.6 | 114.1 | 109.1 | 97.8 | 104.0 | 97.2 | 87.2 | 94.7 | 102.8 | 87.8 | 100.4 |
| Taipei,China | 73.9 | 78.2 | 89.5 | 79.5 | 82.5 | 89.6 | 103.4 | 104.4 | 113.4 | 118.5 | 123.3 | 99.9 | 121.9 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 17.2 | 24.0 | 28.3 | 32.7 | 29.3 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 36.2 | 40.9 | 42.9 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 39.9 |
| Bhutan | 48.8 | 71.1 | 67.3 | 61.1 | 58.8 | 60.5 | 86.0 | 80.0 | 92.9 | 100.3 | 84.2 | 80.8 | ... |
| India | 14.7 | 21.1 | 22.6 | 21.7 | 24.4 | 25.7 | 29.5 | 32.9 | 35.7 | 36.4 | 41.9 | 36.0 | 37.2 |
| Maldives | ... | 88.4 | 79.7 | 63.9 | 64.3 | 65.6 | 77.7 | 92.5 | 89.8 | 87.7 | 96.0 | 65.2 | 67.9 |
| Nepal | 21.2 | 34.6 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 33.6 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 35.3 | 35.8 | 34.9 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 37.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 57.3 | 70.5 | 75.7 | 67.2 | 63.2 | 62.5 | 66.7 | 62.4 | 60.7 | 58.6 | 54.5 | 41.1 | 44.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 92.3 | 94.6 | 83.5 | 85.7 | 90.0 | 87.7 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 80.9 | 79.8 | 91.1 | 89.2 | 95.4 |
| Cambodia[c] | 17.8 | 59.3 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 96.3 | 101.9 | 109.8 | 108.5 | 116.3 | 110.2 | 108.4 | 96.4 | 107.9 |
| Indonesia | 41.5 | 42.6 | 58.0 | 54.4 | 45.2 | 39.9 | 46.0 | 50.1 | 44.4 | 43.6 | 52.2 | 39.6 | 41.5 |
| Lao PDR | 30.5 | 50.4 | 52.9 | 50.0 | 42.5 | 39.6 | 45.3 | 52.8 | 54.8 | 48.5 | 48.7 | 45.3 | 57.9 |
| Malaysia | 133.3 | 170.5 | 192.1 | 174.3 | 172.4 | 170.6 | 185.8 | 185.2 | 185.8 | 172.3 | 159.3 | 145.2 | 152.6 |
| Myanmar | 5.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Philippines | 47.9 | 62.0 | 88.7 | 88.0 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 88.0 | 83.0 | 72.6 | 62.9 | 50.1 | 54.9 |
| Singapore[d] | 291.3 | 278.6 | 289.1 | 270.9 | 266.3 | 308.6 | 330.2 | 342.8 | 351.0 | 316.8 | 346.2 | 280.3 | 297.1 |
| Thailand | 65.7 | 74.9 | 106.5 | 107.0 | 102.0 | 106.6 | 116.9 | 128.9 | 122.9 | 117.1 | 128.6 | 106.6 | 116.8 |
| Viet Nam | 79.7 | 65.6 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 104.0 | 114.8 | 128.7 | 130.8 | 139.1 | 156.8 | 157.4 | 130.7 | 147.6 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 88.2 | 56.8 | 65.3 | 55.8 | 46.8 | 51.5 | 46.5 | 47.3 | 54.9 | 48.9 | 65.9 | 89.1 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 101.7 | 76.9 | 83.0 | 85.7 | 77.0 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 77.0 | 80.5 | 74.8 | 89.3 | 73.0 | 61.1 |
| Kiribati | 123.5 | 74.1 | 63.0 | 66.0 | 71.7 | 58.2 | 60.4 | 77.5 | 62.7 | 65.6 | 62.8 | 61.1 | 55.4 |
| Marshall Islands | 75.8 | 82.9 | 126.1 | 122.9 | 103.2 | 114.2 | 107.9 | 119.4 | 107.1 | 106.8 | 110.1 | 124.3 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[e] | 56.9 | 62.4 | 52.9 | 55.0 | 49.1 | 55.5 | 61.3 | 57.7 | 58.5 | 62.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | 137.9 | 205.7 | 136.2 | 124.3 | 148.6 | 113.7 | 113.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 78.0 | 115.7 | 93.4 | 98.0 | 78.8 | 84.7 | 84.4 | 82.1 | 69.9 | 75.9 | 56.6 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 70.8 | 81.4 | 88.3 | 89.2 | 89.2 | 90.9 | 97.3 | 98.4 | 111.8 | 116.1 | 111.6 | 89.9 | 95.2 |
| Samoa[f] | 79.8 | 50.4 | 45.1 | 56.3 | 54.1 | 44.6 | 43.4 | 45.8 | 50.7 | 43.6 | 47.5 | 41.1 | 48.6 |
| Solomon Islands | 86.3 | 98.6 | 55.1 | 47.4 | 52.7 | 67.3 | 75.0 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 107.0 | 101.4 | 75.9 | 94.2 |
| Timor-Leste[g] | ... | ... | ... | 69.9 | 138.4 | 122.5 | 81.4 | 46.0 | 49.4 | 62.9 | 71.6 | 59.3 | 54.1 |
| Tonga | 62.8 | 45.3 | 42.0 | 48.2 | 56.9 | 52.6 | 50.4 | 50.1 | 42.5 | 44.7 | 48.8 | 49.9 | 44.8 |
| Tuvalu | ... | 45.4 | 37.0 | 25.6 | 75.1 | 84.2 | 52.5 | 58.5 | 57.9 | 55.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 76.1 | 54.1 | 39.5 | 41.0 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 49.0 | 52.0 | 58.9 | 51.1 | 59.6 | 59.1 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 24.6 | 29.9 | 34.2 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 29.6 | 29.9 | 31.8 | 33.9 | 32.6 | 37.8 | 31.6 | 34.3 |
| Japan | 17.0 | 14.8 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 20.2 | 22.2 | 24.4 | 28.1 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 22.4 | 26.7 |
| New Zealand | 42.5 | 44.5 | 51.1 | 50.9 | 47.7 | 42.4 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 44.7 | 43.0 | 49.3 | 33.7 | ... |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[h] | **...** | **66.2** | **64.8** | **57.9** | **54.8** | **55.6** | **60.4** | **59.1** | **57.2** | **52.1** | **50.4** | **39.2** | **42.9** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[h] | **...** | **33.0** | **39.2** | **37.8** | **38.3** | **39.7** | **43.7** | **45.5** | **47.3** | **45.6** | **45.3** | **35.0** | **39.3** |

a Sum of merchandise exports and imports.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Starting 2005, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cif to fob.
d Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.
e Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from fob to cif.
f Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cif to fob.
g GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.
h For reporting economies only.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011).

## External Trade

Table 4.13 **Direction of Trade: Merchandise Exports**
(percent of total merchandise exports)

| From \ To | Asia | | Europe | | North and Central America | | Middle East | | South America | | Africa | | Oceania | | Rest of the World | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia**[a] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 17.6 | 59.8 | 73.7 | 16.2 | 4.4 | 17.5 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Armenia | 4.3 | 11.0 | 73.6 | 69.0 | 20.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 22.0 | 18.8 | 55.7 | 64.3 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 19.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Georgia | 3.6 | 33.2 | 86.3 | 42.3 | 9.9 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Kazakhstan | 57.5 | 30.4 | 31.7 | 48.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 11.5 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 41.1 | 54.6 | 57.5 | 38.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | 28.2 | 31.0 | 40.7 | 23.8 | 14.3 | 19.0 | 8.9 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 2.7 |
| Tajikistan | 37.0 | 58.4 | 52.8 | 23.9 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 4.4 | 60.2 | 92.0 | 16.5 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.4 |
| Uzbekistan | 12.7 | 67.8 | 80.6 | 27.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 68.3 | 40.4 | 14.7 | 22.4 | 10.0 | 21.7 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 42.2 | 68.7 | 20.2 | 12.4 | 27.2 | 12.4 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 2.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 34.0 | 52.6 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 33.4 | 15.1 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 10.3 | 8.7 |
| Mongolia | 31.6 | 84.4 | 45.2 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 38.2 | 69.5 | 18.2 | 10.7 | 36.0 | 13.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 14.8 | 12.4 | 41.8 | 45.4 | 32.3 | 26.6 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 12.3 |
| Bhutan[c] | 99.3 | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| India | 21.0 | 32.5 | 47.2 | 19.9 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 7.1 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 3.7 |
| Maldives | 47.0 | 43.6 | 26.5 | 45.4 | 26.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Nepal | 14.7 | 68.6 | 60.0 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 10.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 14.8 | 17.1 | 30.9 | 37.1 | 28.8 | 23.4 | 17.8 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 9.7 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | 91.6 | 81.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 17.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 |
| Cambodia | 90.9 | 18.1 | 7.8 | 24.1 | 0.4 | 55.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Indonesia | 64.4 | 65.3 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 13.9 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Lao PDR | 85.2 | 72.4 | 11.1 | 9.9 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 14.4 |
| Malaysia | 57.9 | 64.2 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| Myanmar | 67.4 | 87.6 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 16.7 | 6.7 |
| Philippines | 34.8 | 65.5 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 40.2 | 15.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Singapore | 45.8 | 66.1 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 23.0 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 4.9 |
| Thailand | 37.9 | 56.8 | 25.3 | 13.8 | 25.3 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Viet Nam | 39.1 | 40.5 | 48.1 | 21.2 | 0.6 | 24.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 10.7 | 6.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[e] | 55.4 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 14.9 | 6.1 | 20.1 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 10.6 | 9.2 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 29.3 | 38.3 | 26.1 | 29.1 |
| Kiribati[c] | 13.3 | 66.9 | 77.6 | 0.5 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.1 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[f] | 88.9 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 51.2 |
| Nauru[c] | 11.3 | 65.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 84.3 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Palau[c] | 97.8 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 44.7 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 27.2 | 30.8 | 0.6 | 34.1 |
| Samoa | 5.1 | 2.2 | 17.9 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 44.3 | 37.7 | 26.5 | 53.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 56.0 | 76.6 | 21.0 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 89.6 | ... | 10.3 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 |
| Tonga | 30.0 | 38.1 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 25.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 28.8 | 6.1 | 8.3 |
| Tuvalu[c] | 0.0 | 69.9 | 40.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 56.0 | 23.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 |
| Vanuatu | 22.8 | 87.4 | 58.1 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 50.5 | 71.7 | 17.1 | 8.7 | 12.9 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
| Japan | 26.0 | 49.6 | 22.9 | 13.5 | 36.2 | 20.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| New Zealand | 30.0 | 37.9 | 18.4 | 11.8 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 21.1 | 25.2 | 8.5 | 4.8 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[g] | **45.2** | **51.1** | **19.2** | **17.2** | **24.1** | **16.4** | **2.8** | **4.4** | **0.4** | **2.3** | **1.4** | **2.4** | **2.4** | **2.4** | **4.4** | **3.8** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[g] | **38.5** | **51.7** | **20.4** | **16.3** | **27.8** | **16.5** | **3.1** | **4.2** | **0.7** | **2.1** | **1.5** | **2.2** | **3.1** | **2.7** | **5.0** | **4.4** |
| **WORLD** | **17.9** | **29.2** | **50.1** | **39.1** | **20.1** | **17.4** | **3.4** | **4.0** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **2.2** | **2.3** | **1.4** | **1.4** | **3.3** | **3.5** |

a Except for Afghanistan and Pakistan, data for 1990 refer to 1992.
b Economies are classified following Taipei,China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to those of "Middle and Near East" economies.
c Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2000.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e Data for 1990 refer to 1993.
f Data for 1990 refer to 1991, and for 2010 to 2007.
g For reporting economies only.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011). For the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Taipei,China; and Timor-Leste: economy sources.

Table 4.14 **Direction of Trade: Merchandise Imports**
(percent of total merchandise imports)

| From / To | Asia | | Europe | | North and Central America | | Middle East | | South America | | Africa | | Oceania | | Rest of the World | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 | 1990 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia**[a] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 79.1 | 47.2 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 1.3 | 33.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Armenia | 2.7 | 26.6 | 43.4 | 58.4 | 53.3 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Azerbaijan | 20.2 | 33.5 | 70.8 | 58.6 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Georgia | 13.7 | 38.2 | 56.5 | 46.3 | 29.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 59.9 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 59.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 38.7 | 76.5 | 55.1 | 21.8 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | 30.3 | 41.0 | 29.3 | 14.4 | 14.2 | 6.9 | 19.1 | 31.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Tajikistan | 4.2 | 60.1 | 82.4 | 31.0 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 8.2 | 41.2 | 65.0 | 43.9 | 26.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Uzbekistan | 19.1 | 46.6 | 61.8 | 51.0 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 48.6 | 37.4 | 24.1 | 15.0 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 0.9 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 17.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 66.7 | 75.1 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 9.1 | 6.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 33.5 | 49.3 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 25.3 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 15.7 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 14.5 | 2.9 |
| Mongolia | 33.1 | 60.3 | 66.0 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 43.6 | 56.9 | 17.5 | 10.4 | 24.9 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 47.7 | 66.9 | 22.0 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 13.4 | 5.0 |
| Bhutan[c] | 11.2 | 81.9 | 72.1 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| India | 17.4 | 32.7 | 41.3 | 17.6 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 18.3 | 26.3 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Maldives | 85.2 | 62.9 | 13.3 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Nepal | 69.4 | 81.9 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 10.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 47.5 | 63.5 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | 61.5 | 81.5 | 18.6 | 10.5 | 15.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Cambodia | 64.8 | 89.5 | 28.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 |
| Indonesia | 43.6 | 66.8 | 22.4 | 9.2 | 13.7 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 2.6 |
| Lao PDR | 87.7 | 93.9 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Malaysia | 50.6 | 70.1 | 17.9 | 8.8 | 18.0 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| Myanmar | 69.2 | 95.0 | 23.3 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Philippines | 40.0 | 62.9 | 13.2 | 7.7 | 21.1 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 7.6 |
| Singapore | 47.7 | 52.7 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 6.4 |
| Thailand | 53.4 | 58.0 | 19.7 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 4.1 | 11.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 |
| Viet Nam | 34.1 | 71.8 | 21.3 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 43.8 | 10.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[e] | 1.9 | 2.3 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 87.2 | 9.2 | 7.8 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 26.4 | 53.6 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 44.1 | 35.4 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| Kiribati[c] | 14.4 | 41.9 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 48.9 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 46.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| Marshall Islands[f] | 18.5 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74.9 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 12.2 | 1.2 | 25.9 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[e] | 19.7 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 3.3 |
| Nauru[c] | 31.2 | 0.6 | 7.4 | 80.1 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 58.6 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Palau[c] | 98.5 | 92.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 29.4 | 39.9 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 50.2 | 46.1 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Samoa | 8.7 | 45.2 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 31.2 | 44.4 | 46.7 | 2.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 37.5 | 42.7 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 44.8 | 43.1 | 5.9 | 11.2 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 98.4 | ... | 0.3 | ... | 1.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.1 | ... | 0.2 | ... | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 |
| Tonga | 16.9 | 21.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 62.4 | 59.3 | 8.6 | 0.6 |
| Tuvalu[c] | 29.8 | 63.7 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Vanuatu | 62.7 | 44.7 | 21.9 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 41.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 32.4 | 51.8 | 27.5 | 19.6 | 26.4 | 12.6 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 6.3 |
| Japan | 25.3 | 42.1 | 19.8 | 13.2 | 27.2 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 17.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| New Zealand | 24.0 | 43.1 | 25.0 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 12.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 21.2 | 18.4 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[h] | **39.7** | **46.7** | **20.6** | **12.4** | **14.9** | **10.0** | **4.8** | **8.4** | **1.3** | **2.8** | **0.8** | **2.3** | **10.6** | **9.1** | **7.3** | **8.4** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[h] | **35.2** | **46.3** | **20.8** | **12.8** | **19.0** | **10.4** | **7.1** | **9.2** | **1.7** | **2.8** | **1.0** | **2.2** | **9.2** | **8.7** | **6.1** | **7.6** |
| **WORLD** | **17.9** | **29.2** | **50.1** | **39.1** | **20.1** | **17.4** | **3.4** | **4.0** | **1.7** | **2.9** | **2.2** | **2.3** | **1.4** | **1.4** | **3.3** | **3.5** |

a Except for Afghanistan and Pakistan, data for 1990 refer to 1992.
b Economies are classified following Taipei,China's trade groupings. Data under the heading "Middle East" refer to those of "Middle and Near East" economies.
c Based on reporting partner-country data. For Palau, data for 1990 refer to 2000.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e Data for 2010 refer to 2009.
f Data for 2010 refer to 2006.
g Data for 2010 refer to 2007.
h For reporting economies only.

Sources: *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM (IMF 2011). For the Cook Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; the Marshall Islands; Taipei,China; and Timor-Leste: economy sources.

## International Reserves

Table 4.15 **International Reserves**[a]
(end of year; US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 266 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 | 198 |
| Armenia | ... | 110 | 314 | 330 | 431 | 502 | 548 | 669 | 1072 | 1659 | 1407 | 2004 | 1859 |
| Azerbaijan | – | 121 | 680 | 725 | 720 | 803 | 1075 | 1178 | 2500 | 4273 | 6467 | 5364 | 6409 |
| Georgia | – | 199 | 116 | 162 | 202 | 196 | 387 | 479 | 931 | 1361 | 1480 | 2110 | 2264 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 1660 | 2096 | 2508 | 3141 | 4962 | 9277 | 7070 | 19127 | 17629 | 19872 | 23220 | 28291 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | – | 124 | 262 | 287 | 317 | 399 | 565 | 612 | 817 | 1177 | 1225 | 1585 | 1720 |
| Pakistan | 985 | 2453 | 2056 | 4235 | 8762 | 11674 | 10616 | 10948 | 12816 | 15689 | 8903 | 13771 | 17210 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 0 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 118 | 172 | 189 | 204 | 45 | 59 | 82 | 161 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 1170 | 1808 | 2055 | 2346 | 2673 | 2714 | 4457 | 8059 | 13222 | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 1273 | 1212 | 1215 | 1659 | 2147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 413 | 405 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 30209 | 76036 | 168856 | 218698 | 295202 | 412225 | 618574 | 825588 | 1072564 | 1534354 | 1953334 | 2425855 | 2875895 |
| Hong Kong, China | 24657 | 55424 | 107560 | 111174 | 111919 | 118388 | 123569 | 124278 | 133210 | 152693 | 182527 | 255842 | 268731 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 14825 | 32712 | 96198 | 102821 | 121414 | 155355 | 199069 | 210391 | 238956 | 262224 | 201220 | 270012 | 291571 |
| Mongolia | 23 | 152 | 202 | 207 | 268 | 204 | 208 | 333 | 718 | 1001 | 657 | 1327 | 2288 |
| Taipei,China | 78064 | 95911 | 111370 | 126572 | 166046 | 211140 | 246560 | 257952 | 270840 | 275027 | 296389 | 352967 | 387206 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 649 | 2367 | 1516 | 1305 | 1722 | 2624 | 3222 | 2825 | 3877 | 5278 | 5789 | 10343 | 11178 |
| Bhutan | 89 | 130 | 318 | 323 | 355 | 367 | 399 | 467 | 545 | 699 | 765 | 891 | ... |
| India | 5188 | 21591 | 40155 | 48200 | 70377 | 102261 | 130401 | 136026 | 176105 | 273859 | 254024 | 274668 | 287051 |
| Maldives | 24 | 48 | 123 | 93 | 133 | 159 | 204 | 186 | 231 | 308 | 241 | 261 | 350 |
| Nepal | 302 | 593 | 952 | 1044 | 1024 | 1229 | 1469 | 1504 | ... | 9 | 8 | 100 | 94 |
| Sri Lanka | 433 | 2094 | 1147 | 1357 | 1705 | 2334 | 2205 | 2735 | 2837 | 3508 | 2561 | 5358 | 7197 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | – | – | 408 | 382 | 449 | 475 | 489 | 492 | 514 | 667 | 751 | 1357 | ... |
| Cambodia | 0 | 192 | 611 | 698 | 914 | 982 | 1118 | 1159 | 1411 | 2143 | 2641 | 3288 | 3802 |
| Indonesia | 8520 | 14787 | 29268 | 28018 | 32047 | 36253 | 36303 | 34731 | 42588 | 56925 | 51641 | 66119 | 96211 |
| Lao PDR | 2 | 93 | 140 | 133 | 194 | 213 | 227 | 239 | 336 | 540 | 639 | 713 | 806 |
| Malaysia | 9871 | 23899 | 28624 | 29817 | 33656 | 44116 | 66176 | 70153 | 82426 | 101313 | 91528 | 96713 | 106498 |
| Myanmar | 325 | 573 | 234 | 411 | 481 | 562 | 685 | 782 | 1248 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 2048 | 7799 | 15063 | 15692 | 16365 | 17063 | 16228 | 18494 | 22967 | 33751 | 37551 | 44243 | 62373 |
| Singapore | 27790 | 68816 | 80170 | 75677 | 82221 | 96246 | 112579 | 116172 | 136260 | 162957 | 174193 | 187803 | 225715 |
| Thailand | 14273 | 36945 | 32661 | 33041 | 38915 | 42148 | 49831 | 52065 | 66985 | 87455 | 111008 | 138418 | 172129 |
| Viet Nam | 0 | 1379 | 3510 | 3765 | 4232 | 6359 | 7186 | 9216 | 13591 | 23748 | 24176 | 16803 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 261 | 349 | 412 | 367 | 359 | 424 | 478 | 315 | 310 | 520 | 317 | 567 | 717 |
| Kiribati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | – | 69 | 113 | 98 | 117 | 90 | 55 | 50 | 47 | 48 | 40 | 56 | 56 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 415 | 263 | 296 | 430 | 343 | 520 | 660 | 749 | 1427 | 2087 | 1987 | 2607 | 3092 |
| Samoa | 69 | 55 | 64 | 57 | 62 | 84 | 86 | 82 | 81 | 95 | 87 | 166 | 209 |
| Solomon Islands | 18 | 16 | 32 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 81 | 95 | 104 | 119 | 90 | 146 | 266 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 61 | 182 | 153 | 84 | 230 | 210 | 250 | 406 |
| Tonga | 31 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 40 | 55 | 47 | 48 | 65 | 70 | 96 | 105 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 38 | 48 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 44 | 62 | 67 | 105 | 120 | 115 | 149 | 161 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 19328 | 14951 | 18817 | 18664 | 21567 | 33258 | 36926 | 43257 | 55079 | 26908 | 32924 | 41742 | 42268 |
| Japan | 79707 | 184510 | 356021 | 396237 | 462357 | 664569 | 835228 | 835506 | 880977 | 954145 | 1010686 | 1023590 | 1062816 |
| New Zealand | 4129 | 4410 | 3952 | 3565 | 4963 | 6085 | 6947 | 8893 | 14069 | 17247 | 11052 | 15594 | 16723 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[c] | **...** | **448215** | **728361** | **811693** | **997429** | **1274513** | **1645372** | **1892458** | **2315427** | **3036131** | **3433221** | **4204517** | **4862633** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[c] | **...** | **652086** | **1107559** | **1230541** | **1486764** | **1978899** | **2524963** | **2780605** | **3266066** | **4035099** | **4488634** | **5286800** | **5984439** |

a Data refer to international reserves with gold at national valuation unless otherwise specified. For Afghanistan, Bhutan, Kiribati, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, and Vanuatu, data refer to international reserves without gold.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 4.16 **Ratio of International Reserves to Imports**[a]
(months)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Armenia | ... | 2.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 6.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 1.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 11.4 |
| Georgia | ... | 3.3 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 5.4 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 10.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 2.8 | 6.2 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Pakistan | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 11.1 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 5.2 | 6.6 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 8.5 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 18.1 | 26.9 | 32.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 8.6 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 15.8 | 17.1 | 20.4 | 21.8 | 30.5 | 26.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2.7 | 3.0 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 8.3 |
| Mongolia | 0.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 8.6 |
| Taipei,China | 17.8 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 14.4 | 18.1 | 20.4 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.0 | 24.5 | 18.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2.3 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Bhutan | 11.2 | 16.1 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 18.2 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 13.7 | 17.6 | ... |
| India | 2.2 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 13.2 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 12.8 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 12.5 |
| Maldives | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| Nepal | 5.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 8.9 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.9 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | – | ... | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 7.1 | ... |
| Cambodia | 0.0 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 |
| Indonesia | 4.8 | 4.3 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 8.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 |
| Lao PDR | 0.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 4.7 |
| Malaysia | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 8.2 |
| Myanmar | 7.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 6.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 2.0 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 12.3 |
| Singapore | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Thailand | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Viet Nam | 0.0 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 3.1 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 4.9 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 5.2 | ... |
| Kiribati | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | – | 7.5 | 12.4 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 4.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 10.8 |
| Samoa | 11.8 | 7.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.7 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 8.8 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.0 | 15.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.3 |
| Tonga | 7.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 8.6 | 11.5 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 5.7 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 8.1 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 5.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Japan | 4.5 | 7.5 | 12.4 | 15.1 | 18.3 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 17.1 | 24.5 | 20.0 |
| New Zealand | 6.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[c] | **...** | **7.0** | **7.2** | **8.7** | **9.8** | **10.5** | **10.6** | **10.4** | **10.9** | **12.2** | **11.8** | **17.2** | **15.8** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[c] | **...** | **6.9** | **8.1** | **9.8** | **11.1** | **12.5** | **12.6** | **11.9** | **12.1** | **13.0** | **12.2** | **17.5** | **15.7** |

a Merchandise imports from the balance of payments were used in the computation.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011), *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report 2007* (EBRD 2007), and economy sources.

## Capital Flows

Table 4.17 **Official Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan[b] | 122 | 213 | 136 | 405 | 1288 | 1591 | 2303 | 2818 | 2956 | 3965 | 4865 | 6235 |
| Armenia | 0 | 229 | 205 | 190 | 263 | 198 | 203 | 182 | 228 | 359 | 318 | 920 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 191 | 277 | 191 | 313 | 268 | 171 | 194 | 377 | 330 | 367 | 296 |
| Georgia | 0 | 219 | 136 | 247 | 282 | 209 | 207 | 234 | 224 | 314 | 899 | 357 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 460 | 151 | 151 | 137 | 269 | 220 | –656 | 129 | 61 | 329 | 587 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0 | 201 | 217 | 168 | 184 | 178 | 247 | 272 | 272 | 283 | 326 | 340 |
| Pakistan | 1547 | 1301 | 613 | 1709 | 1263 | 1371 | –271 | 1644 | 2496 | 2474 | 2476 | 2374 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 94 | 84 | 145 | 155 | 164 | 202 | 231 | 372 | 393 | 559 | 174 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | 27 | 267 | 86 | –37 | 4 | –31 | –54 | –100 | –47 | –35 | –90 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | 321 | 334 | 337 | 105 | 87 | 215 | 142 | 49 | 97 | 165 | 246 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 2359 | 8796 | 2346 | 3001 | –302 | –1995 | 1374 | 2091 | 2253 | 1494 | 2504 | 716 |
| Hong Kong, China[b] | 38 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of[b] | 52 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 13 | 213 | 199 | 191 | 186 | –7 | 265 | 219 | 211 | 244 | 254 | 153 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 36 | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1818 | 1249 | 1131 | 1168 | 963 | 1205 | 1514 | 1183 | 1678 | 1535 | 3066 | 807 |
| Bhutan | 49 | 72 | 72 | 122 | 145 | 153 | 150 | 148 | 127 | 83 | 82 | 51 |
| India | 3158 | –41 | 513 | 1248 | –2788 | –4169 | 781 | 2571 | 2367 | 3672 | 4128 | 1886 |
| Maldives | 23 | 60 | 17 | 24 | 30 | 42 | 68 | 80 | 60 | 52 | 52 | 85 |
| Nepal | 401 | 437 | 344 | 353 | 332 | 430 | 409 | 548 | 497 | 563 | 789 | –13 |
| Sri Lanka | 633 | 611 | 317 | 383 | 432 | 742 | 580 | 1268 | 866 | 851 | 880 | 603 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b,c] | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 42 | 518 | 372 | 411 | 461 | 530 | 502 | 572 | 651 | 689 | 944 | 185 |
| Indonesia | 3099 | 1870 | 2236 | 1174 | 481 | –19 | –1881 | 517 | –10 | –1449 | 214 | 11 |
| Lao PDR | 223 | 279 | 263 | 237 | 261 | 283 | 246 | 326 | 330 | 442 | 463 | 148 |
| Malaysia | 539 | 513 | 696 | 2167 | –103 | 9 | 748 | –168 | –353 | –1424 | –660 | –1006 |
| Myanmar | 157 | 80 | 105 | 124 | 130 | 115 | 116 | 137 | 134 | 195 | 530 | –9 |
| Philippines | 1538 | –133 | 335 | 96 | 332 | 533 | –123 | –246 | 383 | 471 | –419 | 625 |
| Singapore[b] | –3 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 522 | 859 | 724 | 32 | –3960 | –3881 | –2407 | –1623 | –465 | –717 | –682 | –391 |
| Viet Nam | 107 | 635 | 1522 | 1505 | 1173 | 2030 | 2007 | 1779 | 1736 | 2444 | 2356 | 3147 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[b] | 12 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 32 | 9 | 6 | 8 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 23 | 37 | 21 | 22 | 31 | 50 | 63 | 73 | 62 | 54 | 52 | 5 |
| Kiribati[b] | 20 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Marshall Islands[b] | ... | 39 | 57 | 74 | 63 | 57 | 51 | 57 | 55 | 52 | 53 | 59 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[b] | ... | 77 | 102 | 138 | 112 | 115 | 86 | 107 | 109 | 115 | 94 | 121 |
| Nauru[b] | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 26 | 31 | 24 |
| Palau[b] | ... | 142 | 39 | 34 | 32 | 26 | 20 | 24 | 37 | 22 | 43 | 35 |
| Papua New Guinea | 535 | 398 | 351 | 269 | 185 | 175 | 217 | 250 | 242 | 229 | 278 | –22 |
| Samoa | 46 | 42 | 25 | 37 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 43 | 47 | 46 | 59 | 19 |
| Solomon Islands | 41 | 50 | 70 | 78 | 39 | 81 | 121 | 200 | 204 | 245 | 219 | –6 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | 0 | 0 | 231 | 194 | 219 | 175 | 161 | 185 | 209 | 278 | 278 | 217 |
| Tonga | 30 | 38 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 19 | 31 | 20 | 30 | 31 | 14 |
| Tuvalu[b] | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 18 |
| Vanuatu | 50 | 47 | 46 | 30 | 27 | 33 | 39 | 40 | 49 | 61 | 102 | 8 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[d]** | **17240** | **20277** | **14607** | **16799** | **2546** | **1159** | **8670** | **15472** | **18593** | **18584** | **26059** | **18963** |
| **DEVELOPING ECONOMIES[e]** | **67038** | **73364** | **48192** | **56865** | **46131** | **53623** | **67055** | **56584** | **89268** | **101266** | **128169** | **56671** |

a Refers to net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants. However, data for 2009 only include net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors for economies whose data were sourced from the Global Development Finance Database.

b Refers to net official development assistance only, i.e., concessional flows to developing economies and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executing agencies, administered with the objective of promoting the economic development and welfare of developing economies, and containing a grant element of at least 25%.

c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

d For reporting economies only.

e Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011). For Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD.StatExtracts website (stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx).

Table 4.18 **Net Private Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan[b] | –2 | 0 | 21 | –19 | –0 | 15 | 34 | –12 | 19 | 13 | 37 | 30 |
| Armenia | 0 | 25 | 124 | 70 | 104 | 121 | 262 | 305 | 503 | 1201 | 1308 | 820 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 330 | 167 | 207 | 1384 | 3264 | 3678 | 1926 | –516 | –4517 | 370 | 873 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 157 | 123 | 144 | 317 | 555 | 502 | 1349 | 1859 | 2305 | 907 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 1204 | 2171 | 5019 | 4142 | 5675 | 12322 | 8728 | 34835 | 33220 | 26364 | 17179 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0 | 96 | –63 | –73 | –11 | –3 | 122 | 42 | 316 | 319 | 309 | 219 |
| Pakistan | 182 | 1050 | –18 | –326 | 350 | –58 | 1342 | 3407 | 6230 | 7877 | 5747 | 1876 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 10 | 12 | 26 | 17 | –8 | 249 | 52 | 346 | 363 | 392 | –38 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | 253 | –40 | –167 | –38 | 1 | 192 | 334 | 655 | 762 | 784 | 1331 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | 177 | –1 | 66 | –7 | 110 | 9 | –47 | –116 | 507 | 566 | 632 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 8107 | 40862 | 40644 | 41073 | 47107 | 53515 | 73698 | 107008 | 128456 | 172492 | 168654 | 94264 |
| Hong Kong, China[b] | 3482 | 3758 | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Korea, Rep. of[b] | 1572 | 7596 | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Mongolia | 0 | –4 | 51 | 42 | 78 | 131 | 93 | 184 | 359 | 438 | 725 | 483 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 428 | 428 | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 59 | –33 | 327 | 123 | 53 | 253 | 439 | 817 | 704 | 789 | 968 | 507 |
| Bhutan | –3 | –2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 73 | 30 | 36 |
| India | 1831 | 4974 | 10153 | 6964 | 7401 | 16224 | 18676 | 18619 | 48741 | 90220 | 37355 | 65853 |
| Maldives | 7 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 33 | 47 | –9 |
| Nepal | –7 | –5 | –8 | 21 | –6 | 14 | –1 | 2 | –7 | 5 | 0 | 38 |
| Sri Lanka | 54 | 159 | 323 | 34 | 108 | 118 | 171 | 212 | 350 | 1139 | 428 | 660 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b,c] | –2 | 32 | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Cambodia | 0 | 164 | 149 | 149 | 145 | 84 | 131 | 381 | 483 | 867 | 815 | 530 |
| Indonesia | 2891 | 8147 | –10640 | –6741 | –5254 | –4625 | 1939 | 7265 | 10425 | 12971 | 16996 | 16650 |
| Lao PDR | 6 | 95 | 34 | 24 | 137 | 22 | 174 | 309 | 453 | 1080 | 593 | 577 |
| Malaysia | 476 | 7850 | 4957 | 1505 | 5150 | 2107 | 9157 | 1862 | 10616 | 6488 | –3696 | 161 |
| Myanmar | 155 | 315 | 241 | 184 | 111 | 230 | 192 | 220 | 278 | 257 | 283 | 323 |
| Philippines | 639 | 2372 | 3782 | 2224 | 1917 | 1570 | 2515 | 4403 | 4835 | 8642 | –1922 | 3596 |
| Singapore[b] | 3220 | 4290 | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … | … |
| Thailand | 4370 | 10146 | –1137 | –1472 | 779 | 5030 | 8983 | 14635 | 16373 | 14246 | 3526 | 6351 |
| Viet Nam | 180 | 2136 | 592 | 707 | 755 | 1191 | 1600 | 2669 | 3617 | 12830 | 8898 | 7707 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[b] | 4 | 27 | –31 | 0 | –2 | –23 | –4 | –29 | 3 | 1 | –0 | –1 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 79 | 69 | 1 | 41 | 32 | 41 | 250 | 157 | 559 | 342 | 311 | 238 |
| Kiribati[b] | 0 | … | 0 | 0 | –0 | … | 0 | 1 | –1 | –8 | … | 2 |
| Marshall Islands[b] | … | 5 | 108 | 789 | 968 | 396 | 1132 | 2737 | 1397 | 4427 | 3333 | 1143 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[b] | … | –0 | .. | –0 | –0 | … | … | 0 | 1 | 16 | 49 | 9 |
| Nauru[b] | 1 | 1 | –2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 223 | 2 | –0 | –0 | 2 | 2 |
| Palau[b] | … | –0 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | –2 | –0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 204 | 111 | 45 | 2 | –77 | 169 | 74 | 234 | 53 | –109 | 119 | 449 |
| Samoa | 7 | 3 | –2 | 1 | –0 | 1 | 2 | –3 | 21 | 2 | 13 | 1 |
| Solomon Islands | 7 | 4 | 10 | –13 | –3 | –4 | –2 | 12 | 35 | 82 | 96 | 130 |
| Timor-Leste[b] | –5 | 9 | .. | 54 | 164 | 53 | 374 | 0 | –64 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Tonga | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | –0 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 15 |
| Tuvalu[b] | … | –0 | –4 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 | –1 | 4 | –1 | … | … |
| Vanuatu | 13 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 43 | 34 | 32 | 27 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[d]** | **27956** | **96696** | **52176** | **50682** | **65712** | **85972** | **138631** | **176979** | **271395** | **368994** | **275845** | **223573** |
| **DEVELOPING ECONOMIES[e]** | **50349** | **172059** | **171188** | **163076** | **161993** | **217544** | **315146** | **457098** | **597354** | **930646** | **733414** | **516242** |

a Refers to the sum of net foreign direct investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private nonguaranteed debt.
b Refers to the sum of direct investment, portfolio investment, and private net exports credits of Development Assistance Committee countries only.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
d For reporting economies only.
e Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011); OECD. OECD.StatExtracts website (stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx). for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu.

## Capital Flows

Table 4.19 **Aggregate Net Resource Flows[a] from All Sources to Developing Member Economies**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 120 | 213 | 157 | 386 | 1288 | 1606 | 2337 | 2806 | 2975 | 3977 | 4902 | 6266 |
| Armenia | 0 | 254 | 329 | 261 | 367 | 319 | 466 | 487 | 732 | 1561 | 1627 | 1739 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | 521 | 444 | 398 | 1697 | 3532 | 3849 | 2121 | –139 | –4187 | 737 | 1169 |
| Georgia | 0 | 219 | 293 | 371 | 426 | 526 | 762 | 736 | 1573 | 2173 | 3204 | 1264 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 1664 | 2323 | 5170 | 4279 | 5944 | 12542 | 8072 | 34963 | 33281 | 26693 | 17765 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 0 | 297 | 154 | 95 | 173 | 175 | 369 | 314 | 589 | 602 | 635 | 559 |
| Pakistan | 1729 | 2350 | 596 | 1383 | 1613 | 1313 | 1071 | 5051 | 8725 | 10351 | 8223 | 4250 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 104 | 96 | 172 | 172 | 156 | 451 | 283 | 718 | 757 | 951 | 136 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | 280 | 227 | –81 | –75 | 5 | 161 | 279 | 555 | 716 | 749 | 1241 |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | 498 | 333 | 404 | 98 | 197 | 224 | 95 | –67 | 604 | 731 | 878 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 10466 | 49658 | 42990 | 44075 | 46806 | 51519 | 75072 | 109099 | 130709 | 173986 | 171158 | 94980 |
| Hong Kong, China | 3520 | 3776 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1624 | 7653 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 13 | 209 | 250 | 233 | 264 | 124 | 358 | 403 | 570 | 683 | 979 | 636 |
| Taipei,China | 464 | 428 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1877 | 1216 | 1457 | 1291 | 1016 | 1458 | 1954 | 2000 | 2382 | 2324 | 4034 | 1314 |
| Bhutan | 46 | 69 | 72 | 122 | 145 | 155 | 153 | 157 | 134 | 156 | 112 | 87 |
| India | 4989 | 4933 | 10667 | 8212 | 4613 | 12055 | 19457 | 21190 | 51108 | 93892 | 41484 | 67738 |
| Maldives | 30 | 69 | 30 | 36 | 55 | 52 | 78 | 96 | 83 | 85 | 100 | 76 |
| Nepal | 395 | 432 | 336 | 374 | 326 | 445 | 408 | 550 | 489 | 569 | 790 | 25 |
| Sri Lanka | 687 | 771 | 640 | 417 | 540 | 860 | 751 | 1479 | 1216 | 1990 | 1307 | 1263 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 1 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 42 | 681 | 521 | 561 | 606 | 614 | 633 | 953 | 1134 | 1557 | 1759 | 715 |
| Indonesia | 5990 | 10017 | –8404 | –5567 | –4772 | –4644 | 59 | 7782 | 10415 | 11522 | 17210 | 16661 |
| Lao PDR | 229 | 375 | 297 | 261 | 398 | 305 | 420 | 634 | 782 | 1523 | 1056 | 725 |
| Malaysia | 1015 | 8363 | 5653 | 3672 | 5047 | 2116 | 9905 | 1694 | 10263 | 5064 | –4356 | –845 |
| Myanmar | 312 | 395 | 346 | 308 | 240 | 344 | 308 | 357 | 412 | 453 | 814 | 314 |
| Philippines | 2178 | 2240 | 4117 | 2320 | 2249 | 2103 | 2393 | 4157 | 5218 | 9113 | –2341 | 4221 |
| Singapore | 3216 | 4307 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 4893 | 11005 | –413 | –1441 | –3181 | 1149 | 6576 | 13012 | 15908 | 13528 | 2843 | 5960 |
| Viet Nam | 287 | 2771 | 2114 | 2212 | 1928 | 3221 | 3608 | 4448 | 5354 | 15274 | 11254 | 10853 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 17 | 40 | –27 | 5 | 2 | –17 | 5 | –22 | 35 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 103 | 106 | 22 | 63 | 63 | 90 | 313 | 230 | 621 | 396 | 363 | 243 |
| Kiribati | 20 | 15 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 29 | 26 | 19 | 27 | 29 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | 44 | 165 | 863 | 1030 | 452 | 1183 | 2794 | 1452 | 4479 | 3387 | 1202 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 77 | 102 | 137 | 112 | 115 | 86 | 107 | 109 | 131 | 143 | 130 |
| Nauru | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 237 | 12 | 17 | 26 | 33 | 26 |
| Palau | ... | 142 | 57 | 46 | 33 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 39 | 25 | 41 | 35 |
| Papua New Guinea | 739 | 509 | 396 | 271 | 107 | 344 | 291 | 484 | 296 | 120 | 398 | 427 |
| Samoa | 52 | 45 | 23 | 38 | 38 | 32 | 32 | 40 | 68 | 49 | 71 | 21 |
| Solomon Islands | 48 | 54 | 80 | 66 | 36 | 76 | 119 | 212 | 239 | 326 | 314 | 124 |
| Timor-Leste | –5 | 9 | 231 | 248 | 383 | 228 | 535 | 185 | 145 | 278 | 280 | 218 |
| Tonga | 30 | 40 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 33 | 23 | 38 | 31 | 58 | 35 | 30 |
| Tuvalu | 5 | 8 | –0 | 10 | 37 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 18 |
| Vanuatu | 63 | 78 | 66 | 48 | 41 | 51 | 59 | 53 | 92 | 95 | 134 | 36 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[c]** | **45197** | **116973** | **66783** | **67481** | **68258** | **87131** | **147301** | **192451** | **289988** | **387578** | **301903** | **242535** |
| **DEVELOPING ECONOMIES[d]** | **117387** | **250846** | **219380** | **219941** | **208125** | **271167** | **382201** | **513682** | **686623** | **1031912** | **861583** | **572913** |

a Refers to the sum of official and net private flows. However, data for 2009 official flows only include net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors for economies whose data were sourced from the Global Development Finance Database.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c For reporting economies only.
d Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from OECD's Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Aid Recipients.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011). for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; the Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; the Republic of Korea; the Marshall Islands; the Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu. OECD. OECD.StatExtracts website (stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx).

Table 4.20 **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies**[a]
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 929 | 1974 | 2089 | 2328 |
| Armenia | ... | 371 | 916 | 1291 | 1592 | 1864 | 1970 | 1842 | 2004 | 2898 | 3406 | 4935 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 321 | 1328 | 1278 | 1480 | 1727 | 1949 | 2043 | 2586 | 3593 | 4315 | 4865 |
| Georgia | ... | 1240 | 1638 | 1729 | 1839 | 1935 | 2064 | 1909 | 1970 | 2271 | 3380 | 4231 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 3750 | 12433 | 14887 | 17981 | 22767 | 32815 | 43478 | 72443 | 95542 | 107278 | 109873 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 609 | 1827 | 1717 | 1851 | 2024 | 2111 | 2027 | 2373 | 2504 | 2466 | 2900 |
| Pakistan | 20589 | 30169 | 32732 | 31665 | 33567 | 35785 | 35581 | 33269 | 36111 | 40892 | 48471 | 53710 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 634 | 1034 | 1058 | 1142 | 1149 | 1038 | 1062 | 1014 | 1150 | 2313 | 2514 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 402 | 2518 | 2271 | 1975 | 1743 | 1522 | 1058 | 886 | 743 | 638 | 576 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 1799 | 4633 | 4867 | 4798 | 4921 | 4823 | 4282 | 4031 | 3923 | 3983 | 4109 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 55301 | 118090 | 145711 | 184803 | 186114 | 208431 | 247679 | 283986 | 325260 | 373773 | 378245 | 428442 |
| Hong Kong, China[b,c] | 12339 | 29177 | 208260 | 179877 | 174527 | 372708 | 430121 | 454593 | 516382 | 711057 | 663372 | 668484 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 34968 | 113002 | 141429 | 121346 | 132757 | 141650 | 150625 | 161413 | 225199 | 333428 | 317370 | 345391 |
| Mongolia | ... | 531 | 896 | 885 | 1036 | 1472 | 1518 | 1327 | 1440 | 1682 | 1833 | 2212 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 17703 | 27077 | 34757 | 34336 | 45033 | 63054 | 80888 | 86732 | 85833 | 94525 | 90361 | 81958 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12285 | 15726 | 15535 | 14865 | 16569 | 18315 | 19586 | 18381 | 20032 | 21296 | 22886 | 23820 |
| Bhutan | 84 | 106 | 204 | 265 | 378 | 486 | 593 | 649 | 713 | 775 | 692 | 762 |
| India | 85661 | 95174 | 100243 | 98643 | 104816 | 117872 | 122587 | 120224 | 158493 | 202793 | 224713 | 237692 |
| Maldives | 78 | 155 | 206 | 235 | 272 | 295 | 366 | 392 | 488 | 630 | 716 | 780 |
| Nepal | 1627 | 2410 | 2867 | 2733 | 2990 | 3163 | 3357 | 3180 | 3392 | 3602 | 3685 | 3683 |
| Sri Lanka | 5863 | 8395 | 9089 | 8668 | 9688 | 10402 | 11044 | 11373 | 11888 | 14369 | 15611 | 17208 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 1845 | 2284 | 2628 | 2697 | 2900 | 3193 | 3439 | 3515 | 3527 | 3761 | 4215 | 4364 |
| Indonesia | 69872 | 124413 | 143358 | 132057 | 127800 | 133434 | 137124 | 134353 | 125348 | 133917 | 146247 | 157517 |
| Lao PDR | 1766 | 2155 | 2501 | 2493 | 3047 | 2323 | 2616 | 2844 | 3377 | 4388 | 4955 | 5539 |
| Malaysia | 15328 | 34343 | 41874 | 45089 | 48272 | 48557 | 52156 | 51981 | 55026 | 61566 | 66181 | 66390 |
| Myanmar | 4695 | 5771 | 5975 | 5763 | 6728 | 7509 | 7483 | 7012 | 7262 | 8237 | 8002 | 8186 |
| Philippines | 30580 | 39379 | 58304 | 58252 | 59906 | 62589 | 60968 | 61658 | 60282 | 65910 | 64875 | 62911 |
| Singapore[b,c] | 3772 | 8368 | 220298 | 222073 | 234393 | 245233 | 287785 | 300359 | 313551 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 28094 | 100039 | 79720 | 67191 | 59381 | 51009 | 49434 | 46354 | 45893 | 48644 | 54858 | 58755 |
| Viet Nam | 23270 | 25428 | 12823 | 12583 | 13325 | 15971 | 17993 | 19035 | 18610 | 22737 | 24964 | 28674 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[c] | 1 | 25 | 55 | 54 | 59 | 67 | 74 | 71 | 39 | 35 | 35 | 41 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 308 | 178 | 173 | 159 | 169 | 184 | 246 | 186 | 354 | 347 | 380 | 432 |
| Kiribati | 3 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 |
| Marshall Islands | 72 | 149 | 69 | 90 | 88 | 91 | 95 | 92 | 100 | 99 | 94 | 90 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 20 | 130 | 82 | 66 | 59 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 83 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau[b,c] | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 59 | 59 | 72 | 75 | 80 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2594 | 2506 | 2292 | 2037 | 1858 | 1867 | 1784 | 1880 | 1826 | 1430 | 1418 | 1555 |
| Samoa | 92 | 160 | 138 | 134 | 147 | 167 | 175 | 168 | 164 | 186 | 206 | 235 |
| Solomon Islands | 120 | 159 | 155 | 163 | 180 | 178 | 177 | 166 | 174 | 177 | 166 | 156 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 44 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 72 | 85 | 85 | 80 | 82 | 86 | 89 | 105 |
| Tuvalu[b,c] | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Vanuatu | 38 | 49 | 74 | 72 | 90 | 97 | 121 | 82 | 83 | 98 | 126 | 130 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[e] | **...** | **794738** | **1288862** | **1258490** | **1298910** | **1584412** | **1774085** | **1863189** | **2109310** | **2265203** | **2274797** | **2395736** |
| **DEVELOPING ECONOMIES**[f] | **...** | **2038233** | **2727138** | **2695563** | **2776637** | **3194519** | **3457734** | **3492207** | **3784573** | **4319397** | **4496896** | **4641381** |

a Refers to the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and estimated short-term debt.
b Total external debt refers to long-term debt to OECD countries and capital markets, multilateral loans, and long-term debts to non-OECD creditor economies only. This applies to Taipei,China for data prior to 1999 and to Palau for data prior to 2001.
c Beginning 1998, OECD applied a new data series that provides total identified external debt and no longer distinguishes between long-term and short-term debts. Henceforth, short-term debt refers to debt due within a year of the reference period and long-term debt refers to the residual.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
e For reporting economies only.
f Includes data for all developing economies as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member economies not covered by the World Bank, data are from country sources.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011); *Statistical Compendium 2004–1, 2005–1, 2005–2* CD-ROM (OECD 2004 and 2005); country sources.

## External Indebtedness

Table 4.21 **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies**
(percent of GNI)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.3 | 19.4 | 19.6 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 25.3 | 46.6 | 59.2 | 64.6 | 64.2 | 53.5 | 36.6 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 27.5 | 55.3 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 10.6 | 26.6 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 24.4 | 17.6 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 10.5 | 12.1 |
| Georgia | ... | 48.2 | 51.6 | 53.2 | 54.0 | 48.3 | 39.7 | 29.5 | 24.9 | 22.2 | 26.8 | 40.0 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 18.5 | 73.0 | 71.2 | 76.5 | 78.3 | 81.4 | 84.5 | 101.2 | 104.1 | 94.2 | 113.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 37.5 | 141.9 | 117.1 | 119.6 | 109.0 | 100.1 | 85.5 | 85.2 | 66.8 | 49.0 | 65.8 |
| Pakistan | 49.3 | 49.4 | 44.8 | 44.4 | 46.2 | 41.7 | 35.5 | 29.7 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 31.3 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 53.6 | 125.4 | 102.7 | 98.1 | 78.5 | 51.9 | 47.6 | 37.4 | 31.7 | 45.5 | 51.2 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 16.1 | 92.3 | 66.2 | 45.5 | 29.5 | 22.6 | 14.0 | 9.2 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 13.5 | 34.2 | 43.5 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 40.3 | 30.0 | 23.6 | 17.5 | 14.2 | 12.5 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 15.4 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | 16.4 | 20.6 | 25.0 | 35.0 | 32.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 13.3 | 21.4 | 26.7 | 24.1 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 23.6 | 31.7 | 33.8 | 41.2 |
| Mongolia | ... | 44.2 | 82.7 | 75.5 | 81.7 | 102.5 | 84.1 | 58.9 | 46.6 | 43.9 | 35.7 | 55.8 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 10.8 | 10.1 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 22.6 | 21.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 39.9 | 40.2 | 31.8 | 30.6 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 32.9 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 29.0 | 26.4 | 24.0 |
| Bhutan | 28.1 | 36.3 | 48.7 | 58.2 | 74.0 | 82.4 | 88.0 | 81.9 | 81.5 | 65.1 | 56.8 | 57.7 |
| India | 27.3 | 27.0 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.8 | 17.1 | 14.5 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 18.2 |
| Maldives | 40.2 | 40.9 | 34.7 | 40.1 | 45.0 | 45.0 | 50.9 | 54.0 | 55.6 | 62.3 | 59.2 | 60.0 |
| Nepal | 44.7 | 54.7 | 52.0 | 48.8 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 46.3 | 39.0 | 37.1 | 34.7 | 28.9 | 28.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 73.5 | 65.3 | 56.8 | 56.1 | 57.5 | 55.6 | 54.0 | 47.2 | 42.6 | 44.9 | 39.3 | 41.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 165.5 | 67.6 | 74.3 | 70.1 | 70.5 | 71.3 | 67.2 | 58.2 | 50.7 | 45.5 | 42.6 | 45.0 |
| Indonesia | 64.0 | 63.4 | 95.4 | 92.1 | 74.1 | 59.1 | 56.0 | 49.4 | 35.9 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 30.2 |
| Lao PDR | 204.0 | 122.6 | 150.3 | 146.6 | 172.6 | 114.1 | 108.5 | 110.1 | 101.9 | 105.8 | 93.8 | 95.5 |
| Malaysia | 36.4 | 40.6 | 48.6 | 52.4 | 51.2 | 46.6 | 44.1 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 33.8 | 30.9 | 35.8 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 69.4 | 51.7 | 72.3 | 76.6 | 73.3 | 78.9 | 70.2 | 62.6 | 51.8 | 46.0 | 38.7 | 39.2 |
| Singapore | 12.4 | 9.8 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 23.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 33.3 | 60.5 | 66.0 | 59.7 | 48.5 | 37.3 | 32.1 | 27.6 | 23.1 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 23.3 |
| Viet Nam | 384.0 | 124.0 | 41.7 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 41.8 | 40.4 | 36.7 | 31.2 | 33.0 | 28.5 | 32.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[a] | 1.9 | 26.6 | 60.1 | 56.1 | 52.7 | 43.9 | 41.7 | 38.7 | 20.5 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 20.1 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 23.9 | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 14.2 |
| Kiribati[a] | 11.2 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 15.0 | 12.8 | 16.8 | 12.7 | 10.7 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 8.2 |
| Marshall Islands[a] | 92.9 | 125.9 | 63.8 | 77.0 | 70.6 | 71.2 | 71.1 | 66.4 | 69.0 | 65.2 | 62.0 | 58.9 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[a] | 13.7 | 58.2 | 35.2 | 27.4 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 26.5 | 29.9 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau[a] | ... | ... | 8.3 | 16.0 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 15.2 | 29.3 | 28.2 | 33.8 | 35.1 | 37.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | 83.8 | 57.3 | 69.4 | 71.9 | 67.0 | 59.6 | 50.1 | 41.5 | 37.0 | 22.8 | 17.9 | 19.9 |
| Samoa | 55.9 | 82.6 | 59.4 | 56.5 | 55.7 | 57.6 | 47.5 | 43.1 | 37.8 | 38.7 | 36.6 | 49.0 |
| Solomon Islands | 58.1 | 49.5 | 35.7 | 40.7 | 55.3 | 53.6 | 46.7 | 40.1 | 39.3 | 32.3 | 30.1 | 32.4 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 38.2 | 37.1 | 42.1 | 46.5 | 47.2 | 40.4 | 35.1 | 30.4 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 25.1 | 32.8 |
| Tuvalu[a] | ... | ... | 32.6 | 38.9 | 34.2 | ... | ... | ... | 44.6 | 40.4 | 47.6 | ... |
| Vanuatu | 23.5 | 22.6 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 34.8 | 31.3 | 33.7 | 21.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 20.7 |

a GDP is used in lieu of GNI.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011), *Statistical Compendium 2004–1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Table 4.22 **Total External Debt of Developing Member Economies**
(percent of exports of goods, services, and income)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25.0 | 52.1 | 47.8 | 82.4 |
| Armenia | ... | 104.7 | 166.4 | 200.7 | 190.9 | 174.2 | 134.1 | 98.3 | 93.9 | 112.0 | 123.8 | 240.0 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 40.4 | 61.1 | 53.0 | 54.7 | 55.5 | 45.3 | 23.9 | 18.2 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 20.8 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 194.1 | 190.4 | 156.8 | 132.0 | 108.7 | 77.9 | 68.1 | 62.0 | 80.9 | 116.8 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 62.3 | 118.6 | 143.0 | 152.4 | 149.8 | 142.5 | 139.3 | 168.4 | 172.5 | 134.7 | 216.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 134.9 | 309.8 | 298.5 | 286.3 | 268.5 | 222.0 | 210.6 | 178.9 | 121.3 | 88.5 | 112.3 |
| Pakistan | 297.1 | 290.1 | 319.7 | 295.9 | 270.9 | 238.3 | 218.7 | 168.3 | 168.6 | 175.4 | 181.1 | 235.2 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148.4 | 115.4 | 85.0 | 84.1 | 61.1 | 66.5 | 130.2 | 205.2 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 91.6 | 77.5 | 49.9 | 59.8 | 49.8 | 41.6 | 36.6 | 32.4 | 29.1 | 26.2 | 22.6 | 29.7 |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | 12.3 | 14.1 | 86.0 | 77.9 | 71.3 | 137.4 | 136.4 | 128.7 | 132.3 | 165.1 | 145.0 | 163.7 |
| Korea, Rep. of[a] | 46.8 | 74.8 | 68.8 | 67.3 | 69.6 | 62.2 | 51.0 | 48.7 | 59.6 | 75.8 | 64.3 | 83.3 |
| Mongolia | ... | 103.8 | 143.1 | 135.8 | 143.5 | 173.4 | 123.7 | 88.8 | 70.3 | 65.0 | 60.2 | 95.2 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 23.5 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 23.4 | 28.6 | 36.6 | 38.7 | 38.0 | 33.5 | 33.4 | 30.9 | 34.8 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 577.3 | 334.5 | 213.0 | 215.0 | 236.4 | 225.6 | 209.8 | 172.3 | 153.3 | 148.6 | 129.4 | 139.6 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344.6 | 433.1 | 448.0 | 366.2 | 290.8 | 181.3 | 115.6 |
| India | 366.9 | 241.0 | 160.5 | 150.2 | 142.0 | 133.5 | 101.4 | 75.0 | 78.6 | 81.5 | 73.3 | 86.6 |
| Maldives | 42.4 | 48.0 | 44.1 | 49.7 | 54.2 | 49.9 | 52.4 | 79.1 | 61.6 | 70.1 | 68.0 | 93.6 |
| Nepal | 363.7 | 224.7 | 211.7 | 227.0 | 300.8 | 281.4 | 258.8 | 223.4 | 243.6 | 216.9 | 189.4 | 216.3 |
| Sri Lanka | 245.8 | 173.4 | 139.3 | 138.0 | 160.3 | 154.9 | 148.4 | 142.8 | 134.8 | 145.7 | 151.0 | 189.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 233.3 | 138.8 | 125.2 | 119.6 | 119.2 | 99.9 | 85.8 | 69.4 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 72.9 |
| Indonesia | 235.2 | 229.4 | 196.2 | 203.6 | 190.3 | 189.4 | 161.7 | 131.4 | 106.6 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 116.5 |
| Lao PDR | 1688.4 | 519.1 | 487.3 | 516.1 | 633.0 | 498.1 | 479.0 | 373.0 | 301.1 | 352.6 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 44.4 | 39.9 | 36.6 | 43.2 | 43.7 | 39.8 | 35.2 | 31.2 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 27.3 | 31.3 |
| Myanmar | 1459.9 | 436.3 | 274.7 | 194.3 | 233.3 | 251.3 | 232.3 | 170.9 | 147.2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 234.7 | 119.8 | 132.3 | 153.5 | 145.6 | 148.8 | 130.9 | 126.5 | 105.1 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 118.0 |
| Singapore[a,c] | 5.5 | 5.2 | 121.4 | 134.6 | 136.8 | 123.1 | 116.3 | 104.1 | 92.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 89.8 | 135.0 | 92.7 | 84.0 | 70.0 | 52.6 | 42.2 | 34.8 | 29.2 | 25.7 | 25.4 | 31.6 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 73.4 | 69.3 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 58.9 | 51.5 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 35.1 | 45.1 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 35.0 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 22.8 | 20.9 | 19.6 | ... |
| Kiribati[d] | 80.8 | 81.4 | 182.4 | 248.8 | 238.8 | 438.6 | 414.0 | 184.5 | 337.1 | 105.8 | 102.7 | 134.9 |
| Marshall Islands[d] | 2849.2 | 651.8 | 445.5 | 648.3 | 581.0 | 520.8 | 504.4 | 393.0 | 557.8 | 537.4 | 434.1 | 407.1 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of[d] | 431.5 | 583.3 | 403.4 | 296.8 | 282.3 | 256.1 | 403.3 | 344.0 | 343.9 | 257.7 | 254.6 | 332.1 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau[d] | ... | ... | 87.0 | 120.7 | 98.3 | 230.7 | 344.9 | 420.0 | 414.8 | 632.7 | 636.4 | 676.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 174.4 | 83.1 | 96.8 | 96.2 | 101.6 | 76.2 | 64.2 | 52.1 | 39.7 | 27.3 | 22.7 | 33.6 |
| Samoa | 179.2 | 231.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 157.2 | 127.6 | 109.4 | 116.5 | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 123.2 | 75.1 | 120.6 | 165.2 | 344.8 | 186.5 | 139.5 | 107.5 | 96.6 | 74.6 | 57.3 | 62.7 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 102.3 | ... | ... | 197.2 | 152.6 | 163.7 | 177.3 | 133.9 | 184.5 | 169.0 | 148.1 | 209.9 |
| Tuvalu[d] | ... | ... | 1393.8 | 2416.8 | 2283.6 | ... | ... | ... | 2434.4 | 2865.7 | 2312.6 | 2357.5 |
| Vanuatu | 36.1 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 45.8 | 66.4 | 60.0 | 64.3 | 40.1 | 38.6 | 38.4 | ... | ... |

a External debt as percent of exports was derived using exports of goods and services data from the national accounts.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c Data before 1998 and from 1998 onward are not comparable due to a change in coverage/compilation methodology.
d External debt as percent of exports was derived using exports data from the balance of payments.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011), *Statistical Compendium 2004–1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

## External Indebtedness

Table 4.23 **Total Debt Service Paid by Developing Member Economies**
(US$ million)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 8 | 11 |
| Armenia | ... | 11 | 46 | 55 | 80 | 116 | 169 | 138 | 150 | 189 | 365 | 431 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 10 | 130 | 126 | 165 | 209 | 232 | 234 | 271 | 202 | 292 | 397 |
| Georgia | ... | 20 | 118 | 77 | 129 | 181 | 234 | 187 | 268 | 181 | 190 | 263 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 235 | 3371 | 3354 | 4107 | 5302 | 8774 | 13181 | 14475 | 27171 | 33426 | 40686 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 60 | 173 | 177 | 129 | 163 | 161 | 127 | 87 | 178 | 328 | 361 |
| Pakistan | 1902 | 3216 | 2855 | 2996 | 2888 | 3076 | 4272 | 2425 | 2292 | 2620 | 2951 | 3432 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 0 | 63 | 81 | 96 | 82 | 99 | 70 | 67 | 64 | 126 | 471 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 104 | 468 | 544 | 558 | 449 | 405 | 307 | 255 | 200 | 170 | 168 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 245 | 886 | 864 | 760 | 810 | 871 | 787 | 851 | 753 | 692 | 618 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 7057 | 15066 | 27089 | 24535 | 31083 | 36989 | 23254 | 27366 | 27479 | 32186 | 34389 | 41830 |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | 1700 | 3159 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of[a] | 8274 | 11870 | 22905 | 22712 | 25002 | 16288 | 9081 | 7224 | 7340 | 4538 | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | ... | 52 | 39 | 45 | 52 | 288 | 41 | 43 | 48 | 55 | 81 | 112 |
| Taipei,China[a] | 1715 | 2677 | 45 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 5916 | 11006 | 9001 | 7546 | 11473 | 6079 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 735 | 755 | 766 | 663 | 716 | 662 | 652 | 799 | 711 | 990 | 888 | 957 |
| Bhutan | 5 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 31 | 81 | 75 |
| India | 8141 | 13607 | 10920 | 11751 | 15425 | 25747 | 17486 | 23893 | 17359 | 39364 | 30936 | 16150 |
| Maldives | 9 | 11 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 33 | 36 | 41 | 55 | 66 | 69 |
| Nepal | 68 | 85 | 102 | 94 | 104 | 114 | 117 | 117 | 139 | 147 | 162 | 177 |
| Sri Lanka | 384 | 452 | 787 | 742 | 708 | 594 | 758 | 420 | 928 | 837 | 1231 | 1418 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 30 | 7 | 32 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 42 | 49 |
| Indonesia | 9946 | 16421 | 16625 | 15477 | 16876 | 18475 | 20494 | 20228 | 28282 | 23931 | 21368 | 24852 |
| Lao PDR | 9 | 25 | 40 | 44 | 94 | 102 | 124 | 132 | 182 | 190 | 204 | 242 |
| Malaysia | 4333 | 6041 | 6445 | 6231 | 7938 | 9593 | 9191 | 9389 | 7630 | 10437 | 8772 | 11070 |
| Myanmar | 60 | 250 | 36 | 40 | 64 | 50 | 65 | 71 | 64 | 54 | 33 | 29 |
| Philippines | 3590 | 5363 | 7059 | 9363 | 10201 | 10200 | 11478 | 9962 | 13699 | 10136 | 12199 | 9881 |
| Singapore[a] | 525 | 1349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 5290 | 8586 | 13991 | 20312 | 19720 | 15263 | 12953 | 18185 | 14751 | 22222 | 17084 | 12623 |
| Viet Nam | 174 | 364 | 1309 | 1219 | 1196 | 807 | 823 | 977 | 971 | 1254 | 1338 | 1139 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[a] | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 81 | 42 | 25 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 26 | 24 | 26 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 553 | 626 | 304 | 269 | 276 | 191 | 251 | 308 | 326 | 1007 | 974 | 543 |
| Samoa | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Solomon Islands | 12 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 15 | 10 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

a Refers to principal repayments on long-term debts plus interests on short-term and long-term debts.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011), *Statistical Compendium 2004–1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Table 4.24 **Total Debt Service Paid by Developing Member Economies**
(percent of exports of goods, services, and income)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Armenia | ... | 3.2 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 20.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 1.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 13.9 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 7.3 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 3.9 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 34.8 | 34.9 | 38.1 | 42.2 | 33.7 | 49.1 | 42.0 | 80.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 13.3 | 29.4 | 30.8 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 16.9 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 14.0 |
| Pakistan | 27.4 | 30.9 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 23.3 | 20.5 | 26.3 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 15.0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12.4 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 38.4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 11.7 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Hong Kong, China[a] | 2.1 | 1.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of[b] | 11.3 | 7.9 | 11.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | ... | 10.2 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 33.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 4.8 |
| Taipei,China[b] | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 34.6 | 16.1 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 5.6 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.1 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 11.7 | 21.3 | 11.4 |
| India | 34.9 | 34.4 | 17.5 | 17.9 | 20.9 | 29.2 | 14.5 | 14.9 | 8.6 | 15.8 | 10.1 | 5.9 |
| Maldives | 4.8 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 8.3 |
| Nepal | 15.2 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 10.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 16.1 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 11.9 | 15.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Indonesia | 33.5 | 30.3 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 24.2 | 19.8 | 24.0 | 17.9 | 13.5 | 18.4 |
| Lao PDR | 8.5 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 19.5 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 15.2 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 12.6 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 5.2 |
| Myanmar | 18.8 | 18.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 27.6 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 24.7 | 24.8 | 24.3 | 24.7 | 20.4 | 23.9 | 15.7 | 19.1 | 18.5 |
| Singapore[b] | 0.8 | 0.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 16.9 | 11.6 | 16.3 | 25.4 | 23.2 | 15.7 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 7.9 | 6.8 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands[a] | 2.5 | 26.0 | 12.8 | 17.8 | 36.7 | 28.3 | 35.6 | 52.0 | 346.9 | 33.0 | 41.5 | 69.1 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 9.1 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.2 | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 37.2 | 20.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 19.3 | 15.6 | 11.7 |
| Samoa | 10.6 | 6.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.5 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 11.8 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 3.5 | ... | ... | 8.3 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 7.7 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | ... | ... |

a Refers to debt service as percent of total exports as reflected under direction of trade.
b Refers to debt service as percent of exports of goods and services under the national accounts.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2011), *Statistical Compendium 2004–1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

## Tourism

Table 4.25 **International Tourists**[a]
(thousand)

| | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 12 | 45 | 123 | 162 | 206 | 263 | 319 | 382 | 511 | 558 | 575 | ... |
| Azerbaijan | ... | ... | ... | 576 | 768 | 989 | 693 | 682 | 732 | 1409 | 1430 | 1495 |
| Georgia | 85 | 387 | 302 | 298 | 313 | 368 | 560 | 983 | 1052 | 1290 | 1500 | 2033 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 1471 | 1845 | 2832 | 2410 | 3073 | 3143 | 3468 | 3876 | 3447 | 3118 | 3393 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 36 | 59 | 99 | 140 | 342 | 398 | 319 | 766 | 1656 | 2435 | 2147 | ... |
| Pakistan | 378 | 557 | 500 | 498 | 501 | 648 | 798 | 898 | 840 | 823 | 855 | 914 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Turkmenistan | 218 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 92 | 302 | 345 | 332 | 231 | 262 | 242 | 560 | 903 | 1069 | 1215 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 20034 | 31229 | 33167 | 36803 | 32970 | 41761 | 46809 | 49913 | 54720 | 53049 | 50875 | 55665 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | 8814 | 8878 | 10689 | 9676 | 13655 | 14773 | 15821 | 17154 | 17320 | 16926 | 20085 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 3753 | 5322 | 5147 | 5347 | 4753 | 5818 | 6023 | 6155 | 6448 | 6891 | 7818 | 8798 |
| Mongolia | 108 | 137 | 166 | 229 | 201 | 301 | 338 | 386 | 452 | 446 | 433 | 456 |
| Taipei,China | 2332 | 2624 | 2831 | 2978 | 2248 | 2950 | 3378 | 3520 | 3716 | 3845 | 4395 | 5567 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 156 | 199 | 207 | 207 | 245 | 271 | 208 | 200 | 289 | 467 | 267 | ... |
| Bhutan | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 27 |
| India | 2124 | 2649 | 2537 | 2384 | 2726 | 3457 | 3919 | 4447 | 5082 | 5283 | 5168 | 5584 |
| Maldives | 315 | 467 | 461 | 485 | 564 | 617 | 395 | 602 | 676 | 683 | 656 | 792 |
| Nepal | 363 | 464 | 361 | 275 | 338 | 385 | 375 | 384 | 527 | 500 | 510 | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 403 | 400 | 337 | 393 | 501 | 566 | 549 | 560 | 494 | 438 | 448 | 654 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 | 126 | 158 | 179 | 226 | 157 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 987 | 1333 | 1591 | 1873 | 2001 | 2046 | 2399 |
| Indonesia | 4324 | 5064 | 5153 | 5033 | 4467 | 5321 | 5002 | 4871 | 5506 | 6234 | 6324 | 7003 |
| Lao PDR | 60 | 191 | 173 | 215 | 196 | 407 | 672 | 842 | 1142 | 1295 | 1239 | ... |
| Malaysia | 7469 | 10222 | 12775 | 13292 | 10577 | 15703 | 16431 | 17547 | 20973 | 22052 | 23646 | 24577 |
| Myanmar | 117 | 208 | 205 | 217 | 206 | 242 | 232 | 264 | 248 | 193 | 243 | ... |
| Philippines | 1760 | 1992 | 1797 | 1933 | 1907 | 2291 | 2623 | 2843 | 3092 | 3139 | 3017 | 3520 |
| Singapore | 6070 | 6062 | 5857 | 5855 | 4703 | 6553 | 7079 | 7588 | 7957 | 7778 | 7489 | 9161 |
| Thailand | 6952 | 9579 | 10133 | 10873 | 10082 | 11737 | 11567 | 13822 | 14464 | 14584 | 14150 | 15842 |
| Viet Nam | 1351 | 2140 | 2330 | 2628 | 2429 | 2928 | 3477 | 3583 | 4229 | 4236 | 3747 | 5050 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 48 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 78 | 83 | 88 | 92 | 97 | 95 | 101 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 318 | 294 | 348 | 398 | 431 | 504 | 545 | 549 | 540 | 585 | 542 | 632 |
| Kiribati | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 21 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 53 | 58 | 54 | 59 | 68 | 95 | 86 | 87 | 93 | 83 | 84 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 42 | 58 | 54 | 54 | 56 | 59 | 69 | 78 | 104 | 114 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 68 | 88 | 88 | 89 | 92 | 98 | 102 | 116 | 122 | 122 | 129 | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 12 | 5 | ... | ... | 7 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 18 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 22 | 36 | 44 | ... |
| Tonga | 29 | 35 | 32 | 37 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 39 | 46 | 49 | 51 | ... |
| Tuvalu | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Vanuatu | 44 | 58 | 53 | 49 | 50 | 61 | 62 | 68 | 81 | 91 | 101 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 3726 | 4931 | 4856 | 4841 | 4746 | 5215 | 5499 | 5532 | 5644 | 5586 | 5584 | 5885 |
| Japan | 3345 | 4757 | 4772 | 5239 | 5212 | 6138 | 6728 | 7334 | 8347 | 8351 | 6790 | 8611 |
| New Zealand | 1409 | 1787 | 1909 | 2045 | 2104 | 2334 | 2365 | 2409 | 2455 | 2459 | 2458 | 2525 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[c] | **59142** | **91300** | **96474** | **105481** | **94427** | **122954** | **132319** | **143786** | **159794** | **162722** | **161341** | **173647** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[c] | **67622** | **102775** | **108011** | **117606** | **106489** | **136760** | **147037** | **159219** | **176419** | **179344** | **176330** | **190668** |

a For Australia; Georgia; Japan; the Republic of Korea; New Zealand; Taipei,China; and Viet Nam, data refer to international visitor arrivals at frontiers (including tourists and same-day visitors). For the rest of the economies, data refer to international tourist arrivals at frontiers (excluding same-day visitors).
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Tourism Organization Online (UNWTO 2011); *UNWTO Tourism Highlights* (UNWTO 2011, mkt.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-highlights).

Table 4.26 **International Tourism, Receipts**
(US$ million)

| | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 1 | 38 | 65 | 63 | 73 | 171 | 220 | 271 | 305 | 331 | 334 | 403 |
| Azerbaijan | 70 | 63 | 43 | 51 | 58 | 65 | 78 | 117 | 178 | 190 | 353 | 621 |
| Georgia | ... | 97 | 117 | 126 | 147 | 177 | 241 | 313 | 384 | 447 | 476 | 659 |
| Kazakhstan | 122 | 356 | 452 | 622 | 564 | 718 | 701 | 838 | 1013 | 1012 | 963 | 1005 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 5 | 15 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 76 | 73 | 167 | 346 | 514 | 459 | ... |
| Pakistan | 110 | 81 | 88 | 97 | 122 | 179 | 182 | 255 | 276 | 316 | 269 | 363 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 27 | 22 | 22 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 43 | 51 | 64 | 99 | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 8730 | 16231 | 17792 | 20385 | 17406 | 25739 | 29296 | 33949 | 37233 | 40843 | 39675 | 45814 |
| Hong Kong, China | 9604 | 5868 | 5904 | 7410 | 7072 | 8918 | 10179 | 11461 | 13566 | 15304 | 16450 | 22951 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 5150 | 6834 | 6384 | 5936 | 5358 | 6069 | 5806 | 5788 | 6138 | 9774 | 9819 | 9765 |
| Mongolia | 21 | 36 | 39 | 130 | 143 | 185 | 177 | 225 | 312 | 247 | 235 | 244 |
| Taipei,China | 3287 | 3738 | 4335 | 4583 | 2977 | 4054 | 4977 | 5136 | 5213 | 5937 | 6816 | 8648 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 25 | 50 | 48 | 57 | 57 | 67 | 70 | 80 | 76 | 75 | 70 | 81 |
| Bhutan | 5 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 28 | 36 | 42 | ... |
| India | 2582 | 3460 | 3198 | 3102 | 4463 | 6170 | 7493 | 8634 | 10730 | 11832 | 11136 | 14160 |
| Maldives | 211 | 321 | 327 | 337 | 402 | 471 | 287 | 512 | 602 | 664 | 608 | 714 |
| Nepal | 177 | 158 | 144 | 103 | 199 | 230 | 131 | 128 | 200 | 336 | 371 | 388 |
| Sri Lanka | 226 | 248 | 213 | 363 | 441 | 513 | 429 | 410 | 385 | 342 | 350 | 576 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 155 | 113 | 124 | 181 | 191 | 224 | 233 | 242 | 254 | ... |
| Cambodia | 53 | 304 | 380 | 454 | 389 | 603 | 840 | 963 | 1135 | 1219 | 1185 | 1260 |
| Indonesia | 5229 | 4975 | 5277 | 5285 | 4037 | 4798 | 4522 | 4448 | 5346 | 7378 | 5598 | 6980 |
| Lao PDR | 51 | 114 | 104 | 107 | 74 | 119 | 139 | 158 | 189 | 276 | 268 | ... |
| Malaysia | 3969 | 5011 | 6863 | 7118 | 5901 | 8203 | 8846 | 10427 | 14050 | 15277 | 15772 | 17819 |
| Myanmar | 151 | 162 | 109 | 120 | 56 | 84 | 68 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 1136 | 2156 | 1742 | 1761 | 1544 | 2017 | 2265 | 3501 | 4933 | 2499 | 2330 | 2783 |
| Singapore | 7611 | 5142 | 4641 | 4458 | 3842 | 5327 | 6205 | 7545 | 9083 | 10714 | 9364 | 14124 |
| Thailand | 8035 | 7483 | 7075 | 7901 | 7856 | 10043 | 9577 | 13393 | 16667 | 18173 | 15663 | 19760 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1400 | 1700 | 2300 | 2850 | 3750 | 3930 | 3050 | 4450 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 28 | 36 | 38 | 46 | 69 | 72 | 91 | 90 | 107 | 105 | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 291 | 189 | 205 | 260 | 345 | 423 | 485 | 480 | 499 | 547 | 422 | ... |
| Kiribati | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 17 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 53 | 59 | 57 | 76 | 97 | 97 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 25 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Samoa | 35 | 41 | 39 | 45 | 54 | 69 | 79 | 90 | 103 | 112 | 116 | 124 |
| Solomon Islands | 16 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 26 | 27 | 37 | 44 | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 26 | 14 | 18 | ... |
| Tonga | 10 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 45 | 56 | 46 | 54 | 64 | 75 | 85 | 92 | 119 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8130 | 9289 | 9224 | 9971 | 12438 | 15214 | 16848 | 17840 | 22308 | 24755 | 25384 | 30103 |
| Japan | 3224 | 3373 | 3306 | 3497 | 8848 | 11265 | 12430 | 8470 | 9345 | 10821 | 10305 | 13199 |
| New Zealand | 2318 | 2272 | 2340 | 3159 | 4232 | 5098 | 5211 | 4792 | 5414 | 5037 | 4586 | 4855 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES[b]** | **57016** | **63394** | **65821** | **71128** | **65307** | **87518** | **96034** | **112617** | **133101** | **148576** | **142364** | **173697** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS[b]** | **70688** | **78328** | **80846** | **87868** | **90949** | **119276** | **130714** | **143943** | **170401** | **189431** | **182893** | **221854** |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
b For reporting economies only.

Sources: World Tourism Organization Online (UNWTO 2011); *UNWTO Tourism Highlights*, (UNWTO 2011, mkt.unwto.org/en/content/tourism-highlights); International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2011); for Taipei,China, economy sources.

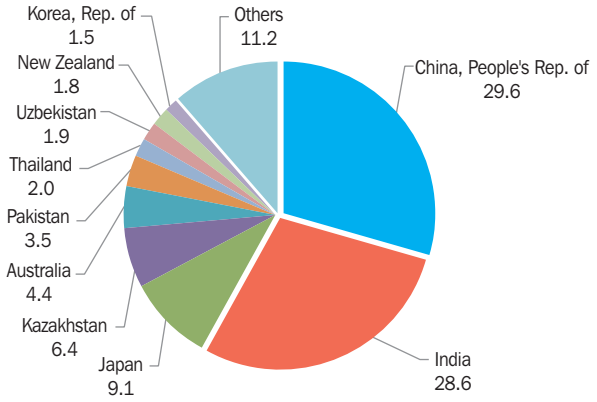
# Transport, Electricity, and Communications

More than two-thirds of Asia's **rail network** are operated by just three economies—the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan. **Road networks** in Asia are growing rapidly to accommodate the increase in vehicle ownership. More vehicle use comes with a cost and **road accidents** are high in many Asian economies. Industrialization and household electrification are leading to massive increases in per capita **electricity consumption,** and **cellular phone subscriptions** have rapidly grown over the last decade.

## Key Trends

**Just three economies operate more than two-thirds of Asia's rail network: the People's Republic of China (PRC), India, and Japan.** India had the largest rail network in Asia and the Pacific in 1990 but by 2009, the PRC's rail network had become the largest (Figure 5.1). Since 1990, the PRC's rail network has grown by more than 20% while India's by only 1%. Significant growth was also reported by Cambodia (8%); the Republic of Korea (9%); Taipei,China (49%); and Thailand (15%). The Bangladesh network grew by 3%, while in several economies rail networks have actually declined—by 11% in Pakistan and 17% in Viet Nam. Some economies of Central and West Asia reported smaller reductions in rail networks.

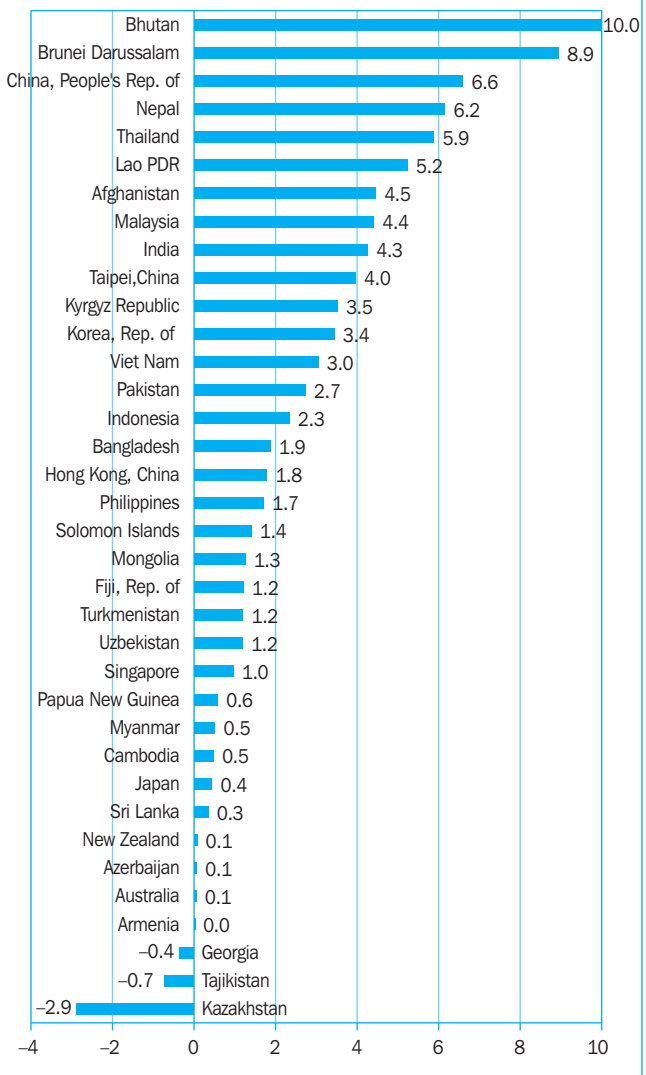
Figure 5.1 **Percentage Breakdown of Rail Networks in Asia and the Pacific, Latest Year**




Source: Table 5.4.

**In contrast to rail, road networks have been growing rapidly in most economies since 1990.** Roads play an important role in accessing employment, markets, education, and health services. In most economies, road networks have been growing at 2% or more each year, although some roads have been abandoned since 1990 in some economies of Central and West Asia. Since 1990, growth of about 9% per year was recorded in Bhutan and Brunei Darussalam, and the PRC's network, which is already the largest in Asia, grew on average by about

Figure 5.2 **Average Annual Percentage Increase in Road Networks, 1990 to Latest Year**




Source: Table 5.1.

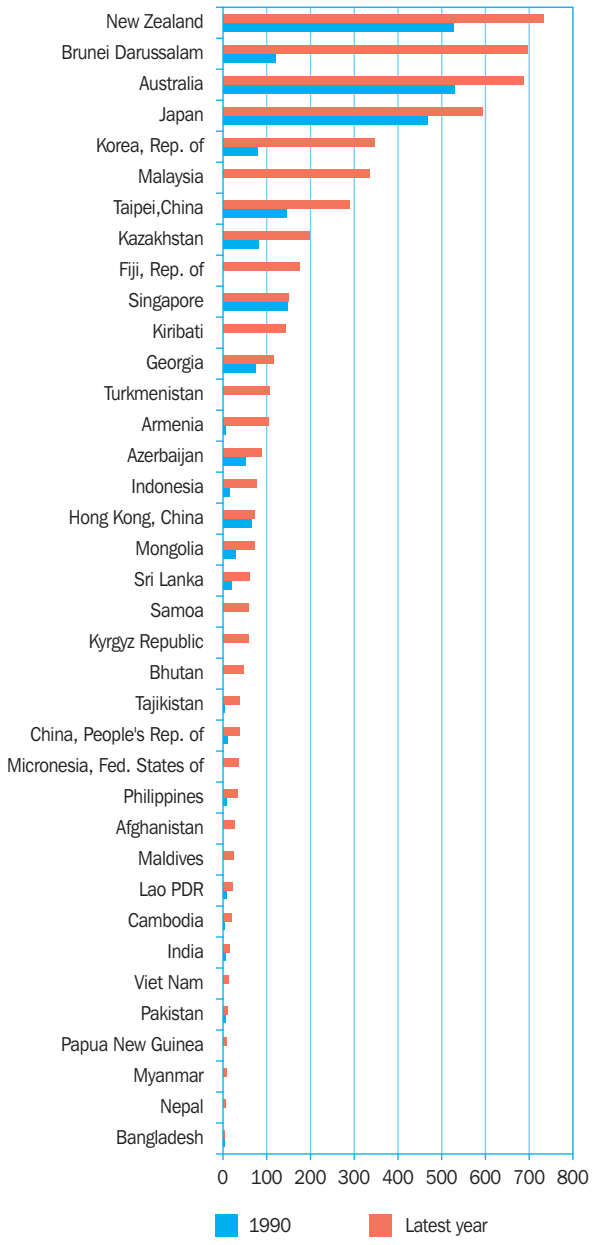
7% each year between 1990 and 2007. Other economies with high growth rates are Nepal and Thailand (6%) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (5%). Afghanistan; India; the Kyrgyz Republic; Malaysia; and Taipei,China all grew by 4%. Growth was lower in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Viet Nam, and other developing economies.

**Vehicle ownership is growing rapidly together with expanding road networks.** At 696 vehicles per thousand population, Brunei Darussalam had more vehicles compared to Australia (687) and Japan (593), and close to New Zealand's 733. Vehicles per thousand population in Brunei Darussalam have increased five-fold between 1990 and 2008. The economies in Figure 5.3 fall broadly into three groups: eight economies with 20 vehicles per thousand population in 2008, 15 economies with between 21 and 99, and 14 economies with more than 100 per thousand. The first group includes Bangladesh (2), Pakistan (11), and India (15); the middle group includes the PRC (37) and Indonesia (77); and the top group includes Singapore (150) and Malaysia (334), as well as three developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. Increasing road traffic is a fast growing source of pollution in many cities, creating a major impact on health.

**Higher vehicle use comes with a cost. Road accidents are exceptionally high in Asia.** The decade of 2011–2020 has been declared by the United Nations as the "Decade of Action for Road Safety." Figure 5.4 presents deaths due to road accidents. Six economies have rates in excess of 20 fatalities per 100,000 population; in ascending order these are Thailand (20), Georgia (20), Kazakhstan (21), Mongolia (22), the Kyrgyz Republic (22), and Malaysia (24). Eighteen of the 42 economies in Figure 5.4 have rates in excess of 10. By comparison, the four largest economies in Europe (Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy), all with high vehicle ownership, had reduced road fatalities per 100,000 population in 2008 to between 4 in the United Kingdom and 8 in Italy.

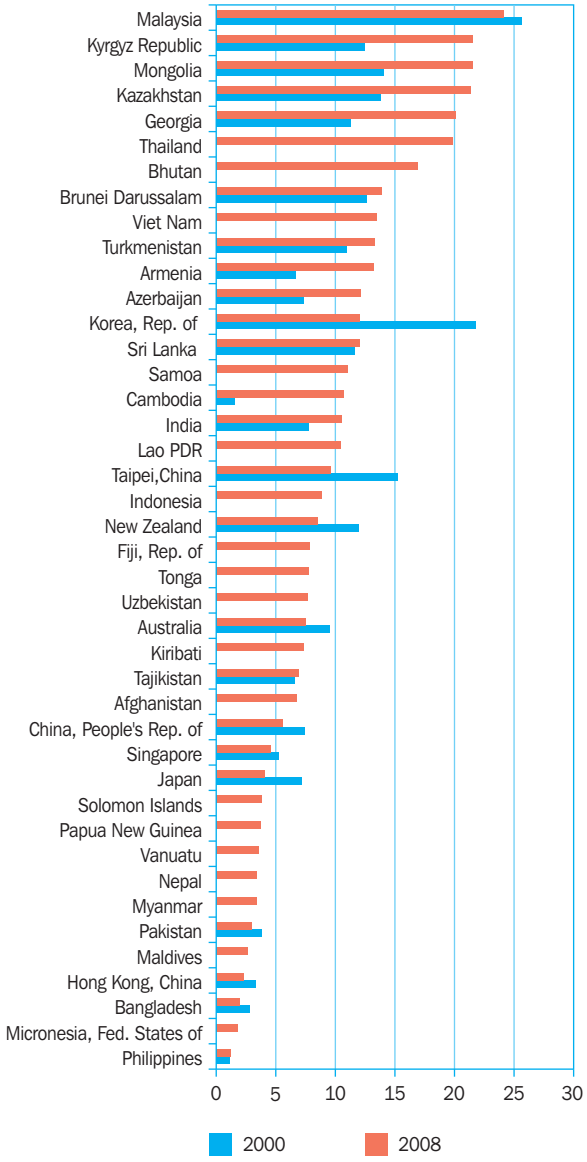
For 24 economies, comparisons are available between 2000 and 2008. Eleven economies reduced their death rates over the period. Some of these were economies like Bangladesh, the PRC, and Pakistan, that already had low rates of fatal accidents associated with low rates of vehicle ownership. Among economies with higher rates of ownership, Japan; the Republic of Korea; and Taipei,China achieved reductions of 30% or more. Malaysia, with the highest rate in 2008, reduced fatalities by just 6% compared with that in 2000. Safer road construction, better protection for pedestrians, and stricter enforcement of traffic regulations are needed to reduce road accidents and fatalities.

Figure 5.3 **Motor Vehicles per 1,000 population, 1990 and 2008 or Latest Year**




Source: Table 5.2.

Figure 5.4 **Road Accident Deaths per 100,000 Population, 2000 and 2008 or Nearest Years**

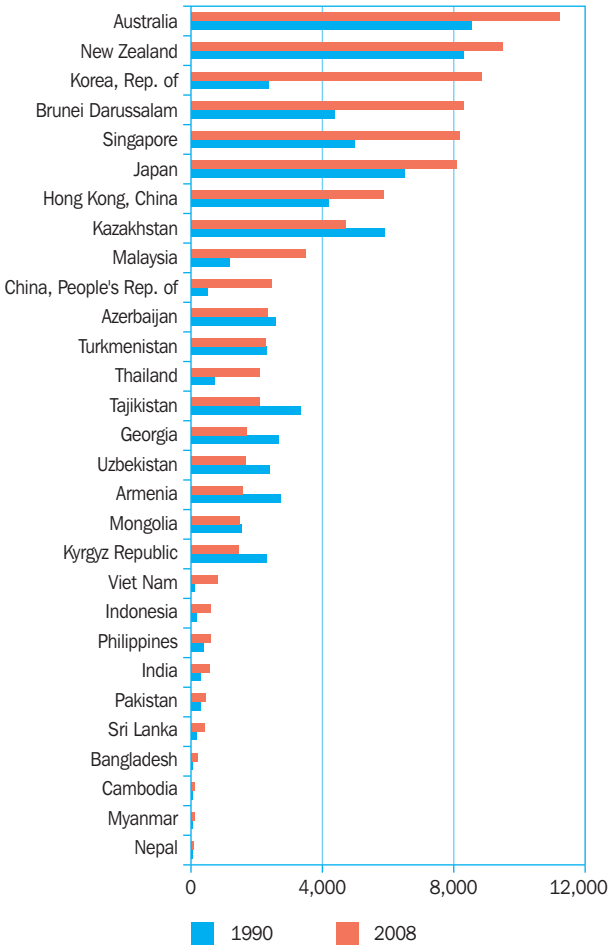



Source: Table 5.3.

**Industrialization and household electrification are leading to high increases in per capita electricity consumption in Asia and the Pacific.** Some Central and West Asian economies are the main exception. As a result of higher prices and reduced industrial activity after the collapse of the Soviet Union, per capita electricity consumption was still lower in 2008 than in 1990 in the eight Central and West Asian economies. By contrast per capita consumption more than doubled in 12 economies (Figure 5.5) including Bangladesh, the PRC, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam but is still far less than the per capita consumption of industrialized economies in the region.

Despite these increases, many economies in Asia and the Pacific suffer from what the International Energy Agency (IEA) describes as "energy poverty" in its *World Energy Outlook 2010* (IEA 2011, Chapter 8). Electrification rates are still low in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Nepal (Table 5.6) so that many people suffer from respiratory diseases through the burning of firewood and animal dung in poorly ventilated dwellings. The same IEA report states that "the number of premature deaths from household air pollution is greater than the number of premature deaths from malaria or tuberculosis" (IEA 2011, p. 245). Electricity is also required for most modern productive activities as well as telecommunications, and without wider access to electricity, these economies cannot likely achieve the Millennium Development Goal of poverty elimination.

Figure 5.5 **Per Capita Consumption of Electricity, 1990 and 2008**
(per capita kilowatt-hour)




Source: Table 5.6.

**Most electricity is generated in Asia by carbon fuels.** Figure 5.6 shows the sources of electricity production. Economies are ranked according to their use of noncarbon or clean fuels that do not emit greenhouse gases. Those at the top are more "eco-friendly" than those lower down the chart. Hydropower is the most common source of clean electricity in Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, and Tajikistan. Nuclear power is the other main source of clean energy and is a major source for Armenia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea; and currently, a relatively small source for the PRC, India, and Pakistan. Wind and solar power currently make only small contributions to electricity production in Asia and the Pacific (Box 5.1).

The five most populous economies in the region use carbon fuels to generate most of their electricity: 96% in Bangladesh, 81% in the PRC, 83% in India, 87% in Indonesia, and 68% in Pakistan. The PRC and India make heavy use of coal, which is the most polluting carbon fuel.

**Cellular phone subscriptions have grown rapidly over the last decade.** Figure 5.7 shows the rapid growth of cellular phone subscriptions between 2000 and 2010. The very high growth rates for economies at the top of the figure are explained by their very low base in 2000. In the economies with low average growth rates, the cellular phone market is becoming saturated. Of the five most populous economies, subscriptions grew fastest in Pakistan (79% per year), Bangladesh (73%), and India (71%). Growth rates were lower in Indonesia (51%) and the PRC (26%) where subscription rates were already high in 2000.

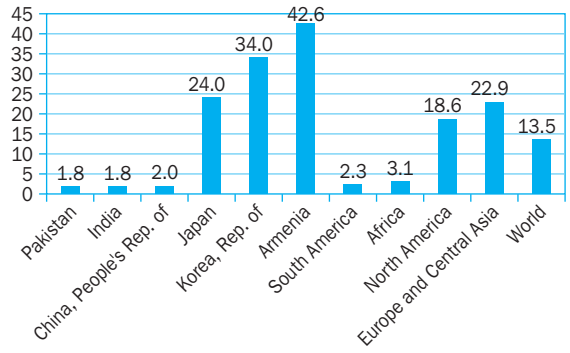
Box 5.1 **Nuclear Energy for Electricity**

Worldwide, 30 countries produce nuclear energy and in 2008, it produced nearly 14% of global electricity. Box Figure 5.1a shows that in 2008, nuclear power was a minor source of electricity in Pakistan, India, and the People's Republic of China but was substantially more important in Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Armenia. Outside Asia, nuclear power is only significant in North America and Europe and Central Asia. In Europe, 14 countries relied on nuclear power for 30% or more of their electricity in 2008.

In its *World Energy Outlook 2010,* the International Energy Agency has projected energy supply and use up to 2035, and writing before the Fukushima disaster, the agency noted: "Concerns over energy security, rapidly rising demand, climate change, and local pollution are driving a resurgence of interest in nuclear power in many countries. Electricity production from nuclear power is projected to climb to 4,900 TWh in 2035, up from 2,731 TWh in 2008. About 40% of this growth occurs in People's Republic of China alone" (IEA 2011, p. 223). (One terawatt hour [TWh] equals 1,000 kilowatt hours). However, the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant disaster has led to a rethinking of nuclear policy and a review of nuclear safety in some countries. On the other hand, governments worldwide are committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Box Figure 5.1b indicates the dilemma governments face.

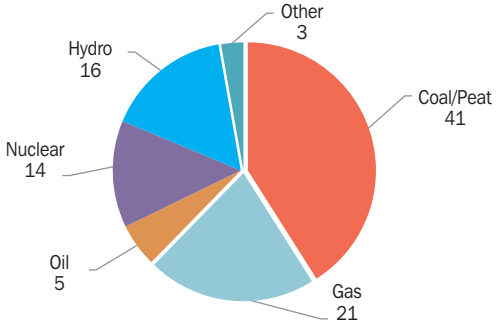
As seen in Box Figure 5.1b, carbon dioxide emissions can only be reduced by increasing the green sources of electricity at the expense of fossil fuels. The scope for more hydropower is limited as not all countries have exploitable rivers. "Other" sources in Box Figure 5.1b cover geothermal, solar, tidal, and wind power. Despite extensive investment in wind farms and solar energy over the last decade, "Other" still provided only 3% of the world's electricity in 2008.

Box Figure 5.1a **Nuclear Energy as a Percentage of Total Electricity Generation, 2008**



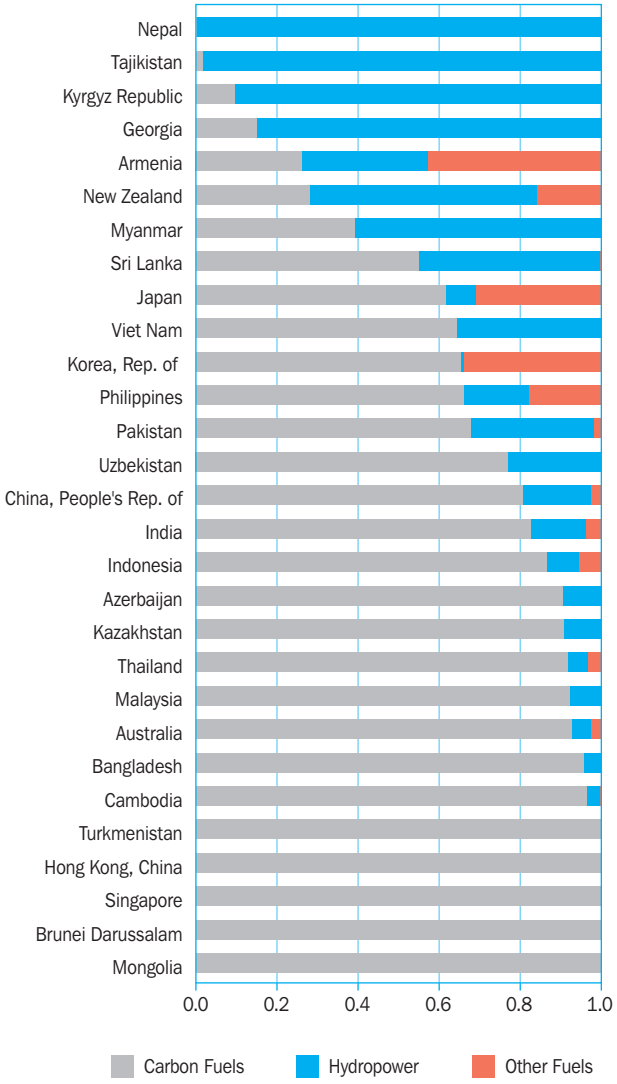

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Box Figure 5.1b **Electricity Generation by Source, 2008** (%)



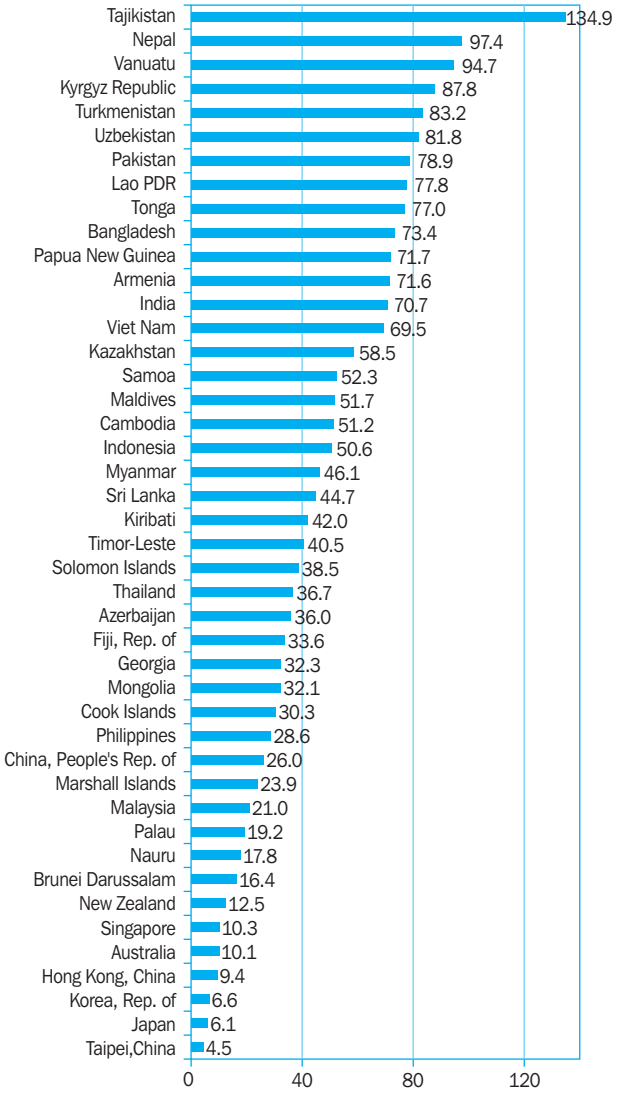

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

Figure 5.6 **Sources of Electricity Production, 2008**
(percentage shares)




Source: Table 5.5.

Figure 5.7 **Average Annual Percentage Growth in Cellular Phone Subscriptions, 2000 to 2010**




Source: Table 5.7.

## Data Issues and Comparability

National road associations are the main suppliers of data on road networks. Secondary suppliers include the appropriate government agencies. The statistics may not be strictly comparable because of differences in definitions and data collection methods.

Statistics on electricity production are reliable when collected from larger electricity suppliers. In principle, electricity production from small stand-alone generators is also included where such information is available from enterprise or household surveys. The International Energy Agency collects data on sources of electricity production, and this will again be reliable with regard to large producers. Data on household electrification rates are typically collected from household surveys in order to overcome the weaknesses in data provided by national power utilities. These often exclude households that, for various reasons, do not have a meter.

Data on fixed telephone lines, mobile cellular, and broadband subscriptions are collected by the International Telecommunication Union using questionnaires sent to government telecommunications agencies. Annual reports of industry organizations are also used to cross-check reported data and to fill in the gaps. These data are considered to be reliable.

Table 5.1 **Road Indicators: Network**

| | Roads, Total Network (thousand kilometers) | | Road Density (kilometers of road per thousand square kilometers of land area) | | Paved Roads (percent of total roads) | | Access to an All-Season Road (percent of rural population) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | Latest Year | 1990 | Latest Year | 1990 | Latest Year | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 21.0 | 42.2 (2006) | 32.2 | 64.6 (2006) | 13.3 | 29.3 (2006) | ... |
| Armenia | 7.7 | 7.7 (2008) | 272.7 | 259.0 (2008) | 99.2 | 90.5 (2008) | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 52.4 | 52.9 (2006) | 629.6 | 682.9 (2006) | 93.9 (1994) | 50.6 (2006) | 67.0 (2002) |
| Georgia | 21.6 | 20.3 (2007) | 310.8 | 291.7 (2007) | 93.8 | 94.1 (2007) | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 158.3 | 93.6 (2008) | 58.7 | 34.4 (2008) | 55.1 | 89.9 (2008) | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 18.9 | 34.0 (2007) | 98.5 | 170.0 (2007) | 90.0 | 91.1 (2001) | 75.6 (1998) |
| Pakistan | 169.2 | 260.4 (2006) | 219.5 | 327.1 (2006) | 54.0 | 65.4 (2006) | 61.3 (2004) |
| Tajikistan | 29.9 | 27.8 (2000) | 213.4 | 194.8 (2000) | 71.6 | 82.7 (1995) | 73.7 (2003) |
| Turkmenistan | 21.3 | 24.0 (2000) | 45.3 | 49.2 (2000) | 73.5 | 81.2 (2000) | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 72.5 | 81.6 (2000) | 170.4 | 182.4 (2000) | 79.0 | 87.3 (2000) | 57.0 (2000) |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1181.0 | 3730.2 (2008) | 126.6 | 388.6 (2008) | 72.1 | 53.5 (2008) | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 1.5 | 2.0 (2008) | 1424.2 | 1868.1 (2008) | 100.0 | 100.0 (2008) | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 56.7 | 104.2 (2008) | 574.4 | 1045.3 (2008) | 71.5 | 78.5 (2008) | ... |
| Mongolia | 42.4 | 49.3 (2002) | 27.3 | 31.5 (2002) | 10.2 | 3.5 (2002) | 36.0 (2003) |
| Taipei,China | 20.0 | 40.3 (2008) | 553.9 | 1151.5 (2008) | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 188.0 | 239.2 (2003) | 1444.3 | 1661.3 (2003) | 7.2 (1991) | 9.5 (2003) | 37.0 (2000) |
| Bhutan | 2.3 | 8.1 (2003) | 49.7 | 209.7 (2003) | 77.1 | 62.0 (2003) | 47.0 (2003) |
| India | 2000.0 | 4236.4 (2008) | 672.7 | 1288.7 (2008) | 47.3 (1991) | 49.3 (2008) | 60.0 (2001) |
| Maldives | ... | 0.1 (2005) | ... | 293.3 (2005) | ... | 100.0 (2005) | ... |
| Nepal | 6.8 | 17.8 (2006) | 47.8 | 120.8 (2006) | 37.5 | 55.9 (2006) | 17.2 (2003) |
| Sri Lanka | 93.0 | 97.3 (2003) | 1439.0 | 1482.8 (2003) | 32.0 (1991) | 81.0 (2003) | ... |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1.0 | 3.7 (2005) | 191.7 | 632.6 (2005) | 31.4 | 77.2 (2005) | ... |
| Cambodia | 35.8 | 38.3 (2004) | 202.8 | 211.3 (2004) | 7.5 | 6.3 (2004) | 80.7 (2003) |
| Indonesia | 288.7 | 437.8 (2008) | 159.4 | 229.8 (2008) | 45.1 | 59.1 (2008) | ... |
| Lao PDR | 14.0 | 35.0 (2008) | 60.5 | 147.8 (2008) | 24.0 | 13.5 (2008) | 64.4 (2002) |
| Malaysia | 54.0 | 98.7 (2004) | 164.3 | 299.4 (2004) | 70.0 | 82.8 (2006) | ... |
| Myanmar | 25.0 | 27.0 (2005) | 38.3 | 39.9 (2005) | 10.9 | 11.9 (2005) | ... |
| Philippines | 160.6 | 200.0 (2003) | 538.5 | 666.8 (2003) | 16.6 (1994) | 9.9 (2003) | ... |
| Singapore | 2.8 | 3.3 (2008) | 4176.1 | 4750.0 (2008) | 97.1 | 100.0 (2008) | ... |
| Thailand | 72.2 | 180.1 (2006) | 141.3 | 350.9 (2006) | 55.3 | 98.5 (2000) | ... |
| Viet Nam | 96.1 | 160.1 (2007) | 295.2 | 483.3 (2007) | 23.5 | 47.6 (2007) | 83.5 (2004) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.1 | 3.4 (2000) | 166.9 | 188.3 (2000) | 44.5 | 49.2 (2000) | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | 0.7 (2000) | ... | 827.2 (2000) | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 0.2 (2000) | ... | 342.9 (2000) | 15.9 | 17.5 (2000) | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 18.5 | 19.6 (2000) | 40.9 | 42.3 (2000) | 3.2 | 3.5 (2000) | 68.0 (1996) |
| Samoa | ... | 2.3 (2001) | ... | 822.9 (2001) | 42.0 (1995) | 14.2 (2001) | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 1.2 | 1.4 (2000) | 43.2 | 48.1 (2000) | 2.1 | 2.4 (2000) | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89.5 (2001) |
| Tonga | ... | 0.7 (2000) | ... | 906.7 (2000) | 27.0 (1995) | 27.0 (2000) | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | 1.1 (2000) | ... | 87.8 (2000) | 21.6 | 23.9 (2000) | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 810.3 | 818.4 (2008) | 105.5 | 105.7 (2008) | 35.0 | 38.7 (1998) | ... |
| Japan | 1114.7 | 1200.9 (2007) | 3057.3 | 3177.5 (2007) | 69.2 | 79.6 (2007) | ... |
| New Zealand | 92.7 | 93.9 (2008) | 346.2 | 350.8 (2008) | 57.0 | 65.9 (2008) | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *World Road Statistics* (International Road Federation 1995 and 2010), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

## Transport

Table 5.2 **Road Indicators: Vehicles**

| | Total Motor Vehicles (thousands) | | Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 people) | | Motor Vehicles (per kilometer of road) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | 780.4 | ... | 27 | ... | 19 |
| Armenia | 16.6 | 315.5 (2007) | 5 | 105 (2007) | 2 | 42 (2007) |
| Azerbaijan | 373.8 | 767.9 (2007) | 52 | 89 (2007) | 11 | 13 (2007) |
| Georgia | 331.4 (1998) | 510.6 (2007) | 74 (1998) | 116 (2007) | 16 (1998) | 16 (2003) |
| Kazakhstan | 1368.0 | 3080.2 | 82 (1998) | 197 | 11 (1998) | 33 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 309.5 (2007) | ... | 59 (2007) | ... | 9 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 553.7 | 1797.5 (2007) | 5 | 11 (2007) | 3 | 7 (2007) |
| Tajikistan | 17.9 | 257.3 (2007) | 3 | 38 (2007) | 1 | 9 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 534.3 | ... | 106 | ... | 22 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 12827.3 (1998) | 49649.9 | 10 (1998) | 37 | 10 (1998) | 13 |
| Hong Kong, China | 375.4 | 506.0 | 64 | 73 | 253 | 248 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 3394.8 | 16794.2 | 79 | 346 | 60 | 161 |
| Mongolia | 67.8 (1998) | 190.5 | 29 (1998) | 72 | 1 (1998) | 4 |
| Taipei,China | 2937.7 | 6675.4 | 144 | 290 | 151 | 166 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 122.0 (1993) | 387.4 | 1 (1993) | 2 | 5 (1993) | 2 |
| Bhutan | ... | 32.2 | ... | 47 | ... | 4 |
| India | 3663.7 | 16954.0 (2006) | 5 | 15 (2006) | 3 (1993) | 4 (2006) |
| Maldives | ... | 6.9 | ... | 23 | ... | 79 |
| Nepal | ... | 148.2 (2007) | ... | 5 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 337.2 | 1223.9 | 20 | 61 | 4 | 13 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 120.3 | 270.9 (2007) | 120 | 696 (2007) | 90 | ... |
| Cambodia | 4.7 | 284.6 (2005) | 0 | 20 (2005) | 0 | 6 (2005) |
| Indonesia | 2806.1 | 17589.8 | 16 | 77 | 12 | 40 |
| Lao PDR | 35.6 | 121.8 (2007) | 9 | 21 (2007) | 3 | ... |
| Malaysia | 2252.8 | 9030.3 | ... | 334 | 46 | 83 |
| Myanmar | ... | 344.9 | ... | 7 | ... | 13 |
| Philippines | 603.9 | 2868.1 (2007) | 9 | 33 (2007) | 3 | 14 (2007) |
| Singapore | 396.1 | 724.3 | 147 | 150 | 142 | 218 |
| Thailand | 2578.8 | 8923.4 (2006) | 46 | ... | 49 | ... |
| Viet Nam | ... | 1146.3 (2007) | ... | 13 (2007) | ... | 7 (2007) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | 147.8 | ... | 175 | ... | 43 |
| Kiribati | ... | 13.9 (2007) | ... | 144 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | 4.0 (2007) | ... | 36 (2007) | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | 56.1 (2007) | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | 10.8 (2005) | ... | 59 (2005) | ... | 5 (2005) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 9051.9 | 14729.0 | 530 | 687 | 12 (1991) | 18 |
| Japan | 57701.7 | 75768.0 | 467 | 593 | 52 | 63 |
| New Zealand | 1800.3 | 3129.1 | 527 | 733 | 20 | 33 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: *World Road Statistics* (International Road Federation 1995 and 2010).

Table 5.3 **Road Indicators: Safety**

| | Number of Injury Accidents (per 100,000 population) | | | Number of Persons Killed in Road Accidents (per 100,000 population) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.8 (2007) |
| Armenia | ... | 29.1 | 71.6 | ... | 6.6 | 13.2 |
| Azerbaijan | 23.7 | 24.6 | 34.2 | 17.6 | 7.4 | 12.1 |
| Georgia | ... | 38.5 | 139.7 | ... | 11.3 | 20.1 |
| Kazakhstan | 34.6 | 75.9 | 87.7 | 11.9 | 13.8 | 21.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | 54.6 | 86.2 | ... | 12.5 | 21.6 |
| Pakistan | 12.5 | 8.9 (1998) | 5.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 (1998) | 3.0 |
| Tajikistan | 79.0 | 21.5 | 21.8 (2004) | 15.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 (2007) |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10.9 (1998) | 13.3 (2006) |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.7 (2006) |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | ... | 48.7 | 20.0 | ... | 7.4 | 5.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 267.4 | 222.7 (1999) | 208.9 | 5.6 | 3.3 (1999) | 2.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 595.5 | 617.9 | 444.0 | 28.8 | 21.8 | 12.1 |
| Mongolia | ... | 248.6 | ... | ... | 14.0 | 21.6 (2007) |
| Taipei,China | 30.6 | 238.7 | 738.5 | 19.3 | 15 | 9.7 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.4 (1993) | 4.9 (1999) | ... | 1.0 (1993) | 2.8 (1999) | 2.0 (2006) |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16.9 (2007) |
| India | 33.8 | 38.5 | 42.5 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 10.5 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.6 (2007) |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.4 (2007) |
| Sri Lanka | 213.0 | 293.7 | 159.9 (2007) | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.0 (2007) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | 709.5 (2006) | ... | 12.6 | 13.9 (2007) |
| Cambodia | 2.7 | 4.5 (1999) | 27.8 (2003) | 0.9 | 1.6 (1999) | 10.7 (2007) |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | 26.0 | ... | ... | 8.9 |
| Lao PDR | 22.4 | ... | 89.6 (2006) | 3.3 | ... | 10.5 (2006) |
| Malaysia | 486.2 | 213.7 | 1380.9 | 22.4 | 25.7 | 24.2 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | 10.9 (2003) | ... | ... | 3.4 (2007) |
| Philippines | ... | 18.5 | 4.4 | ... | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Singapore | 225.5 | 179.4 | 174.6 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| Thailand | 72.5 | ... | 175.0 (2006) | 12.5 | ... | 19.9 (2006) |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | 14.9 | ... | ... | 13.5 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | 99.2 (2005) | ... | ... | 7.8 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.4 (2007) |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 (2007) |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.8 (2007) |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11.0 (2007) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.8 (2007) |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | 329.0 (2004) | ... | ... | 7.8 (2007) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.5 (2007) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 129.4 | ... | 6.8 | 13.7 | 9.5 | 7.5 |
| Japan | 520.8 | 734.7 | 599.9 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 4.0 |
| New Zealand | 385.0 | 203.0 | 272.8 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 8.6 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: *World Road Statistics 1990–1994, World Road Statistics* CD-ROM (International Road Federation 2004 and 2010).

## Transport

Table 5.4 **Rail Indicators**

| | Rail Lines (total route, kilometers) | | | Rail Network, Length per Land Area (kilometers per thousand square kilometers) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1995 | 2009 | 1990 | 1995 | 2009 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 845 | 845 | 845 (2008) | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.7 (2008) |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 2117 (1998) | 2079 | ... | 25.5 (1998) | 25.2 |
| Georgia | 1583 | 1575 | 1566 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.5 |
| Kazakhstan | 14465 | 13660 (1997) | 14205 | 5.4 | 5.1 (1997) | 5.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | 417 | ... | ... | 2.2 |
| Pakistan | 8775 | 8775 | 7791 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.1 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 616 | ... | ... | 4.4 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | 3095 | ... | ... | 6.6 |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 3641 (1997) | 4230 | ... | 8.6 (1997) | 9.9 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 53378 | 54616 | 65491 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 3091 | 3101 | 3378 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 34.9 |
| Mongolia | 1920 | 1810 (1997) | 1814 | 1.2 | 1.2 (1997) | 1.2 |
| Taipei,China | 1105 | 1157 | 1651 | 30.5 | 32.0 | 45.6 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 2746 | 2706 | 2835 | 21.1 | 20.8 | 21.8 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 62367 | 62660 | 63273 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 21.3 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sri Lanka | 1453 | 1491 | 1463 (2008) | 23.2 | 23.8 | 23.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 600 | 600 | 650 (2005) | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 (2005) |
| Indonesia | ... | 5041 | 3370 (2008) | ... | 2.8 | 1.9 (2008) |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 1668 | 1668 | 1665 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Myanmar | 3336 | ... | ... | 5.1 | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 479 | 456 | 479 (2008) | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 (2008) |
| Singapore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 3861 | 4041 | 4429 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.7 |
| Viet Nam | 2832 | 2832 | 2347 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.6 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 6612 | 9458 (1997) | 9674 | 0.9 | 1.2 (1997) | 1.3 |
| Japan | 20254 | 20134 | 20036 | 55.6 | 55.2 | 55.0 |
| New Zealand | 4029 | 3913 | 3913 (1999) | 15.3 | 14.9 | 14.9 (1999) |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei,China: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

## Table 5.5 Electricity Production and Sources

| | Total Electricity Production (billion kwh) | | Sources of Electricity (percent of total) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Coal | | Natural Gas | | Oil | | Hydropower | | Others[a] | |
| | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 10.4 | 5.8 | – | – | 16.4 | 26.2 | 68.6 | – | 15.0 | 31.1 | – | 42.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 23.2 | 23.9 | – | – | – | 84.1 | 97.0 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 9.3 | – | – |
| Georgia | 13.7 | 8.4 | – | – | 15.6 | 15.2 | 29.2 | – | 55.2 | 84.8 | – | – |
| Kazakhstan | 87.4 | 80.3 | 71.1 | 70.3 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 9.3 | – | – |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 15.7 | 11.9 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 23.5 | 6.1 | – | – | 63.5 | 90.4 | – | – |
| Pakistan | 37.7 | 91.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 33.6 | 32.4 | 20.6 | 35.4 | 44.9 | 30.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Tajikistan | 18.1 | 16.1 | – | – | 9.1 | 1.9 | – | – | 90.9 | 98.1 | – | – |
| Turkmenistan | 14.6 | 15.0 | – | – | 95.2 | 100.0 | – | – | 4.8 | – | – | – |
| Uzbekistan | 56.3 | 49.4 | 7.4 | 4.1 | 76.4 | 70.0 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 23.0 | – | – |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 621.2 | 3456.9 | 71.3 | 79.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 20.4 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 28.9 | 38.0 | 98.3 | 68.2 | – | 31.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | – | – | – | – |
| Korea, Rep. of | 105.4 | 443.2 (2009) | 16.8 | 46.9 (2009) | 9.1 | 15.4 (2009) | 17.9 | 3.2 (2009) | 6.0 | 0.6 (2009) | 50.2 | 33.9 (2009) |
| Mongolia | 3.5 | 4.1 | 92.4 | 96.1 | – | – | 7.6 | 3.9 | – | – | – | – |
| Taipei,China | 51.0 | 238.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 7.7 | 35.0 | – | 1.8 | 84.3 | 89.0 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 4.2 | – | – |
| Bhutan | 1.6 | 6.9 (2009) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 289.4 | 830.1 | 66.2 | 68.6 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 24.8 | 13.8 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| Maldives | 0.0 | 0.3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 0.9 | 3.1 | – | – | – | – | 0.1 | 0.4 | 99.9 | 99.6 | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | 3.2 | 9.2 | – | – | – | – | 0.2 | 55.1 | 99.8 | 44.7 | – | 0.2 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 1.2 | 3.4 | – | – | 99.1 | 99.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | – | – | – | – |
| Cambodia | 0.2 (1995) | 1.5 | ... | – | ... | 0.0 | ... | 96.5 | ... | 3.1 | ... | 0.3 |
| Indonesia | 33.3 | 149.4 | 31.5 | 41.1 | 2.3 | 16.9 | 42.7 | 28.8 | 20.2 | 7.7 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| Lao PDR | 0.8 | 3.4 (2009) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 23.0 | 97.4 | 12.3 | 26.9 | 20.4 | 63.6 | 50.0 | 1.9 | 17.3 | 7.7 | – | – |
| Myanmar | 2.5 | 6.6 | 1.6 | – | 39.3 | 35.7 | 10.9 | 3.5 | 48.1 | 60.8 | – | – |
| Philippines | 27.4 | 60.8 | 7.0 | 25.9 | – | 32.2 | 45.3 | 8.0 | 22.1 | 16.2 | 25.6 | 17.7 |
| Singapore | 15.7 | 41.7 | – | – | – | 80.3 | 100.0 | 19.7 | – | – | – | – |
| Thailand | 44.2 | 147.4 | 25.0 | 21.4 | 40.2 | 69.4 | 23.5 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 4.8 | – | 3.3 |
| Viet Nam | 8.7 | 73.0 | 23.1 | 20.8 | 0.1 | 41.5 | 15.0 | 2.1 | 61.8 | 35.6 | 0.0 | – |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 0.0 | 0.0 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.4 | 0.8 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | 0.0 | 0.0 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 0.0 | 0.1 (2006) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 0.1 (1995) | 0.1 (2007) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 0.0 | 0.0 (2007) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 0.2 (1992) | 0.2 (2004) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.8 | 3.0 (2008) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 0.1 | 0.1 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 0.0 | 0.1 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 0.0 | 0.1 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0.0 | 0.1 (2010) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 154.3 | 246.2 (2009) | 78.7 | 76.2 (2009) | 9.3 | 15.5 (2009) | 2.3 | 1.1 (2009) | 9.2 | 4.7 (2009) | 0.5 | 2.5 (2009) |
| Japan | 835.5 | 1039.7 (2009) | 14.0 | 28.4 (2009) | 20.0 | 26.3 (2009) | 18.5 | 7.1 (2009) | 10.7 | 7.3 (2009) | 36.8 | 30.9 (2009) |
| New Zealand | 32.3 | 43.4 (2009) | 2.1 | 7.6 (2009) | 17.7 | 20.7 (2009) | 0.0 | 0.0 (2009) | 71.9 | 55.8 (2009) | 8.4 | 15.9 (2009) |

a Computed as residual and includes nuclear sources; combustible renewables and waste; and geothermal, solar, wind, and other sources.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); country sources; for Taipei,China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

## Electricity

### Table 5.6 **Electricity Consumption and Electrification**

| | Electricity Consumption (per capita kWh) | | Household Electrification Rate (percent of households) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2008 | Earliest Year | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | 25.0 (2005) |
| Armenia | 2718 | 1578 | 98.9 (2000) | 99.8 (2005) |
| Azerbaijan | 2584 | 2317 | 97.0 (1999) | 99.5 (2006) |
| Georgia | 2673 | 1678 | ... | 99.9 (2002) |
| Kazakhstan | 5905 | 4689 | 99.9 (1995) | 97.0 (1999) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2314 | 1449 | 99.8 (1997) | 100.0 (2002) |
| Pakistan | 277 | 436 | 59.6 (1990) | 89.2 (2006) |
| Tajikistan | 3346 | 2072 | 97.0 (1999) | 99.3 (2003) |
| Turkmenistan | 2293 | 2273 | ... | 99.6 (2000) |
| Uzbekistan | 2383 | 1646 | 99.6 (1996) | 99.7 (2002) |
| **East Asia** | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 511 | 2455 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong, China | 4178 | 5866 | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2373 | 8853 | ... | ... |
| Mongolia | 1523 | 1473 | 67.3 (2000) | 86.2 (2005) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 44 | 208 | 17.8 (1993) | 46.5 (2007) |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | 41.1 (2003) | 72.0 (2007) |
| India | 276 | 566 | 50.9 (1992) | 67.9 (2005) |
| Maldives | ... | ... | 83.8 (2000) | 99.8 (2009) |
| Nepal | 35 | 89 | 17.9 (1996) | 61.2 (2006) |
| Sri Lanka | 153 | 409 | ... | 80.7 (2002) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 4354 | 8308 | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 10 (1995) | 113 | 16.6 (2000) | 20.5 (2005) |
| Indonesia | 162 | 591 | 48.9 (1991) | 91.1 (2007) |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | 46.3 (2002) |
| Malaysia | 1178 | 3490 | ... | ... |
| Myanmar | 45 | 97 | ... | 47.0 (2002) |
| Philippines | 376 | 588 | 71.3 (1998) | 83.3 (2008) |
| Singapore | 4983 | 8185 | ... | ... |
| Thailand | 708 | 2079 | ... | ... |
| Viet Nam | 98 | 799 | 78.4 (1997) | 96.1 (2005) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | 63.4 (1999) |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | 11.0 (1996) |
| Samoa | ... | ... | 78.8 (1991) | 80.0 (1994) |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | 15.7 (1999) |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | 27.0 (2002) | 38.0 (2009) |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | 80.0 (1994) |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | 18.0 (1994) | 19.1 (1999) |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | |
| Australia | 8527 | 11217 | ... | ... |
| Japan | 6486 | 8071 | ... | ... |
| New Zealand | 8301 | 9492 | ... | ... |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); Demographic and Health Surveys Online (ICF Macro 2011); Results Measurement System Online (International Development Association 2011); PRISM website (www.spc.int/prism/country/mh/stats/Utility/Lighting.pdf).

## Table 5.7 **Telephone and Internet Subscriptions**

| | Fixed Telephone Lines (thousands) | | Mobile Cellular Telephone (thousands) | | Fixed Broadband Internet (thousands) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 | 2000 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 29.0 | 140.0 | 0.0 | 13000.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 1.5 |
| Armenia | 533.4 | 589.9 | 17.5 | 3865.4 | 0.0 (2001) | 83.1 |
| Azerbaijan | 801.2 | 1500.0 | 420.4 | 9100.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 500.0 |
| Georgia | 508.8 | 597.0 | 194.7 | 3193.0 | 0.4 (2001) | 221.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 1834.2 | 4011.4 | 197.3 | 19768.5 | 0.0 (2001) | 846.9 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 376.1 | 502.2 | 9.0 | 4900.0 | 0.0 (2002) | 15.4 |
| Pakistan | 3053.5 | 3419.3 | 306.5 | 102777.4 | 0.0 (2001) | 531.8 |
| Tajikistan | 218.5 | 367.7 | 1.2 | 5940.8 | 0.0 (2001) | 4.7 |
| Turkmenistan | 364.4 | 520.0 | 7.5 | 3197.6 | 2.7 (2007) | 0.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 1655.0 | 1863.6 | 53.1 | 20952.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 89.1 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 144829.0 | 294383.0 | 85260.0 | 859003.0 | 22.7 | 126337.0 |
| Hong Kong, China | 3925.8 | 4345.3 | 5447.3 | 13416.0 | 444.5 | 2127.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 25863.0 | 28543.2 | 26816.4 | 50767.2 | 3870.0 | 17649.5 |
| Mongolia | 117.5 | 193.2 | 154.6 | 2510.5 | 0.0 (2001) | 63.7 |
| Taipei,China | 12642.2 | 16433.5 | 17873.8 | 27839.5 | 229.0 | 5265.0 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 491.3 | 900.0 | 279.0 | 68650.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 60.0 |
| Bhutan | 14.1 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 394.3 | 0.0 (2001) | 8.7 |
| India | 32436.1 | 35090.0 | 3577.1 | 752190.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 10990.0 |
| Maldives | 24.4 | 48.0 | 7.6 | 494.4 | 0.0 | 15.6 |
| Nepal | 266.9 | 841.7 | 10.2 | 9195.6 | 0.0 (2001) | 113.5 |
| Sri Lanka | 767.4 | 3578.5 | 430.2 | 17359.3 | 0.3 (2001) | 213.8 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 80.5 | 79.9 | 95.0 | 435.1 | 1.9 (2001) | 21.7 |
| Cambodia | 30.9 | 358.8 | 130.5 | 8150.8 | 0.0 (2001) | 35.7 |
| Indonesia | 6662.6 | 37959.6 | 3669.3 | 220000.0 | 4.0 | 1900.3 |
| Lao PDR | 40.9 | 103.1 | 12.7 | 4003.4 | 0.0 (2001) | 12.0 |
| Malaysia | 4628.0 | 4573.0 | 5121.7 | 34456.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 2078.5 |
| Myanmar | 271.4 | 604.7 | 13.4 | 594.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 |
| Philippines | 3061.4 | 6783.4 | 6454.4 | 79895.6 | 0.0 | 1722.4 |
| Singapore | 1946.0 | 1983.9 | 2747.4 | 7307.3 | 69.0 | 1257.4 |
| Thailand | 5591.1 | 7008.9 | 3056.0 | 69683.1 | 0.0 | 2672.6 |
| Viet Nam | 2542.7 | 16400.0 | 788.6 | 154000.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 3631.4 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 5.7 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 (2001) | 1.7 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 86.4 | 137.0 | 55.1 | 1000.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 16.0 |
| Kiribati | 3.4 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.9 |
| Marshall Islands | 4.0 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 (2001) | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 9.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 0.0 (2001) | 1.0 |
| Nauru | 1.8 | – | 1.2 | 6.2 | ... | 0.4 |
| Palau | 6.9 (2002) | 7.0 | 2.5 (2002) | 14.5 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | 64.8 | 121.2 | 8.6 | 1909.1 | 0.0 (2001) | 6.1 |
| Samoa | 8.5 | 35.3 | 2.5 | 167.4 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.2 |
| Solomon Islands | 7.7 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 30.0 | 0.0 (2001) | 2.0 |
| Timor-Leste | 2.0 (2003) | 2.4 | 20.1 (2003) | 600.6 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.2 |
| Tonga | 9.7 | 31.0 | 0.2 | 54.3 | 0.0 (2001) | 1.0 |
| Tuvalu | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.3 |
| Vanuatu | 6.6 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 285.3 | 0.0 (2001) | 0.3 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 10050.0 | 8660.0 | 8562.0 | 22500.0 | 122.8 (2001) | 5165.0 |
| Japan | 61957.1 | 40418.6 | 66784.4 | 120708.7 | 854.7 | 34055.3 |
| New Zealand | 1831.0 | 1870.0 | 1542.0 | 5020.0 | 4.7 | 1089.0 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (International Telecommunication Union 2011).

# Energy and Environment

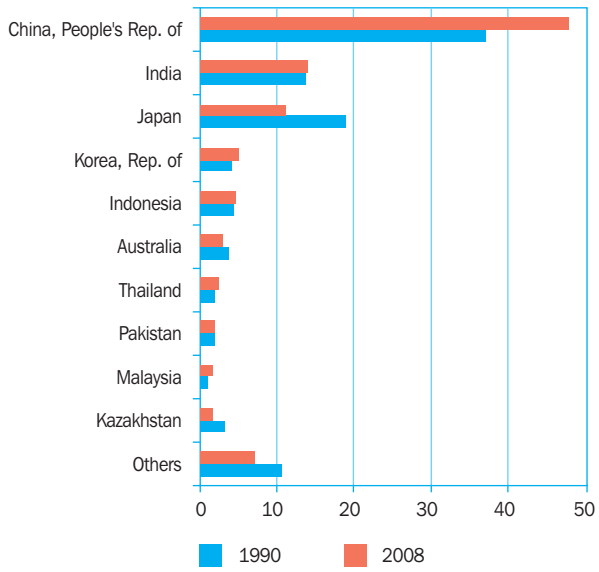
**Asia uses over one-third of the world's energy** while the People's Republic of China consumes nearly half of Asia's energy. **Energy productivity** continues to rise. By 2008, all but two economies in the region were generating more GDP from a given input of energy than in 2000. **Deforestation continues apace**. Eighteen economies recorded loss of forests between 2000 and 2010. Asia's economic progress brings **rising emissions of greenhouse gases**. Between 1995 and 2005, per capita emissions have risen in 20 of the 29 economies for which data are available.

## Key Trends

**Asia leads global energy demand, using over one-third of the world's energy. Europe is second at 24%, followed by North and Central America at 21%.** The People's Republic of China (PRC) alone uses 18% of global energy, more than three times India's use (5%), and more than four times as much as Japan (4%) based on the data available for the year 2008 (Figure 6.1a).

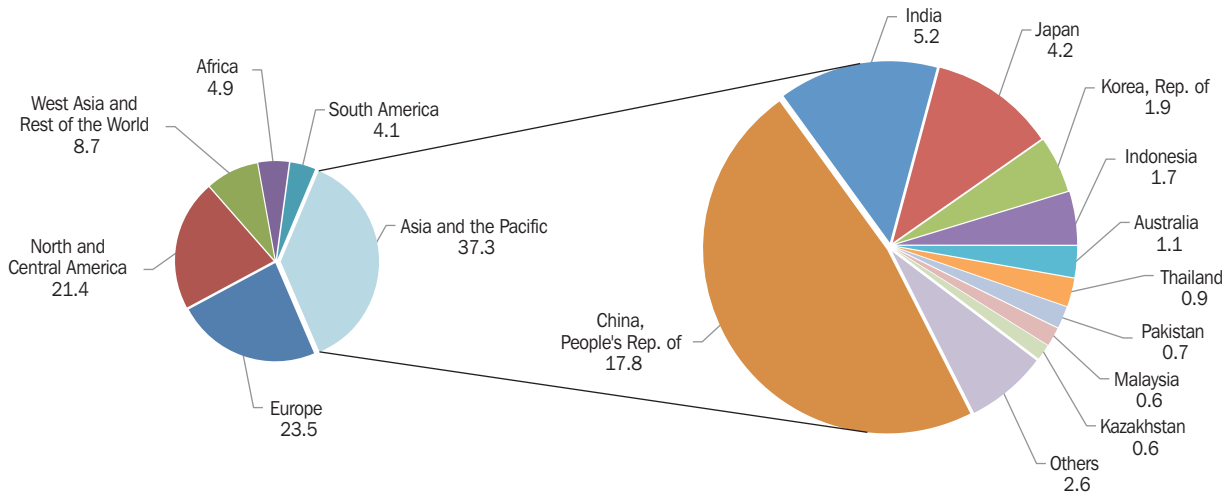
Figure 6.1b gives the shares of the top 10 energy users in 2008 in Asia and the Pacific for 1990 and 2008. The PRC's giant share of Asia's total energy use has been growing rapidly since 1990, largely at the expense of Japan's share. These movements reflect the slow economic growth of Japan compared to the double-digit growth of GDP regularly recorded by the PRC. The Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Thailand have also increased their share of Asia's energy use since 1990, again reflecting their above-average growth of GDP in the region. India, Indonesia, and Pakistan almost maintained their 1990 shares in 2008.

Figure 6.1b **Percentage Shares of Total Energy Use in Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2008**




Source: Table 6.4.

Figure 6.1a **Percentage Breakdown of Energy Use by Region, 2008**
(kilotons of oil equivalent)

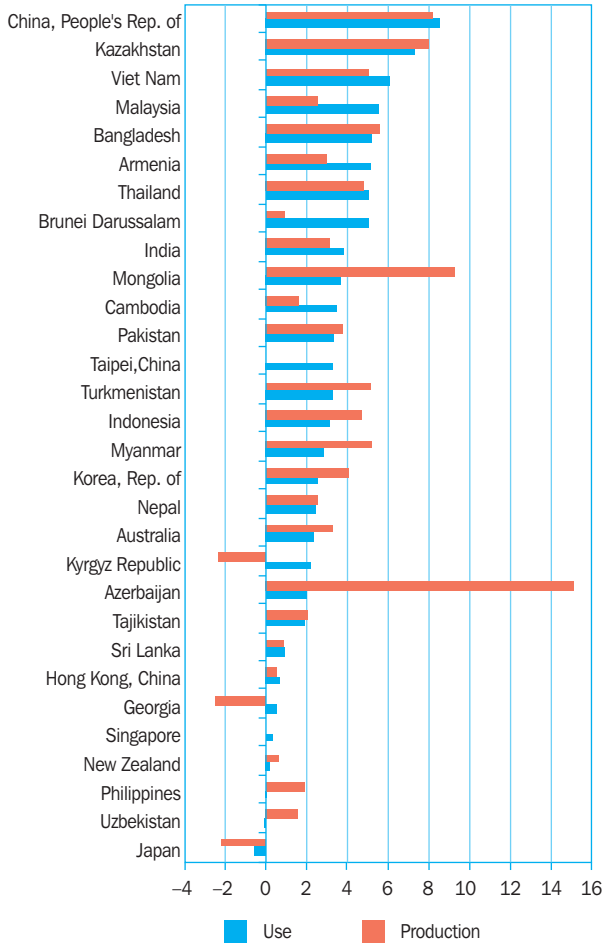



Sources: Table 6.4 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

**The PRC's production and use of energy have been growing by over 8% per year since 2000.** Figure 6.2 gives the average annual growth of energy production and energy use between 2000 and 2008 for Asia and the Pacific economies. Rising energy production has underpinned the PRC's average double-digit growth of GDP over the period. Energy production has been growing considerably faster than energy use since 2000 in Azerbaijan and Mongolia, while energy use has been growing more rapidly than production in Armenia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Malaysia.

Asia, especially the PRC and India, will be the focus of growth in global energy demand in the next few decades. Box 6.1 provides the International Energy Agency's (IEA's) forecasts for energy demand up to 2035, when Asia and the Pacific's share in the world is expected to grow to 44%.

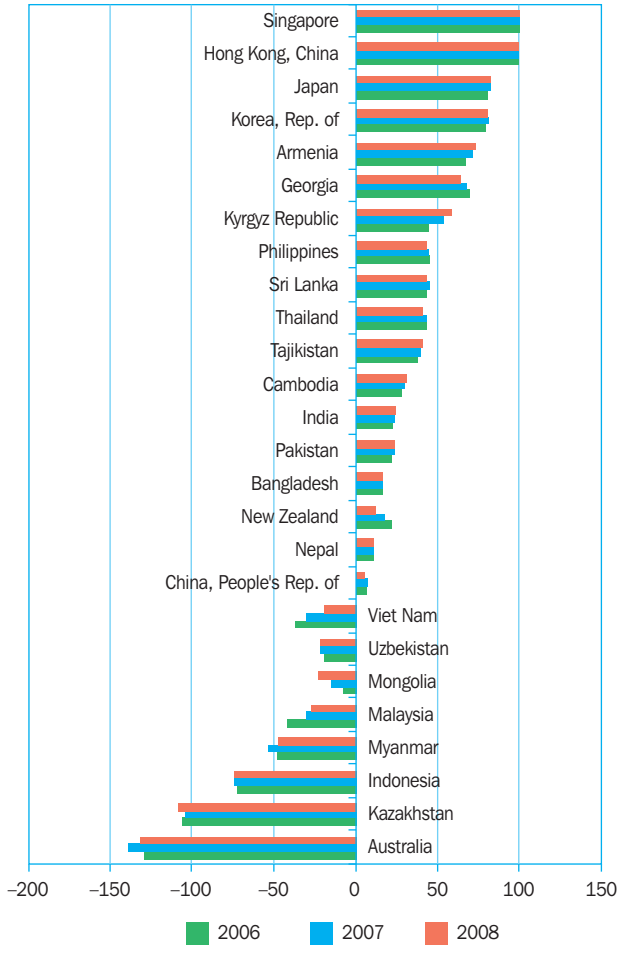
Figure 6.2 **Average Annual Percentage Growth of Energy Production and Energy Use, 2000–2008**
(kilotons of oil equivalent)




Sources: Tables 6.2 and 6.4.

**Most Asian economies rely on imports to meet their energy needs**. Figure 6.3 shows net imports (imports less exports) as a percentage of each economy's domestic energy use from 2006 to 2008. Singapore and Hong Kong, China import all their energy requirements, and five other economies are also highly dependent on external sources, importing 50% or more of their energy needs—Armenia, Georgia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Kyrgyz Republic. Bars to the left in Figure 6.3 show economies that are net energy exporters. To avoid distorting the chart, the three economies (Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, and Turkmenistan) with the largest percentages of net energy exports have been omitted. Their net exports are several times larger than their domestic energy use. There has been little change in the percentages of energy imports over 2006–2008.

Figure 6.3 **Net Energy Imports as a Percentage of Energy Use, 2006–2008**




Source: Table 6.3.

Box 6.1 **World Energy Forecasts: India and the PRC Now the Key Players**

Box Table shows the International Energy Agency's (IEA) latest forecasts of primary energy demand up to 2035. They are taken from *World Energy Outlook 2010 (WEO)*[1] and are based on the IEA's *New Policies Scenario*. This scenario anticipates future actions by governments to meet the broad policy commitments they have made to tackle environmental and growing energy insecurity.

By 2000, Asia and the Pacific had already overtaken the North American region as the largest energy consumer. In 2008, energy demand in Asia and the Pacific was 36% of world energy demand compared with 22% in North America and 15% in Europe. By 2035, Asia and the Pacific's share is forecast to rise to 44%, while North America's and Europe's shares will fall further to 17% and 11%, respectively. These changes essentially reflect different growth rates between the regions for population, GDP, industrialization, and urbanization.

Within Asia and the Pacific, India is expected to have the fastest growth in energy demand at 3.08% per year, compared with 2.10% for the People's Republic of China. The global demand share of the two is expected to rise to 31% as compared to 22% in 2008. "Other" Asia includes Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan as well as fast-growing Southeast Asian economies like Malaysia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Their combined energy demand is forecast to grow at 2.12% per year. By contrast, energy demand in four countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development—Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand—is expected to grow at just 0.15% each year. This is the same rate forecast for North America.

**Forecasts of Primary Energy Demand up to 2035**
(million tons of oil equivalent)

| Regions[a] | 2000 | 2008 | 2020 | 2035 | Growth 2008/35[b] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America | 2,670 | 2,731 | 2,789 | 2,846 | 0.15 |
| Europe | 1,734 | 1,820 | 1,813 | 1,843 | 0.05 |
| Eastern Europe/Eurasia | 1,019 | 1,151 | 1,254 | 1,386 | 0.69 |
| Middle East | 381 | 596 | 798 | 1,006 | 1.96 |
| Africa | 502 | 655 | 781 | 904 | 1.20 |
| Latin America | 456 | 569 | 723 | 855 | 1.52 |
| Asia and Pacific | 3,001 | 4,415 | 6,018 | 7,445 | 1.95 |
| OECD Countries[c] | 829 | 870 | 914 | 905 | 0.15 |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1,107 | 2,131 | 3,159 | 3,737 | 2.10 |
| India | 459 | 620 | 904 | 1,405 | 3.08 |
| Other | 606 | 794 | 1,041 | 1,398 | 2.12 |
| International Bunkers[d] | 268 | 334 | 380 | 463 | 1.22 |
| **World** | **10,031** | **12,271** | **14,556** | **16,748** | **1.16** |

a For countries within the region, refer to *World Energy Outlook 2010*.
b Annual percentage growth from 2008 to 2035.
c Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand.
d International aviation and maritime bunkers cannot be allocated by region.

Note: Compared to the WEO table, regions in Box Table 6.1a have been rearranged, and annual compound growth rates between 2008 and 2035 are shown up to 2 decimal places.

Source: Based on *World Energy Outlook 2010* (International Energy Agency 2010, Table 2.3, p. 85) © IEA/OECD.

1 *World Energy Outlook 2010* (International Energy Agency 2011).

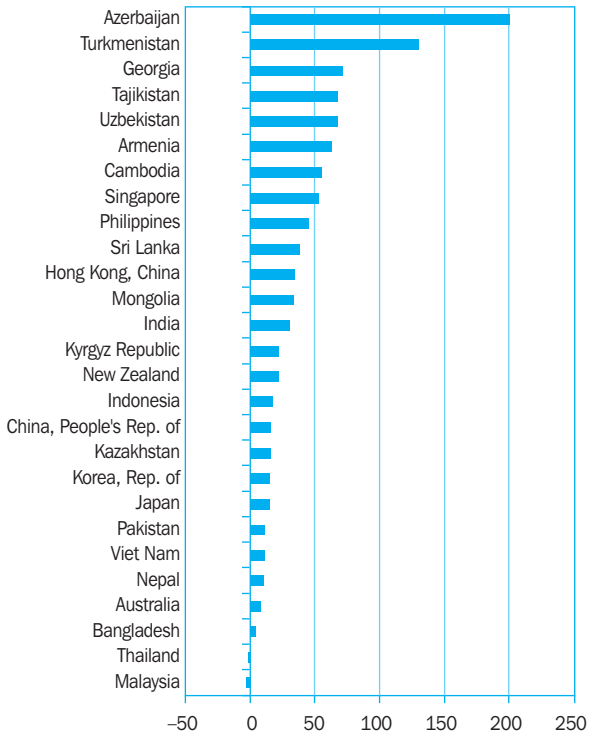
**Most economies are using energy more efficiently.** GDP per unit of energy, or "energy productivity," is calculated by first converting each country's GDP to US dollars using purchasing power parities. This is then divided by all types of energy, each type being converted to standard units or "oil equivalents" by the relevant conversion factors. Figure 6.4 shows the change in energy productivity between 2000 and 2008.

GDP per energy unit changes over time either because countries use energy more or less efficiently, or because of changes in their industrial structure, or because of changes in the energy mix. In general, agriculture and services generate higher GDP per energy unit than manufacturing.

The top 15 economies—from Azerbaijan to New Zealand in Figure 6.4—all achieved improvements of 20% or more. In some cases, these impressive gains may reflect inefficient use of energy at the start of the period. The top six economies in the figure had access to cheap oil and gas as states of the former Soviet Union. Prices have risen sharply since then, leading to more efficient fuel use. In other cases, the gains in energy productivity may result from a shift from manufacturing to services. Hong Kong, China and Singapore are examples.

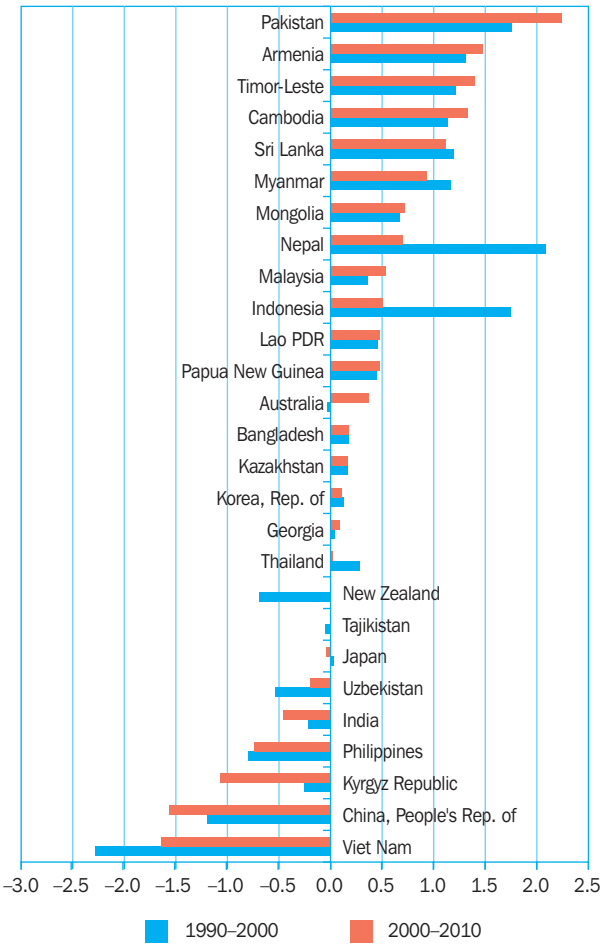
Table 6.1 shows that six economies recorded energy productivity in 2008 in excess of 7 units of GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent—Hong Kong, China (20.0); Singapore (12.5); Sri Lanka (9.5); Japan (8.1); the

Figure 6.4 **Percentage Change in GDP per Unit of Energy Use between 2000 and 2008**




Source: Table 6.1.

Figure 6.5 **Average Annual Deforestation Rates, 1990–2000 and 2000–2010** (%)




Source: Table 6.6.

Philippines (7.1); and Bangladesh (7.1). These are Asia's most energy-efficient economies. At the other end of the scale, eight economies recorded energy productivity of less than 4 units: Uzbekistan (1.3), Turkmenistan (1.7), Kazakhstan (2.3), Mongolia (2.8), Nepal (3.0), the PRC (3.6), Viet Nam (3.7), and the Kyrgyz Republic (3.8).

**Deforestation continues apace in many economies but India and the PRC plant more forests.** Figure 6.5 presents the average annual deforestation rates for the periods 1990–2000 and 2000–2010 for 27 economies in the region that reported changes in their forest cover during 1990–2010. Eighteen economies out of 27 record loss of forests between 2000 and 2010, and in 10 of these, the rate of loss has accelerated compared to the change from 1990 to 2000. These include Armenia, Cambodia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste whose rates of deforestation exceeded 1% per annum in 2000–2010. Among the six economies that continued reforestation are the PRC, India, and the Kyrgyz Republic, whose reforestation rates accelerated during 2000–2010 compared with 1990–2000.

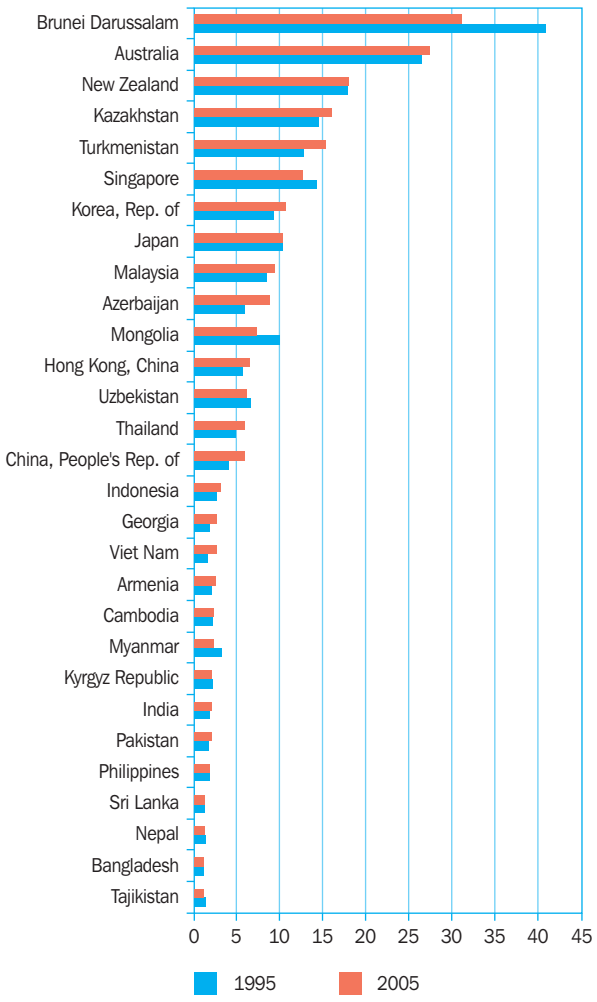
**Asia's economic progress brings rising emissions of greenhouse gases.** Figure 6.6 shows the per capita emissions of carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) plus the $CO_2$ equivalents of the other two principal greenhouse gases—nitrous oxide and methane gas—for the years 1995 and 2005.

Brunei Darussalam is the top economy in Figure 6.6 with highest per capita emission of greenhouse gases. Among the three developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—Australia and New Zealand have per capita emission several times higher than most other economies, but Japan has substantially lower per capita emissions because of its greater reliance on nuclear power.

Since 1995, nine out of the 29 economies for which data are available have reduced or maintained their per capita emissions in 2005 while the per capita emissions increased for the other economies. Six economies recorded increases of more than 1 ton per capita. In ascending order, these are Thailand (1.1), the Republic of Korea (1.3), Kazakhstan (1.5), the PRC (1.8), Turkmenistan (2.6), and Azerbaijan (2.9). Between 1995 and 2008, per capita emissions of the PRC of the three gases increased by 47%. Increases in the other four large economies were: Bangladesh, 4%; India, 12%; Pakistan, 17%; and Indonesia, 19%. Although these are not large on a per capita basis, their large populations imply substantial emissions of greenhouse gases in absolute terms.

What are the prospects for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Asia? Of the three gases considered here, $CO_2$ is by far the largest contributor to global warming. As $CO_2$ emissions come mainly from burning fossil fuels, slowing greenhouse gas emissions depends essentially on replacing fossil fuels with cleaner energy sources, such as hydro, nuclear, wind, and solar power.

Figure 6.6 **Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide, 1995 and 2005** (metric tons)




Sources: Tables 1.1 and 6.6; United Nations Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011).

### Data Issues and Comparability

Most of the energy data are compiled by the International Energy Agency using standard procedures and conversion factors for all countries.

Statistics on chlorofluorocarbons consumption are collected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as part of the process of monitoring the 2006 Montreal Protocol on limiting emissions of chlorofluorocarbons. Other United Nations agencies monitor output of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.

Statistics on water pollution are based on analyses of water drawn from sites in a sample of lakes and rivers. It is expensive to identify and maintain a sample of sites that will accurately measure nationwide water pollution. Comparability between countries is generally less reliable than comparability over time for a single country.

The Food and Agriculture Organization monitors land use and forestry data using country reports and satellite imagery.

Table 6.1 **GDP Per Unit of Energy Use**
(constant 2005 PPP US$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 1.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 |
| Georgia | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1.5 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| Pakistan | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| Tajikistan | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Uzbekistan | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 15.5 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 20.0 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| Mongolia | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 6.3 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 9.5 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 7.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 5.6 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Indonesia | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Singapore | 6.2 | 5.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 12.5 |
| Thailand | 5.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Viet Nam | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Japan | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| New Zealand | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.3 |
| **WORLD** | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

## Energy

Table 6.2 **Energy Production**
(kilotons of oil equivalent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 137 | 245 | 632 | 602 | 738 | 692 | 746 | 861 | 846 | 826 | 797 |
| Azerbaijan | 21336 | 14725 | 18962 | 19581 | 19752 | 19826 | 20053 | 27392 | 38127 | 52093 | 58590 |
| Georgia | 1844 | 1195 | 1325 | 1265 | 1328 | 1376 | 1287 | 980 | 928 | 1073 | 1077 |
| Kazakhstan | 90455 | 63470 | 79969 | 85649 | 92648 | 103722 | 117023 | 121690 | 131002 | 136015 | 148190 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 2502 | 1259 | 1443 | 1353 | 1204 | 1403 | 1475 | 1447 | 1488 | 1427 | 1190 |
| Pakistan | 34313 | 41225 | 47072 | 49133 | 50217 | 55408 | 59129 | 61770 | 62000 | 64313 | 63326 |
| Tajikistan | 2026 | 1329 | 1264 | 1288 | 1361 | 1466 | 1492 | 1546 | 1519 | 1574 | 1487 |
| Turkmenistan | 74865 | 32836 | 45968 | 50390 | 52861 | 58551 | 58179 | 61137 | 60530 | 66358 | 68626 |
| Uzbekistan | 38643 | 48655 | 54945 | 55506 | 56225 | 56289 | 57136 | 56396 | 58478 | 59791 | 62020 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 886292 | 1065636 | 1062772 | 1092157 | 1169094 | 1314706 | 1490843 | 1620580 | 1724413 | 1820653 | 1993306 |
| Hong Kong, China | 43 | 47 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 22623 | 21148 | 32597 | 33243 | 34842 | 37941 | 38267 | 42935 | 43727 | 42604 | 44731 |
| Mongolia | 2749 | 2256 | 1916 | 1903 | 2052 | 2104 | 2527 | 2752 | 3130 | 3552 | 3890 |
| Taipei,China | 10748 | 10913 | 11476 | 10751 | 11608 | 11432 | 13087 | 13152 | 13389 | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 10758 | 12777 | 15156 | 16178 | 16739 | 17549 | 18426 | 19344 | 21230 | 22132 | 23395 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 291816 | 335773 | 366405 | 374522 | 383620 | 396351 | 409452 | 422377 | 437873 | 452732 | 468307 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 5501 | 6142 | 7138 | 7338 | 7618 | 7795 | 7969 | 8158 | 8347 | 8544 | 8733 |
| Sri Lanka | 4191 | 4022 | 4748 | 4563 | 4544 | 4655 | 4765 | 4920 | 5155 | 5076 | 5072 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 15642 | 18241 | 19684 | 19852 | 20265 | 21197 | 20749 | 21060 | 22317 | 20747 | 21126 |
| Cambodia | ... | 2901 | 3203 | 3264 | 3325 | 3384 | 3441 | 3501 | 3562 | 3624 | 3638 |
| Indonesia | 172166 | 217058 | 240527 | 247715 | 252460 | 263386 | 269706 | 282550 | 313879 | 333346 | 346985 |
| Lao PDR | 1085 | 1244 | 1652 | 1692 | 1743 | 1722 | 1810 | 1843 | 1941 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 48763 | 64548 | 76137 | 77146 | 80499 | 83939 | 88458 | 91495 | 90251 | 90138 | 93116 |
| Myanmar | 10654 | 10999 | 15405 | 15843 | 16459 | 18365 | 20551 | 23276 | 23020 | 23895 | 23104 |
| Philippines | 15726 | 16304 | 20070 | 18893 | 20498 | 20897 | 21197 | 21651 | 21710 | 22396 | 23254 |
| Singapore | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Thailand | 26547 | 33212 | 43836 | 43051 | 45575 | 48540 | 50408 | 54316 | 56264 | 59306 | 63875 |
| Viet Nam | 24711 | 34529 | 48106 | 50060 | 53161 | 54377 | 65225 | 69698 | 72530 | 73581 | 71382 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 235 | 321 | 269 | 255 | 263 | 264 | 264 | 250 | 262 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 4611 | 4897 | 3866 | 3281 | 2776 | 2640 | 2318 | 2780 | 3201 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 75 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7242 | 7242 | 7291 | 7318 | 7330 | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 5 | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 157523 | 186898 | 233553 | 253786 | 263493 | 263593 | 269289 | 280114 | 281484 | 298600 | 302133 |
| Japan | 75201 | 98553 | 105824 | 104777 | 96928 | 84076 | 95093 | 100508 | 101421 | 90596 | 88657 |
| New Zealand | 11399 | 12461 | 14188 | 13972 | 14340 | 13027 | 12780 | 12409 | 13027 | 13889 | 14885 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); for the Republic of Fiji; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; and Vanuatu: *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2006* (Asian Development Bank 2009).

Table 6.3 **Energy Imports, Net**
(percent of energy use)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 98.2 | 85.0 | 68.4 | 69.9 | 60.5 | 64.9 | 64.2 | 65.6 | 66.8 | 71.0 | 73.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 17.4 | –15.5 | –65.8 | –71.8 | –72.5 | –65.3 | –58.6 | –105.1 | –180.8 | –331.3 | –338.3 |
| Georgia | 84.8 | 67.9 | 53.8 | 50.8 | 47.8 | 49.1 | 53.7 | 65.5 | 69.4 | 67.8 | 64.0 |
| Kazakhstan | –24.3 | –22.1 | –98.4 | –110.2 | –110.0 | –115.4 | –129.3 | –116.6 | –106.4 | –104.6 | –109.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 66.6 | 47.2 | 39.9 | 38.7 | 51.8 | 47.8 | 46.1 | 45.6 | 44.5 | 53.5 | 58.4 |
| Pakistan | 20.1 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 19.5 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 23.6 |
| Tajikistan | 61.8 | 40.3 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 36.1 | 32.4 | 36.5 | 34.2 | 37.5 | 39.5 | 40.4 |
| Turkmenistan | –281.4 | –136.3 | –216.9 | –233.2 | –243.9 | –241.0 | –271.6 | –270.1 | –263.6 | –264.0 | –264.8 |
| Uzbekistan | 16.7 | –14.3 | –8.3 | –8.7 | –5.7 | –9.8 | –14.5 | –20.1 | –19.7 | –22.8 | –22.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | –2.7 | –1.8 | 2.8 | –0.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 5.8 |
| Hong Kong, China | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 99.6 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 75.7 | 85.4 | 82.4 | 82.4 | 82.5 | 81.3 | 81.6 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 80.8 | 80.3 |
| Mongolia | 19.5 | 16.6 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 13.6 | –1.0 | –6.1 | –7.6 | –14.8 | –23.4 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 15.5 | 19.6 | 18.5 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.3 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | 8.5 | 13.1 | 20.3 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 24.6 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 5.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 10.0 | 10.5 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 |
| Sri Lanka | 24.0 | 32.4 | 43.0 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 46.4 | 45.8 | 45.3 | 43.3 | 45.2 | 43.2 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | –787.7 | –689.0 | –702.1 | –770.7 | –810.8 | –721.9 | –699.3 | –729.5 | –586.0 | –524.9 | –482.1 |
| Cambodia | ... | 14.0 | 19.5 | 21.8 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 25.9 | 26.7 | 28.2 | 29.4 | 30.3 |
| Indonesia | –65.7 | –62.4 | –54.7 | –51.4 | –51.0 | –54.9 | –53.4 | –57.5 | –73.1 | –74.9 | –74.6 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | –121.8 | –73.9 | –61.1 | –54.5 | –58.4 | –52.0 | –62.1 | –47.4 | –42.6 | –30.3 | –28.0 |
| Myanmar | 0.0 | 6.5 | –23.2 | –30.3 | –29.7 | –34.7 | –41.1 | –45.5 | –48.5 | –53.6 | –47.5 |
| Philippines | 42.8 | 52.8 | 51.0 | 52.0 | 48.5 | 47.6 | 46.5 | 45.4 | 44.9 | 44.0 | 43.4 |
| Singapore | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Thailand | 36.8 | 46.8 | 39.3 | 43.1 | 43.6 | 44.4 | 46.6 | 44.1 | 43.6 | 42.9 | 40.4 |
| Viet Nam | –1.6 | –14.9 | –29.8 | –28.1 | –26.0 | –23.7 | –30.7 | –36.2 | –37.6 | –30.8 | –20.1 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –82.7 | –101.9 | –116.0 | –137.6 | –136.2 | –133.0 | –136.8 | –134.2 | –130.1 | –139.9 | –132.2 |
| Japan | 82.9 | 80.1 | 79.6 | 79.5 | 81.0 | 83.4 | 81.8 | 80.7 | 80.5 | 82.4 | 82.1 |
| New Zealand | 10.2 | 15.5 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 23.6 | 21.5 | 16.8 | 12.1 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011).

## Energy

Table 6.4 **Energy Use**
(kilotons of oil equivalent)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 7697 | 1632 | 2003 | 1998 | 1868 | 1970 | 2083 | 2505 | 2546 | 2845 | 2997 |
| Azerbaijan | 25839 | 12747 | 11435 | 11395 | 11453 | 11991 | 12645 | 13353 | 13578 | 12078 | 13367 |
| Georgia | 12107 | 3724 | 2868 | 2570 | 2544 | 2705 | 2780 | 2839 | 3031 | 3336 | 2988 |
| Kazakhstan | 72746 | 51978 | 40314 | 40742 | 44119 | 48162 | 51034 | 56172 | 63467 | 66482 | 70921 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 7486 | 2384 | 2402 | 2206 | 2496 | 2688 | 2738 | 2658 | 2681 | 3070 | 2860 |
| Pakistan | 42963 | 53757 | 63678 | 64883 | 65662 | 68828 | 73856 | 76467 | 79642 | 84302 | 82839 |
| Tajikistan | 5308 | 2225 | 2149 | 2122 | 2129 | 2170 | 2350 | 2350 | 2432 | 2602 | 2493 |
| Turkmenistan | 19630 | 13898 | 14507 | 15121 | 15369 | 17172 | 15656 | 16521 | 16647 | 18229 | 18814 |
| Uzbekistan | 46365 | 42572 | 50741 | 51055 | 53181 | 51282 | 49888 | 46951 | 48853 | 48701 | 50501 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 862956 | 1046704 | 1093934 | 1090003 | 1179390 | 1342766 | 1563421 | 1694694 | 1851400 | 1962439 | 2116427 |
| Hong Kong, China | 8748 | 10650 | 13392 | 14145 | 13195 | 13608 | 12808 | 12664 | 13330 | 14338 | 14138 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 93087 | 144756 | 185657 | 188418 | 198577 | 202523 | 208203 | 210102 | 213524 | 222146 | 226946 |
| Mongolia | 3416 | 2704 | 2364 | 2363 | 2517 | 2434 | 2503 | 2595 | 2909 | 3093 | 3152 |
| Taipei,China | 29814 | 38998 | 53848 | 59247 | 62167 | 62312 | 63896 | 64251 | 65449 | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12736 | 15897 | 18603 | 20216 | 20756 | 21702 | 22539 | 23878 | 25387 | 26492 | 27944 |
| Bhutan | 317 | 413 | 1062 | 1076 | 1101 | 1104 | 1118 | 1142 | 1139 | ... | ... |
| India | 318898 | 386374 | 459453 | 466090 | 478974 | 490892 | 518614 | 536856 | 563727 | 595105 | 620973 |
| Maldives | 46 | 85 | 147 | 163 | 204 | 174 | 222 | 195 | 252 | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 5789 | 6715 | 8108 | 8375 | 8467 | 8708 | 8832 | 9129 | 9346 | 9570 | 9799 |
| Sri Lanka | 5516 | 5949 | 8327 | 8050 | 8199 | 8682 | 8798 | 9001 | 9084 | 9262 | 8935 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 1762 | 2312 | 2454 | 2280 | 2225 | 2579 | 2596 | 2539 | 3253 | 3320 | 3629 |
| Cambodia | ... | 3373 | 3978 | 4172 | 4306 | 4455 | 4642 | 4779 | 4960 | 5134 | 5220 |
| Indonesia | 103923 | 133650 | 155444 | 163631 | 167220 | 170061 | 175789 | 179444 | 181345 | 190622 | 198679 |
| Lao PDR | 1150 | 1322 | 1454 | 1543 | 1662 | 1674 | 1679 | 1773 | 1656 | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 21988 | 37112 | 47271 | 49931 | 50835 | 55206 | 54554 | 62070 | 63272 | 69154 | 72748 |
| Myanmar | 10656 | 11768 | 12500 | 12155 | 12691 | 13632 | 14563 | 15996 | 15500 | 15560 | 15669 |
| Philippines | 27497 | 34538 | 40956 | 39335 | 39825 | 39907 | 39634 | 39672 | 39377 | 39988 | 41067 |
| Singapore | 11456 | 18851 | 18068 | 18712 | 18598 | 14727 | 18728 | 23896 | 23497 | 19583 | 18523 |
| Thailand | 42028 | 62442 | 72228 | 75696 | 80812 | 87331 | 94329 | 97226 | 99825 | 103932 | 107199 |
| Viet Nam | 24325 | 30052 | 37066 | 39084 | 42194 | 43948 | 49905 | 51188 | 52711 | 56272 | 59415 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 230 | 242 | 289 | 377 | 314 | 559 | 647 | 558 | 537 | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 33 | 34 | 33 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 26 | 27 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 613 | 689 | 880 | 948 | 1008 | 1095 | 1124 | 1013 | 1028 | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 9 | 9 | 49 | 51 | 51 | 52 | 54 | 55 | 55 | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 83 | 69 | 108 | 114 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 112 | 113 | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 49 | 50 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 8 | 29 | 29 | 36 | 37 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 44 | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0 | 0 | 5 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 86226 | 92556 | 108111 | 106829 | 111541 | 113131 | 113719 | 119592 | 122329 | 124459 | 130113 |
| Japan | 439315 | 496258 | 518946 | 510777 | 510379 | 506207 | 522474 | 520586 | 519842 | 515327 | 495838 |
| New Zealand | 12697 | 14754 | 16685 | 16699 | 16947 | 16363 | 16581 | 16234 | 16604 | 16690 | 16935 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); for the Republic of Fiji; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Taipei,China; Timor-Leste; Tonga; and Vanuatu: *Energy Statistics in Asia and the Pacific 1990–2006* (Asian Development Bank 2009).

Table 6.5 **Agriculture Land Use**
(percent of land area)

| | Agricultural Land | | | Arable Land | | | Permanent Cropland | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 | 1990 | 2000 | 2008 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 58.3 | 57.9 | 58.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Armenia | 41.1 (1992) | 46.5 | 61.4 | 14.9 (1992) | 15.8 | 15.8 | 2.1 (1992) | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Azerbaijan | 53.4 (1992) | 57.4 | 57.6 | 20.5 (1992) | 22.1 | 22.5 | 3.7 (1992) | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Georgia | 46.5 (1992) | 43.2 | 36.3 | 11.4 (1992) | 11.4 | 6.7 | 4.8 (1992) | 3.9 | 1.7 |
| Kazakhstan | 82.0 (1992) | 76.6 | 77.0 | 13.0 (1992) | 8.0 | 8.4 | 0.1 (1992) | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 52.6 (1992) | 55.9 | 55.9 | 6.9 (1992) | 7.1 | 6.7 | 0.4 (1992) | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | 33.6 | 35.0 | 34.0 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Tajikistan | 32.1 (1992) | 32.7 | 33.8 | 6.1 (1992) | 5.6 | 5.3 | 0.9 (1992) | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 68.6 (1992) | 68.9 | 69.4 | 2.9 (1992) | 3.4 | 3.9 | 0.1 (1992) | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Uzbekistan | 65.2 (1992) | 64.2 | 62.6 | 10.5 (1992) | 10.5 | 10.1 | 0.9 (1992) | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 57.0 | 57.1 | 56.0 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 22.1 | 20.0 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Mongolia | 80.9 | 84.0 | 74.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 77.1 | 69.8 | 71.4 | 70.0 | 61.9 | 60.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 6.1 |
| Bhutan | 9.7 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| India | 60.9 | 61.4 | 60.4 | 54.8 | 54.7 | 53.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Maldives | 30.0 | 33.3 | 30.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 13.3 |
| Nepal | 29.0 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 37.3 | 37.5 | 42.1 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[a] | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Cambodia | 25.2 | 27.0 | 31.5 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Indonesia | 24.9 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.3 |
| Lao PDR | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Malaysia | 22.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 16.0 | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| Myanmar | 16.0 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 15.2 | 16.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.7 |
| Philippines | 37.4 | 37.5 | 39.6 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 17.8 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 16.8 |
| Singapore | 3.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Thailand | 41.9 | 38.8 | 38.5 | 34.2 | 30.6 | 29.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Viet Nam | 20.7 | 28.2 | 32.4 | 16.4 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 3.2 | 6.2 | 10.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | 25.0 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 8.3 | 16.7 | 12.5 | 4.2 |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 22.4 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Kiribati | 48.1 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 45.7 | 39.5 | 39.5 |
| Marshall Islands | 72.2 (1995) | 72.2 | 72.2 | 5.6 (1995) | 5.6 | 11.1 | 44.4 (1995) | 44.4 | 44.4 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 32.1 (1995) | 32.1 | 32.1 | 3.6 (1995) | 3.6 | 3.6 | 24.3 (1995) | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| Nauru | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | ... | ... | ... | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| Palau | 10.9 (1995) | 10.9 | 10.9 | 2.2 (1995) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 4.3 (1995) | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Samoa | 23.7 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.4 |
| Solomon Islands | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Timor-Leste | 21.4 | 22.7 | 25.2 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Tonga | 44.4 | 41.7 | 43.1 | 22.2 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 16.7 |
| Tuvalu | 66.7 | 66.7 | 60.0 | ... | ... | ... | 66.7 | 66.7 | 60.0 |
| Vanuatu | 12.5 | 14.4 | 15.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 60.5 | 59.3 | 54.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Japan | 15.6 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.3 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| New Zealand | 61.5 | 58.5 | 43.2 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org).

## Environment

### Table 6.6 **Deforestation and Pollution**

| | Deforestation Rate[a] (average percent change) | | Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO2 equivalent) | | | Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO2 equivalent) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990–2000 | 2000–2010 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 0.00 | 0.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | 1.31 | 1.48 | 466 | 457 | 580 | 2428 | 2565 | 2962 |
| Azerbaijan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1832 | 2084 | 2633 | 9111 | 34497 | 36607 |
| Georgia | 0.04 | 0.09 | 1712 | 1989 | 2019 | 4112 | 4133 | 4410 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.17 | 0.17 | 20257 | 15783 | 17594 | 41703 | 34558 | 47119 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | –0.26 | –1.07 | 1529 | 1554 | 1510 | 3693 | 3483 | 3591 |
| Pakistan | 1.76 | 2.24 | 21241 | 24640 | 26838 | 101536 | 116519 | 137401 |
| Tajikistan | –0.05 | 0.00 | 1349 | 1089 | 1378 | 3596 | 3304 | 3898 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2373 | 2873 | 4276 | 16167 | 20054 | 27984 |
| Uzbekistan | –0.54 | –0.20 | 6960 | 9107 | 10003 | 33524 | 35703 | 39602 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | –1.20 | –1.57 | 380630 | 392195 | 467213 | 1093620 | 1059439 | 1333098 |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | 492 | 492 | 422 | 2102 | 2694 | 2820 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 0.13 | 0.11 | 15264 | 18718 | 13548 | 30080 | 30924 | 32069 |
| Mongolia | 0.67 | 0.72 | 5264 | 5014 | 3489 | 8876 | 9042 | 6067 |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.18 | 0.18 | 18233 | 19486 | 21386 | 85076 | 88870 | 92414 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| India | –0.22 | –0.46 | 187400 | 201964 | 212927 | 544388 | 564239 | 583978 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 2.09 | 0.70 | 3949 | 4227 | 4516 | 20644 | 21083 | 22142 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.20 | 1.12 | 1938 | 2034 | 2056 | 11578 | 9515 | 10210 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | 570 | 396 | 609 | 5991 | 4995 | 5771 |
| Cambodia | 1.14 | 1.33 | 4331 | 3295 | 5794 | 15740 | 14811 | 20215 |
| Indonesia | 1.75 | 0.51 | 89568 | 90387 | 123275 | 182547 | 177167 | 208944 |
| Lao PDR | 0.46 | 0.48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 0.36 | 0.54 | 14397 | 13019 | 15087 | 37011 | 40141 | 46501 |
| Myanmar | 1.17 | 0.93 | 44219 | 30075 | 30932 | 89507 | 67110 | 77211 |
| Philippines | –0.80 | –0.74 | 10614 | 12472 | 12950 | 43379 | 48501 | 51889 |
| Singapore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1390 | 5995 | 1068 | 1510 | 1653 | 2237 |
| Thailand | 0.28 | 0.02 | 22506 | 19913 | 22304 | 80570 | 79199 | 83257 |
| Viet Nam | –2.28 | –1.64 | 15415 | 19736 | 23030 | 65683 | 72238 | 82978 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.45 | 0.48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 1.22 | 1.40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | –0.03 | 0.37 | 57651 | 75356 | 62966 | 113113 | 130754 | 126488 |
| Japan | 0.03 | –0.04 | 37303 | 31552 | 29785 | 60264 | 47775 | 42771 |
| New Zealand | –0.69 | 0.00 | 11181 | 11460 | 12930 | 27166 | 26689 | 27635 |

*continued*

Table 6.6 **Deforestation and Pollution** *(continued)*

| | Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs (ODP metric tons) | | | Organic Water Pollutant (BOD) Emissions (kilograms per day per worker) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 | 1990 | 2000 | Latest Year |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 380.0 (1995) | 380.0 (1997) | 27.0 | ... | 0.179 (2001) | 0.206 (2002) |
| Armenia | – (1991) | 25.0 | 18.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Azerbaijan | 456.5 (1996) | 87.8 | – | 0.153 (1995) | 0.153 | 0.181 (2007) |
| Georgia | 53.2 (1994) | 21.5 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Kazakhstan | 1214.3 | 523.9 | – | 0.233 (1998) | 0.237 | 0.236 (2007) |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 117.6 (1991) | 81.5 | 2.7 | 0.136 (1992) | 0.189 | 0.202 (2007) |
| Pakistan | 751.0 | 453.0 | 5.5 | ... | ... | 0.165 (2007) |
| Tajikistan | 91.3 (1991) | 28.0 | – | 0.167 | 0.223 | 0.239 (2007) |
| Turkmenistan | 140.8 | 21.0 | 3.3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 585.3 (1993) | 41.7 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 41829.0 | 39123.6 | 370.3 | ... | 0.138 (2003) | 0.130 (2007) |
| Hong Kong, China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Korea, Rep. of | 19605.0 (1992) | 7395.4 | 1181.3 | 0.124 | 0.120 | 0.114 (2006) |
| Mongolia | 7.2 (1995) | 11.2 | 0.7 | ... | 0.203 (2003) | 0.215 (2007) |
| Taipei,China | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 195.1 | 805.0 | 127.6 | 0.146 (1995) | 0.144 (1998) | ... |
| Bhutan | – (1991) | – | – | ... | ... | ... |
| India | – | 5614.3 | –659.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Maldives | 3.5 | 4.6 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepal | 20.0 (1991) | 94.0 | – | ... | 0.142 (1996) | 0.157 (2002) |
| Sri Lanka | 209.5 | 220.3 | – | ... | ... | 0.195 (2006) |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 58.6 (1992) | 46.6 | 0.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 94.2 (1995) | 94.2 | – | 0.172 (1993) | 0.142 (1995) | ... |
| Indonesia | 5249.0 (1992) | 5411.1 | – | 0.184 (1998) | 0.179 | 0.187 (2006) |
| Lao PDR | 3.6 (1992) | 44.6 | 0.9 | ... | 0.136 (1999) | ... |
| Malaysia | 3384.2 | 1979.8 | 105.2 | ... | 0.118 | 0.123 (2006) |
| Myanmar | – (1991) | 26.3 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 2981.2 | 2905.2 | 208.7 | 0.167 (1996) | 0.156 (2001) | 0.146 (2005) |
| Singapore | 3166.6 | 21.7 | – | 0.092 (1991) | 0.095 | 0.094 (2007) |
| Thailand | 6660.2 | 3568.3 | 141.1 | 0.153 (1996) | 0.155 | 0.152 (2006) |
| Viet Nam | 303.4 (1991) | 220.0 | 8.0 | 0.158 (1998) | 0.169 | 0.144 (2007) |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | – (1991) | – | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 37.8 | – | – | ... | 0.232 (2002) | 0.230 (2004) |
| Kiribati | – (1991) | – | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Marshall Islands | 1.2 | 0.5 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | – (1991) | 1.1 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | 0.6 (1995) | 0.4 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 1.7 (1995) | 0.6 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 28.3 (1991) | 47.9 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | 4.0 (1991) | 0.6 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Solomon Islands | 1.6 | 0.3 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste | 36.8 (1995) | 21.4 | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tonga | 1.8 (1995) | 0.5 | – | 0.224 (1991) | 0.295 | 0.339 (2004) |
| Tuvalu | 0.3 (1993) | – | – | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 0.5 (1995) | 0.1 | – | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | |
| Australia | 7416.4 | 6.5 | –46.4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Japan | 97723.2 | –24.2 | – | 0.141 (1994) | 0.147 | 0.149 (2005) |
| New Zealand | 558.4 | –2.6 | – | 0.243 | 0.233 | 0.230 (2007) |

BOD = biochemical oxygen demand, CFC = chlorofluorocarbons, $CO_2$ = carbon dioxide, ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

a A negative value indicates that deforestation rate is decreasing (i.e., reforestation).
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2011); United Nations Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2011); FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org); for Taipei,China: *Statistical Yearbook 2009* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2011).

# Government and Governance

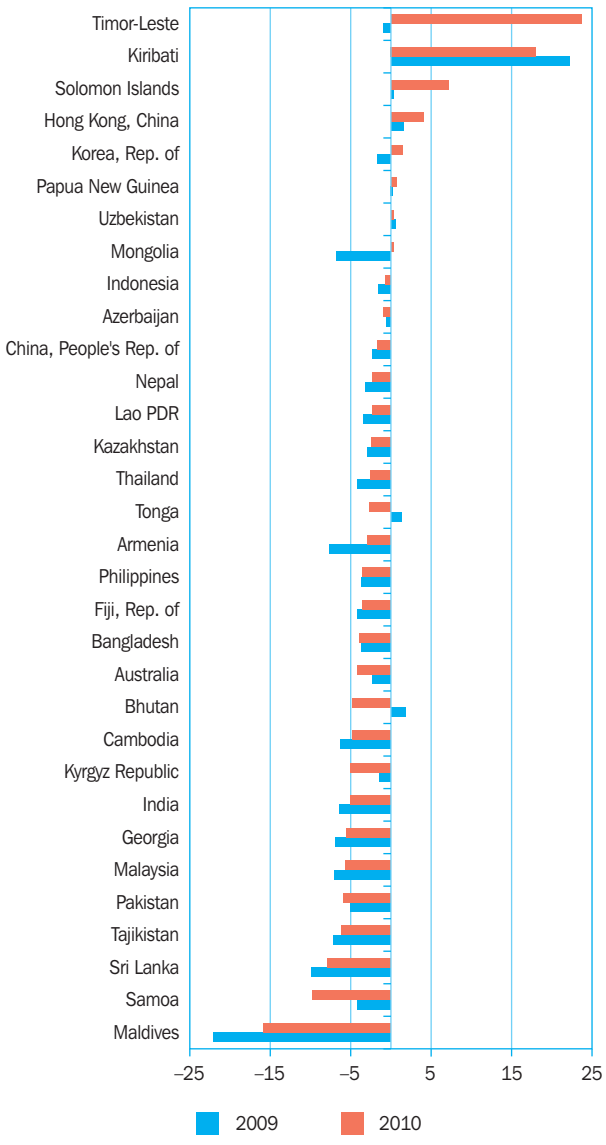
**Fiscal deficits** fell in 2010 as economies throughout the region recovered from the financial crisis. **Government spending on social security and welfare** have been rising throughout the region. Many economies are starting to provide basic social security for their citizens. **Government education expenditure** is often more than double that for health services. This is in contrast to most developed economies where **government expenditures** for health care are substantially higher than for education. **Perceived corruption** and per capita incomes are closely associated. Public officials in poor countries are far more likely to be perceived corrupt than in richer countries. The **days needed to register a new business** vary enormously within the region—from 1 day to more than 100 days. But in the last five years, most countries have managed to shorten the process.

## Key Trends

**Fiscal deficits fell in 2010 in most economies as the region recovered from the financial crisis.** Figure 7.1 shows fiscal balance, the deficits being the excess of current expenditures over government revenue and current grants received. Bars to the right in Figure 7.1 indicate surpluses; to the left, deficits.

Two-thirds of the 32 economies listed in Figure 7.1 either reduced their deficits or increased their surpluses compared with 2009 and the unweighted average deficit for all 32 fell by 1.4% of GDP. Particularly marked improvements were recorded by Armenia; Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; the Maldives; Mongolia; Solomon Islands; and Timor-Leste. Australia, Bhutan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, and Samoa were among the few whose deficits increased or surpluses fell, suggesting that their recovery from the crisis has been slower than in most other economies in the region.

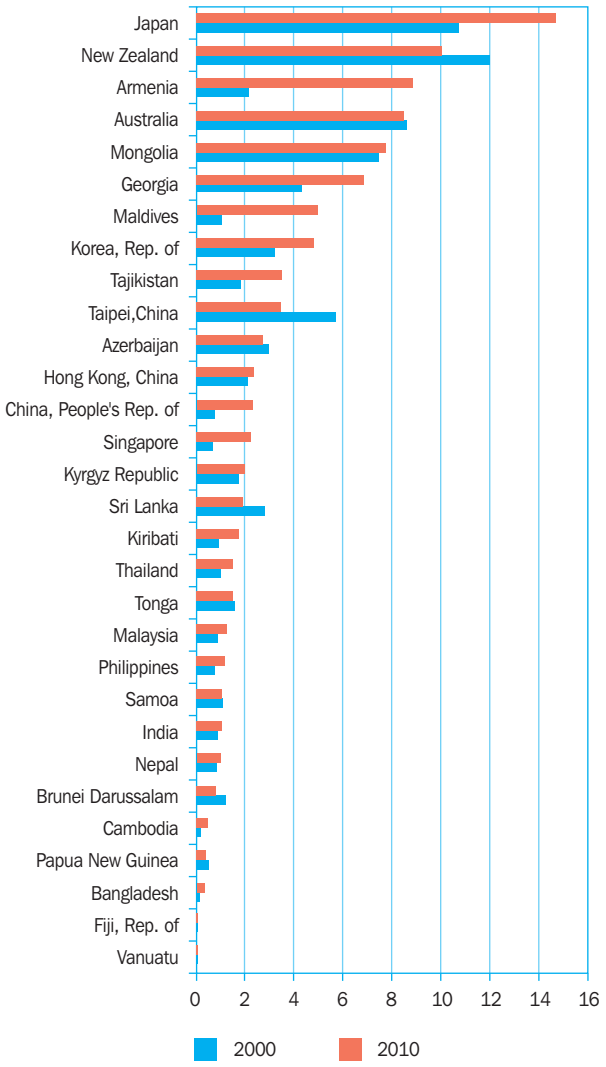
Figure 7.1 **Fiscal Balance as a Percentage of GDP, 2009 and 2010**




Source: Table 7.1.

**Over the last decade, most governments in the region have increased their expenditures on social security and welfare as a ratio to GDP but most are still far from matching the 8%–14% ratios in the developed economies of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.** Figure 7.2 presents the government expenditures on social security and welfare as a percentage of GDP for 30 economies in the region. Economies with the highest expenditures relative to GDP include the three developed economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—together with Armenia, Georgia, and Mongolia. Some economies are putting social security systems in place although these are still far from being comprehensive, namely, the People's Republic of China (PRC), the Maldives, Singapore, and Tajikistan. In 2000, expenditures in social security and welfare of these economies were less than 2% of GDP but there has been substantial progress in 2010. There are some economies where these expenditures were around 1% of GDP in 2000 and have barely increased since then. Examples include India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Figure 7.2 **Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare as a Percentage of GDP, 2000 and 2010 or Latest Year**

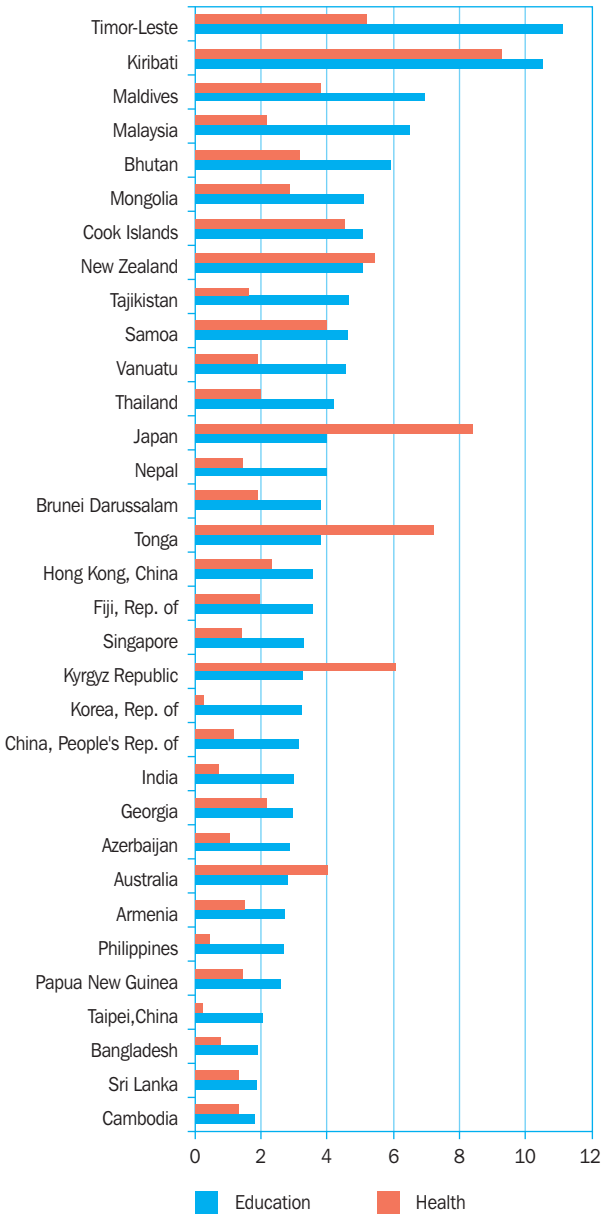



Source: Table 7.7.

**Most governments in the region spend far more on education than on health.** The Kyrgyz Republic, Tonga, and the three developed member economies—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand—were exceptions, where health expenditures outstripped education. But in the other 28 economies listed in Figure 7.3, education expenditure is often more than twice that on health. Most governments in the region provide access to education but leave health care largely to private provision.

Table 7.5 shows that in 14 of the 20 economies for which data are available, government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP fell in 2010 compared with 2009. The unweighted average for these 20 was 4.4% of GDP in 2009, which fell to 4.0% in 2010. Economies with particularly sharp declines were Armenia (–20%), Azerbaijan (–12%), Kiribati (–25%), the Maldives (–25%), and the Republic of Korea (–12%). Table 7.6 shows the same story repeated for health. As percentages of GDP, government health expenditures fell in 2010 in nine of the 19 economies for which data are available. Economies with large reductions were Armenia (–16%), Azerbaijan (–9%), Brunei Darussalam (–9%), the Republic of Fiji (–12%), Samoa (–21%), and Sri Lanka (–11%). In most economies, government expenditures on education and health both suffered as economies tried to reduce their fiscal deficits.

Figure 7.3 **Government Expenditure on Education and Health as a Percentage of GDP, 2010 or Latest Year**




Sources: Tables 7.5 and 7.6.

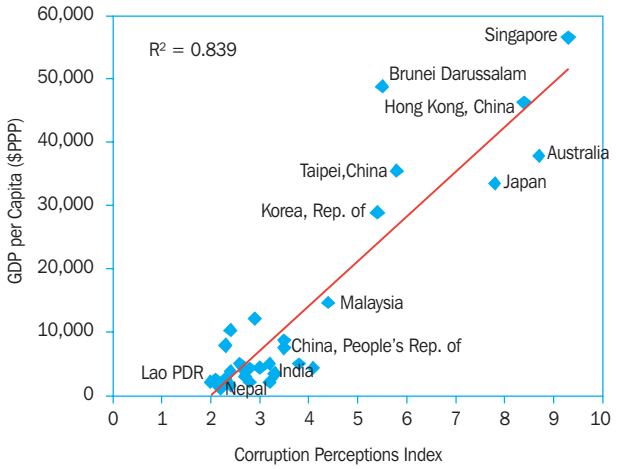
**How corruption was perceived in 2010.** The Corruption Perceptions Index is compiled by Transparency International (TI). TI uses this Index to rank countries according to "how the degree of corruption is perceived among public officials and politicians." Corruption is defined as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain." Typical examples might include payments to obtain import permits, move up waiting lists, reduce tax liabilities, or obtain government contracts.

Evaluating the extent of corruption in countries/territories is based on two groups of respondents: country experts both resident and nonresident, and business leaders. Survey methodology, coverage, and respondents vary from country to country and over time. Hence, temporal and spatial comparisons are severely limited.

Thirty-nine Asia and the Pacific economies are shown in Box 7.1 arranged in three groups according to their Corruption Perceptions Index ranks in 2010 out of a total of 178 economies worldwide. Asia and the Pacific contains three economies in the top 10 (highly clean) worldwide, namely, New Zealand (1), Singapore (1) and Australia (8); while four economies are in the bottom 10 (highly corrupt), namely, Afghanistan (176), Myanmar (176), Turkmenistan (172), and Uzbekistan (172).

**Corruption and income appear to be positively correlated.** Figure 7.4 plots the Corruption Perceptions Index against GDP per capita converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP). The regression line shows a high correlation between corruption and income levels. The causation may be in either direction: economies may have higher per capita GDP because they are less corrupt; or poverty may be the cause of corruption as poorly paid officials come under pressure to supplement their incomes by demanding bribes; or other factors are present that are associated with income and governance.

Figure 7.4 **GDP per Capita against Corruption Perceptions Index, 2010**




Sources: Tables 7.9 and 2.2.

**Encouraging investors: a mixed record but getting better.** Table 7.8 shows that the costs and time taken to register a new business vary enormously within the region. In 2010, the days needed for registration ranged from 1 day in New Zealand, 2 in Australia, and 3 in Georgia and Singapore; to 83 days in Timor-Leste, 85 in Cambodia, 100 in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and 105 days in Brunei Darussalam. Lengthy registration procedures are a disincentive to setting up a new business and also provide opportunities for extorting bribes.

Box 7.1 **Corruption Perceptions Index Ranking of Economies in Asia and the Pacific, 2010**
(total of 178 economies worldwide)

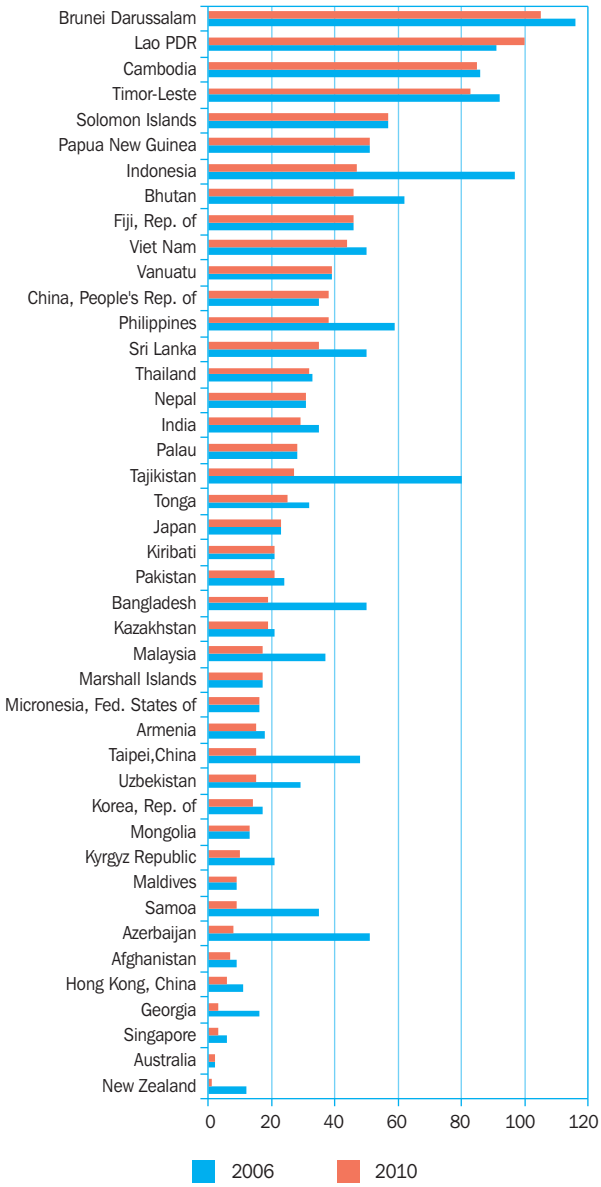
| Top One-Third | | Middle One-Third | | Bottom One-Third | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | 1 | Samoa | 62 | Armenia | 123 |
| New Zealand | 1 | Georgia | 68 | Timor-Leste | 127 |
| Australia | 8 | Vanuatu | 73 | Azerbaijan | 134 |
| Hong Kong, China | 13 | China, People's Republic of | 78 | Bangladesh | 134 |
| Japan | 17 | Thailand | 78 | Philippines | 134 |
| Taipei,China | 33 | India | 87 | Pakistan | 143 |
| Bhutan | 36 | Sri Lanka | 91 | Maldives | 143 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 38 | Tonga | 101 | Nepal | 146 |
| Korea, Republic of | 39 | Kazakhstan | 105 | Tajikistan | 154 |
| Malaysia | 56 | Indonesia | 110 | Cambodia | 154 |
| | | Mongolia | 116 | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 154 |
| | | Viet Nam | 116 | Papua New Guinea | 154 |
| | | | | Kyrgyz Republic | 164 |
| | | | | Turkmenistan | 172 |
| | | | | Uzbekistan | 172 |
| | | | | Afghanistan | 176 |
| | | | | Myanmar | 176 |

Source: Transparency International (2011).

Figure 7.5 compares the number of days needed to register a new business in 2010 with that in 2006. Overall, the picture is encouraging. Out of 42 economies, two (the PRC and the Lao People's Democratic Republic) reported (quite small) increases in the number of days needed for registration between 2006 and 2010, 13 recorded no change since 2006, but more than half—27 economies—reported reductions. Ten of these managed to more than halve the number of days required, and eight economies brought the period down to less than 20 days. These included economies as diverse as Bangladesh; Samoa; and Taipei,China.

On the other hand, some economies have made substantial reductions in relative terms but still have long registration delays. Examples are Sri Lanka (where 35 days are still needed to register), Bhutan (46), the Philippines (38), and Indonesia (47). Several economies that have made no reduction since 2006 already had quite short registration periods while other economies that have made no reduction in lengthy registration procedures since 2006 include Vanuatu (39 days), the Republic of Fiji (46), Papua New Guinea (51), and Solomon Islands (57).

Figure 7.5 **Number of Days Required to Register a Business, 2006 and 2010**




Source: Table 7.8.

## Data Issues and Comparability

Data on government expenditures and revenue are mostly taken from country sources. The coverage of the budget data is not standard throughout the region. Data provided by many economies refer only to the central government, but in other economies they cover provincial and local governments. Most economies try to follow the International Monetary Fund's *Government Finance Statistics* guidelines. Some economies are still using the 1986 version while others have switched to the 2001 *Government Finance Statistics* guidelines.

The statistics on the time and cost for registering new businesses and on perceived corruption are all taken from nonofficial sources. Common procedures are used in all economies and the researchers producing these data have refined their procedures over several successive surveys. However, because of the subjective nature of many of these data, they can only be used to give a broad idea of trends, levels, and rankings.

## Government Finance

Table 7.1 **Fiscal Balance**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | –1.3 | –4.7 | –5.2 | –4.3 | –7.1 | –8.3 | –4.2 | –13.1 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | –6.0 | –4.9 | –4.3 | –2.6 | –1.3 | –1.7 | –1.9 | –1.5 | –1.5 | –0.7 | –7.6 | –2.9 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | –5.2 | –1.0 | –0.4 | –0.4 | –0.2 | 0.3 | –0.7 | 0.4 | –0.3 | 0.2 | –0.5 | –0.9 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | –1.3 | –1.2 | –1.6 | –1.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | –2.9 | –6.9 | –5.6 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | –4.0 | –0.1 | –0.4 | –0.3 | –0.9 | –0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | –1.7 | –2.1 | –2.9 | –2.4 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | –8.1 | –11.5 | –2.2 | 0.4 | –1.0 | –0.8 | –0.5 | 0.2 | –0.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | –1.5 | –5.1 |
| Pakistan | –6.5 | –5.6 | –5.4 | –4.3 | –4.3 | –3.7 | –2.3 | –3.3 | –4.3 | –4.4 | –7.3 | –5.1 | –5.9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | –7.4 | –0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | –8.1 | –7.6 | –7.1 | –6.1 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 0.4 | –0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | –1.3 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 11.3 | 7.8 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | –2.9 | –1.0 | 0.2 | –0.9 | –1.3 | 0.0 | –1.0 | –1.3 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | –2.8 | ... | –2.8 | –2.5 | –2.6 | –2.2 | –1.3 | –1.2 | –0.8 | 0.6 | –0.4 | –2.3 | –1.6 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.7 | –0.3 | –0.6 | –4.9 | –4.8 | –3.2 | –0.3 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Korea, Rep. of | –0.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.2 | –1.7 | 1.4 |
| Mongolia | –11.0 | –1.5 | –7.7 | –4.5 | –5.8 | –3.7 | –1.8 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | –4.5 | –6.7 | 0.0 |
| Taipei,China | 1.8 | –1.0 | –4.5 | –6.3 | –2.8 | –2.3 | –2.5 | –0.3 | –0.2 | –0.2 | –0.8 | –3.6 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | –5.7 | –2.2 | –4.5 | –4.1 | –3.7 | –3.4 | –3.4 | –3.7 | –3.3 | –2.8 | –5.3 | –3.7 | –3.9 |
| Bhutan | –7.4 | 0.1 | –3.9 | –10.6 | –4.6 | –9.8 | 1.9 | –6.7 | –0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | –4.7 |
| India | –6.6 | –4.2 | –5.7 | –6.2 | –5.9 | –4.5 | –3.9 | –4.0 | –3.3 | –2.5 | –6.0 | –6.4 | –5.1 |
| Maldives | ... | –6.4 | –4.4 | –3.8 | –3.9 | –2.5 | –1.2 | –8.3 | –4.9 | –3.3 | –11.9 | –22.1 | –15.8 |
| Nepal | –7.6 | –4.5 | –4.3 | –5.5 | –5.0 | –1.4 | –0.9 | –0.8 | –1.6 | –1.8 | –2.1 | –3.2 | –2.3 |
| Sri Lanka | –7.9 | –8.8 | –9.3 | –10.2 | –8.2 | –7.3 | –7.5 | –7.0 | –7.0 | –6.9 | –7.0 | –9.9 | –7.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | –0.3 | 15.1 | 10.9 | 0.4 | –9.9 | –1.5 | 11.3 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 27.9 | 6.2 | ... |
| Cambodia | –4.5 | –7.2 | –2.1 | –3.1 | –3.2 | –3.4 | –1.6 | –0.7 | –0.2 | –0.5 | –0.1 | –6.3 | –4.8 |
| Indonesia | –0.8 | 3.0 | –1.1 | –2.5 | –1.5 | –1.7 | –1.0 | –0.5 | –0.9 | –1.3 | –0.1 | –1.6 | –0.7 |
| Lao PDR | –9.7 | –12.9 | –4.6 | –4.5 | –3.4 | –5.7 | –2.6 | –4.5 | –3.1 | –2.7 | –2.3 | –3.4 | –2.3 |
| Malaysia | –2.9 | 0.8 | –5.5 | –5.2 | –5.3 | –5.0 | –4.1 | –3.6 | –3.3 | –3.2 | –4.8 | –7.0 | –5.6 |
| Myanmar | –2.8 | –3.2 | 0.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | –3.5 | 0.6 | –3.7 | –3.8 | –5.0 | –4.4 | –3.7 | –2.6 | –1.0 | –0.2 | –0.9 | –3.7 | –3.5 |
| Singapore | 10.2 | 14.0 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 11.3 | 7.8 | 1.7 | ... |
| Thailand | 4.7 | 2.6 | –2.8 | –2.7 | –8.1 | 0.1 | –0.4 | 0.1 | –0.3 | –1.3 | –0.6 | –4.2 | –2.5 |
| Viet Nam | –7.2 | –1.3 | –4.3 | –3.5 | –2.3 | –2.2 | 0.2 | –1.1 | 1.3 | –1.0 | 0.7 | –6.6 | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | –2.8 | –1.5 | 1.2 | –3.8 | –0.7 | –0.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | –0.7 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | –1.8 | –0.3 | –3.1 | –7.7 | –5.6 | –5.9 | –3.1 | –3.3 | –2.9 | –2.1 | 0.5 | –4.1 | –3.6 |
| Kiribati | 30.9 | 15.9 | 41.8 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 27.4 | 7.0 | 26.0 | 21.9 | 22.2 | 18.0 |
| Marshall Islands | 1.9 | –27.2 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 10.9 | –1.3 | –3.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 | –1.8 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 11.1 | –0.4 | –3.5 | –5.4 | 7.2 | 2.6 | –15.0 | –5.0 | –5.2 | –2.4 | –1.7 | 1.7 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | –15.1 | –20.1 | –29.2 | –1.4 | –9.5 | 0.5 | –10.6 | –2.4 | –6.1 | –10.5 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | –3.3 | –0.5 | –2.0 | –3.4 | –3.8 | –0.9 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 | –2.2 | –0.1 | 0.7 |
| Samoa | –3.7 | –7.0 | –0.7 | –2.2 | –2.0 | –0.6 | –0.8 | 0.3 | –0.5 | 0.7 | –1.5 | –4.2 | –9.7 |
| Solomon Islands | –5.3 | –4.6 | –0.6 | –7.4 | –20.2 | –5.8 | 4.9 | –0.9 | 2.6 | –0.5 | –4.0 | 0.1 | 7.2 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39.1 | 21.7 | –1.4 | –5.4 | –6.0 | –1.0 | 23.7 |
| Tonga | 0.7 | 1.0 | –0.3 | –0.1 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 3.1 | –0.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 1.3 | –2.7 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | –1.9 | –43.0 | 33.0 | –32.8 | –14.3 | –7.6 | 18.6 | –13.5 | 6.9 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | –8.2 | –2.7 | –6.1 | –3.5 | –3.5 | –1.4 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.9 | –0.3 | 2.1 | –1.0 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1.7 | –2.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | –0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | –2.3 | –4.1 |
| Japan | –0.5 | –4.4 | –6.4 | –5.9 | –6.7 | –6.7 | –5.2 | –6.2 | –1.0 | –2.6 | –2.6 | –7.9 | ... |
| New Zealand | –4.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 1.0 | –2.1 | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.2 **Tax Revenue**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.0 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 10.6 | 14.8 | 14.4 | 14.6 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 16.1 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 10.8 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 16.3 | 18.4 | 16.8 | 14.4 | 12.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 14.6 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 19.7 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.4 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 15.8 | 20.2 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.2 | 26.3 | 21.6 | 18.3 | 17.6 | 13.1 | 13.6 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 25.7 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 18.7 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 18.6 |
| Pakistan | 14.0 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 8.4 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | 23.0 | 22.2 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 18.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 27.8 | ... | 23.4 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 22.7 | 20.9 | 18.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 15.1 | 9.9 | 12.7 | 14.0 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 18.4 |
| Hong Kong, China | 10.2 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 13.9 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 14.8 | 15.2 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 15.4 | 15.2 |
| Mongolia | 44.6 | 19.2 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 25.4 | 27.1 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 30.3 | 28.8 | 24.6 | 32.4 |
| Taipei,China | 12.7 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 8.4 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 5.8 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 |
| Bhutan | 4.4 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 14.6 |
| India | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Maldives | ... | 13.6 | 13.8 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 13.7 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 11.9 | 14.3 |
| Nepal | 6.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 11.8 | 13.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 19.3 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 14.2 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 13.0 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 25.2 | 18.4 | 23.4 | 23.0 | 22.3 | 30.0 | 27.7 | 33.1 | 30.3 | 34.4 | 36.4 | 24.0 | ... |
| Cambodia | 2.2 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 10.8 |
| Indonesia | 17.8 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 11.6 |
| Lao PDR | 6.1 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 13.1 | 13.8 |
| Malaysia | 17.8 | 18.7 | 13.2 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 14.3 |
| Myanmar | 6.2 | 3.7 | 2.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 14.1 | 16.3 | 12.8 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 |
| Singapore | 14.6 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 14.1 | 13.7 | ... |
| Thailand | 16.6 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 16.2 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 15.5 |
| Viet Nam | 11.5 | 19.1 | 18.0 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 21.7 | 22.8 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 24.4 | 22.3 | 24.3 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 37.5 | 22.3 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 23.2 | 23.8 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 22.3 | 21.9 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 21.3 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.7 |
| Kiribati | 30.4 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 20.3 | 20.7 | 22.8 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 21.7 |
| Marshall Islands | 17.9 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 15.7 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 8.8 | 9.5 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.5 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | 19.1 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 18.6 | 17.5 | 16.8 | 14.6 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 19.5 | 19.5 | 23.8 | 22.1 | 20.0 | 20.2 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 29.3 | 31.1 | 26.6 | 22.4 | 24.9 |
| Samoa | 35.4 | 22.0 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 22.9 | 21.4 | 19.1 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 19.0 | 22.8 | 24.3 | 25.1 | 28.2 | 29.7 | 28.5 | 29.6 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15.0 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| Tonga | 18.3 | 13.7 | 15.9 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 19.6 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 17.1 |
| Tuvalu | ... | 18.7 | 21.3 | 23.1 | 21.9 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 21.0 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 19.2 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 22.6 | 19.6 | 15.3 | 14.9 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 17.2 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 22.4 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 24.2 | 24.2 | 24.7 | 24.5 | 24.0 | 24.1 | 22.1 | 20.8 |
| Japan | 13.9 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 8.4 | ... |
| New Zealand | 34.3 | 33.1 | 30.2 | 29.3 | 30.5 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 31.6 | 28.6 | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

## Government Finance

Table 7.3 **Total Government Revenue**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 8.7 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 14.4 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 16.0 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 21.4 |
| Azerbaijan | 34.1 | 11.8 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 26.8 | 29.0 | 27.4 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 22.5 | 27.1 | 30.8 | 33.9 | 31.1 | 28.3 | 26.7 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 19.6 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 27.6 | 22.9 | 20.5 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 26.8 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 21.8 | 24.1 | 24.0 | 22.6 | 24.0 |
| Pakistan | 19.3 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.5 | 14.0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 10.0 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 18.7 | 19.3 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 20.5 | 23.5 | 22.3 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 17.2 | 39.1 | 23.7 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 29.7 | 28.0 | 25.7 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 21.8 | 19.5 | 31.7 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 34.8 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 15.7 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 17.1 | 17.9 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 20.1 | 20.9 |
| Hong Kong, China | 14.9 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 22.2 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 21.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 16.8 | 17.8 | 22.5 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 22.4 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 25.0 | 24.4 | 24.0 | 23.1 |
| Mongolia | 50.9 | 24.7 | 34.0 | 38.6 | 38.0 | 32.8 | 32.9 | 30.0 | 33.7 | 37.5 | 32.9 | 28.4 | 36.9 |
| Taipei,China | 16.3 | 13.3 | 18.0 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 12.3 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 6.8 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.5 |
| Bhutan | 18.8 | 19.1 | 23.2 | 21.7 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 23.6 |
| India | 10.7 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 9.8 | 9.3 | 10.4 |
| Maldives | ... | 25.8 | 30.0 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 24.7 | 30.2 | 32.2 | 33.8 | 30.3 | 24.0 | 28.0 |
| Nepal | 8.4 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 15.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 21.4 | 20.6 | 16.4 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.6 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 42.4 | 36.5 | 49.1 | 42.2 | 40.8 | 55.8 | 48.1 | 53.2 | 50.4 | 52.3 | 55.7 | 41.0 | ... |
| Cambodia | 3.9 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 13.3 | 11.9 | 13.4 |
| Indonesia | 18.8 | 17.7 | 14.7 | 18.3 | 16.5 | 16.9 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 19.8 | 15.1 | 15.8 |
| Lao PDR | 9.9 | 11.1 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 13.6 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.7 |
| Malaysia | 24.8 | 22.9 | 17.4 | 22.6 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 20.8 |
| Myanmar | 9.6 | 6.5 | 4.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 16.6 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 14.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 13.4 |
| Singapore | 30.7 | 34.8 | 29.8 | 27.1 | 23.0 | 20.9 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 19.6 | ... |
| Thailand | 18.1 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 16.2 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 16.6 | 17.8 |
| Viet Nam | 14.7 | 21.9 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 22.3 | 25.3 | 27.4 | 28.0 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 28.0 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 39.8 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 27.9 | 26.3 | 26.5 | 29.3 | 27.3 | 26.4 | 27.0 | 27.3 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 28.1 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 23.9 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 25.0 | 23.9 | 26.0 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 25.3 |
| Kiribati | 112.0 | 79.5 | 93.4 | 87.3 | 78.7 | 70.9 | 86.5 | 69.2 | 76.5 | 93.1 | 79.8 | 71.6 | 61.6 |
| Marshall Islands | 31.3 | 29.6 | 21.8 | 20.6 | 22.3 | 22.5 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 24.4 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 27.3 | 26.4 | 22.5 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 25.0 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 21.2 | 21.4 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | 24.3 | 25.5 | 24.1 | 25.8 | 26.0 | 27.4 | 24.2 | 22.5 | 21.2 | 18.6 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 24.9 | 24.0 | 25.7 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 22.3 | 26.0 | 26.8 | 31.9 | 33.4 | 28.1 | 26.0 | 26.7 |
| Samoa | 48.5 | 29.3 | 25.6 | 23.7 | 22.3 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 26.6 | 25.5 |
| Solomon Islands | 26.6 | 27.7 | 21.6 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 26.7 | 29.9 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 32.4 | 32.2 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64.0 | 53.0 | 58.5 | 60.5 | 103.0 | 107.6 | 144.5 |
| Tonga | 34.1 | 26.1 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 23.3 | 24.5 | 24.3 | 24.8 | 23.8 | 21.4 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | 214.0 | 116.3 | 148.6 | 52.5 | 51.6 | 54.4 | 47.1 | 46.1 | 47.5 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 27.8 | 24.2 | 18.2 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 17.6 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 19.5 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 23.6 | 22.0 | 25.2 | 26.2 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 26.1 | 26.0 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 22.7 |
| Japan | 15.3 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 11.6 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 13.0 | 11.6 | ... |
| New Zealand | 40.9 | 38.3 | 34.6 | 33.7 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.2 | 36.7 | 38.4 | 37.4 | 36.5 | 33.9 | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.4 **Total Government Expenditure**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7.9 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 21.8 | ... |
| Armenia | ... | 24.0 | 20.1 | 19.4 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 17.4 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 29.6 | 24.5 |
| Azerbaijan | ... | 20.1 | 16.2 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 26.4 | 29.3 | 28.2 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 16.3 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 22.8 | 26.6 | 28.9 | 33.7 | 36.4 | 38.3 | 33.9 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | 25.7 | 22.2 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 25.6 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 26.9 | 23.3 | 22.2 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 37.1 | 27.8 | 18.0 | 17.7 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 22.4 | 25.3 | 24.0 | 29.1 | 32.4 |
| Pakistan | 25.9 | 23.0 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 16.6 | 16.8 | 18.4 | 20.9 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| Tajikistan | ... | 17.4 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 16.1 | 16.2 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 27.2 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 26.0 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | 20.1 | 23.9 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 15.9 | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | 32.6 | 28.9 | 25.5 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 20.8 | 30.2 | 33.2 | 34.2 | 34.6 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 18.5 | ... | 16.3 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.7 | 19.9 | 22.4 | 22.5 |
| Hong Kong, China | 14.3 | 16.4 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.5 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 17.4 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 15.2 | 15.3 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 18.8 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 21.4 | 22.0 | 20.8 | 22.7 | 23.9 | 21.4 |
| Mongolia | 61.9 | 23.3 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 38.9 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 24.8 | 28.8 | 33.6 | 36.4 | 34.1 | 34.4 |
| Taipei,China | 14.5 | 14.3 | 22.6 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 15.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 15.9 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 12.4 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 14.8 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 15.9 |
| Bhutan | 33.9 | 37.2 | 42.2 | 46.6 | 37.0 | 33.7 | 31.3 | 36.0 | 33.8 | 30.7 | 36.4 | 33.7 | 39.0 |
| India | 17.3 | 14.1 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 15.6 | 15.4 |
| Maldives | ... | 36.6 | 37.3 | 30.2 | 30.1 | 29.2 | 27.9 | 46.1 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 45.1 | 49.1 | 45.7 |
| Nepal | 17.7 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 18.1 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 20.3 | 20.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 28.7 | 29.6 | 25.0 | 25.9 | 23.8 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 22.1 | 24.0 | 22.1 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | 43.7 | 66.0 | 40.6 | 38.4 | 45.3 | 50.1 | 36.8 | 32.1 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 27.8 | 34.8 | 28.5 |
| Cambodia | 8.4 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 15.9 | 20.5 | 20.7 |
| Indonesia | 19.6 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 20.7 | 18.0 | 18.7 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| Lao PDR | 23.4 | 26.7 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 15.4 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 21.0 | 24.8 |
| Malaysia | 27.7 | 22.1 | 22.9 | 27.8 | 27.1 | 27.1 | 25.1 | 23.9 | 24.8 | 25.0 | 26.3 | 30.3 | 26.5 |
| Myanmar | 12.4 | 9.8 | 3.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 20.4 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 16.3 | 17.7 | 16.8 |
| Singapore | 20.2 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 17.9 | ... |
| Thailand | 13.6 | 15.4 | 17.3 | 17.9 | 24.1 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 20.8 | 20.4 |
| Viet Nam | 21.9 | 23.8 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 27.3 | 27.5 | 29.4 | 27.7 | 31.8 | 30.7 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 48.3 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 34.7 | 30.9 | 31.2 | 33.3 | 33.2 | 29.9 | 28.8 | 34.4 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 29.8 | 26.0 | 28.6 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 30.3 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 29.0 | 27.4 | 25.1 | 29.7 | 29.0 |
| Kiribati | 165.0 | 86.7 | 86.5 | 116.8 | 145.0 | 154.5 | 178.1 | 88.3 | 107.0 | 102.7 | 84.3 | 82.1 | 75.6 |
| Marshall Islands | 92.2 | 93.1 | 58.2 | 62.9 | 59.1 | 54.6 | 58.3 | 65.0 | 64.3 | 70.8 | 65.6 | 69.5 | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 92.9 | 77.0 | 67.2 | 64.1 | 59.1 | 66.9 | 70.9 | 59.7 | 60.8 | 59.3 | 58.9 | 64.4 | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | 68.5 | 70.6 | 64.1 | 67.0 | 68.3 | 67.9 | 52.9 | 58.0 | 57.3 | 49.3 | 46.6 | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 34.2 | 28.3 | 32.9 | 34.1 | 31.0 | 28.6 | 30.7 | 35.2 | 34.2 | 34.8 | 35.0 | 30.1 | 31.3 |
| Samoa | 70.0 | 39.6 | 31.2 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 30.2 | 29.0 | 32.6 | 30.3 | 31.5 | 32.4 | 37.8 | 44.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 35.3 | 32.3 | 31.6 | 26.4 | 44.1 | 38.1 | 29.4 | 34.6 | 31.0 | 36.5 | 42.0 | 37.0 | 34.6 |
| Timor-Leste[c] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24.9 | 31.3 | 59.9 | 65.9 | 109.0 | 108.6 | 120.7 |
| Tonga | 37.1 | 26.9 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.6 | 27.8 | 24.3 | 22.6 | 28.6 | 29.8 |
| Tuvalu | ... | 53.2 | 184.9 | 133.5 | 95.2 | 99.9 | 70.6 | 76.8 | 73.2 | 70.4 | 121.6 | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 37.6 | 29.3 | 25.3 | 22.5 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 25.7 | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 21.9 | 24.8 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 23.9 | 23.8 | 26.1 | 26.8 |
| Japan | 15.7 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 19.5 | ... |
| New Zealand | 45.3 | 35.5 | 32.6 | 32.0 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 32.6 | 35.5 | 36.1 | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Federated States of Micronesia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
c GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value-added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

## Government Finance

Table 7.5 **Government Expenditure on Education**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 7.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 7.5 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[b] | 4.0 | 2.0 | ... | ... | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Hong Kong, China | 2.8 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| Mongolia | 11.5 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.9 | ... |
| India | ... | ... | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | ... | ... |
| Maldives | ... | 4.8 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 7.0 |
| Nepal | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Cambodia | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.5 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Singapore | 4.0 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | ... |
| Thailand | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 5.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Kiribati | 12.3 | 11.7 | 10.9 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 14.0 | 10.5 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 7.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 2.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.7 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 11.1 | ... |
| Tonga | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.4 | ... | ... | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Japan | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.0 | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Includes health.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
d GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.6 **Government Expenditure on Health**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan | ... | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of[b] | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Hong Kong, China | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | ... | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Mongolia | 5.5 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | ... |
| India | ... | ... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | ... | ... |
| Maldives | ... | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Nepal | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Cambodia | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Singapore | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | ... |
| Thailand | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | 4.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Kiribati | 9.4 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 9.2 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 5.2 | ... |
| Tonga | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.8 | ... | ... | 2.3 | 2.8 | 7.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Japan | 4.5 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 8.4 | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b Included in education expenditure category.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
d GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

## Government Finance

Table 7.7 **Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare**[a]
(percent of GDP)

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Armenia | ... | ... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 8.8 |
| Azerbaijan | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 6.8 |
| Kazakhstan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 4.9 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Pakistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tajikistan[b] | ... | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.5 | ... |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Hong Kong, China | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 1.3 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Mongolia | 7.7 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Taipei,China | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | ... |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | ... | ... |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.9 | ... |
| India | ... | ... | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | ... | ... |
| Maldives | ... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 5.0 |
| Nepal | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 3.8 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[c] | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Indonesia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malaysia | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Singapore | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | ... |
| Thailand | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| Viet Nam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samoa | ... | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Timor-Leste[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 20.1 | ... |
| Tonga | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | ... | ... | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | ... | ... | 8.6 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 10.0 | 8.5 |
| Japan | 7.4 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 14.7 | ... |
| New Zealand | ... | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

a Data refer to central government, except for the People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan, where data refer to consolidated government or general government.
b From 2000 onward, includes defense.
c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.
d GDP estimates refer to non-oil GDP. Before 2002, estimates include the value added of United Nations activities.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.8 **Doing Business Start-Up Indicators**

| | Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure (percent of GNI per capita) | | | | | | | | Time Required to Start Up Business (days) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia**[a] | **18.4** | **19.3** | **27.7** | **24.5** | **21.1** | **14.8** | **10.1** | **11.3** | **36** | **44** | **38** | **30** | **24** | **20** | **16** | **14** |
| Afghanistan | ... | 52.8 | 75.2 | 67.4 | 84.6 | 59.5 | 30.2 | 26.7 | ... | 90 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Armenia | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 15 |
| Azerbaijan | 16.8 | 14.4 | 12.3 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 105 | 121 | 113 | 51 | 36 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Georgia | 22.9 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 25 | 25 | 21 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Kazakhstan | 11.1 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 12.5 | 11.5 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 10 |
| Pakistan | 40.0 | 29.3 | 23.9 | 21.3 | 14.0 | 12.6 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 21 | 21 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | 85.1 | 75.1 | 39.6 | 27.6 | 24.3 | 36.9 | ... | ... | 80 | 80 | 62 | 62 | 38 | 27 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 17.2 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| **East Asia** | **12.2** | **10.8** | **9.5** | **8.7** | **7.9** | **7.1** | **5.7** | **5.7** | **29** | **27** | **27** | **25** | **25** | **25** | **19** | **17** |
| China, People's Rep. of | 17.8 | 15.9 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 35 | 35 | 41 | 38 | 38 |
| Hong Kong, China | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 18.4 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Mongolia | 16.1 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Taipei,China | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 42 | 23 | 15 |
| **South Asia** | **40.0** | **38.4** | **38.3** | **41.5** | **37.8** | **30.5** | **30.0** | **26.4** | **51** | **49** | **46** | **40** | **39** | **38** | **33** | **28** |
| Bangladesh | 63.9 | 62.9 | 56.1 | 52.1 | 46.2 | 25.7 | 36.2 | 33.3 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 74 | 73 | 44 | 19 |
| Bhutan | 11.9 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 16.6 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| India | 53.4 | 49.5 | 62.0 | 78.4 | 74.6 | 70.1 | 66.1 | 56.5 | 89 | 89 | 71 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 30 | 29 |
| Maldives | 20.4 | 12.3 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Nepal | 78.0 | 74.1 | 69.9 | 78.5 | 73.9 | 60.2 | 53.6 | 46.6 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| Sri Lanka | 12.3 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 58 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 35 |
| **Southeast Asia**[a] | **99.4** | **90.7** | **60.1** | **47.8** | **42.0** | **36.1** | **27.9** | **26.8** | **82** | **79** | **77** | **64** | **65** | **60** | **57** | **52** |
| Brunei Darussalam[b] | ... | ... | ... | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 13.5 | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 105 |
| Cambodia | 534.8 | 480.1 | 276.1 | 236.4 | 190.3 | 151.7 | 138.4 | 128.3 | 94 | 94 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Indonesia | 136.7 | 130.7 | 101.7 | 86.7 | 80.0 | 77.9 | 26.0 | 22.3 | 168 | 151 | 151 | 97 | 105 | 76 | 60 | 47 |
| Lao PDR | 20.6 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 17.1 | 16.3 | 14.0 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 195 | 195 | 195 | 91 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Malaysia | 33.1 | 32.0 | 26.6 | 25.1 | 23.1 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 31 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philippines | 30.8 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 25.2 | 32.5 | 30.4 | 28.7 | 29.7 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 53 | 53 | 38 |
| Singapore | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Thailand | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 |
| Viet Nam | 31.9 | 30.6 | 27.6 | 24.3 | 20.0 | 16.8 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 63 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 44 |
| **The Pacific**[a] | **49.7** | **59.3** | **57.0** | **48.9** | **41.2** | **40.5** | **34.0** | **35.9** | **34** | **40** | **39** | **39** | **39** | **38** | **36** | **36** |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | 30.2 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 25.8 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Kiribati | 51.6 | 64.1 | 71.0 | 50.0 | 56.6 | 64.6 | 38.0 | 40.2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Marshall Islands | 20.9 | 21.3 | 22.4 | 18.1 | 17.7 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | 138.5 | 134.1 | 133.6 | 135.9 | 137.0 | 137.5 | 136.9 | 150.5 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| Papua New Guinea | 28.8 | 28.2 | 27.7 | 23.8 | 24.2 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 17.7 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Samoa | 52.3 | 48.7 | 46.4 | 45.5 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 42 | 42 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 9 | 9 |
| Solomon Islands | 86.5 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 78.9 | 68.9 | 63.6 | 52.7 | 68.1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | 154.8 | 125.4 | 83.3 | 11.9 | 6.6 | 21.3 | 18.4 | ... | 92 | 92 | 92 | 82 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| Tonga | 16.1 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | 66.9 | 64.3 | 65.6 | 61.3 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 42.0 | 37.9 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | **4.3** | **4.3** | **4.3** | **3.2** | **2.8** | **2.9** | **2.9** | **2.9** | **15** | **15** | **15** | **12** | **12** | **9** | **9** | **9** |
| Australia | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Japan | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| New Zealand | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **DEVELOPING MEMBER ECONOMIES**[a] | **47.8** | **47.8** | **41.9** | **37.0** | **32.2** | **28.0** | **23.1** | **23.1** | **47** | **49** | **46** | **41** | **40** | **37** | **34** | **31** |
| **REGIONAL MEMBERS**[a] | **44.5** | **44.6** | **39.2** | **34.7** | **30.1** | **26.3** | **21.7** | **21.7** | **45** | **46** | **44** | **39** | **38** | **35** | **32** | **30** |
| **WORLD** | **98.4** | **85.0** | **88.9** | **109.8** | **68.0** | **52.2** | **42.6** | **40.7** | **51** | **49** | **50** | **46** | **43** | **39** | **36** | **34** |

a For reporting economies only.
b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Doing Business Online (World Bank 2011).

## Governance

### Table 7.9 **Corruption Perceptions Index**[a]

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | Rank in 2009[b] | Rank in 2010[c] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Developing Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Central and West Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.5 | ... | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 179 | 176 |
| Armenia | 2.5 | ... | ... | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 120 | 123 |
| Azerbaijan | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 143 | 134 |
| Georgia | ... | ... | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 66 | 68 |
| Kazakhstan | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 120 | 105 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | ... | ... | ... | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 162 | 164 |
| Pakistan | ... | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 139 | 143 |
| Tajikistan | ... | ... | ... | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 158 | 154 |
| Turkmenistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 168 | 172 |
| Uzbekistan | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 174 | 172 |
| **East Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China, People's Rep. of | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 79 | 78 |
| Hong Kong, China | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 12 | 13 |
| Korea, Rep. of | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 39 | 39 |
| Mongolia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 120 | 116 |
| Taipei,China | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 37 | 33 |
| **South Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | ... | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 139 | 134 |
| Bhutan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 49 | 36 |
| India | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 84 | 87 |
| Maldives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 130 | 143 |
| Nepal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 143 | 146 |
| Sri Lanka | ... | ... | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 97 | 91 |
| **Southeast Asia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam[d] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5.5 | 5.5 | 39 | 38 |
| Cambodia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 158 | 154 |
| Indonesia | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 111 | 110 |
| Lao PDR | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 158 | 154 |
| Malaysia | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 56 | 56 |
| Myanmar | ... | ... | ... | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 178 | 176 |
| Philippines | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 139 | 134 |
| Singapore | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 3 | 1 |
| Thailand | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 84 | 78 |
| Viet Nam | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 120 | 116 |
| **The Pacific** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cook Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiji, Rep. of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kiribati | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 111 | 91 |
| Marshall Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Micronesia, Fed. States of | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nauru | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Palau | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Papua New Guinea | ... | ... | ... | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 154 | 154 |
| Samoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 56 | 62 |
| Solomon Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 111 | 110 |
| Timor-Leste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 146 | 127 |
| Tonga | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 99 | 101 |
| Tuvalu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vanuatu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 95 | 73 |
| **Developed Member Economies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8 | 8 |
| Japan | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 17 | 17 |
| New Zealand | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 1 | 1 |

a Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt).
b Based on 180 economies.
c Based on 178 economies.
d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member.

Source: Transparency International (2011).

# PART IV

# Definitions

This part contains the definitions of the indicators for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and regional tables. The definitions are taken mostly from the Asian Development Bank's *Development Indicators Reference Manual,* including websites and publications of international and private organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Road Federation (IRF); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Transparency International; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Population Division (UNPD); United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD); World Bank; World Health Organization (WHO); and World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The indicators for the MDGs are arranged according to their respective goals and targets before they are defined, while the indicators for the regional tables are grouped according to their themes and subtopics before they are defined. In many instances, the indicators themselves, rather than their growth rates or ratios to another indicator, are defined.

## Millennium Development Goals

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** | | |
| Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day | 1.1 Proportion of population below $1 (PPP) per day | Proportion of the population living on less than $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) |
| | 1.2 Poverty gap ratio | Mean shortfall of the total population from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence. |
| | 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption | Percentage share of consumption or income that accrues to the poorest fifth (bottom quintile) of the population. |
| Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people | 1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed | Growth rate of output per unit of labor input. |
| | 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio | Proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. |
| | 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day | Share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below $1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for PPP. |
| | 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment | Own-account workers are workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs (i.e., remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced), and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employee to work for them during the reference period.<br><br>Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are workers who are self-employed, as own-account workers in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. |
| Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger | 1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age | Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose weight for age are less than 2 standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population. |
| | 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption | Percentage of the population that is undernourished or food-deprived, whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education** | | |
| Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling | 2.1 Net enrollment ratio in primary education | Number of children of official primary school age (according to ISCED97) who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official primary school age population. Total net primary enrollment rate also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. |
| | 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary | Percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach the last grade of primary school, regardless of repetition. |
| | 2.3 Literacy rate of 15–24-year-olds, women and men | Percentage of the population aged 15–24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on everyday life. |
| **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** | | |
| Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015 | 3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education | Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the gender parity index (GPI) of the gross enrollment ratio (GER) for each level of education is used. |
| | 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector | Number of women in non-agricultural paid employment divided by the total number of persons in paid employment in the non-agricultural sector. It is expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. |
| | 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament | Number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. |
| **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality** | | |
| Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate | 4.1 Under-five mortality rate | Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. |
| | 4.2 Infant mortality rate | Probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of 1 year if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. |
| | 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles | Percentage of children under 1 year of age who have received at least one dose of a measles vaccine. |
| **Goal 5: Improve maternal health** | | |
| Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio | 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio | Ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period.<br><br>A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. |
| | 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | Percentage of deliveries attended by health personnel trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the post-partum period; conducting deliveries on their own; and caring for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, even if they receive a short training course, are not included. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health | 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate | Percentage of women married or in union aged 15–49 years who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. |
| | 5.4 Adolescent birth rate | Annual number of births to women 15–19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15–19 years of age. Also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years. |
| | 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) | For coverage of at least one visit, refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period.<br><br>For coverage of at least four visits, refers to the percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times from any provider (whether skilled or unskilled), as a percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period. |
| | 5.6 Unmet need for family planning | Women with unmet need are those who are fecund and sexually active women but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child. It is expressed as a percentage of women aged 15–49 years who are married or in a consensual union. |
| **Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases** | | |
| Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS | 6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years | Estimated number of persons aged 15–24 years living with HIV divided by the population aged 15–24 years. HIV prevalence among population aged 15–49 years is the percentage of individuals aged 15–49 years living with HIV. |
| | 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex aged 15–24 years | Percentage of young men and women to number of respondents aged 15–24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. |
| | 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS | Percentage of young persons aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. |
| | 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of nonorphans aged 10–14 years | Ratio of the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose biological parents have died to the current school attendance rate of children aged 10–14 whose parents are still alive, and who currently live with at least one biological parent. |
| Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it | 6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs | Percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved treatment protocols among the estimated number of people with advanced HIV infection. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases | 6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria | Incidence refers to the number of reported new cases of malaria per 100,000 people each year; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people each year. |
| | 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets | Percentage of children aged 0–59 months who slept under an insecticide treated mosquito net the night prior to the survey. |
| | 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs | Percentage of children aged 0–59 months with fever in the 2 weeks prior to the survey who received any anti-malarial medicine. |
| | 6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis (TB) | Incidence is the estimated number of new TB cases arising in 1 year per 100,000 population. All forms of TB are included, as are cases in people with HIV. Prevalence rate is the number of cases of TB (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (sometimes referred to as "point prevalence"). It reflects the number of cases per 100,000 population. Estimates include cases of TB in people with HIV. Death rate is the estimated number of deaths due to TB in a given time period. It is expressed as the number of deaths per 100,000 population per year. Deaths from all forms of TB are included. Deaths from TB in people with HIV are included. |
| | 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) | "Case detection", as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then to WHO. The case detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS. Success rate is the proportion of new smear-positive TB cases registered under DOTS in a given year that successfully completed treatment, whether with bacteriologic evidence of success ("cured") or without ("treatment completed"). At the end of treatment, each patient is assigned one of the following six mutually exclusive treatment outcomes: cured; completed; died; failed; defaulted; and transferred out with outcome unknown. The proportions of cases assigned to these outcomes, plus any additional cases registered for treatment but not assigned to an outcome, add up to 100% of cases registered. |
| **Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** | | |
| Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources | 7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest | Area of forest as a share of total land area, where land area is the total country area excluding the area of inland water bodies (major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs). Forest is land spanning more than 0.5 hectare with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%; or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*; and does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. |
| | 7.2 Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP) | Carbon dioxide emissions are emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement and include $CO_2$ produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.<br><br>Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of $CO_2$ emitted by the country divided by the population of the country.<br><br>$CO_2$ emissions per $1 GDP (PPP) are total $CO_2$ emissions divided by the total value of GDP expressed in PPP. |
| | 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances | Sum of the national annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substance is any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric layer, which absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation. |
| | 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits | Percentage of fish stocks of which abundance is at or above the level that produces the maximum sustainable yield. |
| | 7.5 Proportion of total water resources used | Proportion of total renewable water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use (in the agricultural, domestic, and industrial sectors), expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources). Water resources and water withdrawal are terms understood as freshwater resources and freshwater withdrawal. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss | 7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected | Protected area is an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. |
| | 7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction | Total number of threatened mammal (excluding whales and porpoises), bird and higher native, vascular plant species as a percentage of the total number of known species of the same categories. |
| Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation | 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source | Percentage of the population using improved drinking water sources (including household water connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and bottled). |
| | 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility | Percentage of the population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material covering the pit entirely except for the drop hole, and composting toilets/latrines. |
| Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers | 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums | Proportion of urban population living in slum households defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking *one or more* of the conditions below:<br>• access to improved water<br>• access to improved sanitation<br>• sufficient living area<br>• durability of housing<br>• security of tenure<br>However, since information on secure tenure is not available for most of the countries, only the first four indicators are used to define slum households, and then to estimate the proportion of urban population living in slums. |
| **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development** | | |
| Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system<br><br>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally | Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing states.<br><br>Official Development Assistance (ODA)<br><br>8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/ DAC) donors' gross national income | Net ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.<br><br>Donors' gross national income (GNI) at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called gross national product (GNP) in the 1953 System of National Accounts (SNA). In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. |
| Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries<br><br>Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction | 8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) | ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.<br><br>Basic education comprises primary education, basic life skills for youth and adults, and early childhood education. Primary health care includes basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education, and health personnel development. |
| | 8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied | ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objectives, and offered at concessional financial terms.<br><br>Untied bilateral ODA is assistance from country to country for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| | 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes | ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.<br><br>Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. |
| Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly) | 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes | ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms.<br><br>Recipient countries' GNI at market prices is the sum of gross primary incomes receivable by resident institutional units and sectors. GNI at market prices was called GNP in the 1953 SNA. In contrast to GDP, GNI is a concept of income (primary income) rather than value added. |
| | Market Access<br><br>8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty | Proportion of duty free imports (excluding arms) into developed countries from developing and least developed countries. |
| | 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries | Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on subsets of selected items (agricultural products, textile and clothing exports) that are deemed to be of interest to developing countries. |
| Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term | 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product | Agriculture support is the annual monetary value of all gross transfers from taxpayers and consumers, both domestic and foreign (in the form of subsidies arising from policy measures that support agriculture), net of the associated budgetary receipts, regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income, or consumption of farm products.<br><br>Total support estimate for agricultural products represents the overall taxpayer and consumer costs of agricultural policies. When expressed as a percentage of GDP, the total support estimate is an indicator of the cost to the economy as a whole. |
| | 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity | ODA comprises grants or loans to developing countries and territories on the OECD/DAC list of aid recipients that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans, and credits for military purposes are excluded. Also excluded is aid to more advanced developing and transition countries as determined by DAC. |
| | Debt Sustainability<br><br>8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) | Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, have prepared an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy through a participatory process, and have cleared or reached an agreement on a process to clear the outstanding arrears to multilateral creditors. The amount of debt relief necessary to bring countries' debt indicators to HIPC thresholds is calculated, and countries begin receiving debt relief.<br><br>Countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility-supported program, successfully complete key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. The country then receives the bulk of debt relief under the HIPC initiative without any further policy conditions. |

*continued*

| Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration) | Indicators for Monitoring Progress | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| | 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives | Debt relief is committed under the HIPC Initiative when a country reaches its decision point. It is calculated as the amount needed to bring the net present value (NPV) of the country's debt level to the thresholds established by the HIPC Initiative (150% of exports, or in certain cases 250% of fiscal revenues). |
| | 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services | Debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services. The series differs from the standard debt-to-export ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the IMF. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (nonfactor) services and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances. |
| Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries | 8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis | Percentage of population that has access to a minimum of 20 most essential drugs. |
| Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications | 8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population | A fixed telephone line connects the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the term main station or Direct Exchange Line (DEL) that is commonly used in telecommunication documents. It may not be the same as an access line or a subscriber. The number of ISDN channels should be included. Fixed wireless subscribers should also be included. If they are not included, this is specified in a note. |
| | 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population | A mobile cellular telephone subscription refers to the subscription to a public mobile cellular telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. It includes postpaid and prepaid subscriptions and analogue and digital cellular systems. This should also include subscriptions to IMT-2000 (Third Generation, 3G) networks. |
| | 8.16 Internet users per 100 population | The Internet is a linked global network of computers in which users at one computer, if they have permission, can get information from other computers in the network. |

# Regional Tables

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **PEOPLE** | |
| **Population** | |
| Midyear Population | Estimates of the midyear de facto population. De facto population includes all persons physically present in the country during the census day, including foreign, military, and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members; and transient foreign visitors in the country or in harbors. |
| Growth Rates in Population | Number of people added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year because of natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the year. |
| Net International Migration Rate | Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population. |
| Urban Population | Population living in urban areas, defined in accordance with the national definition or as used in the most recent population census. Because of national differences in the characteristics that distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural populations is not amenable to a single definition that would be applicable to all countries. National definitions are most commonly based on size of locality. Population that is not urban is considered rural. |
| Age Dependency Ratio | Ratio of the nonworking-age population to the working-age population. Since countries define working age differently, a straightforward application of the definition will lead to noncomparable data. ADB therefore uses the following UN definition that can be computed directly from an age distribution:<br><br>$\frac{\text{Population aged (0–14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15–64) years}} \times 100$ |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Labor Force and Employment** | |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | Percentage of the labor force to the working-age population. The labor force is the sum of those in employment and persons who are without paid employment but who are seeking it. The labor force participation rate is a measure of the extent an economy's working-age population is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor that is available for the production of goods and services in the economy. |
| Unemployment Rate | Percentage of the labor force that is unemployed, i.e., persons who are without work but who are actively seeking it. This is probably the best known labor market measure. Together with the employment rate, it provides the broadest indicator of the status of the country's labor market. |
| Unemployment Rate of 15–24-Year-Olds | Number of unemployed people aged 15–24 years divided by the labor force of the same age group. |
| Employment in Agriculture | Employment in agriculture that corresponds to division 1 (International Standard of Industrial Classification [ISIC] revision 2) or tabulation categories A and B (ISIC revision 3); includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. |
| Employment in Industry | Employment in industry that corresponds to divisions 2–5 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories C and F (ISIC revision 3) and includes mining and quarrying (including oil production); manufacturing; construction; and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water). |
| Employment in Services | Employment in services that corresponds to divisions 6–9 (ISIC revision 2) or tabulation categories G-P (ISIC revision 3) and includes wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services. |
| **Poverty Indicators** | |
| Proportion of Population below $2 (PPP) a day | Percentage of the population living on less than $2 a day at 2005 international prices. |
| Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% | Income share that accrues to the richest 20% of the population divided by the income share of the lowest 20% of the population. |
| Gini Coefficient | Measure of the degree to which an economy's income distribution diverges from perfect equal distribution. A value of zero (0) implies perfect equality while a value of one (1) implies perfect inequality. |
| Human Development Index | Composite index of longevity (measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by adult literacy rate and combined enrollment ratio), and decent standard of living (measured by the adjusted per capita income in PPP US$). |
| **Social Indicators** | |
| Life Expectancy at Birth | Number of years that a newborn is expected to live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth are to stay the same throughout its life. |
| Crude Birth Rate | Ratio of the total number of live births in a given year to the midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people. |
| Crude Death Rate | Ratio of the number of deaths occurring within 1 year to the midyear total population, expressed per 1,000 people. |
| Total Fertility Rate | Average number of children who would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to bear children at each age in accordance with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. |
| Net Reproduction Rate | Average number of daughters a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility and mortality rates of a given period. |
| Primary Education Completion Rate | Percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated as the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, divided by the total number of children of official graduation age. |
| Adult Literacy Rate | Estimated number of literate people aged 15 years and above expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and above. A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write with understanding a simple statement in any language. |
| Primary Pupil–Teacher Ratio | Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the primary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the primary pupil population. |
| Secondary Pupil–Teacher Ratio | Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at the secondary level of education in a given school year. This indicator is used to measure the level of human resources input in terms of number of teachers in relation to the size of the secondary pupil population. |
| Physicians | Graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, or research) expressed in terms of 1,000 people. |
| Hospital Beds | In-patient beds for both acute and chronic care available in public, private, general, and specialized hospitals and rehabilitation centers expressed in terms of 1,000 people. |
| Number of Adults Infected with HIV | All adults, defined as men and women aged 15 and over years old, with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS. |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **ECONOMY AND OUTPUT** | |
| **National Accounts** | |
| Gross Domestic Product | Unduplicated market value of the total production activity of all resident producer units within the economic territory of a country during a given period. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Transfer payments are excluded from the calculation of GDP. GDP can be computed using the production, expenditure, and income approaches.<br><br>Production-based GDP is the sum of the gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. Gross value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. |
| | Income-based GDP is the sum of the compensation of employees, mixed income, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports.<br><br>Expenditure-based GDP is the sum of private (or household) consumption expenditure, general government consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation (private and public investments), changes in inventories, and exports minus imports of goods and services.<br><br>GDP can be measured at current prices (i.e., the prices of the current reporting period) and constant prices, which are obtained by expressing values in terms of a base period. |
| GDP at PPP | Measures obtained by using PPP to convert the GDP into a common currency, and by valuing them at a uniform price level. They are the spatial equivalent of a time series of GDP for a single country expressed at constant prices. At the level of GDP, they are used to compare the economic size of countries. |
| GDP per Capita at PPP | GDP at PPP divided by the midyear population. |
| GNI per Capita, Atlas Method | GNI, converted to US dollars using the World Bank Atlas method divided by the midyear population. GNI is GDP plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. The Atlas method of conversion smoothes fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. This applies a conversion factor that averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country, and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001 onward, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. |
| Agriculture Value Added | Net output of agriculture after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1–5 and includes hunting, forestry, and fishing. |
| Industry Value Added | Net output of industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10–45 and covers mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water, and gas. |
| Services Value Added | Net output of services after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. The industrial origin of value added is determined by ISIC revision 3. Services corresponds to ISIC divisions 50–99 and includes wholesale and retail trade and hotels and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services. |
| Private Consumption Expenditure | Market value of all goods and services, including durable products (such as cars, washing machines, and home computers), purchased or received as income in kind by households. It excludes purchases of dwellings but includes imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings. It also includes payments and fees to governments to obtain permits and licenses. The expenditure of nonprofit institutions serving households is also recorded as the consumption of households. |
| Government Consumption Expenditure | Includes all current outlays on purchases of goods and services (including wages and salaries). It also includes most expenditure on national defense and security, but excludes government military expenditures that are part of public investment. |
| Gross Domestic Capital Formation | Total value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is the value of acquisitions less disposals of tangible goods such as buildings and intangible goods such as computer software that are intended for use in production during several accounting periods. Changes in inventories are changes in stocks of produced goods and goods for intermediate consumption, and the net increase in the value of work in progress. Valuables are goods such as precious metals and works of art that are acquired in the expectation that they will retain or increase their value over time. |
| Exports of Goods and Services | Consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to nonresidents. The treatment of exports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. |
| Imports of Goods and Services | Consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from nonresidents. The treatment of imports in the SNA is generally identical with that in the balance of payments accounts as described in the Balance of Payments Manual. |
| Gross Domestic Saving | Difference between GDP and total consumption, where total consumption is the sum of private consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure. |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Production** | |
| Agriculture Production Index | Relative level of the aggregate volume of agricultural production for each year in comparison with the base period. It is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities of different agricultural commodities produced after deductions of quantities used as seed and feed weighted in a similar manner. The resulting aggregate represents, therefore, disposable production for any use except as seed and feed. |
| Manufacturing Production Index | An index covering production in manufacturing. The exact coverage, the weighting system, and the methods of calculation vary from country to country but the divergences are less important than, for example, in the case of price and wage indexes. |
| **MONEY, FINANCE, AND PRICES** | |
| **Prices** | |
| Consumer Price Index (CPI) | An index that measures changes in the cost of a typical basket of goods and services purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time. Typically, the basket of goods and services differs among countries, and the CPI may pertain to a target group in the main city or principal cities only. The price data of the different goods and services included in the CPI are normally weighted in proportion to the relative importance of each item to total consumption expenditure. The weights are based on expenditure data collected by means of a household expenditure survey typically carried out at 5-year intervals. Most countries use a Laspeyres type index; some compile a retail price index which, except for its usually broader coverage of goods and services at the retail stage of distribution, is often meant to be used interchangeably with the CPI. |
| Food Consumer Price Index | An index that measures changes in the cost of food products purchased by a chosen group of consumers over time. |
| Wholesale Price Index | A measure that reflects changes in the prices paid for goods at various stages of distribution up to the point of retail. It can include prices of raw materials for intermediate and final consumption, prices of intermediate or unfinished goods, and prices of finished goods. The goods are usually valued at purchasers' prices. |
| Producer Price Index | A measure of the change in the prices of goods and services either as they leave their place of production or as they enter the production process. A measure of the change in the prices received by domestic producers for their outputs or of the change in the prices paid by domestic producers for their intermediate inputs. |
| GDP Deflator | A measure of the annual rate of price change in the economy as a whole for the period shown obtained by dividing GDP at current prices by GDP at constant prices. |
| **Money and Finance** | |
| Money Supply (M2) | A measure of the money supply in an economy, with broad coverage. Broad money usually includes national currency and deposits held by residents in depository institutions; these deposits may be either transferable, such as demand deposits, or nontransferable, such as term deposits; deposits denominated in foreign currency and held by residents may also be included in broad money. |
| Interest Rate on Savings Deposits | Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for savings deposits. |
| Interest Rate on Time Deposits | Rate paid by commercial and similar banks for time deposits. |
| Lending Interest Rate | Bank rate that usually meets the short- and medium-term financing needs of the private sector. This rate is normally differentiated according to creditworthiness of borrowers and objectives of financing. |
| Yield on Short-Term Treasury Bills | Rate at which short-term securities are issued or traded in the market. |
| Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector | Includes all credits to various sectors on a gross basis, except credit to the central government, which is net. The banking sector includes monetary authorities, deposit money banks, and other banking institutions for which data are available. |
| Ratio of Bank Nonperforming Loans to Total Gross Loans | Value of nonperforming loans divided by the total value of the loan portfolio (including nonperforming loans before the deduction of loan loss provisions). The amount recorded as nonperforming should be the gross value of the loan as recorded in the balance sheet, not just the amount that is overdue. |
| Stock Market Price Index | Index that measures changes in the prices of stocks traded in the stock exchange. The price changes of the stocks are usually weighted by their market capitalization. |
| Stock Market Capitalization | The share price times the number of shares outstanding (also known as market value). |
| **Exchange Rates** | |
| Official Exchange Rate | The exchange rate determined by national authorities or the rate determined in the legally sanctioned exchange market. It is calculated as an annual average based on the monthly averages (local currency units relative to the US dollar). |
| Purchasing Power Parity Conversion Factor | Number of units of country B's currency that are needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A. |
| Price Level Index (PLI) | Ratio of the relevant PPP to the exchange rate. It is expressed as an index on a base of 100. A PLI greater than 100 means that, when the national average prices are converted at exchange rates, the resulting prices tend to be higher on average than prices in the base country (or countries) of the region (and vice versa). At the level of GDP, PLIs provide a measure of the differences in the general price levels of countries. PLIs are also referred to as "comparative price levels". |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **GLOBALIZATION** | |
| **Balance of Payments** | |
| Trade in Goods Balance | Difference between exports and imports of goods. |
| Trade in Services Balance | Difference between exports and imports of services. |
| Current Account Balance | Sum of net exports of goods, services, net income, and net current transfers. |
| Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees, Receipts | Consist of: (1) Current transfers from migrant workers who are residents of the host country to recipients in their country of origin. To count as resident, the workers must have been living in the host country for more than a year. (2) Compensation of employees of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. (3) Migrants' transfers defined as the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than 1 year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. |
| Foreign Direct Investment | Refers to net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. |
| **External Trade** | |
| Merchandise Exports/Imports | Covers all movable goods, with a few specified exceptions, the ownership of which changes between a resident and a foreigner. For merchandise exports, it represents the value of the goods and related distributive services at the customs frontier of the exporting economy, i.e., the free-on-board value. Merchandise imports, on the other hand, are reported in cost, insurance, and freight values. |
| Trade in Goods | Sum of merchandise exports and merchandise imports. |
| **International Reserves** | |
| International Reserves | Total holdings by monetary authorities (central banks, currency boards, exchange stabilization funds, and treasuries to the extent that they perform similar functions) of gold, Special Drawing Rights, reserve positions in the IMF, and foreign exchange. For purposes of comparability, the regional table on international reserves values gold holdings at London market prices, unless otherwise specified. Special Drawing Rights are unconditional international reserve assets created by the IMF whereas reserve positions are unconditional assets arising from countries' reserve assets subscriptions to the IMF, from the Fund's use of members' currencies, and from Fund borrowings. Foreign exchange is defined as monetary authorities' claims on foreigners in the form of bank deposits, treasury bills, short- and long-term government securities, and other claims usable in the event of a balance of payments deficit, including nonmarketable claims arising from intercentral bank and intergovernmental arrangements, without regard to whether the claim is denominated in the currency of the debtor or the creditor. |
| Ratio of International Reserves to Imports | International reserves outstanding at the end of the year as a ratio of imports of goods from the balance of payments during the year, where imports of goods are expressed in terms of monthly average. |
| **Capital Flows** | |
| Official Flows | Net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants. |
| Net Private Flows | Sum of net foreign direct investment, portfolio equity flows, net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from private creditors, and net flows of total private nonguaranteed debt. |
| Aggregate Net Resource Flows | Sum of net official and private capital flows. Net flow is disbursements less principal repayments. |
| **External Indebtedness** | |
| Total External Debt | Total stock of external liabilities of a country owed to nonresidents, regardless of maturity and mode of payment. It is the sum of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private nonguaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and estimated short-term debt. |
| External Debt as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services | Total external debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances). |
| Total Debt Service Paid | Principal and interest payments in the year specified on total long-term debt (public and publicly guaranteed, and private nonguaranteed); use of IMF credit; and interest on short-term debt. |
| Total Debt Service Paid as Percent of Exports of Goods and Services and Income | Total debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services (including workers' remittances). |
| **Tourism** | |
| International Tourists | The number of tourists (overnight visitors) who travel to a country other than in which they usually reside, and outside their usual environment, for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the activity remunerated from within the country visited. In some cases data may also include same day visitors, when data on overnight visitors are not available separately. |
| International Tourism, Receipts | The receipts earned by a destination country from inbound tourism and covering all tourism receipts resulting from expenditure made by visitors from abroad, for instance on lodging, food and drinks, fuel, transport in the country, entertainment, shopping, etc. This concept includes receipts generated by overnight as well as by same-day trips. It excludes, however, the receipts related to international transport contracted by residents of the other countries (for instance ticket receipts from foreigners travelling with a national company). |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **TRANSPORT, ELECTRICITY, AND COMMUNICATIONS** | |
| **Transport** | |
| Roads, Total Network | Covers motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country; measured in kilometers. |
| Road Density | Total road network (measured in kilometers) of a country divided by its land area (expressed in thousand square kilometers). |
| Paved Roads | Roads surfaced with crushed stone (macadam) and hydrocarbon binder or bituminized agents, with concrete, or with cobblestones. |
| Access to an All-Season Road | Measure of the number of rural people who live within 2 kilometers (typically equivalent to a 20-minute walk) of an all-season road as a proportion of the total rural population. An "all-season road" is a road that is motorable all year by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up or truck that does not have four-wheel-drive). Predictable interruptions of short duration during inclement weather (e.g., heavy rainfall) are accepted, particularly on low volume roads. |
| Motor Vehicles | Include cars, buses, and freight vehicles but not two-wheelers. |
| Vehicular Fatalities | Persons immediately killed or dying within 30 days as a result of a verhicular injury or accident. |
| Injury Accident | Any accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public road or private road that the public has right of access to, resulting in at least one person injured or killed. |
| Rail Lines | Length of railway route available for train service (measured in kilometers), irrespective of the number of parallel tracks. |
| Rail Network | Length of rail lines divided by the land area (in square kilometers). |
| **Electricity** | |
| Electricity Production | Output measured at the terminals of all alternator sets in a station. In addition to hydropower, coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power generation, it covers generation by geothermal, solar, wind, and tide and wave energy, as well as that from combustible renewables and waste. Production includes the output of electric plants designed to produce electricity only, as well as that of combined heat and power plants. |
| Sources of Electricity | Inputs used to generate electricity: (1) coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, blast furnace gas, and peat); (2) natural gas but not natural gas liquids; (3) crude oil and petroleum products; and (4) electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants. |
| Electric Power Consumption Per Capita | Measure of the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants, divided by midyear population. |
| Household Electrification Rate | Percentage of households with an electricity connection. |
| **Communications** | |
| Fixed Telephone Lines | Active lines connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched telephone network, and which has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. |
| Personal Computers | Self-contained computers designed for individual use, including laptops and notebooks, and excluding terminals connected to mainframe and minicomputers intended primarily for shared use; also includes devices such as smart phones and personal digital assistants. |
| Fixed (wired) Broadband Subscriptions | Adoption of high-speed access to the public internet (a TCP/IP connection) at downsteam speeds equal to or greater than 256 kbit/s. This can include cable model, DSL, fiber-to-the-home/building, and other fixed (wired) broadband connections. |
| **ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT** | |
| **Energy** | |
| GDP per Unit of Energy Use | The ratio of GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent of energy use with GDP converted to 2005 constant international dollars using PPP rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as a US dollar has in the United States. Energy use refers to the use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuel, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes minus exports, and fuel supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. |
| Energy Production | Forms of primary energy—petroleum (crude oil, natural gas liquids, and oil from nonconventional sources); natural gas; solid fuels (coal, lignite, and other derived fuels); and combustible renewables and waste—and primary electricity, all converted into oil equivalents. Primary electricity is electricity generated by nuclear, hydro, wind, and solar power. |
| Energy Use | Usage of primary energy before its transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport. |
| Energy Imports, Net | Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. |

*continued*

| Indicator | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Environment** | |
| Agricultural Land | Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent meadows and pastures. |
| Arable Land | Land under temporary agricultural crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than 5 years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included. |
| Permanent Cropland | Land cultivated with long-term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber); includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.. Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops. |
| Deforestation Rate | Permanent conversion of natural forest area into other uses, including agriculture, ranching, settlements, and infrastructure. Deforested areas do not include areas logged but intended for regeneration or areas degraded by fuel-wood gathering, acid precipitation, or forest fires. A negative rate indicates reforestation. |
| Nitrous Oxide Emissions | Emissions from agricultural biomass burning, industrial activities, and livestock management. |
| Methane Emissions | Emissions from human activities such as agriculture and from industrial methane production. |
| Consumption of Ozone-Depleting Chlorofluorocarbons | Sum of the consumption of the weighted tons of the individual substances in the group metric tons of the individual substance (defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) multiplied by its ozone-depleting potential. |
| Organic Water Pollutant Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Emissions | The amount of oxygen (measured as BOD) that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste, a standard water treatment test for the presence of organic pollutants. Emissions per worker are total emissions of organic water pollutants divided by the number of industrial workers. |
| **GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNANCE** | |
| **Government Finance** | |
| Fiscal Balance | Difference between total revenue (including grants) and total expenditure (including net lending). This provides a picture of the overall financial position of the government. When the difference is positive, then the fiscal position is in surplus; otherwise, it is in deficit. |
| Tax Revenue | Compulsory transfers to the government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. |
| Total Government Revenue | Includes current and capital revenues. Current revenue is the revenue accruing from taxes, as well as all current nontax revenues except transfers received from foreign governments and international institutions. Major items of nontax revenue include receipts from government enterprises, rents and royalties, fees and fines, forfeits, private donations, and repayments of loans properly defined as components of net lending. Capital revenue constitutes the proceeds from the sale of nonfinancial capital assets. |
| Total Government Expenditure | Sum of current and capital expenditures. Current expenditure comprises purchases of goods and services by the central government, transfers to noncentral government units and to households, subsidies to producers, and interest on public debt. Capital expenditure, on the other hand, covers outlays for the acquisition or construction of capital assets and for the purchase of intangible assets, as well as capital transfers to domestic and foreign recipients. Loans and advances for capital purposes are also included. |
| Government Expenditure on Education | Consists of expenditure by government to provide education services at all levels. |
| Government Expenditure on Health | Consists of expenditure by government to provide medical products, appliances, and equipment; outpatient services; hospital services; public health services; among others. |
| Government Expenditure on Social Security and Welfare | Consists of expenditure by government to provide benefits in cash or in kind to persons who are sick, fully or partially disabled, of old age, survivors, or unemployed, among others. |
| **Governance** | |
| Cost of Business Start-Up Procedure | Cost to register a business normalized by presenting it as a percentage of GNI per capita. |
| Time Required to Start Up a Business | Number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen. |
| Corruption Perceptions Index | A ranking by Transparency International of countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among their public officials and politicians. It is a composite index, a poll of polls, drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. It reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated. The scores ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). |