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SPECIAL CHAPTER
The Rise of Asia's Middle Class

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Foreword

Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010 (Key Indicators 2010), the 41st 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. It presents a special chapter in Part I—this year on the role of Asia’s middle class in global and domestic economies—followed by statistical tables with short, non-technical commentaries on economic, financial, social, and environmental developments. In Part II, the first set of statistical tables and commentaries looks at the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* and progress in the region toward achieving key targets. In Part III, the second set is grouped into seven themes providing a broader picture of economic, financial, social, and environmental developments.

The special chapter discusses original evidence-based research and studies of select countries to highlight and understand the importance of Asia’s emerging middle class. It contends that its expansion is crucial to greater, more efficient, and inclusive poverty reduction in the region. Yet as the middle class expands it also creates many new challenges. The chapter stresses that much of the middle class exists only just above poverty levels, leaving it highly vulnerable to falling back. Additionally, as incomes rise and lifestyles change, it will create new environmental and health challenges. Policies are needed that both bolster the new status of the middle class and deal with the adverse consequences.

This issue of *Key Indicators*, for many variables, also contains statistics detailing the impact of the global economic crisis on Asia’s economies, starting in the second half of 2008 and through 2009 as economies around the world contracted. Comparisons of these data with the pre-crisis years up to 2007 show how the crisis affected economic growth, international trade, inflation, government revenue and fiscal balance, international tourism, and other key variables. The crisis seems not to have had as serious an impact on Asia and the Pacific as had been feared in 2008. Most of the larger economies proved resilient, and governments met shrinking domestic demand with extraordinary spending measures, allowing deficits to rise to boost final demand. The crisis did nonetheless interrupt the strong growth trends seen before 2007. Its cost is to be measured in the gains forgone in the slowdown.

The statistics for monitoring progress toward the MDGs, which stop at 2008 for most variables, do not yet capture the impact of the global crisis. In Part II, the assessments of country progress toward the MDGs are made strictly on the basis of the trends of indicators observed in the past. Future issues of *Key Indicators* may change these assessments as post-crisis data become available.

New statistical indicators in this edition include international tourism, motor vehicles in use, and production of and fuel sources for electricity. Statistics on malaria have been reintroduced following extensive revision by the World Health Organization. Part III’s regional tables are largely based on a comprehensive set of country tables. These are provided on a CD-ROM at the back of this publication and on ADB’s website, 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

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The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010 (KI 2010)* 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.

Since we decided on “Asian Middle Class” as the topic of the special chapter (Part 1) for the KI 2010, many experts and consultants together with ERDI staff have made significant contributions. The draft chapter was prepared by Anil Deolalikar and finalized with significant contributions by Natalie Chun. The chapter was largely based on contributions and background papers prepared by Ruperto Alonzo, Laveesh Bhandari, Natalie Chun, Anil Deolalikar, Joonkyung Ha, Rana Hasan, Niny Khor, Dalisay Maligalig, David Roland-Holst, Guntur Sugiyarto, Mehmet Ulubasoglu, Guanghua Wan, and Yuan Zhang and technical assistance from Glenita Amoranto, Arturo Martinez, Jr., Iva Sebastian, and Eric Suan. Li Shi of Beijing Normal University provided survey data on households in the People’s Republic of China (PRC), and Charles Horioka of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Osaka University provided survey data on the PRC and India. Valuable suggestions and advice were provided by Kaushal Joshi, Chellam Palanyandy, and participants of the Workshop on Asia’s Middle Class held on 27–28 May 2010 including Ahmad Ahsan, Sekhar Bonu, Shiladitya Chatterjee, Maria Socorro Gochoco-Bautista, David Jay Green, Hal Hill, Ernesto Pernia, Sungsup Ra, Li Shi, Hyun Son, Guanghua Wan, Juzhong Zhuang, and Joseph Ernest Zveglich Jr. Eric Van Zant edited the chapter and typesetting was carried out by Rhommell Rico.

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The 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 Chellam Palanyandy. Kaushal Joshi and Benson Sim with the technical assistance of Modesta de Castro and Melissa Pascua led the research team comprising Glenita Amoranto, Aldrin Federico Bahit, Nalwino Billones, Eileen Capilit, Barbara Dizon, Karen Firshan, Flordeliza Huelgas, Pamela Lapitan, Luzviminda Mitra, Iva Sebastian, Dennis Sorino, and Eric Suan. Ma. Roselia Babalo, Alma Rose Roxas, Clarita Dalaguít-Truong, and Rowena Vicente proofread the country tables, Millennium Development Goal tables, and regional tables with Barbara Dizon as lead.

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Statistical Partners

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REGIONAL MEMBERS

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

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

Nepal	Central Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Finance Nepal Rastra Bank
New Zealand	Ministry of Economic Development Reserve Bank of New Zealand Statistics New Zealand The Treasury
Pakistan	Federal Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Economic Affairs and Statistics Ministry of Finance State Bank of Pakistan
Palau	Office of Planning and Statistics, Bureau of Budget and Planning
Papua New Guinea	Bank of Papua New Guinea Department of Treasury National Statistical Office
Philippines	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas Bureau of the Treasury Department of Budget and Management Department of Energy National Statistical Coordination Board National Statistics Office
Samoa	Central Bank of Samoa Samoa Bureau of Statistics Treasury Department of Samoa
Singapore	Economic Development Board International Enterprise Singapore Ministry of Finance Ministry of Manpower Monetary Authority of Singapore Singapore Department of Statistics
Solomon Islands	Central Bank of Solomon Islands Statistics Office
Sri Lanka	Central Bank of Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics
Taipei, China	Central Bank of China Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics Ministry of Education Ministry of Finance
Tajikistan	National Bank of Tajikistan State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan (Goskomstat)

Thailand	Bank of Thailand Ministry of Finance National Economic and Social Development Board National Statistical Office
Timor-Leste	Banking and Payments Authority of Timor-Leste National Statistics Directorate
Tonga	National Reserve Bank of Tonga 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 Center for Effective Economic Policy, Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan Central Bank of Uzbekistan Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan
Vanuatu	Ministry of Finance and Economic Management Reserve Bank of Vanuatu Vanuatu National Statistics Office
Viet Nam	General Statistics Office Ministry of Finance 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
ICF Macro
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
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 Nations University–World Institute for Development Economics Research
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* has the following structure. The Highlights section presents key summaries of the various parts of the publication. Part I contains a special chapter that varies every year and deals with a special topic on policy issues, measurement issues, or development challenges. This year's special chapter looks at Asia's rising middle class, its implications for future development, and relevant policies.

Part II comprises the 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 by member states at the 2005 World Summit. This year's *Key Indicators 2010* 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 110 regional tables, which 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. Accompanying statistical tables are disaggregated into developing and developed member countries of ADB. The developing member countries are further divided into country groups aligned with those of ADB's regional departments.

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 country tables for the 48 regional members of ADB. The four parts and country tables are also available on ADB's website at www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2010/default.asp.

Data for the MDG indicators, regional tables, and country tables are mainly obtained from two sources: ADB's statistical partners in 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 the recommended international standards. Thus, even though attempts are 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.

General Guidelines

The data cut-off date for this issue is mostly **July 2010**.

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 in which most of the fiscal year falls, as follows:

Regional Members	Fiscal Year	Year Caption
Afghanistan	21 March 2009–20 March 2010	2009
Cook Islands (before 1990)	1 April 1990–31 March 1991	1990
Cook Islands (after 1990)	1 July 2008–30 June 2009	2009
Brunei Darussalam (after 2002)	1 April 2009–31 March 2010	2009
Hong Kong, China		
India		
Japan		
Myanmar		
New Zealand		
Singapore		
Indonesia (until 1999)	1 April 1999–31 March 2000	1999
Australia	1 July 2008–30 June 2009	2009
Bangladesh		
Bhutan		
Nauru		
Pakistan		
Samoa		
Tonga		
Taipei, China (until 1999)	1 July 1999–30 June 2000	2000
Nepal	16 July 2008–15 July 2009	2009
Lao People's Democratic Republic (after 1992)	1 October 2008–30 September 2009	2009
Marshall Islands, Republic of the		
Micronesia, Federated States of		
Palau		
Thailand		

Key Symbols

...	Data not available at cut-off 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

\geq	Greater than or equal to
\leq	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
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ADO	Asian Development Outlook
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
BMI	body mass index
BOI	Board of Investments
BOP	balance of payments
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BPNG	Bank of Papua New Guinea
BPS	Badan Pusat Statistik
BSID	Bureau of Supporting Industries Development
CEIC	CEIC Data Company Ltd.
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CGE	calibrated general equilibrium
CHIP	Chinese Household Income Project
cif	cost, insurance, and freight
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CPI	consumer price index
CRC	Citizen's Report Card
CVD	cardiovascular disease
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DMC	developing member country
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
fob	free on board
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	foreign direct investment
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
GCF	gross capital formation
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
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
IT	information technology

ITU	International Telecommunication Union
KCGF	Korea Credit Guarantee Fund
KILM	Key Indicators of the Labour Market
KOTEC	Korea Technology Credit Guarantee Fund
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LCU	local currency unit
LE	large enterprise
LFS	Labor Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMF	money market fund
NCEUS	National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector
NGO	non-government organizations
NIE	newly industrialized economy
NMCC	National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council
NSO – CES	National Statistics Office – Consumer Expenditure Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODP	ozone-depleting potential
PLI	price level index
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
R&D	research and development
RBF	Reserve Bank of Fiji
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
ROW	rest of the world
Rs	Indian Rupees
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
SME	small and medium-size enterprise
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SUSENAS	National Socioeconomic Survey
TB	tuberculosis
TVEs	Township and Village Enterprises
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
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
WBES	World Bank Enterprise Survey
WGI	World Governance Indicators
WHO	World Health Organization
WIID	World Income Inequality Database
WVS	World Values Survey

Unless otherwise indicated, “\$” refers to United States dollars.

Highlights of Key Indicators 2010

The *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010* 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 largely based on a comprehensive set of country tables. The country tables are not available in printed form but are available in CD-ROM and through ADB's website at www.adb.org/Documents/Books/Key_Indicators/2010/Country.asp. The special chapter in *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2010* "The Rise of Asia's Middle Class" looks at the growth and impacts of the region's rapidly expanding middle class, and resulting economic and policy implications.

PART I: Special Chapter

The Rise of Asia's Middle Class

Strong economic growth in Asia over the past two decades has been accompanied by the emergence of a sizable middle class and a significant reduction in poverty. Consumption expenditures in developing Asia, primarily by the middle class, have increased rapidly as a result, reaching about a third of those of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries.

The special chapter addresses the implications of Asia's growing middle class for the global economy and for poverty reduction in the region. In particular, it argues that the middle class may hold the key to a rebalancing of economies toward consumption and away from a heavy reliance on external demand, as well as to greater and more efficient poverty reduction and inclusive growth.

It presents original evidence based on research and studies of selected Asian countries that show the value in focusing on the middle class and developing appropriate policies to foster its development. Policies that encourage the creation of, and access to, more well-paid jobs and more advanced education and health care to help prevent the more vulnerable members of the new middle class from falling back into poverty are highly important. At the same time, innovative policies are needed to mitigate the additional environmental constraints and health concerns that will accompany these trends.

Among the chapter's important messages:

- **Developing Asia's middle class has increased rapidly in size and purchasing power as strong economic growth in the past two decades has helped reduce poverty significantly and lift previously poor households into the middle class.** By 2008, it had risen to 56% of the population—or nearly 1.9 billion people—up from 21% in 1990, using an absolute definition of per capita consumption of \$2–\$20 per day (based on survey data in 2005 PPP \$); expenditures had increased almost three-fold, compared to more marginal increases in all other regional economies in the OECD.
- **Asia's emerging consumers are likely to assume the traditional role of the US and European middle classes as global consumers, and to play a key role in rebalancing the world's economy.** Consumer spending in developing Asia, primarily by the middle class, was surprisingly resilient during the recession. It reached an estimated \$4.3 trillion in annual expenditures in 2008 (based on per capita consumption >\$2)—nearly a third of private consumption in the OECD. Assuming consumption expenditures in Asia continue to grow at roughly the same rate as the past 20 years, by 2030 developing Asia will likely reach \$32 trillion in annual expenditures and comprise about 43% of worldwide consumption.

Asia's Emerging Middle Class: Past, Present, and Future

- **While there are many definitions of middle class, this special chapter of *Key Indicators 2010* uses an absolute definition of per capita daily consumption of \$2–\$20.** This includes the lower-middle class (\$2–\$4), the “middle-middle” class (\$4–\$10) living above subsistence and able to save and consume nonessential goods, and the upper-middle class (\$10–\$20). By this definition, in 2008 much of developing Asia's middle class remained in the \$2–\$4 range. The PRC's middle class is larger than all others in absolute size, after adding 800 million people during 1990–2008. By population share, however, Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Thailand, Kazakhstan, and Georgia are ahead.
- **Even though the Asian middle class has significantly lower income and spending relative to the Western middle class, its growth in expenditures has been remarkable and its absolute levels are commanding.** The continued rise of Asia's middle class will require governments to introduce policies that bolster the incomes of those already in the middle class, and social policies to expand the middle class, such as through greater spending on education and health.

- **Over the next 20 years, with the appropriate middle-class friendly policies focused on human capital and better jobs, Asia can continue and even accelerate poverty reduction and livelihood advancement, although the process will be uneven across the region.** Projections suggest that by 2030 much of developing Asia will have attained middle and upper class majorities. The PRC and India are expected to provide the largest number of new middle class, and smaller countries will see faster or slower emergence depending on the absorption of their resource base and labor forces into higher value added supply chains.

The Middle Class and Their Values: A Profile

- **In profile, the middle class differs from the poor and the rich simply because many household characteristics are strongly correlated with living standards.** Compared to the poor, it is less connected to agriculture, less likely to own land and less likely to be wage laborers. It is much more likely to hold salaried jobs, has a greater propensity for migration, a higher propensity to seek more expensive medical care when ill, and has fewer children and invests more in health, nutrition, and schooling. The middle class is also better educated, and more geographically concentrated (in urban areas or along coasts).
- **The rise in class status is largely correlated with a rise in progressive values that are highly conducive to strong economic growth.** In particular, the middle class are more likely to have values aligned with greater market competition, greater gender equality, perceptions of upward mobility, and more investment in science and technology than those of the poor. In general, East Asia appears to be more progressive than other regional economies and this may in part explain its higher rates of growth.

Determinants of Middle Class Emergence

- **Economic growth is critical to both poverty reduction and the rise of the middle class, but reducing income inequality also plays a key role in the rise of a middle class.** Brazil and the Republic of Korea both grew rapidly at about 6% per year between 1965 and the 1980s. But because of Brazil's high income inequality, its middle class was just 29% of the population, compared to Republic of Korea's 53%, at the end of the respective time periods.
- **The PRC and India will emerge with bigger spending power because of their large middle classes.** But India has some advantage in this area: its consumer products companies have recognized the need to reach rural consumers to succeed, fuelling intense innovation in the development of low-cost products and services (frugal innovation). Indeed, Indian companies are now world leaders in designing and marketing low-priced products and services geared to low-income consumers. The PRC can accelerate its shift from export-oriented and investment-led growth to personal consumption-led growth, while supporting the development of its middle class by raising the share of household income in GDP directly through macroeconomic policy changes.
- **Ultimately, two factors drive the creation and sustenance of a middle class: (i) stable, secure, well-paid jobs with good benefits, and (ii) higher education.** Our examination shows a large portion of the middle class (in the Philippines, India, and the PRC) have jobs providing stable incomes in comparison to the largely self-employed poor. The experience of fostering the creation of large middle classes in other countries, such as the United States, also underscores the importance of education in the process.
- **A large number of middle-class individuals in the vulnerable \$2–\$4 income range may have slipped back into poverty during the global recession of 2008–09.** While it is still too early to tell, the experience in the 1997/98 Asian financial crisis lends weight to these concerns. Indonesian surveys in 1996 and 1999, just before and after the crisis, show that middle class individuals (\$2–\$20) fell by 4.8 million or roughly 10% of the middle class population. The evidence strongly indicates that the formation of stable jobs, increased education, and safety nets can reduce vulnerability to such shocks and increase the chances of remaining middle class.

Implications of Middle Class Growth

- **The appearance of a large Asian middle class has already raised the consumption of consumer durables, and is likely to continue to do so as policies shift in favor of domestic consumption.** Sales of refrigerators, television sets, mobile phones, and automobiles have surged in virtually every country in recent years. Car sales in the PRC and India have increased at a staggering 15%-30% a year during the past decade. From 1998 to 2009, Indian car sales went from about 0.3 million units to 1.5 million annually. The PRC and India are now the world's first and second largest markets for mobile phones.
- **The rise of the Asian middle class has led to “frugal innovation” as companies respond to its lower income levels and differing consumer demands.** Illustrating this point are such new products as India's \$2,200 ‘Nano car’ (by Tata Motors), or the \$12 lithium-ion battery (by the PRC's BYD Lithium Battery Co.). As a result, emerging market companies are fast becoming serious players on the global business stage, but also potentially adding value and growth to the middle class by creating new avenues for stable employment.
- **The middle class is helping to improve accountability in public services through more vocal demands for better services.** It is better positioned to do so through its better education and greater awareness of rights. Its demands are usually self-serving, but the poor benefit just as much. The middle class is the main source of the leaders and activists who create and operate many of the non-governmental organizations that work for greater accountability in government.
- **Many of the same policies that are good for growth, such as fiscal discipline, sound monetary policies, improved infrastructure, and reduced trade volatility, may also foster middle class growth.** While the analysis provides no evidence of a significant direct middle class effect on growth, it does suggest that policies bolstering the middle class may have benefits not only for economic growth, but also provide more cost-effective, long-term poverty reduction than policies that focus solely on the poor.

Possible Adverse Consequences of the Rise of Asia's Middle Class

- **The growth of Asia's middle class in the last two decades has been accompanied by effects such as new environmental and ecological problems, a rise in obesity, and an increase in chronic, non-communicable diseases.** None of these issues should be overstated; the expansion of the middle class will clearly and substantially improve the quality of life in Asia. Nonetheless, it is likely that policymakers will have to address both the health and environmental concerns so that these important facets of sustainable development do not become serious constraints to middle class growth.

The rise of Asia's middle class is playing an important role in the region's economic resurgence. It is contributing to the shift in the world's center of economic gravity toward Asia. It offers the potential for greater poverty reduction, more political stability, economic innovation, and improved living standards. Its growth, and the consequences of it, influence and are influenced by the policy environment in which they develop. Through its sheer size and dynamism, it will present some policy challenges, but also hold unimaginable potential opportunities for the region and for the world.

PART II: Millennium Development Goals

- **MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

About two thirds of the Asia and Pacific economies are expected to reach the poverty reduction target by 2015, although the global economic crisis may hinder progress and increase the depth of poverty in some cases. Further, half of the economies are unlikely to meet the target of cutting the percentages of underweight children. Vulnerable employment continues to be high in most economies.

- **MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

Primary school enrollment ratios are high and rising in most economies and more than half are expected to meet the target by 2015. Fewer, however, will reach the target for ensuring that the pupils who start grade one reach the last grade of primary education.

- **MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

Gender equality in primary and secondary school enrollments is on track in many economies of the region, but fewer will achieve gender parity for tertiary enrollment. Several countries have ratios more favorable to girls than boys in secondary and tertiary education. Compared with 2000, women are now better represented in national parliaments.

- **MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

Both infant and child mortality rates have been declining since 1990 but the prospects of reducing these rates to the target of one-third of their 1990 value by 2015 are bleak in most economies. Programs to immunize infants against measles are achieving good coverage in most countries.

- **MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health**

Maternal mortality rates remain unacceptably high in many economies. About half of the economies are expected to meet the MDG target of providing at least one antenatal care visit, but less than half are likely to meet the MDG target of reducing by three-quarters the number of births that are not attended by a skilled health personnel.

- **MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other Diseases**

HIV is a serious problem for several economies in Southeast Asia, and in most economies less than 40% of HIV sufferers are receiving antiretroviral drugs. Most economies have made good progress in reducing death rates from tuberculosis despite continued high incidence rates.

- **MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

Between 1990 and 2009, the proportion of the land and territorial water that countries set aside for protection of biological diversity rose in almost all the Asia and Pacific economies. About half of the economies for which data are available are expected to reach the MDG target for improved drinking water, but achieving the target for improved sanitation facilities remains challenging for many.

- **MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

The burden of debt has been getting lighter since 1990 in most economies due both to international initiatives and strong economic growth. The spread of cellular phones has been dramatic throughout the region but the “digital divide” as measured by internet users per 100 population is still wide. In most economies, fewer than 20 persons in a hundred use the internet.

PART III: Region at a Glance

- **People**

The population growth rate of developing economies in the Asia and Pacific region slowed to less than 1.1% in 2009 compared with 1.7% two decades earlier. Urbanization is increasing throughout the region. In most economies, women who already had longer life expectancies than men in 1990, have also achieved the largest increases since then.

- **Economy and Output**

Of the top 5 global economies in terms of GDP at PPP, three economies – the People's Republic of China, India, and Japan are in Asia. GDP growth rates in 2009 were lower than in 2008 in most economies and real GDP actually declined in nearly half of the economies. However, the five most populous economies in the region all registered positive growth, defying the global economic crisis. Export markets weakened and the shares of exports in GDP were lower in almost all economies.

- **Money, Finance, and Prices**

Inflation rates fell sharply throughout the region in 2009, and in some cases, consumer prices on average were lower than in 2008. Since 2000, Asian currencies had generally been strengthening against the US dollar but in 2009, dollar exchange rates of almost all Asian currencies were sharply down. Growth of the money supply accelerated in most economies as governments implemented stimulus packages to address the impact of global economic crisis.

- **Globalization**

Merchandise exports fell markedly in 2009 in the region after registering good growth in 2007 and 2008. International tourist arrivals and receipts were down in most popular destinations in 2009. Total migrant workers' remittances were lower in US dollar terms in 2009 compared with 2008, but converted to local currencies, remittances were higher in most economies.

- **Transport, Electricity, and Communications**

Road networks are expanding and unpaved roads are being upgraded in most economies. Industrialization and household electrification have led to massive increases in electricity production, with most of it still generated by coal and other fossil fuels. In most economies of the region, personal computers per 100 persons are well below the levels of developed economies.

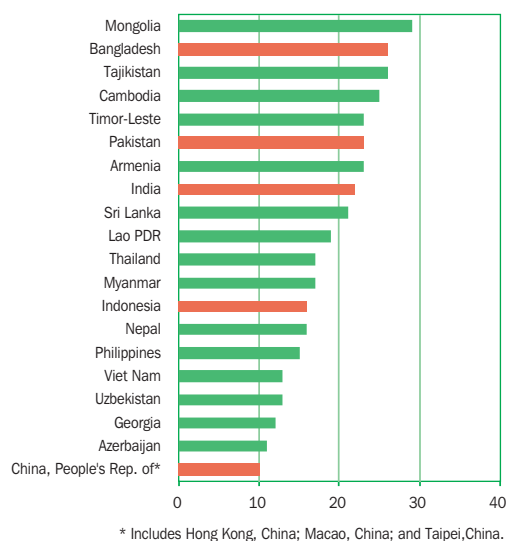
- **Energy and Environment**

Almost half the total energy in the region is now produced by the People's Republic of China, whose energy production has been growing at an annual rate of 8% since 2000. Measured by energy use per unit of GDP, most Asian economies are becoming more energy-efficient. Over half of the economies are now chlorofluorocarbon-free, but water pollution remains a problem.

- **Government and Governance**

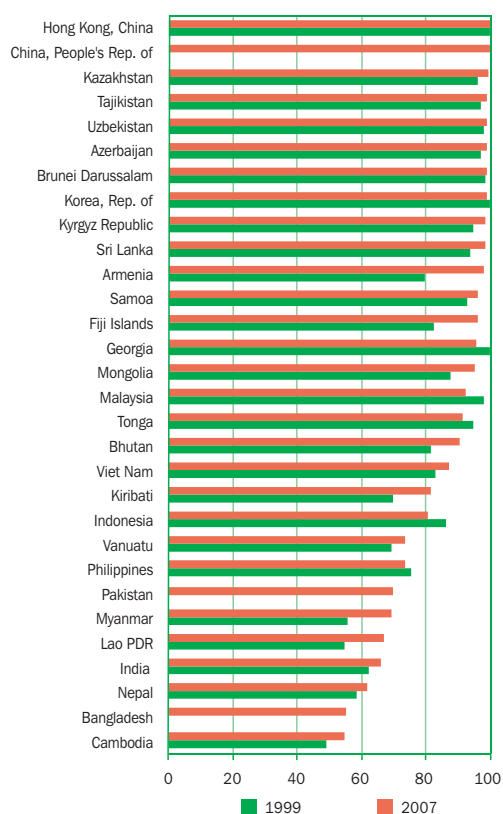
The global economic crisis has increased fiscal deficits and reduced tax revenues as a percentage of GDP in 2009 in most economies, but not to the detriment of government expenditures on education and on social security and welfare. The Asia and Pacific region has some of the economies perceived to be least corrupt, and some perceived to be most corrupt in the world. Corruption is perceived to have decreased in 11 economies but got worse in 21 between 2005 and 2009.

Figure H1 **Economies with More than 10% of Population Below the Minimal Level of Dietary Consumption, Latest Year**



In 20 economies in the Asia and Pacific region, including the five most populous, at least 10% of the population is undernourished. In Bangladesh, Mongolia, and Tajikistan, the food intake of more than a quarter of the population does not meet the minimum requirement for dietary energy.

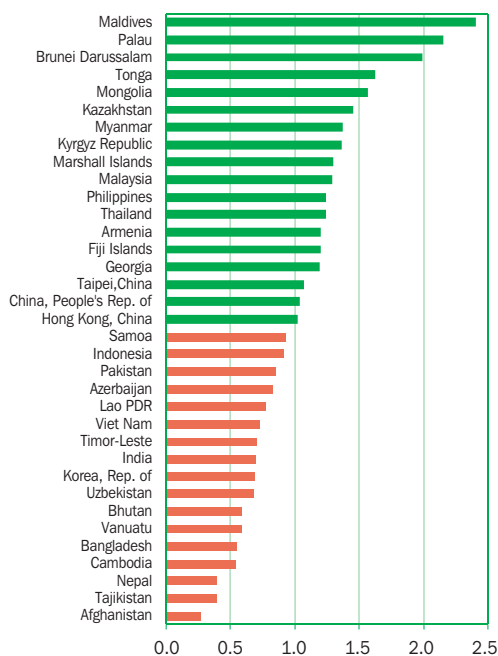
Figure H2 **Percentage of Children Starting Grade 1 and Reaching Last Grade of Primary, 1999 and 2007 or Nearest Year**



High rates of primary school enrollment have been achieved in many economies; however, too many children still leave before completing the last grade.

Between 1999 and 2007 the percentages of children reaching the final grade even fell in some economies. The global crisis could see more children dropping out.

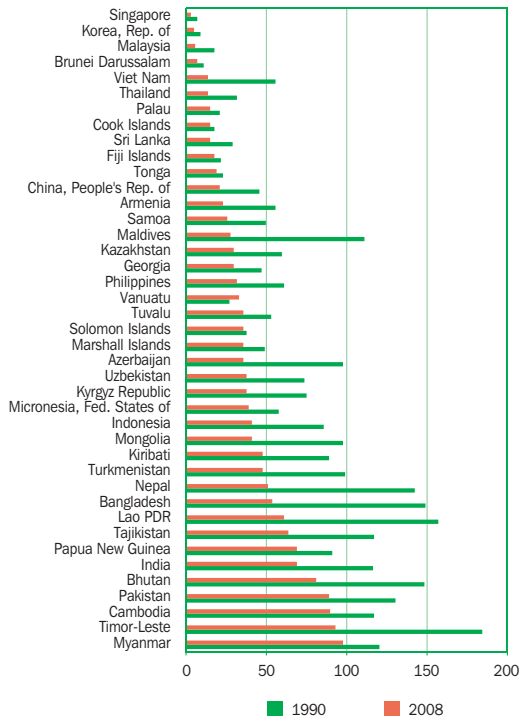
Figure H3 **Tertiary Education Female–Male Enrollment Ratios, 2008 or Nearest Year**



In half of the economies (green bars), more women are in tertiary education than men.

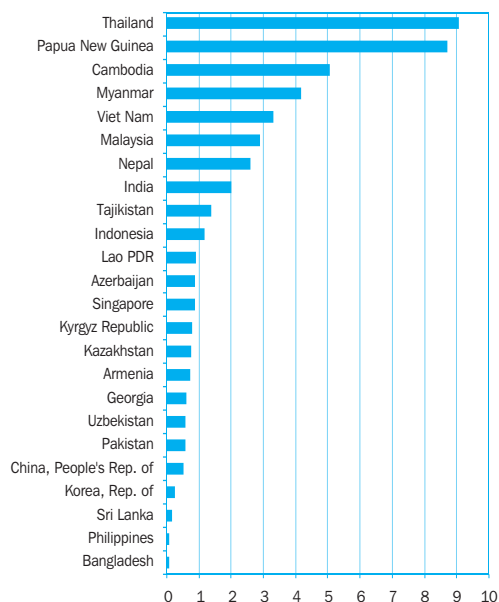
In the Maldives, five women are in tertiary education for every two men; in Afghanistan, there are nearly four men enrolled in tertiary education for every woman.

Figure H4 **Under-Five Mortality Rates, 1990 and 2008 (per 1,000 live births)**



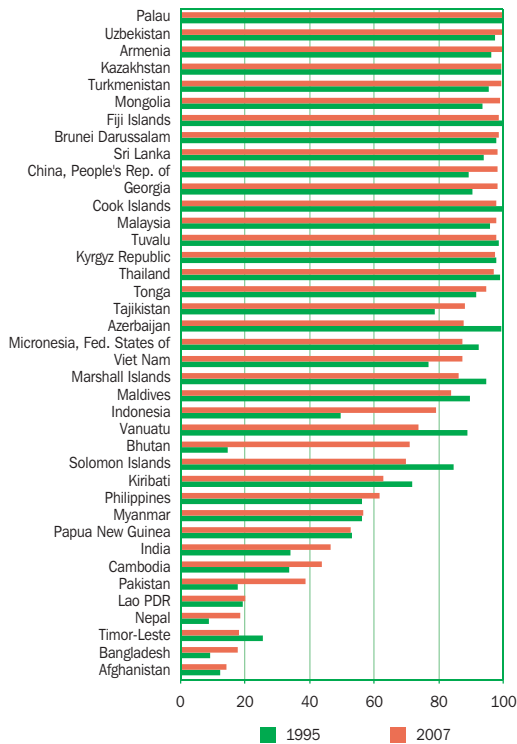
Between 1990 and 2008, all economies (except Vanuatu) had reduced their child mortality rates, with 15 cutting their rates by at least half. However, the reductions achieved are not enough and only a few economies are expected to meet the MDG target by 2015.

Figure H5 **Number of Adults Living with HIV, 2007**
(per thousand population)



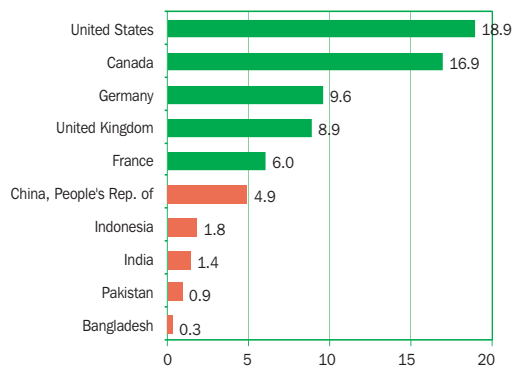
HIV/AIDS is a particularly serious problem for Papua New Guinea and Thailand and for other countries in Southeast Asia. In most economies, less than half of those who need them have access to anti-retroviral drugs.

Figure H6 **Percentage of Births Attended by a Skilled Health Personnel, 1995 and 2007 or Nearest Years**



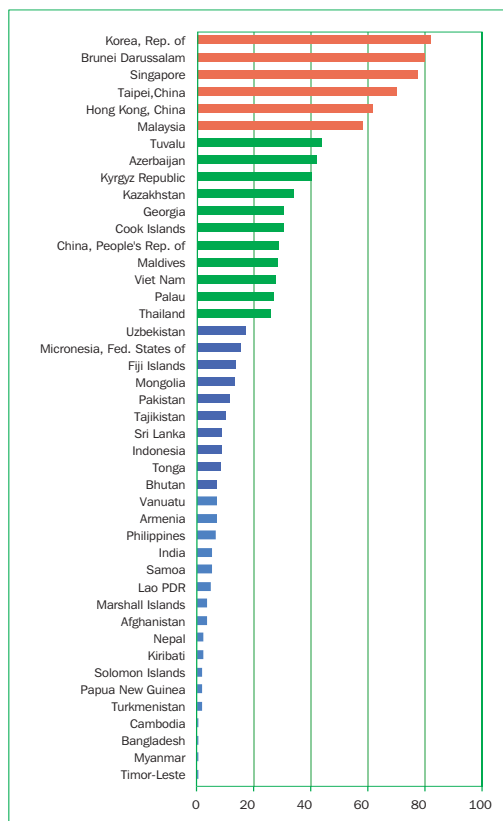
Attendance at birth by skilled health personnel is a key measure to prevent maternal deaths. In 2007, less than 50% of births were attended by a health professional in 8 economies including three of the five most populous—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan.

Figure H7 **Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide in Five Industrialized Countries and in the Five Most Populous Countries of Asia, 2007 (metric tons)**



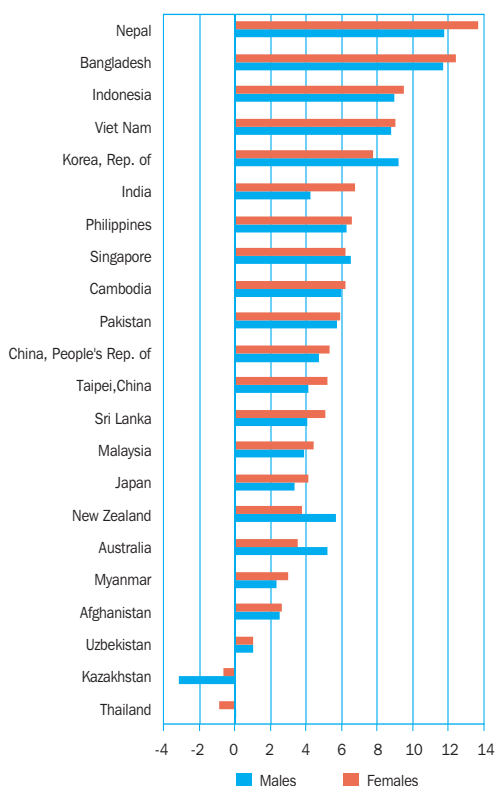
In 2007, each resident in the United States was emitting as much carbon dioxide as four people in the People's Republic of China, or 11 in Indonesia, 14 in India, 21 in Pakistan, or 63 in Bangladesh. If the huge populations of these five economies were to emit carbon dioxide at the per capita levels currently typical of the industrialized countries, the consequences for global climate change would be catastrophic.

Figure H8 **Number of Internet Users, 2009 (per 100 population)**



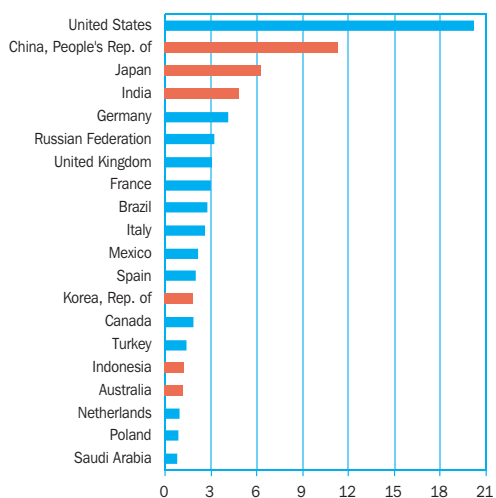
The digital divide is a three-way split in developing economies. Six relatively rich economies have between 58 and 82 internet users; 11 economies in the middle group have between 26 and 43; and the remaining majority, 27 economies, below 17 per 100 population.

Figure H9 **Change in Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), 1990 to 2008 or Nearest Year**



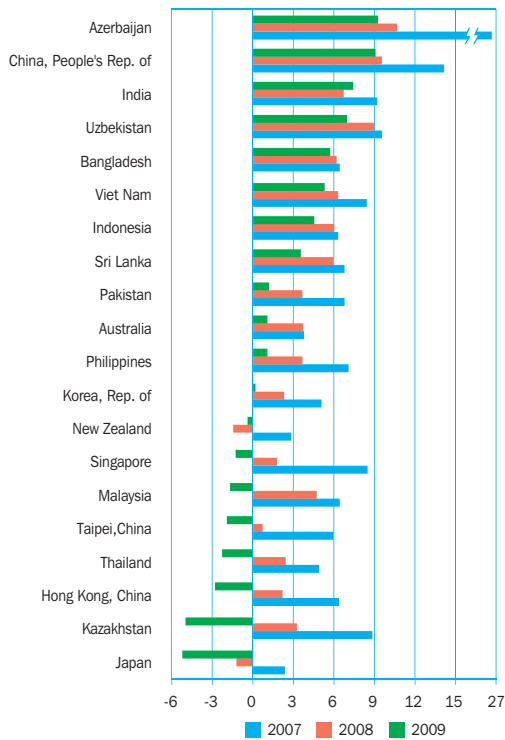
In almost all economies, women live longer than men. Since 1990, the gap has been widening and in most economies, women have lengthened their lives even more compared to men.

Figure H10 **Top Twenty Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2008 (percent of global GDP)**



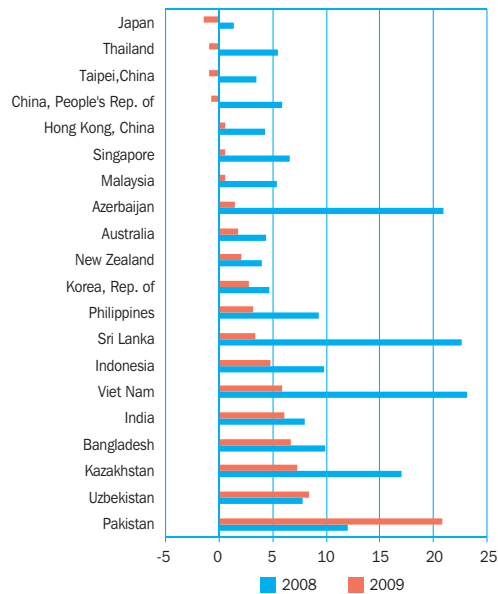
Of the Top 5 global economies in terms of GDP at PPP, three are in Asia. It is widely believed that Japan is the second largest economy in the world. When the comparison is made in real terms (using purchasing power parities), the People's Republic of China is clearly the second largest, and going by past growth rates, could overtake the United States by 2020.

Figure H11 **Growth of Real GDP, 2007–2009**
(percent)



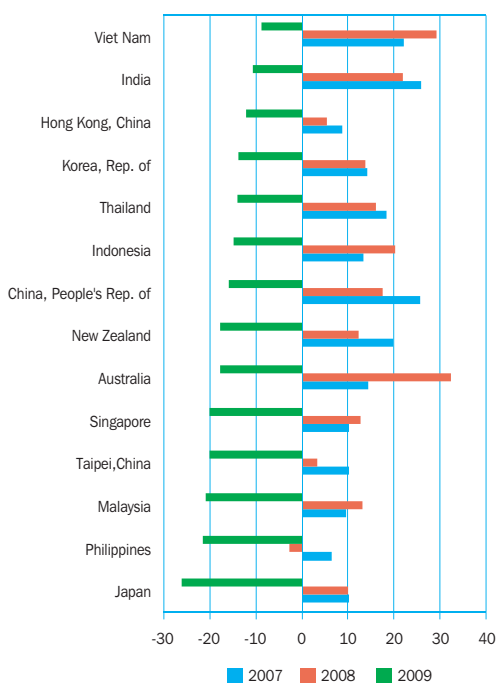
In 2009, the global economic crisis saw GDP growth rates contract across the region. GDP fell in several economies but rose in all five of the most populous economies, with impressive growth rates in the People's Republic of China and India.

Figure H12 **Consumer Price Indexes, 2008 and 2009**
(annual percentage change)



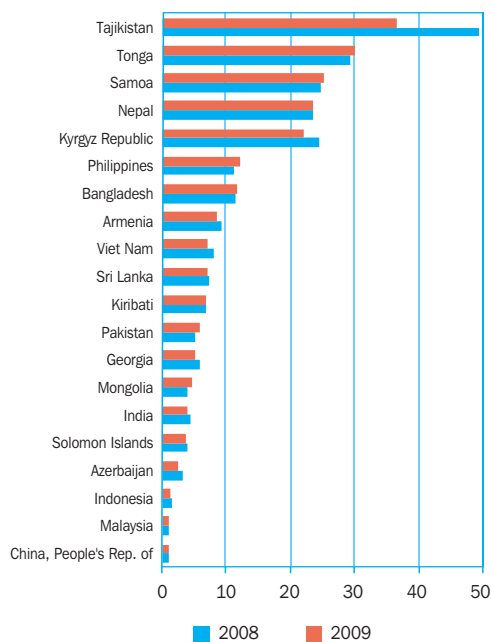
Inflation was sharply down in 2009 in most economies. Some economies experienced deflation as prices of consumer goods and services on average fell in 2009 compared to 2008.

Figure H13 Annual Growth in Merchandise Exports in US Dollars, 2007, 2008, and 2009 (percent)



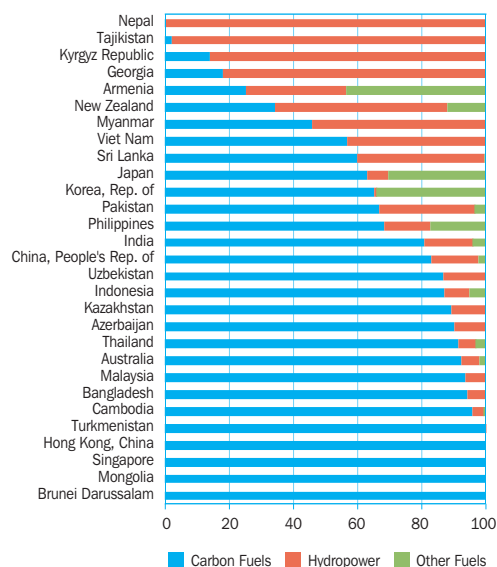
The global economic crisis severely cut demand for Asia's exports. Exports by the region's main exporters had been growing rapidly in 2007 and continued to do well even in 2008 when the crisis erupted. In 2009 merchandise exports were down by at least 9% and by more than 20% in some cases.

Figure H14 Migrant Workers' Remittances as a Percentage of GDP, 2008 and 2009



Several economies in the Asia and Pacific region are highly dependent on remittances from migrant workers. As shares of GDP, remittances remained steady or even increased in some countries in 2009. However, in Central and West Asia, falling remittances led to lower shares of remittances to GDP in 2009.

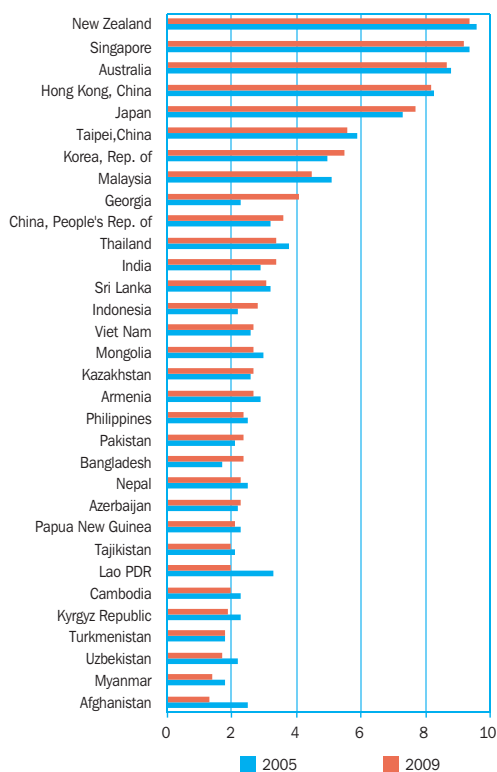
Figure H15 Sources of Electricity, 2007
(percentage distribution)



In Asia, carbon dioxide-emitting fossil fuels are a major source of electricity generation. Most of the fast-growing economies in the region depend on fossil fuels to generate most, or even all, of their electricity.

Mountainous countries at the top of the chart use hydropower to generate clean electricity.

Figure H16 Corruption Perceptions Index, 2005 and 2009,
(longer bars = less corrupt)



The Asia and Pacific region has some very clean economies but also several that are seen as highly corrupt. Out of 180 economies in the world, New Zealand was ranked top while Afghanistan came at 179th. Between 2005 and 2009, 11 economies were perceived to be less corrupt but 21 were perceived to have worsened.

PART I

SPECIAL CHAPTER

The Rise of Asia's Middle Class



1. Introduction

There has been considerable interest in recent years in the impressive emergence and growth of the Asian middle class, particularly in the wake of the “Great Recession” of 2008–09 in the United States (US) and Europe. Policymakers are wondering how great a role the Asian middle class can play in the coming years and decades in the necessary rebalancing of the world economy. US and European households are engaged in a long and painful process of deleveraging—increasing savings to reduce high debt levels and rebuild lost wealth—which will limit the extent to which they can drive global consumption.

Consumer spending in developing Asia, meanwhile, has shown surprising resilience, even during the recession. It reached an estimated \$4.3 trillion in annual expenditures in 2008—nearly a third of private consumption in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries. Assuming consumption expenditures continue to grow at roughly the same rate as in the past 20 years they are likely to reach \$32 trillion and comprise about 43% of worldwide consumption by 2030, placing the region at the forefront of worldwide consumption (Chun 2010a). On this count, as developing Asia’s people secure their middle-class status, its emerging consumers are very much expected to become the next global consumers and assume the traditional role of the US and European middle classes. Moreover, given the call for “rebalancing” Asian economies from export-led to domestic-led consumption growth—to reduce exposure to negative shocks from regional economies outside of Asia (ADO 2009)—it is expected that this process will depend highly on the emergence and expansion of the Asian middle class. This can create more stable and efficient poverty reduction and economic development.

However, as the special chapter argues, this is not a given. While 56% of developing Asia’s population,¹ or nearly 1.9 billion people, were already considered part of the middle class based on an absolute definition of per capita consumption of \$2–\$20 per day in 2008, nearly 1.5 billion Asians were still living on less than \$2.0 per day. Moreover, the majority of the Asian middle class still

1 Developing Asia in the special chapter generally refers to 22 countries; Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, People’s Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam. These countries were selected on the basis of data availability, and comprise 96% of the population of the Asian’s Development Bank’s developing member countries. When the analysis does not refer to all countries in this list, that is indicated. For a complete list of the countries within this region and the other regions presented in the chapter, please see Appendix Table 1.

falls in the \$2–\$4 range, leaving them highly vulnerable to slipping back into poverty due to economic shocks. Thus, for the middle class to become a prominent force it will likely depend on its size and spending levels and characteristics. It will require governments to introduce policies that bolster the incomes of those already in the middle class. It will also require social policies to expand the middle class—such as through greater spending in education and health. Through these, it is possible to build a strong and stable middle class that continues to grow.

The focus on the middle class and policies for promoting it is rooted in the belief that the middle class is an important prerequisite for stronger, more sustainable economic growth and development. Economic historians such as Adelman and Morris (1967) and Landes (1998), among others, have argued that the middle class was a driving force in the faster pace of economic development in the United Kingdom and continental Europe in the 19th century. According to the “political economy” argument, societies with a small middle class are generally extremely polarized, and find it difficult to reach consensus on economic issues; they are overly focused on the redistribution of resources between the elite and the impoverished masses, each of which alternates in controlling political power. Societies with a larger middle class are much less polarized and can more easily reach consensus on a broad range of issues and decisions relevant to economic development (Alesina 1994).

Easterly (2001) has developed the latter argument further. According to him, a “middle-class consensus”—defined as a situation of relative equality and ethnic homogeneity in a society—facilitates economic growth by allowing society to agree on the provision of public goods critical to economic development. These include goods such as public education, public health services, and physical infrastructure (e.g. roads and electricity). The elites in control of government in societies without a middle-class consensus tend to underinvest in such goods for fear they will empower opposing factions. In testing this hypothesis, Easterly estimated regressions of economic growth, per-capita income, human capital accumulation, and infrastructure on ethnic diversity (measured by a linguistic fractionalization index) and the size of the middle class (measured as the income share of the middle three income quintiles), using cross-country data on about 175 countries circa 1990.²

2 To account for the possible endogeneity of the middle-class income share variable (i.e., the possibility that the causality goes from economic growth to the size of the middle class instead of the other way around), Easterly employs an instrumental variable estimation procedure, using the tropical location of a country and whether it is a non-oil commodity exporter or an oil exporter as identifying instruments.

Easterly finds that, after controlling for ethnic diversity and other control variables, the size of the middle class strongly influences (in the 'correct' direction) several variables. These include per capita income, growth of per capita income (over 1950–92), a host of health and educational outcomes (such as secondary and tertiary enrollment rates, life expectancy, infant mortality, and child immunization rates), physical infrastructure, several policy variables (e.g., financial depth, intensity of international trade, inflation, and exchange rate overvaluation), and indicators of democracy and political stability (e.g., civil liberties, political rights, and the incidence of revolutions and coups). His empirical results support the idea that elite-dominated societies typically accumulate less human and infrastructure capital, are less democratic, and formulate worse macroeconomic and trade policies than societies with a large middle class.

Sridharan (2004) makes a similar argument for India. The emergence of a 100–250 million-sized middle class during the 1980s and 1990s, he says, has dramatically changed India's class structure—from one of a small elite and a large impoverished class—to one dominated by a large intermediate class. According to him, "... the elite-mass class cleavage tended to support a broadly socialistic ideology, while the elite-middle-mass differentiation has created a broader base for capitalism – hence the increased support for economic liberalization." That successive Indian governments since 1991, from across the political spectrum, have continued to support economic reforms and liberalization, supports his thesis.

Besides helping to reach consensus, Banerjee and Duflo (2008) have discussed three mechanisms through which a large middle class could promote development. First, the middle class may provide the entrepreneurs who create employment and productivity growth in a society.³ Second, "middle-class values"—that is, the values of accumulation of human capital and savings—are critical to economic growth.⁴ And third, with its willingness and ability to pay extra for higher-quality products, the middle class drives demand for high-quality consumer goods, the production of which typically presents increasing returns to scale. This encourages firms to invest in production and marketing, raising income levels for everyone.⁵

3 Acemoglu and Zilibotti (1997) develop the analytical argument for this mechanism. However, based on analysis of household survey data from several developing countries, Banerjee and Duflo (2008) do not find that entrepreneurs are over-represented among the middle class (relative to the poor).

4 Doepke and Zilibotti (2005, 2008) develop this argument.

5 The analytical model for this argument is developed in Murphy, Shleifer and Vishny (1989).

Another reason often cited for the importance of a large middle class is that the poor are too liquidity-constrained to accumulate human capital, a key ingredient in sustained economic development (Galor and Zeira 1993, Alesina and Rodrik 1994). As the middle class grows it raises investment in human capital and, in turn, drives national economic growth. But the causality can also go the other way, with human capital accumulation (typically education) pulling more of the poor into the middle class.

The middle class is not easily defined as it is not necessarily a distinct or unique group in society that has very different attributes or values than other social classes. It may simply represent a range along the income continuum (a group that lies between the poor and the rich) and social class (a group lying between the working class and the 'upper' class). To the extent that variables such as consumer spending and education vary monotonically with income, the middle class will possess higher values of these attributes than the poor (but less than the rich).

Is an emphasis on the middle class inimical to the interests of the poor? Most researchers say no. Indeed, Birdsall (2010) argues that "... in the advanced economies the poor have probably benefited from the rule of law, legal protections, and in general the greater accountability of government that a large and politically independent middle class demands, and from the universal and adequately funded education, health and social insurance programs a middle class wants and finances through the tax system... A focus on the middle class does not exclude a focus on the poor but extends it, including on the grounds that growth that is good for the large majority of people in developing countries is more likely to be economically and politically sustainable, both for economic and political reasons."

Asia's large population and the rapid expansion of its middle class during a period of global economic rebalancing is fundamentally important as a driver not only of the Asian economy but also the global economy. However greater middle class wealth and consumption is only one factor in the region's increasing importance. The rise of its middle class is likely to aid not only the growth process, but also result in substantial social, political, and environmental changes. Thus, the contention is that, building on strong growth and continued progress in reducing poverty in Asia, developing a stable middle class requires governments to formulate and implement middle class-friendly policies. In turn, this requires understanding and analyzing the characteristics of the middle class, the factors contributing to its growth, and the various implications—positive and negative—of its rise. These are some of the issues this special chapter addresses.

2. Asia's Emerging Middle Class: Past, Present, And Future

A. Defining the Middle Class

Unlike poverty, which can be defined in absolute terms based on caloric requirements, there is no standard definition of the middle class. Different researchers use different criteria—some absolute, others relative. This report uses an absolute approach defining the middle class as those with consumption expenditures of \$2–\$20 per person per day in 2005 PPP \$.⁶

Easterly (2001) and others have defined the middle class as those in the second, third, and fourth quintile of the distribution of per capita consumption expenditure, while Birdsall, Graham and Pettinato (2000) have defined it to include individuals earning between 75% and 125% of a society's median per capita income.

Other researchers have also defined the middle class in absolute terms. Banerjee and Duflo (2008) have used two alternative absolute measures—individuals with daily per capita expenditures of \$2–\$4 and with daily per capita expenditures of \$6–\$10. By excluding individuals who would be considered rich in the poorest advanced countries (Portugal) and poor in the richest advanced societies (Luxembourg), Kharas (2010) comes up with daily expenditures of \$10–\$100 per person, after adjusting household distribution data with national accounts means, as the criterion for a “global middle class”.

Ravallion (2009) has distinguished the “developing world's middle class” from the “Western world middle class.” To define the former, he uses the median value of poverty lines for 70 national poverty lines as the lower bound (\$2 per person per day) and the US poverty line (\$13) as the upper bound. Bussolo, De Hoyos, Medvedev, and van der Mensbrugge (2007) and Bussolo, De Hoyos and Medvedev (2009) have defined the middle class as those with average daily incomes between the poverty lines of Brazil (\$10) and Italy (\$20).

Finally, Birdsall (2007) has used a hybrid definition that combines the absolute and the relative approaches. According to her, the middle class includes individuals who consume the equivalent of \$10 or more per day, but who

fall below the 90th percentile in the income distribution.⁷ Her rationale for using the absolute global threshold for the lower bound is that people with consumption below this level are just too poor to be middle class in any society, while her rationale for using the relative and local threshold is to exclude people who are rich in their own society.

The above definitions are all based on consumption expenditure or income. However, the middle class can also be defined in other ways. Historically, in feudal Europe, the middle class represented the group falling between the peasantry and the nobility. Sociologists have typically defined the Western middle class on the basis of education and occupation in a white-collar job.

Since the objective of this chapter is to estimate the size of the middle class across the developing Asian countries considered, over time, it generally uses an absolute approach. In particular, its \$2–\$20 range of defining the middle class is divided into three groups. The lower-middle class—consuming \$2–\$4 per person per day—is very vulnerable to slipping back into poverty at this level, which is only slightly above the developing-world poverty line of \$1.25 per person per day used by Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula (2008). The “middle-middle” class—at \$4–\$10—is living above subsistence and able to save and consume nonessential goods. The upper-middle class consumes \$10–\$20 per day (roughly the poverty lines of Brazil and Italy, respectively).

The analysis uses a variety of data sources to create the income/consumption distributions and determine the size of the middle class in the different countries. For developing countries, the World Bank's PovcalNet database is the primary source of the distribution data. For OECD and high-income countries in Asia, it uses decile and quantile distributions compiled by the UNU-WIDER World Income Inequality Database (WIID). It applies mean income or consumption expenditure levels from either household surveys or national accounts to these distributional data to estimate the share and size of the middle class. (See Appendix 1 for details of the data and estimation procedures.)

6 Throughout the chapter, the income ranges refer to 2005 PPP \$ per person per day, except where otherwise noted.

7 Birdsall (2010) changes the definition of the middle class to exclude only the top 5% (as opposed to 10%) of the income distribution.

B. The Size and Growth of Developing Asia's Middle Class

Developing Asia's middle class (\$2–\$20) has grown dramatically relative to other world regions in the last couple decades (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).^{8, 9} While it made up only 21% of the population of the developing Asian countries in 1990 (using survey data), it more than doubled to 56% by 2008; up more than three-fold from 565 million in 1990 to 1.9 billion in 2008 in absolute terms. During the same period, developing Asia's aggregate annual

Which countries are driving this clear and burgeoning middle-class growth? The five countries with the largest middle class by population shares are Azerbaijan, Malaysia, Thailand, Kazakhstan, and Georgia; the five smallest are Bangladesh, Nepal, Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Uzbekistan, and India (Table 2.3). Yet, in absolute size, India's middle class is very large compared to other countries given its massive population. Only in the People's Republic of China (PRC) is the middle class larger, as seen in the panels on population and consumption expenditures.¹⁰

Table 2.1 Summary Statistics of Population, Class Size, and Total Expenditures by Region (1990 and 2008 Based on Household Survey Means)

Region	Total Population (million)	Population (%)			Aggregate annual income/expenditures (2005 PPP \$ billion)			
		Poor (<\$2 per person per day)	Middle (\$2–\$20 per person per day)	High (>\$20 per person per day)	Poor (<\$2 per person per day)	Middle (\$2–\$20 per person per day)	High (>\$20 per person per day)	Total
1990								
Developing Asia	2,692.2	79	21	0	843	721	42	1,605
Developing Europe	352.3	12	84	4	23	638	141	802
Latin America and Caribbean	352.5	20	71	9	31	641	480	1,153
Middle East and North Africa	162.3	18	80	2	16	247	39	303
OECD	639.0	0	24	76	0	735	9,636	10,371
Sub-Saharan Africa	274.8	75	24	1	70	109	44	224
2008								
Developing Asia	3,383.7	43	56	1	696	3,285	350	4,331
Developing Europe	356.6	2	87	11	4	974	425	1,403
Latin America and Caribbean	454.2	10	77	13	22	1,008	924	1,953
Middle East and North Africa	212.8	12	86	3	14	365	66	445
OECD	685.4	0	16	84	0	542	12,617	13,159
Sub-Saharan Africa	393.5	66	33	1	100	206	69	376

Notes: **Developing Asia** = Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam; **Developing Europe** = Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine; **Latin America/Caribbean** = Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela; **Middle East and North Africa** = Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen; **OECD** = Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States; **Sub-Saharan Africa** = Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda.

Source: PovcalNet Database.

expenditure/income increased more than four-fold, from \$721 billion to \$3.3 trillion, about three-quarters of the region's total. Figure 2.1 presents the global trends more vividly, showing the growth in the relative and absolute size of the middle class, as well as the growth in middle-class spending, over 1990–2008 for different world regions. (See Appendix Table 1 for a list of countries included in the regional aggregations.)

- 8 Table 2.1 reports the total population, the size of the middle class, and the aggregate monthly income/expenditure of the middle class for major world regions in 1990 and 2008 using household survey means, while Table 2.2 shows the same information using national accounts means. This comparison shows how the size and share of the middle class may change if we are concerned that the survey means understate consumption and the true consumption values are better reflected by national accounts per capita private consumption means which are higher, especially in Asia.
- 9 While most of our numbers focus on survey means in the remainder of this section, general conclusions do not change, although sometimes rankings between countries do change depending on the amount of the departure between survey means and the national accounts means.

As can be seen in Table 2.3 the lower-middle class constitutes the predominant share of the middle class in most of the 21 countries considered here, with the exception of relatively affluent countries such as Azerbaijan, Malaysia, and Thailand. In the PRC, the daily consumption expenditure of more than half of the middle class is in the lower \$2–\$4 bracket, while in South Asia's Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Pakistan, the vast majority of the middle class (75% or more) falls into this group. With the exception of Malaysia and Thailand, the population share of the upper-middle class is miniscule in most of the countries considered.

10 Note that using the PRC CHIPS data versus PovcalNet database on the rural PRC results in a substantially larger middle-class population and smaller proportion in poverty. This may in part be due to the poor reliability of the PovcalNet data for the rural household distribution. In addition, Indonesian urban population using SUSENAS data versus the PovcalNet database shows a substantially smaller number in poverty.

Table 2.4 also indicates that Armenia, the PRC, and Viet Nam have made the greatest progress in increasing the population share of the middle class in recent years, with the share of the middle class in the total population increasing 60–80 percentage points. However, in absolute numbers, the PRC stands significantly above every other country. It added more than 800 million people to the middle class during 1990–2008 and increased aggregate annual middle-class spending by more than \$1.8 trillion. India comes a second, with 205 million joining the middle

class and \$256 billion in additional middle-class annual expenditures.

How do the above size estimates compare with others in the literature? Kharas (2010), who defines a global middle class as those households with daily expenditures from \$10 to \$100 per person in purchasing power parity, estimates about 1.8 billion people in the global middle class, mostly in North America (338 million), Europe (664 million) and Asia (525 million). However, because

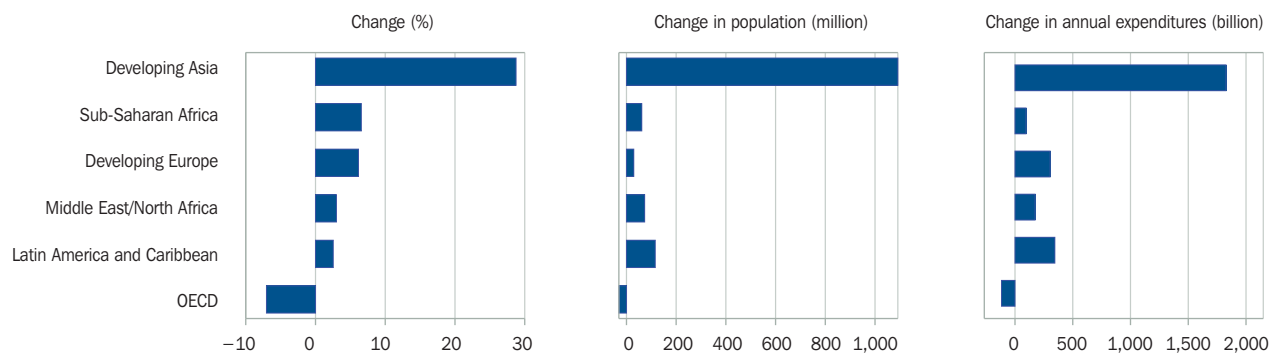
Table 2.2 Summary Statistics of Population, Class Size, and Total Expenditures by Region (1990 and 2008 National Account Means)

Region	Total Population (million)	Population (%)			Aggregate annual income/expenditures (2005 PPP \$ billion)			
		Poor (<\$2 per person per day)	Middle (\$2–\$20 per person per day)	High (>\$20 per person per day)	Poor (<\$2 per person per day)	Middle (\$2–\$20 per person per day)	High (>\$20 per person per day)	Total
1990								
Developing Asia	2,692.2	69	31	0	765	1,102	86	1,952
Developing Europe	352.3	3	92	5	7	867	175	1,049
Latin America and Caribbean	352.5	18	66	16	27	640	1,568	2,235
Middle East and North Africa	162.3	14	83	2	13	263	38	314
OECD	639.0	0	19	81	0	603	10,451	11,053
Sub-Saharan Africa	274.8	74	24	2	66	118	74	257
2008								
Developing Asia	3,383.7	17	82	1	315	4,924	551	5,790
Developing Europe	356.6	0	68	32	0	965	1,454	2,419
Latin America and Caribbean	454.2	6	70	24	14	1,041	1,749	2,803
Middle East and North Africa	212.8	8	85	7	8	489	191	688
OECD	685.4	0	10	90	0	386	15,264	15,650
Sub-Saharan Africa	393.5	67	31	3	95	210	166	472

Notes: Please see note at bottom of Table 2.1 for a list of countries in each region.

Source: World Development Indicators, household tabulated distribution data from PovcalNet Database, UNU-WIDER World Income Inequality Database.

Figure 2.1 Change in Size of Middle Class By Region (1990–2008, based on household survey means)



Note: Developing Asia = Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Viet Nam.
 Developing Europe = Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
 Latin America and Caribbean = Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
 Middle East and North Africa = Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen.
 OECD = Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.
 Sub-Saharan Africa = Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda.

Source: Chun (2010).

Table 2.3 Size of Middle Class by Country, Most Recent Survey Year (based on household survey means)

Country	Survey Year	% of Population					Total Population (million)					Annual Expenditures (billion)				
		\$2-\$4 (2005 PPP \$)	\$4-\$10 (2005 PPP \$)	\$10-\$20 (2005 PPP \$)	Total	\$20+ (2005 PPP \$)	\$2-\$4 (2005 PPP \$)	\$4-\$10 (2005 PPP \$)	\$10-\$20 (2005 PPP \$)	Total	\$20+ (2005 PPP \$)	\$2-\$4 (2005 PPP \$)	\$4-\$10 (2005 PPP \$)	\$10-\$20 (2005 PPP \$)	Total	\$20+ (2005 PPP \$)
Azerbaijan	2005	43.00	55.66	1.34	100.00	0.00	3.61	4.67	0.11	8.39	0.00	4.38	8.74	0.48	13.60	0.00
Malaysia	2004	27.05	48.10	14.13	89.28	3.44	6.81	12.12	3.56	22.49	0.87	7.36	27.74	17.11	52.21	8.43
Thailand	2004	33.50	41.69	10.63	85.82	3.46	21.87	27.21	6.94	56.02	2.26	23.25	60.66	33.47	117.38	27.65
Kazakhstan	2003	39.40	38.30	5.44	83.14	0.28	5.87	5.71	0.81	12.39	0.04	6.28	12.10	3.84	22.22	0.32
Georgia	2005	37.19	28.35	4.00	69.54	0.88	1.66	1.27	0.18	3.11	0.04	1.75	2.66	0.85	5.26	0.38
PRC	2005	33.97	25.17	3.54	62.68	0.68	442.82	328.18	46.16	817.16	8.86	233.72	311.96	95.57	641.25	37.27
Sri Lanka	2002	37.75	18.70	2.68	59.13	0.80	7.18	3.55	0.51	11.24	0.15	7.28	7.38	2.44	17.10	1.90
Armenia	2003	44.16	12.07	1.10	57.33	0.35	1.35	0.37	0.03	1.75	0.01	1.33	0.73	0.16	2.22	0.19
Philippines	2006	31.49	19.65	3.80	54.94	0.70	27.43	17.11	3.31	47.85	0.61	27.97	36.54	15.98	80.49	5.21
Viet Nam	2006	35.53	14.81	1.93	52.27	0.15	29.89	12.46	1.62	43.97	0.13	30.01	25.61	7.74	63.36	0.97
Mongolia	2005	39.22	12.40	0.27	51.89	0.00	1.00	0.32	0.01	1.33	0.00	1.00	0.63	0.03	1.66	0.00
Bhutan	2003	30.61	16.69	2.90	50.20	0.97	0.19	0.10	0.02	0.31	0.01	0.19	0.22	0.09	0.50	0.08
Kyrgyz Republic	2004	36.36	12.05	0.60	49.01	0.00	1.85	0.61	0.03	2.49	0.00	1.84	1.24	0.12	3.20	0.00
Indonesia	2005	34.96	10.46	1.16	46.58	0.26	77.10	23.07	2.55	102.72	0.58	37.71	22.98	5.87	66.56	3.86
Pakistan	2005	32.94	6.56	0.62	40.12	0.15	51.31	10.22	0.97	62.50	0.23	49.13	20.25	4.59	73.97	2.49
Cambodia	2004	24.72	7.41	0.91	33.04	0.33	3.39	1.02	0.12	4.53	0.05	3.32	2.06	0.60	5.98	0.86
India	2005	20.45	4.15	0.45	25.05	0.10	223.82	45.41	4.90	274.13	1.14	117.11	44.39	10.96	172.46	9.95
Uzbekistan	2003	19.34	4.11	0.45	23.90	0.13	4.94	1.05	0.12	6.11	0.03	4.71	2.11	0.55	7.37	0.48
Lao PDR	2002	19.60	3.88	0.41	23.89	0.02	1.10	0.22	0.02	1.34	0.00	1.04	0.43	0.11	1.58	0.01
Nepal	2004	16.74	5.30	0.85	22.89	0.38	4.45	1.41	0.23	6.09	0.10	4.32	2.91	1.09	8.32	2.40
Bangladesh	2005	16.38	3.48	0.39	20.25	0.05	25.08	5.33	0.60	31.01	0.08	23.82	10.74	2.87	37.43	0.64

Notes: PRC = People's Republic of China; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic

Source: Chun (2010).

Table 2.4 Changes in the Relative and Absolute Size of the Middle Class, and Change in Aggregate Monthly Expenditure of the Middle Class, by Country, (1990–2008, based on household survey means)

Country	Percentage point change in population share	Change in population (million)	Change in yearly expenditures (million \$)
Armenia	76.5	2.3	3.6
Azerbaijan	35.1	3.1	4.5
Bangladesh	8.3	18.5	24.3
Cambodia	24.0	4.0	5.8
PRC	61.4	844.6	1,825.0
Georgia	4.0	0.0	1.3
India	12.8	205.0	256.0
Indonesia	46.3	113.7	168.1
Kazakhstan	-6.7	-2.2	-19.8
Kyrgyz Republic	-14.9	-0.1	0.0
Lao PDR	28.9	1.9	2.4
Malaysia	5.6	6.5	22.3
Mongolia	24.4	1.0	1.9
Nepal	-5.8	-0.6	-0.5
Pakistan	36.5	65.9	80.5
Philippines	12.0	23.6	48.3
Sri Lanka	-10.1	-0.9	-0.4
Tajikistan	-3.9	0.3	-0.5
Thailand	17.6	17.2	55.3
Turkmenistan	15.2	0.9	9.0
Viet Nam	57.4	49.3	77.2

Notes: PRC = People's Republic of China; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic

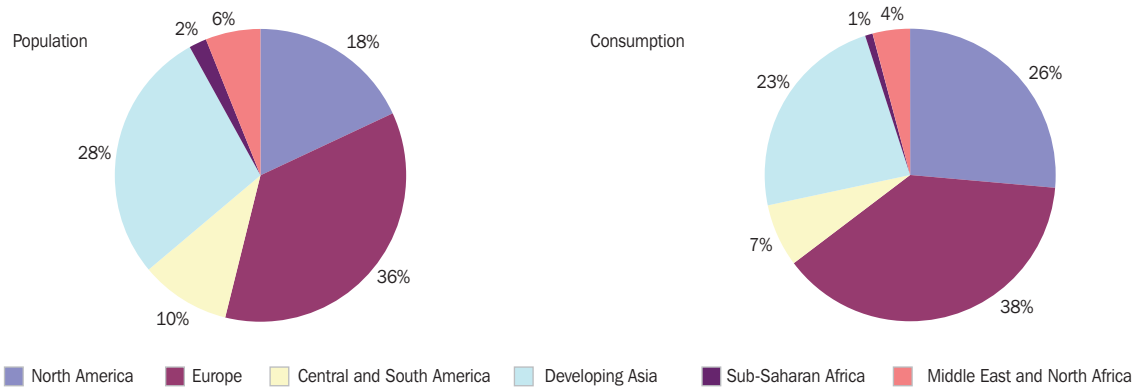
Source: Chun (2010).

per capita middle-class spending varies greatly across countries, the spending shares of the global middle class differ significantly from their population shares (Figure 2.2). For instance, according to Kharas' estimates, North America accounts for 18% of the world's middle class, but 26% of global middle-class spending. Conversely, the global population share of Asia's middle class (28%) is larger than its share of global consumption expenditure (23%).

Using \$2–\$13 per person per day, Ravallion (2009) estimates the global middle class at 2.6 billion in 2005, 806 million of whom are from the PRC and 264 million from India. More importantly, he finds that 1.2 billion people were added to this middle class from 1990 to 2005; the PRC and India together accounted for 62% of this increase. At 62% of the population in 2005, the share of the middle class in the PRC is much greater than in India (24%), under Ravallion's definition.

Finally, Birdsall's (2007) hybrid definition of the middle class—individuals consuming the equivalent of \$10 or more per day but who fall below the 90th percentile in the income distribution—produces some unusual results. According to her estimates, neither rural nor urban India has a middle class. The rural PRC, too, ends up with no middle class, but she estimates 38% of the urban population in the PRC belongs to the middle class. These results appear inconsistent with reality in these countries.

Figure 2.2 Share of Different World Regions in Global Middle Class and Global Middle Class Consumption (2009, %)



Note: For a list of the countries please see Figure 2.1 or Appendix Table 1.
Source: Kharas (2010).

C. Results from Household Surveys in Selected Countries

The data used in the previous section are based on household survey means applied to income/expenditure distributions available from the PovcalNet database of the World Bank. In this section, we use household survey data from selected Asian developing countries (including the three largest) to discuss the size and growth of the middle class. This allows us to examine more specific details on item-wise consumption and how household characteristics differ with changes in consumption. The examination is further used to extrapolate how potential changes in the data may change our estimates of the size of the middle class.

People's Republic of China: As can be seen in Table 2.5^{11, 12}—which shows the population distribution by per capita income in 1995, 2002 and 2007, using data from the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP)¹³—poverty

11 Chinese Household Income Project Survey from 1995 (CHIP2) and 2002 (CHIP3) are publicly available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). See Riskin, Zhao, and Li (1995) and Li (2002). Unpublished data for CHIP4 is kindly provided by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

12 The urban sample consists of 6,931 households in 1995, 6,835 in 2002, and 10,000 households in 2007. The rural samples consists of 7,998, 9,200 and 10,000 households respectively across the years.

13 CHIP surveys, conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, cover rural and urban households. In the initial round of CHIPS in 1988, both rural and urban samples covered all provinces. For 1995 and 2002, rural households are sampled in all the provinces in the first two rounds, while urban households are sampled in about half of the provinces. But the provinces in the urban sample account for more than 50% of the population. As such, while it is not exactly nationally representative, amid publicly available household surveys, it thus far has the widest coverage and is indicative of broad patterns and trends. For the latest round in 2007, both rural and urban households are sampled from 16 administrative regions covering more than 60% of the population.

Per capita income class	National			Urban			Rural		
	1995	2002	2007	1995	2002	2007	1995	2002	2007
<\$1.25	23.9	11.9	1.7	3.0	1.9	0.1	44.6	21.7	2.8
\$1.25–\$2	20.5	16.5	5.1	13.4	5.4	1.0	27.8	26.3	8.3
\$2–\$4	37.7	34.0	23.4	54.9	30.8	9.4	22.5	36.9	34.1
\$4–\$6	12.4	18.7	21.5	20.5	28.8	16.1	3.5	9.9	25.7
\$6–\$10	4.8	13.9	25.5	7.1	24.7	33.0	1.4	4.0	19.8
\$10–\$20	0.7	4.7	18.7	0.9	8.0	32.8	0.3	1.0	7.9
>\$20	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.5	7.5	0.0	0.2	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$2–\$20	55.6	71.3	89.1	83.5	92.3	91.3	27.7	51.8	87.4

Note: PRC = People's Republic of China
Source: Staff estimates, CHIPS 1995, 2002, 2007.

decreased and the middle class increased dramatically from 1995 to 2007. The share of the population with daily incomes of \$6–\$10 surged from just 4.8% to 25.5%, and with incomes of \$10–\$20 from a mere 0.7% to 18.7%. The data show that the rightward shift of the income distribution was not limited to the urban areas. Indeed, rural areas also saw a very sharp increase in the proportion of the population earning \$6–\$10 and \$10–\$20 per person per day. (See Box 1 on the PRC's rural middle class.)

The CHIPS data suggest that the middle class increased from about 56% of the population in 1995 to 89% in 2007. Still, the most dramatic increase in the relative size of the middle class occurred in the rural areas, where the middle class went from 28% of the population in 1995 to 87.5% in 2007. Indeed, by 2007, the relative size of the middle class was not all that different in the rural areas (87.5%) from the urban areas (91.3%). At 89%, the estimated size of the middle class from the CHIPS data is significantly larger than the size estimated from the PovcalNet database (and discussed in the previous section). The discrepancy may be related in part to the sensitivity of the sample population to the chosen purchasing

Box 1 **Driving Rural Middle Class Growth: Township and Village Enterprises in the PRC**

Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs) in the People's Republic of China (PRC)—a term in use since 1984 referring to enterprises owned by rural entities, individually or collectively—have grown to become an important factor in the development of the rural middle class (Box Table 1.1).

	Employment	Urban	Rural	TVE	TVE as % of rural
1980	423.6	105.3	318.4	30.0	9.42%
1985	498.7	128.1	370.7	69.8	18.83%
1990	647.5	170.4	477.1	92.7	19.42%
1995	680.7	190.4	490.3	128.6	26.24%
2000	720.9	231.5	489.3	128.2	26.20%
2005	758.3	273.3	484.9	142.7	29.43%
2008	774.8	302.1	472.7	154.5	32.69%

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China. 2009. China Statistical Yearbook 2009 (<http://www.stats.gov.cn>).

Indeed, TVEs play an important role in the Chinese economy overall, their aggregate industrial output reaching 5.88 trillion yuan (CNY) in 2008, or 45.5% of national industrial output. TVE exports were worth about 3.51 trillion, 40% of the PRC's foreign exchange earnings in 2007, and contributed CNY877 billion in tax revenue in 2008.

Without TVEs, the rural middle class would be small even today, despite the rapid economic growth of the past three decades. This is primarily because of the dual price system, which required enterprises to sell a portion of their production quotas at state-set prices while the remainder was sold at market prices, and urban-biased policies that have prevailed over the last sixty years. Traditional farming cannot generate sustainable income growth or asset accumulation. But commercial farming has not been possible given the very small land/population ratio and the rigid household registration system. In 2008, for example, there were 122 million hectares of arable land but still a large rural population of 715.8 million, despite significant urbanization in recent years.

TVEs have allowed farmers to make better use of productive inputs, including labor and capital, thereby improving returns. TVEs have also

helped rural residents move into non-farming activities and reap the benefits of industrialization and globalization. Their importance to middle class development is evident in the fact that better-developed localities usually have more TVEs. Among the PRC's richest provinces, the rural areas of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Guangdong, for example, are well known for the dominance of TVEs. Indeed, the southern areas of Jiangsu, where TVEs are more prominent, are richer.

TVEs promote middle class growth in several ways. First, as stated, they generate a significant share of GDP, particularly rural GDP. In 2008, the value-added of TVEs amounted to CNY8.41 trillion, 71% of the rural economy or 28% of national GDP. Many TVEs are also engaged in processing and marketing of agricultural products, facilitating farmers' access to market, and permitting them to specialize in certain products, thus helping raise incomes.

Second, TVEs provide jobs, employing 155 million, or 29% of the rural labor force by 2008, up from 28 million farmers and 9.2% in 1978. Productive jobs are crucial for poverty reduction and formation of the middle class. TVE job creation has helped expand the arable land/farming population ratio, allowing farmers to achieve economies of scale and increase income.

Third, TVEs represent a major source of local government revenue, helping to fund local infrastructure and social development, both of which are crucial for expansion of the middle class. Over the last three decades, TVE investment in rural infrastructure, building construction, and research and development has amounted to CNY432 billion. Many TVEs also donate funds for establishing rural schools and health facilities.

Fourth, TVEs offer a platform for the formation and development of entrepreneurs, themselves a core component of the middle class. Finally, TVE growth has brought about a boom in small towns and cities, which in turn has promoted service industry growth.

power parity (PPP), and the use of income rather than expenditures. Given that the bulk of rural households are in the \$2–\$4 groups, if we raise the rural PPP from 2.98, which is used by PovcalNet, to the national PPP of 4.07, then the rural middle class becomes significantly smaller and closer to the PovcalNet numbers. It is obvious from Figure 2.3 that most of the addition to the middle class in the PRC occurred at the lower end (\$2–\$4) in the rural areas and in the middle range (\$4–\$10) in the urban areas. The CHIP data suggest that in 2002 the Chinese middle class (\$2–\$20) comprised 868 million people and would exceed 1 billion by 2007.

India: The population share of the middle class increased from about 29% in 1993–94 to 38% in 2004–05, as seen in the National Sample Survey (NSS), a periodic and nationally representative household survey (Table 2.6). The increase was roughly similar in rural and urban areas (about 8–9 percentage points). Most of the increase was in the group with daily consumption of \$2–\$4.

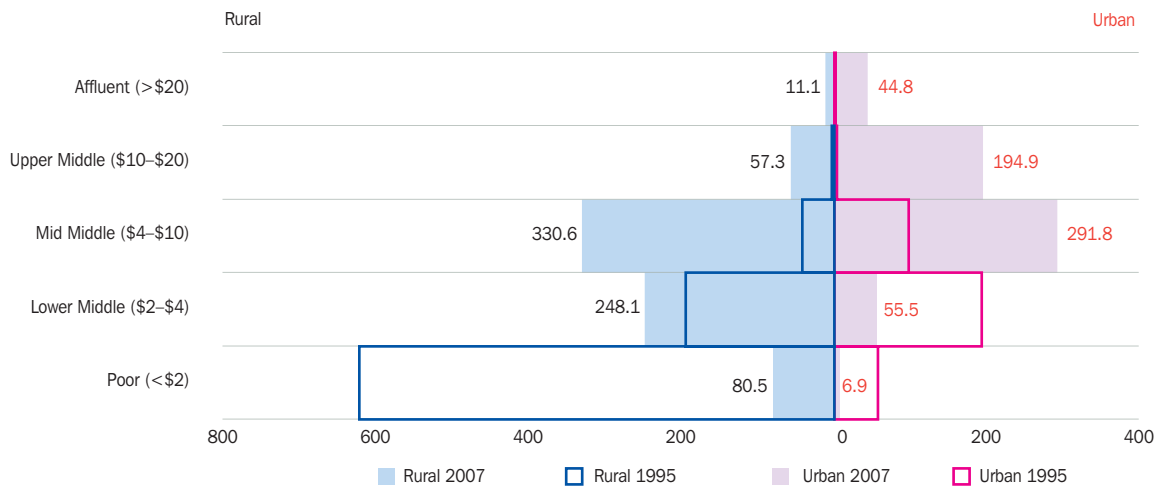
Table 2.6 **Population Distribution (%) by Expenditure Per Person Per Day (2005 \$ PPP) India**

Per capita expenditure class	National		Urban		Rural	
	1993–94	2004–05	1993–94	2004–05	1993–94	2004–05
<\$1.25	46.5	36.3	34.0	26.0	51.0	40.5
\$1.25–\$2	23.6	23.2	20.8	17.7	24.5	25.4
\$2–\$4	18.0	22.3	22.1	23.6	16.5	21.8
\$4–\$10	8.7	12.3	15.2	19.6	6.4	9.4
\$10–\$20	2.1	3.5	5.0	7.4	1.1	1.9
>\$20	1.1	2.4	2.9	5.8	0.5	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$2–\$20	28.8	38.1	42.2	50.6	24.0	33.1

Source: Bhandari (2010).

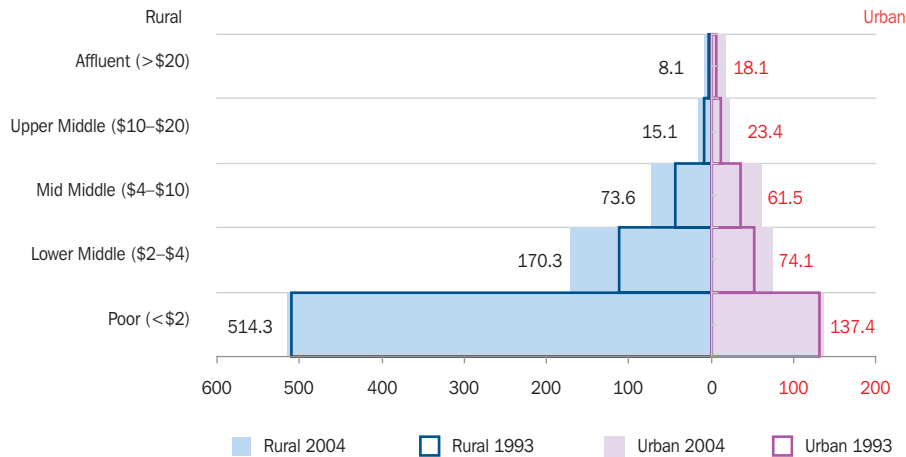
As seen in Figure 2.4, showing the absolute size of the different consumption groups, most of the addition to the middle class, occurred in groups with consumption levels of \$2–\$4 (rural areas) and \$4–\$10 (urban areas). The NSS data suggest that in 2004–05 the Indian middle class comprised 418 million people out of a total population of 1.1 billion.

Figure 2.3 Size of the Chinese Middle Class (1995–2007, million)



Source: Staff estimates based on CHIP Surveys 1995 and 2007 data.

Figure 2.4 Size of the Indian Middle Class (1993–2004, million)



Note: Uses NSS/NAS adjustment as described in Bhandari (2010).
Source: Bhandari (2010).

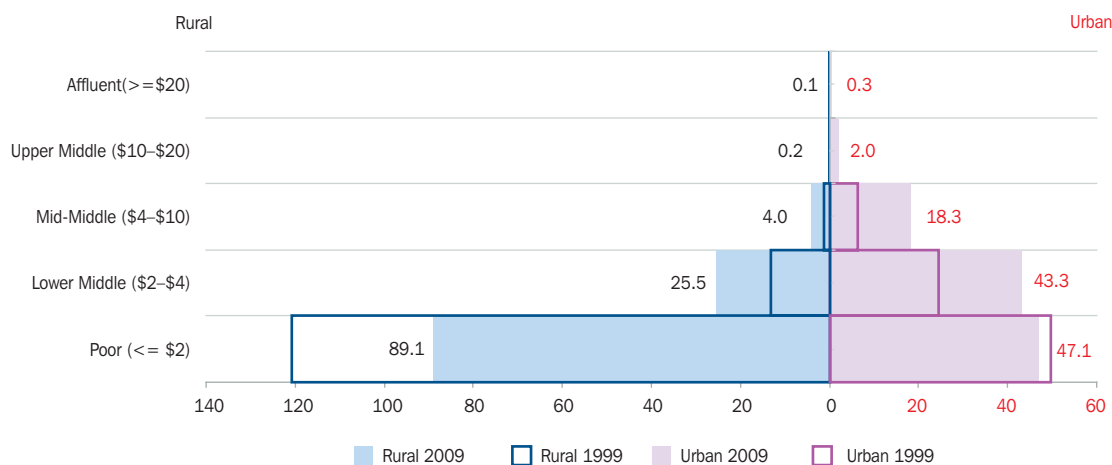
Indonesia: The population share of the middle class increased from about 25% in 1999 to 43% in 2009, as seen in data from SUSENAS, a nationally representative and annual household survey, with a consumption module every three years (Table 2.7). The increase was roughly similar in rural and urban areas (about 15–18 percentage points).

In absolute size, the Indonesian middle class roughly doubled over the ten years – from 45 million to 93 million (Figure 2.5).

Table 2.7 Population Distribution (%) by Expenditure Per Person Per Day (2005 \$ PPP) Indonesia

Per capita expenditure	National		Urban		Rural	
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999	2009
<\$1.25	42.2	24.6	23.4	12.2	53.5	33.7
\$1.25–\$2	32.8	32.4	32.4	25.5	32.9	37.5
\$2–\$4	20.1	30.9	33.0	40.0	12.4	24.3
\$4–\$6	3.5	7.5	7.6	13.2	0.9	3.3
\$6–\$10	1.2	3.3	2.8	6.5	0.2	0.9
\$10–\$20	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.3
>\$20	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$2–\$20	25.0	42.7	44.0	62.0	13.6	28.7

Source: Staff estimates, SUSENAS 1999 and 2009 data.

Figure 2.5 **Size of the Indonesian Middle Class** (1999 and 2009, million)

Source: Staff estimates based on SUSENAS 1999 and 2009 data.

Philippines: The middle-class population (\$2–\$20) increased from 44% of the population in 1988 to 54% in 2006 (about 45 million people), according to household survey data, a moderate and unsurprising increase given laggard growth in the economy (Table 2.8). The increase meant that about 21 million people were added to the middle class during the 18-year period, the vast majority of whom were added to the \$2–\$4 and \$4–\$10 consumption groups (Figure 2.6).

Table 2.8 **Population Distribution (%) by Expenditure Per Person Per Day (2005 \$ PPP), Philippines**

Per capita expenditure class	National		Urban		Rural	
	1988	2006	1988	2006	1988	2006
<\$1.25	28.8	21.8	11.5	8.1	39.5	35.2
\$1.25–\$2	27.4	23.7	20.6	16.9	31.5	30.2
\$2–\$4	29.2	30.7	39.5	36.6	22.9	25.0
\$4–\$6	8.5	11.8	15.6	17.9	4.2	5.8
\$6–\$10	4.4	8.1	8.7	13.5	1.7	2.8
\$10–\$20	1.5	3.4	3.5	5.9	0.2	0.8
>\$20	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$2–\$20	43.8	53.9	67.9	73.8	30.0	34.5

Source: Staff estimates, FIES 1988 and 2006.

As can be seen, the results are markedly different depending on the country and on whether one uses income or expenditure-based data. In general, the data show that the middle-class populations in these countries are generally skewed toward the lower end of the distribution and are potentially very vulnerable to slipping back into poverty.

D. The Role of Perception

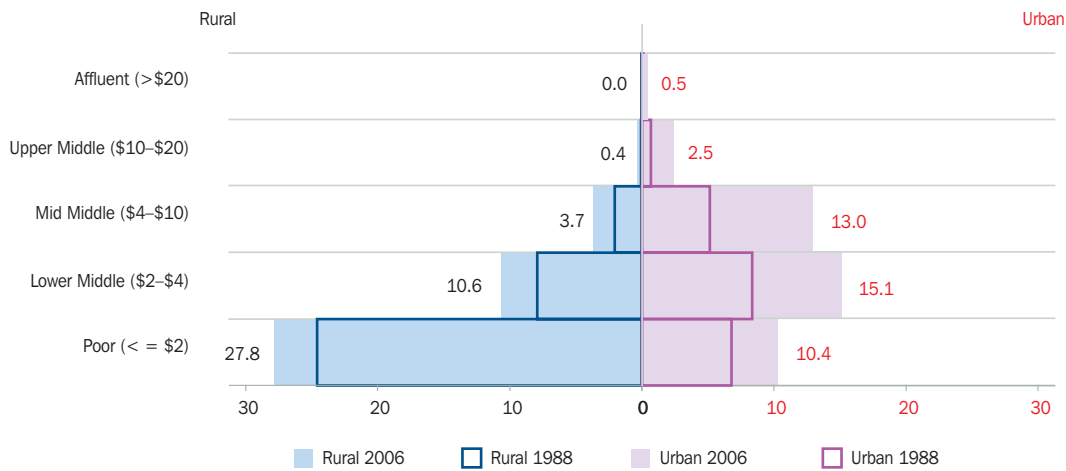
Whether one belongs to the middle class is often a question of perception. The World Values Surveys (WVS), conducted for several Asian countries over the last decade,¹⁴ have collected information on whether respondents consider themselves as belonging to one of five social classes: lower, working, lower-middle, upper-middle, or upper. The surveys also ask individuals to place themselves in their country's relative income distribution. Figure 2.7 presents a plot of these two variables against each other for seven countries to examine where the (self-identified) middle class in a country perceives itself to be within that country's distribution. We define the middle class to include the self-identified lower-middle class and upper-middle class.

Figure 2.7 shows wide variation across countries in individual notions of what constitutes the middle class. At one extreme is India, where 20% of the (self-identified) middle class places itself in the third income decile of the country's income distribution and only 4% places itself in the eighth decile.¹⁵ At the other extreme is Viet Nam, where 2% of the middle class places itself in the third income decile and as much as 17% in the eighth decile. Assuming people's perceptions of where they lie on the income continuum are broadly correct (which certainly may not be the case), the WVS data suggest that, compared to middle-class Indians, more middle class

14 See www.worldvaluessurvey.org.

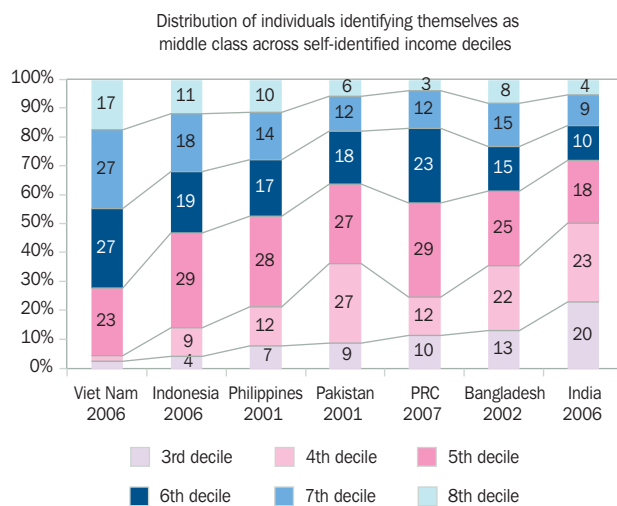
15 Since very few of the middle class identified themselves as falling into the bottom or the top two income deciles, we only show the distribution of the middle class across the middle six deciles in Figure 2.7.

Figure 2.6 Size of the Philippine Middle Class (1988–2006, million)



Source: Staff estimates based on 1988 and 2006 FIES.

Figure 2.7 Self Identification as Middle Class (2001–07)



Note: PRC = People's Republic of China
Source: Staff estimates from unit record data of various World Values Surveys.

A plot of the income distribution of the (self-identified) middle class in each country for the two years reveals a marked distributional shift to the right over time (Figure 2.8). Significantly more of the middle class in both countries in 2006–07, but especially in the PRC, placed itself in a higher income decile than in 1990. This suggests that the middle class in both countries has become more prosperous over time—or at least feels more prosperous—due to rapid economic growth.

From the analysis we can conclude, first, that there is really no single, universally accepted definition of what constitutes a middle class. Nor is there a need for one. The definition should depend on the purpose at hand. If the objective is to determine whether the emerging Asian middle class can supplant the US and European middle classes as the next major driver of the global economy, it makes sense to use an absolute income approach. Alternatively, if the objective is to compare the characteristics of the middle class in a country to those of the poor or the rich, or to study the middle class in a particular country over time, a relative approach or an approach based on non-income characteristics might be appropriate.

Vietnamese consider themselves to be prosperous relative to their fellow citizens. This may reflect the fact that, due to rising prosperity, widening inequality, and increasing consumerism, middle-class Indians feel poorer than they really are or they have a more liberal definition of what constitutes the middle class than other countries, which is less associated with measures of income. (See Box 2 on the historical foundations of the Indian middle class.)

The WVS data are available over two time-periods, separated by 16–17 years, for both the PRC and India.

Second, it is clear that no matter what definition one uses, there is a sizeable middle class in Asia—one that has grown rapidly in the last two decades. Even though this middle class has significantly lower income and spending relative to the Western middle class, the growth in expenditures by the Asian middle class has been remarkable. Naturally, there are large differences across countries. There has been a dramatic increase in the size and spending of the PRC's middle class, especially in the

urban areas, while, in India, the growth of the middle class has been considerably more tepid. Because of its large population, however, the absolute size of the Indian middle

class is formidable. Even in the Philippines, with far slower economic growth than other countries, the middle class has grown significantly over the last two decades.

Box 2 Elite Formation in Colonial India

The foundations of India's middle class were laid in the mid 19th century under British colonial administration, primarily using the colonial educational system. This supplanted the traditional system with a wide network of institutions designed to train people to help run the state (Dharampal 1970).

However the Indian middle class is more than a colonial creation. More than 600 Indian kingdoms of varying sizes had set up large administrative systems that were not as colonial. In addition, in rural areas, there was a significant middle class that depended on the feudal system. A large trading and commercial class also existed across rural and urban areas that had a very different orientation from either those in administration or that were part of the feudal system. Finally, a small but highly respected section of society was involved in the business of knowledge and education. The resulting motley group united around a common ideal of respect for knowledge and western education in which, more significantly, the middle classes retained a pride in traditional identity and respect for heritage.

This combination of traditional and colonial in India's elite creation is well recognized. "The British made the initial impact, but the graft was so successful because the men they had shaped, fashioned their own culture and identity and even invented new values out of the old materials they had at their disposal...an intelligentsia in the true sense of the word...a middle class socialized in their parents'

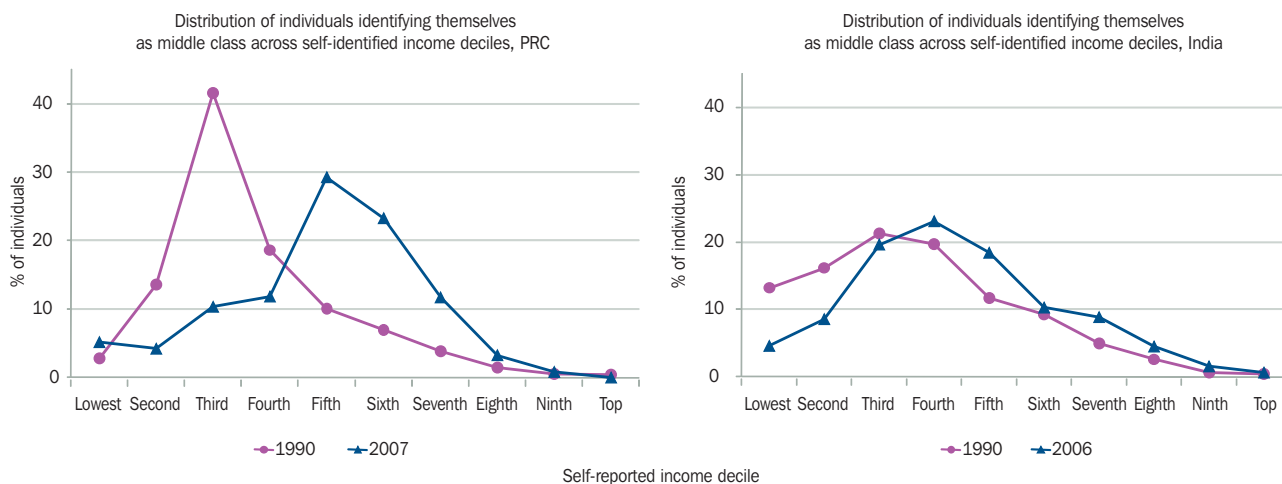
traditions but western educated and equipped" (Jaffrelot and van der Veer 2008).

The British intention is reflected in a quote from Thomas Babington Macaulay, an important political leader in his time: "It is impossible for us...to attempt to educate [all] the people. We must at present do our best to form a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern; a class of persons, Indian in blood and color, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect."¹ In other words, four defining characteristics were embedded in the education system designed by the colonialists: (i) use of English, (ii) homogenous structure, (iii) exclusion of the masses, and (iv) desk-oriented.

These characteristics are largely retained in the current education system.² It is remarkable how, even to this day and despite India's federal structure and varying languages and culture,³ the character of education is so uniform. Schools across the country have similar content taught in a similar manner, with the similar objective of creating a group of people who can help administer governments or companies. There is little focus on vocational education or imparting manual skills. Moreover, English remains an important mode of entry into centers of excellence and, largely, the language of higher and professional education.

- 1 From Thomas Babington Macaulay, "Minute of 2 February 1835 on Indian Education," Macaulay, *Prose and Poetry*, selected by G. M. Young (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1957), pp. 721-24,729.
- 2 Education was an important element of colonial rule in India, and just about all Indian leaders, spiritual or political, from Mohandas Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru, wrote extensively about the need to create a new education more in line with India's past and emerging requirements (Bhandari 2010). Though some lip service was paid to the thoughts of these leaders, independent India retained the colonial education system and its four defining characteristics.
- 3 Education is a state subject under the constitution of India and state governments are responsible for all key aspects of providing education.

Figure 2.8 Self Identification as Middle Class, PRC and India



Note: PRC = People's Republic of China
 Source: Staff estimates from unit record data of World Values Surveys.

E. Projections of the Size of the Asian Middle Class¹⁶

Developing Asian economies are at very different stages of middle class emergence, as seen in Figures 2.9 and 2.10. These present the business-as-usual scenario for middle class growth in share and absolute size of the middle class, assuming no shocks and taking consensus forecasts for real gross domestic product (GDP) (G1).¹⁷ In some countries, now approaching middle-income majorities, over 75% of the population will be in this category by 2030, even after accounting for inflation. In the intervening years, baseline GDP growth is expected to more than double the share of those with income of \$2 or more per day in the largest countries (India and the PRC) and to increase it even more so in other countries. Some lower-income countries, such as Lao PDR and Cambodia, will see an even greater share in growth for this income group—evidence of the pro-poor nature of economic growth in the region and the benefits of integration. Other countries, like Timor Leste and Uzbekistan, will likely see only modest enlargement of the middle class, unless complementary policies are put in place to support more rapid and inclusive growth, such as more extensive infrastructure development and trade facilitation.

Countries with greater per capita endowments of energy resources (such as Kazakhstan) can expect to benefit substantially from sustained regional growth. Countries with majorities already at or above the \$2 middle income level (Malaysia and Thailand) will manage a sustained enlargement of these groups, one that modestly outpaces population growth.

16 This section surveys historical income distribution data from 23 Asian and Pacific countries (all can be seen in Figure 2.1), fitted econometrically to lognormal distributions. This data is then calibrated to a dynamic global computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to project regional economic growth out to 2030 under different policy scenarios. (See Appendix 2 for a further discussion of data and methodology.) While the base for the middle-class shares relies on a different set of data that starts with substantially smaller percentages of middle-class populations than those based on the PovcalNet data, these projections provide the means to examine what is expected in terms of economic growth, the size of the middle class, and the role Asia will have in the global economy. Moreover, it provides the means to examine policies that are potentially meaningful in promoting middle class and fostering economic growth.

17 Baseline real GDP growth rates for each country over 2010–2030 are drawn from a database of consensus estimates assembled by the World Bank for its annual Global Economic Prospects reports (e.g. World Bank: 2009, Table 2.5, p.66). These are assembled from econometric estimates based on official national data, OECD Development Assistance Committee sources, and the IMF.

Figure 2.11 compiles the projected income distributions in 2010, 2020, and 2030 for the countries considered. Based on the World Bank consensus baseline growth rates (G1), we see steady but varied progress across the Asian region. The projected growth of the middle class is expected to bring significant changes to aggregate real household expenditures during 2010–2030 for different subregions, as seen in Table 2.9. This shows the considerable shift in global demand expected amid expectations that demand growth in Asia, more specifically developing Asia, will be greater relative to the western OECD countries. That is, Asia will increasingly become a bigger, more dominant entity in overall consumption demand.

Table 2.9 Percentage Change in Aggregate Real Household Expenditures between 2010–2030 for Baseline Consensus Growth Scenario

	Developing Asia	Other Asia	W. OECD	ROW
Crops	145	-17	8	86
Livestock	247	111	58	126
Energy	231	177	95	152
Other Minerals	225	121	49	112
Processed Food	152	82	42	90
Textile, Apparel	152	30	20	74
Light Manufactures	226	120	55	117
Heavy Manufactures	195	101	44	102
Utilities	215	122	45	95
Other Services	209	26	24	77
Total	195	43	30	88

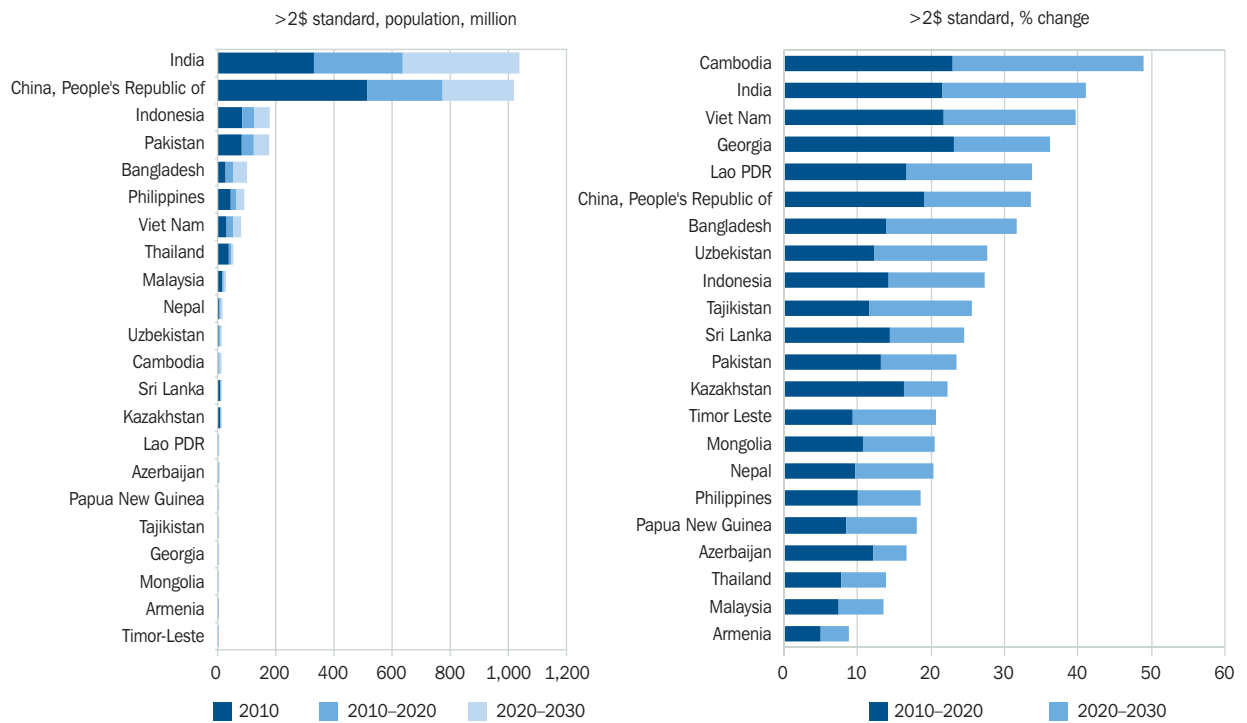
Notes: Other Asia = Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Taipei, China), W. OECD = western OECD economies, ROW = rest of the world.

Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

To expand perspective beyond consensus growth trends, it is useful to see how the baseline trends could change depending upon external influences or policy actions on the level and composition of Asian economic growth over the next two decades. We consider two scenarios: (i) where Asia faces substantially higher energy prices as energy demand grows and (ii) a combined scenario that incorporates higher energy prices with optimistic expectations of improvements in technology that mitigate higher energy prices and increase agricultural and labor productivity. The factors are summarized as follows:

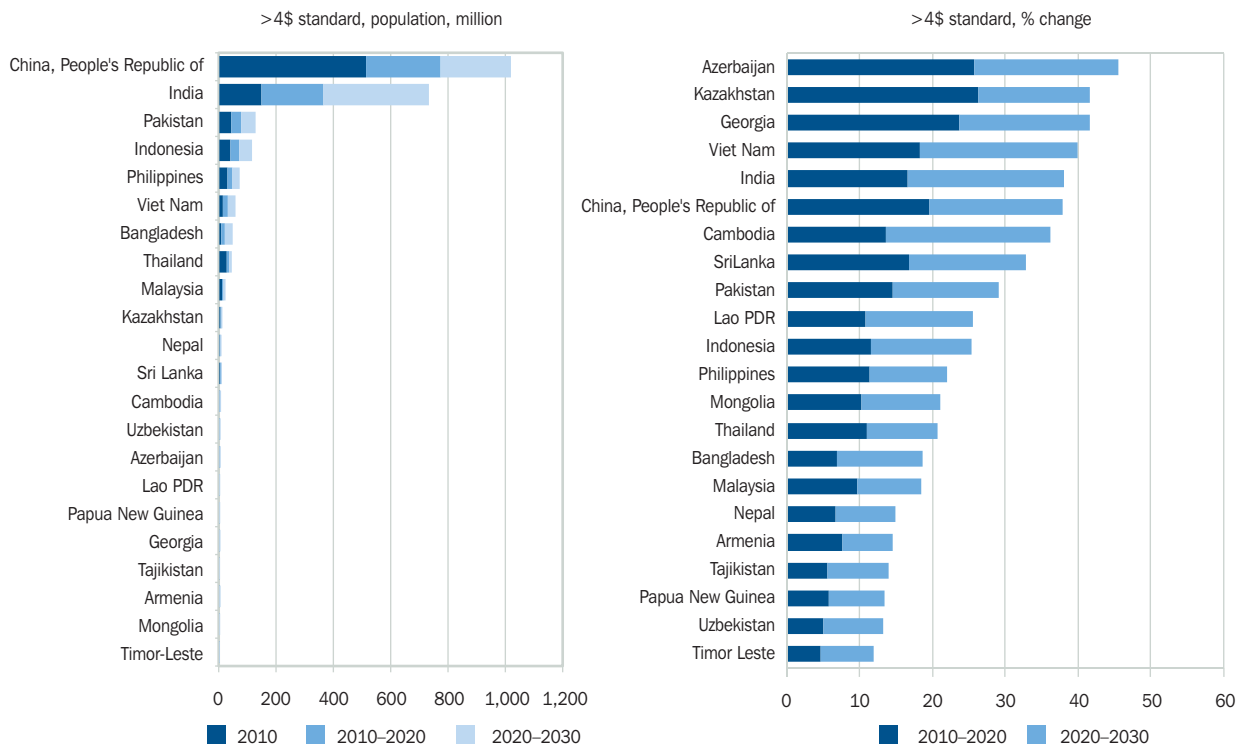
- Fuel price escalation (P)—Emerging Asian growth has been accompanied by very strong dynamics in global energy markets, and long-term conventional energy prices are subject to considerable uncertainty. To shed some light on the region's growth vulnerability to more pessimistic price trends, we include a counterfactual scenario in which global fossil fuel prices are 50% higher by 2030.
- Energy efficiency (E)—Improvements in energy efficiency have been shown to be a potent catalyst for

Figure 2.9 Middle Class Emergence to 2030 (>\$2.00 income per person per day)



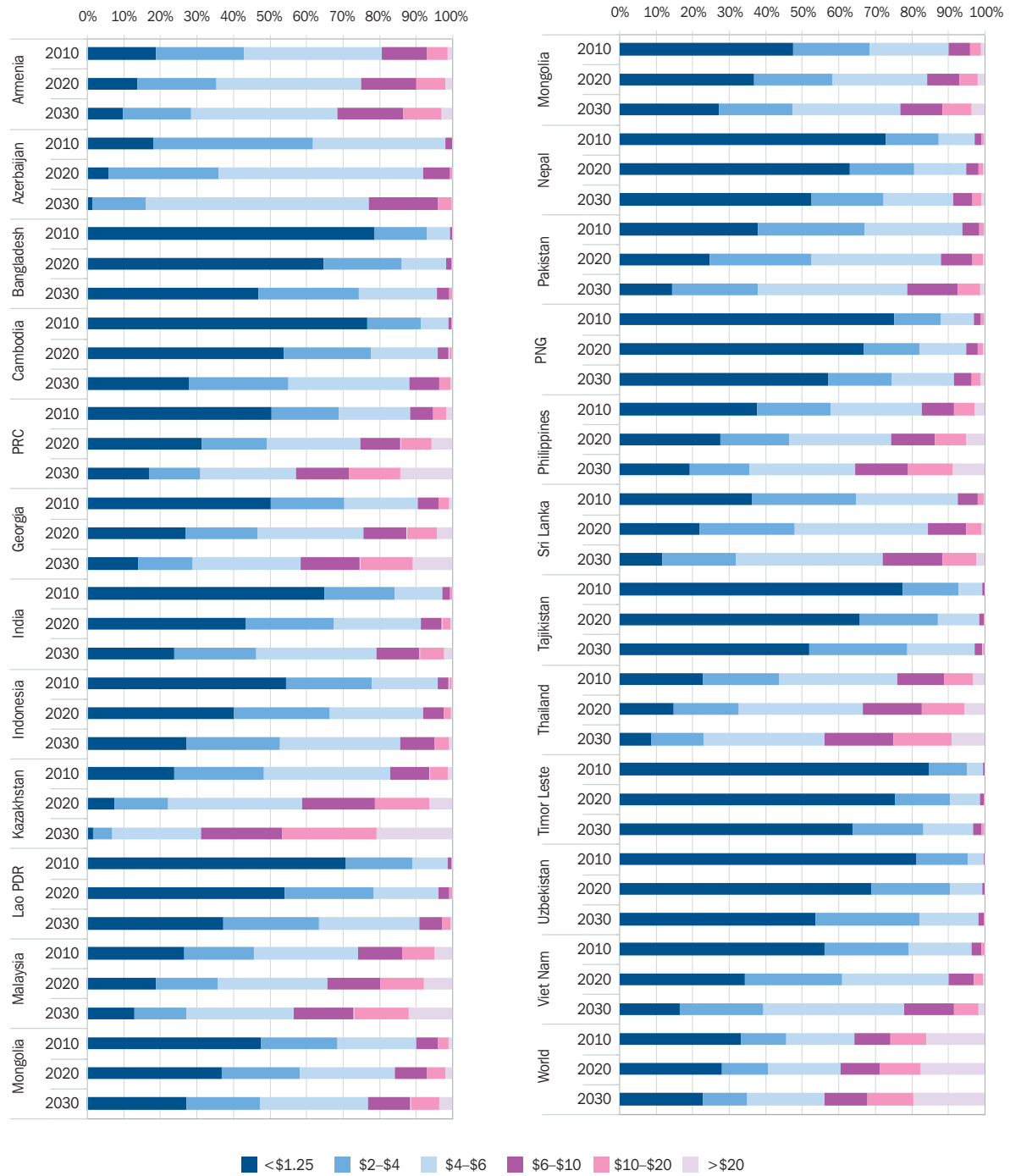
Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

Figure 2.10 Middle Class Emergence to 2030 (>\$4.00 income per person per day)



Note: Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

Figure 2.11 Baseline Income Distributions for Consensus Real GDP Growth Trends (% of population in each income group)



Notes: PRC = People's Republic of China; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PNG = Papua New Guinea
 Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

economic growth, as well as an important mitigation strategy against higher energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. To see these effects, we consider a scenario with 1% average annual efficiency improvements across each national economy.

- Agricultural productivity growth (A)—Agro-food products are critical to both basic livelihoods and economic growth potential because they are tied directly to the income of the world's poor rural majority and dominate the poor's expenditures. To

assess the importance of this sector, we include a counterfactual with total factor productivity growth in agriculture of 1% per year from 2010 to 2030.

- Skill intensive growth (S)—Increasing labor productivity is key not only to superior aggregate growth, but also to more extensive growth benefits across the population. To assess these benefits, in this counterfactual we assume 1% annual labor productivity growth of all individuals to 2030.

Table 2.10 shows the first macroeconomic results for the baseline consensus growth rates under fuel price escalation (G1P) and the combined scenario (G1PEAS) measured against the baseline G1. The three most salient features of these GDP estimates are: the varied nature of the results across countries, strong synergies with the combined policies, and decisive pro-poor impacts.¹⁸

	G1P	G1PEAS
Bangladesh	-9.37	17.50
PRC	-6.73	17.69
Georgia	-1.61	3.06
Other Asia	-0.97	0.46
Indonesia	-7.51	22.75
India	-9.00	21.29
Kazakhstan	-14.37	14.62
Cambodia	-10.50	20.54
Lao PDR	-11.39	33.26
Sri Lanka	-5.84	24.65
Malaysia	-7.10	20.98
Pakistan	-9.35	17.08
Philippines	-6.04	21.05
Thailand	-6.48	19.00
Viet Nam	-9.45	15.57
Rest of Asia	-7.18	17.70
Total	-5.39	12.54

Notes: PRC = People's Republic of China; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; Other Asia = Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Taipei, China
Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

Sustained increases in fuel prices have a harmful effect on all the regional economies, even when two decades are allowed for adjustment. Energy efficiency mitigates these effects, but only partially. The extent of this benefit depends on the country's prior energy intensity and its domestic energy substitution capacity. For example, both the PRC and Thailand have high initial energy intensity, but the PRC has ample alternative fuel supplies. Thailand, by contrast, benefits more from energy efficiency because it has fewer or higher cost alternative supplies.

¹⁸ Overall, simulation results are robust with respect to differences in alternative values around the median parameters, and what variation they exhibit is consistent with economic intuition and the results interpretation that follows.

The mitigating effect of a 1% increase in agricultural productivity has limited benefits against higher energy prices. However, a large portion of the growth is driven by the assumption of skill-intensive growth where labor productivity growth is 1% per year. There are two primary reasons for this. First, labor is arguably still the most important factor of production in most of Asia (in terms of value added), and productivity growth in this factor can offset higher costs from just about any other source. Second, the Keynesian benefits of labor productivity growth, in terms of direct income increases for households with high expenditure propensities, have a strong growth dividend in what is still a region of low average incomes and commensurately high expenditure propensities.

There are strong synergies from projected increases in price efficiency, agricultural productivity, and skill productivity for every economy. These result from combining savings in two essential commodity categories, food and fuel, with higher real incomes from a wage stimulus. The effects, compounded over twenty years, more than compensate for higher energy prices and yield double-digit growth dividends in most of the region's economies over 2030 GDP values.

The pro-poor aspect of the combined policies is strong and consistent with intuition. Although every country benefits from rising labor productivity, those who benefit most are those with the lowest initial levels of productivity and real wages. These countries see the greatest relative benefit because their human capital is most in need of improvement and because their competitiveness improves most as a result of increased labor productivity that results from policies that promote human capital development. These countries represent the low hanging fruit for the realization of Asia's human potential. It has long been recognized that labor is the prime resource of the emerging Asian economies, and skill-intensive development is clearly the superior strategy to realize its long-term growth aspirations.

For the sake of comparison, Table 2.11 presents analogous scenario results for real aggregate household consumption. The most significant insight from this table has not to do with the qualitative results, which mirror GDP in sign across every country and scenario, but with the magnitudes. Both the negative and positive effects have wider extremes in terms of real consumption, which would make the events examined here much more sensitive politically. Negative energy price effects on GDP can be offset by structural adjustment that transfers resources to other activities, but they hit purchasing power more directly. At the other extreme, the benefits of higher wages may accelerate aggregate growth through

Table 2.11 **Real Aggregate Consumption Results**
(% change from baseline G1 in 2030)

	G1P	G1PEAS
Bangladesh	-13.20	19.01
PRC	-15.38	22.44
Georgia	-9.04	2.91
Other Asia	-3.29	0.33
Indonesia	-7.13	26.86
India	-14.20	25.36
Kazakhstan	-13.34	19.36
Cambodia	-18.73	23.63
Lao PDR	-9.93	44.09
Sri Lanka	-7.56	30.09
Malaysia	-11.95	27.47
Pakistan	-12.42	17.09
Philippines	-9.42	23.51
Thailand	-8.70	21.95
Viet Nam	-7.83	19.66
Rest of Asia	-8.07	23.63
Total	-10.03	15.08

Note: PRC = People's Republic of China; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; Other Asia = Hong Kong, China; Japan; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Taipei, China
Source: Roland-Holst, Sugiyarto and Loh (2010).

the compounding of multiplier effects, but the original impetus for this is higher disposable income and a very direct increase in expenditure. Because productivity growth also lowers domestic real prices, and more so when initial productivity is lower, poorer countries benefit more in terms of real purchasing power.

Our findings are generally optimistic; suggesting that Asia can continue and even accelerate established patterns of poverty reduction and livelihood advancement. For example, we find that using a >\$2/day PPP standard, Asia can rise to a majority (55%) share of the global middle class by 2030, from 25% in 2010. Even by a higher standard of >\$4/day, Asia will represent 39% of global middle class income. The results suggest that about one billion people will be added to an Asian \$2 middle class of 2.7 billion over the next 20 years. This process will be

uneven across the region, depending significantly upon initial conditions. The PRC and India will, of course, provide the largest number of new middle class, and this will reshape regional and global markets in their image.¹⁹ At the same time, however, smaller countries will see faster or slower emergence depending on the eligibility of their resource base and labor forces for recruitment into higher value added supply chains.

The emergence of the Asian middle class is expected to be a dominating force globally, but external events and policy responses may inevitably have a substantial impact on just how large the gains will be. In particular, energy price vulnerability is an important risk to regional growth. Energy efficiency measures can provide insurance against this risk. Additionally, agricultural productivity growth can improve both the incomes of Asia's poor rural majority and the purchasing power of urban dwellers. Policies that promote energy efficiency and agricultural productivity (reducing food costs)—saving households and enterprises money—can be a potent source of new demand and job creation.

The projections show that skill development, especially in the lower-income regional economies, is possibly the most critical prerequisite for realizing the vast human and economic potential of the Asian region. Higher incomes, a larger middle class, and the self-sustaining prosperity they generate, can only be built on the foundation of a skilled and productive labor force that generates significant value added and higher income, channeling this into sustained long-term expenditure, savings, and investment.

¹⁹ Kharas (2010) has also projected the growth of the global middle class in 145 countries over 2009–30, using a model of global economic trends. The projections are based on several assumptions, including that inequality in each country (especially in the middle of the population) remains unchanged over time. There are four drivers of economic growth in his model: a technological advance of 1.3% per year for all countries (representing an advancement of knowledge worldwide); rapid technological catch-up in a group of fast-growing countries (with poorer countries growing faster than rich ones); capital accumulation; and country-specific demographic changes in the working-age population. Kharas' model suggests that the size of the global middle class will increase from 1.8 billion people in 2009 to 3.2 billion in 2020 and 4.9 billion by 2030, with Asia accounting for 85% of the growth. By 2030, Asia is projected to account for two-thirds of the global middle class—more than double its 2009 share (28%). Even more provocative are Kharas' projections of the shares of different countries in global middle-class consumption: by 2050, India is projected to account for 30% of the total and the PRC for 20%. The share of the US and Japanese middle classes in global consumption is projected to be miniscule, at only about 5% combined. While these projections, based as they are on highly aggregated and stylized models, cannot be taken as precise forecasts, especially over such long periods of time as 40 years, they indicate the tectonic shifts in global spending patterns likely to take place over the coming decades if countries in Asia—particularly the PRC and India—are able to sustain rapid economic growth rates.

3. The Middle Class and Their Values: A Profile

What are the characteristics of the middle class? Do its members look very different—in their occupations and education—from the poor or the affluent? What are their values? How are these different from those held by other classes? These are some of the questions this section addresses, allowing us to examine how middle-class characteristics may contribute to the growth process.

A. Profile of the Middle Class

In some ways, the middle class differs from the poor, simply because many household characteristics are strongly correlated with living standards, which, by construction, are higher among the middle class. These include rural/urban residence, geographical location, family size, and education. Likewise, the middle class will probably differ from the upper class because its lower standard of living lacks the attributes strongly correlated with affluence.

Using data from various living standards measurement surveys from around the world, Banerjee and Duflo (2008) paint a rich profile of the middle class in the developing world. They find that the middle class is less connected to agriculture than the poor in rural areas; the middle class also is less likely than the poor to own land and less likely to be wage laborers. Many middle-class individuals instead are local entrepreneurs in non-agricultural (but still rural) activities.

In the urban areas, the shares of entrepreneurs among the poor and the middle class are roughly the same. The businesses run by the middle class are very small, typically having only one employee (and other household members working in the business for only an hour or two each day) and a maximum of three. Thus, "... these businesses might be less an engine of growth than a means of sustenance, a way of 'buying a job'" according to Banerjee and Duflo.

Banerjee and Duflo find that middle-class individuals are much more likely to hold salaried jobs than the poor.²⁰ Indeed, having a regular, well-paid salaried job is the most important difference between the poor and the middle class. The middle class also has a greater propensity for migration to their current place of work and residence, a smaller family size (mainly due to lower fertility), a higher likelihood of sending children to school (especially private schools), and a higher propensity to seek more expensive medical care when ill. None of the

latter findings is surprising, in that numerous studies from developing countries have shown that fertility declines and human capital investment rises as affluence increases. One would therefore expect the middle class to produce fewer children and invest more in health, nutrition, and schooling than the poor. Since migration is a form of human capital investment, one would expect successful migrants to be over-represented in the middle class. (See Box 3 for a look at migration and remittances.)

We use data from household surveys in 11 developing Asian countries to examine some of the characteristics of the middle class, among them, household size. It is almost a standard demographic fact that economic development generally brings about a preference among couples for fewer children. Figure 3.1 shows that average middle-class household size is smaller than among the poor (and larger than among the rich). However, average household size varies considerably across countries. For instance, in the \$4–\$10 per person per day middle class group, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, and Pakistan stand out for unusually large average family size, and the PRC, India, and Thailand for lower-than-average household size.

Geographical concentration is another middle class characteristic. As would be expected, the middle class is disproportionately urban in most countries. In the PRC, in 2002, urban areas accounted for 50% of the middle class (\$2–\$20) but only 35% of the country's population. The urban share of India's middle class was 38% in 2004–05—significantly larger than its 29% share of the total population. In the Philippines, in 2006, urban areas accounted for 68% of the middle class, but only 50% of its population.

The middle class is also regionally concentrated. In the PRC, for instance, the Western region accounted for 22% of the middle class in 2002, even though that region's share of the country's population was 28%. In the Philippines, in 2006, Metropolitan Manila accounted for 13% of population, but 22% of its middle class. In India, however, the middle class is distributed relatively evenly: of 35 states and union territories, the 10 states with the largest populations accounted for 68% of the country's population, 73% of the middle class, and 77% of the affluent class (>\$20) in 2004–05. The top 15 states accounted for 88% of the population, 89% of the middle class, and 93% of the affluent.²¹

The middle class is also better educated. In the PRC in 2002, for instance, while less than 1% of the poor belonged to a household with a high school-educated

20 A significant portion of the poor also holds jobs, but these are casual-pay, not regular and salaried jobs.

21 The statistics are based on staff tabulations associated with the background papers on the middle class for the respective countries

Box 3 Migration, the Middle Class, and the Role of Remittances in Poverty Reduction

Migration to more developed countries has been increasing in the modern era amid widening socioeconomic inequalities across nations, globalization, and shifting demographics (Pernia 2009). Asia is no exception to this trend (ADO 2008).

But unlike in other eras, modern-day migrants do not face the same complete separation from their origins. They are sending money home to family members in record amounts, and these remittances have become an important source of income for developing countries.

Yet migrants often do not come from the poorest class, as many can neither afford the costs nor present the needed skills to land work in foreign countries. In countries such as the Philippines they come mainly from the middle class, those living just above poverty lines. Thus, international migration does not always directly reduce poverty. Rather, in such cases, it reduces the vulnerability to falling back into poverty.

Workers migrate to other countries for many reasons including “push factors” such as poor governance and a weak investment climate that limit job opportunities, and “pull factors” such as better job options, better education systems, health care, and so on that are largely related to economic outcomes and thus may play an important role in building the middle class.

Constraints such as geographical distance, language, a lack of skills, and others can still prevent migration. However once abroad, migrants are a powerful, if indirect, force in poverty reduction (Bourguignon 2003), with their numbers worldwide at around 100 million people in 2009 (ILO 2009). International remittances have become an important source of foreign exchange income for many developing countries and have helped countries strengthen balance of payments positions and maintain the stability of their economies. The flows of remittances have become a source of income more stable than development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other private inflows (World Bank 2006).

Available indicators suggest that migrants do indeed come from those living just above the poverty line. Adam and Page (2003) report an *inverted U-shaped* relationship between country per capita income and international migrants, implying that low- or high-income countries produce smaller shares than middle-income countries. In other words, developing countries with low income and high poverty

produce less migrants, with most coming instead from non-poor households in middle-income developing countries.

The poor are left behind because they cannot come up with the funds needed to arrange migration. A recent ADB study showed that 41% of the Philippines’ overseas foreign workers must borrow money to pay recruitment fees (ADB 2004). Poor people also often lack the education and skills required in the destination countries, including English.

The role of middle class in the migration process and in generating remittances is therefore an interesting one. A close examination from the Philippines (FIES 2006) reveals that more than 80% of migrant households are middle class (\$2–\$20 PPP per day), with the share coming from the poor (income of less than \$2 2005 PPP a day) about 17%. The remaining 3% are upper class. Moreover, poverty incidence among households with international migrants is only around 3% while the same ratio for all household is more than 25%.

Results from FIES 2006 also show that middle class migrants are more educated and therefore have relatively better jobs and incomes than the poor. As a result, family members receiving remittances are able to spend more on basic expenditures such as various food and non-food items, including education, health care, and consumer durables. This increases current domestic demand and reduces poverty incidence. In the long run, it can promote growth in the domestic economy provided that human capital investments financed by remittance money are useful for the domestic economy.

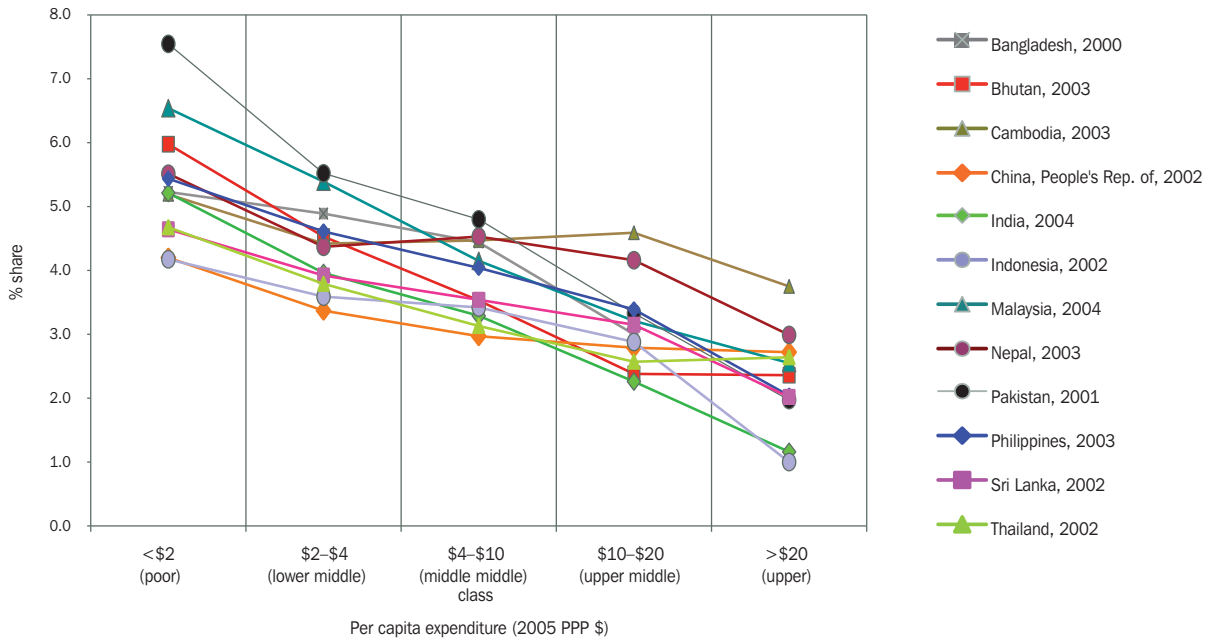
The higher percentage of migrants coming from the middle class is possibly related to the nature of international migration among Filipinos. Migration has long been part of the country’s history, with Filipinos now working in more than 200 countries worldwide, with particularly strong institutional and political support for the process since the 1970s.

By contrast, Indonesian migrants are still predominantly from poor households, with just 30% from the middle class and 3% from the upper class. Most Indonesian migrants serve as domestic and low-skilled workers in Middle Eastern countries. It seems that the more advanced and well-developed the migration market the stronger the role of the middle class.

head, that number increased to 5.5% among the lower-middle class, 22% among the middle-middle class, and 40% among the upper-middle class. The same pattern is observed in India. While only 3%–4% of the poor in rural areas (and 5%–12% in urban areas) in 2004–05 had a chief wage earner with higher secondary or more education, as many as 25% of the upper-middle class in rural areas (and 54% in urban areas) did. The Philippines generally has higher levels of schooling than India or the PRC, but there is still a steep gradient between education and living standards. In 2006, 14%–25% of the poor had a head with at least a high school education, but this proportion was as high as 90% among the upper-middle class.

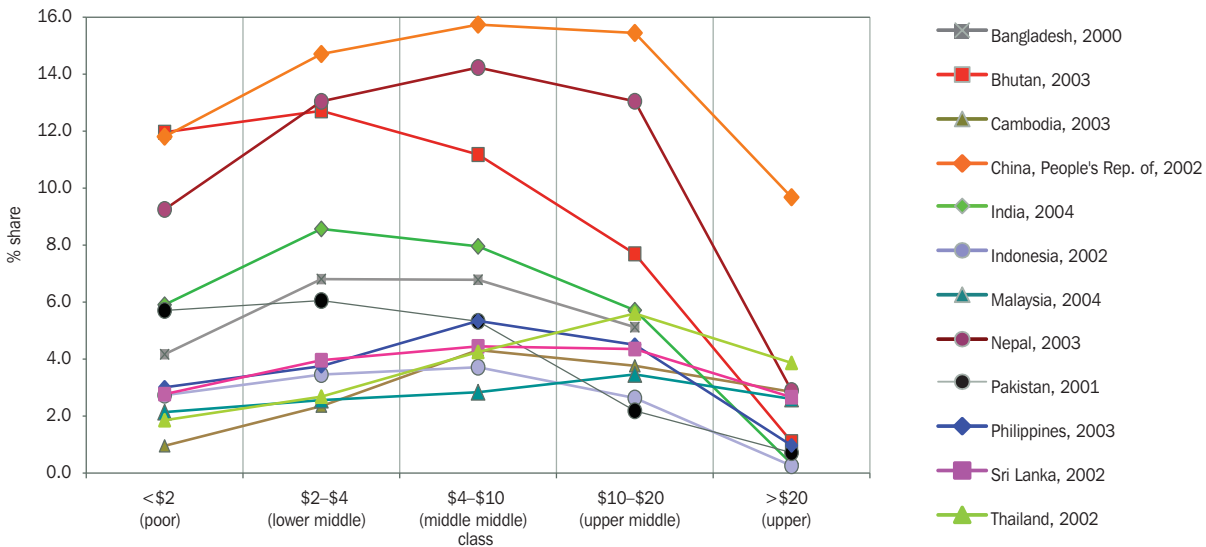
Not only is the middle class more educated on average than the poor, they also are more likely to invest in the schooling of their children. Figure 3.2 displays information on the share of household expenditure spent on education and health by different economic groups in the 11 countries covering 2000–2004. By and large, there is a pattern of middle-class households spending a larger share of their budget on health and education than poor households. For instance, in Nepal, middle-middle class households (\$4–\$10) spend 14.2% of their total expenditure on health and education services, but that share is 9.3% among the poor. Even in Thailand, the middle-middle class spends more than two times as much on health and

Figure 3.1 Average Household Size by Per Capita Expenditure Class and Country



Sources: ADB staff estimates.

Figure 3.2 Mean Percentage Share of Household Expenditure Spent on Education and Health by Per Capita Expenditure Class by Country, (2000–2004)



Source: ADB staff estimates.

education as the poor (4.2% versus 1.9%). However, there are three countries (PRC, Bhutan, and Pakistan) with no large differences between the poor and the middle class

in budget shares spent on health and education. Overall, Chinese households spend the highest percentage of total expenditure on health and education.

Employment and occupation is another important attribute. Do middle class individuals engage in different professions and occupations than the poor and the rich? We base our analysis on data from the PRC, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, as it is possible in these countries to merge information from household expenditure surveys (which enable identification of middle-class status) with information on the labor force status of household members.

Table 3.1 describes the distribution of the different types of employment activities, including unemployment, by expenditure categories. There are three observations to be made: first, own-account workers comprise the largest share of employment in the three classes of households: the \$1.25 a day poor households, the near poor or vulnerable (\$2 a day or less), and the lower-middle class (\$2–\$4). Second, individuals categorized as “employers” account for a very small share across all classes, but especially among the three lowest classes. Third, regular or permanent wage employment accounts for the largest type of employment in the top two classes. These patterns are consistent with those highlighted by Banerjee and Duflo, who argue that individuals in the middle class are not “capitalists in waiting.” To the extent that they run businesses, these are small, undercapitalized, have low resource commitments, and are often unprofitable.

What about the occupational and industry distribution of the middle class? Data from India show that, in rural areas, middle-class individuals are less likely than the poor to be farmers and fishermen, and more likely to be professional and technical workers. In urban areas, they are less likely to be production workers and laborers, and more likely to be administrative, executive, management, professional and technical workers (Table 3.2). The same is broadly true of the Philippines, where middle-class individuals are much more likely to work in government and corporations (Table 3.3). In the rural areas of the PRC, middle-class households are less likely to be involved in agriculture and more likely to be involved in production enterprises, whether privately owned or government-run units (Table 3.4). Urban middle-class and upper-class households are more likely to have office, professional, or technical occupations compared to poor households, and to have a government-

Table 3.1 Population Distribution by Economic Group and Employment Type (India, 2004–05; Philippines, 2006; and People's Republic of China, 2002)

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to total labor force by type of employment					
		India					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	46.7	0.2	42.1	8.5	2.5	100.0
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	55.3	0.8	28.7	12.2	3.0	100.0
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	53.8	2.8	14.5	24.8	4.0	100.0
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	37.4	8.1	4.2	45.4	5.0	100.0
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	29.1	11.9	2.4	53.2	3.4	100.0
	All classes	51.1	1.3	29.4	15.1	3.1	100.0

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to each type of employment					
		India					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	32.7	6.0	51.3	20.1	28.4	35.8
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	41.5	21.8	37.4	31.2	37.0	38.4
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	22.7	45.1	10.7	35.5	27.8	21.5
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	2.9	24.2	0.6	12.1	6.4	4.0
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.3
	All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to total labor force by type of employment					
		Philippines					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	54.3	3.1	18.2	19.2	5.2	100.0
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	47.1	3.7	18.4	23.7	7.0	100.0
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	37.4	4.3	15.0	33.5	9.7	100.0
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	27.3	5.1	10.7	48.2	8.7	100.0
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	15.4	7.3	7.0	65.2	5.1	100.0
	All classes	39.4	4.3	15.0	33.5	7.8	100.0

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to each type of employment					
		Philippines					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	25.2	13.3	22.1	10.5	12.2	18.3
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	28.0	20.4	28.7	16.6	21.1	23.4
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	29.7	31.5	31.3	31.3	38.9	31.3
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	14.9	25.6	15.4	31.1	24.2	21.6
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	2.1	9.2	2.5	10.5	3.5	5.4
	All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to total labor force by type of employment					
		People's Republic of China					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	58.4	3.0	20.5	16.6	1.5	100.0
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	52.0	4.6	20.0	21.8	1.6	100.0
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	37.0	5.0	18.5	37.7	1.7	100.0
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	15.9	4.1	12.1	66.9	1.1	100.0
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	9.3	5.3	9.2	75.7	0.5	100.0
	All classes	34.8	4.4	16.7	42.7	1.4	100.0

Per capita expenditure /income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Economic group	Share to each type of employment					
		People's Republic of China					
		Self-employed		Wage employment		Unemployed	Total (labor force)
Own-account workers	Employers	Casual/temporary	Regular/permanent				
<\$1.25	Poor	21.5	8.6	15.8	5.0	13.8	12.8
\$1.25–\$2	Near poor or vulnerable	26.3	18.5	21.1	9.0	19.7	17.6
\$2–\$4	Lower middle class	37.2	39.7	38.9	30.9	42.6	35.0
\$4–\$10	Middle middle class	13.7	27.6	21.7	47.0	22.3	30.0
>\$10	Upper middle class and rich	1.2	5.5	2.5	8.1	1.6	4.6
	All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Staff estimates based on India's Employment and Unemployment Survey; Philippines' 2006 FIES; CHIP Survey 2002.

Table 3.2 Household Distribution (%) by Occupation of Chief Wage Earner and Per Capita Expenditure Class, India (2004–05)

Urban	Per capita expenditure class (2005 \$ PPP)					
	<\$1.25	\$1.25–\$2	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Professional, technical and related workers	1.0	3.0	6	8.0	11.0	19.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	4.0	6.0	9.0	13.0	17.0	33.0
Clerical and service related	3.0	7.0	10.0	16.0	16.0	14.0
Sales worker	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	15.0
Service workers	9.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	5.0
Farmers, fisherman, cattle rearing, hunters etc.	11.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0
Production and related workers and Labourers – textiles, garments, food processing, miners, etc.	10.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	3.0
Production and related workers and labourers – metals, wood, stone, glass, plumbers and toolmakers, etc.	9.0	11.0	12.0	10.0	9.0	4.0
Production and related workers and labourers – rubber, paper, transport, construction, etc	35.0	26.0	21.0	13.0	10.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Per capita expenditure class (2005 \$ PPP)					
	<\$1.25	\$1.25–\$2	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Professional, technical and related workers	1.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	9.0	14.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	1.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	14.0
Clerical and service related	0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	6.0
Sales worker	4.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Service workers	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
Farmers, fisherman, cattle rearing, hunters etc.	73.0	69.0	65.0	56.0	45.0	40.0
Production and related workers and labourers – textiles, garments, food processing, miners, etc.	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
Production and related workers and labourers – metals, wood, stone, glass, plumbers and toolmakers, etc.	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	3.0
Production and related workers and labourers – rubber, paper, transport, construction, etc	13.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Staff estimates based on 2004–05 NSS-CES.

Table 3.3 Household Distribution (%) by Occupation of Household Head and Per Capita Expenditure Class, Philippines (2006)

Urban	Per capita expenditure class (2005 \$ PPP)					
	<\$1.25	\$1.25–\$2	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Special occupations (e.g., armed forces, etc.)	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.0
Officials of government & special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, and managing proprietors	4.4	6.5	11.1	19.7	27.6	33.0
Professionals	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.5	11.1	17.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1.0	1.4	2.1	4.1	6.6	6.7
Clerks	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.3	6.5	3.5
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3.4	5.2	7.5	8.1	6.1	2.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	27.3	17.0	8.5	4.5	2.0	0.4
Craft and related trades workers	12.1	16.2	15.1	8.9	3.5	1.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.4	11.3	15.2	10.9	4.0	0.9
Elementary occupation: laborers and unskilled workers	30.6	26.7	17.6	8.6	3.0	2.2
Household head has no job	11.3	13.8	19.3	25.5	28.8	31.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Per capita expenditure class (2005 \$ PPP)					
	<\$1.25	\$1.25–\$2	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Special occupations (e.g., armed forces, etc.)	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0
Officials of government & special interest organizations, corporate executives, managers, and managing proprietors	2.7	4.8	9.5	16.9	25.0	31.4
Professionals	0.0	0.2	0.8	5.7	14.7	19.7
Technicians and associate professionals	0.6	0.8	1.3	2.6	4.8	8.4
Clerks	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.5	1.3	0.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1.9	2.5	3.7	5.1	6.0	6.6
Farmers, forestry workers and fishermen	56.0	46.8	36.3	24.4	14.6	7.9
Craft and related trades workers	5.5	7.5	8.0	4.5	0.6	0.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.3	6.1	8.7	8.0	2.7	3.6
Elementary occupation: laborers and unskilled workers	23.2	20.7	15.3	5.6	3.7	0.0
Household head has no job	6.0	9.5	14.8	22.7	26.2	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Staff estimates based on the 2006 FIES.

related occupation. Finally, survey data from Indonesia show that middle-class households are much less likely than the poor to work in agriculture and construction and much more likely to work in finance, services, trade, and manufacturing (Table 3.5).

It is possible to compare the household survey data with data from the WVS, which report information on occupation, education and sector of employment of respondents, in addition to respondents' self-perception about their social class, for a number of countries. We

Table 3.4 Household Distribution (%) by Occupation of Household Head and Per Capita Income Class, People's Republic of China (2002)

Urban	Per capita income class (2005 \$ PPP)						
	<\$1.25	\$1.25-\$2	\$2-\$4	\$4-\$6	\$6-\$10	\$10-\$20	>\$20
Owner (manager) of private firm	2.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.9
Self-employed	6.8	9.7	6.6	2.4	2.1	3.5	5.7
Professional	8.2	6.6	13.8	20.9	27.4	34.1	37.1
Director of government agent, institution and enterprise	0.0	0.9	1.9	3.8	5.0	7.3	11.4
Department director of government agent, institution and enterprise	1.4	1.8	6.6	9.3	14.7	16.4	20.0
Clerical/office staff	4.1	10.2	17.7	21.1	23.7	20.1	14.3
Skilled worker	21.9	22.1	23.1	23.0	15.5	10.2	5.7
Unskilled worker	16.4	14.2	13.7	7.8	4.7	2.2	2.9
Sales clerk or service worker	17.8	18.6	10.8	8.3	4.8	3.5	0.0
Farmer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	5.5	8.0	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.0
Unemployed	15.1	7.1	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Per capita income class (2005 \$ PPP)						
	<\$1.25	\$1.25-\$2	\$2-\$4	\$4-\$6	\$6-\$10	\$10-\$20	>\$20
Farm labor	7.7	6.9	6.2	6.4	2.8	4.0	5.0
Ordinary worker	3.6	3.9	6.0	8.5	9.8	5.0	0.0
Skilled worker	1.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.5	4.0	0.0
Professional or technical worker	0.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	3.0	0.0
Owner or manager of enterprise	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.8	6.0	0.0
Village and production team/brigade cadre	3.5	5.7	7.9	11.6	13.5	20.0	30.0
Village and town cadre	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	5.0
Official of party or government office or institution (county or higher level)	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0
Ordinary cadre in an enterprise	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	5.0	5.0
Temporary or short-term contract worker	12.0	12.3	12.5	9.3	8.0	6.0	0.0
Non-farm individual enterprise owner (such as retailer, driver, etc.)	2.9	4.8	6.9	9.8	11.8	16.0	35.0
Employee in non-farm individual enterprise	7.0	5.7	4.9	4.2	5.8	1.0	0.0
Agriculture/self-employed	48.8	44.0	38.6	34.2	27.0	22.0	15.0
Other	11.7	11.7	10.7	7.8	10.0	8.0	5.0
Unemployed	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Staff estimates based on CHIP survey 2002.

Table 3.5 Household Distribution (%) by Industry of Household Head and Per Capita Expenditure Class, Indonesia (2009)

Per capita expenditure class (2005 PPP \$)	Industry of household head									
	Agriculture	Mining and quarrying	Manufactured	Electricity, Gas	Constructions	Trade	Transportation	Finance	Service	Total
<\$1.25	59.5	1.3	6.0	0.1	5.0	6.5	4.1	0.3	17.2	100.0
\$1.25-\$2	45.2	1.2	7.3	0.2	6.3	12.2	5.4	0.6	21.5	100.0
\$2-\$4	25.6	1.2	9.6	0.6	5.2	17.7	6.9	1.7	31.4	100.0
\$4-\$6	10.7	1.7	10.9	0.8	3.8	19.9	5.7	3.7	42.8	100.0
\$6-\$10	7.3	1.9	9.2	0.9	3.5	19.7	5.3	5.4	46.9	100.0
\$10-\$20	4.6	3.0	8.2	1.1	2.4	21.2	4.5	6.6	48.3	100.0
>\$20	6.0	5.7	6.5	1.9	2.2	17.0	7.3	10.5	43.0	100.0

Source: Staff estimates based on the 2009 SUSENAS.

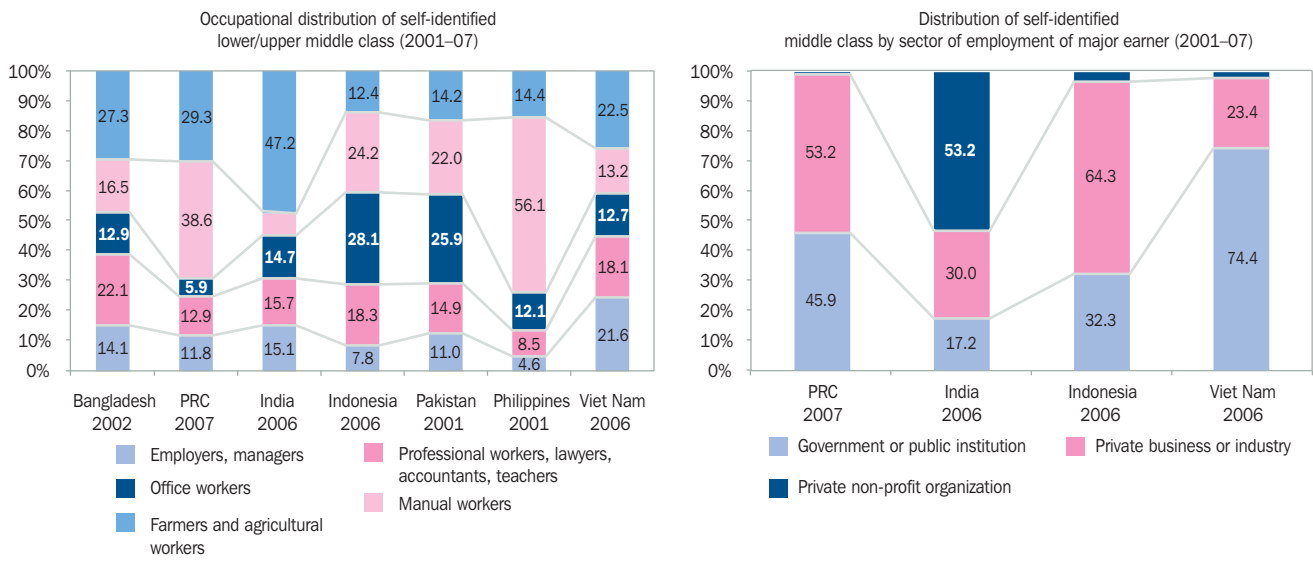
have used these data to study the characteristics of the self-identified middle class across countries. The data show very large variations in middle-class occupational characteristics across countries (Figure 3.3). For instance, while professionals (including lawyers, accountants and teachers) constitute only 8% of the self-identified middle class in the Philippines, their representation in the Bangladeshi middle class is as large as 22%. Farmers and agricultural workers account for nearly one-half of India's middle class, but only 12% of Indonesia's.

Figure 3.3 also shows large variations in the proportion of the middle class that works in the public sector—from 17% in India to 74% in Viet Nam. On the

other hand, the private for-profit sector accounts for nearly two-thirds of the Indonesian middle class, but only 30% of India's middle class. One unusual finding is the extremely large proportion of the Indian middle class that reportedly works in the private nonprofit sector.

While university education is much more common in the middle class than in the poor population in all of the sample countries, there is considerable cross-country variation (Figure 3.4). At one extreme is Pakistan, where only 9% of middle-class respondents have university degrees, and at the other, Indonesia, where one-third of the (self-identified) middle class has a university degree.

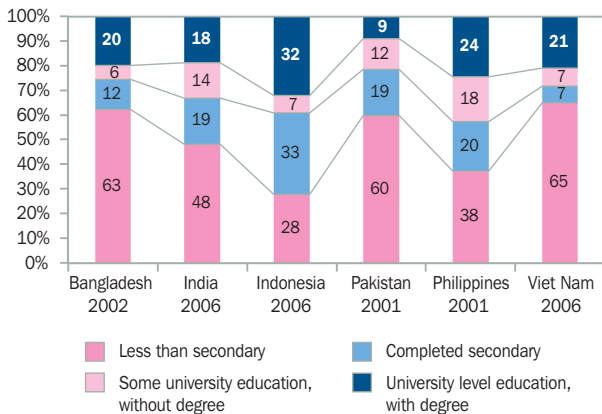
Figure 3.3 Occupation and Sector of Employment of the Middle Class (2001–07)



Note: PRC = People's Republic of China
 Source: Staff estimates from unit record data of various rounds of the World Values Survey.

Figure 3.4 Education of the Self-identified Middle Class (2001–07)

Distribution of self-identified middle class by highest level of education in household



Source: Staff estimates from unit record data of various rounds of the World Values Survey.

B. Middle-Class Values

What personal values do middle class individuals espouse? Are the middle class more likely to value, market competition, notions of gender equality, providing rewards for hard work, trust in others, political activism, and the role of science and technology, than the poor or the rich? This section addresses these questions using the latest available wave of the WVS data for 80 countries worldwide.

We created six indices, documented in Appendix 3, to represent values comprised of responses to a series of questions along the different dimensions. Table 3.6 shows the estimates of progressivity of the lower class and upper class versus the middle class (omitted) based on self-reported class designations, after controlling for country differences, inequality levels represented by a country's Gini and log per capita GDP, and weighting by a country's population in 2008. That both the Gini and the log per capita GDP generally had significant coefficient estimates with all of the indices, reflects that a country's average income level and the shape of the distribution are highly important determinants of the average values of individuals. However, even after accounting for these different country level aspects, the middle class is found to hold significantly more progressive views in terms of openness to market competition, gender equality, upward mobility, trust, political activism, and technology than the lower class.

While the middle class remains less progressive than the upper class, in terms of market competition, gender equality, trust, and perceptions of upward mobility, achieving middle class status still appears to have highly beneficial effects correlated with values that contribute to economic growth and development. In particular, greater support for market competition and perceiving significant prospects for upward mobility create incentives for entrepreneurship and increased productivity through hard work. Moreover, less discrimination toward certain gender roles and biases allows females to make similar human

Table 3.6 Class Progressivity in Values Regressions

Variables	Market competition	Gender equality	Upward mobility	Trust in others	Political activism	Technology
Lower Class	-0.018*** [0.005]	-0.022*** [0.004]	-0.032*** [0.003]	-0.017*** [0.004]	-0.046*** [0.004]	-0.041*** [0.003]
Upper Class	0.045** [0.022]	0.064*** [0.018]	0.064*** [0.014]	0.025* [0.015]	-0.038** [0.017]	-0.011 [0.013]
Gini	0 [0.001]	0.004*** [0.001]	-0.002*** [0.000]	-0.010*** [0.001]	-0.008*** [0.000]	-0.002*** [0.001]
Log(Per Capita GDP)	0.027*** [0.002]	0.078*** [0.003]	-0.031*** [0.003]	-0.107*** [0.005]	0.011*** [0.004]	-0.033*** [0.003]
Constant	0.180*** [0.031]	-0.117*** [0.045]	0.986*** [0.031]	-0.147** [0.070]	0.492*** [0.042]	1.077*** [0.040]
Country fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	60,040	60,262	60,878	60,415	60,957	60,881
R-squared	0.093	0.204	0.151	0.148	0.186	0.29

Notes: Robust standard errors in brackets.

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Data for 80 countries, individuals 25–55 years old.

Source: Staff estimates based on the World Values Survey (WVS), 3rd–5th waves.

Box 4 The Middle Class and Sex Ratios at Birth

While the middle class generally holds more progressive social and economic values than the lower class, there are exceptions. The phenomenon of sex ratios at birth (the ratio of male to female births) in some countries is one such example.

More boys than girls are born in most societies to compensate for the biological frailty of male infants. However in some countries, such as the People's Republic of China, India and, recently, Viet Nam, the sex ratio at birth is higher than the 1.05 rate normally expected. This rate has been rising, skewed by sex-selective abortion and infanticide, which reflect a strong cultural preference for sons over daughters in these societies. Some estimates put the number of “missing females” (i.e., unborn girls) in Asia as high as 100 million (Sen 1990).

What is disconcerting is that the sex selection seems to rise with living standards. In India, it is higher in urban than in rural areas and typically rises with household living standards, female literacy, and education of mothers—all factors associated with a middle class (Dasgupta and Bhat 1997, Jha et al. 2006, Borooh and Iyer 2005, Deolalikar et al. 2009).

Indeed, Basu (1999) has noted that the core level of son preference in India may actually be strengthened by modernization. The positive effect of female literacy and affluence on sex ratios at birth is likely mediated through fertility; as living standards and female literacy improve, there is a strong parental preference for fewer children,

which, when combined with the traditional preference for sons (over daughters), leads to a skewed sex ratio at birth. If parents want to have only one or two children, they may ensure that one or both of them are boys. In addition, of course, middle-class households in urban areas have easier access to prenatal sex-determination technologies, such as ultrasound and amniocentesis.

Skewed sex ratios at birth are not unique to lower-income countries. They have also been observed in some highly-developed, middle-class dominated economies like Taipei, China and the Republic of Korea (Park 1983, Park and Cho 1995, Croll 2002). Indeed, recent research has found evidence of skewed sex ratios at birth among Asian immigrant communities in the United States and the United Kingdom (Almond and Edlund 2008, Dubuc 2007).

This is a matter of grave policy concern, not merely because it violates the human rights of unborn and infant girls, but also because it deprives countries of the potential economic and social contribution of these ‘missing’ women.

The recent experience of Korea in reversing high sex ratios at birth is instructive. Beginning in the mid-1990s, Korea launched a public awareness campaign against the practice and also began strict enforcement of laws forbidding the use of sex-selection technologies. This has resulted in a gradual reduction of the sex ratio at birth from 1.16 in 1998 to 1.1 in 2004 (Liu and Zhang 2009).

capital investments independent of their ascribed position in society.²²

To examine how middle class values differ across different regions and in comparison to other classes within regions we regressed region dummies interacted with values of self-reported social class status, log GDP, and Gini coefficients. The predicted values for different indexes for each region are shown in Figure 3.5. It is observed that there are substantial differences in values

across regions and classes. In general, East Asia appears highly supportive of market competition and perceives greater prospects for upward mobility that is correlated with its higher income class status. South Asia is less supportive of market competition than East Asia, which may be related to lower perceptions of upward mobility. While those in East Asia participate in relatively little political activism, South Asia's middle class appears to have the greatest participation in political activities. In general, the figure shows that East Asia has generally more progressive views, which may explain some of the higher rates of growth in the region compared to South and Central Asia. (See Box 4 on sex ratios and middle class values.)

22 These results were robust to different definitions of middle class based on the self-reported middle 60% of the income distribution and a more objective measure based on the criteria of occupation, education, and self-reported income distribution quintile.

Figure 3.5 Differences in Values by Class Across Regions



Note: See appendix 3.

Source: Staff estimates from regression estimates of unit record data in 80 developing countries of World Values Survey.

4. Determinants of Middle Class Emergence

What forces shape the middle class and allow it to grow? By identifying these determinants it is possible to assess what policies help the middle class grow and contribute more to the development process.

A. Economic Growth and Income Distribution

Sustained economic growth tends to lift large numbers of people out of poverty and into the middle class. As such, economic growth is critical to both poverty reduction and the rise of the middle class. Birdsall (2007) argues that “inclusive growth”—which she characterizes as growth conducive to increasing the size and economic command of the middle class—is fostered by many of the same policies that reduce poverty, namely, fiscal discipline (e.g., good debt management and a fair tax and redistribution system), lack of trade volatility, sound monetary policy (resulting in low and stable inflation), and improved infrastructure.

In addition to growth, however, reducing income inequality plays a key role in the rise of a middle class. Kharas and Gertz (2010) cite the interesting and contrasting experiences of Brazil and the Republic of Korea. From 1965 to 1980, Brazil’s economy grew an average of 5.6% per year, putting per capita GDP in 1980 at PPP \$7,600. Given its high income inequality, the middle class constituted only 29% of the population by 1980. The small size of the middle class and its relatively low levels of consumption hindered the development of a knowledge-based economy, and to this day Brazil remains primarily a commodity exporter. In contrast, the Republic of Korea grew 6.5% per year during 1965–86, reaching per capita GDP in 1986 of PPP \$7,700, about the same level as Brazil. However a more egalitarian income distribution meant that the Republic of Korea’s middle class made up 53% of the population. (See Box 5 for a look at the emergence of the Republic of Korea’s middle class.) This allowed the Republic of Korea to develop a service- and knowledge-based economy in a way that Brazil could not. Kharas and Gertz note that the PRC, with its high (and rapidly rising) level of income inequality, today more closely resembles Brazil in 1974 (when Brazil too had a per capita income of about PPP \$6,000) than the Republic of Korea in 1983 (with per capita GDP at PPP \$6,300).

As for the large and evolving disparity between the spending power of the Indian and the Chinese middle class, Kharas (2010) argues that India’s lower levels of

income inequality and a larger share of household income in GDP give it a big advantage. There is other evidence that supports this line of thinking. It is estimated that nearly three-quarters of the PRC’s capital goes to some 120,000 state-controlled entities and their many subsidiaries, with the remaining quarter shared by the 40 million or so privately owned businesses (Business Week 2010). The result is that a large portion of business profits in the PRC end up in state coffers (and reinvestment), not in the pockets of Chinese entrepreneurs. In contrast, India’s bottom-up private sector model leaves a larger share of business profits in private hands which can be spent on consumer goods.

Certainly, there is little question that aggregate demand is heavily tilted in the PRC in favor of investment, government expenditure, and net exports. This is seen in household final consumption, which accounts for only 37% of total output, significantly lower than in other Asian countries (66% in Viet Nam, 63% in Indonesia, 54% in India, and 51% in Thailand) (Kharas and Gertz 2010).

The contrast between the PRC and India is even starker in the rural areas. The PRC’s rural sector accounts for only a third of GDP and generates just 15% of growth; in India it accounts for 50% of GDP, up from 41% in 1982, and for about two-thirds of overall growth (Business Week 2010). As a result, Indian consumer product companies have recognized the need to reach rural consumers to succeed, fuelling intense innovation in the development of low-cost products and services (frugal innovation). Indeed, Indian companies are now world leaders in designing and marketing low-priced products and services geared to low-income consumers.

Analysis of household survey data by Khor and Pencavel (2006) shows that while there was considerable income mobility in the PRC in the early 1990s—more than, say, the United States—the situation had changed by the early 2000s. By that time, income inequality had increased and income mobility begun to slow. Interestingly, Khor and Pencavel find important differences across rural and urban areas. As the urban-rural gap in incomes widened, inequality among rural households decreased and income mobility increased, the opposite of urban areas, where inequality increased and income mobility decreased.

How can Asian developing economies—particularly the PRC—accelerate their transformation from export-oriented and investment-led to personal consumption-led growth? One way, of course, is to reduce high rates of household savings. This process could be aided by the

Box 5 Fostering a Middle Class—Korea's Economic Transition

From its position in the 1960's as a developing, low-income country, the Republic of Korea has in just 30 years transformed itself into a major global economic player with a strong, stable, and sizable middle class. It did so through a visionary and effective government that introduced policies that fostered such change.

The process of middle class development started in 1962 with the Five Year Economic Development Plans, which led to rapid industrialization and the creation of stable sources of employment. By 1966 middle class formation became a specific topic of concern when then-President Park Chung-hee gave a speech reflecting social concerns such as relative income distribution and workers' real wages.

The emergence of the middle class was further encouraged by (i) policies that promoted wealth accumulation among the middle and lower middle classes and (ii) policies for accumulating and maintaining human capital—namely, education and health—for middle income groups. Among these, the “Workers' Asset Building Savings” plan and the health insurance system effectively raised middle class living standards and reduced vulnerability to poverty.

Workers' Asset Building Savings

In 1976, the government introduced Workers' Asset Building Savings under the Saving Promotion and Workers' Asset Building Supporting Act. Savings provides a safety net in the face of risks and negative income shocks, but they are also a key component of the formation of a middle class. Since the poor generally do not have sufficient means to save, these savings policies are essentially directed at lower middle class groups.

When the new plan was enacted, employees whose monthly income was below 250,000 won (W)—about \$1,036 2005 PPP—were entitled to an asset building account. Monthly savings put into these accounts were between W5,000 and W120,000, but were not allowed to exceed 30% of monthly income.

The accounts were exempted from taxes with government and employer added subsidies in the form of matching funds, raising the effective interest rate to roughly 60% to 180% higher than the normal interest rate, depending upon maturity and a worker's income level. Depositors could also borrow housing funds for up to W20 million. In 1987, the upper bound of workers' monthly income was raised to W600,000—(about \$1,446 in 2005 PPP) under the Workers' Housing Stability and Asset Building Supporting Act.

Meanwhile, similar types of tax-exempted, long-term savings for middle and low-income workers were created in the early 1990s: workers' preferential savings deposits and long-term savings, and households' long-term savings. These accounts gave tax incentives, but there were no direct subsidies from the government or employers and subsequently disappeared in the early 2000s, as the government tried to minimize preferential tax benefits on financial commodities.

The National Health Insurance System

The National Health Insurance was an important foundation for building up human capital for the middle class, as it provided

medical services at affordable prices. The Medical Insurance Act was created in 1963, with actual implementation first occurring in 1977 to companies with more than 500 employees. The program subsequently extended its coverage to public officials, and employees in educational institutions in 1979, rural residents in 1988, and urban residents in 1989; by 1990 the majority of the population was covered, with the exception of the extremely low-income population, which receive government subsidized medical care. Between 1988 and 2003 the system absorbed all other public health insurers.

Coverage through the National Health Insurance is compulsory for all. The employed make a monthly contribution through an automatic salary deduction in proportion to income of which 50% is paid by the employer, with the contribution rate determined each year (5.33% in 2010). No contribution is required for the portion of monthly income exceeding W6.579 million. Dependents of an enrollee with no income are automatically covered without any additional contributions. On the other hand, self-employed or regional insured enrollees have to contribute according to their identified income. The system has effectively redistributed income, providing the foundation for productive human capital.

Policies for middle class recovery after 1997/98

Despite its successes, Korea remains focused on middle class development. The 1997/98 Asian financial crisis, for example, spurred the government to implement policies explicitly aimed at the formation and recovery of the middle class. In 1999, the government presented “measures for stabilization of [the] middle class and ordinary people's living.” It planned to spend W1.4 trillion to reduce the tax burden of wage earning workers, and W1.1 trillion for government projects for middle class and ordinary people.¹

It effectively reduced income tax by 41.7% for workers whose annual income was W15 million, while income tax was reduced by 17.9% for annual income of W30 million. Small and medium enterprises and venture startups got more tax exemptions on initial operations.

Among measures aimed at boosting the middle class are: (i) support for small startup firms through credit guarantees, management and marketing know-how, and network infrastructure for ventures, (ii) enlarging loans to college students, subsidizing education investment, health insurance, and housing funds for low-income group, and (iii) extending low interest loans to rural populations.

In March 2009, the government made “Human New Deal for Middle Class” one of the two main agendas under President Lee Myung Bak.² It aimed to (i) prevent slippage into the lower class, (ii) promote entry into the middle class, and (iii) foster the future middle class.

Policies to prevent slippage included helping to maintain and create jobs, diversify household income sources, and lower household expenditures on housing, health and especially education.

Policies to promote entry included enhancing vocational education and job training, strengthening work incentives for low-income groups, fostering startup firms such as “one-person creative firm(s),” and improving the transmission of social welfare expenditures.

¹ “Ordinary people” is not scientifically defined but usually refers to low- and middle-income groups. The middle-high income group may be excluded in this category.

² The other main agenda is “Green New Deal”, focused on environmentally friendly technologies.

Source: Ha (2010).

development of broader social safety nets, including social security and universal health care, helping to stimulate personal consumption in Asia.²³

The PRC could also accelerate the development of its middle class by raising the share of household income in GDP directly through macroeconomic policy changes. Kharas and Gertz (2010) suggest two: first, use the large profits of state-owned enterprises to reduce labor taxes and fees on employment, and, second, accelerate banking reforms to ease access to credit for small and medium enterprises. Both measures would increase the share of labor, and, thereby, the share of household income in GDP.

Additionally, the PRC could increase aggregate consumption by changing its exchange rate policy. The yuan is alleged to be undervalued relative to the US dollar, making Chinese goods artificially cheap to foreigners and foreign goods artificially expensive to the Chinese. The undervalued currency is equivalent to a subsidy on exports and a protective tariff on imports. If the yuan were to rise in value relative to the US dollar, Chinese consumption of goods and services produced elsewhere in the world would rise.²⁴

B. Jobs and Education

Ultimately, two factors drive the creation and sustenance of a middle class: (i) stable, secure, well-paid jobs with good benefits, and (ii) higher education. This is clearly borne out by our examination of middle class profiles, which showed that a large portion of the middle class (in the Philippines, India, and the PRC) have jobs which provide them with stable incomes in comparison to the poor, who are primarily self-employed. The US case provides more substantial support for these claims, where the automobile industry is credited with contributing significantly to the creation of an urban middle class in the post-war economy. The industry grew rapidly in the early years of the last century, auto sales rising from 4,100 in 1900 to 895,900 in 1915, to 3.7 million in 1925, producing huge growth in automobile employment. By 1925, over 10% of US workers were working in occupations related to the production, sales, service, or fueling of automobiles (Kyvig 2004).

23 Wei and Zhang (2009) propose that high savings due to a precautionary motive may not be the only reason. In particular, Chinese households may save due to the desire for parents of sons to postpone consumption in order to increase their son's competitiveness in the marriage market. They posit that the competitive factor may account for up to half of the increase in the household savings rate during 1990–2007, and this will not be easily reversed as long as the imbalance in the ratio of women to men in the PRC persists.

24 "The Renminbi Runaround," by Paul Krugman, *New York Times*, 25 June 2010, page A31.

Despite this, industry wages were too low—and non-salary benefits almost nonexistent—to put auto workers into the middle class. It was only toward the late 1930s, when unionization became the norm, that wages began improving significantly. Workers and the auto companies struck an implicit social contract whereby the companies would get labor, loyalty, commitment and productivity in exchange for good wages and job and retirement security. This new balance of power made US auto workers the first well-paid working class, with job security and health and retirement benefits, in the world (Freeman and Medoff 1984). As the US example suggests, sometimes it takes more than the sustained growth of a new, mass-production-based industry to create middle-class jobs; other interventions, in this case unionization, may also be needed to ensure that the jobs created are well-paid, stable and secure, providing workers a middle-class lifestyle.

Banerjee and Duflo (2008) make a broadly similar point in their paper on the middle class in developing countries. According to them, "... nothing seems more middle class than the fact of having a steady well-paying job... The reason why this matters – indeed why it might matter a lot – is that it leads us to the idea of a good job. A good job is a steady, well-paid job; a job that allows one the mental space that one needs to do all those things that the middle class does well. This is an idea that economists have often resisted, on the grounds that good jobs may be expensive jobs, and expensive jobs might mean fewer jobs. But if good jobs mean that children grow up in an environment where they are able to make the most of their talents, one might start to think that it may all be worth it."

Widespread education, especially post-secondary, is the other important element in creating a large middle class. Again, the US provides a good historical example. Its G.I. Bill of 1944—which provided college or vocational education benefits (in addition to many others, including one year of unemployment compensation and low-interest home loans) to returning World War II veterans—sparked a vast expansion and democratization of US higher education (McCarthy 1975).

Before World War II, high school graduation was rare in the US; millions of armed forces personnel had not even graduated from grammar school, and many young Americans did not go beyond the 10th grade. The impact of the G.I. Bill was profound. Two years before the war, there were 160,000 students in college; by 1950 the graduating class was nearly 500,000 (Greenberg 1997). In 1942, veterans accounted for 49% of college enrollments. Before the war, there were only 25 research universities and only 10% of young adults went on to attend college. With the G.I. bill the number of research universities grew to 125

and the proportion of young adults attending college was nearly 51%. Seven million veterans took advantage of education and training, with 2.2 million attending college (Wilson 1995). The bill also allowed thousands of African Americans to attend college for the first time in US history.

Bledstein (1978) summarizes the unique role of the university in the development of the US middle class: “With the creation of the university in America, an institution unlike any in Europe, the middle class succeeded in establishing an institutional matrix for its evolving types of behavior. By and large the American university came into existence to serve and promote professional authority in society. More than in any other Western country in the last century, the development of higher education in America made possible a social faith in merit, competence, discipline, and control that were basic to accepted conceptions of achievement and success.”

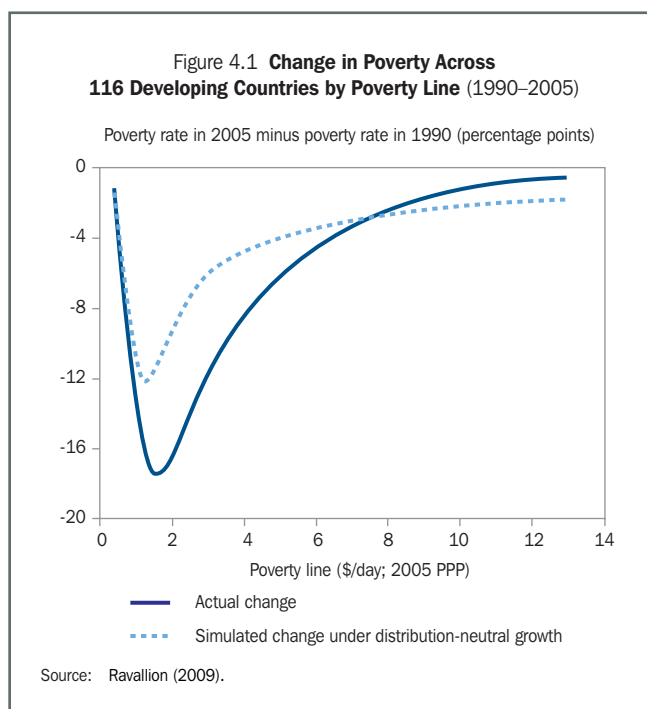
Of course, other aspects of the G.I. Bill played a role in expanding the US middle class. The offer of subsidized mortgages meant that millions of servicemen could afford homes for the first time. Residential construction jumped from 114,000 new homes in 1944 to 1.7 million in 1950 (Suddath 2009). Indeed, the rise of the subdivision—an icon of US middle-class lifestyles—is often attributed to the G.I. Bill.

Nevertheless, it was affordable access to college that, above all, provided a ticket to the middle class for a whole new generation of Americans. It is no wonder the 1950s are often regarded as a golden era of US prosperity and affluence.

This suggests that creating jobs that provide stable wage employment and more education are highly important factors for developing countries to focus on in their efforts to expand the middle class. It also highlights the role well-crafted policy can play in building the middle class.

C. Mobility and Vulnerability

While Asia’s middle class has grown rapidly, some of this could easily be reversed. Because much of the decline in poverty has occurred among individuals living on about \$2 a day, the new middle class is extremely vulnerable. Indeed, as Figure 4.1 shows, the actual change in poverty (from 1990 to 2005) at the \$2 poverty line has been significantly greater than what would be expected from distribution-neutral economic growth (shown in the figure as “simulated change”). While such growth is positive and suggests that the developing world has experienced pro-poor growth, it also suggests that a large proportion of the new middle class in developing countries can easily



slip back into poverty in the event of external shocks and economic contractions. Indeed, while it is too early to tell, it is quite possible that a large number of middle-class individuals slipped back into poverty during the global recession of 2008–09.

The 1997/98 Asian Financial Crisis provides valuable evidence of the risks. Two surveys from Indonesia just before and after the crisis (1996 and 1999) show that the number of middle-class individuals (\$2–\$20 per day) fell by 4.8 million or roughly 10% of the middle class population. Almost all individuals slipped back into poverty probably because of the severe contraction in the Indonesian economy.

Panel household survey data can be an effective tool for tracking the mobility of the poor into the middle class, as well as the downward mobility of the middle class into poverty, and for identifying the influencing factors. Recently, with the increased availability of longitudinal data sets from developing countries, there have been several efforts to analyze income mobility.

Using panel data from the different rounds of the Indonesia Family Life Surveys, Chun (2010) has estimated the factors associated with household vulnerability to poverty.²⁵ She finds that safety nets—in particular, social

²⁵ Chun (2010) first estimates a bivariate probit to estimate the probability of a household being in poverty in one period, conditional on being in poverty in an earlier period. She also estimates household-level regressions of log consumption per capita and variance in consumption to assess how different factors affect household vulnerability to poverty.

programs such as the health card program and a subsidized rice program for poor households—are important in reducing vulnerability to poverty in Indonesia. Her analysis confirms that workers in agriculture with little education are the most vulnerable to falling into poverty. Surprisingly, the results suggest the availability of private credit banks can actually lead to greater vulnerability as well as higher variance in consumption fluctuations.

Although the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the Philippines is not a panel survey, its sampling design provides for a subset of common households in the sample between two consecutive rounds. Data on 7,500 households from both the FIES 2003 and the FIES 2006 are used to examine the income mobility of households. Table 4.1, which displays the movement of households across expenditure groups from 2003 to 2006, shows that 8.7% of those classified as middle class (\$2–\$20) in 2003 became poor in 2006, while 7.3% of those poor in 2003 moved up to middle class status in 2006.

2003	2006			Total
	Poor (>\$2)	Middle (\$2–\$20)	Rich (>\$20)	
Poor (<\$2)	30.5	7.3	0.00	37.7
Middle (\$2–\$20)	8.7	51.9	0.6	61.2
Rich (>\$20)	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0
Total	39.2	59.7	1.1	100.0

Source: Staff estimates, based on the 2003 and 2006 FIES.

The FIES contains questions on the sources of income, detailed consumption patterns, assets, living conditions and family profile of sample households. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the "panel" households across the major sources of income for 2003 and 2006. The major source of income is determined as the income source with the biggest percent share of income. The data indicates that the main source of income for the majority of the households did not change between 2003 and 2006. Wages or salary from non-agriculture activity, agriculture entrepreneurial activity, and remittances from abroad were the top three sources of income in both periods.

To understand the factors associated with downward mobility in the Philippines, we fit a maximum-likelihood probit model to the probability of middle class households in 2003 moving into poverty by 2006. The results suggest that middle class households in 2003 with large family size and a large number of dependents were more likely to fall into poverty by 2006 (Table 4.3). On the other hand, households headed by a high school or college graduate were less likely to fall into poverty (and more likely to stay middle class). The larger the number of household members working as own-account members and casual/temporary employees, the greater the risk the household will fall into poverty. The risk of falling into poverty was lower for almost all other occupations.

A similar analysis of downward income mobility in the PRC by Khor and Pencavel (2010), using CHIP (Chinese Household Income Project) survey data from

Distribution (%) in 2003	Distribution (%) in 2006											Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
(1) Wage/salary from agriculture activity	4.03	1.03	1.58	0.23	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.4	0.1	0.09	0.17	7.92
(2) Wage/salary from non-agriculture activity	1.08	27.46	1.77	1.77	0.32	1.26	1.74	1.52	1.47	0.05	0.52	38.95
(3) Agriculture entre-preneurial activity	1.8	1.72	11.94	0.77	0.18	0.23	0.67	0.9	0.32	0.12	0.26	18.92
(4) Wholesale and retail	0.19	1.71	0.7	3.31	0.07	0.52	0.59	0.34	0.36	0.02	0.08	7.88
(5) Manufacturing, mining, quarrying & construction	0.03	0.32	0.17	0.16	0.49	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.04	1.53
(6) Services	0.12	1.26	0.25	0.59	0.08	1.52	0.3	0.13	0.25		0.02	4.51
(7) Assistance from abroad	0.11	1.36	0.54	0.33	0.06	0.35	4.48	0.31	0.72		0.24	8.49
(8) Assistance from domestic sources	0.27	0.67	0.64	0.22	0.01	0.12	0.33	1.14	0.31	0.03	0.2	3.95
(9) Income from investment/pension	0.1	1.08	0.53	0.33	0.01	0.25	0.7	0.33	2.13	0.02	0.19	5.68
(10) Income from family sustenance activities & Other Income	0.1	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.03			0.05	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.47
(11) Received as gifts	0.05	0.38	0.17	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.25	0.09		0.40	1.70
Total	7.88	37.03	18.43	7.78	1.35	4.48	9.25	5.43	5.85	0.36	2.16	100.00

Source: Staff estimates, based on the 2003 and 2006 FIES.

1991–95 and 1998–2002, suggests important differences across rural and urban areas in the factors determining income mobility. The study finds that female-headed households are less downwardly mobile than male-headed

households in urban areas, but not in rural areas. Ethnic minorities tend to be more downwardly mobile than non-minorities in rural areas, but not in urban areas. While larger households tend to be less downwardly mobile in

Table 4.3 Probit Estimates of the Probability of Middle-Class Households in 2003 Moving into Poverty by 2006, Philippines

Characteristics in 2003	Marginal effects	Standard errors
Family size in 2003	0.0005	0.0038
Number of dependent members in 2003	0.0278***	0.0048
1 if head is highschool graduate in 2003	-0.089***	0.0111
1 if head is college graduate in 2003	-0.0786***	0.0122
Number in household members working on own-account in 2003	0.007	0.0062
Number in household members working as employer in 2003	-0.0388***	0.0135
Number in household members working as casual/temporary employees in 2003	0.0086	(0.0087)
Number in household members working as permanent employees in 2003	-0.0361***	0.0079
1 if main source of income in 2003 is wage/salary from non-agricultural activity	-0.1604***	0.0221
1 if main source of income in 2003 is agricultural entrepreneurial activity	-0.0578***	0.0167
1 if main source of income in 2003 is wholesale and retail activity	-0.1036***	0.0101
1 if main source of income in 2003 is manufacturing / mining & quarrying/construction activity	-0.1017***	0.0085
1 if main source of income in 2003 is service-related activities	-0.0978***	0.0098
1 if main source of income in 2003 is assistance from abroad	-0.1415***	0.0078
1 if main source of income in 2003 is from assistance from domestic sources	-0.086***	0.0117
1 if main source of income in 2003 is income from investment & pension	-0.1077***	0.0085
1 if main source of income in 2003 is income from family sustenance activities & other income	-0.0272	0.0508
1 if main source of income in 2003 is from received as gifts	-0.0737***	0.017
Number of observations	4372	
Pseudo R2	0.1335	
Chi-square test	460.57	
Log likelihood	-3038768.1	

Note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Source: Staff estimates based on the 2003 and 2006 FIES.

rural areas, there is no relationship between household size and mobility in urban areas. More years of schooling are associated with a lower probability of downward income mobility in both rural and urban areas. Interestingly, Communist party membership is associated with a lower probability of downward mobility in both rural and urban areas. These results suggest the importance of distinguishing between rural and urban areas in analyzing the determinants of downward income mobility.

The evidence strongly indicates the role that formation of stable jobs, increased education, and safety nets can play in allowing individuals to reduce their vulnerability to poverty and increase their chances of remaining middle class.

D. Cross-Country Determinants of Middle-Class Growth

It is possible to use cross-country data to analyze the economic and policy determinants of middle-class growth. Using an unbalanced panel of data for 1985–2006 for 84 developing countries in Asia, changes in middle-class size based on tabulated distributions of household survey data are regressed on initial country characteristics, including initial consumption per capita and country fixed effects.

Higher initial levels of per capita consumption are associated with lower rates of growth in the absolute size of the middle class (\$2–\$20) (Table 4.4). This effect turns slightly positive when the middle class is defined as the consumption share of the middle three

Table 4.4 Determinants of Changes in Size of the Middle Class across Countries (1985–2006)

Variables	% MC \$2–\$20 (SM)			MC share of consumption middle 3 quintiles (SM)			MC .75–1.25 of median consumption and > \$2 per day (SM)		
PerCap Cons (SM)	-0.000706	-0.00149	0.00128	0.00277*	0.00309*	0.00335**	0.0171***	0.00986*	0.00641
	[0.00529]	[0.00574]	[0.00519]	[0.00155]	[0.00168]	[0.00170]	[0.00481]	[0.00505]	[0.00462]
Trade to GDP ratio		0.00703	0.00558		0.00229	0.00287		-0.00266	-0.00692
		[0.0110]	[0.0100]		[0.00321]	[0.00327]		[0.00967]	[0.00891]
Share urban population		2.09	3.055		0.0485	-0.0652		21.71**	21.48**
		[11.32]	[10.21]		[3.310]	[3.338]		[9.951]	[9.081]
Service share of GDP		0.441	2.166		1.367	1.716		-12.95***	-15.42***
		[4.099]	[3.787]		[1.197]	[1.237]		[3.602]	[3.369]
Max political stability 1990–98		-0.103	1.742		-0.56	-0.0269		16.74***	-7.556***
		[3.789]	[2.229]		[1.106]	[0.728]		[3.329]	[1.983]
Max government effectiveness 1990–98		0.172	-3.026		-0.0199	-0.689		-23.10***	7.685***
		[6.117]	[2.788]		[1.785]	[0.910]		[5.375]	[2.480]
Degree of openness 90–99			3.339			0.145			1.218
			[6.134]			[2.003]			[5.457]
Black market markup			7.79E-05			1.86E-05			-0.000214*
			[0.000136]			[4.45e-05]			[0.000121]
Ethnolinguistic fractionalization 15			5.614			2.802*			-45.87***
			[5.142]			[1.679]			[4.574]
Constant	0.0691	-1.393	-8.629	-0.885	-2.219	-3.263	33.82***	34.50***	44.58***
	[2.487]	[5.259]	[7.965]	[0.727]	[1.535]	[2.600]	[2.263]	[4.621]	[7.086]
Country fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	292	289	272	290	287	270	292	289	272
R-squared	0.167	0.169	0.139	0.179	0.18	0.189	0.925	0.929	0.941

Notes: SM = survey mean; MC = middle class

Standard errors in brackets

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Data based on an unbalanced sample of data where middle class size is generated from tabulated PovcalNet distribution data for 84 developing countries as detailed on Chun, Hasan and Ulubasoglu (2010).

Variables from other sources comes from Barro and Lee (2010), Wacziarg and Welch (2008), Desmet, Ortuno-Ortin and Wacziarg (2009), and world development indicators.

Source: Staff estimates.

consumption quintiles and is only slightly positive and significantly different from zero when the 0.75–1.25 of median consumption definition is used after putting in a series of control. Few other variables appear significant in explaining changes in the absolute size of the middle class or changes in the consumption share of the middle three quintiles. If the middle class is defined as those individuals consuming 0.75–1.25 of median consumption, the urban share of the population, service share of GDP, political stability, government effectiveness, and ethnic linguistic fractionalization matter as significant determinants of middle-class growth. Overall, though, the empirical results are weak enough to suggest that the determinants

of middle-class growth may be too country- and context-specific to analyze with aggregated, cross-country data.

Still, factors commonly found to be significantly related to higher growth in the cross-country growth literature are also found to be good for the growth of the middle class when defined as those falling between 0.75 and 1.25 of median income. This suggests that many of the same policies that are good for growth, such as fiscal discipline, sound monetary policies, and reduced trade volatility, may also foster middle class growth.

5. Implications of Middle-Class Growth

While much research attention has focused on the emergence of the middle class in Asia and the factors behind it, there is not enough information about the implications, including for consumer durable markets, innovation, governance, and global economic growth, which we address in this section. (See Box 6 for a look at how implications may differ across countries, such as for bequests and financial instruments in the PRC and India.)

A. Expanding Markets for Consumer Durables

The signs of Asia's growing middle class are everywhere. Sales of refrigerators, television sets, mobile phones, and automobiles have surged in virtually every country in recent years. Car sales in the PRC and India have increased at staggering 15%–30% annual rates during the past decade (Wall Street Journal 2010). From 1998 to 2009, Indian car sales went from about 0.3 million units to 1.5 million (Nair 2004).²⁶ The PRC has now overtaken the US as the world's largest automobile market, with annual sales of nearly 12 million units, from just one million in 1992 and 2 million in 2000.

The PRC and India are now the world's first and second largest markets for mobile phones. The mobile phone subscriber base in India increased from 3.6 million in 2000–01 to 584 million by 2010, an annual growth rate of 66%.²⁷ The PRC has some 780 million mobile phone subscribers.²⁸ Even these large numbers represent only 50%–59% of the population of these countries, so there is still substantial room for sales of mobile phone units in both countries. In other countries, the absolute numbers

are not as large, but the mobile phone penetration rate is even higher—60% in Pakistan and Indonesia, 74% in the Philippines, and 80% in Viet Nam.²⁹

In Table 5.1 we use household survey data from the PRC, India, and the Philippines to examine the ownership rate of selected consumer durables across different expenditure classes. Figure 5.1 presents ownership patterns by expenditure decile groups. Surprisingly, the proportion of households with radios, TVs, and refrigerators is much higher in the Philippines than in India across identical expenditure classes. Thus, for example, while only 21% of Indian households living on less than \$1.25 a day own radios, the corresponding ratio among Filipino households in the same expenditure class is 45%. The only durables more widely owned in India than in the Philippines within each expenditure class are motorcycles and scooters. As for automobile ownership patterns are very similar across the two countries except for the richest expenditure class; in this group, Filipino households have much higher automobile ownership rates than Indian households. The PRC, by comparison, has much higher rates of TV and refrigerator ownership in the urban areas than in the Philippines for all expenditure income classes. Compared to India and the Philippines, Chinese ownership of TV, and refrigerators is higher. However, Chinese households lag noticeably in car ownership: only 2.7% of urban households with \$10–\$20 daily per capita income have cars, compared to 34.6% of Indian households and 40.6% of Filipino households in the same income group. Catching up on this measure will be one of the most significant implications of the growth of the Chinese middle class.

What explains these large differences in consumer durable ownership? It seems unlikely that differences in

Table 5.1 Distribution of Households by Class and by Ownership of Selected Durables

Per capita expenditure/income class (2005 \$ PPP)	Percent of households with ...																	
	radio			TV			aircon			refrigerator			motorcycle/scooter			automobile		
	PRC*	India	Philippines	PRC**	India	Philippines	PRC***	India	Philippines	PRC	India	Philippines	PRC	India	Philippines	PRC	India	Philippines
<\$1.25	21.9	19.0	44.9	43.7	17.0	26.1	0.3	2.0	0.1	8.3	1.0	3.3	13.2	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
\$1.25–\$2	24.2	27.0	56.6	55.3	30.0	54.6	0.3	3.0	0.5	14.5	3.0	13.6	18.7	5.0	5.6	0.1	0.7	0.5
\$2–\$4	28.7	31.0	62.7	74.5	43.0	80.7	1.4	7.0	2.4	37.5	10.0	41.1	24.6	13.0	13.1	0.2	1.0	2.6
\$4–\$10	39.4	36.0	67.9	92.6	61.0	93.7	8.4	17.0	14.2	74.3	29.0	76.2	24.3	29.0	22.1	1.1	2.0	14.8
\$10–\$20	49.1	42.0	72.3	95.9	67.0	96.1	25.0	26.0	45.3	91.3	46.0	88.9	26.5	41.0	18.8	2.5	8.0	39.9
>\$20	63.2	48.0	76.1	98.3	74.0	98.4	31.6	40.0	74.7	91.5	59.0	94.5	44.1	46.0	18.0	10.2	22.0	59.7

Notes: PCE = per capita expenditure; PRC = People's Republic of China; * - stereo, rural; ** - color TV; *** - rural only

Source: Staff estimates based on Household Consumer Expenditure Survey of India (2004-05), Philippines' Family Income and Expenditure Survey (2006) and Chinese Household Income Project Survey (2002).

26 The 1998 figures are from www.indiastat.com.

27 <http://www.telecomindiaonline.com/india-telecom-growth-and-subscribers-2010.html>

28 Nystedt, D. 2010. China Nears 800 Million Mobile Phone Subscribers. PCWorld Business Center. 29 June.

29 "Indonesia Overtakes Japan to Take Third Place in Asia Subscriber Rankings". Cellular News. 21 April 2009; "Pakistan Telecom Indicators, PTA"; "IFC helps improve retail payment system in Viet Nam". Vovnews. Vn.; ICT Statistics Newslog—Mobile penetration rate reaches the mark of 75% at 2008-end (Philippines)". itu.int. 2009-03-11.

Box 6 PRC, Indian Investment and Inheritance Patterns Raise Inequality Concerns

Asia's middle class has expanded rapidly in two decades of sustained economic growth, accompanied by an equally impressive reduction in poverty rates. Yet there is growing concern that inequality is increasing in the region. This concern is compounded by evidence that financial bequests within families and a greater tendency among the middle class to invest in financial products can exacerbate inequality.

Depending on how intergenerational transfers of wealth differ with the income or wealth of the recipient, bequests and other types of household transfers may increase inequality over time and result in lower economic growth and mobility. Thus, the rise of the middle class could worsen inequality and the incentives for upward mobility if higher income classes are more inclined to make bequests, and in larger amounts, than the poor.¹

Data from the *Survey on Preferences Toward and Satisfaction with Life*² looks at the patterns of bequests in urban areas of the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India in 2009 (Box Table 6.1). It shows that, in general, there is positive correlation between household income and the likelihood that families will bequeath their wealth to the next generation in both the People's Republic of China (PRC) and India. But Indian households, across income groups, are much more likely to leave an inheritance to their children unconditionally than their Chinese counterparts.

The survey found that for those whose daily household earnings range between \$2–\$4 2005 PPP per person, the gap is especially acute: only 21% of Chinese households from this group plan to leave unconditional bequests, compared to almost 48% of Indian households. The percentage of Indian households who reported a

conditional intention of leaving bequests, especially in return for care, is also higher. Thus, combining both conditional and unconditional bequests, almost 80% of Indian households plan to leave a bequest, compared to only about 50% of Chinese households.

Moreover, almost a third of Chinese households do not plan to make a special effort to leave behind a bequest, while less than 10% of Indian households are in this category. The evidence seems to suggest that bequest patterns in India are more likely to reinforce and perpetuate inequality.

Likewise, as the middle class grows we expect to see an expanding market for a diverse set of financial services and, especially, investment in stocks, which typically have a higher rate of return and may drive a greater wedge between the middle class and the poor (Box Table 6.2).

This is true if financial portfolios—and the rate at which these investments grow—changes with class status. The table shows that richer households do indeed tend to diversify their assets and own more of every asset type as wealth increases. In particular, in both countries, they own more stocks. In the PRC, 10% of households in the \$2–\$4 income bracket own stocks, rising to 31% in the \$10–\$20 bracket. In India, it is less pronounced, but still evident, rising from about 2% to about 15% in the same income brackets.

Looking specifically at each country, Chinese households tend to own more types of financial assets than their Indian counterparts and are more likely to have bank deposits, company pension funds, and stocks while two-thirds of Indian households own life insurance.

Box Table 6.1 Patterns of Bequests

	% of households in each income group							
	People's Republic of China				India			
	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	\$20++	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Leaving inheritances no matter what	21.05	38.12	34.67	49.04	47.58	49.61	54.10	45.83
Only if they provide care	10.53	7.18	8.39	12.50	25.99	29.77	21.31	33.33
Only if they provide financial assistance	5.26	4.14	6.57	6.73	2.86	4.96	6.56	4.17
Only if they carry on family business	5.26	5.25	4.38	3.85	1.10	0.78	0.00	4.17
No special efforts	36.84	33.15	35.77	23.08	11.01	9.92	11.48	8.33
None - reduce their will to work	5.26	2.21	0.36	2.88	1.76	0.78	1.64	0.00
None - use wealth for myself	0.00	2.21	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
Want to but no means to do so	15.79	7.73	7.30	1.92	9.69	3.92	4.92	4.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Box Table 6.2 Asset Portfolios and Debt Patterns

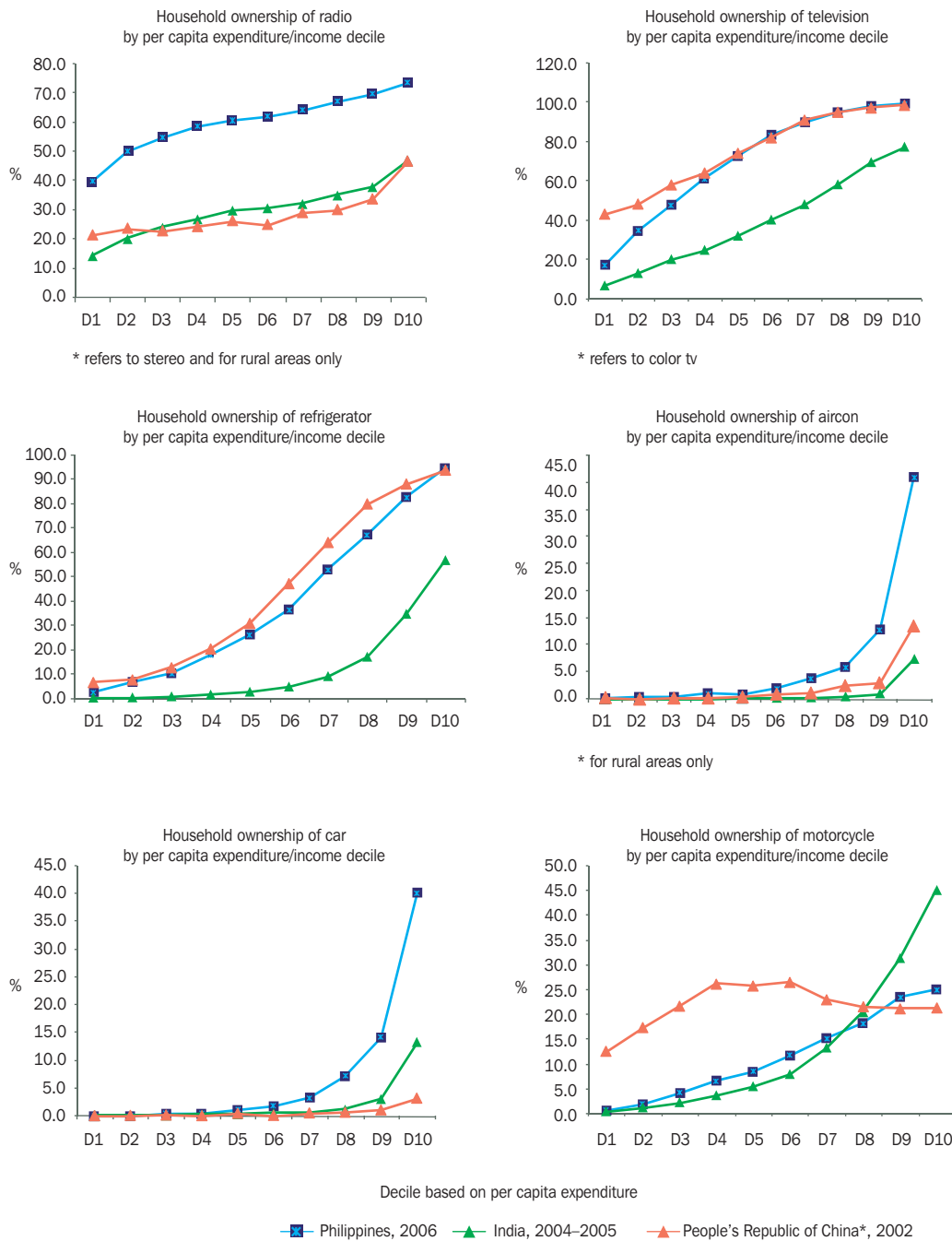
	% of households in each income group owning each asset type							
	People's Republic of China				India			
	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	\$20++	\$2–\$4	\$4–\$10	\$10–\$20	>\$20
Bank savings	50.00	81.99	89.74	94.61	37.63	42.09	50.68	21.43
Corporate bonds	5.00	6.40	11.68	16.77	2.62	6.28	16.44	10.71
Life insurances	10.00	19.19	33.05	41.92	57.14	72.79	71.23	64.29
Stocks	10.00	17.06	31.05	46.71	2.01	6.74	15.07	7.14
Investments Trusts	0.00	0.95	3.13	5.99	1.81	6.51	16.44	10.71
Foreign currency deposits	0.00	0.47	0.85	9.58	0.20	0.47	1.37	0.00
Futures/options	0.00	0.71	2.85	3.59	0.20	2.56	1.37	0.00
Domestic government bonds	0.00	5.21	12.25	7.19	1.81	8.14	10.96	14.29
Foreign government bonds	0.00	0.95	0.85	3.59	0.80	1.63	6.85	0.00
Private pensions	0.00	8.53	11.40	8.98	0.80	1.63	0.00	0.00
Company pensions	35.00	42.42	53.56	57.49	1.21	3.02	4.11	7.14
Cash savings	35.00	46.92	49.86	53.29	42.66	60.93	54.79	46.43
No financial assets	35.00	11.14	6.55	2.99	29.38	15.81	16.44	25.00
No debt at all	100.00	90.00	87.68	93.44	89.86	87.12	86.98	95.89

1 It is not a given that bequests will increase with income. As Horioka (2009) found for Japanese households, inheritances are negatively correlated with the recipients' economic status.

2 Conducted by the Global Center of Excellence Program on Human Behavior and the Socioeconomic Dynamics of the Graduate School of Economics, the Institute of Social and Economic Research (Research Center for Behavioral Economics) of Osaka University.

Source: Data were provided by Charles Horioka of Osaka University.

Figure 5.1 Ownership Rates of Selected Consumer Durables by Per Capita Expenditure Decile



Source: Staff estimates based on India's NSS-CES 2004-05, Philippines' FIES 2006, People's Republic of China's CHIP 2002.

taste are completely responsible. Much more likely is the possibility that India's consumer electronics and appliances industry has only recently taken off while the Philippines has relied on a fairly liberal trade policy for importing such products, and the PRC has manufactured domestically sufficient low-cost options. Another possibility is that India's weaker track record in providing reliable power to households has hurt ownership of consumer electronics

and appliances.³⁰ Better infrastructure and the lower

30 Another possibility is that how the survey questions on durables are asked are not completely comparable. There is some evidence from Global Marketing Insights from TGI, in Brand Building in the BRICs 2010, that the PRC has very high rates of ownership, but low rates of purchasing compared to India. This indicates that the PRC may have households that are much more likely to hold on to and maintain durables than India, passing down and spreading durables to more impoverished groups.

cost of public transportation systems compared to the relative cost of cars may explain lower rates of automobile ownership in the PRC.

B. Frugal Innovation

More important than the growing consumer durable market, however, is the innovation in developing countries spurred by the rise of the middle class, one that differs significantly in income level and consumer demands from the traditional, Western middle class. Companies that have seen the potential in this lower-income, middle-class market—the “Bottom of the Pyramid,” as Prahalad (2005) calls it—have catered to this market and have profited handsomely. Prahalad cites dozens of case studies of successful companies and entrepreneurs around the world—in such diverse industries as personal care and hygiene products, banking, information technology, health care services, insurance, and retail sales—that have creatively developed affordable new products and services for low-income consumers in the developing world.

The appearance of a large Asian middle class—albeit one that is poorer and more frugal than the Western middle class—has accelerated ‘frugal innovation’ in the past decade. Illustrating this point are new products such as the \$2,200 ‘Nano car’ (by Tata Motors of India), an inexpensive hand-held electrocardiogram machine that costs patients just \$1 for an electrocardiogram (by General Electric’s health-care laboratory in Bangalore), a \$70 battery-operated refrigerator (by India’s Godrej company), a \$24 rice husk-based water filter (by Tata Chemicals), a \$12 lithium-ion battery (by the PRC’s BYD Lithium Battery Co), and mobile phone rates well below a penny a minute (offered by most Indian mobile phone carriers) (Economist 2010). “Developing countries are becoming hotbeds of business innovation in much the same way as Japan did from the 1950s onwards... All the elements of modern business, from supply-chain management to recruitment and retention, are being rejigged or reinvented in one emerging market or another” (The Economist 2010). As a result, emerging market companies are fast becoming serious players on the global business stage, but also potentially adding value and growth to the middle class by creating new avenues for stable employment.

C. Greater Accountability in Public Services

In most societies, the middle class is better positioned than the poor to demand greater accountability and transparency in public-sector operations. This demand is usually self-serving, but the poor benefit as much as the middle class from better public services (see Box 7 for more on the benefits of public spending and the middle class). The reason for middle class success is that it is better educated,

more aware of its rights, and better organized than the poor. It is also the main source of the leaders and activists who create and operate many of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that work for greater accountability in government.

There are numerous examples of improved public services that resulted from citizen demands (World Bank 2004). An often-cited example is the Citizen’s Report Card (CRC), an initiative organized by an NGO in Bangalore in 1994, which rated municipal services such as water supply, health care, education, electricity, telecommunications and transport, finding uniformly low levels of public satisfaction with the services. The CRC was expanded to several other cities and rural areas around India, creating pressure on local government to improve the quality of public services. A second report card on Bangalore in 1999 showed somewhat higher user ratings, while a third in 2003 showed a remarkable turnaround in the city’s services. Not only did public satisfaction improve across the board, but the reported incidence of problems and corruption declined significantly. Thus, being in the public spotlight appears to have improved the quality of public services in Bangalore.

Chakrabarti (2009) discusses how India’s urban middle class, despite being the main beneficiary of economic reforms since 1991, has become more involved in activism in recent years. Some of this has manifested itself in the rise of neighborhood associations, many of which have sought a more formal role in policy making by contesting local government elections.

History also shows the potency of the Asian middle class as an agent of change in the region. Rapid economic growth in the 1970s and 1980s in the Republic of Korea and Taipei, China helped create a large middle class, laying the foundation for a transition to democracy in these economies. The same process unfolded in Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia during the 1980s and 1990s. But the process is by no means universal. Writing about the Chinese middle class, Marsden (2009) notes that “... the values that the new Chinese middle class does share are not [US] progressive middle class values of a reverence for democracy; rather, they are centered around the retention of their newfound material well-being, much of which they attribute to the economic reform policies of the Chinese Communist Party in the past thirty years.”

D. Economic Growth

If the middle class is associated with higher consumer spending, more innovation, and better governance, does its emergence accelerate a country’s economic growth? In the literature, several avenues—beyond innovation

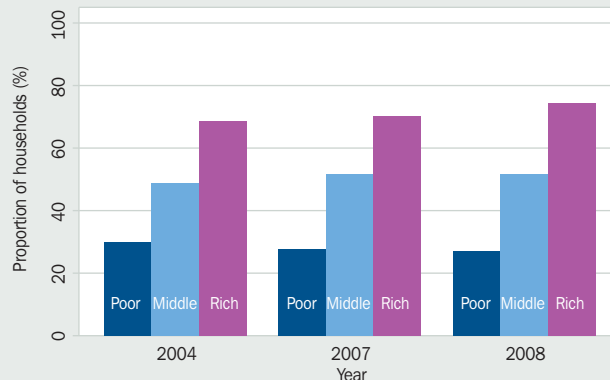
Box 7 Philippines Public Spending Apt to Benefit Middle Class over the Poor

In the Philippines, as in other countries in the region, it is the middle class who often benefit more from public health, housing loans, water supply, food subsidies, and other public services,

Household surveys invariably show that the poor use health facilities much less than the non-poor. The poor do use public primary health care facilities. But the non-poor, deeming those of poor quality, often bypass them and go directly to government hospitals, even though these tertiary facilities are meant mainly for the care of major illnesses. In public health insurance systems, not only do the poor have less coverage than the middle class, they are also often unable to raise the copayment required to be eligible, meaning they often do not use their health insurance benefits.

As Box Figure 7.1 shows, a greater share of middle and upper class households than poor households are enrolled in Philippine Health Insurance Corporation's government subsidized health insurance scheme known as PhilHealth.

Box Figure 7.1 Proportion of Households That Have at Least One Member Who Has Philhealth Coverage



Source: APIS 2008, 2007, 2004.

The middle class also takes greater advantage than the poor of public housing loan programs offering below-market interest rates. Of late, however, the decline in market interest rates and the increasing appetite of overseas foreign workers (OFW) for housing has attracted the private sector into targeting the OFW market. According to the World Bank (2001), "... most government housing assistance has been captured by rich and middle-income households, with only 21 percent of the beneficiaries coming from poor households. Ironically, a larger proportion of National Capital Region, urban, and non-poor households confirmed they did not require housing assistance."

In domestic water supply, it is government policy to provide subsidies only for level I (point source development) and level II (communal faucets) systems. Level III systems (individual household connections), which cater to the middle class and rich, are not supposed to be subsidized. In many rural areas, however, middle class households appropriate the subsidized level II systems and convert them into level III, effectively shutting off access to poor households. In level III systems in urban areas run by private concessionaires or by water districts, the poor who cannot afford to get connected often pay more per liter of water than those who have access to the system.

Basic commodities such as rice (regularly) and sugar (occasionally), likewise, receive subsidies enjoyed by the poor and nonpoor alike, either because of poor targeting by the concerned line agencies or because of a deliberate policy to spread the subsidy to the entire population. A higher proportion of the poor buy subsidized rice sold by the National Food Authority (NFA), but the absolute number of nonpoor (middle class and rich households) who buy this rice is nearly the same as the number of poor who do so. But on a per-household basis, the nonpoor buy more, thereby enjoying the bigger share of the rice subsidy (World Bank 2001).

and governance—have been identified as means by which middle class size can affect growth. For instance, it is sometimes argued that entrepreneurship and innovation are more likely to arise from the middle class than from the poor or rich classes (Banerjee and Duflo 2008). "Middle class values" can lead to higher investment in human capital and savings, both vital to raising productivity. Increased consumption and diversification is another channel (Murphy, Schliefer, and Vishny 1989). As a middle class emerges, consumption increases.³¹ As domestic markets become larger, increasing returns to production technologies that are unprofitable with smaller market size become profitable. Their adoption then drives industrialization, growth, and an improvement in standards of living. Finally, the middle class can be a potent force for better governance and investment in public provision of services that provide increased benefits to all people and in particular the impoverished (Birdsall et. al, 2000). These

31 According to Murphy, Shliefer, and Vishny, the middle class is "the natural consumer of manufactured goods."

arguments suggest that policies bolstering the middle class may have benefits not only for economic growth, but may be more cost-effective at long-term poverty reduction than policies which focus solely on the poor.

Easterly (2001) empirically explored the impact of the middle class on economic growth and development, econometrically estimating the effects of the middle class (defined as the income share of the middle 60% of the income distribution) on a host of variables, including economic growth. While he finds a positive middle class effect on economic growth, his results cannot be taken at face value because his measure of a middle class—the income share of the middle 60% of a population—is almost perfectly correlated with the Gini coefficient for income distribution. As such, it is not possible to know whether his results simply reflect the positive effect of an egalitarian distribution of income on economic growth, or whether they reflect a genuine effect of the middle class on growth.

In this section, the focus is on whether there is a cross-country relationship between the size of the middle class and economic growth after controlling for the other major determinants of growth. The regression analysis uses data obtained from a variety of sources, including the PovcalNet database, the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, and the World Governance Indicators. (See Appendix 4 for a discussion of the data and methodology as well as a list of countries included in the analysis.)

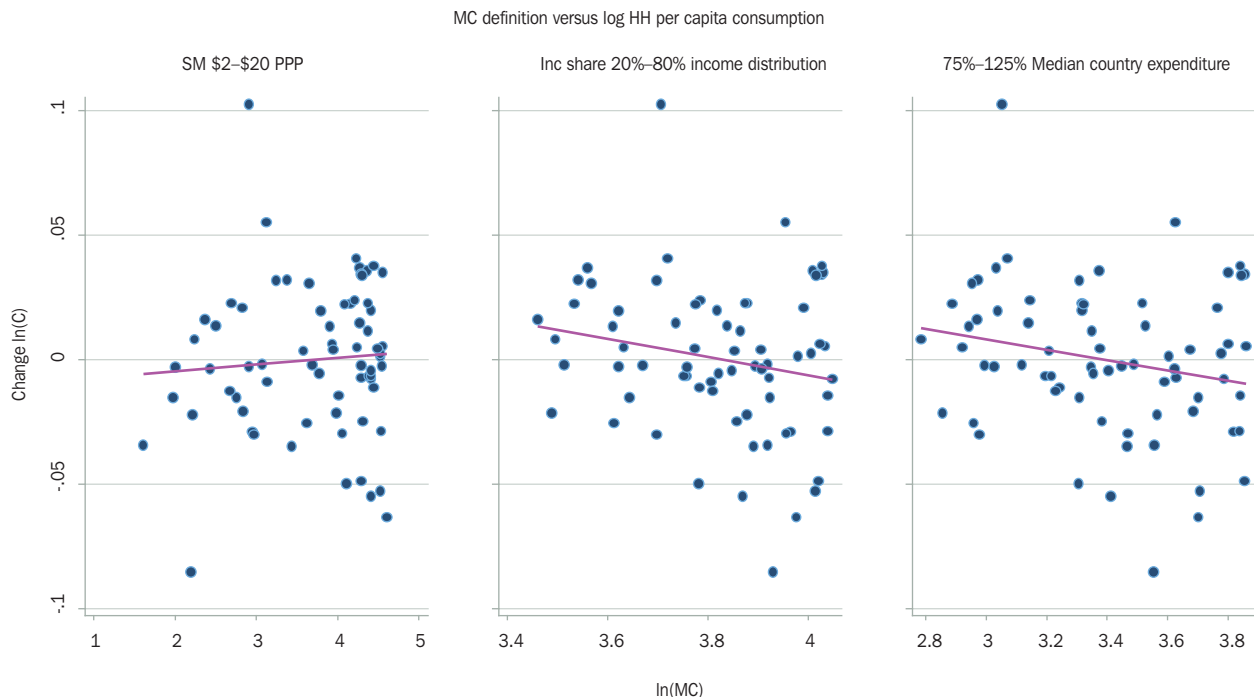
Three alternative definitions of the middle class are used in the regressions: (i) the share of the population living on \$2–\$20 (in 2005 PPP dollars) per day, (ii) the consumption or income share of the middle 60% of the distribution, and (iii) the share of the population making/consuming more than \$2 per day and falls between 0.75 to 1.25 of the median income.³² These measures of middle class are constructed by creating synthetic distributions based on Lorenz curve parameterizations of tabulated distribution data detailed in Datt (1998) and ADB (2007).

A simple scatter plot of the three definitions of middle class against change in log of household per capita

consumption controlling for initial per capita consumption is shown in Figure 5.2.³³ When the absolute \$2–\$20 measure of middle class is used, the size of the middle class is observed to be positively correlated with consumption growth. However, for the relative measure of income share held by the middle 3 income quintiles, an inverse correlation is observed while almost no relationship is observed for middle class defined as 75%–125% of median consumption.

However, the plot indicates nothing about the significance of the relationship or whether the relationship will hold after controlling for other variables that also determine consumption growth. Table 5.2 shows the results of the growth regression. We find evidence of convergence, with initial per capita consumption having a negative effect on subsequent growth. In general, savings has no effect on consumption growth, while the average years of schooling have a highly significant and positive effect. Most importantly, after controlling for savings and schooling, the size of the middle class does not have a significant effect on consumption growth.

Figure 5.2 Changes in the Size of the Middle Class against the Initial Level of Consumption Per Capita (1985–2006)



Note: SM = survey means
Change per capita consumption mean extracts initial mean per capita consumption effect.
Source: Staff estimates, from cross-country data based on PovcalNet and World Development Indicators.

32 Where 1.25 of the median income is below \$2 per person per day, the middle class is captured as those individuals whose consumption/income falls between \$2 and \$2.25 per day so that the share of the middle class is never 0.

33 Initial log household per capita consumption effect is extracted from growth in log consumption since middle class size would be negatively correlated with growth due to convergence in growth.

Table 5.2 Determinants of Growth in Per Capita Consumption across Countries (1985–2006)

Variables	Change log (per capita consumption survey means)			Change log (per capita consumption national account means)		
	% MC \$2–\$20 2005 PPP	-0.000711 [0.00155]			-0.000431 [0.000908]	
% UC \$20+ 2005 PPP	0.00334 [0.00358]			0.000668 [0.00184]		
log(MC share consumption middle 3 quintiles)		-0.0479 [0.109]			-0.0164 [0.0721]	
log(MC .75–1.25 of median consump)			0.00173 [0.0308]			-0.0139 [0.0132]
log(Per capita consumption)	-0.276*** [0.0590]	-0.244*** [0.0244]	-0.243*** [0.0271]	-0.174*** [0.0382]	-0.164*** [0.0153]	-0.153*** [0.0185]
log(Average years of schooling)	0.249*** [0.0573]	0.234*** [0.0565]	0.233*** [0.0566]	0.320*** [0.0406]	0.309*** [0.0405]	0.306*** [0.0403]
log(savings)	0.0151 [0.0140]	0.019 [0.0140]	0.0183 [0.0139]	-0.0000316 [0.00923]	0.00156 [0.00931]	0.00136 [0.00923]
Constant	0.797*** [0.232]	0.843* [0.478]	0.647*** [0.176]	0.357** [0.153]	0.352 [0.309]	0.282*** [0.104]
Country fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	278	276	278	278	276	278
R-squared	0.453	0.446	0.445	0.56	0.552	0.555

Notes: MC = middle class; UC = upper class
Standard errors in brackets
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Data based on an unbalanced sample of data where middle class size is generated from tabulated PovcalNet distribution data for 84 developing countries.

Average years of schooling comes from Barro and Lee (2010) and savings variable is the savings as a % of gross domestic product from World Development Indicators.

Sources: Staff estimates.

Still, the size of the middle class could have an indirect effect on growth—via savings or human capital accumulation. As savings has no significant effect in the growth regression, we focus only the effect of the middle

class on human capital investment. Table 5.3, which displays the results, shows a robust and positive effect of the share of the population consuming between \$2–\$20 per day on the average years of schooling, after controlling

Table 5.3 Determinants of Average Schooling Years across Countries (1985–2006)

Variables	Average years of schooling					
	Spec 1			Spec 2		
% MC \$2–\$20 2005 PPP	0.00937** [0.00454]			0.00998*** [0.00287]		
% UC \$20+ 2005 PPP	0.0103 [0.0197]			0.0299*** [0.00755]		
MC share consump 20%–80%		0.0106 [0.00997]			0.00802 [0.00982]	
MC .75–1.25 of median consumption			0.00365 [0.00698]			0.00588 [0.00526]
Per capita consumption	-0.000423 [0.00138]	0.000314 [0.000509]	0.000238 [0.000511]	-0.000493 [0.000343]	0.000503*** [0.000179]	0.000508*** [0.000178]
Trade to GDP ratio	0.00178* [0.00101]	0.00203** [0.00100]	0.00203** [0.00100]	0.000709 [0.000995]	0.00163 [0.001000]	0.00155 [0.000999]
Share urban population	13.89*** [0.889]	14.38*** [0.867]	14.36*** [0.876]	13.69*** [0.851]	14.60*** [0.833]	14.50*** [0.838]
Service share of GDP	2.769*** [0.333]	2.944*** [0.349]	2.900*** [0.343]	2.408*** [0.318]	2.685*** [0.339]	2.683*** [0.327]
Max political stability 90–98	-0.922*** [0.306]	-0.785** [0.303]	-0.767** [0.306]	-0.936*** [0.290]	-0.846*** [0.299]	-0.870*** [0.298]
Max government effectiveness 90–98	-1.117*** [0.351]	-1.282*** [0.355]	-1.366*** [0.347]	-1.277*** [0.318]	-1.265*** [0.350]	-1.298*** [0.329]
Degree of openness 90–99	4.621*** [0.488]	4.951*** [0.469]	5.003*** [0.480]	4.653*** [0.449]	4.944*** [0.460]	4.916*** [0.457]
Black market markup	-2.44e-05** [9.79e-06]	-2.07e-05** [9.79e-06]	-1.96e-05** [9.74e-06]	-2.35e-05** [9.21e-06]	-2.22e-05** [9.66e-06]	-2.21e-05** [9.51e-06]
Ethno linguistic fractionalization 15	-3.921*** [0.486]	-3.969*** [0.493]	-4.023*** [0.491]	-3.896*** [0.469]	-4.067*** [0.483]	-4.056*** [0.481]
Constant	-2.843*** [0.665]	-3.264*** [0.807]	-2.853*** [0.675]	-2.783*** [0.642]	-3.149*** [0.796]	-2.899*** [0.664]
Country fixed effects	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Observations	342	339	342	342	339	342
R-squared	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.982	0.98	0.98

Notes: MC = middle class; UC = upper class

Data based on an unbalanced sample of data where middle class size is generated from tabulated PovcalNet distribution data for 84 developing countries.

Variables from other sources comes from Barro and Lee (2010), Wacziarg and Welch (2008), Desmet, Ortuno-Ortin and Wacziarg (2009), and world development indicators.

Specification 1 uses middle class share and log per capita consumption means based on household survey means.

Specification 2 uses middle class share and log per capita consumption means based on national accounts means.

Sources: Staff estimates.

for mean consumption levels, urbanization, trade, and political factors within a country. However, when the middle class is defined in relative terms (as the share of population living on 0.75–1.25 of median income or the income/consumption share of the middle three quintiles), there is no significant middle-class effect on schooling years.

The data strongly suggest that the processes that lead to higher economic growth also lead to a bigger middle class. Thus, it is not surprising to find that the size of the middle class fails to have any systematic and significant positive effect on growth at the aggregate country level

after controlling for measures of initial consumption per capita. While there is some evidence that middle-class size affects growth indirectly—via its positive effect on schooling attainment—that evidence is mostly inconclusive. However, this does not mean that the growth of the middle class has no effect on economic growth, only that it is not possible to discern this effect meaningfully with cross-country regressions. This may point to the limitations of the cross-country regression approach, which is based on many restrictive assumptions and highly aggregated data (often of uneven quality), more than to anything else.

6. Adverse Consequences of the Rise of the Asian Middle Class

There is another, less desirable side to the growth of the middle class. The rapid expansion of the Asian middle class in the last two decades has had several unintended effects including environmental and ecological, a rise in obesity, and an increase in chronic, non-communicable, middle-class diseases (such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer). It is important to bring these negative aspects into policy discussions so as to sustain and promote strong and stable middle class and development.

None of these issues should be overstated; the expansion of the middle class will clearly and substantially improve quality of life in Asia. Nonetheless it is important to recognize that without concerted effort to change some behaviors, the rise of the middle class will create new environmental and health challenges.

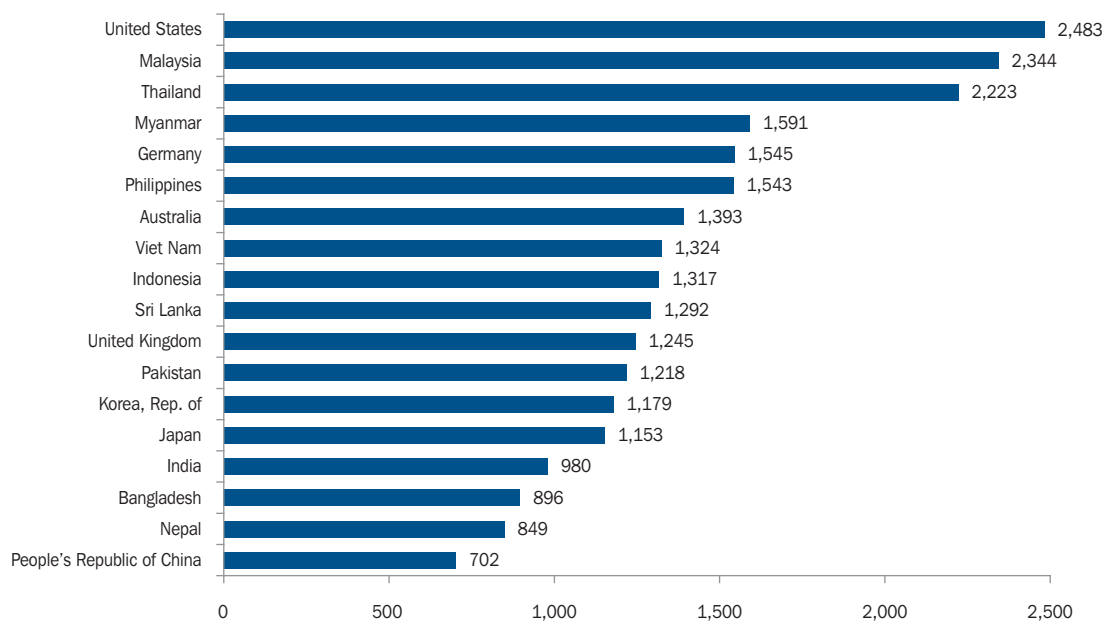
A. Environmental Stress

The growth of the middle class in Asia is likely to put considerable strain on natural resources and the environment. Currently, the average Indian uses only 40% of the water that an average American uses, and the typical Chinese consumer even less (28%) (Figure 6.1). As more

Asians move into the middle class, water use per capita will increase, as it has during the past decade. An analysis of the determinants of per capita water consumption by domestic households in seven major metropolitan areas in India found that family size, the education of the household head's wife, and household living standards (as measured by a composite asset score) were associated significantly and positively with water consumption per capita (Shaban 2008). However one of the strongest determinants of per capita water use was 24-hour tap water availability. As household living standards rise and tap water facilities extend to more rural and urban households in developing Asia, domestic water use could increase dramatically. Given the severe scarcity of water in many parts of the region, there are potentially large consequences if the average Chinese or Indian increases his or her water consumption to the level of the American consumer, unless policies effectively balance water pricing with inclusive and sustainable growth concerns.

The same argument applies to environmental pollution. In most Asian countries, carbon dioxide emissions per capita are still considerably smaller than in Europe and North America (Table 6.1). For instance, CO₂ emissions per capita in India and the PRC are just 6% and 18%, respectively, of the US level. However both total and per capita carbon dioxide emissions have increased at a much faster rate in Asia than in Europe and North America.

Figure 6.1 Per capita Water Consumption (1997–2001, cubic meters)



Source: www.waterfootprint.org.

Table 6.1 Carbon Dioxide Emissions (1990 and 2004)

Country	Total (million metric tons)		Annual change (%)	Share of world total (%)		Per capita (metric tons)		Annual change (%)	Carbon intensity of growth CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (metric tons of CO ₂ per million, 2000 PPP \$)	
	1990	2004	1990–2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990–2004	1990	2004
	Japan	1,071	1,257	1.2	4.7	4.3	8.7	9.9	1.0	0.37	0.36
United States	4,818	6,046	1.8	21.2	20.9	19.3	20.6	0.5	0.68	0.56
United Kingdom	579	587	0.1	2.6	2.0	10.0	9.8	-0.1	0.47	0.34
Germany	980	808	-1.3	4.3	2.8	12.3	9.8	-1.5	0.58	0.38
Korea, Republic of	241	465	6.6	1.1	1.6	5.6	9.7	5.2	0.57	0.51
Malaysia	55	178	15.8	0.2	0.6	3.0	7.5	10.7	0.56	0.76
Russian Federation	1,984	1,524	-1.9	8.8	5.3	13.4	10.6	-1.5	1.61	1.17
Thailand	96	268	12.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	4.2	10.5	0.38	0.56
China, People's Republic of	2,399	5,007	7.8	10.6	17.3	2.1	3.8	5.8	1.30	0.70
Philippines	44	81	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	1	3.1	0.19	0.22
Sri Lanka	4	12	14.8	...	...	0.2	0.6	14.3	0.09	0.15
Viet Nam	21	99	25.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	21.4	0.28	0.47
Indonesia	214	378	5.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	3.0	0.54	0.53
India	682	1,342	6.9	3	4.6	0.8	1.2	3.6	0.48	0.44
Pakistan	68	126	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.4	0.39	0.41
Bangladesh	15	37	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	14.3	0.12	0.15

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2007–08.

Indeed, experts expect the PRC's energy-related emissions of greenhouse gases to surge in the next decade or two, even if a national energy efficiency campaign now underway is successful. Current projections suggest aggregate carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels will be more than two times the US level by 2025.³⁴ If the Asian middle class approaches US levels of per capita emissions, there could be large and adverse implications for air pollution and global climate change, without innovative policies that mitigate the impact.

In large part, the rising stress on the environment reflects a policy failure. For instance, water subsidies to urban consumers and to cultivators often result in overconsumption of water, while fuel (diesel) subsidies in many countries exacerbate the problem of greenhouse emissions; clearly, there is a strong role for policy to help mitigate such environmental stresses, while facilitating adaptation to climate changes.

B. Health Burdens

In many developing countries alongside rapid middle class growth, has come greater obesity and a rise in chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer and heart disease, problems earlier considered rich-world issues. Because many countries in Asia have not yet eradicated communicable diseases such as malaria, they face a double burden of communicable disease and chronic disease.

The growth of the middle class in Asia appears to have brought about large changes in diet, shifting it toward foods rich in fat and low on fiber and micronutrients. At

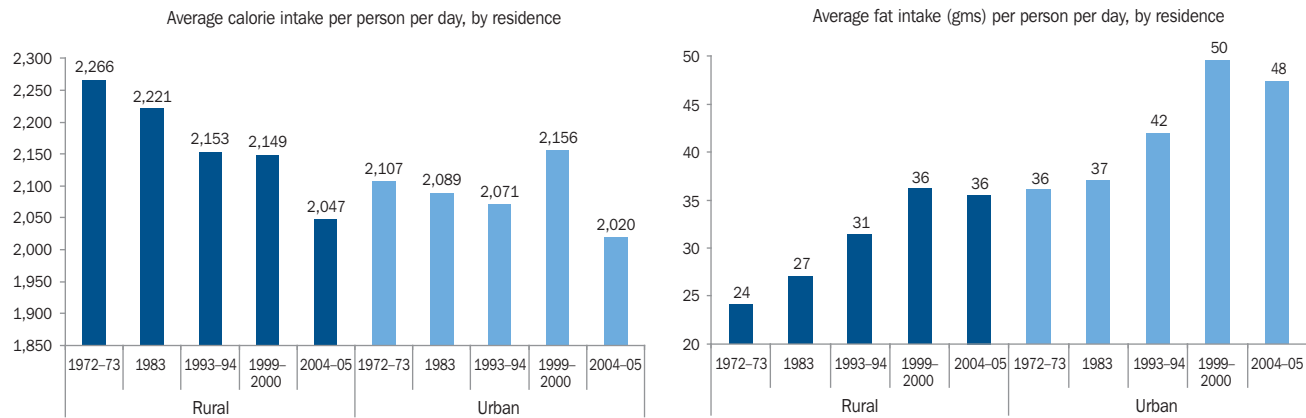
the same time, casual empiricism suggests that the urban middle class has become more sedentary as it has come to rely more heavily on motor vehicles, raising levels of obesity.

This is in part driven by greater availability and lower prices for processed foods, which has greatly increased fat consumption in low-income countries (Drewnowski and Popkin 1997). The transition from a complex-carbohydrate, low-fat diet to an energy-dense, high-fat diet now occurs at much lower levels of income than previously and has been further accelerated by rapid urbanization so that an ever increasing share of the middle class is exposed to more unhealthy diets (Lang 1997). In the PRC, for example, upper-income groups consuming a relatively high-fat diet (>30% of daily energy intake) rose from 22.8% in 1989 to 66.6% in 1993. The middle-income class consuming a high-fat diet also rose (from 19.1% to 51.0%) (Reddy and Yusuf 1998). Data from the National Sample Survey of India show similar trends. As Figure 6.2 shows, average fat intake per person per day increased quite sharply from 1972–73 to 2004–05, even as daily per capita calorie intake fell. This means that the ratio of fat to calorie intake nearly doubled over the period.

The rise in obesity is closely connected to the rise in diabetes; many Asian countries now face epidemic levels of the disease. For instance, India and the PRC now have the largest absolute number of diabetics in the world (51 million and 43 million respectively) (Shaw et al. 2010). The incidence of diabetes in some Asian countries, such as Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and the Republic of Korea, is now as large as in the developed countries, such as the US, Germany, Canada, and Spain (Figure 6.3).

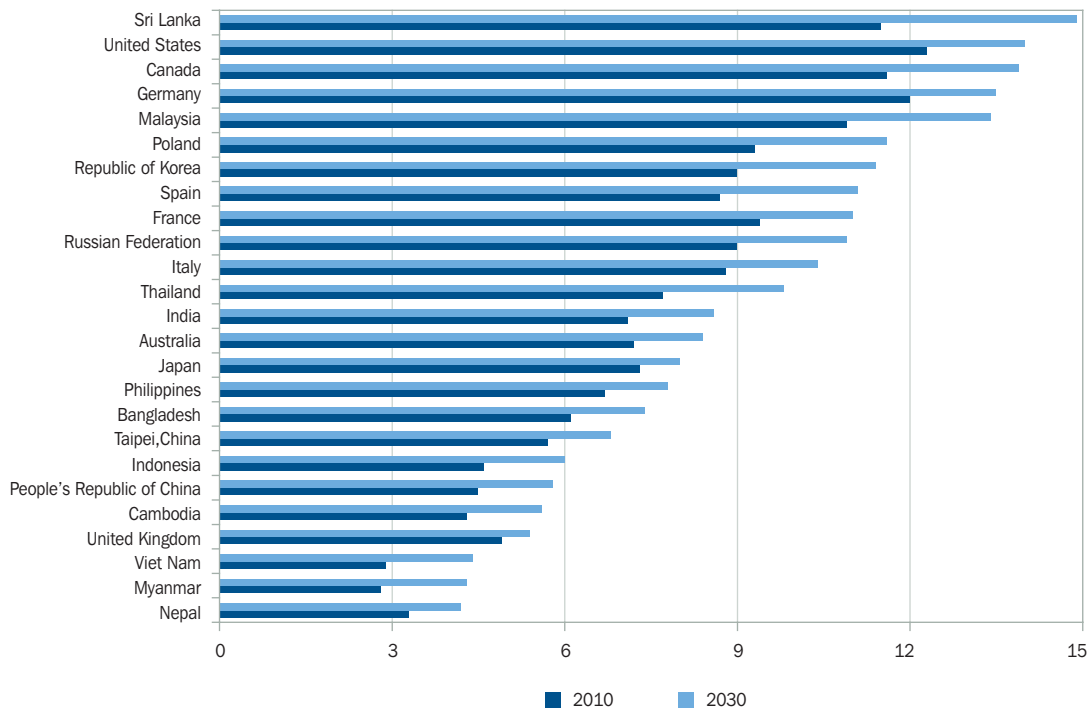
34 "China Fears Consumer Impact on Global Warming," *New York Times*, 4 July 2010, page A1

Figure 6.2 Average Calorie and Fat Intake, India (1972-73 to 2004-05)



Source: National Sample Survey Organisation, *Nutritional Intake in India 2004-05*, Report No. 513(61/1.0/6), May 2007.

Figure 6.3 Diabetes Prevalence Worldwide (2010 and 2030, %)



Note: Statistics are for individuals 20-57 years of age.
 Source: Shaw et al. (2010).

Cardiovascular disease presents a similar picture. In developing countries, cardiovascular deaths represent three quarters of the mortality from all non-communicable diseases, while they are the primary cause of death in

industrialized nations (Earth Institute 2004). So without substantial changes in health care and dietary choices, cardiovascular deaths are only expected to increase as incomes rise in developing Asia.

7. Conclusion

As rapid economic growth has reduced poverty across Asia, the middle class has grown rapidly in size and spending power. Depending upon the definition adopted, the middle class in Asia constitutes anywhere from 500 million to a billion or more people and accounts for more than \$3 trillion in annual expenditures.

The rise of the Asian middle class has already hugely expanded markets for consumer goods in recent years. Sales of consumer durables such as refrigerators, televisions, mobile phones, and automobiles have expanded significantly in virtually all countries in the region. The PRC is now the world's largest automobile market and India the fastest growing. The rise of the middle class has led to considerable frugal innovation among firms in Asia. Since the middle class in Asia is poorer—and so far spends much less—than the Western middle class, firms have had to develop affordable new products and services targeted to this group of consumers. This has spawned a great deal of innovation in such varied areas as consumer goods, personal care products, banking, insurance, health care products and services, and information technology among Asian firms. This innovation in turn boosted economic growth, setting off a virtuous cycle of growth, consumption, innovation, and more growth.

The bigger middle class has also generally translated into greater accountability and transparency in public services. The middle class is better educated, more aware of its rights and better organized than the poor, giving it a greater voice in demanding better government services. It is also the main source of social activists who typically found and operate non-governmental organizations that demand greater government accountability.

Yet much of the middle class remains extremely vulnerable to falling back into poverty. Thus, many of the same policies—fiscal discipline, sound monetary policies, and stable trade—that reduce poverty will also foster growth of the middle class. Reducing income inequality is potentially critical to the further development of the Asian middle class and unleashing its spending power. While there are a number of ways to reduce income inequality, such as through redistribution policies, Asia's policymakers can focus on the expansion of economic opportunities for the vulnerable middle class. Our analysis of data from developing Asia and the historical experience of today's developed countries has shown that one of the key factors driving the creation and sustenance of a middle class is the availability of stable, secure, well-paid jobs with good benefits.

By establishing extensive safety nets, policymakers can help to raise consumption spending of the middle-class in Asian countries, especially in countries such as the PRC, where there are historically high personal savings rates due to strong precautionary motives to save. Policies that contribute to and build upon education and entrepreneurship can leverage these characteristics of the middle class, stimulating the growth of good jobs, reinforcing the benefits of middle class expansion.

Even in the absence of specific policies to promote its growth, the Asian middle class is likely to expand significantly both in number and spending power over the next few decades just through population and economic growth. This will have profound economic and social implications—for global growth, innovation in emerging countries, accountability in public services, global climate change, and the spread of 'diseases of affluence.' While much of the existing literature has focused on measuring the size and characteristics of the Asian middle class, and expanding its size and spending power, it is also crucial to focus on the social and economic implications of its rise.

There are a number of unintended and potentially adverse consequences. Carbon dioxide emissions have been increasing, reflecting the emulation of resource-intensive Western lifestyles by the Asian middle class. Likewise, with the adoption of high-fat diets and less active lifestyles, obesity levels have risen sharply. This has led to a surge in non-communicable, chronic diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, and cancer, which previously were confined to the rich countries. Indeed, rates of cardiovascular disease are projected to increase two- to four-fold in several Asian countries over the next 2–3 decades. All indications are that in the next 20–30 years, Asia will be faced with an increasing number of chronic diseases on a scale previously unseen.

What this means is that much greater policy attention is needed on these emerging challenges. To be sure, sound policies need to be in place to ensure that the Asian middle class continues to grow, but it is even more important to have policies in place that plan for the *sustainable* growth of this middle class.

This much is clear—the Asian middle class will play an increasingly important role in the shift in the balance of global demand and change over the next few decades. Its rise may present many challenges, but it will also open up new and unprecedented opportunities for the region and for the world.

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Appendix 1: Data Sources for Estimating the Size of the Asian Middle Class, 1990–2008

A variety of data sources were used to create the distributions and determine the size of the middle class. For developing countries, the primary source for the distribution data was obtained from the World Bank's PovcalNet database, which provides detailed distributions of either income or household consumption expenditures by different percentiles based on actual household survey data. In addition, it provides the survey means for household per capita income or consumption in 2005 PPP dollars. The database primarily provides distributions based on consumption except in the instances in which only income measures exist. At lower income levels, the difference between consumption and income is small. But these tend to grow with wealth and thus should be considered a potential measurement error in the analysis. Still we expect that these differences are relatively minor as there is a high correlation between income and consumption especially at lower levels and thus should have little effect on overall computations. We also focus on consumption as it better captures individual welfare and is less prone to fluctuations caused by negative and positive shocks.

The tabulated distributions and means allow us to back out the entire (smoothed) income distribution based on the methodology outlined in ADB *Inequality in Asia* (2007) and Datt (1998), drawing upon parameterizations of Lorenz curves based on tabulated distribution data. While a method discussed in Shorrocks and Wan (2004) may better approximate the true distribution, it is shown to only marginally underestimate the effect, such that altering the methodology is likely to leave the percentage sizes in different income/expenditures brackets relatively unchanged.

For OECD and high-income countries in Asia, we use decile and quantile distributions compiled by the United Nations University – World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) World Income Inequality Database (WIID), Version 2.0c, May 2008. As the quality of the data was suspect and more difficult to compare across time, attention was limited to the distributional data designated as top quality (quality = 1) and that represented gross income or expenditures. However, the data quality restriction was relaxed for the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Japan, and Taipei, China. In general, most of the data for the OECD countries was income-based rather than expenditure-based. In all cases, if the median household per capita income or expenditures of the survey was reported, this value was used; otherwise, the mean of the survey was used in deriving the distribution. In cases where neither the median of the survey nor the

mean of the survey were reported in the database, the ratio of survey mean to national account mean was taken and then interpolated or extrapolated based on years in which both existed. This interpolated or extrapolated ratio was then used to back out the survey mean for the missing year based on the reported national account means. These survey means were then converted into 2005 PPP's using reported PPP values obtained from the Penn World Tables database 6.3 developed by the International Comparison of Prices Program (ICP).

The use of national accounts household per capita consumption means was also employed as these means tend to differ substantially from the survey means, particularly in Asia. These national accounts means were obtained from the World Development Indicators database (WDI) using the national account means with the survey distributions to derive alternative measures of middle class size. For Taipei, China we used the distribution data provided by WDI where the WIID data did not at least report quantile distributions.

The regional comparisons and direct country comparisons reported in this chapter were created by developing common reference years at three year intervals from 1990 to 2008 that coincide with those reported by the World Bank's PovcalNet database. These common reference years were assigned the closest available survey for each country within a region to the common reference year, limiting inclusion of countries into the regional aggregates based on whether there were at least two distinct years of survey data within the time frame 1985–2008. The assumption is that the closest available survey year was a fairly close approximate of the distribution of the common reference year. Thus, all regional aggregates have the same set of countries for each common reference year from 1990 to 2008. The additional requirement was that all countries included in this set had at least two years of valid national accounts data for the common reference years and the survey years. This allowed us to transform the survey mean to the common reference year by assuming that the survey mean increased or decreased in the same proportion as the change in the national accounts mean. That is, we assumed that there was no differential change in the relationship between the survey mean and the common reference years between these two years. In cases where the survey mean or national accounts mean was missing for a particular year we backed out the survey mean or national accounts means by interpolating or extrapolating the data. The survey means were then adjusted to the common reference year using 2005 PPPs and deflated or inflated using consumer price indices (CPI) from WDI using 2005 CPIs as the base reference year. In instances where urban and rural measures were reported separately,

we used PPP 2005 deflators discussed in Ravallion, Chen and Sangraula (2008) which take into account purchasing price parities between rural and urban areas. Finally, as urban and rural areas for India, the PRC and Indonesia were presented separately in the PovcalNet database, we

collapsed the data for some parts of the analysis using the population weights for urban and rural. The countries associated with the regional aggregates based on countries grouped into ADB developing member countries, World Bank designations, and OECD countries are listed below.

Appendix Table 1 **Countries Included in Regional Aggregate Data**

Region	Countries
Developing Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.
Developing Europe	Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine.
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen.
OECD	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States
Sub-Saharan Africa	Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda.

Appendix 2: Data Sources and Methodology for Projections to 2030

Proprietary information from the Canback-Dangel Global Income Distribution Database (GIDD) is first used to econometrically estimate the parameters of lognormal distributions for 34 Asian and other related economies. The lognormal distributions are entered into a global calibrated general equilibrium (CGE) forecasting model, which is calibrated to a 2005 reference global database obtained from the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) Version 7.

The present global modeling facility has been constructed according to generally accepted specification standards, implemented in the GAMS programming language, and calibrated to Version 7 of the GTAP global economic database. The result is a 20-country/region, 10-sector global CGE model, calibrated over a 25-year time path from 2005 to 2020. Apart from its traditional neoclassical roots, an important feature of this model is product differentiation, where we specify that imports are differentiated by country of origin and exports are differentiated by country. This feature allows the model to capture the pervasive phenomenon of intra-industry trade, where a country is both an importer and exporter of similar commodities, and avoids tendencies toward extreme specialization.

Using this aggregation, the dynamic CGE model is calibrated to a baseline time series reflecting a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario over 2006–2030. This baseline comprises consensus forecasts for real gross domestic product (GDP) obtained from independent sources (e.g. International Monetary Fund, Data Resources International, and Cambridge Econometrics). The model is then run forward to meet these expected growth targets, calculating the implied productivity levels in each year, country, and region. This calibration yields productivity growth that would be needed to attain the macro trajectories, and these are then held fixed in the model under other policy scenarios. Other exogenous macro forecasts could have been used and compared, but this is the standard way to calibrate these models. In addition, forward projections are also made for a number of alternative policy scenarios.

CGE models are the preferred tool these days for detailed empirical analysis of economic policy. They are ideally suited to trade analysis because they can detail structural adjustments within national economies and elucidate their interactions in international markets. The CGE model is a system of simultaneous equations that simulate price directed interactions between firms and households in commodity and factor markets. The roles of government, capital markets, and other trading partners are also specified, with varying degrees of detail and passivity, to close the model and account for economy-wide resource

allocation, production, and income determination. The role of markets is to mediate exchange, usually with a flexible system of prices, the most important endogenous variables in a typical CGE model. As in a real market economy, commodity and factor price changes induce changes in the level and composition of supply and demand, production and income, and the remaining endogenous variables in the system. In CGE models, an equation system is solved for prices that correspond to equilibrium in markets and satisfy the accounting identities governing economic behavior. If such a system is precisely specified, equilibrium always exists and such a consistent model can be calibrated to a base-period data set. The resulting calibrated general equilibrium model is then used to simulate the economy-wide (and regional) effects of alternative policies or external events.

The distinguishing feature of a general equilibrium model, applied or theoretical, is its closed-form specification of all activities in the economic system under study. This can be contrasted with more traditional partial equilibrium analysis, where linkages to other domestic markets and agents are deliberately excluded from consideration. A large and growing body of evidence suggests that indirect effects (e.g., upstream and downstream production linkages) arising from policy changes are not only substantial, but may in some cases even outweigh direct effects. Only a model that consistently specifies economy-wide interactions can fully assess the implications of economic policies or business strategies. In a multi country model like the one used in this study, indirect effects include the trade linkages between countries and regions, which themselves can have policy implications.

Appendix Table 2 Countries, Regions, and Sectors in Computable General Equilibrium Model Used for Projections

	Label	Country
1	ANZ	Australia and New Zealand
2	BGD	Bangladesh
3	CHN	China, People's Republic of
4	EUR	Europe-27
5	GEO	Georgia
6	HYA	High Income Asia
7	IDN	Indonesia
8	IND	India
9	KAZ	Kazakhstan
10	KHM	Cambodia
11	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
12	LAO	Lao PDR
13	LKA	Sri Lanka
14	MYS	Malaysia
15	PAK	Pakistan
16	PHL	Philippines
17	THA	Thailand
18	USA	United States
19	VNM	Viet Nam
20	XAZ	Rest of Asia
21	ROW	Rest of the World
	Label	Sector
1	Crp	Crops
2	Lvs	Livestock and Fishery
3	Erg	Energy Extraction and Exploration
4	Omn	Other Minerals and Mining
5	Pfd	Processed Food
6	Txa	Textiles and Apparel
7	Lmf	Light Manufacturing
8	Hmf	Heavy Manufacturing
9	Utl	Utilities
	Srv	Services

Appendix 3: Data Sample and Index Creation for World Values Survey Analysis

The World Values Survey data contains a wide range of information on cultural, social, and political values from a large set of countries (<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/>). Surveys begin in 1981 with 14 countries and subsequently expanded to capture a greater number of countries in each successive wave. So far five waves have been covered through 2008. In our analysis we focused on the last year for each country that responded to the class status question. This resulted in coverage of 80 distinct countries with 12 of the surveys occurring prior between 1996 and 1999 and the remaining 68 countries having survey years between 2000 and 2008. We focused on individuals who were between the ages of 25-55 with the number of raw observations for each country ranging from a low of 240 individuals in the Dominican Republic to a high of 2138 observations for Egypt within the 25-55 year age range. In our sample and analysis each individual included in our sample population was re-weighted so that the sum of the weights for a given country was equal to their countries population in 2008.

To construct the indices in our analysis we rebased our answers to a given question so that it ranged between 0 and 1 with 1 always representing a more progressive score and then took the average of a compilation of responses to different questions so that each question was weighted equally in the index. The questions that comprised each of these indices are displayed in Appendix table 3.

Appendix Table 3 **Composition of Values Indexes**

Market competition

- (v117) Private vs state ownership of business and industry
- (v119) Competition is good/harmful
- (v121) Wealth (People can only get rich at the expense of others vs Wealth can grow so there's enough for everyone)
- (v45) When jobs are scarce, employers should give priority to [] people over immigrants

Gender equality

- (v44) When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job
- (v61) On the whole, men make better political leaders
- (v62) A university education is more important to a boy
- (v63) Men make better business executives
- (v161) Women have the same rights as men (as an essential characteristic of democracy)

Upward mobility

- (v115) Fairness, one secretary is paid more
- (v116) Income equality (Incomes should be made more equal vs We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort)
- (v120) Hard work and success
- (v46) Control over lives (No choice at all vs A great deal of choice)
- (v52) People who don't work become lazy (opinion on this)
- (v122) Fate vs control

Trust

- (v23) Most people can be trusted vs Need to be very careful
- (v47) People would try to take advantage of you vs People would try to be fair
- (v126-v130) Level of trust on particular groups of people

Political activism

- (v28) Active membership in political party
- (v27) Active membership in labor union
- (v29) Active membership in environmental organization
- (v32) Active membership in consumer organization
- (v72) Which is most important:
 - (a) maintaining order in the nation;
 - (b) giving people more say in imp't govt decisions
 - (c) fighting rising prices
 - (d) protecting freedom of speech
- (v95) Level of interest in politics
- (v96 - v103) Political action/s done or can be done potentially

Technology adoption

- (v77) More emphasis on the dev't of technology (opinion on this taking place in the near future, i.e., whether good, bad or don't mind)
- (v90) Scientific advances being helpful or harmful in the long run
- (v91) S&T are making our lives, healthier, easier & more comfortable
- (v92) Because of S&T, there will be more opportunities for the next generation
- (v93) S&T make our way of life change too fast.
- (v94) We depend too much on science and not enough on faith
- (v123) The world is a lot better off or a lot worse off because of S&T
- (v230) How often you use a computer?

Note: S&T = science and technology

Appendix 4: Data Sources for Estimating the Cross-Country Determinants of Per Capita Consumption Growth, 1985–2006

Data is drawn from a variety of sources to create measures of middle class size and per capita consumption growth and control for major aspects related to growth and investments that are also fundamentally linked to middle class size. Middle class measures and per capita consumption are constructed from distributions of household consumption survey data reported in PovcalNet.

Since the middle class relationship to growth may be contingent on the *character* of a country's middle-class we gathered information related to characteristics of the middle class that may play a substantial role in driving growth, such as the degree of urbanization, sectoral composition, level of education, savings, trade, and political factors. Urbanization, trade to GDP ratio, gross savings as a % of GDP and sectoral composition comes from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database which provides a fairly extensive amount of information at the aggregate country level. We also use the WDI to obtain measures of national accounts GDP per capita private consumption as a robustness check since departure between national accounts measures and comparative measures found in household survey data can vary substantially from country to country as discussed by Ravallion (2003).

We also use measures from other sources such as average years of education from Barro and Lee (2010).³⁵ Institutional and political environment variables are obtained from the World Governance Indicators (WGI) developed by Kaufmann, Kraay and Mastruzzi (2009) as measures of the institutional environment .

The degree of trade liberalization within countries was obtained from data created by Wacziarg and Welch (2003). This represents an indicator for whether a country was open to trade between the entire period of 1990 to 1999, an indicator for whether the black market premium was greater than 20% over the official exchange rate between 1990 and 1999, and the years that a country is open between 1990 and 2001. These measures were constructed based on the Sachs and Warner (1995) data. As only one observation exists per country our use of this variable assumes unchanging conditions over the entire period of observation.

Finally, as Easterly (2001) found that ethnic polarization was an important and relevant determinant in the growth of a country proxies for polarization developed

by Desmet, Ortuno-Ortin, and Wacziarg (2009) were used and are known to proxy for civil conflict and redistribution. The indicators represent the degree to which languages differ within different regions and areas within a country based on historical data.³⁶

We focused on creating three different sets of data where all middle class measures based on household surveys constructed prior to 1985 were dropped. We chose this approach as each set of data potentially has its benefits and limitations and we wanted to thoroughly check how changing assumptions could affect our conclusions. The first set of data is an unbalanced panel sample that created yearly growth rates based on data between any two adjacent survey years independent of the length of time between the two surveys. The second set of data focused on longer term growth rates where the first and last year of survey data was used conditional on the time between two survey years being greater than 5. An analysis of the distribution between the first and last of survey years revealed that the growth rates do not disproportionately represent longer or shorter periods depending on the region. Finally, we constructed a balanced panel of data representing short-term growth rates in per capita consumption means using interpolated data. However, we ultimately focused on the unbalanced panel sample as we expect this to more accurately capture the true effects while controlling sufficiently for country specific factors that are relatively unchanging over time.

³⁵ www.barrolee.com

³⁶ A cross-check with a few countries for which we have detailed micro records from household expenditure surveys suggests that our population- or economy-wide measures are closely related to the characteristics of the middle class itself. We also considered using measures from the world values survey, but due to only a small amount of countries covered we decided against using it.

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 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 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 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 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 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 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 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 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 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 4.2 Infant mortality rate 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 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 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 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 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 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 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence, and death rates associated with tuberculosis 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 7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita, and per \$1 GDP (PPP) 7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances 7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits 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 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 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	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States.</i> Official development assistance (ODA) 8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 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)
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes 8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	Market access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty 8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product 8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
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	Debt sustainability 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative) 8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives 8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
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)	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
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	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population 8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population 8.16 Internet users per 100 population
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	
AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, CO ₂ = carbon dioxide, DAC = Development Assistance Committee, GDP = gross domestic product, HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, 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 (2010a).	

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. Progress classification of economies into one of the four categories as explained below is made for only the developing member countries for which MDG statistics are available in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (United Nations 2010a), the official United Nations site for the MDG

indicators, which was updated in June 2010 and has been used here for country classifications. On the basis of trend of data available since 1990, for selected indicators, each country is classified into one of four categories as follows:

- Early achievers – countries that have already reached the target;
- On track – countries that are expected to meet the target by 2015;
- Slow progress – countries that are expected to meet the target after 2015;
- Regressing/no progress – countries that have made no progress since 1990 or have actually slipped backward.

The methodology used for assessing the progress and classification of countries into the four categories is adapted from *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty* (UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2010), which is briefly presented below.

A country is classified as an **early achiever** if its latest available data for the indicator under consideration is already within the target. The remaining countries are classified as **on track**, **slow progress**, and **regressing/no progress** based on the trend of each target indicator estimated from data available since 1990. The trend has been estimated for indicators that have an explicit target value, such as \$1.25-a-day poverty, mortality rates, school enrollment, and gender parity indices. The rate of change is calculated using a linear time trend of a suitable transformation of indicator value and applying the ordinary least squares method. For a fuller explanation of the methodology see Annex 1 of the joint report, *Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in an Era of Global Uncertainty* (ESCAP, ADB, and UNDP 2010).

In monitoring progress, “cut-offs” were introduced for several targets (see below), which are the cut-offs adopted in the UNESCAP, ADB, and UNDP (2010) report. For example, a cut-off 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.

No.	Indicator	MDG Target	Cut-off
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 $\frac{3}{4}$ (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

The Global Crisis and the Millennium Development Goals

Progress toward achieving the MDGs discussed in Part II for the developing member countries, as mentioned earlier, is assessed strictly on the basis of trends in the indicators available in the official United Nations site for the MDG indicators (United Nations 2010a). This is in keeping with the spirit of *Key Indicators*, which tries to provide a factual picture of social and economic developments in the region. Many of these statistics end in 2008 or earlier, and often, the most recent statistics are subject to revisions when more firm data become available over time. The statistics on indicators on poverty and hunger under Goal 1 are available for most economies for years prior to 2007. In other words, the statistics for monitoring progress toward the MDGs and the four-way classification of expected target achievement by the year 2015, do not, as yet, capture the impact of the global crisis that erupted in the second half of 2008 and continued through 2009.

Data on MDG indicators that are based on national statistics are usually available with a time lag that varies from country to country depending upon the capacity and resources of the national statistical systems. Weak statistical capacity and fragile financial resources for data collection in many developing and island economies in the region further complicates the availability of timely statistics for progress monitoring. Therefore, accurate answers to the impact of the global crisis on the MDGs could be possible when these data become available in the next few years. While in the Asia and Pacific region as a whole the crisis seems not to have had as serious an impact as was foreseen in 2008, given the economic slowdown in individual economies, the crisis will definitely slow the achievement of these MDG targets.

Before the crisis, good progress had been made in many economies in reducing poverty incidence in the region; however, further progress toward eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1) may be affected in economies witnessing rising unemployment and falling household incomes in 2009. However, if GDP growth slows down further, quite a number of countries will face further challenges in achieving many of the MDG targets. Reduction in government spending and aid on child immunization programs and other basic health care services for children and pregnant mothers for example, will affect the targets of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health (MDGs 4 and 5 respectively). Falling household incomes might see children dropping out of school (MDG 2). There will be likely gender implications of this slowdown on MDG achievements.

To summarize, the categorization of countries in their progress toward achieving the MDGs in this *Key Indicators 2010* will certainly be revised in future issues of *Key Indicators* as the 2015 target date draws nearer and as more postcrisis statistics become available.

Data Sources and Comparability with Other Publications

The tables included in Part II contain data mostly compiled by the designated international agencies for the respective MDG indicators. These data have been verified to the extent possible, but 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 data and analysis of performance of countries in meeting the MDGs may be due to several factors, including data sources, dates when statistics were collected and published, and methodology used.

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Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

In 18 economies of the Asia and Pacific region, including the five most populous, more than 10% of the population lives on less than **\$1.25 a day**. Judging by progress to date, a third of the countries for which data are available will not meet the poverty reduction target by 2015. In 20 economies, again including the five most populous, more than 10% of the population are **malnourished** and most economies for which data are available will not meet the target of cutting by half the percentage of **underweight children**.

Introduction

Goal 1 has three targets:

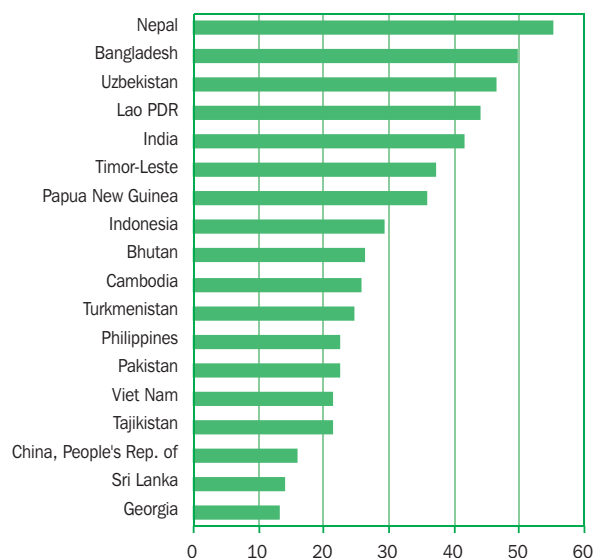
- 1.A: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.* The “dollar-a-day” poverty threshold is a purchasing power parity (PPP) adjusted dollar that has the same purchasing power in all countries. The threshold was recently reviewed and has been increased to \$1.25. 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.* This target was introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 1.C: *Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.* Hunger here is measured by the percentage of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption as determined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Key Trends

Living on less than \$1.25 a day. Figure 1.1 lists 18 economies where more than 10% of the population live on less than \$1.25 a day in the latest year for which data are available. This is a measure of extreme poverty. Many countries have their own definitions of poverty and these generally use a higher threshold.

The 18 economies in Figure 1.1 include the five most populous: Bangladesh, People’s Republic of China (PRC), India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Of these, the PRC has the smallest percentage living on less than \$1.25 a day (16%), followed by Pakistan (23%), Indonesia (29%), India (42%), and Bangladesh (50%). It is clear that most people in the developing parts of the Asia and Pacific region live in economies where extreme poverty afflicts at least 10% of the population.

Figure 1.1 Economies with More than 10% of Population Living on Less than \$1.25 a Day, Latest Year



Source: Table 1.1.

Some good news on the poverty reduction target—most economies for which data are available have already reached the target. Box 1.1 assigns economies to one of four groups. Twelve out of 22 economies are **early achievers**, having already attained the target of halving the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day. Judging by the current trends and data availability, two others are **on track** to meeting the target, and six are making only **slow progress** and will not meet the target by 2015 unless they make better progress. Georgia and Uzbekistan are **regressing** and the proportion of their populations living on less than \$1.25 a day has actually increased since 1990. While both the PRC and Pakistan are early achievers, India and Bangladesh are making only slow progress. Sufficient data are not available for Indonesia to make an assessment; however, in 2007, 29.4% were still living on less than \$1.25 a day.

Box 1.1 Progress toward Achieving the \$1.25-a-day Target

Early Achievers

Armenia	Mongolia
Azerbaijan	Pakistan
China, People's Rep. of	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kyrgyz Republic	Turkmenistan
Malaysia	Viet Nam

On Track

Cambodia	Timor-Leste
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Slow Progress

Bangladesh	Nepal
India	Philippines
Lao PDR	Sri Lanka

No Progress/Regressing

Georgia	Uzbekistan
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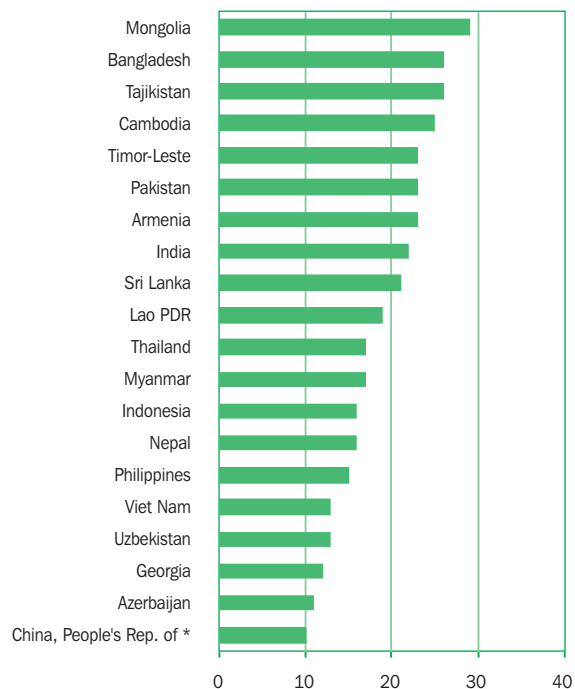
Source: Derived from Table 1.3.

The assessment in Box 1.1 is based on current trends using the available precrisis data. Although based on these trends, two-thirds of the economies are expected to achieve the target by 2015, the global economic crisis and the economic slowdown in 2009 is likely to retard further progress in poverty reduction in some economies.

Table 1.1 includes poverty gap ratios as another indicator of poverty. Poverty gap ratio reflects the depth and incidence of poverty. The smaller the poverty gap ratio, the easier it will be for economies to bring people above the \$1.25 threshold. The five economies with the largest poverty gap ratios are Nepal (19.7), Uzbekistan (15.0), Bangladesh (13.1), Lao PDR (12.1), and India (10.8). These economies will find it especially hard to meet the MDG poverty target.

Many economies in developing Asia still cannot feed their population properly. Figure 1.2 shows the economies where more than 10% of the population are undernourished, that is, their diet is below the minimum requirements as defined by the FAO. All five most populous economies are included in Figure 1.2. In the PRC, 10% of the population is undernourished, but in Bangladesh, Mongolia, and Tajikistan more than a quarter of the population lives on less than the minimum food requirements.

Figure 1.2 Economies with More than 10% of Population below the Minimal Level of Dietary Consumption, Latest Year



* Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taipei, China.
Source: Table 1.3.

Progress in meeting the hunger target is measured by the percentage of children under 5 years of age who are moderately or severely underweight. The target is to halve the proportion between 1990 and 2015.

In Box 1.2, just half of the economies are early achievers or on track to meet the target by 2015. The others, including India, Indonesia, and Pakistan are not expected to meet the target based on their progress to date.

Box 1.2 **Progress toward the Hunger Target**

Early Achievers

China, People's Rep. of	Thailand
Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Viet Nam
Malaysia	

On Track

Bangladesh	Mongolia
Georgia	Sri Lanka
Maldives	

Off Track - Slow

Afghanistan	Lao PDR
Azerbaijan	Myanmar
Cambodia	Nepal
India	Philippines
Indonesia	Turkmenistan

Off Track - No Progress/Regressing

Armenia	Timor-Leste
Pakistan	

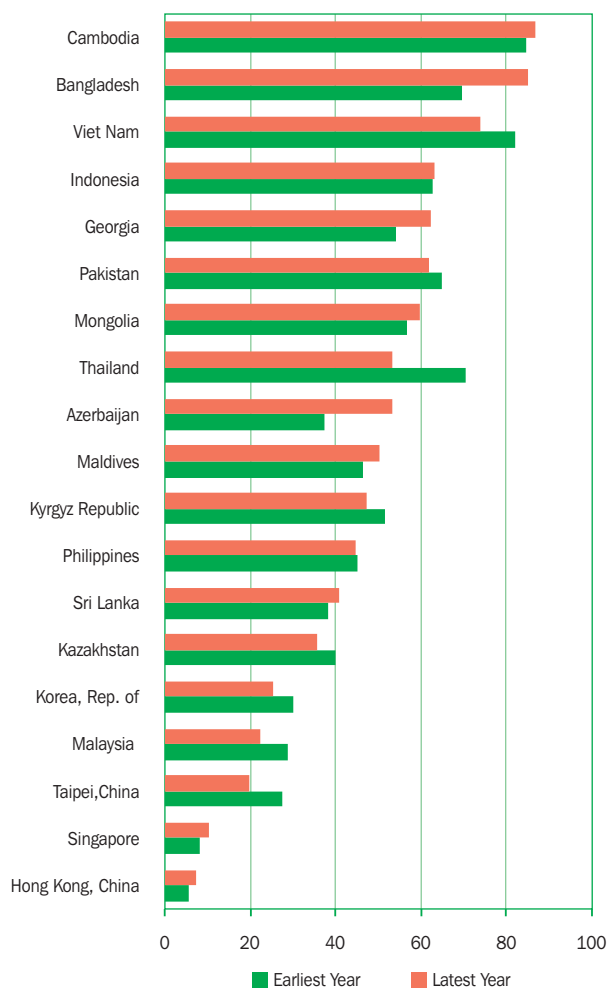
Source: Derived from Table 1.3.

Vulnerable employment remains high. The revised MDG framework includes a new target to *achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people*. One indicator for this target is the percentage of own-account and family workers in total employment, also known as the vulnerable employment rate. Many own-account and family workers are in subsistence agriculture or in informal activities that generate low incomes under relatively precarious conditions of employment. A reduction in the percentage of own-account and family workers accompanied by a rise in formal employment is seen as progress toward achieving full and productive employment.

Figure 1.3 shows that these percentages remain high in many economies for which data are available. Percentages are over 50% for the latest year for more than half of the economies. In comparison, the share of own-account or contributing family workers to total employment in developed economies, such as Australia, Japan, and New Zealand ranges only from 9% to 12%. In terms of percentage change between the earliest and latest years, the vulnerable employment rate increased in 10 of the 19 economies, with Azerbaijan and Bangladesh reporting double-digit expansion. Nine economies registered reductions, with Thailand recording a double-digit decrease.

Another employment indicator in Table 1.2 is the working poverty rate or the percentage of employed living on less than \$1.25 per day. Bangladesh reported 57% of workers in this category, while percentages of about 60% or more are observed in Nepal, Timor-Leste, and Uzbekistan. In almost all cases, however, the percentages have been falling between the earlier and later years for which data are available.

Figure 1.3 **Percentage of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment**



Source: Table 1.2.

Data Issues and Comparability

The \$1.25-a-day test for determining poverty and the calculation of poverty gaps require information on household income or household consumption expenditure, and the 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-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 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 countries 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 (percent)						1.3 Share of Poorest Quintile in National Consumption (percent)
	\$1.25 (PPP) a Day		National		1.2 Poverty Gap Ratio		Latest Year
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year	
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	42.0 (2007)	...	...	...
Armenia	17.5 (1996)	3.7 (2007)	55.1 (1999)	23.5 (2008)	4.7 (1996)	0.7 (2007)	8.6 (2007)
Azerbaijan	15.6 (1995)	<2.0 (2005)	68.1 (1995)	11.0 (2009)	4.4 (1995)	<0.5 (2005)	13.3 (2005)
Georgia	4.5 (1996)	13.4 (2005)	52.1 (2002)	22.1 (2008)	1.7 (1996)	4.4 (2005)	5.4 (2005)
Kazakhstan	4.2 (1993)	<2.0 (2007)	34.6 (1996)	16.1 (2004)	<0.5 (1993)	<0.5 (2007)	8.7 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	18.6 (1993)	3.4 (2007)	47.6 (2001)	39.9 (2006)	8.6 (1993)	<0.5 (2007)	8.8 (2007)
Pakistan	64.7 (1991)	22.6 (2005)	28.6 (1993)	22.3 (2005)	23.2 (1991)	4.4 (2005)	9.1 (2005)
Tajikistan	44.5 (1999)	21.5 (2004)	74.9 (1999)	53.5 (2007)	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 (1990)	15.9 (2005)	6.0 (1996)	4.2 (2008)	20.7 (1990)	4.0 (2005)	5.7 (2005)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.3 (1996)
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	5.0 (2004)	...	...	7.9 (1998)
Mongolia	18.8 (1995)	2.2 (2008)	36.3 (1995)	35.2 (2008)	4.6 (1995)	0.4 (2008)	7.1 (2008)
Taipei, China	...	...	0.6 (1993)	1.0 (2008)	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	66.8 (1992)	49.6 (2005)	51.0 (1996)	40.0 (2005)	21.1 (1992)	13.1 (2005)	9.4 (2005)
Bhutan	...	26.2 (2003)	...	23.2 (2007)	...	7.0 (2003)	5.4 (2003)
India	49.4 (1994)	41.6 (2005)	36.0 (1994)	27.5 (2004)	14.4 (1994)	10.8 (2005)	8.1 (2005)
Maldives	...	...	...	16.0 (2005)	...	...	6.5 (2004)
Nepal	68.4 (1996)	55.1 (2004)	41.8 (1996)	30.9 (2004)	26.7 (1996)	19.7 (2004)	6.1 (2004)
Sri Lanka	15.0 (1991)	14.0 (2002)	20.0 (1991)	15.2 (2007)	2.7 (1991)	2.6 (2002)	6.8 (2002)
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^e	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	48.6 (1994)	25.8 (2007)	47.0 (1994)	30.1 (2007)	13.8 (1994)	6.1 (2007)	6.5 (2007)
Indonesia	21.4 (2005)	29.4 (2007)	17.5 (1996)	14.2 (2009)	4.6 (2005)	7.1 (2007)	7.4 (2007)
Lao PDR	55.7 (1992)	44.0 (2002)	45.0 (1993)	33.5 (2003)	16.2 (1992)	12.1 (2002)	8.5 (2002)
Malaysia	<2.0 (1992)	<2.0 (2004)	...	3.6 (2007)	<0.5 (1992)	<0.5 (2004)	6.4 (2004)
Myanmar	...	...	...	32.0 (2005)	...	...	...
Philippines	30.7 (1991)	22.6 (2006)	32.1 (1994)	32.9 (2006)	8.6 (1991)	5.5 (2006)	5.6 (2006)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0 (1998)
Thailand	5.5 (1992)	<2.0 (2004)	9.8 (1994)	8.5 (2008)	<0.5 (1992)	<0.5 (2004)	6.1 (2004)
Viet Nam	63.7 (1993)	21.5 (2006)	37.4 (1998)	13.5 (2008)	23.6 (1993)	4.6 (2006)	7.1 (2006)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	28.4 (2008)	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	25.5 (1996)	34.3 (2007)	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	38.0 (1996)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	20.0 (1999)	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	36.7 (2007)	...	...	1.6 (2000)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	24.9 (2008)	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	35.8 (1996)	24.0 (1990)	39.6 (2002)	...	12.3 (1996)	4.5 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	15.0 (1997)	20.3 (2004)	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	22.7 (2007)	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	52.9 (2001)	37.2 (2007)	39.7 (2001)	49.9 (2007)	19.1 (2001)	8.7 (2007)	8.9 (2007)
Tonga	...	...	...	22.3 (2004)	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	17.2 (1994)	25.9 (2006)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	15.9 (2008)	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries							
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 country.

f Refers to percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010), Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010), country sources.

Goal 1 Targets and Indicators

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 (percent)		1.7 Proportion of Own-Account and Contributing Family Workers in Total Employment (percent)	
	Earliest Year	Latest Year	1991	2008	Earliest Year	Latest Year	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	54.1	55.2	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	38.0	38.1	32.1 (1996)	18.9 (2003)	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	24.2 (2007)	56.5	60.0	20.3 (1995)	– (2005)	37.4 (2003)	53.2 (2007)
Georgia	-4.1 (2000)	12.0 (2005)	57.4	54.3	5.7 (1996)	17.4 (2005)	53.9 (1998)	62.2 (2007)
Kazakhstan	5.0 (2003)	6.6 (2004)	62.7	63.5	5.2 (1993)	3.8 (2003)	40.0 (2001)	35.8 (2004)
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	58.0	58.3	23.6 (1993)	27.2 (2004)	51.5 (2002)	47.3 (2006)
Pakistan	9.2 (1991)	4.1 (2007)	47.5	51.5	71.8 (1991)	28.9 (2005)	64.9 (1995)	61.8 (2007)
Tajikistan	...	...	53.8	55.4	59.5 (1999)	28.6 (2004)	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	55.6	58.3	76.5 (1993)	31.4 (1998)	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	53.8	57.5	41.7 (1998)	59.7 (2003)	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	75.1	71.0	73.1 (1992)	18.3 (2005)	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4.1 (1991)	3.8 (2007)	61.8	56.6	...	...	5.5 (1993)	7.1 (2007)
Korea, Rep. of	6.1 (1991)	1.6 (2008)	58.6	58.1	...	...	30.0 (2000)	25.2 (2007)
Mongolia	7.8 (2004)	5.3 (2005)	50.2	51.6	26.8 (1995)	30.5 (2005)	56.6 (2000)	59.7 (2003)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6 (1990)	19.8 (2007)
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	74.0	67.9	59.7 (1992)	56.9 (2005)	69.4 (1996)	85.0 (2005)
Bhutan	...	...	53.3	61.1	...	31.7 (2003)	...	52.3 (2005)
India	...	...	58.3	55.6	59.4 (1994)	51.4 (2005)	...	...
Maldives	...	...	44.9	57.3	...	...	46.3 (1990)	50.3 (2000)
Nepal	...	...	59.6	61.5	76.3 (1996)	67.6 (2004)	...	71.6 (2001)
Sri Lanka	5.1 (1993)	2.8 (2006)	51.3	54.7	20.1 (1991)	17.8 (2002)	38.3 (1997)	40.7 (2007)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	62.2	63.3	...	...	...	4.1 (1991)
Cambodia	...	...	77.2	74.6	53.3 (1994)	45.7 (2004)	84.5 (2000)	86.7 (2004)
Indonesia	11.0 (1995)	3.8 (2006)	63.0	61.8	65.4 (1993)	27.8 (2005)	62.8 (1997)	63.1 (2007)
Lao PDR	...	...	80.2	77.7	57.0 (1992)	45.7 (2002)	...	90.1 (1995)
Malaysia	3.3 (1999)	5.3 (2002)	59.7	60.5	1.9 (1992)	0.6 (2004)	28.8 (1991)	22.3 (2007)
Myanmar	...	...	74.2	74.4	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-2.5 (1991)	4.6 (2007)	59.1	60.1	37.1 (1991)	27.2 (2006)	44.9 (1998)	44.7 (2007)
Singapore	10.6 (1993)	5.1 (2007)	63.7	61.6	...	...	8.1 (1991)	10.2 (2007)
Thailand	-4.1 (1997)	2.7 (2007)	77.3	71.5	5.7 (1992)	– (2004)	70.3 (1990)	53.3 (2007)
Viet Nam	7.5 (1997)	4.9 (2004)	74.8	69.4	71.5 (1993)	24.2 (2006)	82.1 (1996)	73.9 (2004)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	1.7 (2007)	...	60.0 (2001)	...	...	...	20.8 (2001)
Fiji Islands	...	7.5 (2006)	53.5	56.3	...	...	...	39.0 (2005)
Kiribati	...	1.9 (2007)	18.6 (2000)	22.6 (2005)	...	...	...	62.2 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	...	29.0 (1999)	35.0 (2008)	...	...	...	26.7 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	19.1 (2007)	...	21.9 (2000)	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	3.7 (2006)	...	53.9 (2002)	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	7.3 (2007)	65.9 (2000)	66.3 (2005)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	8.3 (2006)	69.9	70.2	...	40.8 (1996)	...	...
Samoa	...	6.8 (2006)	25.3 (2001)	25.7 (2006)	...	...	...	47.7 (2006)
Solomon Islands	...	15.1 (2006)	67.1	64.5	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	63.8	66.8	...	63.2 (2001)	...	...
Tonga	...	6.0 (2004)	50.7 (1996)	37.2 (2006)	...	...	...	57.0 (1996)
Tuvalu	...	3.6 (2002)	...	33.2 (2002)	...	...	...	2.0 (2002)
Vanuatu	...	11.1 (2006)	...	19.9 (1999)	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	2.4 (1991)	0.0 (2008)	55.6	59.4	...	...	10.3 (1990)	9.3 (2007)
Japan	1.5 (1991)	-0.3 (2008)	61.3	54.2	...	...	19.2 (1990)	10.8 (2007)
New Zealand	0.3 (1991)	-1.7 (2008)	55.4	62.7	...	...	12.7 (1991)	11.9 (2007)

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010), Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010), *Key Indicators of the Labor Market* (ILO 2010).

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 (percent)				1.9 Proportion of Population below Minimum Level of Dietary Energy Consumption (percent)			
	Earliest Year		Latest Year		1990–1992 ^b	1995–1997	2004–2006	
	Total		Total	Girls ^a				Boys ^a
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	48 ^c (1997)		39 ^d (2003–2004)	40	38	...	...	...
Armenia	4 (1998)		4 (2005)	6	2	46	34	23
Azerbaijan	10 ^c (1996)		10 (2006)	10	9	27	27	11
Georgia	3 (1999)		2 (2005)	2	2	47	24	12
Kazakhstan	8 ^c (1995)		4 (2006)	4	4	<5	<5	<5
Kyrgyz Republic	11 ^c (1997)		3 (2006)	3	4	17	13	<5
Pakistan	40 (1990–1991)		38 (2001–2002)	36	38	22	18	23
Tajikistan	17 (2005)		18 (2007)	...	...	34	42	26
Turkmenistan	12 (2000)		11 (2005)	10	12	9	9	6
Uzbekistan	19 ^c (1996)		5 (2006)	5	5	5	5	13
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	19 (1990)		7 (2005)	...	...	15 ^e	12 ^e	10 ^e
Hong Kong, China	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...		...	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Mongolia	12 ^c (1992)		6 (2005)	7	6	30	40	29
Taipei, China	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	67 ^c (1992)		46 (2007)	49	44	36	40	26
Bhutan	...		19 ^d (1999)	17	20	24	...	...
India	53 ^c (1992–1993)		48 (2005–2006)	49	46	24	20	22
Maldives	39 ^c (1994)		30 (2001)	30	31	9	9	7
Nepal	49 ^c (1995)		45 (2006)	...	...	21	24	16
Sri Lanka	38 ^c (1993)		29 ^f (2000)	30	29	27	24	21
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^g	...		...	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Cambodia	40 (1993–1994)		36 (2005)	36	35	38	41	25
Indonesia	34 (1995)		28 (2003)	...	...	19	13	16
Lao PDR	44 (1993)		37 (2006)	38	37	27	26	19
Malaysia	23 (1993)		8 (2005)	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Myanmar	32 ^c (1990)		32 (2003)	32	31	44	34	17
Philippines	34 (1989–1990)		28 (2003)	...	...	21	18	15
Singapore	...		3 (2000)	3	4	...	...	...
Thailand	19 (1993)		9 (2005)	10	9	29	21	17
Viet Nam	45 (1994)		20 (2006)	19	21	28	21	13
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...		10 (1997)	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...		8 (1993)	...	...	8	5	<5
Kiribati	...		13 (1999)	...	...	8	5	5
Marshall Islands	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...		15 (1997)	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...		26 ^d (2005)	25	28	...	...	...
Samoa	...		...	...	...	9	10	<5
Solomon Islands	...		...	...	...	25	13	9
Timor-Leste	43 (2002)		49 (2007)	...	...	18	13	23
Tonga	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...		16 (2007)	13	18	10	10	6
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	...		...	...	...	<5	<5	<5
Japan	...		...	...	...	<5	<5	<5
New Zealand	...		...	...	...	<5	<5	<5

a Figures refer to the same year as indicated in the column for "Total".

b For Central and West Asia except for Pakistan, data refer to the period 1993–1995.

c Figures for "earliest years" do not conform to the standard definition of under five years of age.

d For children aged 6–59 months.

e Includes Hong Kong, China; Macao, China; and Taipei, China.

f For children aged 3–59 months.

g Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010), UNICEF Childinfo Website (www.childinfo.org/index.html).

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Primary school enrollment ratios have been rising in most economies although it is likely that only 17 developing economies will reach the target by 2015; 12 are not expected to reach the target on the basis of their progress to date. Twelve out of 24 economies for which data are available have already reached the target of ensuring that pupils who start grade one **reach the last grade of primary education** or are expected to do so by 2015. In most economies for which data are available, over 95% of 15–24-year-olds are **literate**, and in these economies, female literacy is slightly higher than for males. In economies with lower literacy rates, however, there is evidence of a gender bias, with females more likely to be illiterate than men.

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; 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, in practice, a rate of 95% and above is considered a sufficient approximation.

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.

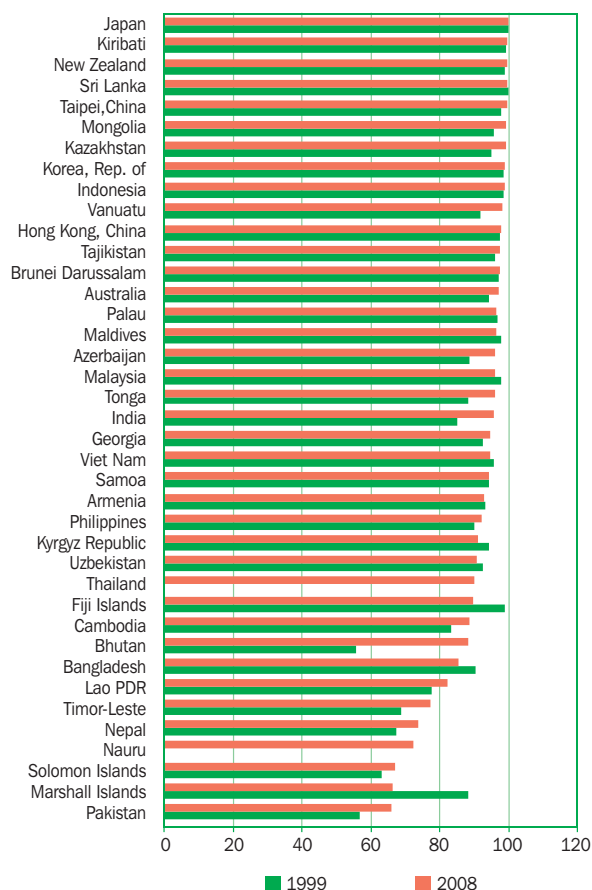
Key Trends

Primary schools enrollment: still some way to go.

Figure 2.1 shows total net enrollment ratios in primary education for 39 economies. These ratios include children of primary school age who are enrolled in secondary education. More than half of the economies, including three developed one's—Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, have net enrollment ratios above 95%, while 13 economies have ratios between 80% and 95% in 2008 or nearest years. Economies with enrollment ratios of less than 80% are Nepal, Pakistan, and four Pacific island economies. These six economies are unlikely to reach the 95% target by 2015.

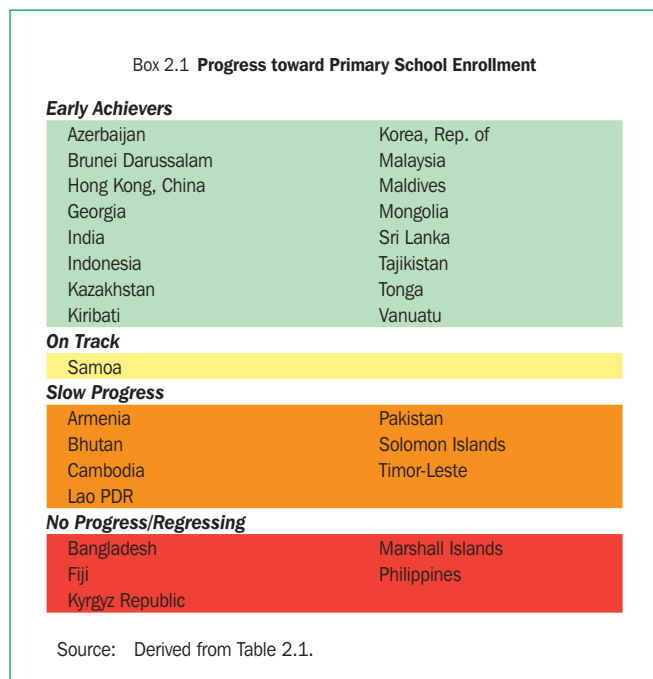
Enrollment ratios have been rising in most economies since 1999 but have fallen in 12. These declines are usually small and some of the economies concerned are still above the 95% target. However decreases of more than 5 percentage points were recorded in Bangladesh (5%), Fiji (9%), and Marshall Islands (22%).

Figure 2.1 **Total Net Enrollment Ratios in Primary Education, 1999 and 2008 or Nearest Year**



Source: Table 2.1.

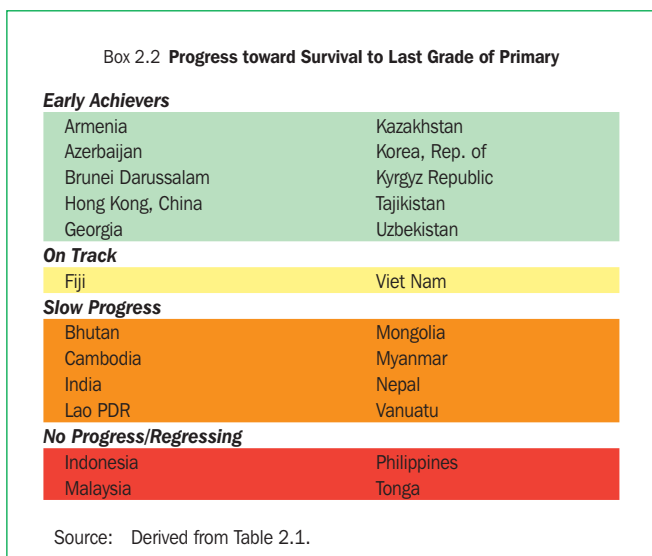
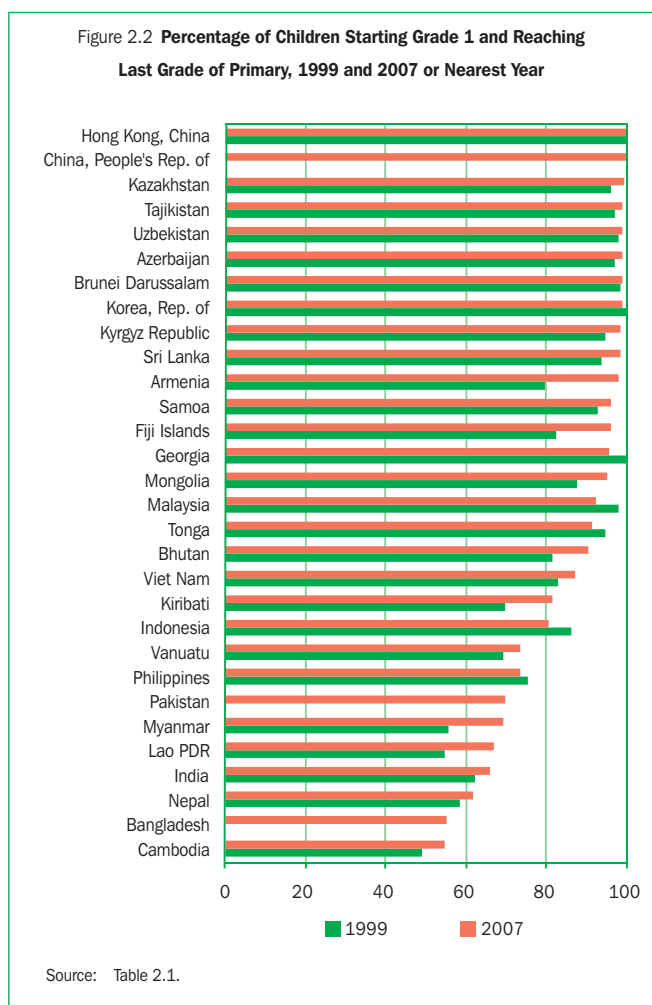
Box 2.1 groups 29 economies into four MDG achievement categories. Sixteen economies have already achieved the 95% target and Samoa is expected to reach the target by 2015. However, seven economies, including Pakistan, are progressing too slowly to reach the target, while five economies including Bangladesh are regressing.



Enrollment is the first step but do children reach the last grade? 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 2007, 14 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. The expected survival rates for six economies fell between 1999 and 2007 or nearest years; these include Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines.

In Box 2.2 where progress toward the target of reaching last grade of primary schooling is assessed, 10 of 24 economies are classified as early achievers. Fiji and Viet Nam are observed to be on track. Eight economies, including India, are making only slow progress, while Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Tonga are actually regressing.

Note that the data shown here are expected 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 2007 or nearest years and so does not reflect the

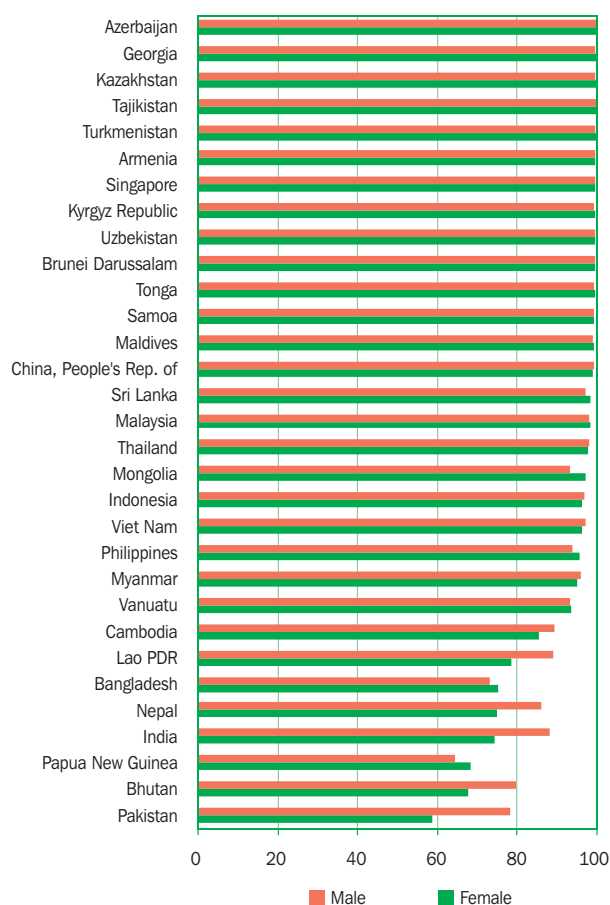


recent impact of the global economic crisis; this will only show up when data for 2009 become available.

Literacy rates are high in the Asia and Pacific region.

Figure 2.3 shows literacy rates of youth, both female and male, for 31 economies in 2008. In 21 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, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. However in economies where literacy rates are below 90%, there is some evidence of a bias against females. In Lao PDR 10.5% more males are literate, 11.2% in Nepal, 12.0% in Bhutan, 14.0% in India, and 19.7% in Pakistan.

Figure 2.3 Percentage of Literate 15–24 year olds by Gender, 2008 or Nearest Year



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 or household surveys. 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.

Youth literacy rates are sometimes based on household surveys in which reading and writing skills are tested. In other countries they are based on the assumption that persons who have completed a certain number of years of schooling are literate. However, literacy skills may be lost through lack of use, hence the rates may be overstated.

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 (percent)					
	Total		Girls ^a		Boys ^a	
	1999	2008	1999	2008	1999	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	93.2 (2001)	92.9 (2007)	93.9	94.4	92.5	91.6
Azerbaijan	88.7	96.1	89.3	95.4	88.1	96.8
Georgia	92.4 (2004)	94.7 (2007)	91.3	92.9	93.5	96.3
Kazakhstan	94.8 (2000)	99.1	96.0	99.5	93.7	98.6
Kyrgyz Republic	94.3	91.0	94.2	91.0	94.4	91.1
Pakistan	57.0 (2001)	66.1	45.8	59.7	67.5	72.2
Tajikistan	96.1 (2001)	97.5	92.2	95.6	99.9	99.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	92.5 (2007)	90.6	91.3	89.6	93.7	91.6
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	97.4 (1991)	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	97.5 (2001)	97.9 (2005)	95.5	97.1	99.5	98.6
Korea, Rep. of	98.3	99.0	98.1	98.2	98.5	99.8
Mongolia	95.7	99.2	97.3	99.4	94.2	99.1
Taipei, China	97.8	99.4	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	90.5 (2005)	85.5	92.9	86.3	88.3	84.7
Bhutan	55.9	88.4 (2009)	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	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)	99.5	...	99.8	...	99.1
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	96.9 (2005)	97.3	97.6	97.3	96.2	97.2
Cambodia	83.4	88.6	79.4	86.7	87.3	90.4
Indonesia	98.3 (2000)	98.7	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	77.5	82.4	74.1	80.7	80.9	84.1
Malaysia	97.7	96.1 (2007)	96.7	96.0	98.7	96.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	90.0	92.1	90.0	93.2	89.9	91.1
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	90.1 (2009)	...	89.4	...	90.7
Viet Nam	95.8	94.5 (2001)	...	91.9	...	97.0
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	86.3	...	84.5	...	87.9	...
Fiji Islands	98.7	89.5	99.2	89.1	98.3	89.8
Kiribati	99.2	99.7 (2002)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	88.1 (2001)	66.5 (2007)	88.4	66.3	87.8	66.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	72.3 (2007)	...	72.7	...	71.9
Palau	96.8	96.4 (2000)	93.9	94.5	99.4	98.3
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	94.2	94.1 (2009)	93.9	94.2	94.5	94.1
Solomon Islands	63.2 (2003)	67.0 (2007)	62.2	67.2	64.2	66.9
Timor-Leste	68.9 (2005)	77.3	67.4	75.7	70.4	78.8
Tonga	88.2	95.9 (2004)	86.0	94.4	90.2	97.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	91.8	98.0 (2005)	91.4	97.0	92.2	98.9
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	94.2	97.1	94.6	97.6	93.9	96.6
Japan	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	98.9	99.5	99.0	99.7	98.8	99.2

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)

	2.2 Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade 1 Who Reach Last Grade of Primary (percent)					
	Total		Girls ^a		Boys ^a	
	1999	2007	1999	2007	1999	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	79.3 (2001)	97.7 (2006)	80.4	97.4	78.2	98.0
Azerbaijan	96.6	98.4 (2008)	97.7	96.7	95.6	100.0
Georgia	99.4	95.1	100.0	96.6	98.8	93.9
Kazakhstan	95.9 (2000)	99.0 (2008)	93.3	99.3	98.4	98.7
Kyrgyz Republic	94.5	98.3	93.9	98.4	95.1	98.3
Pakistan	...	69.7 (2004)	...	72.4	...	67.8
Tajikistan	96.7	98.7 (2005)	93.6	97.3	99.7	100.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	97.8 (2000)	98.7	96.9	99.9	98.6	97.5
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	99.6	...	99.3	...	99.8
Hong Kong, China	99.3 (2002)	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0
Korea, Rep. of	99.5	98.4	99.3	98.6	99.6	98.2
Mongolia	87.2	94.9	89.7	95.4	84.7	94.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	...	54.8 (2005)	...	57.6	...	52.2
Bhutan	81.3	90.1 (2008)	85.7	95.4	77.8	85.0
India	62.0	65.8 (2005)	60.4	65.3	63.3	66.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	58.0	61.6	61.4	63.6	55.7	59.7
Sri Lanka	93.4 (2005)	98.0	93.6	98.1	93.2	97.9
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	98.0 (2003)	98.4	96.0	98.3	100.0	98.4
Cambodia	48.6	54.4	45.0	57.3	51.9	51.9
Indonesia	85.9 (2001)	80.1	88.7	83.0	83.3	77.5
Lao PDR	54.3	66.8	53.6	67.7	54.9	66.0
Malaysia	97.7 (2002)	92.2 (2006)	97.3	92.4	98.0	92.1
Myanmar	55.2 (2000)	69.0 (2003)	55.2	68.6	55.3	69.4
Philippines	75.3 (2001)	73.2 (2006)	79.8	78.4	71.1	68.6
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	82.8	86.8 (2002)	86.2	86.5	79.9	87.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	82.1	95.8 (2003)	82.0	94.6	82.2	97.0
Kiribati	69.7 (2001)	81.4 (2003)	67.4	88.8	72.0	75.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	25.4 (2001)	...	30.1	...	21.5	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	92.4	95.9 (2000)	94.1	...	90.9	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	94.6 (2000)	90.9 (2005)	...	91.9	...	89.9
Tuvalu	62.6 (2001)	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	68.9	73.4 (2006)	71.0	73.2	67.0	73.6
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 (percent)					
	Total		Female ^a		Male ^a	
	1999	2008	1999	2008	1999	2008
Developing Member Countries						
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	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.5
Pakistan	65.1 (2005)	68.9	53.1	58.8	76.7	78.5
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)	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.8
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	98.9 (2000)	99.3	98.5	99.2	99.2	99.4
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.7 (2000)	95.3	98.4	97.2	97.0	93.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	63.6 (2001)	74.4	60.3	75.5	67.2	73.3
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)	80.8	60.1	75.0	80.6	86.2
Sri Lanka	95.6 (2001)	98.0	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	83.4 (2004)	87.5	78.9	85.5	87.9	89.4
Indonesia	98.7 (2004)	96.7 (2006)	98.5	96.3	98.9	97.0
Lao PDR	80.6 (2000)	83.9 (2005)	73.6	78.7	88.1	89.2
Malaysia	97.2 (2000)	98.4	97.3	98.5	97.2	98.3
Myanmar	94.6 (2000)	95.6	93.5	95.1	95.8	96.0
Philippines	95.1 (2000)	94.8	95.7	95.7	94.5	93.9
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	96.8	93.6	96.3	94.2	97.2
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	66.7 (2000)	66.5	64.1	68.5	69.1	64.6
Samoa	99.4 (2004)	99.5	99.4	99.5	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)	93.6	91.9	93.7	92.2	93.5
Developed Member Countries						
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 country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Gender equality in primary school enrollment is high, with most economies having ratios of 0.95 or higher. But fewer economies achieve gender equality for secondary and especially tertiary enrollment. Women are 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. Equality is measured by dividing the percentage of females of the relevant age group enrolled in each educational level by the corresponding percentage of males. A ratio of 1.0 means that equal percentages of both genders are enrolled. 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 ratios of 0.95 and above are accepted as sufficient approximations. Note that there is a gender bias in favor of females since ratios above 1.0 are always considered to meet the target. For secondary and particularly tertiary education, many economies report ratios well above 1.0.

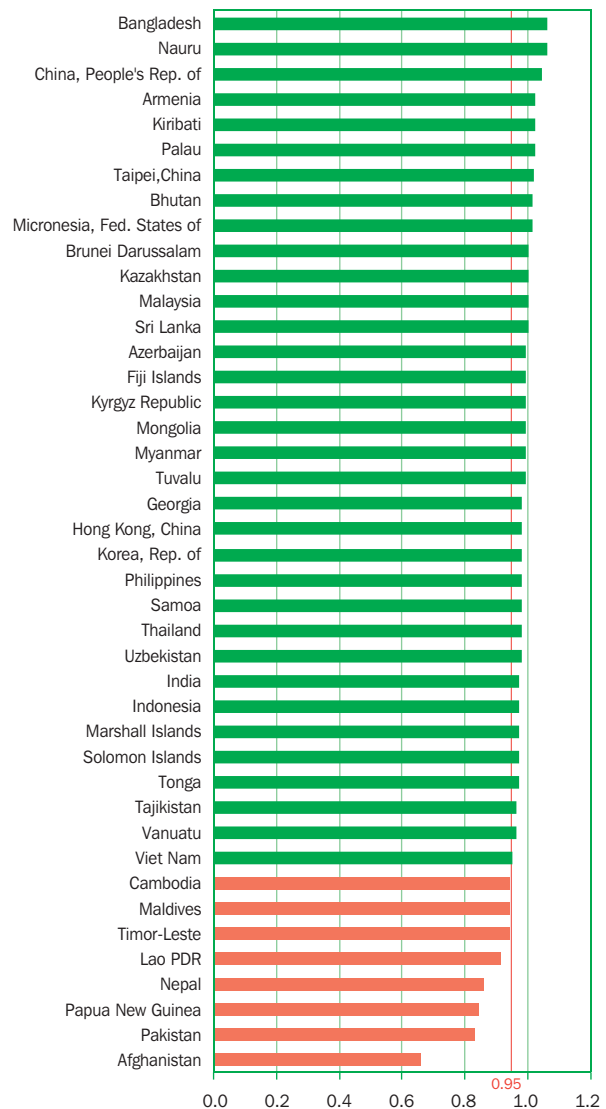
For primary and secondary education, the preferred target date was 2005, while for tertiary education 2015 is targeted.

Key Trends

Most economies have achieved gender equality at the primary level. Figure 3.1 shows the girl–boy ratios in primary education. The overall picture is good, with 34 (green bars) of 42 economies having achieved ratios of 0.95 or higher by 2008 or nearest year. These include four of the five most populous economies; Bangladesh, People’s Republic of China (PRC), India, and Indonesia. The ratio of the fifth economy, Pakistan, is 0.83.

Box 3.1 shows the progress toward the target of gender equality in primary education for the eight economies that had not yet achieved ratios of 0.95 by 2008. Five of these are **on track** to reach the target by 2015 judging by their progress since 1990. Afghanistan has made some progress but will need to move faster to achieve the target. Maldives and Papua New Guinea are shown as regressing, with Papua New Guinea’s latest reported ratio (2006) at 0.84. Maldives has just slipped below the 0.95 threshold but may well move back above the target before 2015.

Figure 3.1 **Primary Education Female–Male Enrollment Ratios, 2008 or Nearest Year**



Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.1 Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Primary Education

On Track	
Cambodia	Pakistan
Lao PDR	Timor-Leste
Nepal	
Slow Progress	
Afghanistan	
No Progress/Regressing	
Maldives	Papua New Guinea

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

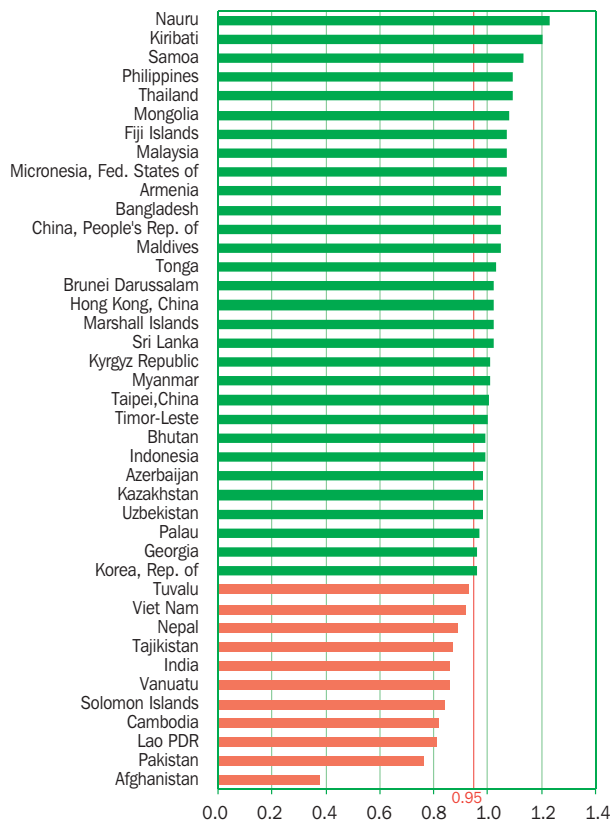
Progress is likewise good at the secondary level. Figure 3.2 shows progress toward gender equality in secondary education. The overall picture is again encouraging. Of the 41 economies shown, 30 had achieved ratios of 0.95 (green bars) or higher by 2008. Among the five most populous economies, Bangladesh, PRC, and Indonesia have achieved the ratio of 0.95, while India and Pakistan are among the group of 11 economies (red bars) with ratios below 0.95.

Box 3.2 Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Secondary Education

On Track	
Cambodia	Pakistan
India	Solomon Islands
Nepal	Vanuatu
Slow Progress	
Lao PDR	Tajikistan
No Progress/Regressing	
Afghanistan	

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 Secondary Education Female–Male Enrollment Ratios, 2008 or Nearest Year



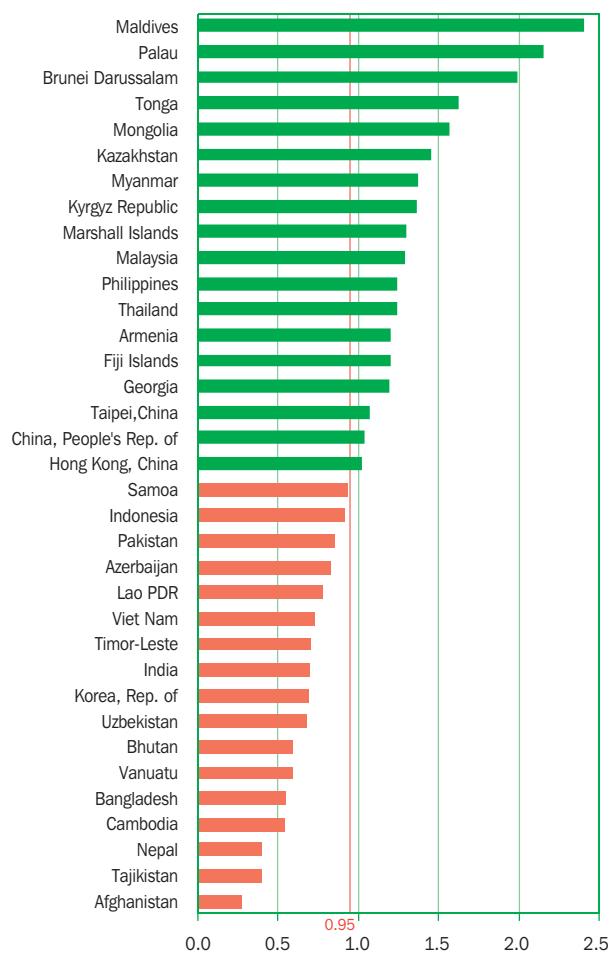
Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.2 shows how nine of these 11 are expected to fare between now and 2015 if the present trend continues. (Too few data are available for Tuvalu and Viet Nam to make an assessment.) Six of the nine are expected to meet the target by 2015 on the basis of progress to date, including both India and Pakistan. Afghanistan's latest ratio at 0.38 is too low to achieve the target, and both Lao People's Democratic Republic and Tajikistan will miss the target unless they make faster progress than at present.

There are problems at the tertiary level. Figure 3.3 shows that out of 35 economies, only 18 have achieved ratios of at least 0.95 in 2008. Seventeen other economies had ratios below 0.95. These included Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

It is interesting to see that all the economies above 0.95 in fact had ratios above 1.0, indicating a preponderance of women in tertiary education. Maldives, which is regressing at the primary level, reported the highest ratio of over 2 along with Palau, indicating that twice as many women as men are in tertiary education. In most small island economies, tertiary education can only be obtained abroad.

Figure 3.3 **Tertiary Education Female–Male Enrollment Ratios, 2008 or Nearest Year**



Source: Table 3.1.

Box 3.3 shows that only Azerbaijan, Indonesia, and Lao People's Democratic Republic are likely to achieve the target, assuming a continuation of progress since 1990. The others have current ratios well below 0.8 and cannot realistically expect to achieve the target by 2015.

Box 3.3 **Progress toward Target for Gender Equality in Tertiary Education**

On Track

Azerbaijan
Indonesia
Lao PDR

Slow Progress

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Cambodia
India
Korea, Rep. of
Nepal
Pakistan
Tajikistan

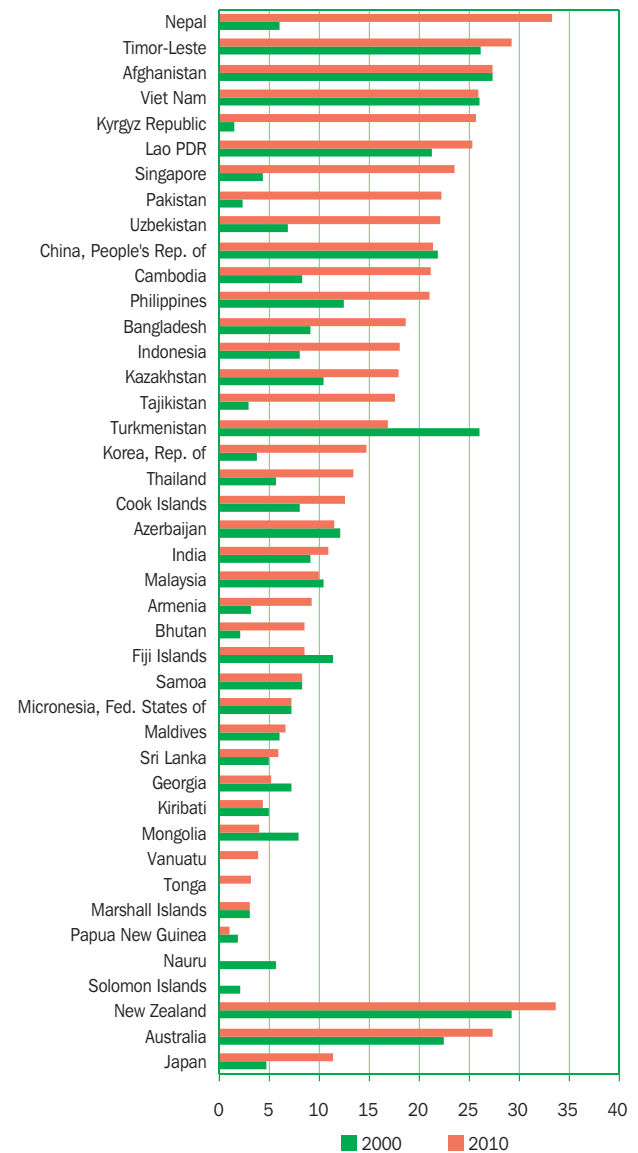
No Progress/Regressing

Timor-Leste
Uzbekistan

Source: Derived from Table 3.1.

Women have become better represented in most 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 3.4 compares the percentages of women parliamentarians in 39 developing member countries and, at the bottom of the figure, in three developed regional members. The comparison is for 2000 and 2010 or nearest years. The percentages have fallen in 12 developing member countries, including reductions of 2 percentage points or more in Fiji, Georgia, Mongolia, Nauru, Solomon Islands, and Turkmenistan. However, gains are reported in the other 26, including very substantial increases in the proportions of women in the parliaments in Nepal (+27%), Kyrgyz Republic (+24%), Pakistan (+20%), and Singapore (+19%).

Figure 3.4 Percentage of Seats Held by Women in National Parliaments, 2000 and 2010 or Nearest Year



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 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 numbers 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	2008	1991	2008	1991	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.55	0.66	0.51	0.38 (2007)	0.28 (2003)	0.28 (2004)
Armenia	1.01 (2001)	1.02	1.12	1.05	1.05	1.20 (2007)
Azerbaijan	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.98	0.67	0.83
Georgia	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.91	1.19
Kazakhstan	1.01 (1999)	1.00	1.00 (1999)	0.98 (2009)	1.15 (1999)	1.45 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	0.99 (1999)	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.04 (1999)	1.36
Pakistan	0.68 (2000)	0.83	0.48	0.76	0.81 (2002)	0.85
Tajikistan	0.98	0.96	0.86 (1999)	0.87	0.35 (1999)	0.40
Turkmenistan	...	...	1.02	...	1.15	...
Uzbekistan	0.98	0.98	0.98 (1999)	0.98	0.82 (1999)	0.68
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	0.92	1.04	0.75	1.05	0.83 (2003)	1.04
Hong Kong, China	1.01	0.98 (2005)	1.05	1.02	0.96 (2003)	1.02 (2007)
Korea, Rep. of	1.01	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.49	0.69
Mongolia	1.02	0.99	1.14	1.08	1.89	1.57
Taipei, China	1.01	1.02 (2009)	1.04	1.00 (2009)	0.96	1.07 (2009)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	1.04 (2005)	1.06	0.98 (1999)	1.05 (2007)	0.49 (1999)	0.55 (2007)
Bhutan	0.85 (1999)	1.01 (2009)	0.81 (1999)	0.99 (2009)	0.58 (1999)	0.59
India	0.76	0.97 (2007)	0.70 (1999)	0.86 (2007)	0.54	0.70 (2007)
Maldives	1.00 (1999)	0.94	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	1.00	1.09	1.02	1.04	1.99
Cambodia	0.87 (1999)	0.94	0.53 (1999)	0.82 (2007)	0.34 (2000)	0.54
Indonesia	0.98	0.97	0.83	0.99	0.76 (2001)	0.92
Lao PDR	0.79	0.91	0.69 (1999)	0.81	0.49 (1999)	0.78
Malaysia	0.99	1.00 (2007)	1.05	1.07 (2007)	1.02 (1999)	1.29 (2007)
Myanmar	0.95	0.99	0.97	1.01 (2007)	...	1.37 (2007)
Philippines	0.99	0.98	1.09 (1999)	1.09	1.26 (1999)	1.24
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.98	0.98 (2009)	0.99	1.09 (2009)	0.94	1.24 (2009)
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)	...	1.08 (1999)	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.00	0.99	0.97	1.07	1.20 (2003)	1.20 (2005)
Kiribati	1.01 (1999)	1.02 (2007)	1.18 (1999)	1.20 (2007)	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.98 (1999)	0.97 (2007)	1.06 (1999)	1.02 (2007)	1.29 (2001)	1.30 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.99 (2004)	1.01 (2007)	1.05 (2004)	1.07 (2005)	...	...
Nauru	1.16 (2000)	1.06	1.21 (2000)	1.23	...	...
Palau	0.93 (1999)	1.02 (2007)	1.07 (1999)	0.97 (2007)	2.35 (2000)	2.15 (2002)
Papua New Guinea	0.85	0.84 (2006)	0.62	...	0.55 (1999)	...
Samoa	0.98 (1999)	0.98 (2009)	1.10 (1999)	1.13 (2009)	1.04 (1999)	0.93 (2001)
Solomon Islands	0.87	0.97 (2007)	0.61	0.84 (2007)	...	...
Timor-Leste	0.93 (2004)	0.94	0.99 (2004)	1.00 (2005)	1.27 (2002)	0.71 (2009)
Tonga	0.98	0.97 (2006)	1.03	1.03 (2006)	1.30 (1999)	1.62 (2004)
Tuvalu	1.02 (1999)	0.99 (2006)	...	0.93 (2001)	...	...
Vanuatu	0.96	0.96 (2007)	0.80	0.86 (2004)	0.57 (2002)	0.59 (2004)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.95	1.19	1.30
Japan	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.00	0.65	0.88
New Zealand	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.13	1.48

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 (percent)			3.3 Proportion of Seats held by Women in National Parliament (percent)		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2010
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	17.8	...	...	3.7	27.3 (2006)	27.3
Armenia	51.8 (1996)	52.1	44.8 (2007)	35.6	3.1	9.2
Azerbaijan	47.5 (1997)	47.6	43.6	12.0 (1997)	12.0	11.4
Georgia	...	49.2 (1999)	46.1	6.8 (1997)	7.2	5.1
Kazakhstan	...	48.5 (2001)	50.0	13.4 (1997)	10.4	17.8
Kyrgyz Republic	48.5 (1996)	45.8	50.8 (2007)	1.4 (1997)	1.4	25.6
Pakistan	7.7	13.0	13.2 (2007)	10.1	2.3 (1999)	22.2
Tajikistan	36.5 (1991)	40.0	37.1 (2006)	2.8 (1997)	2.8	17.5
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	48.7	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	38.1	40.1	42.1	2.0	3.7	14.7
Mongolia	48.5 (1993)	48.6	51.1	24.9	7.9	3.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	20.2 (1991)	24.7	20.1 (2005)	10.3	9.1	18.6
Bhutan	...	...	16.6 (2005)	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 (2007)	4.9	4.9	5.8
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	12.4	8.0 (2001)	18.0
Lao PDR	...	...	50.2 (2005)	6.3	21.2	25.2
Malaysia	35.3 (1991)	37.9	39.2	5.1	10.4 (2001)	9.9
Myanmar	40.6	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	40.4 (1991)	40.9	41.7	9.1	12.4	21.0
Singapore	42.5 (1991)	43.7 (2001)	45.8	4.9	4.3	23.4
Thailand	41.9	44.1	45.4	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 (1999)	12.5 (2008)
Fiji Islands	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	...	...	7.1 (1998)	7.1 (2008)
Nauru	...	...	...	5.6	5.6 (1997)	-
Palau	39.5	39.6	...	- (1997)	-	-
Papua New Guinea	20.3	32.1	...	-	1.8	0.9
Samoa	...	36.7 (2001)	...	-	8.2	8.2
Solomon Islands	...	30.8 (1999)	...	-	2.0	-
Timor-Leste	...	35.0 (2001)	...	...	26.1 (2003)	29.2
Tonga	35.6 (1996)	...	...	-	- (2001)	3.1
Tuvalu	...	34.3 (2002)	33.9 (2004)	7.7	-	-
Vanuatu	...	37.5 (2004)	38.9	4.3	-	3.8
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	43.7	46.3	47.1	6.1	22.4	27.3
Japan	38.0	40.0	41.8	1.4	4.6	11.3
New Zealand	43.9	47.3	47.6	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 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 country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); Pacific Regional Information System (SPC 2010); for Taipei, China: Educational Statistical Indicators Online (Ministry of Education 2010).

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Infant and child mortality rates have fallen substantially, nevertheless only three economies have so far achieved the MDG target of reducing these rates to one-third of the value in 1990, and only a few are expected to do so by 2015. Programs to immunize infants against measles are having success in many Asian economies but there has been a serious decline in the **proportion of 1-year-olds being immunized** 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
- (ii) 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.

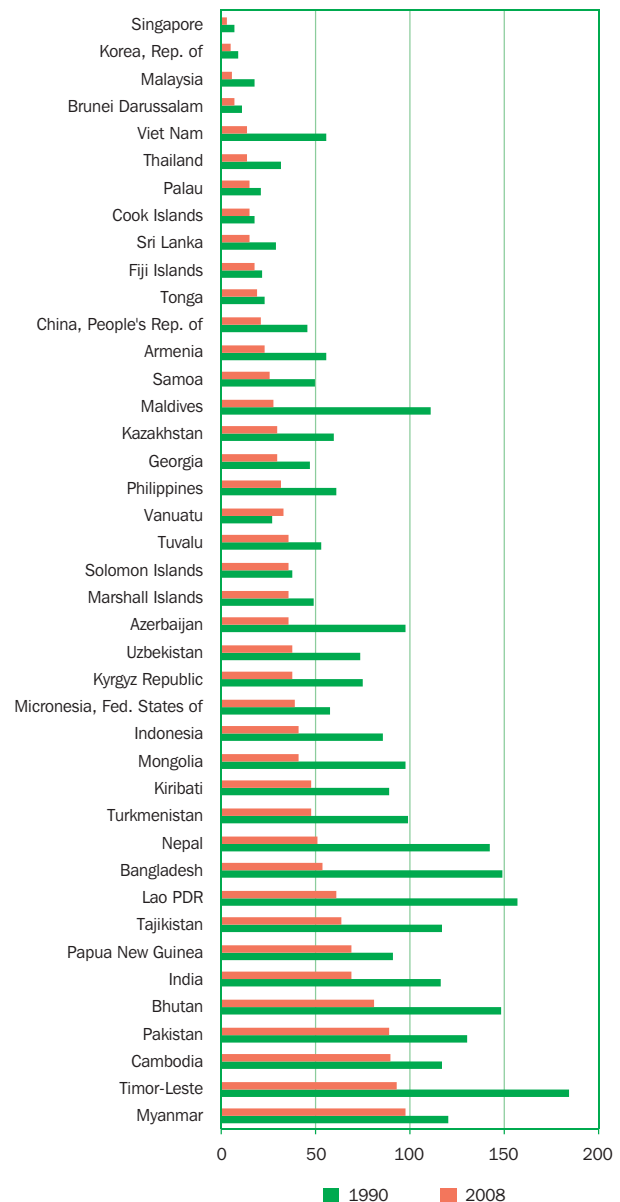
Key Trends

Child mortality has declined since 1990 but many economies will still not achieve the target by 2015.

Figure 4.1 shows the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under 5 years old. Afghanistan is not included to avoid distorting the scale (Afghanistan reported 260 deaths per thousand in 1990 and a small reduction to 257 in 2008). Vanuatu is the only economy to report an increase—from 27 to 33 deaths per thousand live births. The other 40 economies in Figure 4.1 all report reductions, and 15 have reduced deaths by at least a half. These include both economies where mortality rates were already quite low—Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore, for example—as well as those where mortality rates were very high in 1990—Bangladesh, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and Nepal, for example.

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 although almost all economies have made substantial gains, only Malaysia, Maldives, and Viet Nam have so far achieved the target. Furthermore only a further eight are expected to reduce their 1990 rate by 2015.

Figure 4.1 **Under-Five Mortality Rates, 1990 and 2008**
(per 1,000 live births)



Source: Table 4.1.

Box 4.1 Progress toward Target for Under 5

Mortality Rate

Early Achievers

Malaysia	Viet Nam
Maldives	

On Track

Armenia	Mongolia
Azerbaijan	Nepal
Bangladesh	Singapore
Lao PDR	Thailand

Slow Progress

Afghanistan	Micronesia, Fed. States of
Bhutan	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	Pakistan
Cambodia	Palau
China, People's Rep. of	Papua New Guinea
Cook Islands	Philippines
Fiji Islands	Samoa
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Timor-Leste
Kiribati	Tonga
Korea, Rep. of	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Tuvalu
Marshall Islands	Uzbekistan

No Progress/Regressing

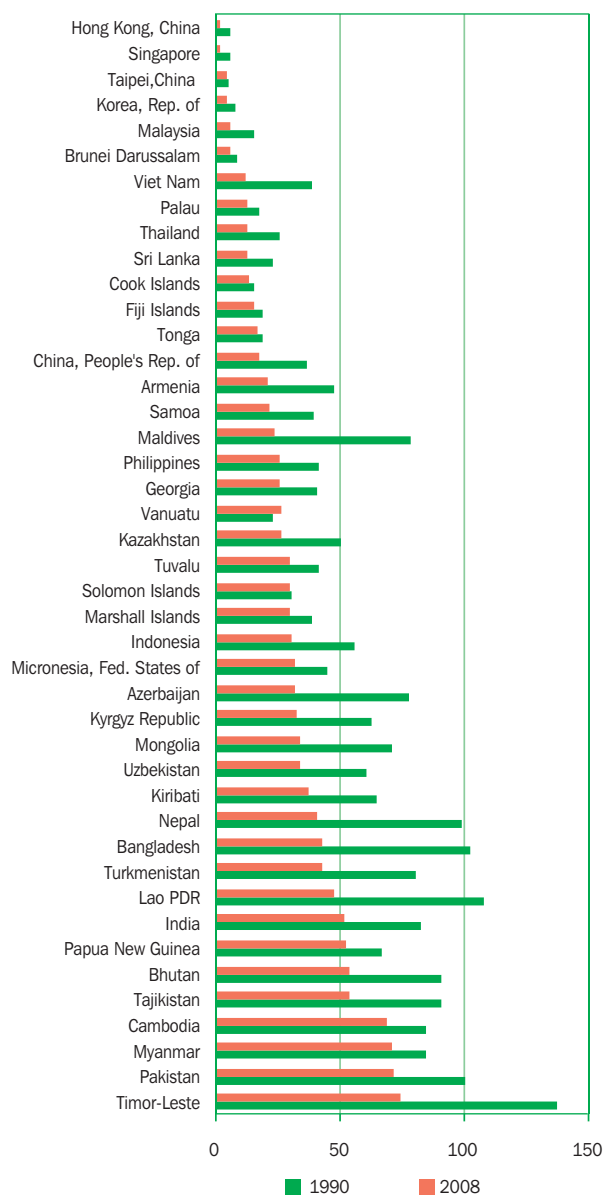
Nauru	Vanuatu
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Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

Infant deaths decreasing in most economies. Figure 4.2 shows the infant mortality rate for 43 economies for 1990 and 2008. Afghanistan is again omitted to avoid distorting the scale; Afghanistan reported 168 infant deaths per 1,000 in 1990 and a slight reduction to 165 in 2008. Vanuatu again reported an increase—from 23 in 1990 to 27 in 2008. The rest of the economies reduced their infant mortality rates, and 12 more than halved their rates over the period. Again, good gains were reported by economies at both ends of the scale—those with low and high rates in 1990. Box 4.2 shows the progress of 43 economies based on available data and reveals that not many economies are expected to achieve the target of one-third of their 1990 rates by 2015.

Only Maldives, Singapore, and Viet Nam have so far reduced their infant mortality to one-third of the rate in 1990, and only six more are expected to do so by 2015. 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.

Figure 4.2 Infant Mortality Rates, 1990 and 2008 (per 1,000 live births)



Source: Table 4.1.

Box 4.2 Progress toward Target for Infant Mortality Rate

Early Achievers

Maldives	Viet Nam
Singapore	

On Track

Armenia	Lao PDR
Azerbaijan	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Nepal

Slow Progress

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Bhutan	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	Pakistan
Cambodia	Palau
China, People's Rep. of	Papua New Guinea
Cook Islands	Philippines
Fiji Islands	Samoa
Georgia	Solomon Islands
India	Sri Lanka
Indonesia	Tajikistan
Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kiribati	Timor-Leste
Korea, Rep. of	Tonga
Kyrgyz Republic	Turkmenistan
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Fed. States of	Uzbekistan

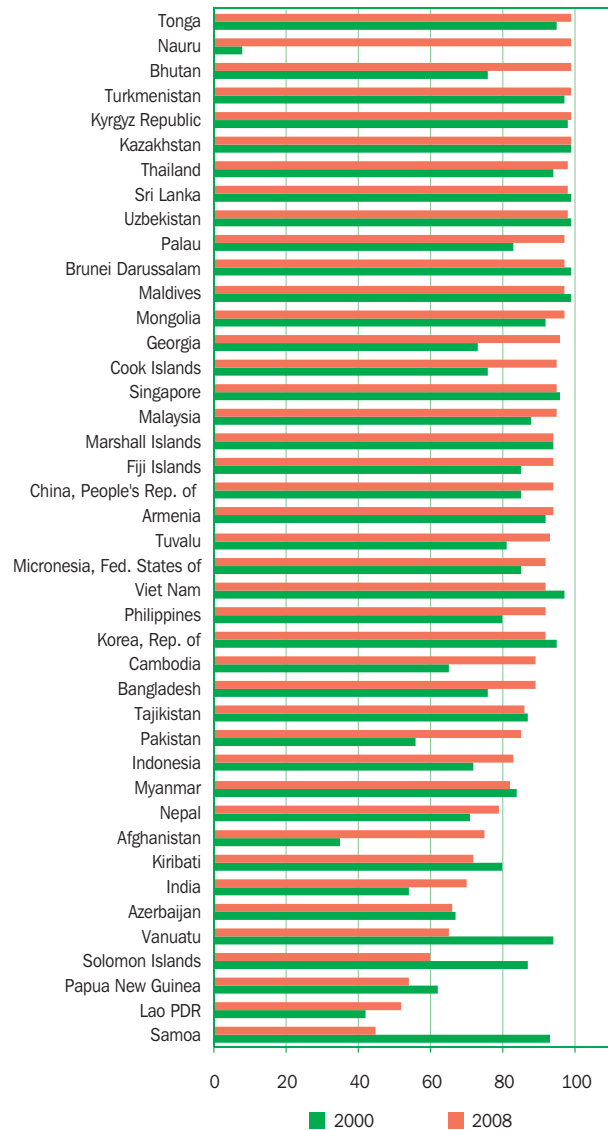
No Progress/Regressing

Nauru	Vanuatu
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Source: Derived from Table 4.1.

Measles immunization rate are generally rising 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. This immunization program is promoted by the World Health Organization and helps to keep babies healthy during the crucial first year of life. Figure 4.3 covers 42 economies, and in 25 of them, the immunization percentages were higher in 2008 than in 2000. Gains have been particularly dramatic in economies that started from a low base in 2000 such as Afghanistan, Cambodia, Nauru, and Pakistan.

Figure 4.3 Percentage of 1-Year-Old Children Immunized Against Measles, 2000 and 2008

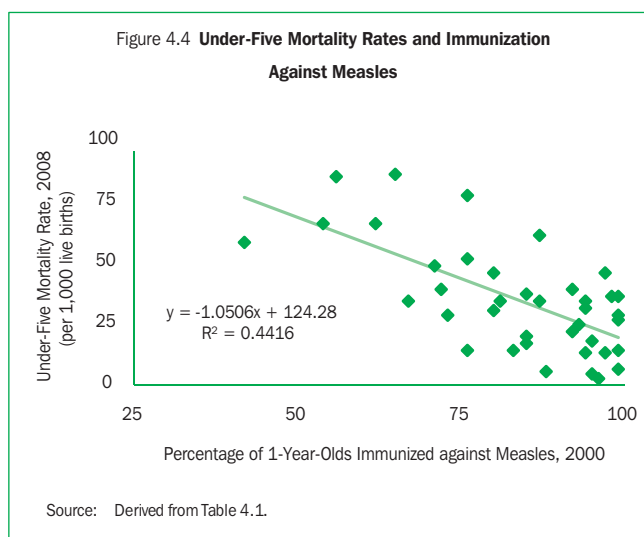


Source: Table 4.1.

In 15 economies, however, immunization rates were lower in 2008 than they had been in 2000. In most cases, the falls were only 1–3 percentage points and probably within the statistical margin of error, but much larger reductions were recorded by several Pacific island economies such as Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Some of these had extensive immunization programs in 2000 but these had severely deteriorated by 2008.

Measles immunization rates and the number of child deaths. Figure 4.4 relates measles immunization in 2000 to under-five mortality in 2008. Different dates are used because it is assumed that immunization in the first year of life continues to have a beneficial effect during early childhood. Three outlier observations were omitted—Afghanistan, Nauru, and Myanmar.

Figure 4.4 suggests that just over 44% of the variation in under-five mortality is explained by measles immunization. Measles immunization is of course just one of a range of programs to fight child mortality. Others are improved water supply, better sanitation, and antimalaria nets.



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 (percent)		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia^a	129	120	106	98	90	79	...	61	85
Afghanistan	260	257	257	168	165	165	20	35	75
Armenia	56	36	23	48	32	21	93 (1992)	92	94
Azerbaijan	98	69	36	78	58	32	52 (1992)	67	66
Georgia	47	35	30	41	31	26	16 (1992)	73	96
Kazakhstan	60	44	30	51	38	27	89 (1992)	99	99
Kyrgyz Republic	75	51	38	63	44	33	94 (1992)	98	99
Pakistan	130	108	89	101	85	72	50	56	85
Tajikistan	117	94	64	91	75	54	68 (1992)	87	86
Turkmenistan	99	71	48	81	59	43	76 (1992)	97	99
Uzbekistan	74	62	38	61	53	34	84 (1992)	99	98
East Asia^a	45	35	21	36	29	18	...	85	94
China, People's Rep. of	46	36	21	37	30	18	98	85	94
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	6	3	2	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	9	6	5	8	6	5	93	95	92
Mongolia	98	63	41	71	49	34	92	92	97
Taipei, China	...	...	...	5	6	5	...	...	...
South Asia^a	120	93	66	85	67	50	...	58	73
Bangladesh	149	91	54	103	67	43	65	76	89
Bhutan	148	106	81	91	68	54	93	76	99
India	116	94	69	83	68	52	56	54	70
Maldives	111	55	28	79	43	24	96	99	97
Nepal	142	85	51	99	63	41	57	71	79
Sri Lanka	29	21	15	23	17	13	80	99	98
Southeast Asia^a	73	50	38	50	37	30	...	80	88
Brunei Darussalam ^b	11	8	7	9	6	6	99	99	97
Cambodia	117	106	90	85	80	69	34	65	89
Indonesia	86	56	41	56	40	31	58	72	83
Lao PDR	157	86	61	108	64	48	32	42	52
Malaysia	18	10	6	16	9	6	70	88	95
Myanmar	120	107	98	85	77	71	68	84	82
Philippines	61	36	32	42	28	26	85	80	92
Singapore	7	4	3	6	3	2	84	96	95
Thailand	32	20	14	26	17	13	80	94	98
Viet Nam	56	30	14	39	24	12	88	97	92
The Pacific^a	91	75	65	68	57	51	...	59	60
Cook Islands	18	17	15	16	15	14	67	76	95
Fiji Islands	22	18	18	19	16	16	84	85	94
Kiribati	89	63	48	65	49	38	75	80	72
Marshall Islands	49	39	36	39	32	30	52	94	94
Micronesia, Fed. States of	58	47	39	45	38	32	81	85	92
Nauru	...	51	45	...	41	36	99 (1997)	8	99
Palau	21	16	15	18	14	13	98	83	97
Papua New Guinea	91	77	69	67	57	53	67	62	54
Samoa	50	34	26	40	28	22	89	93	45
Solomon Islands	38	37	36	31	30	30	70	87	60
Timor-Leste	184	129	93	138	100	75	...	...	73
Tonga	23	20	19	19	18	17	86	95	99
Tuvalu	53	42	36	42	35	30	95	81	93
Vanuatu	27	29	33	23	25	27	66	94	65
Developed Member Countries^a	7	5	4	6	3	3	...	95	96
Australia	9	6	6	8	5	5	86	91	94
Japan	6	5	4	5	3	3	73	96	97
New Zealand	11	8	6	9	6	5	90	85	86
TOTAL DMCs^a	87	72	53	64	53	41	...	70	83

a Estimated using data on births and survivors to age 1 provided by the United Nations Children's Fund as weights.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); 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

In the Asia and Pacific region, **maternal mortality** ranges from two per 100,000 live births in Hong Kong, China to 1,800 in Afghanistan. The People's Republic of China has a rather low rate of 45 while it is over 300 in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Risks of death in childbirth are drastically reduced if a trained health personnel is present, but only 14 out of 36 economies are expected to meet the MDG target of reducing by three-quarters the number of unattended births. **Antenatal care** is also an effective means of reducing maternal mortality. Thirteen out of 26 economies are expected to meet the MDG target of providing at least one antenatal care visit.

Introduction

Goal 5 has two targets:

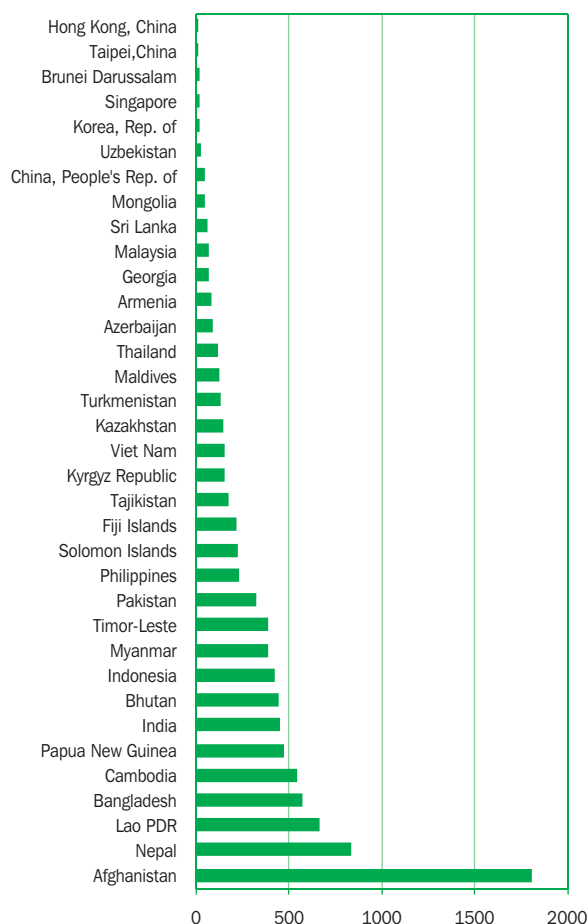
5.A: *Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.* This ratio is calculated as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It is not yet possible to assess progress toward this target because data for earlier and more recent years are not sufficiently comparable for a number of economies. A related indicator is the number of births that are attended to 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.* These services should 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.

Key Trends

Maternal death rates are unacceptably high in many economies. In developing economies deaths due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth are one of the leading causes of death among reproductive women. The maternal mortality ratio measures the obstetric risk or risk associated with each pregnancy. Figure 5.1 shows the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. Afghanistan had an extremely high ratio of 1,800. Other economies with maternal mortality ratios over 500 were Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Nepal. Of the five most populous economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has by far the lowest ratio: 45 per 100,000 live births in 2005. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan all have maternal mortality ratios well above 300 per 100,000 live births. In many of these economies, tradition encourages young girls to marry at an age when their bodies are not fit for the rigors of childbirth.

Figure 5.1 **Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2005 or Latest Year**
(per 100,000 live births)



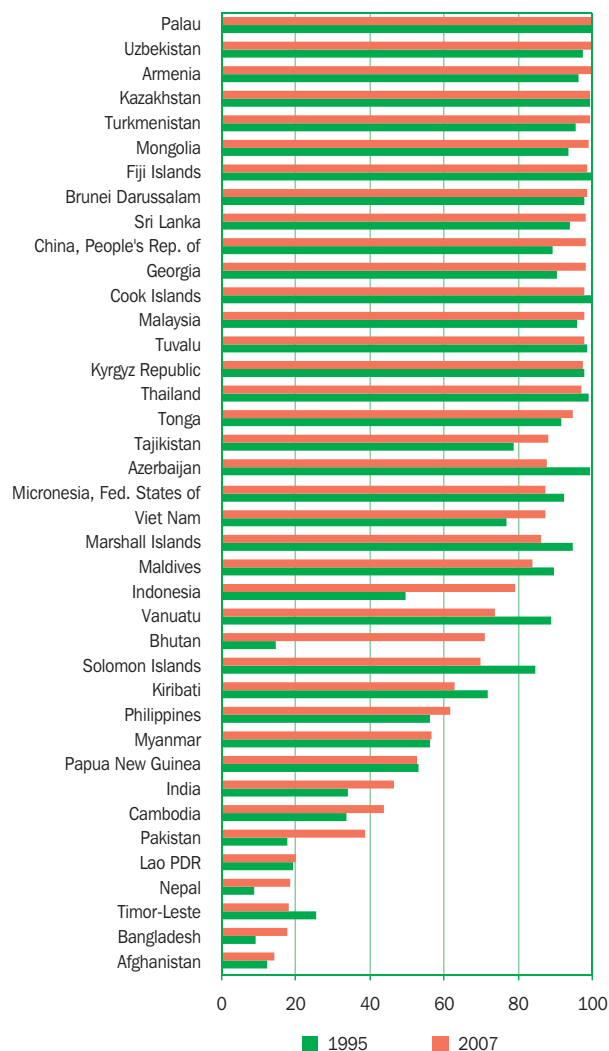
Source: Table 5.1.

The economies in the region with high per capita income—Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China reported less than 15 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Hong Kong, China with its ratio of 2 had a lower mortality rate than the developed economies of Western Europe and North America, which are rarely over 10 per 100,000 live births. Three developed economies—Australia, Japan and New Zealand—had maternal mortality ratios of 4, 6, and 9 per 100,000 live births, respectively.

The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is low in many economies. Assistance by skilled health personnel with adequate equipment during pregnancy and childbirth is key to preserving maternal lives that may be lost due to complications of pregnancy. Figure 5.2 shows that in the latest year for which data are available, skilled health personnel assisted in 90% or more of childbirths in 17 of the 39 economies; of these, eight economies reported that 99–100% of births were professionally attended. Of the five most populous economies, the PRC reported that 98% of births were professionally attended. For Indonesia, the figure was 79%. The others were much lower: India, 47%; Pakistan, 39%; and Bangladesh, 18%—the lowest in the region apart from Afghanistan, 14%.

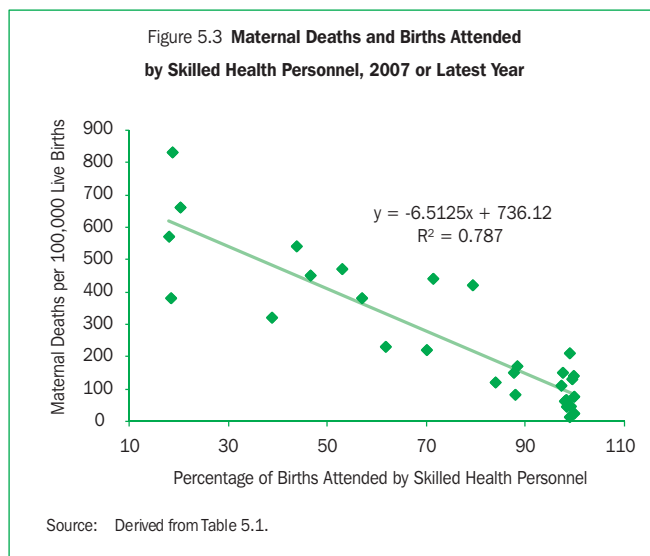
In 2007, the percentages were higher or remained the same in 25 economies compared with 1995. For the economies at the bottom of the figure there has been little improvement since 1995 and a large proportion of births still remain unattended. The 14 economies reporting lower percentages include 10 Pacific island economies. Falls of 9 percentage points or more were reported by Azerbaijan, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Figure 5.2 **Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, 1995 and 2007 or Nearest Years**



Source: Table 5.1.

The presence of trained health personnel reduces maternal deaths. Figure 5.3 plots maternal deaths per 100,000 live births against the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel for 30 economies that have data for both variables for recent years. (The dates of the two variables are fairly close but not identical.) The linear regression suggests that about 79% of the variation in maternal mortality ratios is explained by whether or not skilled health personnel are in attendance. The regression results also suggest that maternal mortality ratios fall by about 6.5 per 100,000 live births for every percentage point increase in the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel.



The target is to reduce by three-quarters the percentage of births that are not attended by skilled health personnel from the 1990 levels. Box 5.1 shows that 22 of the 38 economies for which an assessment is possible will not achieve the target by 2015 if current trends continue. These include three of the five most populous economies—Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan—and Nepal. Although more than 97% of births were attended by skilled health personnel in Thailand in 2006, this was down from more than 99% in 2000, resulting in Thailand being classified as regressing.

Box 5.1 **Progress toward Target of Birth Attendance by Skilled Health Personnel**

Early Achievers

Armenia	Samoa
Mongolia	Turkmenistan
Palau	Uzbekistan

On Track

Azerbaijan	Georgia
Bhutan	Indonesia
Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia
China, People's Rep. of	Sri Lanka
Cook Islands	Viet Nam

Slow Progress

Afghanistan	Nepal
Bangladesh	Pakistan
Cambodia	Papua New Guinea
India	Philippines
Kazakhstan	Tajikistan
Lao PDR	Tonga
Myanmar	

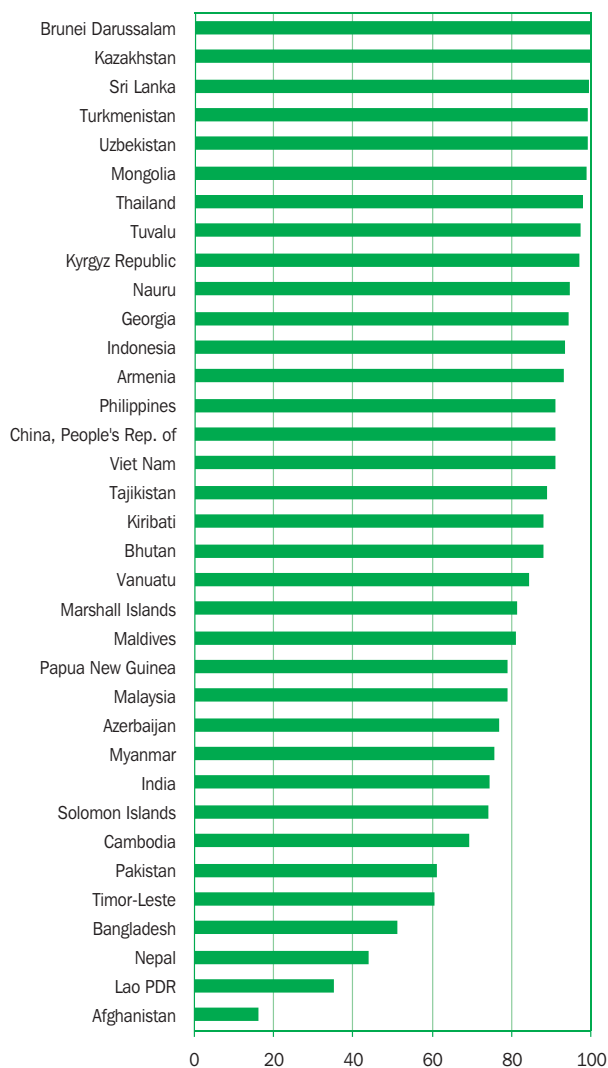
No Progress/Regressing

Kiribati	Thailand
Kyrgyz Republic	Timor-Leste
Maldives	Tuvalu
Marshall Islands	Vanuatu
Solomon Islands	

Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

Antenatal care is inadequate in many economies. Antenatal care coverage is an indicator of access and use of health care services during pregnancy. Antenatal care visits by trained health workers make a vital contribution to the mother's and child's health. Figure 5.4 shows the percentage of live births that benefited from at least one antenatal care visit. In 16 of the 35 economies in Figure 5.4, 90% or more births were preceded by at least one visit, but in nine economies including Bangladesh and India, antenatal care visits were made for less than 75% of births. Afghanistan was at the bottom with antenatal care visits for only 16% of births.

Figure 5.4 Percentage of Live Births with at Least One Antenatal Care Visit, Latest Year



Source: Table 5.2.

The MDG target is that 100% of births should be preceded by at least one antenatal care visit. Here a cutoff of 95% has been applied to measure progress. Box 5.2 shows progress toward this target for 26 economies for which an assessment can be made. Twelve have already reached the target or are expected to do so if they continue to make progress. The 14 that are not expected to do so include Bangladesh, PRC, India, and Pakistan.

Box 5.2 Progress toward Target of at Least One Antenatal Care Visit

Early Achievers

Kazakhstan	Thailand
Kyrgyz Republic	Turkmenistan
Mongolia	Uzbekistan
Sri Lanka	

On Track

Armenia	Tajikistan
Bhutan	Viet Nam
Indonesia	

Slow Progress

Azerbaijan	Lao PDR
Bangladesh	Nepal
Cambodia	Pakistan
China, People's Rep. of	Papua New Guinea
India	Philippines

No Progress/Regressing

Afghanistan	Myanmar
Georgia	Timor-Leste

Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

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 clinics, and many not being attended to by trained health personnel. Mortality ratios for these economies are based on household surveys of varying reliability. Unfortunately, it is not possible to calculate the progress of economies toward achieving the target because the maternal mortality ratios are not comparable, having been estimated using different methodologies for earlier years.

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 (percent)	
	2005	1995	2007
Developing Member Countries			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	1800	12 (2000)	14 (2003)
Armenia	76	96 (1997)	100
Azerbaijan	82	100 (1998)	88 (2006)
Georgia	66	91 (1993)	98 (2005)
Kazakhstan	140	100	100 (2006)
Kyrgyz Republic	150	98 (1997)	98 (2006)
Pakistan	320	18 (1997)	39
Tajikistan	170	79 (1996)	88
Turkmenistan	130	96 (1996)	100 (2006)
Uzbekistan	24	98 (1996)	100 (2006)
East Asia			
China, People's Rep. of	45	89	98
Hong Kong, China	2 (2008)	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	14	100 (1997)	...
Mongolia	46	94 (1998)	99 (2006)
Taipei, China	7 (2008)	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh	570	10 (1994)	18
Bhutan	440	15 (1994)	71
India	450	34 (1993)	47 (2006)
Maldives	120	90 (1994)	84 (2004)
Nepal	830	9 (1996)	19 (2006)
Sri Lanka	58	94 (1993)	99
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^a	13	98 (1994)	99 (1999)
Cambodia	540	34 (1998)	44 (2005)
Indonesia	420	50	79
Lao PDR	660	19 (2001)	20 (2006)
Malaysia	62	96	98 (2005)
Myanmar	380	56 (1997)	57 (2001)
Philippines	230	56 (1998)	62 (2008)
Singapore	14	100 (1998)	...
Thailand	110	99 (2000)	97 (2006)
Viet Nam	150	77 (1997)	88 (2006)
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	...	100 (1998)	98 (2001)
Fiji Islands	210	100 (1998)	99 (2000)
Kiribati	...	72 (1994)	63 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	95 (1998)	86
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	93 (1999)	88 (2001)
Nauru	...	...	97
Palau	...	100 (1998)	100 (2002)
Papua New Guinea	470	53 (1996)	53 (2006)
Samoa	...	100 (1998)	...
Solomon Islands	220	85 (1994)	70
Timor-Leste	380	26 (1997)	18 (2003)
Tonga	...	92 (1991)	95 (2001)
Tuvalu	...	99 (1997)	98
Vanuatu	...	89	74
Developed Member Countries			
Australia	4	100 (1991)	100 (1999)
Japan	6	100 (1996)	...
New Zealand	9	100	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); for Hong Kong, China and Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 5 Targets and Indicators

Table 5.2 **Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health**

	5.3 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (percent 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 Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	5 (2000)	19 (2006)	...	151 (2001)
Armenia	56 (1991)	53 (2005)	75	26 (2007)
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	29 (2007)
Pakistan	18	27 (2008)	73 (1992)	20 (2005)
Tajikistan	34 (2000)	38 (2005)	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)	87 (2001)	16	5 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	86 (1997)	80 (2007)	6	4 (2006)
Korea, Rep. of	77 (1994)	80 (2006)	4	2 (2007)
Mongolia	57 (1994)	66 (2005)	37	19 (2007)
Taipei, China	...	...	17	5 (2008)
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)	39 (2004)	106	14 (2007)
Nepal	29 (1996)	48 (2006)	101	106 (2004)
Sri Lanka	66 (1993)	68 (2007)	35 (1991)	28 (2005)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	35	26 (2002)
Cambodia	13	40 (2005)	90 (1993)	52 (2003)
Indonesia	54	61 (2007)	63 (1992)	52 (2005)
Lao PDR	19 (1993)	32 (2000)	115 (1992)	110 (2005)
Malaysia	55 (1994)	...	20 (1991)	12 (2006)
Myanmar	33 (1997)	37 (2001)	29	17 (2001)
Philippines	51	51 (2008)	52 (1991)	53 (2006)
Singapore	65 (1992)	62 (1997)	8	5 (2007)
Thailand	72 (1997)	81 (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 Islands	...	...	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)	77 (1994)	70 (2000)
Samoa	...	25 (1998)	25 (1991)	29 (2006)
Solomon Islands	...	35 (2007)	80 (1999)	70 (2005)
Timor-Leste	23 (1994)	10 (2003)	49 (1993)	59 (2004)
Tonga	...	...	26	16 (2006)
Tuvalu	...	31 (2007)	41 (1991)	23 (2005)
Vanuatu	39	...	...	92 (1999)
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	67	71 (2002)	21	18 (2008)
Japan	57 (1996)	54 (2005)	4	5 (2007)
New Zealand	75	...	34	32 (2007)

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 (percent of live births)		5.6 Unmet Need for Family Planning (percent of women aged 15–49 years who are married or in consensual union)	
	≥ One Visit	≥ Four Visits	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	16 (2003)	...	...	...
Armenia	93 (2005)	71 (2005)	12 (2000)	13 (2005)
Azerbaijan	77 (2006)	45 (2006)	12 (2001)	23 (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 (2007)	...	3 (1992)	2 (2001)
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	99 (2005)	...	10 (1998)	5 (2003)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	51 (2007)	21 (2007)	19 (1994)	17 (2007)
Bhutan	88 (2007)	...	...	...
India	74 (2006)	37 (2006)	17 (1993)	13 (2006)
Maldives	81 (2001)	91 (2004)	...	...
Nepal	44 (2006)	29 (2006)	28 (1991)	25 (2006)
Sri Lanka	99 (2007)	...	...	18 (2000)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	100 (1994)	...	...	...
Cambodia	69 (2005)	27 (2005)	33 (2000)	25 (2005)
Indonesia	93 (2007)	82 (2007)	13 (1991)	9 (2007)
Lao PDR	35 (2006)	...	...	40 (2000)
Malaysia	79 (2005)	...	...	...
Myanmar	76 (2001)	22 (2001)	21 (1991)	19 (2001)
Philippines	91 (2008)	70 (2003)	26 (1993)	22 (2008)
Singapore	...	...	...	...
Thailand	98 (2006)	...	...	3 (2006)
Viet Nam	91 (2006)	29 (2002)	7 (1997)	5 (2002)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	88 (1994)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	81 (2007)	77 (2007)	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	95 (2007)	40 (2007)	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	79 (2006)	55 (2006)	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	74 (2007)	65 (2007)	...	...
Timor-Leste	61 (2003)	30 (2003)	18 (1991)	4 (2003)
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	97 (2007)	...	...	...
Vanuatu	84 (2007)	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	100 (1991)	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	95 (1994)	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases

HIV is particularly a problem for countries in Southeast Asia. Access to proper **treatment for HIV/AIDS** is not yet widely available, and in most economies less than 40% of HIV sufferers are receiving antiretroviral drugs. Most economies have made good progress in reducing death rates from **tuberculosis** despite continued high incidence rates. Incidence of malaria is a problem in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and a few Pacific economies, although associated death rates are very low in most.

Introduction

Goal 6 has three targets:

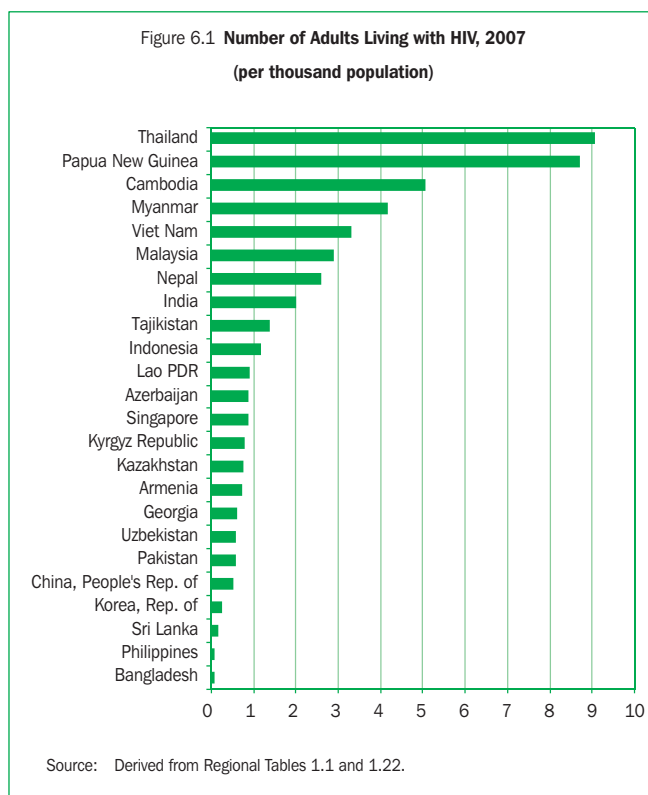
- 6.A: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.* This is targeted at the age 15–24 group but for most economies, comparable data on HIV prevalence are available only for those aged 15–49 years. Time series are currently too short to assess if this target will be met.
- 6.B: *Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it.* This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 6.C: *Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.*

Not enough data are currently available to assess countries' progress with regard to these goals but some related indicators are discussed below.

Key Trends

HIV is particularly a problem for economies in Southeast Asia. Figure 6.1 shows the number of adults per thousand population living with HIV. Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Viet Nam are the top six in terms of HIV cases among adults per 1,000 population. Of the five most populous economies, India has the highest incidence per thousand (2.0) followed by Indonesia (1.2). The others have relatively low rates of infection—Pakistan, 0.6; People's Republic of China (PRC), 0.5; and Bangladesh, 0.1. Table 1.22 in Part III (Regional Tables) shows that adult HIV victims in Asia are primarily men. The averages for all countries are 65% for men and 35% for women, but percentages of about 40% for women are reported in India, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

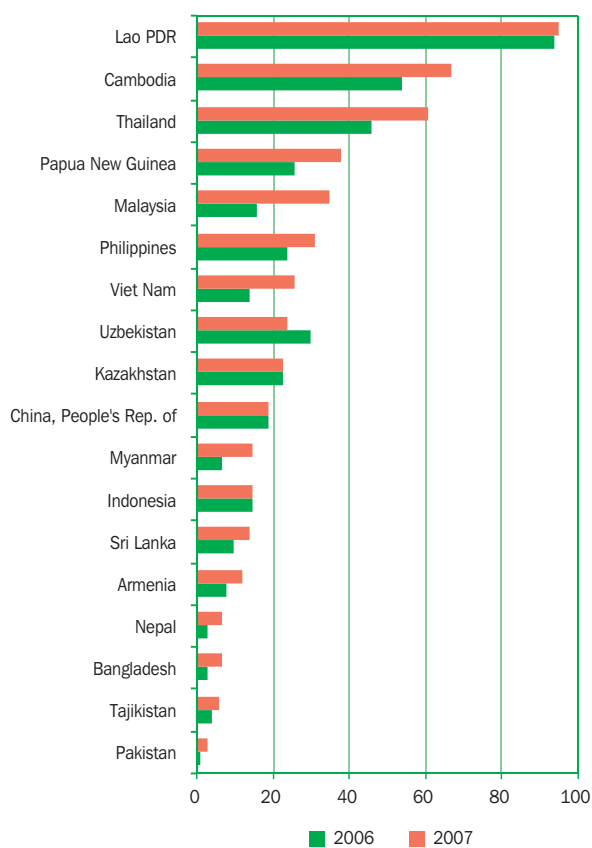
Access to antiretroviral drugs for treatment of HIV/AIDS—a long way to go. Antiretroviral drug therapy has been shown to reduce mortality among those infected with HIV/AIDS. MDG target 6.B is to provide the treatment to all those in need by 2010. Figure 6.2 shows the percentage of those living with advanced HIV infection who have access to antiretroviral drugs for years 2006 and 2007. Only Lao People's Democratic Republic



is close to meeting this target, although as Figure 6.1 shows, Lao People’s Democratic Republic has a relatively small HIV population—about 5,000. Among the six economies where most of the region’s HIV sufferers live, Thailand performs best by providing treatment to about 60%, while in Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Viet Nam, less than 40% of HIV sufferers receive antiretroviral drugs. No estimates are available for India. For almost all economies, the 2007 percentages are higher than for 2006. Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Viet Nam reported double-digit gains in 2007. The extent to which the target is achieved by 2010 will be known only when the data for 2010 become available in the next 2–3 years.

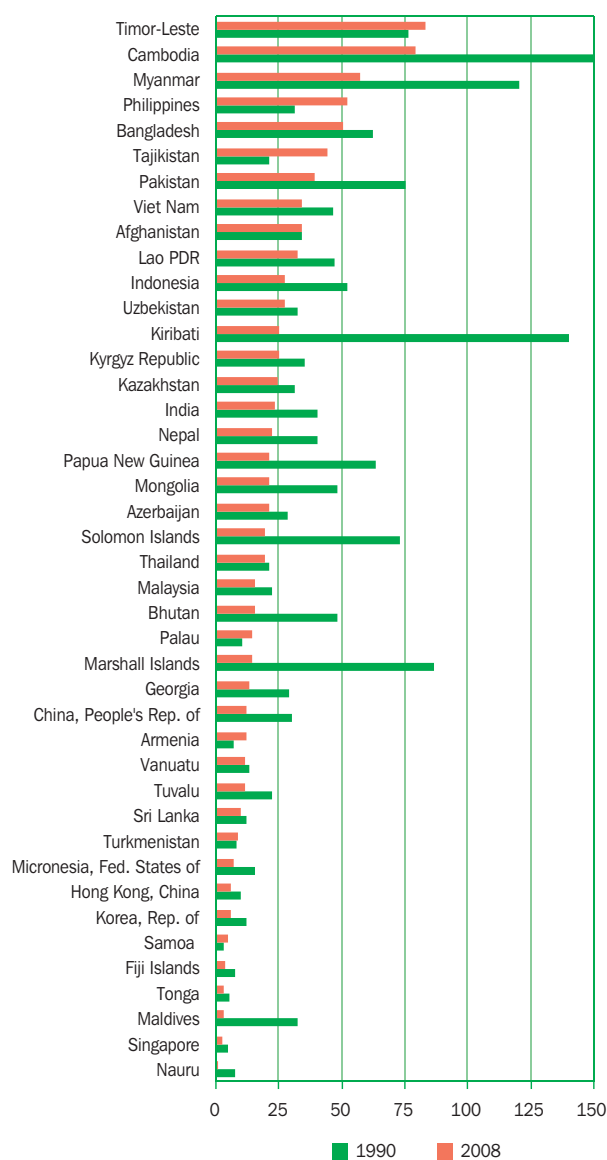
Tuberculosis—good progress in most economies despite continued high incidence. Figure 6.3 shows death rates associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population for 1990 and 2008. In seven economies, death rates were higher in 2008 than in 1990 with particularly large increases in the Philippines and Tajikistan—up 21 and 23, respectively. However 34 economies reduced their death rates and 11 achieved reductions of 20 or more per 100,000. Kiribati’s rate fell by 115, Marshall Islands’ by 72, Cambodia’s by 71, and Myanmar’s by 63. Among the five most populous economies the PRC has the lowest death rate of 12 per 100,000, followed by India at 23, Indonesia at 27, Pakistan at 39, and Bangladesh at 50.

Figure 6.2 Percentage of the Population with Advanced HIV Infection with Access to Antiretroviral Drugs, 2006 and 2007



Source: Table 6.2.

Figure 6.3 Death Rates Associated with Tuberculosis, 1990 and 2008 (per 100,000 population)



Source: Table 6.3.

Malaria is mainly a problem in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and some Pacific economies. There is great variation in the incidence of malaria in the Asia and Pacific region. Box 6.1 groups the 28 economies into four categories based on 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, Kyrgyz Republic, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan to 1,600 in Indonesia; 1,800 in Cambodia; and nearly 8,000 in Myanmar. High rates of malaria incidence are reported by four Pacific Island economies, namely, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu. Nearly 46% of the population was reported as being affected in Timor-Leste.

Table 6.3 also shows that the death rates associated with malaria have been less than 5 per 100,000 population in most economies except for Myanmar (17), Solomon Islands (19), Papua New Guinea (36), and Timor-Leste (108).

Box 6.1 Incidence of Malaria, 2008
(per 100,000 population)

Less than one	
Armenia	Turkmenistan
Georgia	Uzbekistan
Kyrgyz Republic	
1 to 99	
Azerbaijan	Philippines
China, People's Rep. of	Sri Lanka
Korea, Rep. of	Tajikistan
Malaysia	Viet Nam
100 to 999	
Bhutan	Pakistan
Lao PDR	Thailand
Nepal	
1000 or more	
Afghanistan	Myanmar
Bangladesh	Papua New Guinea
Cambodia	Solomon Islands
India	Timor-Leste
Indonesia	Vanuatu

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 underreported 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 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.

Goal 6 Targets and Indicators

Table 6.1 **Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS**

	6.1 HIV Prevalence (percent of population 15–49 years)		6.3 Proportion of Population Aged 15–24 Years with Comprehensive Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS (percent)	
	2001	2007	Female	Male
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.1	0.1	23 (2005)	15 (2005)
Azerbaijan	<0.1	0.2	5 (2006)	5 (2006)
Georgia	<0.1	0.1	15 (2005)	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	22 (2006)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	<0.1	0.1	20 (2006)	...
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	3 (2007)	...
Tajikistan	0.1	0.3	2 (2005)	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	5 (2006)	...
Uzbekistan	<0.1	0.1	31 (2006)	7 (2002)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	0.1	0.1	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Mongolia	<0.1	0.1	31 (2005)	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	<0.1	<0.1	8 (2007)	18 (2007)
Bhutan	<0.1	0.1	...	...
India	0.5	0.3	20 (2006)	36 (2006)
Maldives	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Nepal	0.5	0.5	28 (2006)	44 (2006)
Sri Lanka	<0.1	<0.1	...	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1.8	0.8	50 (2005)	45 (2005)
Indonesia	0.1	0.2	10 (2007)	15 (2007)
Lao PDR	<0.1	0.2	...	...
Malaysia	0.3	0.5	...	...
Myanmar	0.9	0.7	...	...
Philippines	<0.1	<0.1	12 (2003)	18 (2003)
Singapore	0.1	0.2	...	...
Thailand	1.7	1.4	46 (2006)	...
Viet Nam	0.3	0.5	44 (2006)	50 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.1	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	27 (2007)	39 (2007)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.3	1.5	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	15 (2007)	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	0.1	0.2	...	...
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 country.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

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 (percent)	
	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	...	...
Armenia	8	12
Azerbaijan	...	14
Georgia	...	...
Kazakhstan	23	23
Kyrgyz Republic	...	14
Pakistan	1	3
Tajikistan	4	6
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	30	24
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	19	19
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...
Mongolia	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	3	7
Bhutan	...	...
India	...	...
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	3	7
Sri Lanka	10	14
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...
Cambodia	54	67
Indonesia	15	15
Lao PDR	94	95
Malaysia	16	35
Myanmar	7	15
Philippines	24	31
Singapore	...	...
Thailand	46	61
Viet Nam	14	26
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	26	38
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	...	...
Japan	...	...
New Zealand	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

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**

	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	2008	1990	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2428	0	190	190	280	270
Armenia	0	0	33	73	47	67
Azerbaijan	1	0	110	110	230	140
Georgia	0	0	110	110	240	42
Kazakhstan ^a	...	...	140	180	230	98
Kyrgyz Republic	0	...	140	160	270	140
Pakistan	881	1	230	230	660	310
Tajikistan	9	0	92	200	160	330
Turkmenistan	...	...	64	68	20	18
Uzbekistan	0	...	130	130	260	190
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	3	0	120	97	260	88
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	140	91	120	58
Korea, Rep. of	8	...	190	88	170	50
Mongolia ^a	...	...	210	210	410	140
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	1510	3	220	220	550	410
Bhutan	100	0	310	160	380	96
India	1124	2	170	170	340	190
Maldives ^a	...	...	150	42	270	13
Nepal	103	0	160	160	350	170
Sri Lanka	21	0	66	66	96	73
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^{a, b}	...	...	70	65	55	43
Cambodia	1798	4	590	490	1400	680
Indonesia	1645	2	190	190	460	210
Lao PDR	327	1	180	150	410	260
Malaysia	75	0	120	100	180	120
Myanmar	7943	17	400	400	1100	470
Philippines	96	0	390	280	1000	550
Singapore ^a	...	...	66	39	43	27
Thailand	322	0	140	140	180	160
Viet Nam	55	0	200	200	380	280
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^a	...	...	...	20	1	32
Fiji Islands ^a	...	...	51	20	59	25
Kiribati ^a	...	...	510	360	1200	110
Marshall Islands ^a	...	...	300	210	750	59
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	...	...	190	93	94	34
Nauru ^a	...	...	85	12	44	10
Palau ^a	...	...	64	63	83	110
Papua New Guinea	18012	36	250	250	550	130
Samoa ^a	...	...	32	18	21	36
Solomon Islands	13718	19	310	120	630	150
Timor-Leste	46380	108	500	500	620	660
Tonga ^a	...	...	34	24	39	22
Tuvalu ^a	...	...	300	160	76	44
Vanuatu	6036	7	140	74	82	88
Developed Member Countries						
Australia ^a	...	...	7	7	7	5
Japan ^a	...	...	53	22	43	12
New Zealand ^a	...	...	13	8	11	5

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 (percent)			
	1990	2008	Detected		Cured	
			1995	2008	1995	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	34	34	4 (1997)	61	45 (1997)	87
Armenia	7	12	95	71	55	70
Azerbaijan	28	21	26	48	65	58
Georgia	29	13	13	130	58	77
Kazakhstan ^a	31	24	45	74	74 (1997)	69
Kyrgyz Republic	35	25	41	65	50 (1996)	85
Pakistan	75	39	2	58	70	91
Tajikistan	21	44	64	49	88	83
Turkmenistan	8	8	81	130	73	84
Uzbekistan	32	27	30	48	78	79
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	30	12	20	72	93	94
Hong Kong, China ^a	10	6	87 (1996)	87	85 (1998)	66
Korea, Rep. of	12	6	87	87	76	82
Mongolia ^a	48	21	20	69	74	89
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	62	50	15	61	71	92
Bhutan	48	15	48	64	97	93
India	40	23	37	70	25	87
Maldives ^a	32	3	90	86	97	68
Nepal	40	22	50	64	73	88
Sri Lanka	12	10	52	73	79	86
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^{a, b}	-	4	87 (1999)	87	85 (1998)	76
Cambodia	150	79	35	56	91	94
Indonesia	52	27	18	80	91	91
Lao PDR	47	32	12	67	70	92
Malaysia	22	15	58	76	69	72
Myanmar	120	57	10	43	67	85
Philippines	31	52	76	67	60	89
Singapore ^a	4	3	87	87	86	81
Thailand	21	19	51	64	64	83
Viet Nam	46	34	51	62	89	92
The Pacific						
Cook Islands ^a	-	4	180	100	100	100
Fiji Islands ^a	7	3	46	95	86	81
Kiribati ^a	140	25	82 (1996)	86	87	93
Marshall Islands ^a	86	14	18 (1996)	44	25	96
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	15	7	11	75	80	65
Nauru ^a	7	1	180 (1999)	340	83 (1998)	100
Palau ^a	10	14	86	83 (2007)	67	60 (2006)
Papua New Guinea	63	21	28	29	56	39
Samoa ^a	3	4	66	37	80	92
Solomon Islands	73	19	25	46	65	92
Timor-Leste	76	83	52 (2002)	33	73 (2001)	84
Tonga ^a	5	3	61	91	75	93
Tuvalu ^a	22	11	53	110	100 (1999)	75
Vanuatu	13	11	30	52	85	93
Developed Member Countries						
Australia ^a	1	0	87 (1997)	87	55 (1996)	85
Japan ^a	4	1	87	87	80 (1998)	46
New Zealand ^a	1	1	87	87	30 (2000)	86

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 country.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Between 1990 and 2009, the proportion of land and territorial water set aside for **biodiversity** protection rose in almost all the Asia and Pacific economies. Per capita emissions of **carbon dioxide** are rising in most economies in the region including all five most populous economies. About half of the economies for which data are available are expected to reach the MDG target for **improved drinking water**, but only just over a third will reach the target for **improved sanitation facilities**.

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.* This target is applicable to the developed as well as to the developing economies of the region, hence the relevant figures and boxes below include data for Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
- 7.B *Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss.* This is a new target introduced in the revised MDG framework.
- 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.

Only the third target can be unambiguously quantified, but the tables for the other targets give statistics that indicate in a broad manner progress toward those targets.

Key Trends

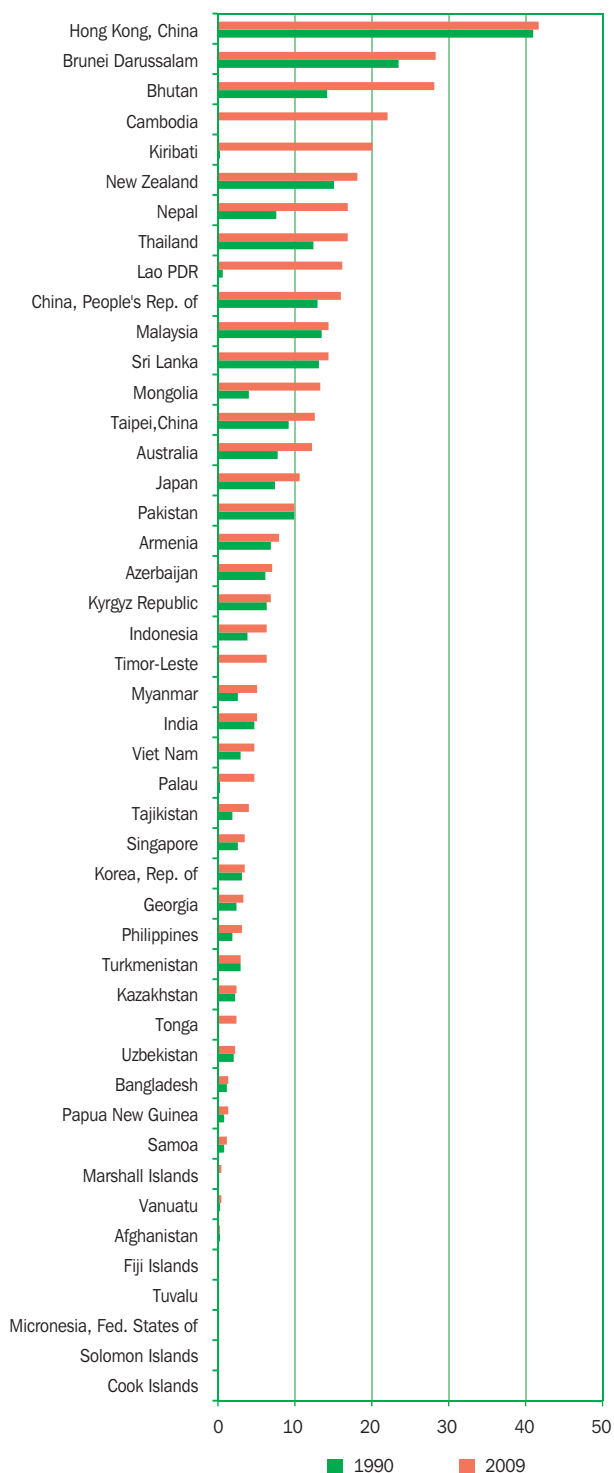
Protecting the natural environment is making some progress in the region. Figure 7.1 shows the percentages of land and territorial waters that 46 economies have dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources.

Protected areas range from nil in Cook Islands to nearly 42% in Hong Kong, China. There has been an increase from 1990 to 2009 in the protected areas of the 45 economies, and 15 have increased these areas by 3% or more. Particularly large increases were made by Bhutan (+14%), Lao People's Democratic Republic (+15%), Kiribati (+19%), and Cambodia (+22%).

Per capita emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) — on the rise. Figure 7.2 shows per capita emissions of CO₂ for 46 economies of region. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by the country divided by the midyear population. Sources of CO₂ emissions include consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels; cement production; and gas flaring.

In Figure 7.2, it is seen that most economies with high per capita GDP like Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Republic of Korea, and Singapore are at the top. On the other hand, economies at the lower end of the per capita GDP scale like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, and Timor-Leste have low levels of per capita CO₂ emissions. High per capita CO₂ emissions clearly have a positive correlation with per capita GDP.

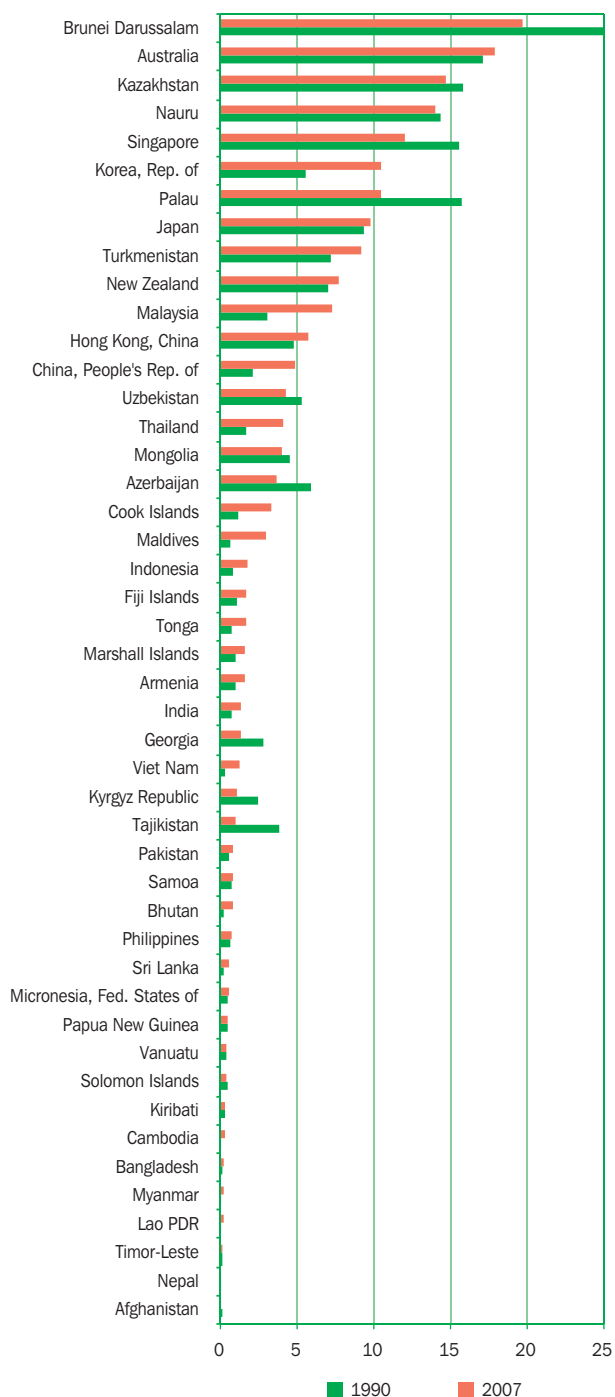
Figure 7.1 Percentage of Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas, 1990 and 2009



Source: Table 7.2.

Fifteen of the 46 economies shown in Figure 7.2 reduced per capita emissions between 1990 and 2007. In percentage terms the largest reduction was achieved by Afghanistan (-87%) and reductions of between 38% and 72% were recorded for Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan. These reductions were in response to increases in the cost of hydrocarbon fuels

Figure 7.2 Per Capita Emissions of Carbon Dioxide, 1990 and 2007 or Nearest Year (metric tons)



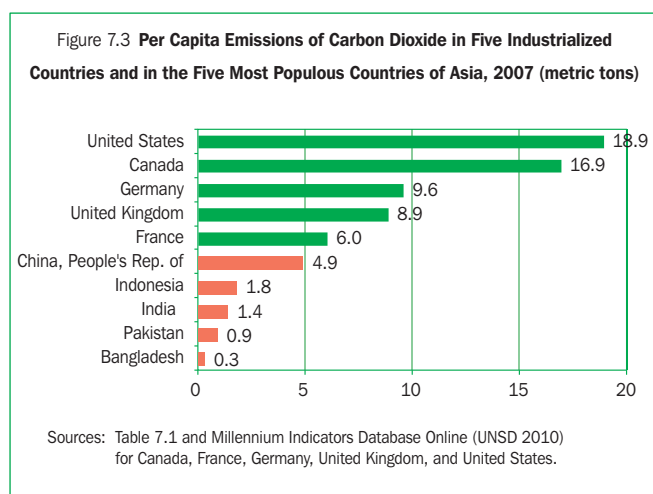
Source: Table 7.1.

following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Among the high-income economies of the region, only Singapore reduced emissions (by 22%) while moderate improvement was seen in Australia, Japan, and New Zealand. In Republic of Korea, per capita emissions were up by almost 87%. There were also some very large increases among the other 31 economies in Figure 7.2. In Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, and Viet Nam, although still very low, per capita emissions were between 4–5 times higher at the end of the period.

Among the five most populous developing economies, the People's Republic of China (PRC) had the highest per capita emissions in 2007 followed by Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.

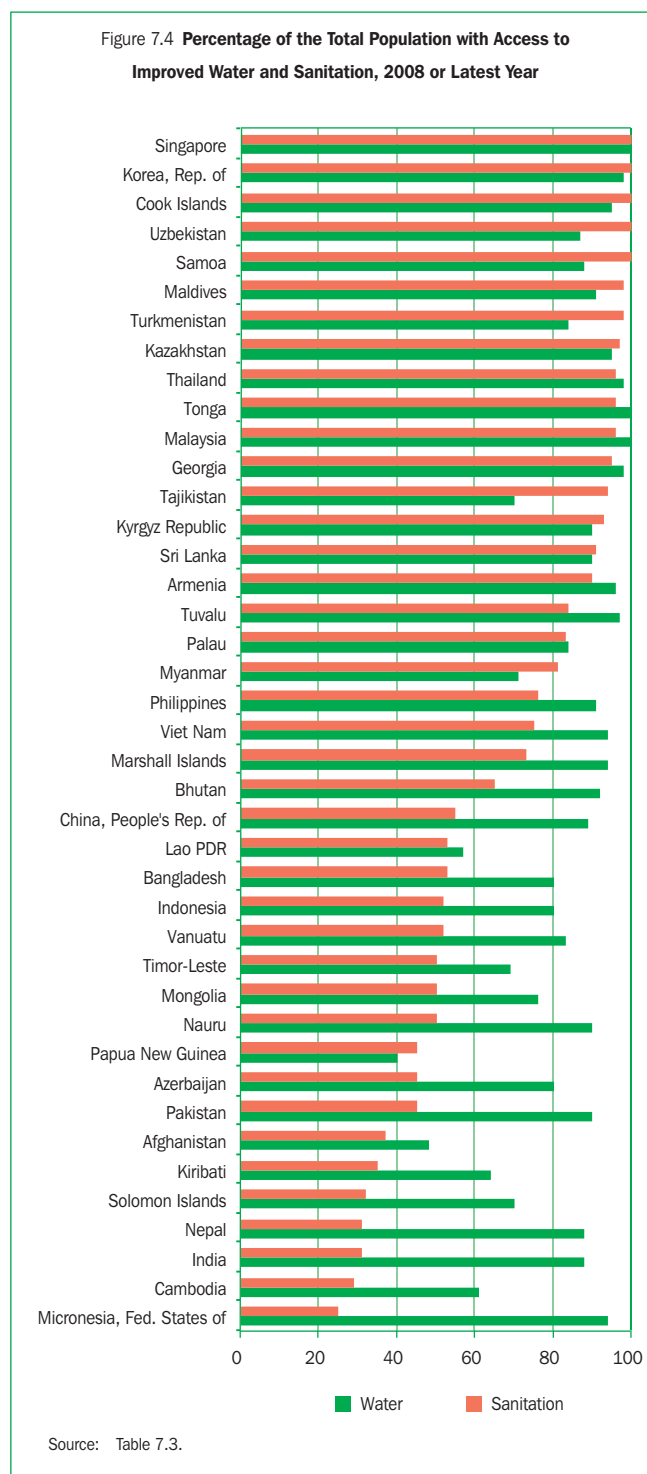
To put CO₂ emissions from Asia in a global context, Figure 7.3 compares per capita emissions in the five most populous economies of the Asia and Pacific region with those in five large developed economies. The differences between the five developed economies at the top of the figure and the five Asian economies are striking. In 2007, each resident in the United States was emitting as much CO₂ as four people living in the PRC, 11 in Indonesia, 14 in India, 21 in Pakistan, and 63 in Bangladesh.

Increases in per capita CO₂ emissions in the developing economies of Asia in the future are inevitable as their living standards rise. This calls for switching over to cleaner energy sources to avoid the adverse consequences of climate change.



Water and sanitation. Target 7.C is about improving 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.

In Figure 7.4, which covers both urban and rural populations, most of the 41 economies put more emphasis on providing improved drinking water than on sanitation facilities, presumably because clean water has a more direct impact on health. Twenty economies provide improved drinking water to 90% or more of the total population and 16 provide 90% or more with improved sanitation. The situation with regard to improved sanitation remains challenging in most developing economies including the five most populous ones.



Box 7.1 assesses the progress made by 40 economies with regard to the drinking water target. Twenty-two economies either have reached the target or, on the basis of progress to date, are expected to do so by 2015. Thirteen are making progress but too slowly to reach the target by 2015, while five are making no progress or are actually regressing. Of the five most populous economies, the PRC and India are early achievers but the other three are making only slow progress and will not reach the target by 2015 without providing significantly more people with access to improved drinking water.

Box 7.1 Progress toward Target for Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water

Early Achievers

Armenia	Singapore
China, People's Rep. 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 categorizes economies with regard to access to improved sanitation facilities. Here progress is less encouraging, with only 17 economies out of 40 having already achieved the target or expected to do so by 2015. Seventeen are making only slow progress while seven are making no progress or are regressing. All five most populous economies are in the slow progress category.

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 Rep. 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.

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 CO₂ 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.

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**

	7.1 Proportion of Land		7.2 Carbon Dioxide Emissions			
	Area Covered by Forest (percent)		(thousand metric tons)		(per capita, metric tons)	
	1990	2005	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	2.0	1.3	2677	715	0.2	0.0
Armenia	12.3	10.0	3682 (1992)	5057	1.1 (1992)	1.6
Azerbaijan	11.3	11.3	44173 (1992)	31775	5.9 (1992)	3.7
Georgia	39.7	39.7	15335 (1992)	6032	2.9 (1992)	1.4
Kazakhstan	1.3	1.2	261307 (1992)	227394	15.9 (1992)	14.8
Kyrgyz Republic	4.4	4.5	11049 (1992)	6080	2.5 (1992)	1.1
Pakistan	3.3	2.5	68566	156394	0.6	0.9
Tajikistan	2.9	2.9	21298 (1992)	7228	3.9 (1992)	1.1
Turkmenistan	8.8	8.8	28067 (1992)	45808	7.2 (1992)	9.2
Uzbekistan	7.4	8.0	114014 (1992)	116090	5.3 (1992)	4.3
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	16.8	21.2	2460744	6538367	2.2	4.9
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	27660	39963	4.8	5.8
Korea, Rep. of	64.5	63.5	241710	503321	5.6	10.5
Mongolia	7.3	6.5	10044	10583	4.5	4.1
Taipei, China	51.6	58.1 (2008)	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	6.8	6.7	15530	43751	0.1	0.3
Bhutan	64.6	68.0	128	579	0.2	0.9
India	21.5	22.8	690577	1612362	0.8	1.4
Maldives	3.0	3.0	154	898	0.7	3.0
Nepal	33.7	25.4	634	3425	0.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	36.4	29.9	3773	12314	0.2	0.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	59.4	52.8	6421	7605	25.0	19.8
Cambodia	73.3	59.2	451	4441	0.0	0.3
Indonesia	64.3	48.8	149566	397143	0.8	1.8
Lao PDR	75.0	69.9	235	1536	0.1	0.3
Malaysia	68.1	63.6	56593	194476	3.1	7.3
Myanmar	59.6	49.0	4276	13190	0.1	0.3
Philippines	35.5	24.0	44532	70916	0.7	0.8
Singapore	3.4	3.4	46941	54191	15.6	12.1
Thailand	31.2	28.4	95833	277511	1.7	4.1
Viet Nam	28.8	39.7	21408	111378	0.3	1.3
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	63.9	66.5	22	66	1.2	3.4
Fiji Islands	53.6	54.7	818	1459	1.1	1.7
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	22	33	0.3	0.3
Marshall Islands	...	...	48	99	1.0	1.7
Micronesia, Fed. States of	90.6	90.6	55 (1999)	62	0.5 (1999)	0.6
Nauru	...	...	132	143	14.4	14.1
Palau	82.9	87.6	235	213	15.7	10.5
Papua New Guinea	69.6	65.0	2142	3366	0.5	0.5
Samoa	45.9	60.4	125	161	0.8	0.9
Solomon Islands	98.9	77.6	161	198	0.5	0.4
Timor-Leste	65.0	53.7	161 (2002)	183	0.2 (2002)	0.2
Tonga	5.0	5.0	77	176	0.8	1.7
Tuvalu	33.3	33.3	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.1	70	103	0.5	0.5
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	21.9	21.3	293118	374045	17.2	17.9
Japan	68.4	68.2	1153205	1254543	9.4	9.8
New Zealand	28.8	31.0	23924	32662	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	2008	1990	2000
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	382 (1995)	48	...	36
Armenia	202 (1995)	18	38 (1995)	36 (2005)
Azerbaijan	3 (1991)	1	36 (1995)	35 (2005)
Georgia	95 (1991)	6	...	3 (2005)
Kazakhstan	2356	129	33	31
Kyrgyz Republic	134 (1991)	12	48	42
Pakistan	1456	357	69	75
Tajikistan	93 (1991)	4	75	75
Turkmenistan	145	10	100	100
Uzbekistan	4 (1991)	2	124	116
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	59674	17386	18	22
Hong Kong, China ^a	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	42426 (1992)	4050	34 (1995)	37
Mongolia	8 (1995)	3	1 (1995)	1
Taipei, China	...	...	15	14 (2007)
South Asia				
Bangladesh	202	223	...	7
Bhutan	– (1991)	0	...	1
India	–	2905	27	34
Maldives	5	4	...	...
Nepal	25 (1991)	1	...	5
Sri Lanka	218	10	20	25
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^b	– (1991)	8	1	...
Cambodia	– (1991)	9	...	1
Indonesia	81 (1991)	300	3	3
Lao PDR	– (1991)	4	...	1
Malaysia	4194	571	2	2
Myanmar	17 (1992)	2	...	3
Philippines	3477	397	6 (1995)	6
Singapore	4855	150	...	...
Thailand	6984	1198	...	21
Viet Nam	430 (1991)	278	6	8
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	0 (1991)	–	...	...
Fiji Islands	42	5	...	0
Kiribati	– (1991)	0	...	...
Marshall Islands	1	0	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	– (1991)	0	...	...
Nauru	– (1991)	– (2007)	...	...
Palau	– (1991)	0	...	...
Papua New Guinea	29 (1991)	2	...	–
Samoa	4 (1991)	0	...	...
Solomon Islands	2	1	...	...
Timor-Leste	0 (1991)	3 (2007)	...	...
Tonga	0 (1991)	0	...	...
Tuvalu	– (1991)	–	...	...
Vanuatu	– (1991)	1	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	7434	59	...	5
Japan	120074	1050	21	20
New Zealand	1195	17	...	1

ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

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 Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Goal 7 Targets and Indicators

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 (percent)	
	1990	2009
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan	0.4	0.4
Armenia	6.9	8.0
Azerbaijan	6.2	7.1
Georgia	2.5	3.4
Kazakhstan	2.4	2.5
Kyrgyz Republic	6.4	6.9
Pakistan	10.0	10.0
Tajikistan	1.9	4.1
Turkmenistan	3.0	3.0
Uzbekistan	2.1	2.3
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of	13.1	16.1
Hong Kong, China	41.1	41.8
Korea, Rep. of	3.3	3.5
Mongolia	4.1	13.4
Taipei, China ^a	9.2	12.7
South Asia		
Bangladesh	1.3	1.5
Bhutan	14.2	28.3
India	4.8	5.1
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	7.7	17.0
Sri Lanka	13.3	14.5
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^b	23.6	28.4
Cambodia	-	22.2
Indonesia	4.0	6.4
Lao PDR	0.8	16.3
Malaysia	13.6	14.5
Myanmar	2.6	5.2
Philippines	1.9	3.3
Singapore	2.6	3.5
Thailand	12.5	16.9
Viet Nam	3.1	4.9
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	-	-
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.2
Kiribati	0.3	20.2
Marshall Islands	-	0.6
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1	0.1
Nauru	...	...
Palau	0.4	4.8
Papua New Guinea	0.9	1.4
Samoa	0.9	1.2
Solomon Islands	-	0.1
Timor-Leste	-	6.4
Tonga	-	2.5
Tuvalu	-	0.2
Vanuatu	0.4	0.5
Developed Member Countries		
Australia	7.8	12.4
Japan	7.5	10.8
New Zealand	15.1	18.3

a Refers to nature protected areas as percent of national territory.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); 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 (percent)					
	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Countries						
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 ^a	84	...	...	92	...	...
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 ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Islands	...	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 Countries						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	100	100	100	100	100	100

continued.

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** (continued)

	7.9 Population Using Improved Sanitation Facilities (percent)					
	1990			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Developing Member Countries						
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 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Islands	...	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 Countries						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Japan	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	...	...	88	...	...	88 (1995)

a Refers to percent of total population served with tap water.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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
Developing Member Countries		
Central and West Asia		
Afghanistan ^b	98.5	...
Armenia	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...
Georgia	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...
Pakistan	78.7	47.5
Tajikistan	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...
East Asia		
China, People's Rep. of ^b	43.6	31.0 (2007)
Hong Kong, China	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^b	68.5	...
Mongolia ^c	68.5	57.9
Taipei, China	...	...
South Asia		
Bangladesh	87.3	70.8
Bhutan ^b	70.0	...
India	54.9	32.1 (2007)
Maldives	...	...
Nepal	96.9	60.7
Sri Lanka ^b	24.8	...
Southeast Asia		
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...
Cambodia ^b	71.7	78.9
Indonesia	50.8	23.0 (2007)
Lao PDR ^e	66.1	79.3
Malaysia	...	...
Myanmar ^f	31.1	45.6
Philippines	54.9	43.7
Singapore	...	...
Thailand ^f	19.5	26.0
Viet Nam	60.5	41.3
The Pacific		
Cook Islands	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...
Kiribati	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...
Nauru	...	...
Palau	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...
Samoa	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...
Tonga	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...
Developed Member Countries		
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 Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

e 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.

f 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.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The load of **debt service** has been getting lighter since 1990 in most economies. **Cellular phone** subscriptions have grown rapidly in most economies and are much more common than **fixed line** telephones throughout Asia (in ten economies in the region there are more cellular phones than people). The “digital divide” as measured by **internet users per 100 population** is still wide. In six economies there are 58 or more users per 100 persons, but in 27 economies there are 17 or fewer internet users per 100 persons.

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 countries 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.*

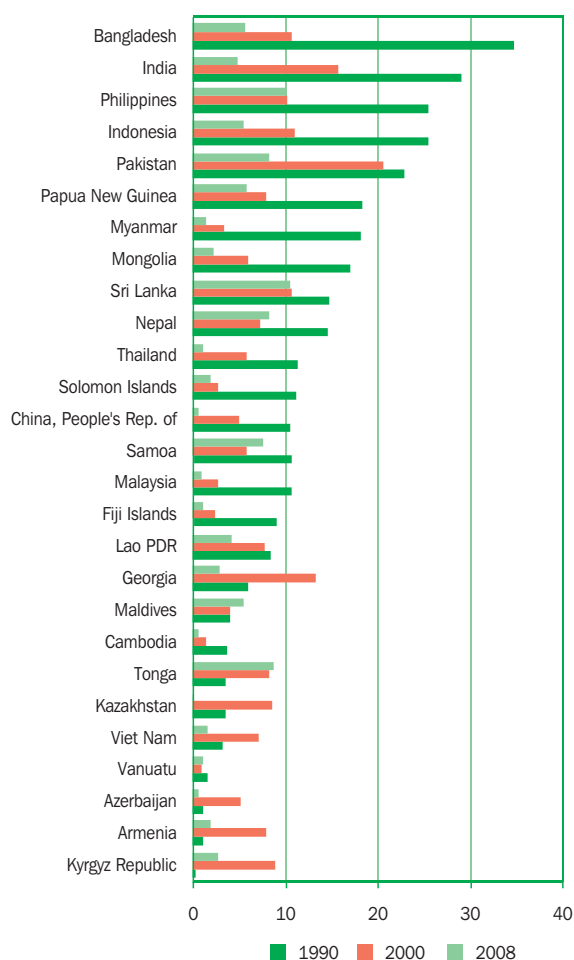
None of these targets are quantifiable but there are comments below on progress with targets 8D and 8F.

Key Trends

Most economies have much a lower debt service load compared with 1990 levels. Table 8.1 shows debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services and factor incomes excluding workers’ remittances. Together, these comprise a “nationally generated” fund from which foreign debt can be serviced 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 2008. If countries are achieving “sustainable levels of debt in the long term” as required by the MDG goal, the ideal situation would be for the bars to become shorter for each of the years after 1990. This is in fact the case for 13 of the 15 economies with debt service ratios over 10% in 1990. The two exceptions were Nepal and Samoa where debt service ratios were a little higher in 2008 than in 2000, although still well below their 1990 levels.

Figure 8.1 **Debt Service as a Percentage of Exports of Goods and Services, 1990, 2000, and 2008 or Nearest Years**



Source: Table 8.1.

In the past years, various initiatives have been undertaken by international agencies to help developing economies reduce their public debt. These include the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries program of the IMF and World Bank, and debt-relief initiatives of the *Club de Paris*.

Figure 8.1 reflects the debt reduction that has come about through internationally negotiated programs as well as through the rapid growth of Asian exports during this period. Higher exports automatically reduce the ratios 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.

Cellular phones versus fixed phones? No contest. Figure 8.2 shows that throughout the region cellular phones are much more widely used than fixed line phones. The only exceptions are the Cook Islands where fixed lines and cellular phones are about equally common; and Kiribati, Marshall Islands, and Myanmar where fixed lines are much more common than cellular phones.

Hong Kong, China is the clear leader in cellular phone subscriptions per 100 population, followed by Maldives; Singapore; Thailand; and Taipei, China. All five have more cellular phone subscriptions than the three developed economies shown at the bottom of Figure 8.2. Among the five most populous economies, Indonesia is on top with 69 cellular phone subscriptions for every hundred persons, followed by Pakistan, 57; People's Republic of China (PRC), 55; India, 44; and Bangladesh, 31.

In 10 economies in the region there are more cellular phone subscriptions than people: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Maldives; New Zealand; Singapore; Taipei, China; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

Figure 8.2 Telephone Lines and Cellular Phone Subscriptions, 2009 or Latest Year (per 100 population)

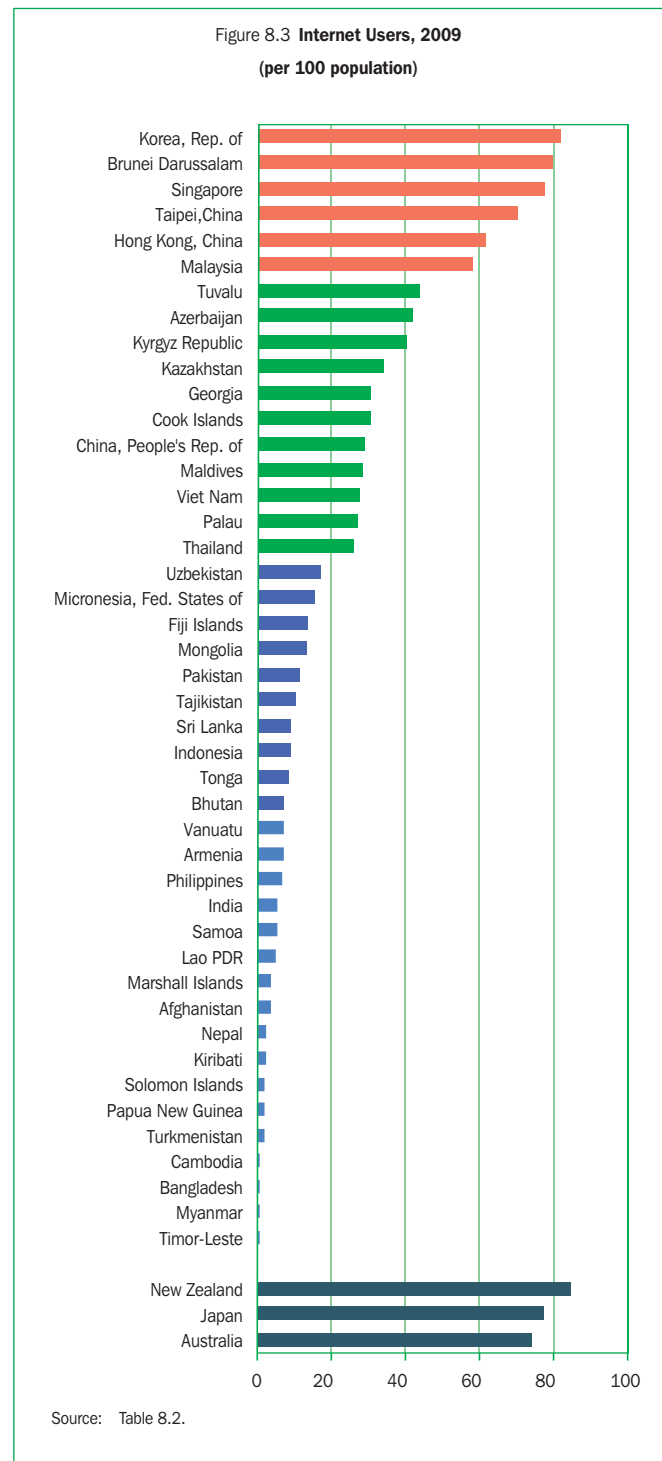


Source: Table 8.2.

Internet users—the great digital divide. The number of internet users per 100 population in 47 economies are shown in Figure 8.3. These numbers are more reliable when taken from household surveys, but when survey data are not available, they are based on the numbers 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 cybercafés, or by other means.

In the Asia and Pacific region, the digital divide is a three-way split as indicated in Figure 8.3. Six relatively rich economies have between 58 and 82 internet users per 100 population. This is on par with the three developed member countries shown at the bottom of the figure. Eleven economies in the middle group have between 26 and 43, while the majority (27 economies) have 17 or less.

Among the five most populous economies, the PRC had 29 internet users per 100 persons in 2009, up from 22 in 2008. Next was Pakistan with 11, Indonesia with 9, and India with 5. Bangladesh had only four users per 1,000 persons.



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 exporting 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	2008
Developing Member Countries			
Central and West Asia			
Afghanistan	...	3.8 (2005)	...
Armenia	1.1 (1993)	7.9	1.9
Azerbaijan	1.2 (1995)	5.2	0.7
Georgia	6.0 (1997)	13.4	2.9
Kazakhstan	3.5 (1995)	8.6	0.2
Kyrgyz Republic	0.4 (1993)	9.0	2.8
Pakistan	22.9	20.6	8.3
Tajikistan	...	9.0 (2002)	6.6
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	17.1 (1992)	6.0	2.3 (2006)
Taipei, China	...	...	...
South Asia			
Bangladesh	34.8	10.7	5.7
Bhutan	...	...	...
India	29.1	15.8	4.9
Maldives	4.0	4.0	5.5
Nepal	14.7	7.3	8.3
Sri Lanka	14.8	10.8	10.5
Southeast Asia			
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...
Cambodia	3.8 (1992)	1.4	0.6
Indonesia	25.6	11.1	5.6
Lao PDR	8.5	7.8	4.3 (2007)
Malaysia	10.6	2.8	1.0
Myanmar	18.2	3.4	1.4 (2006)
Philippines	25.6	10.2	10.0
Singapore	...	...	...
Thailand	11.4	5.8	1.1
Viet Nam	3.2 (1996)	7.2	1.7
The Pacific			
Cook Islands	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	9.0	2.4	1.2
Kiribati	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.4	8.0	5.9 (2005)
Samoa	10.6	5.8 (1999)	7.7 (2007)
Solomon Islands	11.3	2.8	2.0 (2006)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...
Tonga	3.5	8.3 (2001)	8.8 (2007)
Tuvalu	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1.6	0.9	1.1 (2007)
Developed Member Countries			
Australia	...	...	...
Japan	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

Goal 8 Targets and Indicators

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	2009	2000	2009	1995	2009
Developing Member Countries							
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	0.29	0.14	0.46	0.11 (2002)	42.63	0.09 (2003)	3.55
Armenia	15.80	17.34	20.43	0.57	84.98	0.05	6.75
Azerbaijan	8.60	9.87	15.82	5.18	87.83	0.01 (1996)	41.77
Georgia	9.89	10.72	14.55	4.10	66.59	0.01	30.51
Kazakhstan	8.07	12.26	24.06	1.32	95.90	0.01	33.89
Kyrgyz Republic	7.15	7.59	9.09	0.18	81.85	0.07 (1998)	40.03
Pakistan	0.73	2.06	2.24	0.21	56.96	0.03 (1997)	11.26
Tajikistan	4.53	3.54	4.17	0.02	70.48	0.03 (1999)	10.07
Turkmenistan	6.00	8.09	9.35	0.17	29.35	0.05 (1999)	1.57
Uzbekistan	6.84	6.68	6.75	0.21	59.73	0.01 (1997)	17.06
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	0.60	11.43	23.31	6.73	55.51	0.01 (1996)	28.53
Hong Kong, China	43.39	58.89	59.65	81.71	173.84	3.22	61.24
Korea, Rep. of	30.89	55.70	39.91	57.76	99.20	0.82	81.60
Mongolia	2.99	4.92	7.07	6.47	84.20	0.01	13.10
Taipei, China	42.96 (1995)	56.75	63.19	80.24	116.70	28.10 (2000)	69.83
South Asia							
Bangladesh	0.19	0.35	0.94	0.20	31.07	0.04 (1999)	0.38
Bhutan	0.34	2.52	3.78	3.02 (2003)	46.90	0.14 (1999)	7.17
India	0.59	3.11	3.09	0.34	43.83	0.03	5.12
Maldives	2.90	8.97	15.84	2.81	147.94	0.23 (1996)	28.39
Nepal	0.30	1.09	2.80	0.04	25.97	0.02 (1997)	2.13
Sri Lanka	0.70	4.09	16.98	2.29	69.65	0.01	8.78
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam ^a	13.62	24.14	20.15	28.49	106.66	1.02	79.78
Cambodia	0.03	0.24	0.37	1.02	37.78	0.01 (1997)	0.53
Indonesia	0.60	3.25	14.77	1.79	69.25	0.03	8.70
Lao PDR	0.16	0.76	2.09	0.23	51.18	0.01 (1998)	4.75
Malaysia	8.76	19.91	15.70	22.01	110.60	0.15	57.61
Myanmar	0.17	0.58	1.62	0.03	0.90	0.02 (2003)	0.22
Philippines	0.98	3.94	4.46	8.31	80.98	0.03	6.47
Singapore	34.94	48.43	39.11	68.37	140.43	2.87	77.23
Thailand	2.34	8.97	10.37	4.90	122.57	0.07	25.80
Viet Nam	0.15	3.23	34.85	1.00	100.56	0.01 (1998)	27.25
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	16.82	32.34	34.69	3.14	35.10	1.19	30.29
Fiji Islands	5.86	10.78	16.11	6.87	75.36	0.01	13.45
Kiribati	1.67	3.99	4.08	0.36	1.02	0.62 (1998)	2.04
Marshall Islands	1.06	7.67	7.09	0.86	1.61	0.04 (1996)	3.55
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.53	9.01	7.86	0.09 (2002)	34.32	0.28 (1996)	15.35
Nauru	13.11	17.93	18.61	11.95	...	2.99 (2001)	...
Palau	...	35.06 (2002)	34.51	12.44 (2002)	64.31	20.24 (2002)	26.97 (2004)
Papua New Guinea	0.73	1.20	0.89	0.16	13.37	0.10 (1997)	1.86
Samoa	2.54	4.83	17.84	1.42	84.43	0.17 (1997)	5.03
Solomon Islands	1.49	1.85	1.57	0.28	5.73	0.02	1.91
Timor-Leste	...	0.22 (2003)	0.21	2.21 (2003)	10.23	0.10 (2005)	0.19
Tonga	4.63	9.84	29.82	0.18	50.98	0.12	8.08
Tuvalu	1.35	6.92	17.12	5.14 (2004)	20.14	5.24 (2000)	43.31
Vanuatu	1.74	3.50	3.01	0.19	...	0.06 (1996)	7.09
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	45.56	52.42	42.36	44.66	113.75	2.76	74.00
Japan	44.26	48.90	34.89	52.71	90.37	1.59	76.80
New Zealand	43.39	47.33	43.83	39.86	110.16	4.88	84.38

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); International Telecommunication Union World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (International Telecommunication Union 2010).

PART III

Regional Tables



Introduction to Regional Tables

The regional tables in Part III are grouped into seven themes, each with short writeups highlighting important developments since the 1990s. Each theme is further split into related subtopics. This issue of *Key Indicators* contains over 100 regional tables illustrating economic and social developments in the Asia and Pacific region.

This edition contains, for many variables, statistics for both the half-crisis year 2008 and the full-crisis year 2009. Comparisons of these data with the precrisis years up to 2007 show how the global economic crisis has affected economic growth, international trade, inflation, government revenue and fiscal balances, migrant workers' remittances, and other key variables. The need for more up-to-date and reliable statistics for countries of the Asia and Pacific region has once again been highlighted by the global crisis. More frequent statistics such as quarterly statistics on national accounts and industrial output are available only for a very few countries. Unemployment, labor force, and retail sales are other areas where more and better statistics are urgently required.

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 presents how the GDP shares of agriculture, industry, and services changed since 1990, and shows 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). 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 (see Box 1). The PPP-converted GDP figures included under this theme show, for example, how the People's Republic of China and India compare, in terms of real GDP, with an industrial giant like Japan. It also shows, on a per capita basis, which are the richest and poorest economies in the region.

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. The ratios of PPPs to exchange rates, or the *price level indexes*, show that price levels are usually lower in poor countries than in richer ones.

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 300 milliliter can of Pepsi costs Rp16.42 in country A and \$3.24 in country B, a price relative can be calculated as $3.24/16.42$, or 0.197. This is the "Pepsi PPP" for countries A and B. Also called "price relatives", PPPs are calculated for several hundred items covering all the final expenditure components of GDP. These PPPs for individual goods and services are then combined to obtain PPPs for higher levels of aggregation such as "Bread and Cereals", "Food and Beverages", "Household Individual Consumption" and, eventually, GDP as a whole. In combining lower-level PPPs to obtain higher aggregates, 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 converters that **include** differences in price levels among countries; PPPs are currency converters 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).

Of the 31 regional members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for which the 2005 PPPs were directly calculated in the Asia and Pacific region as part of the 2005 round of the International Comparison Program (ICP), the ADB coordinated the computation of PPPs for 21 regional members and two nonmember economies. The ICP Global Office at the World Bank then combined the results for the Asia and Pacific region with those for the other regions to provide a set of global comparisons for 146 economies. The ICP Global Office also made econometric estimates of PPPs for a number of missing economies, including 14 in the Asia and Pacific region. The Asian Development Bank has also computed real GDP estimates for the Asia and Pacific region back to 2000 and for 2009 using GDP price deflators.

For a full explanation of how the PPPs are compiled and aggregated, see World Bank (2008).

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 chief 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, however, FDI is a major source of investment funds. In addition to generating employment, FDI is particularly important because it is often accompanied by transfers of technology and managerial know-how.

Tourism statistics with international tourist arrivals and international tourism receipts, which form an important source of foreign exchange in many countries, have been introduced in this edition. The statistics show the adverse impact of the global crisis on tourist arrivals and tourism receipts in key tourist destinations.

Transport, Electricity, and Communications replaces the Infrastructure theme in earlier editions of *Key Indicators*. This theme covers road and rail networks and statistics on road motor vehicles. Electricity production is growing rapidly in the region to support industrialization and household electrification. This theme shows both the growth in production 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 phones.

Energy and Environment brings together statistics on the production of energy (other than electricity) 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. Energy productivity differs widely across the region but the less energy-productive economies have improved in recent years.

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 sustainability*, 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 balances—the difference between current receipts and current outlays—is an indicator of how well governments manage their budgets. As a result of the global crisis, most fiscal balances entered into deficit as tax revenues fell and governments increased their expenditures to compensate for lower household consumption and exports.

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 startup 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.

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People

The Asia and Pacific region accounts for about 56% of the world's population, with about 37% living in the two most populous economies, People's Republic of China (PRC) and India. **Population growth rates** in the developing economies of the region had fallen to less than 1.1% by 2009 compared with 1.7% two decades earlier. **Urbanization** is increasing throughout the region. In most economies women, who already have longer **life expectancies** than men, have also achieved the largest increases in life expectancy since 1990.

Introduction

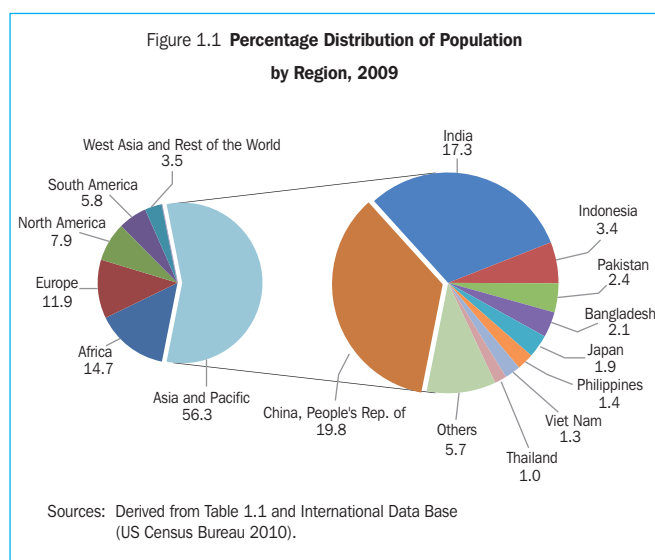
This **people** theme looks at the demography of the Asia and Pacific region—the size and growth of the population and its breakdown by age. Migration and urbanization are now major factors in the growth of populations and their geographical distribution.

The theme likewise analyzes indicators on labor issues—labor force participation rate, unemployment, and industry distribution of employment; and also presents indicators on poverty and income distribution.

A number of social indicators are included in the tables—birth rates, death rates, fertility rates, life expectancy, number of adults living with AIDS, and statistics on resources devoted to health and education services.

Key Trends

Over half of the world's population lives in the Asia and Pacific region. Figure 1.1 shows that the Asia and Pacific region (comprising the 48 regional members of ADB) accounts for about 56% of the world's total population. The PRC and India together account for two thirds of the region's population and for 37% of the world's total population.



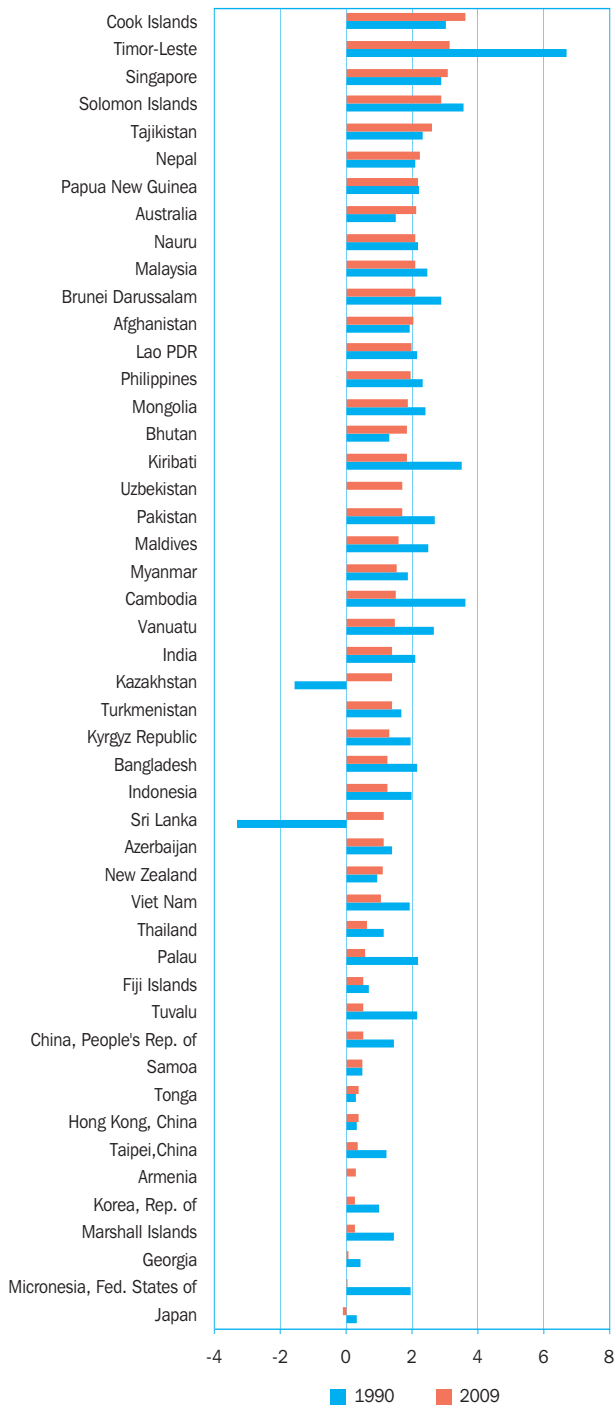
The total population of the developing member countries grew by 1.7% in 1990 but by 2009, growth had slowed to less than 1.1%. In Figure 1.2, five out of the 46 economies had especially high growth rates (above 2.5%) in 2009 — Cook Islands, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, and Timor Leste.

Six economies had low rates (0.3% or below), namely, Armenia, Georgia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, and Federated States of Micronesia.

Thirty-four economies in Figure 1.2 now have lower growth rates than in 1990. These include the five most populous economies. Growth rates fell by 1.0 percentage point in Pakistan, 0.9 in Bangladesh and the PRC, and 0.7 in India and Indonesia. Economies whose growth rates in 2009 were higher than in 1990 by more than half a percentage point are Australia, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Kazakhstan, and Sri Lanka.

In 40% of economies in the region, more than half of the population lives in towns; and in most economies, the urban shares are increasing quite rapidly. Figure 1.3 shows the percentage of the population living in urban areas in 47 economies. In three very small economies (Hong Kong, China; Nauru; Singapore) the entire population is urbanized. In Australia, Republic of Korea,

Figure 1.2 Annual Percentage Growth of Population, 1990 and 2009

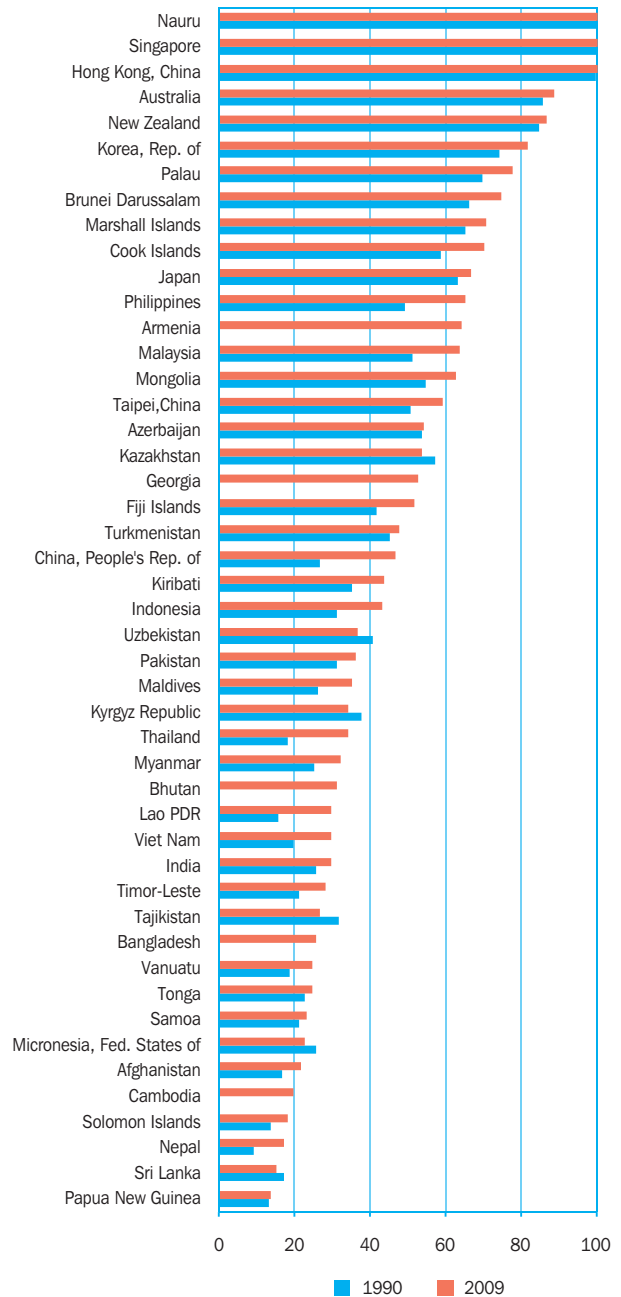


Source: Table 1.2.

and New Zealand, more than 80% live in urban areas. At the other end of the scale, 80% or more of the population in Cambodia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, and Sri Lanka were still living in rural areas in 2009.

Between 1990 and 2009, the share of the urban population fell in the Federated States of Micronesia, Sri Lanka, and in four countries of the former Soviet Union—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and

Figure 1.3 Percentage of Population in Urban Areas, 1990 and 2009 or Latest Year



Source: Table 1.3.

Uzbekistan. Following the collapse of the Soviet Union, many unemployed town dwellers in these economies sought work in agriculture. In the rest of the economies, however, the number of urban dwellers increased between 1990 and 2009, with increases of 12 percentage points or more in PRC, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand.

In the Asia and Pacific region, the number of physicians per thousand persons is below the norm for developed countries, but things are improving in many countries. Figure 1.4 shows the number of physicians per thousand population. Economies with the highest ratios are almost all from the former Soviet Union, while Pacific island economies are among those with the lowest. In Europe and North America, there are generally between two and four physicians per 1,000 persons, but about 60% of the economies in Figure 1.4 have less than one per thousand. In most economies, the ratios have been rising since 1990 with particularly large gains in Republic of Korea, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, and Sri Lanka. In 16 economies, mainly economies of the former Soviet Union with very high ratios at the beginning of the period, the ratios have fallen; as also in Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Tonga, whose already low ratios are worsening. Australia’s ratio fell from over two physicians in 1990 to just under one in 2007. This is the lowest ratio among the three developed economies.

Among the five most populous economies in the region, the PRC had the highest ratio of physicians (1.51). The others are substantially lower, i.e., Pakistan (0.78), India (0.58), Bangladesh (0.30), and Indonesia (0.13).

Some of the best and a few of the worst for quality of life. The overall quality of life in each country is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This is an index constructed by combining proxies for three important aspects of human welfare: health, education, and a decent standard of living. Health is represented by life expectancy; education by literacy and school enrollment; and standard of living by GDP per capita.

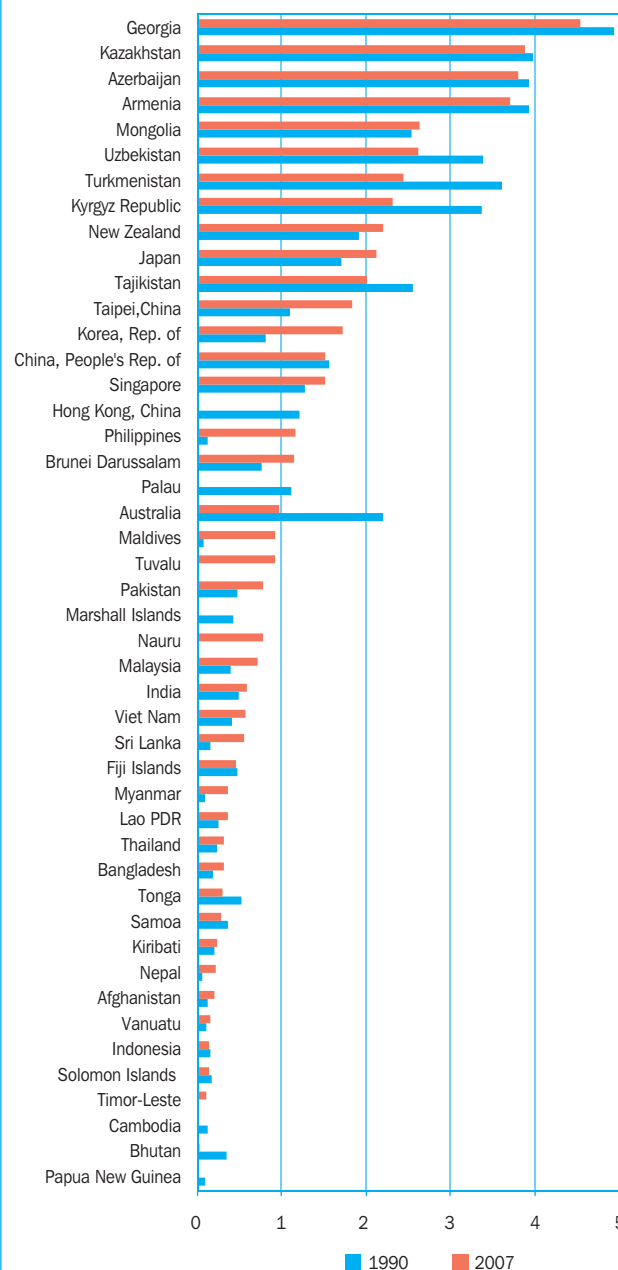
UNDP’s latest index covers 182 economies, and the rankings for 40 Asia and Pacific economies included in the HDI rankings are shown in Box 1.1. Seven of the 40 economies in the region for which the HDI is available belong to the highest ranking— “Very High Human Development”, —and two more are in the “High Human Development” group. A majority of the Asian economies (29) are ranked only as “Medium Human Development”; this group includes the five most populous economies in the region of PRC (92), Indonesia (111), India (134),

Pakistan (141), and Bangladesh (146). Afghanistan and Timor-Leste are in “Low Human Development”, the lowest group.

Good gains in life expectancy for many economies.

Table 1.16 shows life expectancy at birth. In 2008, for both sexes together, life expectancy ranged from over 80 years in Australia; Hong Kong, China; Japan; New Zealand; and Singapore; to 60 or less in Afghanistan, Marshall Islands, and Nauru. Long life expectancy is associated with low

Figure 1.4 Number of Physicians per 1,000 Population, 1990 and 2007 or Nearest Year



Source: Table 1.21.

Box 1.1 Asia and the Pacific Economies Ranked by the Human Development Index, 2007 (Out of 182 economies)

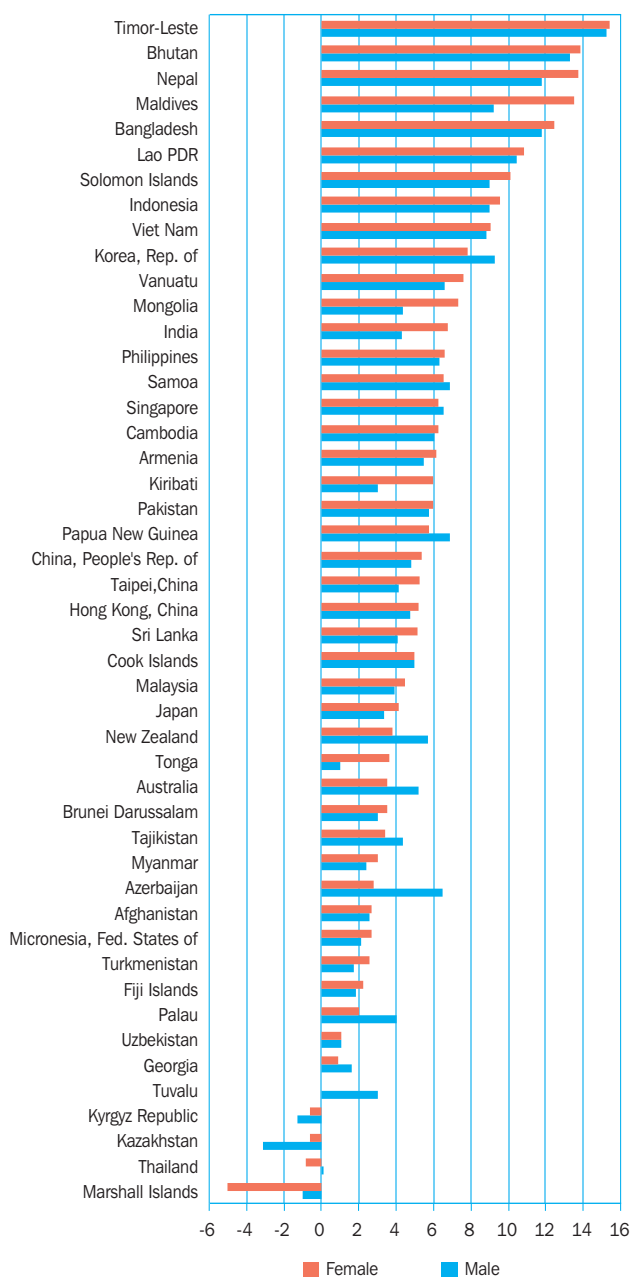
	Rank		Rank
<u>Very high human development</u> (HDI 0.900 and above)		Philippines	105
		Fiji Islands	108
Australia	2	Turkmenistan	109
Japan	10	Indonesia	111
New Zealand	20	Mongolia	115
Singapore	23	Viet Nam	116
Hong Kong, China	24	Uzbekistan	119
Korea, Rep. of	26	Kyrgyz Republic	120
Brunei Darussalam	30	Vanuatu	126
<u>High human development</u> (HDI 0.800–0.899)		Tajikistan	127
		Bhutan	132
Malaysia	66	Lao PDR	133
Kazakhstan	82	India	134
<u>Medium human development</u> (HDI 0.500–0.799)		Solomon Islands	135
		Cambodia	137
Armenia	84	Myanmar	138
Azerbaijan	86	Pakistan	141
Thailand	87	Nepal	144
Georgia	89	Bangladesh	146
China, People's Rep. of	92	Papua New Guinea	148
Samoa	94	<u>Low human development</u> (HDI below 0.500)	
Maldives	95	Timor-Leste	162
Tonga	99	Afghanistan	181
Sri Lanka	102		

Source: Table 1.15.

rates of infant mortality. For this reason, life expectancy is often used as an indicator of the efficiency of a country's health care system. In countries with good prenatal and postnatal health care and wide coverage of immunization programs, life expectancies are generally high.

Figure 1.5 shows the increase in life expectancy at birth from 1990 to 2008 for men and women separately. Increases of 9 years or more were achieved by both sexes in five relatively poor economies—Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Timor-Leste. These economies all started with rather low life expectancies in 1990. At the other end of the scale, gains of less than 2 years, or actual declines for both sexes, were recorded in Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Marshall Islands, Thailand, and Uzbekistan. In general, the Pacific island economies and countries of the former Soviet Union are among those making the least progress.

Figure 1.5 Change in Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) 1990–2008 or Nearest Year



Source: Derived from Table 1.16.

In most economies women, who already had longer life expectancies than men in 1990, have also achieved the largest increases since then. Particularly large differences in favor of women were recorded in India, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, and Tonga; this may be due to falls in maternal mortality and other

improvements in reproductive health. There are however several countries where men have gained more extra years of life than women. These include Australia, Azerbaijan, Republic of Korea, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Palau, and Tuvalu; in some cases this may be due to campaigns aimed at reducing alcohol and tobacco consumption.

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. Census data are generally reliable and comparable among countries, but estimates for intercensal years are generally less reliable and may be based on household surveys, partial registration records, or obtained by statistical interpolation.

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 are compiled by the World Health Organization.

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 breakdowns by economic activities may not be available.

The statistics on the numbers of people living 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)^a

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia	190.0	212.5	231.9	235.4	239.4	243.4	247.7	251.7	256.0	260.1	264.4	268.8
Afghanistan	17.6	19.4	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.5	23.2	23.6	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.5
Armenia	...	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
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
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
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
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
Pakistan	109.7	124.5	139.8	142.4	145.3	148.2	151.1	154.0	156.8	159.6	162.4	165.2
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
South Asia	979.2	1080.0	1185.8	1207.3	1225.8	1245.4	1264.9	1283.5	1303.1	1321.6	1340.2	1358.8
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
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
India	835.0	923.0	1016.0	1035.0	1051.0	1068.0	1085.0	1101.0	1118.0	1134.0	1150.0	1165.9
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
Nepal	18.2	20.1	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.8	24.4	24.9	25.5	26.0	26.6	27.2
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
Southeast Asia	436.8	479.6	517.9	525.8	533.7	541.5	549.4	557.5	565.6	573.6	581.5	589.4
Brunei Darussalam ^b	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cambodia	8.6	10.5	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.8	14.0	14.2
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
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
Malaysia	18.1	20.7	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.6	27.2	27.7	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	59.3
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
Singapore	3.0	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
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
Viet Nam	66.0	72.0	77.6	78.6	79.5	80.5	81.4	82.4	83.3	84.2	85.1	86.0
The Pacific	6.1	6.7	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7
Cook Islands	17.0	19.4	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.4	20.3	21.5	23.7	21.0	22.1	22.9
Fiji Islands	737.0	752.0	794.6	801.9	807.2	810.0	811.5	816.4	821.6	825.1	829.5	833.9
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
Marshall Islands	44.6	48.0	50.7	50.6	50.4	51.0	51.5	52.1	52.7	53.3	53.9	54.1
Micronesia, Fed. States of	97.6	105.8	107.0	107.3	107.5	107.6	107.8	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.0	108.0
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
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
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
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
Solomon Islands	294.9	353.2	420.5	432.3	444.4	456.8	469.6	482.8	496.3	510.2	524.0	539.0
Timor-Leste	747.0	832.0	779.0	787.0	886.0	904.0	952.0	983.0	1015.0	1047.6	1081.0	1115.0
Tonga	96.0	97.5	99.4	99.9	100.3	100.7	101.1	101.6	102.0	102.4	102.8	103.2
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
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
Developed Member Countries	143.9	147.2	149.9	150.4	151.0	151.6	152.0	152.3	152.6	153.1	153.5	153.8
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
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
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
TOTAL DMCs	2826.5	3064.9	3289.2	3331.8	3371.0	3410.7	3450.6	3489.4	3528.8	3566.8	3605.0	3643.0
TOTAL REGIONAL MEMBERS	2970.6	3212.4	3439.4	3482.6	3522.4	3562.6	3603.0	3642.1	3681.8	3720.3	3758.8	3797.3
WORLD	5283.7	5696.7	6083.6	6159.2	6234.4	6308.5	6382.4	6456.4	6531.0	6606.2	6681.1	6756.0

a Except for Pacific developing member countries where units are in thousands.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, International Data Base (US Census Bureau 2010).

Table 1.2 **Growth rates in population**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.9	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
Azerbaijan	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	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
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
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
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
Tajikistan	2.3	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6
Turkmenistan	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
India	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	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
Nepal	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
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
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
Cambodia	3.6	5.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	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
Lao PDR	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Malaysia	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Myanmar	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
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
Singapore	2.9	4.3	1.7	2.7	0.9	0.2	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.5	3.1
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
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
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	3.6
Fiji Islands	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
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
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
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
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
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
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
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
Solomon Islands	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Timor-Leste	6.7	1.7	9.0	1.0	12.6	2.0	5.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
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
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
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
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
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
TOTAL DMCs	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
TOTAL REGIONAL MEMBERS	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
WORLD	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates based on country sources and International Data Base (US Census Bureau 2010).

Population

Table 1.3 Migration and urbanization

	Net International Migration Rate ^a (per 1,000 population)				Urban Population (percent of total population)			
	1990–1995	1995–2000	2000–2005	2005–2010	1990	1995	2000	2009
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	42.6	-3.8	7.2	7.5	16.7	18.1	19.8	21.6
Armenia	-29.6	-14.3	-6.5	-4.9	...	66.3	64.8	64.0
Azerbaijan	-3.1	-3.2	-2.4	-1.2	53.7	52.3	51.0	54.1
Georgia	-20.7	-15.9	-13.4	-11.5	...	52.9 (1997)	52.0	52.7
Kazakhstan	-18.6	-17.1	-2.7	-1.3	57.2 (1991)	55.7	56.3	53.5
Kyrgyz Republic	-12.2	-1.1	-2.9	-2.8	37.6	35.6	34.7	34.1
Pakistan	-4.2	-0.1	-1.6	-1.6	30.8 (1991)	31.8	33.0	35.8
Tajikistan	-10.7	-11.2	-10.9	-5.9	31.3	27.4	26.6	26.3 (2008)
Turkmenistan	2.5	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	45.1	44.7	45.1	47.3 (2008)
Uzbekistan	-3.1	-3.4	-3.1	-3.0	40.3	38.3	37.2	36.7 (2006)
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	26.4	29.0	36.2	46.6
Hong Kong, China	10.1	9.3	3.3	3.3	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0 (2008)
Korea, Rep. of	-2.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	73.8	78.2	79.6	81.5 (2008)
Mongolia	-15.4	-4.3	1.4	-0.8	54.6	51.6	57.2	62.6
Taipei, China ^b	...	...	...	...	50.6	53.1	55.8	59.1
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-0.7	...	...	23.4 (2001)	25.4 (2008)
Bhutan	-38.2	0.1	11.6	2.9	...	21.0 (1996)	21.0	30.9 (2005)
India	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	25.6	26.6	27.7	29.4 (2008)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	26.0	25.6	27.0	35.0 (2006)
Nepal	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	8.9	10.9	13.4	17.2 (2008)
Sri Lanka	-2.9	-4.3	-4.6	-3.0	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.1 (2006)
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^c	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	65.8	68.6	71.1	74.4 (2007)
Cambodia	2.8	1.3	0.2	-0.1	...	14.8 (1998)	16.0 (2001)	19.5
Indonesia	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	30.9	35.9	42.1	43.1 (2005)
Lao PDR	-1.3	-3.4	-4.1	-2.4	15.4	17.4	22.0	29.7 (2007)
Malaysia	3.0	4.5	1.2	1.0	51.1 (1991)	54.7	62.0	63.7
Myanmar	-0.6	0.0	-4.2	-2.0	24.9	26.1	28.0	31.9 (2007)
Philippines	-2.7	-2.4	-2.2	-2.0	48.8	54.0	58.5	65.0 (2008)
Singapore	15.4	19.6	6.7	22.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Thailand	-0.1	-1.5	4.4	0.9	18.0	18.0	19.0	33.8 (2008)
Viet Nam	-2.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	19.5	20.7	24.2	29.6
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	58.5 (1991)	58.8 (1996)	67.6 (2001)	70.2 (2003)
Fiji Islands	-9.3	-10.7	-10.3	-8.3	41.6	43.9	47.2	51.3 (2008)
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	35.1	36.5	43.5	43.6 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	65.1	66.7	68.4	70.7 (2007)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-4.4	-25.4	-17.9	-16.3	25.6	25.1	22.3	22.5 (2008)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 (2005)
Palau ^d	...	...	...	...	69.4	71.4	69.5	77.4 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.7 (2008)
Samoa	-15.8	-16.3	-20.8	-18.4	21.2	21.5	21.9	22.9 (2008)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	13.7	14.7	15.7	17.9 (2008)
Timor-Leste	...	-40.9	9.1	1.8	20.8	22.7	24.5	27.8 (2008)
Tonga	-18.0	-19.5	-15.9	-17.5	22.7	22.9	23.2	24.7 (2008)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-1.1	-7.9	...	...	18.7	20.2	21.7	24.7 (2008)
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	4.2	5.0	6.5	4.8	85.4	86.1	87.2	88.7 (2008)
Japan	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	63.1	64.6	65.2	66.5 (2008)
New Zealand	8.1	2.3	5.1	2.4	84.7	85.3	85.7	86.6 (2008)

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 country.

d For urban population, includes Koror and Airai States only. The US Census Bureau defines "Urban" as places with 2,500 persons or more.

Sources: Country sources, *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2009* (United Nations ESCAP).

Table 1.4 Population aged 0–14 years
(percent of total population)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	46.1	46.7	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.5	46.3
Armenia	30.4	29.5	25.9	25.0	24.2	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.5
Azerbaijan	34.3	34.0	31.1	30.3	29.3	28.4	27.4	26.6	25.8	25.2	24.6
Georgia	24.6	24.2	22.0	21.3	20.6	19.8	19.1	18.4	17.9	17.4	17.1
Kazakhstan	31.5	29.7	27.6	27.0	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.3	23.9	23.7	23.7
Kyrgyz Republic	37.6	37.6	35.0	34.3	33.5	32.7	31.9	31.3	30.7	30.2	29.7
Pakistan	43.4	43.3	41.3	40.7	40.2	39.6	39.1	38.5	38.1	37.7	37.3
Tajikistan	43.2	43.6	42.4	41.9	41.3	40.7	40.1	39.4	38.8	38.1	37.5
Turkmenistan	40.5	39.5	36.3	35.5	34.7	33.9	33.1	32.3	31.6	30.8	30.1
Uzbekistan	40.9	40.4	37.4	36.5	35.6	34.7	33.8	32.8	31.9	31.0	30.1
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	28.4	27.6	25.7	25.0	24.3	23.5	22.7	22.0	21.4	20.9	20.5
Hong Kong, China	21.5	19.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.6
Korea, Rep. of	25.6	23.0	20.8	20.5	20.2	19.9	19.5	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.4
Mongolia	41.7	38.9	34.8	33.6	32.3	31.1	29.8	28.8	27.9	27.2	26.5
Taipei, China	27.1	23.8	21.1	20.8	20.4	19.8	19.3	18.7	18.1	17.6	17.0
South Asia											
Bangladesh	43.1	40.1	36.8	36.2	35.6	35.0	34.4	33.8	33.2	32.6	32.0
Bhutan	42.7	43.8	40.4	39.2	37.9	36.5	35.3	34.1	33.1	32.1	31.3
India	37.9	36.7	35.0	34.7	34.3	33.9	33.5	33.1	32.6	32.2	31.7
Maldives	47.2	45.7	39.9	38.5	37.1	35.6	34.2	32.8	31.5	30.2	29.0
Nepal	42.4	42.0	41.0	40.7	40.3	39.9	39.5	39.0	38.4	37.8	37.2
Sri Lanka	31.9	29.4	26.6	26.1	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.3
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	34.5	33.0	31.3	30.8	30.4	29.9	29.4	28.9	28.4	27.8	27.3
Cambodia	44.6	46.3	41.9	40.9	39.9	39.0	38.0	37.0	36.0	35.1	34.1
Indonesia	35.8	33.0	30.3	29.9	29.5	29.1	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.7	27.4
Lao PDR	43.7	43.6	43.1	42.6	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.2	39.5	38.9	38.2
Malaysia	37.4	36.1	33.5	33.0	32.6	32.2	31.8	31.3	30.9	30.4	30.0
Myanmar	36.6	33.6	30.1	29.6	29.1	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.7	27.4	27.1
Philippines	40.7	39.5	37.8	37.3	36.9	36.5	36.0	35.6	35.1	34.7	34.3
Singapore	21.5	22.3	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.8	20.2	19.6	18.8	18.0	17.1
Thailand	30.0	27.3	25.1	24.7	24.2	23.8	23.3	22.9	22.6	22.3	22.0
Viet Nam	39.4	37.3	33.5	32.6	31.8	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.3	27.4	26.5
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	34.7	34.1	33.6	32.9	32.2	31.5	30.8	30.1	29.4
Fiji Islands	37.9	35.7	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.4	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.2	31.8
Kiribati	...	...	40.6	40.0	39.2	38.3	37.5	37.0	36.5	36.1	35.8
Marshall Islands	...	...	42.3	42.4	42.6	42.1	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.6	41.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	44.1	43.4	40.1	39.6	39.2	38.9	38.5	38.2	37.9	37.6	37.3
Nauru	...	...	40.1	39.3	38.5	38.1	37.6	37.1	36.8	36.6	36.2
Palau	...	...	23.9	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.5	22.7	21.9
Papua New Guinea	41.7	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.1
Samoa	40.9	39.3	40.5	40.8	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.0
Solomon Islands	45.3	43.6	42.0	41.7	41.4	41.1	40.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.5
Timor-Leste	39.9	41.7	49.4	49.5	48.9	47.9	46.9	46.2	45.7	45.4	45.2
Tonga	39.3	40.0	38.8	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.5	37.5
Tuvalu	...	...	37.1	36.9	36.3	36.0	35.2	34.4	33.9	32.4	32.6
Vanuatu	43.9	43.4	42.1	41.8	41.4	40.9	40.5	40.1	39.7	39.3	39.0
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	22.0	21.5	20.7	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.5	19.4	19.2
Japan	18.3	16.0	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4
New Zealand	23.1	23.0	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.2	20.9	20.7

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); 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 2010).

Population

Table 1.5 Population aged 15–64 years
(percent of total population)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	51.6	51.0	50.7	50.7	50.7	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.3	51.5
Armenia	64.0	62.1	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.2	65.6	66.1	66.6	67.3	67.9
Azerbaijan	61.5	61.1	63.2	63.8	64.5	65.2	65.9	66.6	67.3	68.0	68.6
Georgia	66.1	64.6	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.1	67.6	68.0	68.5
Kazakhstan	62.7	63.1	65.5	66.1	66.5	67.0	67.4	67.8	68.2	68.6	68.9
Kyrgyz Republic	57.4	57.0	59.6	60.2	60.8	61.5	62.2	62.9	63.6	64.2	64.9
Pakistan	52.9	53.1	55.1	55.6	56.1	56.7	57.2	57.6	58.1	58.4	58.7
Tajikistan	53.0	52.5	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.5	56.1	56.7	57.3	58.0	58.8
Turkmenistan	55.7	56.4	59.4	60.1	60.8	61.6	62.3	63.1	63.9	64.8	65.6
Uzbekistan	55.1	55.4	58.3	59.1	59.9	60.7	61.5	62.4	63.4	64.4	65.3
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	66.1	66.4	67.5	68.0	68.6	69.3	69.9	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5
Hong Kong, China	70.0	70.9	72.1	72.3	72.5	72.8	73.0	73.4	73.8	74.4	74.9
Korea, Rep. of	69.4	71.1	71.8	71.8	71.7	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.8	72.0	72.3
Mongolia	54.3	57.3	61.8	62.9	64.2	65.4	66.5	67.5	68.3	69.0	69.5
Taipei, China	66.7	68.6	70.3	70.4	70.6	70.9	71.2	71.6	71.9	72.2	72.6
South Asia											
Bangladesh	53.9	56.7	59.8	60.4	60.9	61.5	62.0	62.5	63.1	63.6	64.1
Bhutan	54.0	52.4	55.2	56.4	57.7	59.0	60.2	61.3	62.3	63.2	64.0
India	58.3	59.3	60.7	61.0	61.3	61.6	62.0	62.3	62.7	63.1	63.5
Maldives	50.2	51.3	56.7	58.0	59.3	60.6	61.9	63.2	64.4	65.6	66.7
Nepal	54.3	54.7	55.6	55.8	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.3	57.7	58.3	58.8
Sri Lanka	62.5	64.5	67.0	67.5	67.9	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.5
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	62.8	64.4	65.8	66.2	66.6	67.0	67.5	67.9	68.4	68.9	69.4
Cambodia	52.6	50.9	55.2	56.1	57.1	58.0	58.9	59.8	60.7	61.6	62.5
Indonesia	60.4	62.7	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.6	65.9	66.1	66.3	66.5	66.8
Lao PDR	52.8	52.8	53.4	53.8	54.3	54.9	55.5	56.2	56.8	57.5	58.2
Malaysia	58.9	60.2	62.7	63.0	63.4	63.7	64.0	64.3	64.7	65.1	65.4
Myanmar	58.5	61.2	64.5	65.0	65.5	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.9	67.2	67.5
Philippines	56.1	57.3	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.8	60.2	60.6	60.9	61.3	61.6
Singapore	72.9	71.5	71.0	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.4	73.0	73.5
Thailand	65.4	67.3	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.7	70.0	70.2	70.4	70.6
Viet Nam	55.9	57.7	60.9	61.6	62.3	63.1	63.9	64.7	65.5	66.3	67.2
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	59.1	59.7	60.0	60.5	60.9	61.5	62.0	62.6	63.2
Fiji Islands	59.0	61.2	62.4	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.6
Kiribati	...	...	55.9	56.5	57.2	58.2	58.9	59.5	60.0	60.4	60.7
Marshall Islands	...	...	55.5	55.4	55.2	55.8	56.2	56.5	56.4	56.3	56.3
Micronesia, Fed. States of	52.3	53.1	56.1	56.6	57.0	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.3	58.6	59.0
Nauru	...	...	58.6	59.4	60.2	60.5	60.9	61.2	61.9	62.1	62.5
Palau	...	...	70.7	70.5	70.3	70.1	70.0	70.3	71.0	71.8	72.6
Papua New Guinea	56.1	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.6	56.7	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.3	57.5
Samoa	55.2	56.4	55.1	54.8	54.5	54.3	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.7	55.2
Solomon Islands	51.7	53.4	55.1	55.4	55.6	55.9	56.2	56.5	56.8	57.1	57.5
Timor-Leste	58.1	56.1	48.2	48.0	48.5	49.4	50.4	51.0	51.5	51.7	51.9
Tonga	56.2	55.0	55.8	56.0	56.2	56.3	56.5	56.6	56.7	56.7	56.7
Tuvalu	...	...	57.0	57.3	58.3	58.6	59.4	60.2	60.7	62.4	62.2
Vanuatu	52.5	53.1	54.5	54.9	55.4	55.8	56.2	56.6	57.0	57.4	57.8
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	66.8	66.4	66.8	66.9	67.0	67.1	67.3	67.3	67.4	67.4	67.4
Japan	69.7	69.6	68.2	67.8	67.4	67.1	66.7	66.3	65.9	65.5	65.2
New Zealand	65.8	65.4	65.5	65.6	65.8	66.0	66.2	66.4	66.5	66.7	66.8

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); 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 2010).

Table 1.6 Population aged 65 years and over
(percent of total population)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Armenia	5.6	8.4	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.6
Azerbaijan	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Georgia	9.3	11.3	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.5
Kazakhstan	5.9	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.4
Kyrgyz Republic	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4
Pakistan	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Tajikistan	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Turkmenistan	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Uzbekistan	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	5.5	6.0	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Hong Kong, China	8.5	9.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5
Korea, Rep. of	5.0	5.9	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.4
Mongolia	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Taipei, China	6.2	7.6	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.4
South Asia											
Bangladesh	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8
Bhutan	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
India	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Maldives	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Nepal	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Sri Lanka	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Cambodia	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Indonesia	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9
Lao PDR	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Malaysia	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6
Myanmar	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5
Philippines	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1
Singapore	5.6	6.3	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4
Thailand	4.6	5.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
Viet Nam	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5
Fiji Islands	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6
Kiribati	...	...	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	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
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
Nauru	...	...	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Palau	...	...	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Samoa	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8
Solomon Islands	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Timor-Leste	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
Tonga	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Tuvalu	...	...	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2
Vanuatu	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	11.2	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.4
Japan	12.0	14.4	17.2	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4
New Zealand	11.1	11.6	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); 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 2010).

Population

Table 1.7 Age dependency ratio

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	93.9	96.0	97.1	97.1	97.1	96.9	96.6	96.2	95.6	95.0	94.3
Armenia	56.2	60.9	55.9	54.9	54.1	53.3	52.4	51.4	50.1	48.7	47.3
Azerbaijan	62.6	63.6	58.3	56.7	55.1	53.4	51.7	50.1	48.5	47.0	45.7
Georgia	51.4	54.9	52.4	51.8	51.1	50.5	49.8	49.0	48.0	47.0	46.1
Kazakhstan	59.5	58.5	52.6	51.4	50.3	49.3	48.3	47.4	46.6	45.7	45.0
Kyrgyz Republic	74.1	75.5	67.9	66.1	64.3	62.6	60.8	59.0	57.3	55.6	54.1
Pakistan	89.2	88.3	81.6	80.0	78.2	76.5	74.9	73.5	72.3	71.2	70.3
Tajikistan	88.6	90.5	84.9	83.4	81.8	80.2	78.4	76.4	74.4	72.3	70.2
Turkmenistan	79.4	77.4	68.3	66.3	64.4	62.4	60.5	58.5	56.4	54.4	52.5
Uzbekistan	81.5	80.5	71.4	69.2	67.0	64.8	62.5	60.1	57.7	55.3	53.0
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	51.2	50.6	48.2	47.1	45.8	44.4	43.1	42.0	41.1	40.4	39.8
Hong Kong, China	42.8	41.1	38.6	38.2	37.9	37.5	36.9	36.3	35.4	34.5	33.5
Korea, Rep. of	44.1	40.6	39.2	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.6	39.3	38.9	38.4
Mongolia	84.2	74.4	61.8	58.9	55.9	53.0	50.4	48.2	46.4	45.0	43.8
Taipei, China	49.9	45.8	42.3	42.1	41.7	41.0	40.5	39.7	39.1	38.4	37.7
South Asia											
Bangladesh	85.4	76.4	67.2	65.6	64.1	62.7	61.3	59.9	58.5	57.2	55.9
Bhutan	85.2	90.9	81.0	77.3	73.4	69.5	66.0	63.0	60.4	58.2	56.3
India	71.5	68.6	64.7	63.9	63.1	62.2	61.4	60.5	59.5	58.5	57.5
Maldives	99.3	95.1	76.4	72.5	68.6	64.9	61.4	58.2	55.2	52.4	50.0
Nepal	84.0	82.7	80.0	79.2	78.2	77.2	76.0	74.7	73.2	71.7	70.0
Sri Lanka	59.9	55.1	49.2	48.2	47.4	46.7	46.1	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.0
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	59.2	55.3	52.0	51.1	50.2	49.2	48.2	47.2	46.2	45.1	44.2
Cambodia	90.0	96.5	81.3	78.2	75.3	72.5	69.8	67.2	64.6	62.2	60.0
Indonesia	65.6	59.5	54.3	53.6	53.0	52.4	51.8	51.3	50.8	50.3	49.8
Lao PDR	89.4	89.3	87.3	85.9	84.2	82.2	80.2	78.1	76.0	74.0	72.0
Malaysia	69.7	66.2	59.6	58.6	57.8	57.1	56.3	55.5	54.6	53.7	52.8
Myanmar	71.0	63.5	55.0	53.8	52.8	51.9	51.1	50.3	49.6	48.9	48.2
Philippines	78.3	74.5	70.3	69.2	68.2	67.1	66.1	65.1	64.1	63.2	62.3
Singapore	37.1	39.9	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.2	39.7	39.0	38.1	37.1	36.1
Thailand	53.0	48.6	46.0	45.4	44.7	44.1	43.5	42.9	42.5	42.0	41.6
Viet Nam	78.9	73.4	64.2	62.3	60.4	58.5	56.6	54.7	52.7	50.7	48.9
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	69.3	67.6	66.6	65.4	64.1	62.7	61.2	59.7	58.3
Fiji Islands	69.4	63.5	60.2	59.9	59.7	59.5	59.2	58.9	58.4	57.9	57.2
Kiribati	...	...	79.0	77.1	74.7	71.9	69.7	68.0	66.6	65.5	64.6
Marshall Islands	...	...	80.0	80.5	81.0	79.4	78.0	76.9	77.2	77.7	77.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	91.2	88.4	78.2	76.7	75.5	74.5	73.6	72.7	71.6	70.6	69.5
Nauru	...	...	70.7	68.4	66.2	65.2	64.3	63.4	61.5	60.9	60.0
Palau	...	...	41.4	41.9	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.2	40.8	39.3	37.7
Papua New Guinea	78.2	77.1	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.5	76.2	75.8	75.2	74.6	73.9
Samoa	81.1	77.2	81.6	82.6	83.5	84.1	84.4	84.3	83.7	82.7	81.3
Solomon Islands	93.4	87.4	81.6	80.6	79.7	78.8	77.9	77.0	76.0	75.0	74.0
Timor-Leste	72.1	78.4	107.7	108.4	106.0	102.2	98.6	95.9	94.3	93.4	92.8
Tonga	78.1	81.7	79.4	78.7	78.1	77.5	77.0	76.7	76.4	76.4	76.3
Tuvalu	...	...	75.4	74.6	71.6	70.7	68.4	66.1	64.8	60.3	60.7
Vanuatu	90.5	88.3	83.4	82.1	80.7	79.2	77.9	76.6	75.3	74.2	73.1
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	49.8	50.5	49.7	49.5	49.2	48.9	48.7	48.5	48.4	48.3	48.4
Japan	43.5	43.8	46.7	47.5	48.3	49.1	50.0	50.9	51.7	52.6	53.5
New Zealand	51.9	52.9	52.7	52.4	52.0	51.6	51.1	50.7	50.3	50.0	49.8

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates.

Table 1.8 **Labor force participation rate**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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	...
Azerbaijan	93.2	85.8	76.4	74.7	80.6	78.2	76.4	73.7	73.6	72.5	71.4	70.8
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
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
Tajikistan	77.3	70.9	55.3	55.4	53.4	53.0	56.0	55.0	54.0	52.3	...	...
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
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
Mongolia	...	68.5	62.9	62.2	62.7	64.5	64.4	63.5	64.4	64.2	63.5	66.8
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
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	54.9	...	...	57.3	...	...	58.5	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	56.5	...	62.9	54.4	...	61.8	67.3	...	68.5
India	...	...	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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	66.5	65.5	67.9	69.8	69.8	69.9	68.3	68.4	67.8	67.8	...
Cambodia	...	59.2	65.2	71.7	...	...	74.6	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	54.7	...	67.8	68.6	67.8	67.8	67.6	66.8	66.7	66.6	67.2	67.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	84.8	85.1	84.4	...	65.7	...	...	...	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	63.6	63.8	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.4	66.0	...	...
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
Singapore ^b	63.2	61.9	63.2	64.4	63.6	63.2	63.3	63.0	65.0	65.0	65.6	65.4
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
Viet Nam	...	...	49.6	50.2	50.7	51.1	51.8	52.5	51.1	51.2	55.5	57.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	69.0	...	...	...	...	70.2	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	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	...	...	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.7	...	...	...
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	66.8	67.1	67.6	67.8	68.0	68.3	68.4	68.5	68.6	69.9	70.2	...
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	...	...	...	...	58.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	63.7	63.6	63.3	63.3	63.4	63.6	63.5	64.4	64.8	65.2	65.4	65.3
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
New Zealand	64.1	65.0	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.4	67.0	67.8	68.4	68.6	68.5	68.3

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b Refers to Singapore residents only.

Sources: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2010), Secretariat of the Pacific Community website (www.spc.int/prism).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.9 **Unemployment rate**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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	6.9
Azerbaijan ^b	...	0.8	1.2	1.3	10.6	9.7	8.4	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.0
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	6.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	5.7	7.5	7.8	8.6	9.9	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.2	...
Pakistan	3.1	5.3	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.5
Tajikistan ^a	...	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
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
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
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
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
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
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	4.3	...	...	4.3	...	...	4.2	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	1.9	...	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.7	...	4.0
India	...	...	2.7	...	...	...	...	3.1	...	...	...	...
Maldives	0.9	0.8	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	14.4	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	15.9	12.3	7.6	7.9	8.8	8.4	8.3	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	4.9	4.7	7.2	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.7	...
Cambodia	...	2.5	2.5	1.8	...	...	0.0	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	2.5	7.2	6.1	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.9	11.2	10.5	9.8	8.4	8.1
Lao PDR	...	3.6	...	5.0	5.0	5.1	...	1.4	...	...	...	...
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
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
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
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
Viet Nam	...	...	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.4	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	13.1	...	...	...	...	8.9	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	6.4	5.9	8.3	9.0	8.4	9.9	9.3	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.3	8.6
Kiribati	2.8	0.2	1.6	...	...	...	...	6.1	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	30.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	13.5	...	22.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	7.8	7.0	2.3	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.7	...	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	4.4	...	6.6	7.0	5.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	4.1	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	1.1	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	6.5	...	16.3	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	6.7	8.2	6.3	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	5.6
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
New Zealand	7.8	6.3	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	6.1

a Based on officially registered unemployed only.

b Based on International Labour Organization's methodology starting 2002.

c Refers to urban areas only.

d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2010).

Table 1.10 Unemployment rate of 15–24-year-olds
(percent)

	Total		Female		Male	
	1990	2008	1990	2008	1990	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	48.2 (2001)	...	56.4 (2001)	...	41.9 (2001)
Azerbaijan	18.4 (1999)	14.0 (2007)	19.9 (1999)	10.4 (2007)	17.0 (1999)	18.2 (2007)
Georgia	24.6 (1999)	31.5 (2007)	24.8 (1999)	36.8 (2007)	24.4 (1999)	28.1 (2007)
Kazakhstan	17.3 (2002)	14.3 (2004)	19.3 (2002)	15.7 (2004)	15.7 (2002)	13.1 (2004)
Kyrgyz Republic	20.1 (2002)	14.6 (2006)	21.2 (2002)	16.2 (2006)	19.3 (2002)	13.6 (2006)
Pakistan	5.1	7.5 (2007)	1.3	8.9 (2007)	5.7	7.1 (2007)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	3.4	9.0 (2007)	3.3	7.2 (2007)	3.6	11.0 (2007)
Korea, Rep. of	7.0	8.9 (2007)	5.5	7.2 (2007)	9.5	11.4 (2007)
Mongolia	...	20.0 (2003)	...	20.7 (2003)	...	19.5 (2003)
Taipei, China	5.1	11.8	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2.5 (1989)	9.3 (2005)	2.3 (1989)	13.6 (2005)	2.8 (1989)	8.0 (2005)
Bhutan	...	6.3 (2005)	...	7.2 (2005)	...	5.5 (2005)
India	8.3 (1994)	10.5 (2004)	8.0 (1994)	10.8 (2004)	8.4 (1994)	10.4 (2004)
Maldives	1.9 (1995)	22.2 (2006)	2.9 (1995)	30.5 (2006)	1.4 (1995)	15.5 (2006)
Nepal	7.3 (1996)	3.0 (1999)	...	2.2 (1999)	...	4.0 (1999)
Sri Lanka	33.3	21.2 (2007)	46.9	28.1 (2007)	22.8	17.1 (2007)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12.2 (1998)	...	12.0 (1998)	...	12.3 (1998)
Indonesia	8.9 (1989)	25.1 (2007)	8.9 (1989)	27.3 (2007)	9.0 (1989)	23.8 (2007)
Lao PDR	...	5.0 (1995)	...	3.9 (1995)	...	6.4 (1995)
Malaysia	8.7 (1998)	10.9 (2007)	8.8 (1998)	11.5 (2007)	8.6 (1998)	10.5 (2007)
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	15.4	14.9 (2007)	19.2	16.5 (2007)	13.1	13.9 (2007)
Singapore	2.9	8.9 (2007)	2.9	11.1 (2007)	2.8	6.9 (2007)
Thailand	4.3	4.5 (2007)	4.2	4.3 (2007)	4.3	4.6 (2007)
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 Islands	18.3 (1986)	13.1 (1996)	34.3 (1986)	16.7 (1996)	12.9 (1986)	11.3 (1996)
Kiribati	3.6	2.4 (2000)	2.5	2.3 (2000)	4.7	2.0 (2000)
Marshall Islands	28.7 (1988)	62.6 (1999)	31.6 (1988)	67.0 (1999)	27.5 (1988)	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	5.7 (2000)	17.2	6.0 (2000)	17.6	5.5 (2000)
Papua New Guinea	21.1	13.6 (2001)	16.6	9.5 (2001)	24.2	17.4 (2001)
Samoa	...	12.2 (2001)	...	15.4 (2001)	...	10.6 (2001)
Solomon Islands	...	46.0 (1999)	...	48.8 (1999)	...	44.4 (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 Countries						
Australia ^b	13.0	9.4 (2007)	12.8	9.3 (2007)	13.2	9.4 (2007)
Japan ^c	4.3	7.7 (2007)	4.1	7.1 (2007)	4.5	8.3 (2007)
New Zealand ^d	14.1	9.7 (2007)	13.2	9.8 (2007)	14.8	9.6 (2007)

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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* (ILO 2010); *The Pacific Islands Regional Millennium Development Goals Report* (The Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2004); *World Development Indicators Online* (World Bank 2010); *Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific 2009* (United Nations ESCAP); for Taipei, China: *Social Indicators Online* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

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
Developing Member Countries												
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	...
Azerbaijan	30.9	30.8	41.0	40.0	40.2	40.0	39.5	39.3	39.1	38.7	38.4	38.5
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
Kyrgyz Republic	32.7	47.0	53.1	52.9	52.7	43.2	38.9	38.5	36.3	34.5	34.0	...
Pakistan	51.1	46.7	48.4	48.4	43.2	42.1	43.0	43.0	43.4	43.7	44.6	45.1
Tajikistan	43.0	59.1	65.0	66.6	67.6	67.6	66.6	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	...
Turkmenistan	41.8	44.8	47.6	48.4	48.7	48.2	48.2	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	39.3	41.2	34.4	33.5	32.6	31.9	31.0	29.1	...	...	...	...
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	38.1
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
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
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
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	...	50.8	...	...	51.7	...	...	48.1	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.8	66.6	...	65.4
India	...	...	59.9	...	...	...	...	56.1	...	...	...	...
Maldives	25.2	22.2	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	65.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	46.8	36.7	36.0	32.6	34.5	34.0	33.5	32.8	32.2	31.3	34.0	34.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	2.5	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	81.4	73.7	70.2	70.0	64.8	60.3	60.3	60.3	59.1	59.1	...
Indonesia	55.9	44.0	45.3	43.8	44.3	46.4	43.3	44.0	44.5	43.7	40.3	41.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	82.7	82.4	82.2	...	78.5	...	...	...	...
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
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	32.3
Singapore	0.4	0.2	...	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	...	1.3	1.1	...	...
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
Viet Nam	72.1	71.3	64.4	63.6	58.7	56.9	58.7	57.1	55.4	53.9	52.6	51.9
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	6.1	...	...	7.2	...	...	...	...	4.9	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	2.5	...	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	...
Kiribati ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	8.0	9.3	7.1	...	...	...	...	7.8	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	72.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
New Zealand	10.2	9.7	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.4	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b Refers to cash work and unpaid village work for 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

Sources: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2010).

Table 1.12 Employment in industry
(percent of total employment)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	15.3	...	...	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	...
Azerbaijan ^a	12.7	9.7	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Georgia	...	...	...	5.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	3.4	4.7	4.9	...	...
Kazakhstan	21.0	...	13.9	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9
Kyrgyz Republic ^a	27.9	16.5	10.5	10.3	10.3	15.0	17.6	17.6	19.4	20.3	20.7	...
Pakistan ^a	12.8	10.5	11.5	11.5	11.6	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.5	12.9	12.9
Tajikistan ^a	20.1	14.2	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.8	...
Turkmenistan ^a	10.8	10.1	13.0	13.5	14.2	13.8	13.8	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan ^a	15.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.2	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	19.0	21.0	17.3	17.3	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	36.7	27.0	20.3	19.5	18.4	17.0	15.5	15.0	14.7	14.2	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	35.4	33.4	28.1	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.5	26.8	26.3	25.9	...	...
Mongolia	...	17.9	14.1	13.7	14.3	15.6	16.1	16.8	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	40.8	38.7	31.2	29.9	35.2	34.8	35.2	35.8	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	13.0	...	10.3	...	...	13.7	...	14.5	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	16.3	...	...	...	...	18.8	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	23.9	19.0	...	...	23.4	...	...	24.3	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	19.4	22.2	23.6	23.9	22.4	23.0	24.1	25.4	26.6	26.6	25.8	25.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^{a, b}	...	8.9	...	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia ^a	...	2.3	7.0	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.7	8.7	...
Indonesia ^a	10.8	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.9	13.2	12.9	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.2
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
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
Singapore	...	31.0	33.8	25.8	25.1	25.0	24.0	...	22.1	22.6	...	...
Thailand ^a	9.9	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.4	15.8	15.9	16.0	15.6	15.7	14.9	14.4
Viet Nam ^a	8.8	8.6	10.1	10.9	11.1	12.1	12.5	18.2	19.2	20.0	20.8	21.5
The Pacific												
Cook Islands ^a	8.2	...	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	33.1	...	33.8	34.0	30.7	31.1	31.3	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.7	...
Kiribati ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	1.7	1.0	0.7	...	...	...	...	2.6	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	3.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	8.8	12.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga ^a	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	25.1	22.9	21.8	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.2	...	...
Japan	34.1	33.6	31.2	30.5	29.7	29.3	28.4	27.9	28.0	27.9	...	...
New Zealand	24.6	25.1	23.2	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.7	22.0	22.3	21.9	...	...

a Refers to manufacturing and mining. Also includes construction sector for Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2010).

Labor Force and Employment

Table 1.13 **Employment in services**
(percent of total employment)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	41.2	40.8	40.6	41.0	40.9	40.2	41.0	40.9	38.9	39.9	40.9
Azerbaijan	31.1	35.8	48.1	49.2	48.3	48.4	48.5	48.6	48.3	48.4	...	...
Georgia	...	...	37.9	37.8	38.0	36.5	36.9	36.2	35.5	36.0	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	48.1	48.2	47.8	49.1	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	39.4	36.1	36.5	36.7	38.9	41.7	43.5	43.9	44.3	...	...	...
Pakistan	28.9	34.6	33.5	33.5	37.1	37.1	36.6	36.6	35.9	35.4	...	...
Tajikistan	...	21.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	34.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	9.9	12.2	12.7	12.7	16.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	62.4	72.4	79.4	80.4	81.3	82.7	84.2	84.7	85.1	85.6	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	46.7	54.7	61.2	62.5	63.3	63.5	64.3	65.1	65.9	66.6	...	...
Mongolia	...	35.9	37.2	38.0	40.7	42.6	43.7	43.3	43.9	44.5	44.2	...
Taipei, China	40.8	50.7	62.3	63.8	57.3	57.9	58.2	58.3	57.9	57.9	58.9	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	16.2	...	23.5	...	...	34.6	...	37.4	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	23.7	...	...	...	...	25.1	...	...	...	...
Maldives	48.5	50.4	50.2	...	...	56.6	...	...	59.8	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	20.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	33.8	41.1	40.3	43.5	43.1	43.0	42.4	41.8	41.2	42.1	40.2	41.1
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	77.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	17.7	19.1	...	...	8.6	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	30.2	37.6	37.3	37.5	36.9	35.9	38.7	37.2	39.3	39.9	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	8.6	8.6	8.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	46.5	47.7	49.5	51.7	53.1	53.7	55.3	55.6	55.1	56.7	...	...
Myanmar	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	39.7	40.3	46.5	47.0	47.2	47.1	47.5	48.1	48.5	48.8	...	...
Singapore	61.7	67.9	65.5	73.3	74.0	74.1	75.2	...	76.7	76.2	...	...
Thailand	23.0	29.4	33.5	35.1	34.0	35.3	37.1	37.1	37.0	37.4	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	22.3	22.1	23.3	23.9	24.7	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	64.4	...	64.3	64.5	67.7	67.4	67.2	68.5	68.6	68.4	68.0	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	22.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	37.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	69.3	72.2	73.3	74.2	74.5	75.0	74.8	75.0	75.0	75.1	...	...
Japan	58.2	60.4	63.1	63.9	64.8	65.1	66.0	66.4	66.6	66.7	...	...
New Zealand	64.5	65.2	67.7	67.9	68.4	69.3	69.6	70.6	70.2	70.5	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: *Key Indicators of the Labour Market* (ILO 2010), country sources, World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Table 1.14 Poverty and inequality

	Proportion of Population below \$2 (PPP) a Day (percent)		Income Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20% ^a		Gini Coefficient	
	1995	Latest Year	1995	Latest Year	1995	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	38.9 (1996)	21.0 (2007)	9.3 (1996)	4.5 (2007)	0.444 (1996)	0.302 (2007)
Azerbaijan	39.4	2.0 (2005)	6.1	2.3 (2005)	0.350	0.168 (2005)
Georgia	13.1 (1996)	30.4 (2005)	7.1 (1996)	8.7 (2005)	0.371 (1996)	0.408 (2005)
Kazakhstan	18.8 (1996)	2.0 (2007)	6.3 (1996)	4.6 (2007)	0.353 (1996)	0.309 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	30.1 (1993)	27.5 (2007)	22.7 (1993)	4.8 (2007)	0.537 (1993)	0.335 (2007)
Pakistan	83.3 (1997)	60.3 (2005)	3.9 (1997)	4.5 (2005)	0.287 (1997)	0.312 (2005)
Tajikistan	78.5 (1999)	50.9 (2004)	4.9 (1999)	5.4 (2004)	0.315 (1999)	0.336 (2004)
Turkmenistan	85.7 (1993)	49.7 (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)	0.454 (1998)	0.367 (2003)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of ^b	75.5	35.7 (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	13.6 (2008)	5.6	6.2 (2008)	0.332	0.366 (2008)
Taipei, China	...	...	5.4 (1993)	6.1 (2003)	0.313 (1993)	0.339 (2003)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	79.5	81.3 (2005)	4.3 (1996)	4.4 (2005)	0.335 (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	...	...	...	6.8 (2004)	...	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	39.7 (2002)	5.5 (1996)	7.1 (2002)	0.354	0.411 (2002)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	77.9 (1994)	57.8 (2007)	5.9 (1994)	8.1 (2007)	0.383 (1994)	0.442 (2007)
Indonesia ^b	77.2 (1996)	54.6 (2005)	5.2 (1993)	6.2 (2007)	0.344 (1993)	0.376 (2007)
Lao PDR	84.8 (1992)	76.9 (2002)	5.4 (1997)	4.9 (2002)	0.349 (1997)	0.326 (2002)
Malaysia	11.0	7.8 (2004)	12.2	7.0 (2004)	0.485	0.379 (2004)
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	17.5 (1996)	11.5 (2004)	8.4 (1996)	8.1 (2004)	0.434 (1996)	0.425 (2004)
Viet Nam	85.7 (1993)	48.4 (2006)	5.6 (1993)	6.4 (2006)	0.357 (1993)	0.378 (2006)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	9.8 (1990)	...	0.490 (1990)
Kiribati	...	...	...	5.7 (1996)	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	8.9 (1998)	...	0.408 (1998)
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	57.4 (1996)	...	12.5 (1996)	...	0.509 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	...	8.1 (2002)	...	0.430 (2002)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	77.5 (2001)	72.8 (2007)	7.0 (2001)	4.6 (2007)	0.395 (2001)	0.319 (2007)
Tonga	...	...	...	7.7 (2001)	...	0.420 (2001)
Tuvalu	...	...	7.0 (1994)	10.0 (2004)	...	0.430 (1994)
Vanuatu	...	...	...	2.1 (1998)	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
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 country.

Sources: PovcalNet Database Online (World Bank 2010), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), Secretariat of the Pacific Community website (www.spc.int/prism), ADB staff estimates.

Poverty Indicators

Table 1.15 Human development index

	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Rank in 2007 ^a
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	0.347	0.350	0.352	181
Armenia	0.731	0.693	0.738	0.752	0.759	0.777	0.787	0.798	84
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	0.725	0.730	0.755	0.773	0.787	86
Georgia	...	...	0.739	0.747	0.751	0.765	0.768	0.778	89
Kazakhstan	0.778	0.730	0.747	0.779	0.789	0.794	0.800	0.804	82
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	0.687	0.689	0.692	0.702	0.705	0.710	120
Pakistan	0.449	0.469	...	0.518	0.526	0.555	0.568	0.572	141
Tajikistan	0.707	0.636	0.641	0.669	0.676	0.677	0.683	0.688	127
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.739	0.739	109
Uzbekistan	...	...	0.687	0.691	0.695	0.703	0.706	0.710	119
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	0.608	0.657	0.719	0.738	0.744	0.756	0.763	0.772	92
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	0.939	0.943	0.944	24
Korea, Rep. of	0.802	0.837	0.869	0.911	0.917	0.927	0.933	0.937	26
Mongolia	...	...	0.676	0.698	0.709	0.713	0.720	0.727	115
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.389	0.415	0.493	0.500	0.504	0.527	0.535	0.543	146
Bhutan	...	...	...	0.585	0.591	0.602	0.608	0.619	132
India	0.489	0.511	0.556	0.576	0.585	0.596	0.604	0.612	134
Maldives	...	0.683	0.730	0.733	0.738	0.755	0.765	0.771	95
Nepal	0.407	0.436	0.500	0.501	0.503	0.537	0.547	0.553	144
Sri Lanka	0.683	0.696	0.729	0.726	0.729	0.752	0.755	0.759	102
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^b	0.876	0.889	0.905	0.910	0.912	0.917	0.919	0.920	30
Cambodia	...	...	0.515	0.534	0.554	0.575	0.584	0.593	137
Indonesia	0.624	0.658	0.673	0.709	0.714	0.723	0.729	0.734	111
Lao PDR	...	0.518	0.566	0.582	0.588	0.607	0.613	0.619	133
Malaysia	0.737	0.767	0.797	0.807	0.812	0.821	0.825	0.829	66
Myanmar	0.487	0.506	...	0.571	0.576	0.583	0.584	0.586	138
Philippines	0.697	0.713	0.726	0.734	0.739	0.744	0.747	0.751	105
Singapore	0.851	0.884	...	0.911	0.913	...	0.942	0.944	23
Thailand	0.706	0.727	0.753	0.764	0.772	0.777	0.780	0.783	87
Viet Nam	0.599	0.647	0.690	0.703	0.709	0.715	0.720	0.725	116
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	0.744	0.744	0.741	108
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.432	0.461	...	0.513	0.514	0.532	0.536	0.541	148
Samoa	0.697	0.716	0.742	0.752	0.753	0.764	0.766	0.771	94
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	0.584	0.599	0.604	0.610	135
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	0.488	0.484	0.489	162
Tonga	...	...	0.759	0.775	0.770	0.765	0.767	0.768	99
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	0.663	0.671	0.674	0.681	0.688	0.693	126
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	0.902	0.938	0.954	0.959	0.962	0.967	0.968	0.970	2
Japan	0.918	0.931	0.943	0.948	0.951	0.956	0.958	0.960	10
New Zealand	0.884	0.911	0.930	0.939	0.941	0.946	0.948	0.950	20

a Rank among the 182 countries classified in UNDP's *Human Development Report 2009*.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: *Human Development Report* (UNDP 2009, 2006, 2005).

Table 1.16 **Life expectancy at birth**
(years)

	Both Sexes			Female			Male		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	41.3	41.8	43.9	41.2	41.8	43.9	41.4	41.9	44.0
Armenia	67.8	71.0	73.5	70.8	74.4	76.9	64.9	67.8	70.4
Azerbaijan	65.5	67.0	70.2	69.8	70.4	72.6	61.4	63.9	67.9
Georgia	70.3	71.2	71.5	74.2	74.8	75.1	66.5	67.7	68.2
Kazakhstan	68.3	65.5	66.4	73.1	71.1	72.5	63.8	60.2	60.7
Kyrgyz Republic	68.3	68.6	67.4	72.6	72.4	72.0	64.2	64.9	63.0
Pakistan	60.7	63.9	66.5	60.9	64.4	66.9	60.4	63.5	66.2
Tajikistan	62.9	63.8	66.7	66.1	67.8	69.5	59.8	59.9	64.1
Turkmenistan	62.7	63.9	64.8	66.4	67.9	69.0	59.1	60.1	60.8
Uzbekistan	66.7	66.9	67.8	70.0	70.2	71.0	63.6	63.8	64.7
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	68.1	71.3	73.1	69.5	72.9	74.9	66.7	69.8	71.4
Hong Kong, China	77.4	80.9	82.3	80.3	83.9	85.5	74.6	78.0	79.3
Korea, Rep. of	71.3	75.9	79.8	75.5	79.6	83.3	67.3	72.3	76.5
Mongolia	60.8	64.2	66.6	62.6	67.1	69.9	59.0	61.4	63.4
Taipei, China	73.8	76.7	78.8	76.8	79.6	82.0	71.3	73.8	75.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	54.1	61.3	66.1	54.8	62.2	67.2	53.4	60.4	65.1
Bhutan	52.6	61.4	66.1	54.2	63.1	68.0	51.1	59.7	64.3
India	58.2	61.3	63.7	58.5	62.3	65.2	58.0	60.3	62.3
Maldives	60.3	66.1	71.6	59.7	67.4	73.2	60.9	64.9	70.1
Nepal	54.0	61.7	66.7	53.7	62.0	67.4	54.2	61.3	66.0
Sri Lanka	69.5	71.0	74.1	72.9	74.9	78.0	66.3	67.4	70.4
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	74.1	76.1	77.4	76.3	78.5	79.8	72.0	73.8	75.0
Cambodia	54.9	56.9	61.0	56.6	59.0	62.8	53.2	54.9	59.2
Indonesia	61.5	67.4	70.8	63.3	69.3	72.8	59.8	65.6	68.8
Lao PDR	54.3	61.0	65.0	55.6	62.2	66.4	53.1	59.8	63.6
Malaysia	70.2	72.5	74.4	72.3	75.0	76.8	68.2	70.2	72.1
Myanmar	58.9	59.9	61.6	60.8	62.0	63.8	57.0	58.0	59.4
Philippines	65.4	69.5	71.8	67.5	71.6	74.1	63.4	67.4	69.7
Singapore	74.3	78.1	80.7	76.9	80.1	83.2	71.9	76.1	78.4
Thailand	69.2	68.2	68.9	72.9	73.0	72.1	65.6	63.6	65.8
Viet Nam	65.5	71.9	74.4	67.3	73.8	76.4	63.7	70.2	72.5
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	69.0	71.0	74.0	71.0	74.0	76.0	67.0	69.0	72.0
Fiji Islands	66.8	67.3	68.9	69.0	69.5	71.2	64.8	65.2	66.7
Kiribati	63.0	66.0	67.0	64.0	68.0	70.0	62.0	64.0	65.0
Marshall Islands	62.0	59.0	59.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	58.0
Micronesia, Fed. States of	66.2	67.3	68.6	66.8	67.9	69.4	65.7	66.7	67.8
Nauru	60.0	59.0	60.0	63.0	62.0	63.0	57.0	56.0	57.0
Palau	69.0	70.0	72.0	75.0	74.0	77.0	64.0	67.0	68.0
Papua New Guinea	54.8	58.1	61.1	57.6	60.9	63.3	52.1	55.3	59.0
Samoa	65.0	69.5	71.8	68.4	72.8	75.0	61.8	66.3	68.7
Solomon Islands	56.7	62.2	66.3	57.1	62.8	67.2	56.4	61.6	65.3
Timor-Leste	45.8	56.2	61.1	46.6	57.0	62.0	45.0	55.5	60.3
Tonga	69.6	70.8	71.9	71.1	72.8	74.8	68.1	68.8	69.1
Tuvalu	62.0	63.0	64.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	61.0	63.0	64.0
Vanuatu	63.2	67.6	70.3	64.7	69.4	72.3	61.8	65.9	68.4
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	77.0	79.2	81.4	80.2	82.0	83.7	74.0	76.6	79.2
Japan	78.8	81.1	82.6	81.9	84.6	86.1	75.9	77.7	79.3
New Zealand	75.4	78.6	80.2	78.4	81.3	82.2	72.5	76.1	78.2

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); *World Health Statistics* (WHO 2010); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Social Indicators

Table 1.17 Births, deaths, and fertility

	Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)			Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 people)			Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	51.5	50.9	46.5	22.8	22.2	19.6	8.0	7.7	6.6
Armenia	21.2	13.3	15.3	7.7	8.5	8.7	2.5	1.7	1.7
Azerbaijan	25.9	14.8	17.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	2.7	2.0	2.3
Georgia	16.7	12.1	12.1	9.2	10.3	12.0	2.2	1.6	1.6
Kazakhstan	21.7	14.7	22.7	7.7	10.1	9.7	2.7	1.8	2.6
Kyrgyz Republic	29.3	19.8	24.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	3.7	2.4	2.7
Pakistan	40.4	32.7	30.1	10.5	8.0	6.9	6.1	4.7	4.0
Tajikistan	39.1	30.8	28.1	8.2	7.7	6.4	5.2	4.0	3.4
Turkmenistan	34.7	23.4	21.9	8.5	7.6	7.7	4.3	2.8	2.5
Uzbekistan	33.7	21.4	21.7	6.1	5.5	5.3	4.1	2.6	2.6
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	21.1	14.0	12.1	6.7	6.5	7.1	2.3	1.8	1.8
Hong Kong, China	12.0	8.1	11.3	5.2	5.1	5.9	1.3	1.0	1.0
Korea, Rep. of	15.4	13.4	9.4	5.8	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.2
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	8.6	5.0	5.7	6.3	1.8	1.7	1.1
South Asia									
Bangladesh	34.6	27.1	21.4	12.1	8.3	6.6	4.4	3.0	2.3
Bhutan	38.6	27.5	21.5	13.9	8.8	7.1	5.9	3.8	2.6
India	30.2	25.8	22.8	9.7	8.5	7.4	4.0	3.3	2.7
Maldives	40.0	21.7	18.7	9.3	5.9	4.6	6.1	2.8	2.0
Nepal	38.5	32.6	25.4	12.9	8.6	6.4	5.2	4.0	2.9
Sri Lanka	20.8	18.4	18.8	6.5	6.1	5.8	2.5	2.2	2.3
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	27.7	23.2	19.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.1
Cambodia	43.6	28.3	24.7	12.3	9.9	8.3	5.8	3.9	2.9
Indonesia	25.7	21.3	18.6	8.6	6.9	6.3	3.1	2.5	2.2
Lao PDR	41.4	32.6	27.3	13.1	8.8	7.0	6.0	4.6	3.5
Malaysia	30.4	23.5	20.4	5.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.6
Myanmar	26.9	21.7	20.5	10.5	10.0	9.8	3.4	2.5	2.3
Philippines	33.0	27.5	24.7	6.7	5.2	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.1
Singapore	18.4	11.8	10.2	4.8	3.9	4.4	1.9	1.4	1.3
Thailand	19.7	15.8	14.5	6.3	8.1	9.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Viet Nam	31.4	19.8	17.2	7.9	5.4	5.4	3.7	2.3	2.1
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	32.0	23.0	17.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	3.2	2.6
Fiji Islands	28.5	24.3	20.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	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	25.3	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.0	4.3	3.6
Nauru	39.0	28.0	28.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	4.9	3.7	2.9
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	31.4	11.0	9.4	7.9	4.8	4.5	4.1
Samoa	34.3	31.1	23.5	6.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.0
Solomon Islands	39.7	35.0	30.4	11.5	8.0	6.2	5.9	4.6	3.9
Timor-Leste	43.0	43.1	40.0	18.0	11.4	8.7	5.3	7.1	6.5
Tonga	30.1	28.2	27.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.2	4.0
Tuvalu	34.0	25.0	23.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	3.8	3.6	3.2
Vanuatu	36.8	32.9	30.2	7.3	6.2	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	15.4	13.0	13.8	7.0	6.7	6.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
Japan	10.0	9.4	8.7	6.7	7.7	9.1	1.5	1.4	1.3
New Zealand	17.5	14.9	15.1	8.1	6.9	6.8	2.2	2.0	2.2

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); International Data Base (US Census Bureau 2010); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Table 1.18 **Primary education completion rate**
(percent)

	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	38.8 (2005)	...	21.4 (2005)	...	55.1 (2005)
Armenia	100.8 (2001)	97.5	101.1 (2001)	98.4	100.6 (2001)	96.8
Azerbaijan	89.5	121.1	90.0	119.2	89.0	122.8
Georgia	98.8	99.7	98.1	96.7	99.5	102.6
Kazakhstan	94.4	104.8 (2009)	94.9	104.9 (2009)	93.9	104.8 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	94.6	92.1	94.1	91.7	95.2	92.5
Pakistan	60.8 (2005)	60.3	50.4 (2005)	53.4	70.6 (2005)	66.9
Tajikistan	95.1	97.7	89.8	92.7 (2007)	100.2	96.8 (2007)
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	95.6	96.4 (2007)	95.5	95.3 (2007)	95.7	97.4 (2007)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	...	96.0	...	97.9	...	94.4
Hong Kong, China	107.5 (2001)	95.3 (2005)	101.8 (2003)	94.2 (2005)	104.7 (2003)	96.4 (2005)
Korea, Rep. of	103.0	98.7	103.2	97.1	102.8	100.2
Mongolia	90.1	93.3	92.7	92.4	87.4	94.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	59.5	57.5 (2006)	61.4	59.6 (2006)	57.5	55.6 (2006)
Bhutan	51.6	88.5 (2009)	47.9	92.4 (2009)	55.3	84.6 (2009)
India	72.4	93.6 (2007)	64.2	91.7 (2007)	79.9	95.3 (2007)
Maldives	148.1 (2003)	112.9	150.9 (2003)	109.0	145.4 (2003)	116.7
Nepal	65.8	75.5 (2006)	57.0	71.8 (2006)	74.1	79.1 (2006)
Sri Lanka	107.3 (2001)	104.9 (2007)	106.7 (2001)	105.0 (2007)	107.9 (2001)	104.8 (2007)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	121.7	105.7	121.3	106.9	122.0	104.6
Cambodia	47.2	79.5	41.2	79.0	53.1	79.9
Indonesia	98.2 (2001)	108.1 (2007)	98.7 (2001)	106.9 (2007)	97.8 (2001)	109.3 (2007)
Lao PDR	69.3	74.7	63.3	71.0	75.1	78.3
Malaysia	94.0 (1999)	96.4 (2006)	93.4 (1999)	96.2 (2006)	94.6 (1999)	96.5 (2006)
Myanmar	79.9	96.9 (2007)	77.8	99.7 (2007)	82.0	94.1 (2007)
Philippines	101.5 (2001)	92.3 (2007)	106.3 (2001)	95.1 (2007)	96.8 (2001)	89.6 (2007)
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	87.0 (1999)	87.5 (2007)	86.7 (1999)	88.5 (2007)	87.3 (1999)	86.6 (2007)
Viet Nam	96.4	...	94.2	...	98.5	...
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	87.9 (1999)	...	85.9 (1999)	...	89.8 (1999)	...
Fiji Islands	100.4	91.8	99.5	91.4	101.3	92.3
Kiribati	98.9	124.8 (2005)	95.0	126.0 (2005)	102.5	123.7 (2005)
Marshall Islands	97.5 (1999)	90.7 (2007)	87.2 (1999)	92.3 (2007)	107.4 (1999)	89.2 (2007)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	90.4 (2001)	79.0 (2007)	93.2 (2001)	79.7 (2007)	88.1 (2001)	78.3 (2007)
Palau	98.8	119.1 (2004)	90.4	...	106.7	...
Papua New Guinea	51.7 (1995)	...	47.4 (1995)	...	55.8 (1995)	...
Samoa	94.4	100.1 (2007)	95.8	99.6 (2007)	93.2	100.6 (2007)
Solomon Islands	69.9 (1994)	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	79.8	...	79.0	...	80.5
Tonga	98.4 (1999)	104.9 (2006)	101.1 (1999)	108.1 (2006)	96.1 (1999)	101.9 (2006)
Tuvalu	125.5	105.3 (2006)	122.4	118.2 (2006)	128.3	93.2 (2006)
Vanuatu	86.2	79.3 (2007)	88.1	81.2 (2007)	84.4	77.5 (2007)
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	101.9 (1995)	...	101.9 (1995)	...	...	...
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 country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), Millenium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010).

Social Indicators

Table 1.19 Adult literacy rate
(15 years and over, percent)

	Both Sexes		Female		Male	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries						
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)	99.5	99.8 (1999)	99.8
Kyrgyz Republic	98.7 (1999)	99.3	98.1 (1999)	99.1	99.3 (1999)	99.5
Pakistan	42.7 (1998)	53.7	29.0 (1998)	40.0	55.3 (1998)	66.8
Tajikistan	99.5	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.8
Turkmenistan	98.8 (1995)	99.5	98.3 (1995)	99.3	99.3 (1995)	99.7
Uzbekistan	98.6	99.2	98.1	98.9	99.2	99.5
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	90.9	93.7	86.5	90.5	95.1	96.7
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	97.8	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.0	96.7
Taipei, China	92.4	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	47.5 (2001)	55.0	40.8 (2001)	49.8	53.9 (2001)	60.0
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)	57.9	34.9 (2001)	45.4	62.7 (2001)	71.1
Sri Lanka	90.7 (2001)	90.6	89.1 (2001)	89.1	92.3 (2001)	92.2
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	92.7 (2001)	95.0	90.2 (2001)	93.3	95.2 (2001)	96.6
Cambodia	67.3 (1998)	77.6	57.0 (1998)	70.9	79.5 (1998)	85.1
Indonesia	90.4 (2004)	92.0 (2006)	86.8 (2004)	88.8 (2006)	94.0 (2004)	95.2 (2006)
Lao PDR	69.6	72.7 (2005)	58.5	63.2 (2005)	81.4	82.5 (2005)
Malaysia	88.7	92.1	85.4	89.8	92.0	94.3
Myanmar	89.9	91.9	86.4	89.2	93.9	94.7
Philippines	92.6	93.6	92.7	93.9	92.5	93.3
Singapore	92.5	94.5	88.6	91.6	96.6	97.4
Thailand	92.6	93.5 (2005)	90.5	91.5 (2005)	94.9	95.6 (2005)
Viet Nam	90.2	92.5	86.6	90.2	93.9	95.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	99.0 (2001)	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	93.0 (1996)	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	92.0 (2005)	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	97.0 (1999)	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	93.0	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	99.0 (2002)	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	98.0 (2005)	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	57.3	59.6	50.9	55.6	63.4	63.6
Samoa	98.6 (2004)	98.7	98.2 (2004)	98.5	98.9 (2004)	99.0
Solomon Islands	76.6 (1999)	...	69.0 (1999)	...	83.7 (1999)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)	81.3	76.2 (2004)	79.5	80.2 (2004)	83.0
Developed Member Countries						
Australia
Japan
New Zealand

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Sources: Institute for Statistics (UNESCO 2010); Education Indicators Online (Secretariat of the Pacific Community 2010); for Taipei, China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Table 1.20 Education resources

	Primary Pupil-Teacher Ratio			Secondary Pupil-Teacher Ratio		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	41.2	32.1 (1998)	43.0	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
Azerbaijan	19.5 (1995)	18.7	11.3	10.3 (1995)	7.8	7.8 (2007)
Georgia	17.2 (1991)	16.8	8.7	6.9 (1991)	7.5	7.5
Kazakhstan	21.6	18.7	16.4 (2009)	13.3	11.3	9.7 (2009)
Kyrgyz Republic	15.9	24.1	24.2	13.8	13.3	13.6 (2007)
Pakistan	43.0	33.0	40.7	19.5	19.8 (1996)	41.9 (2004)
Tajikistan	21.3 (1991)	21.8	22.7	10.6 (1995)	16.4	16.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	24.1	21.4	18.2 (2007)	10.9	11.5	13.1 (2007)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	22.3	19.4 (2001)	17.7 (2007)	14.6	17.1	16.4 (2007)
Hong Kong, China	27.2	21.3	16.5	20.7 (1991)	20.6 (1995)	...
Korea, Rep. of	36.3	32.1	25.6 (2007)	27.7	21.0	18.1 (2007)
Mongolia	29.8	32.6	30.4 (2009)	18.8	19.9	18.6
Taipei, China	22.4 (1995)	19.0	16.1 (2009)	20.1 (1995)	17.4	16.4 (2009)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	63.0	47.0 (2005)	43.7	27.4	38.4	25.2 (2007)
Bhutan	...	41.1	27.7 (2009)	...	32.5	20.6 (2009)
India	46.0	40.0	40.2 (2004)	28.7	33.6	32.7 (2004)
Maldives	...	22.7	13.3	...	15.3	13.7 (2003)
Nepal	39.2	42.6	37.8	31.1	30.2	40.9
Sri Lanka	29.1	26.3 (2001)	23.8 (2007)	19.1	19.6 (2002)	19.5 (2004)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	15.3 (1991)	13.7	12.6	11.8 (1991)	10.9	10.5
Cambodia	35.0	50.1	48.5	20.1	18.5	28.9 (2007)
Indonesia	23.3	22.4	18.8 (2007)	12.9	15.8	13.0 (2007)
Lao PDR	28.2	30.1	30.5	11.8	21.3	22.8
Malaysia	20.4	19.6	15.7 (2006)	19.3	18.4	17.0 (2005)
Myanmar	44.9	32.8	29.1 (2007)	12.8 (1991)	31.9	32.8 (2007)
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	17.9 (1991)	...	16.4
Thailand	20.3	20.8	16.0	16.2	24.0 (2001)	21.2
Viet Nam	34.2	29.5	19.9	18.0	28.0	20.7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	17.3	17.8	16.2 (2007)	16.6	13.9	14.7 (2007)
Fiji Islands	33.6	28.1	26.0	...	20.2	18.7
Kiribati	28.6	31.7	24.7 (2005)	12.2	17.6	17.0 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	14.9 (1999)	16.9 (2003)	...	21.6 (1999)	16.7 (2003)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	16.6 (2007)	...	...	...
Nauru	...	21.5	19.9 (2007)	...	17.4	22.4
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	23.8 (2007)	18.2 (1991)	21.2	20.8 (2004)
Solomon Islands	19.4	19.2 (1999)	...	17.5 (1991)	10.1	...
Timor-Leste	...	50.8 (2001)	40.8	...	28.4 (2001)	23.7 (2005)
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 Countries						
Australia	16.7 (1991)	17.9 (1999)	...	11.6	12.6 (1995)	...
Japan	21.2	20.7	18.5 (2007)	17.1	14.0	12.2 (2007)
New Zealand	18.0	18.4	15.7 (2007)	15.4	15.5	14.6 (2007)

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Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); Institute for Statistics Online (UNESCO 2010); for Taipei, China: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Social Indicators

Table 1.21 Health care resources
(per 1,000 population)

	Physicians			Hospital Beds		
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	0.11	0.19 (2001)	0.20 (2005)	0.25	0.40 (2001)	0.40
Armenia	3.92	2.99	3.70	9.09	5.47	4.10
Azerbaijan	3.92	3.61	3.79	10.10	8.68	7.90 (2007)
Georgia	4.93	4.73	4.54	9.80	4.77	3.30 (2007)
Kazakhstan	3.98	3.29	3.88	13.67	7.19	7.70 (2007)
Kyrgyz Republic	3.37	2.82	2.30	11.98	7.40	5.10 (2007)
Pakistan	0.46	0.66 (2001)	0.78	0.64	0.70 (2003)	0.60
Tajikistan	2.55	2.13	2.01 (2006)	10.66	6.54	5.41
Turkmenistan	3.61	4.18 (2002)	2.44	11.48	7.11 (1997)	4.00 (2007)
Uzbekistan	3.39	2.95	2.62	12.48	5.33	4.80 (2007)
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	1.55	1.64	1.51 (2005)	2.58	2.52	2.23 (2006)
Hong Kong, China	1.20 (1993)	1.32 (1995)	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	0.80	1.30	1.71 (2004)	3.10	6.10	8.64 (2006)
Mongolia	2.54	2.54 (1999)	2.63 (2002)	11.49 (1991)	7.50 (2002)	6.11 (2007)
Taipei,China	1.09	1.50	1.83 (2008)	4.37	5.68	6.64
South Asia						
Bangladesh	0.18	0.23 (2001)	0.30 (2005)	0.30	0.30 (1999)	0.40 (2005)
Bhutan	0.33	0.05 (1999)	0.02	0.85	1.60 (2002)	1.70 (2006)
India	0.48 (1992)	0.51 (1998)	0.58 (2005)	0.91 (1991)	...	0.90 (2003)
Maldives	0.07	0.78	0.92 (2004)	0.76	1.70	2.60 (2005)
Nepal	0.05	0.05 (2001)	0.21 (2004)	0.24	0.20 (1999)	5.00 (2006)
Sri Lanka	0.15 (1993)	0.43	0.55 (2004)	2.74	2.90	3.10 (2004)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	0.75 (1991)	1.01	1.14 (2002)	...	2.60	2.79 (2006)
Cambodia	0.11 (1992)	0.16	...	2.07	0.60 (2001)	0.10 (2004)
Indonesia	0.14	0.16	0.13 (2003)	0.67	0.60 (1998)	0.60 (2002)
Lao PDR	0.23	0.59 (1996)	0.35 (2004)	2.57	0.90 (2002)	1.20 (2005)
Malaysia	0.39	0.70	0.71 (2002)	2.13	1.80 (2001)	1.76 (2007)
Myanmar	0.08	0.30	0.36 (2004)	0.64	0.70	0.60 (2006)
Philippines	0.12	0.59	1.15 (2002)	1.39	1.00 (2001)	1.06 (2006)
Singapore	1.27	1.35 (1999)	1.50 (2003)	3.61	2.90 (2001)	3.22 (2007)
Thailand	0.23	0.37	0.31 (2002)	1.63	2.20	2.20 (2002)
Viet Nam	0.40	0.52 (1999)	0.56 (2002)	3.83	2.40 (2001)	2.66 (2006)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.47 (1992)	0.34 (1999)	0.45 (2003)	...	2.60 (1999)	2.09 (2005)
Kiribati	0.19	0.30 (1998)	0.23 (2004)	4.27	1.80 (1998)	1.51 (2005)
Marshall Islands	0.42 (1996)	0.47	...	2.27	2.10 (1999)	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.45 (1993)	0.60	0.55 (2003)	...	2.80	3.31 (2006)
Nauru	...	...	0.77 (2004)	...	...	3.51 (2004)
Palau	1.11 (1998)	1.58	...	...	4.40 (1998)	5.00 (2007)
Papua New Guinea	0.07	0.05	...	4.02	...	...
Samoa	0.36 (1992)	0.70 (1999)	0.28 (2003)	...	3.30	1.00 (2005)
Solomon Islands	0.16 (1992)	0.13 (1999)	0.13 (2003)	0.83	...	1.40 (2005)
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.10 (2004)	...	...	...
Tonga	0.51 (1991)	0.50	0.29 (2002)	...	3.20 (2001)	2.40 (2004)
Tuvalu	...	...	0.91 (2003)	...	...	5.56 (2001)
Vanuatu	0.10 (1991)	0.11 (1997)	0.14 (2004)	...	3.10 (2001)	3.69
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	2.20	2.50	0.96 (2006)	9.20 (1991)	7.80	3.97 (2006)
Japan	1.70	1.90	2.12 (2004)	15.60 (1993)	14.70	13.98 (2006)
New Zealand	1.90	2.20	2.20 (2003)	8.50	6.20 (1998)	6.20 (2002)

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); Global Health Observatory Online (WHO 2010); for Taipei,China: Statistical Yearbook Online (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2010).

Table 1.22 **Estimated number of adults living with HIV**
(aged 15 years and over, thousands)

	Total		Women	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.8	2.4	<0.5	...
Azerbaijan	<0.5	7.8	...	1.3
Georgia	<0.5	2.7	<0.1	<1.0
Kazakhstan	3.4	12.0	<1.0	3.3
Kyrgyz Republic	1.0	4.2	...	1.1
Pakistan	50.0	94.0	13.0	27.0
Tajikistan	2.4	10.0	<0.5	2.1
Turkmenistan	...	<0.5	...	...
Uzbekistan	1.4	16.0	<0.5	4.6
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	470.0	690.0	120.0	200.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	6.8	13.0	1.8	3.6
Mongolia	...	<1.0	...	<0.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	7.5	12.0	<0.1	2.0
Bhutan	...	<0.5	...	<0.1
India	2600.0	2300.0	1000.0	880.0
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Nepal	55.0	68.0	12.0	17.0
Sri Lanka	3.0	3.7	<1.0	1.4
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	120.0	70.0	31.0	20.0
Indonesia	93.0	270.0	10.0	54.0
Lao PDR	1.1	5.4	<0.5	1.3
Malaysia	43.0	79.0	10.0	21.0
Myanmar	290.0	240.0	97.0	100.0
Philippines	<1.0	8.2	<0.5	2.2
Singapore	2.9	4.1	<1.0	1.2
Thailand	650.0	600.0	240.0	250.0
Viet Nam	150.0	280.0	37.0	76.0
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	9.8	53.0	3.4	21.0
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	14.0	18.0	<1.0	1.2
Japan	8.1	9.6	1.8	2.3
New Zealand	1.2	1.4	<0.2	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (UNAIDS/WHO 2008).

Economy and Output

The Asia and Pacific region accounts for almost one third of **global GDP** measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms. Many economies in the region have made substantial increases in their **per capita GDP** measured in PPP since the beginning of this century. **GDP growth rates** in constant prices in 2009 were down in most economies of the region, but despite the current global crisis, quite healthy growth was recorded by some of the larger economies. Export markets weakened in 2009 and the shares of **exports in GDP** were lower in almost all economies compared with their precrisis levels.

Introduction

The first two tables in this **economy and output** theme present total and per capita GDP. Purchasing power parities have been used to convert the data in national currencies to international dollars.

Converting GDP to international dollars using PPPs eliminates differences in price levels among countries so that comparisons reflect only differences in the volumes of goods and services. Using PPPs to compare the real differences in GDP among countries for a single year is like using constant prices to compare the real growth of GDP between years for a single country. When comparisons are made using exchange rates, the comparison is falsified by the differences in price levels. It is like trying to compare growth over time for a single country using data at current prices; the comparison is falsified by the changes in prices from one year to the next.

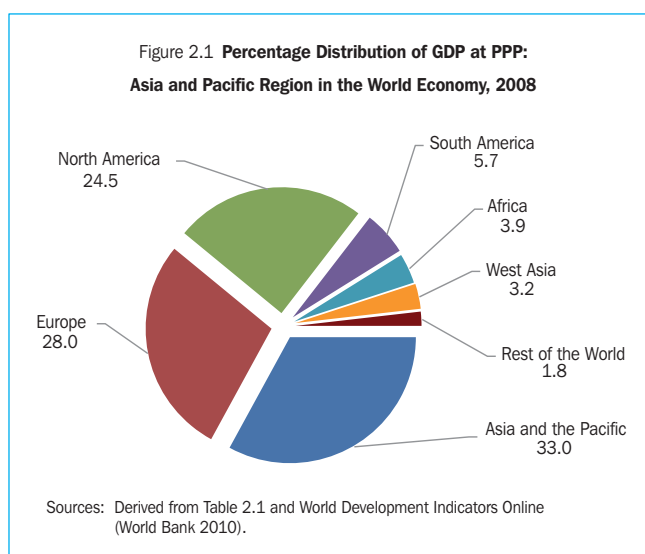
This theme also gives the standard range of macroeconomic statistics showing the industrial structure of GDP and its breakdown by final expenditure. Most of these tables are taken from the national accounts, but there are also tables showing the growth of output indexes for agricultural and manufactured products. Note that PPPs are only relevant when levels of GDP and related aggregates are being compared. Neither PPP exchange rates nor market exchange rates are needed for comparing growth rates or the percentage structure of GDP.

Key Trends

How is global GDP distributed? Figure 2.1 divides the real GDP of the world economy for 2008 into seven regions. Each country's GDP has been converted into a common currency using PPPs. The *world economy* is measured by the total GDP of 177 economies for which updated PPPs are available. *North America* includes Mexico and the Caribbean islands, while *Asia and the Pacific* covers both developed and developing regional members of ADB.

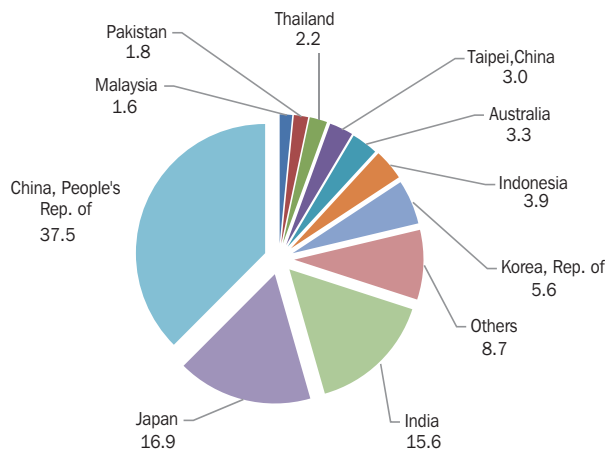
Figure 2.1 shows that the Asia and Pacific region accounted for almost one third of global GDP. Europe accounted for 28%, North America about 24%, and the other regions in total generate 15% of global GDP.

Seventy percent of the region's GDP comes from just three countries—People's Republic of China (PRC), India, and Japan. Figure 2.2 shows the breakdown of total real GDP within the region in 2009. The PRC alone accounted for well over a third of total GDP for the Asia and Pacific region. Japan's and India's shares were also



substantial at 17% and 16%, respectively. Other economies with significant shares include: Republic of Korea (6%); Indonesia (4%); and Australia and Taipei, China (3% each).

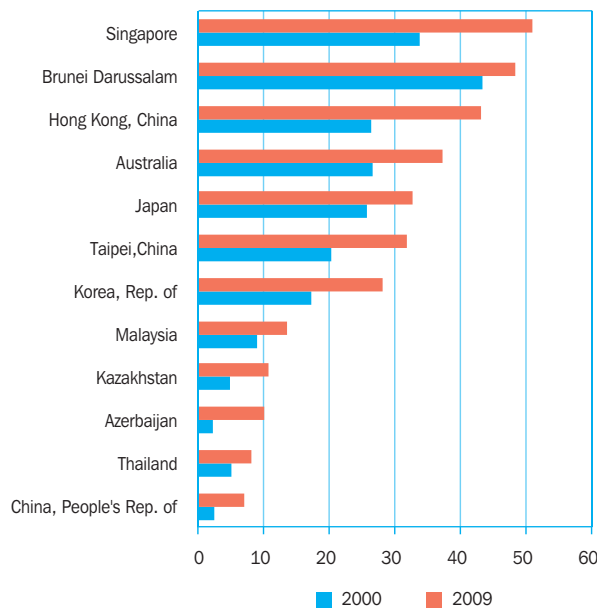
Figure 2.2 Percentage Distribution of GDP at PPP in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2009



Source: Derived from Table 2.1.

Many economies in the region are poor but a few are very rich. Figures 2.3a and 2.3b show per capita GDP in the region. Figure 2.3a covers 12 economies with per capita GDP above the 2009 weighted average of \$5,489 for thirty two ADB developing member economies for which data are reported for 2009. Figure 2.3b covers 22 economies with per capita GDP below this average. A few ADB member economies are not included in either figure because data are not yet available for 2009.

Figure 2.3a Per Capita GDP in PPP Terms: Higher Income Economies, 2000 and 2009 (thousand, current international dollars)



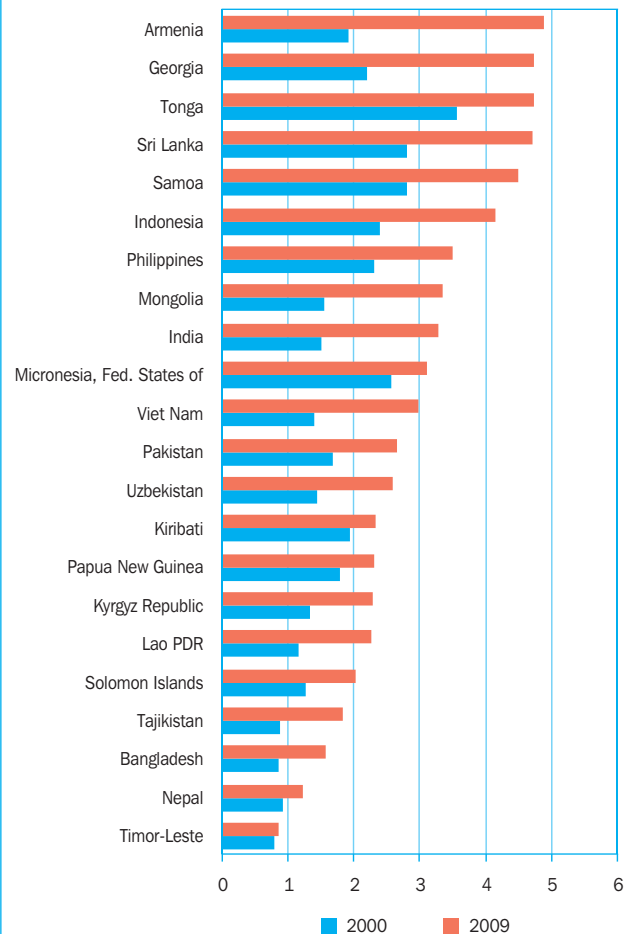
Source: Table 2.2.

Singapore; Brunei Darussalam; and Hong Kong, China are at the top of the chart, just ahead of two developed member countries, Australia and Japan. In Figure 2.3b the three lowest (in descending order) are Bangladesh, Nepal, and Timor-Leste.

In 2009, Singapore's per capita GDP of about \$50,800 was nearly 60 times higher than that of Timor-Leste at \$860. The differences within the two figures are also striking. Singapore, the top economy in Figure 2.3a, had a per capita income more than seven times larger than that of the PRC, which occupies the last place among the higher-income economies. Armenia, the top economy among the lower-income economies, has a per capita income of about \$4,900—more than five times that of Timor-Leste.

Many economies have made substantial increases in their per capita GDP in PPP terms since the beginning of the century. The PRC nearly tripled its per capita GDP by

Figure 2.3b Per Capita GDP in PPP Terms: Lower Income Economies, 2000 and 2009 (thousand, current international dollars)



Source: Table 2.2.

2009 to about \$6,900 from \$2,350 in 2000. Others that had more than doubled their per capita GDP in PPP terms include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, and Viet Nam.

Note that there is not necessarily a link between the total size of GDP and GDP on a per capita basis. Figure 2.2 shows that countries with low per capita GDP such as India and Indonesia account for substantial shares of total GDP in the region, while economies with high per capita GDP like Singapore and Brunei Darussalam generate relatively small shares of regional GDP.

Six of the world's top 20 economies are in the Asia and Pacific region. Figure 2.4 shows the top 20 economies in the world in 2008. It is a widely held belief that Japan has the second largest economy after the US. Figure 2.4 shows that when the comparison is made in real terms (using PPPs), the PRC is substantially larger than Japan.

Three of the top 5 economies (PRC, Japan, and India) are in the Asia and Pacific region and a further three among top 20 are also from the region (Australia, Indonesia, Republic of Korea.). The largest global economy, the United States (US), generated about 20% of global GDP as of 2008, while the PRC is some way behind at 12%, although the gap is closing quite rapidly. Assuming that from now on, GDP of the US were to grow at an average

rate of 3.5% per year, and that of the PRC at 9.0%, then the PRC would catch up with the US by 2020. If GDP of the US grows more slowly than 3.5% while that of the PRC more rapidly, then the catch-up date draws nearer.

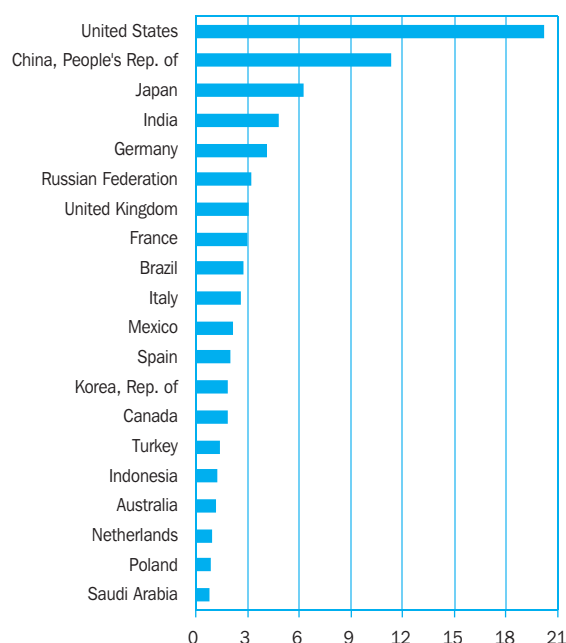
2009 GDP contracted in many cases but quite healthy growth was recorded by some of the larger economies.

Figure 2.5 provides a comparison of the growth in GDP measured in constant prices for 42 economies between the precrisis year 2007, half-crisis year 2008, and full crisis year 2009. In 2007, just three economies reported declining GDP; this figure rose to eight in 2008, and to 20 in 2009. The simple unweighted average of the growth rates reflecting the relative average experience of the 41 economies (excluding Nauru with extreme growth rate in 2008) in 2007 is pegged at 7.3%, decelerating to 4.3% in 2008, and recording a sluggish growth of 1.2% in 2009. Nevertheless, the larger economies posted good growth despite the crisis: PRC (+9.1%), India (+7.4%), and Indonesia (+4.5%). Other economies that fared well were Myanmar (+10.4%), Uzbekistan (+7.0%), Viet Nam (+5.3%), and Bangladesh (+5.7%). On the other hand, GDP in Japan, the world's third largest economy, declined in 2009 (−5.2%) along with Kazakhstan (−5.0%) and Thailand (−2.3%).

Export shares in GDP fell in 2009 from their precrisis levels.

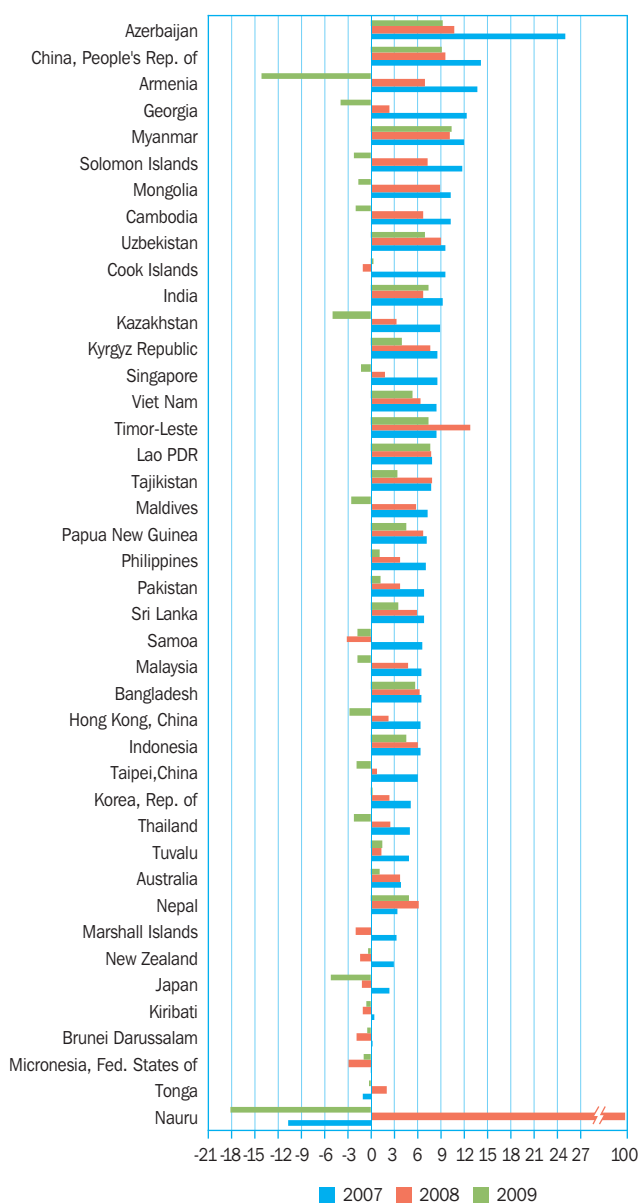
Figure 2.6 shows exports of goods and services as a percentage of GDP. The percentages in 2009 are compared with 2007, the precrisis year. In a majority of the economies, the shares of exports in GDP fell from their precrisis level, with particularly large falls in some of the major exporters. Shares in GDP fell by 11 percentage points in the PRC and the Philippines; by 14 points in Malaysia and Hong Kong, China; by 15 points in Azerbaijan; and by nearly 20 percentage points in Singapore. On the other hand, exports shares in 2009 were up by 8 percentage points in Republic of Korea; by 3 points in Australia and the Kyrgyz Republic; and almost unchanged between 2007 and 2009 in India.

Figure 2.4 Top Twenty Economies in the World in Terms of GDP at PPP, 2008 (percent of global GDP)



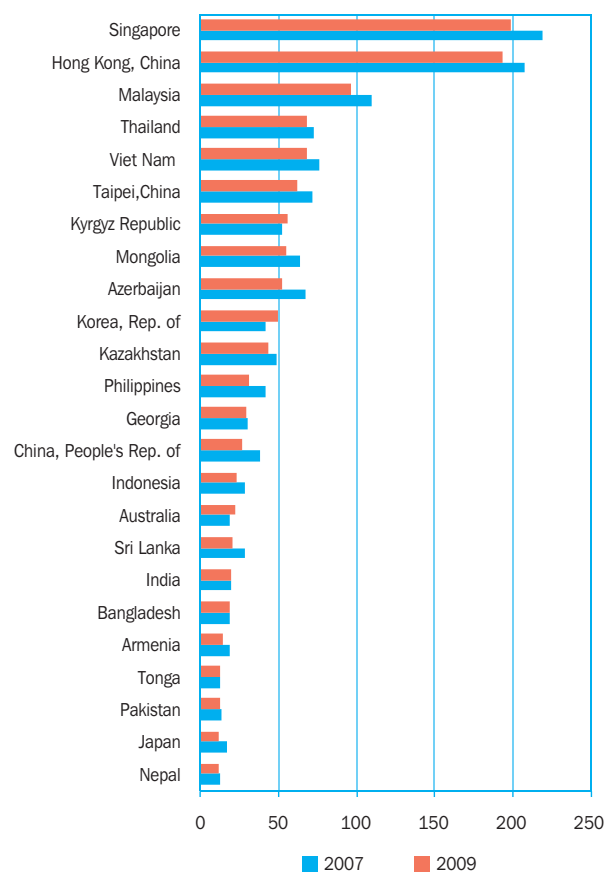
Sources: Derived from Table 2.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Figure 2.5 Real GDP Growth, 2007, 2008, and 2009 (percent)



Source: Table 2.13.

Figure 2.6 Exports of Goods and Services as a Percentage of GDP, 2007 and 2009



Source: Table 2.10.

Consumption and capital formation in Asia.

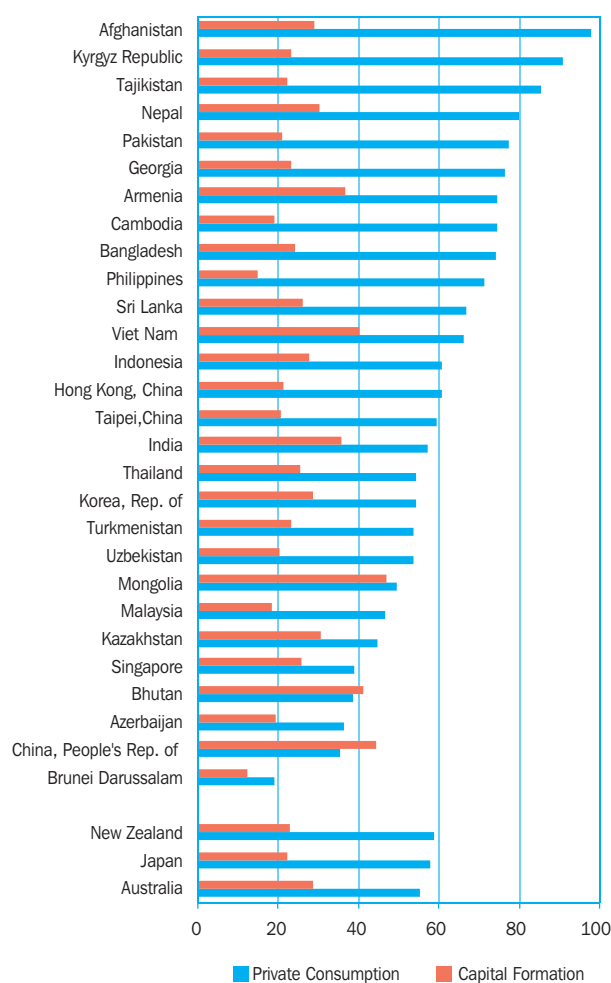
Figure 2.7 shows, for 28 developing member countries, shares of private consumption and capital formation in GDP. Shares for the three developed member countries are shown at the bottom of the chart for comparison. Private consumption covers current purchases by households and by private nonprofit institutions, which are quite small in most cases; capital formation consists of fixed investment in the form of buildings, civil engineering, machinery and equipment, and net increase in inventories.

Five economies have private consumption shares below 40%, namely, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, PRC, and Singapore; two others have shares under 50%, namely, Kazakhstan and Malaysia. These shares are low in comparison to developed countries (Australia, Japan, and New Zealand), which were in the range of 56–59%. In Europe and North America, shares around 60% are common. The counterpart to low consumer spending in Asia is a high rate of household saving. To the extent that much of this is precautionary saving, the spread of social protection schemes would encourage greater spending by households, thereby reducing dependence on exports as the driving force for growth.

Several economies in Figure 2.7 have very high shares of private consumption, for example, Afghanistan (98%), Kyrgyz Republic (91%), Tajikistan (86%), and Nepal (80%). High household consumption is associated with low savings ratios, which in turn lead to low capital formation.

Capital formation in Figure 2.7 goes from a low of 12% of GDP in Brunei Darussalam to a high of 47% in Mongolia. An important difference between developed and developing countries is that the former have a much larger and more modern stock of capital assets. High rates of capital formation mean that a country's stock of assets is not just growing in size but is also incorporating more modern technology. Among the five most populous countries, the PRC stands out with capital formation accounting for 44% of GDP; India is at 36%. The other three devote much less of their GDP to capital formation—Indonesia (28%), Bangladesh (24%), and (Pakistan) 21%. It seems likely that over the long term, growth of GDP in the PRC and India will continue to outstrip other large economies in the region.

Figure 2.7 Private Consumption and Capital Formation as a Percentage of GDP, Average of Latest Three Years



Sources: Derived from Tables 2.7 and 2.9.

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
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	14393	16805	18919	22372	25675	30631	32005	...
Armenia	6242	7006	8068	9394	10678	12559	14675	17134	18293	15891
Azerbaijan	17727	19952	22452	25499	28907	37731	52381	67263	80400	88888
Georgia	9779	10496	11264	12777	13913	15747	17778	20526	21392	20794
Kazakhstan	71169	82722	92419	103166	116318	131765	150557	168365	177489	170573
Kyrgyz Republic	6528	7041	7163	7830	8621	8887	9450	10529	11572	12177
Pakistan	235893	246364	258761	277084	306039	340262	372905	404693	419952	440370
Tajikistan	5473	6177	6857	7723	8780	9682	10757	11850	13109	13715
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	35592	37980	40190	42771	47111	50015	57989	65205	66592	72098
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	2975575	3300193	3663514	4115745	4661613	5364252	6248476	7338207	8261107	9228164
Hong Kong, China	175599	180723	187272	197012	219830	243081	268514	293330	306426	301494
Korea, Rep. of	809429	860671	936042	965846	1039100	1096741	1191057	1287679	1347661	1366683
Mongolia	3740	3946	4234	5286	6015	6662	7465	8449	9226	9185
Taipei, China	450178	451603	484692	512142	559236	607026	662688	720344	737706	732208
South Asia										
Bangladesh	111165	119851	127331	136880	149636	163725	180200	196935	213626	228568
Bhutan	1369	1556	1735	1898	2012	2255	2433	2982	3220	...
India	1543873	1663545	1756416	1944007	2227153	2526818	2871673	3247143	3518362	3832659
Maldives	835	885	959	1063	1198	1180	1430	1587	1706	...
Nepal	20999	22525	21375	22691	24436	26022	27858	29549	31709	33643
Sri Lanka	51979	52178	54162	58603	63569	69740	77504	84997	91994	96383
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	14024	14756	15595	16390	16946	17567	18929	19502	19443	19576
Cambodia	11406	12583	13693	15174	17224	20143	23031	26063	30135	...
Indonesia	495123	525524	558781	597970	646094	705159	767884	838366	907466	959973
Lao PDR	5992	6497	7112	7556	8320	9687	10928	11804	12726	13855
Malaysia	211439	217653	233402	252174	277015	301308	329365	359349	384098	381994
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	177778	185256	196885	210994	230902	250244	272091	299184	316760	324478
Singapore	135763	136594	145081	153836	173095	193557	217586	244587	253630	253345
Thailand	307076	321288	344294	376738	412147	445195	483165	520617	544913	538984
Viet Nam	109678	120064	130837	143411	159023	178075	198928	221551	241482	257355
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	2397	2491	2592	2599	2820	3027	3106	3084	3125	...
Kiribati	164	166	179	198	203	215	224	224	232	233
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	276	285	294	305	302	321	330	339	336	336
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	9281	9492	9822	10602	11311	11299	11878	13231	13937	14741
Samoa	494	543	578	618	666	724	760	838	833	828
Solomon Islands	537	526	528	594	659	728	850	967	1105	1093
Timor-Leste ^b	630	750	589	602	645	707	688	762	882	959
Tonga	355	375	384	399	414	417	463	461	485	489
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	674	666	653	676	721	764	837	907	967	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	506061	532018	568058	594958	631769	666878	711010	766996	797098	815254
Japan	3250282	3330099	3417249	3509948	3708493	3872842	4080362	4295148	4337250	4160908
New Zealand	81151	85520	90149	94441	100186	104412	110679	117671	118268	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES ^c	8002206	8616169	9345004	10238664	11454647	12858094	14573581	16549730	18076657	19412157
REGIONAL MEMBERS ^c	11853724	12578561	13436055	14454401	15912041	17519794	19494561	21749048	23348715	24407895

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

c For reporting countries only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), 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
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	651	746	815	948	1065	1250	1280	...
Armenia	1938	2180	2512	2925	3322	3903	4556	5310	5656	4899
Azerbaijan	2196	2447	2728	3069	3442	4439	6084	7711	9097	9943
Georgia	2205	2385	2577	2942	3224	3644	4039	4671	4882	4742
Kazakhstan	4782	5567	6220	6920	7755	8704	9835	10873	11324	10733
Kyrgyz Republic	1335	1429	1443	1563	1702	1742	1817	2025	2183	2298
Pakistan	1688	1731	1781	1870	2026	2210	2379	2536	2586	2666
Tajikistan	884	978	1065	1175	1309	1413	1539	1660	1796	1836
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1444	1521	1590	1673	1821	1911	2189	2427	2439	2597
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	2348	2586	2852	3185	3586	4102	4754	5554	6221	6914
Hong Kong, China	26346	26916	27768	29270	32407	35678	39159	42353	43915	43046
Korea, Rep. of	17219	18174	19656	20181	21630	22783	24661	26574	27726	28036
Mongolia	1552	1617	1707	2114	2378	2602	2882	3200	3443	3365
Taipei, China	20292	20214	21577	22699	24694	26706	29035	31432	32077	31727
South Asia										
Bangladesh	868	923	968	1026	1107	1195	1298	1401	1500	1585
Bhutan	2300	2580	2841	3067	3210	3552	3762	4526	4799	...
India	1520	1607	1671	1820	2053	2295	2569	2863	3059	3287
Maldives	3093	3207	3419	3730	4139	4017	4783	5205	5510	...
Nepal	941	989	917	952	1003	1045	1094	1135	1191	1236
Sri Lanka	2815	2786	2850	3044	3266	3550	3897	4248	4550	4713
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	43177	44338	45309	46883	47111	47465	49424	50005	48851	48194
Cambodia	912	991	1063	1160	1297	1497	1689	1886	2152	...
Indonesia	2405	2519	2643	2791	2976	3207	3447	3715	3971	4149
Lao PDR	1178	1252	1343	1399	1510	1723	1902	2011	2121	2264
Malaysia	9001	9065	9515	10067	10829	11531	12364	13226	13851	13493
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	2310	2359	2454	2577	2763	2935	3128	3373	3508	3514
Singapore	33706	33010	34742	37386	41542	45374	49436	53303	52409	50795
Thailand	4934	5113	5429	5888	6387	6839	7368	7883	8196	8056
Viet Nam	1413	1527	1645	1782	1953	2161	2388	2631	2837	2992
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	3017	3107	3211	3208	3476	3707	3780	3737	3767	...
Kiribati	1939	1933	2049	2229	2243	2328	2376	2332	2372	2342
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2583	2661	2732	2830	2802	2977	3057	3134	3107	3114
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1788	1787	1807	1906	1988	1942	1997	2176	2243	2322
Samoa	2823	3071	3259	3477	3738	4054	4208	4614	4562	4512
Solomon Islands	1276	1216	1187	1301	1403	1508	1713	1896	2108	2029
Timor-Leste ^b	809	952	665	666	678	720	678	728	816	860
Tonga	3570	3750	3830	3959	4092	4111	4538	4501	4715	4742
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	3518	3385	3231	3266	3396	3507	3743	3954	4106	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	26421	27405	28907	29904	31389	32698	34352	36398	37077	37132
Japan	25624	26191	26814	27482	29027	30310	31939	33616	33963	32620
New Zealand	20808	21820	22585	23451	24510	25258	26449	27829	27704	...
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES ^c	2490	2648	2820	3054	3378	3750	4203	4723	5104	5489
REGIONAL MEMBERS ^c	3524	3694	3877	4124	4490	4891	5385	5946	6319	6620

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

c For reporting countries only.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), country sources, CEIC data, and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 2.3 **GNI per capita, Atlas method**
(current US dollars)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	280	290	350	370
Armenia	...	450	660	710	800	950	1150	1470	1920	2580	3350
Azerbaijan	...	400	610	650	720	820	950	1270	1890	2710	3830
Georgia	...	510	700	670	730	860	1050	1330	1680	2110	2500
Kazakhstan	...	1280	1260	1350	1520	1800	2300	2930	3860	4970	6160
Kyrgyz Republic	...	350	280	280	290	340	400	450	500	620	780
Pakistan	400	490	490	500	510	560	640	730	790	860	950
Tajikistan	...	200	160	170	170	210	270	330	390	460	600
Turkmenistan	...	610	650	740	870	1130	1450	2060	2930	2920	2840
Uzbekistan	...	580	630	560	450	420	460	530	610	730	910
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	310	530	930	1000	1100	1270	1500	1740	2010	2410	2940
Hong Kong, China	11950	23490	26570	25930	24850	25850	27500	28150	29530	31570	31420
Korea, Rep. of	5660	10770	9910	10890	11830	12680	14830	16900	18950	21210	21530
Mongolia	1120	400	410	440	490	560	680	810	1010	1280	1670
Taipei, China ^a	8339	13121	14908	13405	13718	14198	15507	16455	16910	17595	17954
South Asia											
Bangladesh	250	310	350	350	350	370	410	440	450	480	520
Bhutan	560	560	730	790	830	930	1060	1190	1270	1530	1900
India	370	380	450	460	470	530	630	740	820	950	1040
Maldives	...	...	2150	2150	2210	2380	2600	2610	3000	3240	3640
Nepal	190	200	220	230	220	240	270	290	320	350	400
Sri Lanka	450	700	880	830	860	950	1070	1200	1350	1540	1780
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	12540	15800	14670	16030	17060	17690	19810	22770	27050	...	...
Cambodia	...	280	280	300	300	340	390	450	500	560	640
Indonesia	590	1020	580	690	740	840	1020	1170	1300	1520	1880
Lao PDR	190	360	280	300	320	340	400	450	510	610	760
Malaysia	2260	4030	3450	3540	3780	4160	4740	5210	5710	6420	7250
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	690	1020	1030	1030	1010	1050	1170	1260	1370	1600	1890
Singapore	11200	23260	22960	21180	20970	22290	24870	27670	30360	31890	34760
Thailand	1410	2690	1960	1900	1900	2060	2360	2580	2860	3240	3670
Viet Nam	120	250	390	410	430	470	540	620	690	770	890
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^a	3759	4814	4513	4777	5544	7765	8438	8559	7597	9608	9202
Fiji Islands	1710	2480	2260	2160	2180	2420	3020	3550	3650	3670	4010
Kiribati	690	1200	1330	1340	1260	1370	1590	1770	1790	1820	2040
Marshall Islands	...	...	2420	2540	2800	2860	3100	3170	3140	3190	3270
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	2280	2270	2200	2240	2340	2370	2490	2450	2470	2460
Nauru ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	2857	2780	2751	2467	4341
Palau	...	5780	6260	6400	6150	6420	7190	7760	7960	8250	8630
Papua New Guinea	790	1040	620	550	510	500	570	680	720	860	1040
Samoa	1010	1010	1360	1390	1430	1610	1940	2240	2480	2790	2820
Solomon Islands	...	890	1000	920	820	820	840	890	960	990	1010
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	330	340	500	740	960	1520	2460
Tonga	1160	1740	1650	1540	1510	1610	1890	1990	2320	2460	2690
Tuvalu ^a	976	1195	1461	1427	1562	1924	2201	2157	2249	2530	2685
Vanuatu	1120	1240	1250	1210	1050	1150	1370	1580	1770	1940	...
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	16130	19000	20710	19690	19500	20630	24880	29480	33190	35660	40240
Japan	25300	40350	34620	35120	33240	33420	36690	38950	38590	37780	38130
New Zealand	12150	14770	13450	13270	13700	16330	20650	24280	25160	27050	27830

a Based on GNI/GDP per capita and exchange rates from the country source.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), ADB staff estimates derived from country sources.

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Table 2.4 **Agriculture value added**
(percent of total value added)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	45.2	46.0	41.6	39.5	38.8	37.5	31.6	...
Armenia	...	40.8	25.1	27.9	25.7	23.4	24.4	20.6	20.2	20.0	18.1	17.6
Azerbaijan	29.3	26.9	17.0	16.0	15.1	13.4	11.7	9.8	7.4	6.9	5.9	7.1
Georgia	...	...	21.7	22.2	20.4	20.4	17.8	16.5	12.7	10.6	9.3	9.5
Kazakhstan	...	12.8	8.6	9.3	8.5	8.3	7.4	6.6	5.7	5.8	5.4	6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	33.6	43.1	36.6	37.0	37.3	36.7	32.8	31.3	32.0	30.2	28.8	23.9
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
Tajikistan	30.1	35.9	27.3	26.1	24.6	27.0	21.5	23.8	23.9	21.9	22.5	21.2
Turkmenistan	32.2	16.9	22.9	24.7	23.4	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.6	...
Uzbekistan	33.2	32.4	34.4	34.0	34.5	33.1	31.1	28.1	26.5	24.0	26.2	...
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
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	...
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	2.6
Mongolia	15.2	38.0	29.1	24.9	20.5	20.7	22.2	21.9	19.5	20.5	21.6	21.2
Taipei, China	...	3.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	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
Bhutan	34.9	31.7	27.4	27.0	26.9	25.8	25.0	23.3	23.0	19.3	19.5	18.3
India	29.3	26.5	23.4	23.2	20.9	21.0	18.9	18.8	18.1	18.0	17.2	17.1
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	48.4	38.9	37.8	36.6	37.4	36.5	35.9	35.2	33.6	32.5	31.7	32.6
Sri Lanka	24.2	19.5	17.6	16.8	16.0	14.7	14.2	13.5	13.0	13.2	13.4	12.6
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	...
Cambodia	56.5	49.6	37.9	36.7	32.9	33.6	31.2	32.4	31.7	31.9	32.5	...
Indonesia	19.4	17.1	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.2	14.3	13.1	13.0	13.7	14.5	15.3
Lao PDR	61.2	55.0	48.5	45.5	42.7	41.0	39.0	36.7	32.4	33.4	32.2	32.8
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
Myanmar	57.3	60.0	57.2	57.1	54.5	50.6	48.2	46.7	43.9	43.3	40.3	38.2
Philippines	21.9	21.6	15.8	15.1	15.1	14.6	15.1	14.3	14.2	14.2	14.9	14.8
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
Thailand	12.5	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.6
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	20.7	9.5	13.0	11.2	12.0	14.9	13.3	12.4	11.3	7.8	7.4	...
Fiji Islands	...	18.8	16.6	14.4	14.9	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.4	14.5	13.9	...
Kiribati	3.8	29.0	22.0	22.1	23.9	25.5	26.6	24.8	25.0	26.1	26.4	27.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	3.5	3.5	3.5	...	...
Papua New Guinea	29.7	35.1	35.2	35.6	38.6	37.4	34.9	34.0	32.1	32.2	32.7	34.5
Samoa	...	18.4	16.7	14.8	14.4	12.3	13.2	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.7
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	19.1	20.3	18.8	19.0
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	22.2	22.7	23.1	21.8	22.6	21.2	20.0	19.9	18.7	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.6
Japan	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	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	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	19.7	18.7	23.4	25.3	26.6	24.9	26.3	...
Armenia	...	31.0	38.3	35.8	38.5	41.5	40.6	44.7	44.1	43.2	42.8	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	61.0
Georgia	...	...	22.1	21.8	24.1	25.4	26.2	26.5	24.6	24.0	21.6	21.1
Kazakhstan	...	31.2	40.1	38.4	38.0	37.0	36.9	39.2	40.8	38.7	41.2	38.1
Kyrgyz Republic	35.5	19.4	31.3	28.7	23.1	22.1	23.8	22.0	19.6	18.7	19.1	22.3
Pakistan	25.2	23.8	23.3	24.0	23.9	23.9	27.0	27.1	26.9	26.9	26.8	24.3
Tajikistan	38.4	36.5	38.4	39.7	38.8	37.0	34.6	30.7	30.5	29.8	27.8	24.4
Turkmenistan	29.6	64.8	41.8	42.3	45.0	42.7	40.1	42.5	41.7	41.4	41.9	...
Uzbekistan	34.8	27.8	23.1	22.6	22.2	23.5	25.2	28.8	30.0	32.6	30.4	...
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
Hong Kong, China	24.4	15.2	13.4	12.6	11.7	10.8	10.0	9.3	8.8	7.7	8.0	...
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	36.7
Mongolia	40.6	27.5	21.9	22.0	22.8	25.7	29.2	33.5	40.4	39.7	32.9	32.1
Taipei, China	...	34.7	31.5	29.6	31.3	32.2	32.7	32.2	32.3	32.3	30.1	30.6
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
Bhutan	24.6	33.5	36.0	37.5	38.3	39.1	37.0	36.6	37.2	45.4	42.6	43.6
India	26.9	27.8	26.2	25.3	26.5	26.2	28.0	28.2	29.0	29.1	28.4	28.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
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
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	...
Cambodia	11.3	14.8	23.0	23.6	25.6	26.3	27.2	26.4	27.6	26.8	22.4	...
Indonesia	39.1	41.8	45.9	46.5	44.5	43.7	44.6	46.5	46.9	46.8	48.1	47.6
Lao PDR	14.5	19.0	19.1	18.3	19.5	21.3	20.5	23.5	29.8	28.3	27.7	25.2
Malaysia	41.5	40.5	46.8	44.7	43.9	45.4	47.4	48.7	48.6	46.6	47.3	43.4
Myanmar	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.6	13.0	14.3	16.4	17.5	19.3	20.4	22.7	24.4
Philippines	34.5	32.1	32.3	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.7	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.7	30.2
Singapore	31.9	33.3	34.5	31.8	31.9	31.1	32.8	31.6	31.3	29.0	26.0	26.3
Thailand	37.2	40.7	42.0	42.1	42.4	43.6	43.4	44.0	44.3	44.7	44.2	43.3
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.4	9.0	8.3	8.6	9.8	10.0	...
Fiji Islands	...	22.8	21.6	22.8	22.3	21.5	22.6	19.2	19.2	18.5	18.6	...
Kiribati	8.6	8.8	11.6	11.3	10.2	9.6	8.7	6.7	7.2	7.7	8.3	9.1
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	-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	16.1	17.7	20.7	...	...
Papua New Guinea	31.2	33.3	40.7	39.8	37.3	39.6	42.1	44.3	47.0	47.0	46.4	42.1
Samoa	...	29.4	26.8	28.1	28.2	30.2	30.3	30.5	29.6	30.6	28.2	26.0
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	18.2	18.1
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	31.2	28.9	26.6	25.9	25.5	26.5	26.2	26.8	27.8	27.6	27.4	27.1
Japan	37.9	33.0	31.1	29.8	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.1	28.9	28.5	27.3	...
New Zealand	26.5	25.8	24.3	23.6	24.0	23.6	24.1	24.4	24.0	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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Table 2.6 Services value added
(percent of total value added)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	35.1	35.3	35.0	35.2	34.5	37.6	42.1	...
Armenia	...	28.2	36.5	36.2	35.8	35.1	35.1	34.6	35.6	36.8	39.1	46.9
Azerbaijan	37.0	40.2	37.9	37.2	35.1	34.4	34.0	27.0	24.6	23.0	25.0	31.9
Georgia	...	...	56.1	56.0	55.5	54.2	56.0	57.0	62.7	65.4	69.2	69.5
Kazakhstan	...	56.0	51.3	52.4	53.5	54.7	55.7	54.2	53.5	55.6	53.3	55.6
Kyrgyz Republic	31.0	37.5	32.1	34.3	39.5	41.2	43.4	46.7	48.4	51.1	52.1	53.8
Pakistan	48.8	50.1	50.7	51.9	52.8	52.7	50.8	51.4	52.8	52.6	52.9	54.2
Tajikistan	31.5	27.6	34.3	34.2	36.6	36.0	44.0	45.6	45.6	48.3	49.7	54.5
Turkmenistan	38.2	18.3	35.2	33.0	31.6	35.0	37.5	34.7	35.7	36.0	35.5	...
Uzbekistan	32.0	39.8	42.5	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.7	43.1	43.5	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
Hong Kong, China	75.4	84.7	86.5	87.3	88.3	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.2	92.3	92.0	...
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	60.7
Mongolia	44.2	34.5	49.0	53.1	56.7	53.6	48.6	44.6	40.1	39.8	45.5	46.7
Taipei, China	...	61.8	66.4	68.4	66.8	66.1	65.5	66.1	66.1	66.2	68.3	67.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	48.3	49.1	49.2	50.0	50.9	52.0	52.4	52.6	52.5	52.4	52.5	52.6
Bhutan	40.5	34.8	36.6	35.5	34.8	35.1	38.0	40.1	39.8	35.2	37.8	38.2
India	43.8	45.7	50.5	51.5	52.7	52.8	53.1	53.0	52.9	52.9	54.4	54.6
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	39.3	43.4	44.9	46.1	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.7	49.7	50.9	51.5	51.6
Sri Lanka	46.9	51.3	52.5	52.6	54.0	54.9	55.4	54.3	54.4	55.1	57.2	57.7
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	...
Cambodia	32.2	35.5	39.1	39.7	41.5	40.1	41.7	41.2	40.8	41.3	45.1	...
Indonesia	41.5	41.1	38.5	38.3	40.1	41.1	41.0	40.3	40.1	39.5	37.4	37.1
Lao PDR	24.3	26.0	32.4	36.2	37.8	37.7	40.5	39.8	37.7	38.3	40.1	42.0
Malaysia	43.5	46.8	44.9	47.6	47.4	45.5	43.5	43.1	42.8	43.5	42.7	47.3
Myanmar	32.2	30.1	33.1	32.4	32.5	35.1	35.5	35.8	36.8	36.3	37.0	37.4
Philippines	43.6	46.3	52.0	53.2	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.4	55.0
Singapore	67.8	66.5	65.4	68.1	68.1	68.8	67.1	68.3	68.6	71.0	74.0	73.7
Thailand	50.3	49.7	49.0	48.7	48.1	46.0	46.3	45.8	44.9	44.6	44.2	45.1
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	71.9	83.0	78.9	80.7	80.2	76.6	77.6	79.3	80.1	82.4	82.5	...
Fiji Islands	...	58.3	61.8	62.8	62.9	64.2	63.3	66.8	66.4	67.0	67.6	...
Kiribati	87.6	62.1	66.4	66.6	65.9	64.9	64.7	68.5	67.8	66.2	65.3	63.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	80.4	78.8	75.8	...	...
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	23.4
Samoa	...	52.2	56.6	57.0	57.4	57.5	56.5	57.2	58.4	57.4	60.3	62.3
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	63.3	61.5	63.0	62.9
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	58.3	60.2	60.6	63.2	62.7	63.7	64.9	63.9	62.7	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	64.2	67.9	70.0	70.2	70.0	70.3	70.4	70.1	69.3	70.1	70.2	70.3
Japan	59.8	65.2	67.2	68.6	69.3	69.4	69.1	69.4	69.7	70.1	71.3	...
New Zealand	66.9	67.1	67.2	67.6	69.4	69.9	69.8	70.4	70.6	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	111.5	123.3	120.1	105.1	98.4	98.1	97.9	...
Armenia	...	106.1	96.7	93.3	88.6	83.1	82.5	75.5	72.3	71.6	71.6	80.5
Azerbaijan	52.6	84.3	64.4	61.5	62.9	60.0	55.8	42.1	37.1	33.4	33.4	43.2
Georgia	...	...	90.5	79.5	77.8	72.3	73.2	66.9	78.7	70.7	76.9	82.7
Kazakhstan	...	71.1	61.9	57.9	54.6	54.5	53.5	49.9	45.7	45.1	43.5	46.1
Kyrgyz Republic	71.3	75.0	65.7	64.8	67.5	77.9	76.0	84.5	95.1	87.5	94.4	91.0
Pakistan	71.4	72.4	75.4	76.3	74.8	73.9	74.2	76.9	75.0	75.5	76.5	80.5
Tajikistan	63.0	60.5	87.7	84.3	80.8	78.5	74.0	81.1	82.9	84.2	89.6	...
Turkmenistan	49.3	60.6	36.5	52.3	45.7	56.8	62.1	46.2	55.1	54.5	51.9	...
Uzbekistan	61.4	50.6	61.9	61.6	60.2	55.7	51.7	50.9	55.5	52.7	53.0	...
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	35.7
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	61.5
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	54.3
Mongolia	62.2	63.4	71.6	74.8	77.4	73.0	65.9	55.6	48.7	49.8	50.0	49.7
Taipei, China	53.9	57.2	58.8	60.7	59.9	59.8	59.9	60.4	59.2	58.1	60.1	60.8
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
Bhutan	50.4	40.5	47.7	44.9	43.2	44.2	44.1	41.1	39.3	38.2	38.6	...
India	66.2	63.1	63.7	64.4	63.2	61.7	59.2	58.0	57.5	56.9	57.7	57.3
Maldives	...	36.8	32.9	31.9	30.5	28.8	26.6	44.8	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	80.2	82.1	82.8	79.6	79.5	82.3	81.0	80.3	79.5
Sri Lanka	74.8	70.7	70.9	70.4	71.3	71.8	70.9	69.0	67.7	67.2	70.0	64.3
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	...
Cambodia	90.4	92.6	86.7	83.1	83.9	83.6	85.1	84.3	81.0	78.2	64.6	...
Indonesia	58.9	61.6	61.7	63.2	67.6	68.1	66.8	64.4	62.7	63.5	60.6	58.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	51.8	47.9	43.8	46.1	45.0	44.6	44.0	44.8	45.0	45.6	45.2	49.9
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	71.2	74.1	69.6	70.6	69.4	69.2	68.7	69.3	70.1	69.4	71.3	73.9
Singapore	45.4	41.4	41.9	45.7	46.3	45.5	42.1	40.1	38.5	36.9	39.1	40.9
Thailand	56.6	53.2	56.1	57.3	57.2	57.2	57.2	57.2	55.8	53.4	55.1	55.0
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.4	53.4	51.4	53.6	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	97.1	100.8	100.5	99.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	63.3	56.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.4	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	55.7	58.7	58.4	59.1	58.5	58.9	58.4	58.0	56.5	56.0	55.5	55.1
Japan	53.0	55.1	56.2	57.1	57.7	57.5	57.1	57.0	57.1	56.7	57.8	59.6
New Zealand	61.1	58.9	59.7	58.3	59.1	59.2	58.9	59.6	59.7	58.2	58.7	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	7.9	9.4	9.8	9.7	9.9	10.6	10.0	...
Armenia	...	11.3	12.2	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.2	14.3
Azerbaijan	17.6	12.8	15.2	13.6	12.4	12.4	12.9	10.4	8.5	9.7	8.5	12.9
Georgia	...	...	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	14.0	17.3	15.3	21.9	25.9	24.4
Kazakhstan	...	13.6	12.1	13.4	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.2	10.2	11.1	10.2	12.3
Kyrgyz Republic	25.0	19.5	20.0	17.5	18.6	16.8	18.2	17.5	18.0	17.1	16.5	19.2
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
Tajikistan	6.8	10.9	11.6	13.9	12.8	12.2	11.8	14.6	11.1	8.9	7.3	...
Turkmenistan	23.0	8.4	14.2	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	12.7	12.9	12.9	...
Uzbekistan	25.3	22.3	18.7	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.1	16.4	17.9	17.1	17.1	...
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	13.0
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	8.7
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
Mongolia	29.8	13.1	18.0	19.5	19.1	14.8	14.5	12.4	11.4	13.0	15.4	14.0
Taipei, China	17.4	14.6	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.9
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
Bhutan	16.3	18.0	21.9	21.1	20.4	20.1	21.3	22.3	21.8	19.1	19.2	...
India	11.7	10.9	12.6	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.4	10.4	11.7	12.3
Maldives	...	16.8	22.9	23.2	23.2	21.8	24.2	22.2	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	8.7	9.2	9.9	10.7
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
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	...
Cambodia	7.2	4.9	5.2	5.3	7.6	7.3	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.1	...
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	13.8	12.4	10.2	12.0	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.5	14.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	10.1	11.4	13.1	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.4	10.5
Singapore	9.5	8.4	10.9	12.1	12.3	11.8	10.9	10.5	10.5	9.7	10.7	11.5
Thailand	9.4	9.9	11.3	11.3	11.1	10.7	11.1	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.4	13.3
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	18.2	16.9	14.8	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	20.8	18.0	18.6	19.6
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	30.9	27.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	16.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.1	17.2
Japan	13.3	15.2	16.9	17.5	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.5	19.7
New Zealand	18.9	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.9	18.5	18.7	19.9	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.9 **Gross domestic capital formation**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	11.6	16.2	17.4	31.3	32.8	30.6	27.6	...
Armenia	...	18.4	18.6	19.8	21.7	24.3	24.9	30.5	35.9	37.8	40.9	31.8
Azerbaijan	26.5	23.8	20.7	20.7	34.6	53.2	58.0	41.5	29.9	21.5	18.7	18.3
Georgia	...	...	26.6	30.3	28.5	31.3	31.9	33.5	30.9	32.1	26.0	12.1
Kazakhstan	...	23.3	18.1	26.9	27.3	25.7	26.3	31.0	33.9	35.5	27.5	29.6
Kyrgyz Republic	24.1	18.3	20.0	18.0	17.6	11.8	14.5	16.4	24.2	26.6	24.8	19.0
Pakistan	18.9	18.5	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.6	19.1	22.1	22.5	22.1	19.0
Tajikistan	12.3	28.7	9.4	9.7	9.4	10.0	12.2	11.6	16.0	24.6	26.5	...
Turkmenistan	40.1	33.7	34.7	31.7	27.6	25.4	23.1	22.9	23.8	23.3	23.3	...
Uzbekistan	32.1	24.2	19.6	21.1	21.2	20.8	23.9	23.0	18.5	21.8	21.1	...
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	47.7
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	22.6
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	25.9
Mongolia	34.3	31.7	36.2	36.1	39.6	35.5	34.5	37.0	35.1	40.2	52.2	49.0
Taipei, China	24.4	26.7	25.7	19.8	19.3	19.9	23.7	22.7	22.7	22.1	22.7	17.4
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
Bhutan	32.4	45.4	48.2	59.2	59.2	56.8	64.1	50.8	47.3	36.6	40.5	...
India	26.0	26.2	24.3	22.8	25.2	27.6	32.5	34.3	35.5	37.7	34.9	35.0
Maldives	...	31.3	26.3	28.1	25.5	27.1	35.0	53.5	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	22.3	20.2	21.4	24.5	26.5	26.9	28.7	30.3	31.9
Sri Lanka	20.7	25.6	25.4	22.2	22.0	21.6	24.7	26.1	27.4	27.3	27.1	24.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	13.1	14.4	21.3	15.1	13.5	11.4	10.4	13.0	13.7	...
Cambodia	8.3	14.3	16.9	18.5	18.1	20.1	16.2	18.5	20.6	20.8	16.6	...
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
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	14.5
Myanmar	13.4	14.2	12.4	11.6	10.1	11.0	12.2	13.2	13.7	14.7	...	...
Philippines	24.2	22.5	21.2	19.0	17.7	16.8	16.7	14.6	14.5	15.4	15.3	14.6
Singapore	35.1	33.3	33.2	26.8	23.8	16.1	21.7	20.0	20.8	21.2	29.9	27.2
Thailand	41.4	42.1	22.8	24.1	23.8	25.0	26.8	31.4	28.3	26.4	28.9	21.8
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	16.2	14.8	17.1	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	19.5	19.7	26.3	26.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	34.9	23.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.6	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	28.4	25.6	26.1	23.2	24.0	25.7	26.9	27.2	27.9	28.2	29.6	28.3
Japan	32.7	28.3	25.4	24.8	23.1	22.8	23.0	23.6	23.8	23.7	23.6	20.4
New Zealand	19.8	23.0	21.3	22.1	22.0	23.2	24.4	24.7	23.2	23.9	22.4	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	30.6	41.9	30.3	25.2	22.9	17.3	17.2	...
Armenia	...	23.9	23.4	25.5	29.4	32.2	29.7	28.8	23.4	19.2	15.0	15.2
Azerbaijan	43.9	32.5	40.2	41.5	42.8	42.0	48.8	62.9	66.5	68.1	65.8	53.2
Georgia	...	...	23.0	24.5	29.2	31.8	31.6	33.7	32.9	31.2	28.6	29.5
Kazakhstan	...	39.0	56.6	46.5	47.0	48.4	52.5	53.5	51.2	49.4	57.2	44.4
Kyrgyz Republic	29.2	29.5	41.8	36.7	39.6	38.7	42.6	38.3	41.7	52.9	56.5	56.2
Pakistan	14.8	16.7	13.4	14.7	15.2	16.7	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.2	12.9	12.8
Tajikistan	-	112.0	92.4	66.0	62.9	63.9	58.8	54.3	58.2	51.0	32.7	...
Turkmenistan	111.2	142.5	95.5	81.4	69.0	62.3	61.7	65.0	63.0	63.2	63.8	...
Uzbekistan	29.0	31.6	26.5	30.8	31.6	36.9	40.6	39.7	41.1	40.5	40.4	...
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	27.2
Hong Kong, China	130.6	143.2	143.3	138.7	149.5	171.0	190.2	198.7	205.5	208.0	212.6	193.8
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	49.9
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	57.7	68.1	64.2	64.4	64.2	58.3	55.8
Taipei, China	45.7	47.0	52.9	50.0	52.2	55.5	61.4	62.5	68.0	72.1	72.7	62.5
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
Bhutan	26.8	37.8	29.0	28.1	24.6	25.8	32.1	39.7	64.4	64.0	70.7	...
India	7.1	11.0	13.2	12.8	14.5	15.2	17.6	19.2	21.3	20.6	23.5	20.6
Maldives	...	92.7	89.5	86.8	86.5	87.5	91.9	67.0	...	...	...	...
Nepal	10.5	24.2	23.3	22.6	17.7	15.7	16.7	14.6	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.4
Sri Lanka	30.5	35.9	38.2	38.4	34.9	34.7	35.3	32.3	30.1	29.1	24.8	21.4
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	...
Cambodia	2.4	31.2	49.9	52.7	55.4	56.5	63.6	64.1	68.6	65.3	52.7	...
Indonesia	25.3	26.3	41.0	39.0	32.7	30.5	32.2	34.1	31.0	29.4	29.8	24.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	74.5	94.1	119.8	110.4	108.3	106.9	115.4	117.5	116.5	110.0	103.3	96.4
Myanmar	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
Philippines	27.5	36.4	55.4	49.2	50.2	49.6	50.9	47.6	47.3	42.5	36.9	31.7
Singapore	177.4	183.1	192.4	188.1	189.0	207.7	219.6	230.0	235.1	219.1	228.9	199.3
Thailand	34.1	41.8	66.8	65.9	64.2	65.7	70.7	73.6	73.6	73.4	76.5	68.4
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.9	49.8	48.3	54.0	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ^b	...	...	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	15.5	13.5	12.4	13.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	49.5	45.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.8	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	14.9	17.7	19.3	22.0	20.5	18.8	17.0	18.0	19.6	19.7	19.8	22.7
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
New Zealand	26.5	28.7	35.1	34.7	32.1	28.7	28.7	27.4	28.7	28.4	30.8	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Sources: Country sources and 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	61.6	90.8	77.6	71.3	64.0	56.6	52.7	...
Armenia	...	62.2	50.5	46.1	46.6	50.0	45.3	43.2	39.3	39.2	40.7	42.5
Azerbaijan	39.2	53.4	38.4	37.3	50.0	65.5	72.7	52.9	38.8	28.5	23.5	27.5
Georgia	...	...	39.7	38.9	42.4	46.4	48.2	51.6	57.0	58.0	58.4	49.0
Kazakhstan	...	43.5	49.1	48.1	47.0	43.0	43.9	44.7	40.5	42.8	37.1	35.7
Kyrgyz Republic	49.5	42.4	47.6	37.0	43.3	45.3	51.3	56.8	79.0	84.1	93.6	80.6
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
Tajikistan	-	121.2	100.2	77.3	76.0	73.7	69.6	72.8	83.0	86.3	79.0	...
Turkmenistan	123.7	145.0	80.9	76.9	53.4	56.6	59.5	47.8	54.6	54.0	52.1	...
Uzbekistan	47.8	28.7	26.7	31.9	31.0	30.8	33.3	30.0	33.0	32.1	31.7	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	12.0	18.6	20.9	20.5	22.6	27.4	31.4	31.6	31.4	29.6	27.3	22.7
Hong Kong, China	122.0	147.6	138.8	134.2	141.2	161.8	181.3	186.3	194.1	197.1	202.4	186.7
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
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	74.9	79.1	67.9	58.0	62.8	73.9	62.6
Taipei, China	41.4	45.5	50.8	44.5	45.0	48.5	57.7	58.1	61.9	64.1	67.7	53.6
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
Bhutan	31.9	42.6	53.5	46.4	44.1	43.5	58.8	63.8	68.9	64.6	75.6	...
India	8.5	12.2	14.2	13.6	15.5	15.9	19.3	21.9	24.4	24.7	29.0	25.3
Maldives	...	77.2	71.6	70.0	65.6	65.5	80.8	87.6	...	...	...	...
Nepal	21.1	34.6	32.4	33.2	28.5	28.5	29.5	29.5	31.3	31.7	33.3	34.6
Sri Lanka	38.5	45.5	48.4	44.5	41.4	40.7	44.2	41.3	41.1	39.5	38.5	27.9
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	...
Cambodia	8.4	47.4	61.7	61.4	64.3	66.6	70.9	72.7	76.0	72.9	75.7	...
Indonesia	23.7	27.6	30.5	30.8	26.4	23.1	27.5	29.9	25.6	25.4	28.7	21.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	72.4	98.0	100.6	93.0	91.1	87.3	95.0	94.6	93.9	89.4	80.3	74.9
Myanmar	3.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Philippines	33.3	44.2	53.5	52.3	50.7	55.6	54.6	51.7	48.0	42.3	38.4	30.8
Singapore	167.4	166.3	179.6	172.5	171.6	179.8	193.9	200.6	204.9	187.3	208.2	178.2
Thailand	41.7	48.6	58.1	59.4	57.5	58.9	65.8	74.7	70.1	65.0	73.7	57.9
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.1	69.6	63.7	74.4	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ^b	...	...	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	53.0	52.1	57.7	58.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	76.7	54.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.1	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	16.9	19.7	21.3	21.8	20.4	20.9	19.5	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.8	22.3
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
New Zealand	26.3	27.9	33.5	32.4	30.3	28.4	29.4	29.6	30.1	29.3	32.1	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	-19.4	-32.7	-29.9	-14.8	-8.3	-8.7	-7.9	...
Armenia	...	-17.5	-8.9	-4.8	0.9	6.5	7.4	14.0	17.7	18.2	18.2	5.2
Azerbaijan	31.8	2.9	20.4	24.9	24.7	27.6	31.3	47.5	54.4	56.9	58.1	43.9
Georgia	...	...	0.9	10.9	12.4	17.9	12.7	15.7	5.9	7.4	-2.7	-7.1
Kazakhstan	...	15.3	26.0	28.7	33.8	34.3	34.9	38.9	44.1	43.8	46.3	41.6
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	5.5	14.3	17.7	13.8	5.3	5.8	-2.1	-13.1	-4.6	-10.8	...
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
Tajikistan	0.3	28.7	0.6	1.8	6.4	9.3	14.2	4.3	6.0	6.9	3.1	...
Turkmenistan	27.6	31.0	49.3	36.2	43.2	31.1	25.2	40.5	32.3	32.7	35.2	...
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	51.2
Hong Kong, China	35.7	29.6	31.9	29.8	31.1	31.2	30.7	33.0	33.1	31.8	30.6	29.7
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	29.7
Mongolia	8.0	23.4	10.4	5.7	3.4	12.2	19.5	32.0	39.8	37.2	36.3	36.3
Taipei, China	28.7	28.2	27.8	25.3	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.1	28.8	30.1	27.6	26.3
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
Bhutan	33.4	41.5	30.3	33.9	36.4	35.6	34.6	36.6	38.8	42.7	42.3	...
India	22.8	24.4	23.7	23.5	26.3	29.8	32.2	33.1	34.4	36.4	32.5	30.4
Maldives	...	46.4	44.2	44.9	46.3	49.3	49.2	32.9	...	...	...	...
Nepal	7.9	14.8	15.2	11.7	9.5	8.6	11.7	11.6	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.7
Sri Lanka	12.0	14.6	15.4	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.4	17.9	17.0	17.6	13.9	18.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	51.5	36.6	49.4	44.3	47.2	48.6	51.4	59.1	62.1	59.3	...	...
Cambodia	2.3	2.5	8.1	11.6	8.5	9.1	8.5	9.9	13.8	16.1	30.3	...
Indonesia	32.3	30.6	31.8	30.0	25.1	23.7	24.9	27.5	28.7	28.1	31.0	31.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	34.4	39.7	46.1	41.8	42.0	42.5	43.4	42.8	43.1	42.1	42.3	36.0
Myanmar	11.7	13.4	12.3	11.5	10.2	11.0	12.3	13.1	15.2	14.9	...	...
Philippines	18.7	14.5	17.3	17.1	19.1	19.7	21.2	21.0	20.1	20.8	19.3	15.6
Singapore	45.1	50.0	46.0	42.3	41.2	44.0	47.4	49.4	51.0	53.0	50.6	48.3
Thailand	34.0	36.9	32.5	31.4	31.7	32.0	31.7	30.9	32.4	34.4	32.5	31.7
Viet Nam	2.9	18.2	27.1	28.8	28.7	27.4	28.5	30.3	30.6	29.2	26.6	27.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.5	28.4	31.7	31.6	...
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	-17.9	-18.8	-19.1	-19.2
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.7	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	27.5	23.5	24.1	23.4	24.1	23.7	24.4	24.7	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.1
Japan	32.9	28.8	26.4	24.3	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.6	24.2	24.1	21.9	...
New Zealand	20.0	23.8	23.0	24.4	23.9	23.6	23.8	22.5	21.8	23.1	21.4	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	9.4	14.5	11.2	16.2	2.3	...
Armenia	...	...	5.9	9.6	15.1	14.0	10.5	13.9	13.2	13.7	6.9	-14.1
Azerbaijan	...	-12.0	11.1	9.9	10.6	11.2	10.2	26.4	34.5	25.1	10.8	9.3
Georgia	...	...	1.8	4.8	5.5	11.1	5.9	9.6	9.4	12.3	2.3	-3.9
Kazakhstan	...	-8.2	9.8	13.5	9.8	9.3	9.6	9.7	10.7	8.9	3.3	-5.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-5.4	5.4	5.3	-0.0	7.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	8.5	7.6	4.0
Pakistan	4.6	5.1	3.9	2.0	3.1	4.7	7.5	9.0	5.8	6.8	3.7	1.2
Tajikistan	...	6.0	8.3	9.6	10.8	11.1	10.3	6.7	6.6	7.7	7.9	3.4
Turkmenistan	...	-7.2	5.5	4.3	0.3	3.3	5.0	13.0	11.4	11.6	9.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	0.9	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.4	7.7	7.1	7.4	9.6	9.0	7.0
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	9.1
Hong Kong, China	3.9	2.3	8.0	0.5	1.8	3.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	6.4	2.2	-2.8
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	0.2
Mongolia	-2.5	...	1.1	1.0	3.8	6.1	10.6	7.3	8.6	10.2	8.9	-1.6
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
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
Bhutan	2.4	7.1	6.9	8.8	10.9	7.2	4.0	7.0	6.4	19.7	5.0	...
India	5.3	7.3	4.4	5.8	3.8	8.5	7.5	9.5	9.7	9.2	6.7	7.4
Maldives	16.9	7.4	4.8	3.5	6.5	8.5	9.5	-4.6	18.0	7.2	5.8	-2.6
Nepal	4.7	3.4	6.0	5.4	0.1	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	6.1	4.9
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
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	-0.5
Cambodia	1.2	6.5	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8	10.2	6.7	-2.0
Indonesia	9.0	8.2	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.0	4.5
Lao PDR	6.7	7.1	6.3	4.6	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.8	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.6
Malaysia	9.0	9.8	8.9	0.5	5.4	5.8	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.5	4.7	-1.7
Myanmar	2.8	6.9	13.7	11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.1	12.0	10.2	10.4
Philippines	3.0	4.7	4.4	1.8	4.4	4.9	6.4	5.0	5.3	7.1	3.7	1.1
Singapore	10.1	7.3	9.1	-1.2	4.2	4.6	9.2	7.4	8.6	8.5	1.8	-1.3
Thailand	11.2	9.2	4.8	2.2	5.3	7.1	6.3	4.6	5.1	4.9	2.5	-2.3
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	7.9	...	13.9	4.9	2.6	8.2	4.3	0.0	0.7	9.5	-1.2	0.3
Fiji Islands	3.6	...	-1.7	1.9	3.2	0.8	5.4	-1.3	1.9	-0.5	-0.1	...
Kiribati	2.1	-1.0	7.2	-3.1	6.2	4.5	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.4	-1.1	-0.7
Marshall Islands	9.8	-0.3	5.1	3.6	3.1	3.0	4.0	0.7	2.4	3.3	-2.0	-
Micronesia, Fed. States of	4.0	1.4	4.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	-3.6	3.0	-0.4	-0.0	-2.9	-1.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-9.8	-20.3	-10.8	95.6	-18.2
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-0.4	-3.4	-2.5	-0.0	2.0	4.4	0.6	3.9	2.3	7.2	6.7	4.5
Samoa	-7.5	6.6	7.0	8.1	3.2	5.6	4.6	5.2	0.5	6.6	-3.2	-1.8
Solomon Islands	2.9	10.0	-14.2	-8.0	-2.8	6.5	8.0	5.0	5.1	11.8	7.3	-2.2
Timor-Leste ^b	...	9.5	13.7	16.5	2.4	0.1	4.2	6.2	-5.8	8.4	12.8	7.5
Tonga	2.0	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	-1.0	0.5	-1.2	2.0	-0.2
Tuvalu	15.4	-5.0	-1.0	13.2	5.5	-3.2	-1.3	-4.1	6.6	4.9	1.3	1.5
Vanuatu	0.0	-0.0	5.8	-3.3	-4.2	3.7	4.4	5.1	7.2	6.7	6.3	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	4.4	4.0	2.0	3.8	3.2	4.1	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.7	1.1
Japan	5.6	1.9	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.2
New Zealand	-0.0	4.2	2.4	3.5	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.1	0.8	2.9	-1.5	-0.4

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Sources: Country sources and 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	12.2	6.8	12.4	9.0	13.9	0.2	...
Armenia	...	...	6.2	9.8	15.2	14.0	10.4	13.8	13.1	13.5	6.7	-14.4
Azerbaijan	...	-13.0	9.9	8.8	9.5	10.1	9.0	24.9	32.7	23.4	9.3	8.0
Georgia	...	...	2.6	5.6	6.2	11.8	6.5	9.4	7.4	12.5	2.6	-4.0
Kazakhstan	...	-6.3	10.2	13.7	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.5	7.7	2.0	-6.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-6.4	4.3	4.5	-0.8	6.0	5.9	-1.2	2.0	7.7	6.4	2.7
Pakistan	1.9	2.5	1.6	0.1	1.0	2.7	5.4	6.9	3.9	4.9	1.9	-0.5
Tajikistan	...	4.9	6.1	7.4	8.6	8.9	8.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.5	0.8
Turkmenistan	...	-9.2	4.1	2.9	-1.2	1.7	3.5	11.4	9.9	10.1	8.4	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	6.4	5.9	6.1	8.0	7.3	5.2
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	8.6
Hong Kong, China	3.6	0.3	7.1	-0.2	1.4	3.2	7.7	6.6	6.3	5.3	1.4	-3.2
Korea, Rep. of	8.2	7.8	7.9	3.2	6.6	2.3	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.7	2.0	-0.1
Mongolia	-4.8	...	-0.6	-0.2	2.2	5.3	9.3	6.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	-3.4
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
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
Bhutan	1.1	5.7	5.6	7.4	9.5	5.9	2.6	5.6	4.4	17.5	3.0	...
India	3.1	5.1	2.6	3.9	2.3	6.8	5.8	7.9	8.1	7.7	5.2	6.0
Maldives	14.1	5.3	3.2	1.2	4.8	6.8	7.8	-6.0	15.9	5.2	4.2	-4.1
Nepal	2.6	1.3	3.8	3.3	-2.1	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.8	2.5
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
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	-2.5
Cambodia	-2.4	1.3	6.8	6.1	5.4	6.9	8.7	11.8	9.3	8.8	5.3	-3.4
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
Lao PDR	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.6	4.8	4.1	4.9	4.7	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
Malaysia	6.4	6.8	6.2	-1.7	3.2	3.6	4.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	2.7	-3.7
Myanmar	0.9	5.0	11.5	9.1	9.8	11.6	11.3	11.3	10.8	10.1	8.5	8.8
Philippines	0.7	2.3	2.3	-0.3	2.3	2.7	4.2	2.9	3.3	5.0	1.8	-0.9
Singapore	7.0	2.9	7.2	-3.8	3.3	4.4	7.8	4.9	5.2	4.0	-3.5	-4.3
Thailand	9.9	8.0	4.0	1.2	4.3	6.2	5.4	3.7	4.4	4.2	1.8	-2.9
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	4.8	...	4.3	3.8	0.9	8.2	-5.4	-5.6	-8.6	23.6	-6.1	-3.2
Fiji Islands	2.9	...	-2.6	0.9	2.5	0.5	5.2	-1.9	1.2	-0.9	-0.7	...
Kiribati	-1.3	-2.4	5.9	-4.7	4.4	2.8	-0.8	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-2.9	-2.4
Marshall Islands	8.3	-1.7	5.2	3.9	3.4	1.8	2.8	-0.4	1.2	2.1	-3.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.0	1.2	4.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	-3.7	2.9	-0.5	-0.1	-2.9	-1.0
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-7.8	-18.4	-12.1	91.6	-19.8
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-2.5	-5.3	-4.3	-2.4	-0.3	2.0	-1.7	1.6	0.1	4.8	4.4	2.3
Samoa	-7.9	5.6	6.0	7.1	2.9	5.3	4.4	4.9	0.0	6.2	-3.6	-2.3
Solomon Islands	-0.7	6.0	-16.5	-10.5	-5.4	3.6	5.1	2.2	2.2	8.7	4.4	-4.9
Timor-Leste ^b	...	7.6	4.3	15.4	-9.0	-1.9	-1.1	2.9	-8.7	5.1	9.3	4.2
Tonga	1.7	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.1	0.6	-1.4	0.1	-1.6	1.6	-0.6
Tuvalu	12.9	-5.5	-1.5	12.8	5.7	-4.4	-4.3	-6.9	5.1	-1.7	2.2	1.0
Vanuatu	-2.5	-2.5	3.1	-5.9	-6.7	1.3	1.7	2.5	4.5	4.0	3.6	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	3.2	2.7	0.6	2.6	1.9	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	-1.0
Japan	5.3	1.7	2.7	-0.0	0.1	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	-1.2	-5.1
New Zealand	-1.0	2.7	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.0	-0.4	1.8	-2.4	-1.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	-4.9	6.7	0.6	24.6	-16.5	...
Armenia	...	...	-1.0	11.8	3.6	4.0	14.2	11.2	0.5	10.4	3.3	-0.1
Azerbaijan	...	-7.8	12.1	11.1	6.4	5.6	5.0	7.5	0.9	4.0	6.1	3.5
Georgia	...	...	-12.0	8.2	-1.4	10.3	-7.9	12.0	-11.7	3.3	-4.4	-5.7
Kazakhstan	...	-24.4	-3.2	17.1	3.2	2.2	-0.1	7.1	6.0	8.9	-6.2	13.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-2.0	2.6	7.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	-4.2	1.7	1.6	0.7	-0.9
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
Tajikistan	...	...	...	8.0	14.2	10.4	15.3	2.8	5.8	6.4	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-54.0	-2.6	8.1	-11.7	0.6	9.3	11.0	11.2	12.4	9.3	...
Uzbekistan	...	2.0	3.2	4.1	6.0	6.8	10.1	5.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	...
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
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	4.1	-1.1	-6.3	2.7	-1.0	-5.0	-6.4	-18.8	0.9
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	1.6
Mongolia	-1.0	...	-15.9	-18.3	-12.4	4.9	15.8	10.8	7.4	15.8	5.8	1.5
Taipei, China	...	2.8	1.7	-6.0	9.7	-1.6	-5.4	-4.2	13.8	-2.4	0.6	-3.1
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
Bhutan	5.1	1.5	5.4	10.6	2.7	2.2	-2.6	0.7	4.2	-0.3	1.0	...
India	4.0	-0.7	-0.2	6.3	-7.2	10.0	0.0	5.2	3.7	4.7	1.6	0.2
Maldives	9.7	1.0	-0.2	5.0	17.0	1.6	2.5	12.4	-0.6	-16.1	-5.1	-17.6
Nepal	5.8	-0.9	4.9	5.5	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.5	1.8	1.0	5.8	3.0
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
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	...
Cambodia	1.2	3.5	-1.2	4.5	-3.5	10.5	-0.9	15.7	5.5	5.0	5.7	...
Indonesia	3.1	4.4	1.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.5	4.8	4.1
Lao PDR	8.7	3.1	4.2	-0.6	1.9	2.5	3.4	0.7	2.5	8.6	3.7	3.1
Malaysia	-0.6	-2.5	6.1	-0.2	2.9	6.0	4.7	2.6	5.2	1.3	4.3	0.4
Myanmar	1.8	4.8	11.0	8.7	6.0	11.7	11.0	12.1	9.7	7.9	5.6	5.4
Philippines	0.5	0.9	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.2	2.0	3.8	4.8	3.2	0.0
Singapore	-8.3	-3.7	-4.9	-10.8	-17.5	-7.9	-3.3	2.1	3.3	2.5	-4.4	-1.4
Thailand	-4.7	4.0	7.2	3.2	0.7	12.7	-2.4	-1.8	5.4	0.9	3.5	-0.5
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	13.2	...	0.1	-2.9	9.5	28.3	-2.6	-3.5	-4.6	-11.9	-3.7	...
Fiji Islands	-4.6	...	-1.3	-5.6	4.7	-4.4	5.2	0.9	5.0	-5.0	2.1	...
Kiribati	-20.7	9.1	-6.1	-1.7	1.5	9.4	3.1	-5.7	7.9	0.2	1.8	1.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	2.3
Samoa	...	12.7	0.1	-3.7	-6.0	-6.4	-5.0	4.8	-3.6	6.9	-8.6	0.7
Solomon Islands	-1.0	11.8	-17.1	-3.5	4.8	19.1	11.1	5.2	3.9	13.9	6.6	-7.3
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	-1.3
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	-14.6	6.3	3.8	2.7	-21.3	25.5	4.0	2.8	-15.3	6.8	16.2
Japan	-0.3	-4.6	2.1	-2.4	6.0	-5.9	-7.1	3.6	-2.0	4.2	6.9	...
New Zealand	16.7	7.3	2.7	1.8	-0.1	8.7	-3.0	5.2	1.7	1.2	-0.9	3.2

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	32.1	23.9	20.1	7.3	7.0	...
Armenia	...	...	12.8	-4.8	12.0	14.8	-0.3	14.8	16.6	11.7	7.8	-30.5
Azerbaijan	...	-13.3	5.7	8.3	15.2	14.1	11.9	43.4	49.8	32.9	9.7	10.6
Georgia	...	...	3.9	-0.8	13.9	15.8	12.1	12.0	13.5	14.5	-3.9	-4.2
Kazakhstan	...	-15.9	15.3	15.4	11.8	9.2	11.2	10.7	13.4	8.0	2.5	0.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-12.3	8.8	4.5	-9.0	12.7	3.0	-9.8	-6.9	10.3	10.7	17.4
Pakistan	6.5	4.1	1.3	4.1	2.7	4.2	16.3	12.1	4.1	8.8	1.4	-1.9
Tajikistan	...	...	...	15.6	8.9	12.3	-1.5	7.7	4.7	2.7	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	22.8	1.0	1.8	-0.9	-0.4	2.3	16.5	10.2	11.3	10.4	...
Uzbekistan	...	-5.2	1.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	5.0	8.9	7.5	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
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	-4.1	-3.7	-4.9	-2.0	-1.1	-1.9	-0.5	0.8	-1.7
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
Mongolia	-4.9	...	0.3	15.5	4.3	5.9	18.3	15.5	-2.7	7.0	-1.4	-1.9
Taipei, China	...	4.4	5.4	-7.4	10.2	7.7	9.5	6.9	7.8	9.0	-0.2	-4.7
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
Bhutan	-1.7	16.0	7.3	10.4	17.7	7.7	0.9	4.0	6.8	48.1	2.6	...
India	7.1	11.6	6.4	2.7	7.1	7.4	10.3	9.3	12.7	9.5	3.9	9.3
Maldives	16.4	4.7	1.2	8.0	9.9	8.2	12.8	2.9	15.5	9.9	5.5	-5.5
Nepal	4.8	4.3	8.6	4.1	0.9	3.1	1.4	3.0	4.5	3.9	1.7	-0.2
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
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	...
Cambodia	-2.1	18.9	31.2	11.4	16.8	12.0	16.6	12.7	18.3	8.4	4.1	...
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
Lao PDR	16.2	13.3	9.3	-1.5	10.8	19.4	3.7	10.6	14.1	4.4	10.4	16.1
Malaysia	11.0	14.9	13.6	-2.6	4.2	7.5	7.3	3.6	4.5	3.0	0.8	-6.6
Myanmar	5.5	12.7	21.3	21.8	35.0	20.8	21.4	19.9	20.0	19.6	18.0	17.6
Philippines	2.6	6.7	4.9	-2.5	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.8	4.5	6.8	4.8	-0.9
Singapore	9.3	9.6	12.4	-9.0	4.5	1.4	10.9	8.2	10.6	6.9	-1.4	-1.5
Thailand	16.1	10.9	5.3	1.7	7.1	9.6	7.9	5.4	5.6	5.9	3.3	-4.2
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	20.2	...	18.2	13.3	-0.3	16.7	10.6	-12.3	1.5	29.6	-0.5	...
Fiji Islands	3.0	...	-5.5	7.2	2.3	0.8	10.0	-6.7	0.7	-5.2	-1.1	...
Kiribati	1.3	0.0	8.4	-11.3	-3.7	1.2	-10.3	-13.1	11.0	12.7	-7.1	-1.6
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-2.5	-10.0	-0.8	-0.1	2.3	8.3	0.8	4.1	1.5	7.3	7.2	4.6
Samoa	...	1.8	14.4	14.7	6.2	10.9	5.3	4.7	-2.9	13.3	-10.4	-8.5
Solomon Islands	22.7	31.6	-29.7	-36.2	-4.5	-0.4	4.0	6.7	7.0	11.5	3.5	2.0
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	-2.0	1.7	3.8
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	4.1	3.2	-0.1	3.5	5.5	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.5	3.8	-1.8
Japan	7.9	0.7	2.7	-4.2	-1.8	2.4	4.8	3.8	2.4	1.5	-2.4	...
New Zealand	-4.4	3.0	0.7	0.8	9.2	3.9	3.6	1.4	-3.9	2.1	-5.6	-5.4

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.17 **Growth rates of services real value added**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	16.2	14.6	16.9	14.2	16.0	...
Armenia	...	...	3.0	21.0	25.8	22.3	23.6	14.7	15.5	13.8	5.0	-0.1
Azerbaijan	...	-13.1	9.6	7.1	5.9	8.9	9.2	9.4	17.1	11.6	12.8	7.8
Georgia	...	...	7.4	4.8	4.6	10.1	7.5	10.4	14.6	12.1	5.4	-5.0
Kazakhstan	...	0.3	8.4	12.3	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.9	13.2	4.2	-12.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-4.6	5.8	3.8	4.2	7.4	11.7	8.4	9.4	12.4	11.4	2.4
Pakistan	4.5	4.8	4.8	3.1	4.8	5.2	5.8	8.5	6.5	7.0	6.0	1.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	3.9	10.1	10.0	18.3	7.7	8.3	12.0	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-16.0	18.0	-5.7	-11.0	16.5	16.6	1.7	15.6	12.9	7.6	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.9	5.4	5.1	3.3	3.2	7.4	7.1	8.6	13.4	...	...
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	9.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	1.7	2.7	4.3	9.9	7.5	7.1	7.0	2.5	-2.0
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	1.0
Mongolia	-2.2	...	15.3	6.1	11.0	6.7	4.1	0.3	17.6	9.7	16.7	-2.8
Taipei, China	...	8.2	5.9	0.3	2.7	2.5	4.8	4.0	4.4	4.6	1.2	0.1
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
Bhutan	2.8	5.0	8.7	5.0	7.1	9.3	12.1	14.3	8.0	5.7	9.7	...
India	5.2	10.1	5.7	7.2	7.5	8.5	9.1	11.1	10.2	10.5	9.8	8.5
Maldives	18.7	14.8	6.0	2.4	4.7	9.6	9.7	-8.2	21.3	9.1	6.7	-0.9
Nepal	4.2	5.9	5.9	4.5	-1.8	3.7	6.8	3.3	5.6	4.5	7.3	6.3
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
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	...
Cambodia	2.7	8.3	8.9	8.7	10.0	5.9	13.2	13.1	10.1	10.1	9.0	...
Indonesia	9.8	7.6	5.2	4.9	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.9	7.4	9.0	8.7	5.7
Lao PDR	-0.4	10.2	6.9	14.7	11.3	3.8	12.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.7	7.0
Malaysia	11.3	9.6	6.0	4.1	5.8	4.2	6.4	7.3	7.6	10.6	7.7	2.7
Myanmar	3.2	7.3	13.4	12.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	13.1	16.2	13.2	11.6	11.9
Philippines	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.3	5.1	6.1	7.7	7.0	6.5	8.1	3.1	2.8
Singapore	9.8	6.3	7.7	2.9	4.7	5.9	8.7	7.4	7.8	8.6	4.6	-1.4
Thailand	12.7	8.9	3.7	2.4	4.6	3.5	6.8	5.2	4.6	4.8	1.3	-0.4
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	5.2	...	15.4	5.0	1.7	3.7	4.8	2.3	1.5	11.2	-0.9	...
Fiji Islands	8.4	...	0.8	2.9	2.4	0.8	3.6	-17.0	1.5	1.8	-0.3	...
Kiribati	7.2	-7.8	-0.4	1.5	6.7	6.5	0.6	8.0	0.5	-0.1	2.6	-2.2
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	-6.3	-1.0	-12.7	7.5	5.1	-1.5	-0.7	3.6	5.6	9.4	9.1	6.9
Samoa	...	6.4	6.2	8.8	4.4	6.0	6.5	5.6	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.1
Solomon Islands	4.1	3.2	-5.7	-4.6	-9.5	-5.9	4.6	4.3	6.5	8.8	9.0	4.6
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	1.5	-1.9	2.2	-0.7
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	5.6	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.2	3.4	4.4	3.8	1.1
Japan	4.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.6	-1.2	...
New Zealand	0.0	4.6	3.2	5.0	3.8	3.5	4.5	3.7	2.3	3.7	0.3	0.6

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	8.3	7.6	8.6	7.2	9.2	8.8	8.3	13.2	5.4	-2.3
Azerbaijan	...	-2.9	10.0	9.4	8.0	9.7	11.2	13.2	14.5	17.0	17.4	8.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-20.6	1.7	8.1	2.7	11.8	13.9	10.7	12.6	10.8	5.4	-2.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-16.7	-5.0	2.2	4.7	24.0	7.5	8.3	19.2	2.7	14.7	-4.0
Pakistan	4.5	7.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	10.1	12.9	1.0	4.7	-2.7	11.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	8.6	13.5	16.1	13.1	20.6	14.0	17.1	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.0	-49.2	49.7	-12.4	28.4	14.8	-15.9	32.7	10.4	4.7	...
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	-0.4
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	0.2
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	8.4	5.9	4.7	1.0	3.3	2.9	5.2	2.9	1.5	2.1	-0.6	1.4
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
Bhutan	...	1.9	-3.9	6.0	7.3	10.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	14.7	1.3	...
India	4.5	6.1	3.4	6.0	2.9	5.9	5.2	9.0	8.2	9.8	6.8	4.3
Maldives	...	...	3.2	0.4	2.3	4.3	5.4	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	3.5	3.2	1.0	4.7	5.4	3.2	1.3	5.7
Sri Lanka	6.4	4.0	4.0	1.5	9.1	8.3	3.3	1.7	6.5	3.9	7.5	1.5
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	...
Cambodia	2.5	8.6	4.9	2.4	8.4	8.1	12.5	12.3	6.8	6.2	...	...
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	11.9	11.7	13.0	3.0	3.9	8.1	9.8	9.1	6.8	10.5	8.5	0.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.4	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.9	4.8	5.5	5.8	4.7	4.1
Singapore	7.6	2.7	13.9	5.8	4.9	1.6	6.1	3.6	3.1	6.5	2.7	0.4
Thailand	12.9	7.8	5.2	4.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	4.6	3.2	1.7	2.7	-1.1
Viet Nam	...	...	3.1	4.5	7.6	8.0	7.1	7.3	8.3	10.8	9.3	3.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	...	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.4	5.6	4.4	2.8	4.2	4.0	0.8
Japan	5.2	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	-0.7	-1.0
New Zealand	0.2	4.0	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.4	4.6	4.5	2.3	3.2	-1.1	0.6

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Table 2.19 **Growth rates of real government consumption expenditure**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	2.9	3.1	5.1	11.1	8.8	19.1	14.0	5.2	-1.9	-4.9
Azerbaijan	...	-2.4	2.3	5.3	14.5	22.1	4.4	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.6
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-5.4	15.0	19.2	-7.5	8.9	10.6	10.8	7.3	14.0	2.6	1.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-13.4	5.9	-1.3	-0.2	1.2	4.6	-2.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	11.7
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
Tajikistan	...	...	...	10.8	0.1	2.4	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.3	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	11.5	25.7	-16.1	-2.7	12.1	10.7	17.9	6.5	13.4	10.3	...
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	2.4
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	5.0
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	13.1	4.2	1.2	1.9	1.5	-1.2	0.6	0.2	-0.7	2.1	0.7	3.6
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
Bhutan	...	27.5	0.0	8.1	8.7	7.6	7.4	13.0	3.9	4.0	10.3	...
India	3.5	7.8	0.9	2.3	-0.4	2.6	3.6	8.3	3.8	9.7	16.7	10.5
Maldives	...	...	14.1	4.4	7.1	8.5	14.7	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	7.8	10.5	8.8	1.2	0.8	7.2	3.3	9.7
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
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	...
Cambodia	-4.6	-23.2	12.4	8.8	53.6	3.8	-5.0	3.9	1.7	19.5	...	...
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.9	6.1	1.6	15.7	11.9	8.6	7.6	6.5	5.0	6.6	10.7	3.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	6.8	5.6	6.1	-5.3	-3.8	2.6	1.4	2.3	10.4	6.6	0.4	10.9
Singapore	11.5	11.8	17.5	5.5	5.6	0.5	2.2	5.2	7.3	3.0	8.4	8.2
Thailand	6.9	5.2	2.3	2.5	0.7	2.5	5.7	11.3	2.2	9.7	4.6	5.8
Viet Nam	...	...	5.0	6.6	5.4	7.2	7.8	8.2	8.5	8.9	7.5	7.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	...	3.6	3.3	1.7	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.2	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.0
Japan	3.3	4.0	4.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.5
New Zealand	1.0	4.9	-2.1	4.1	1.3	4.9	4.1	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.2	1.4

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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Table 2.20 **Growth rates of real gross domestic capital formation**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	5.2	16.3	22.5	30.7	17.5	26.9	32.2	19.7	12.6	-34.4
Azerbaijan	...	55.2	2.6	20.6	84.0	61.5	21.4	5.8	14.5	6.0	20.7	-14.0
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-42.4	10.7	40.5	11.0	6.4	15.1	35.0	31.7	23.4	-12.8	4.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96.3	22.1	-5.6	-6.4	-26.1	23.6	13.7	53.3	14.6	-2.2	-21.9
Pakistan	5.2	3.8	4.9	4.3	-0.3	6.4	-5.2	12.9	18.4	12.9	6.8	-10.1
Tajikistan	...	...	...	39.2	5.7	23.1	-3.2	2.6	9.4	43.9	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-29.0	-7.6	-4.7	-12.9	-4.8	-4.8	12.4	15.7	9.1	10.1	...
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	-0.8	4.1
Korea, Rep. of	15.7	8.5	15.6	-0.3	7.5	4.5	2.7	2.4	4.4	3.0	0.3	-13.7
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	6.7	5.8	8.3	-23.7	2.1	3.1	17.8	0.0	0.5	-0.7	-6.1	-22.6
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
Bhutan	...	-5.1	30.2	30.1	13.8	-0.9	16.8	-13.2	-24.9	-4.8	14.6	...
India	16.8	7.6	-3.5	-2.9	16.8	17.6	21.8	15.3	14.5	16.9	-4.0	9.3
Maldives	...	...	-14.7	8.5	-4.4	46.5	11.1	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	-14.0	6.5	17.4	9.5	4.4	5.0	29.6	9.7
Sri Lanka	5.5	-0.3	8.7	-13.2	5.3	13.1	14.1	9.4	13.3	8.2	4.4	1.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	6.7	45.7	-20.8	2.8	0.5	1.4	26.5	13.2	...
Cambodia	-23.5	39.4	8.6	21.3	3.8	21.7	-7.9	29.9	24.8	13.7	...	...
Indonesia	10.9	13.1	12.9	8.6	-4.5	10.8	6.9	12.4	1.3	1.9	12.4	2.8
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	21.4	20.3	29.2	-9.3	7.9	-1.5	6.9	-2.5	11.3	8.4	-2.3	-14.6
Myanmar	29.2	28.5	11.3	2.8	10.1	24.8	25.9	29.8	21.4	27.5	...	...
Philippines	15.8	3.5	5.5	-7.3	-4.3	3.0	7.2	-8.8	5.1	12.4	2.3	-5.7
Singapore	17.2	14.3	25.6	-20.8	-6.5	-30.2	51.2	-0.4	15.1	12.4	38.0	-16.1
Thailand	31.2	14.3	11.3	2.7	6.0	13.5	12.8	12.8	-3.6	0.9	7.1	-23.9
Viet Nam	...	...	10.1	10.8	12.7	11.9	10.5	11.2	11.8	26.8	6.3	4.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	...	12.4	4.1	-7.4	6.9	15.3	8.4	6.9	7.5	6.3	10.7	0.2
Japan	7.3	3.1	4.9	-1.6	-6.0	0.4	2.9	2.7	1.1	0.2	-4.1	-15.5
New Zealand	-8.6	9.9	-1.1	6.7	6.8	13.2	9.6	4.5	-4.0	6.1	-7.2	-11.1

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	19.0	27.0	35.8	29.1	-1.7	15.9	-7.4	-3.5	-13.1	-11.5
Azerbaijan	...	-4.2	15.4	34.1	-6.3	19.6	39.6	52.8	48.3	36.1	7.4	14.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	5.0	27.9	-1.8	15.1	7.5	11.2	1.1	6.5	9.0	0.8	-6.2
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-17.4	10.5	-3.2	8.1	5.3	12.8	-11.0	8.9	25.8	17.9	-8.1
Pakistan	1.1	-3.1	...	12.2	10.0	28.4	-1.5	9.6	9.9	2.3	-5.3	-3.3
Tajikistan	...	...	...	-20.8	7.6	29.5	22.6	2.9	31.2	15.1	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-8.9	79.4	-11.1	-14.9	-6.8	3.9	19.2	7.9	12.0	10.7	...
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	2.5	-10.1
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	-0.8
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	0.8	12.8	18.3	-8.6	11.4	10.2	15.4	7.8	11.4	9.6	0.6	-9.1
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
Bhutan	...	34.3	-2.5	8.6	-1.2	14.3	26.6	33.3	69.5	14.7	8.7	...
India	11.1	31.4	18.2	4.3	21.1	9.6	27.2	25.9	21.8	5.2	19.3	-6.7
Maldives	...	...	7.6	0.2	6.2	16.2	11.9	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	-23.2	-4.7	12.3	-3.0	-1.3	-0.9	0.7	3.9
Sri Lanka	...	7.7	17.1	-8.0	3.4	3.4	7.7	6.6	3.8	7.3	0.4	-12.3
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	...
Cambodia	-23.5	35.1	39.4	16.5	13.0	11.1	28.1	16.4	19.2	10.1	...	...
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	17.8	19.0	16.1	-6.8	5.4	5.1	16.1	8.3	6.6	4.1	1.6	-10.4
Myanmar	14.5	-22.0	79.3	16.6	20.6	-25.0	12.3	3.6	25.3	-3.1	...	...
Philippines	1.9	12.0	17.7	-3.4	4.0	4.9	15.0	4.8	13.4	5.4	-1.9	-13.4
Singapore	12.9	22.1	14.5	-3.5	7.6	14.2	19.1	12.4	11.2	8.9	4.1	-9.0
Thailand	13.4	15.4	17.5	-4.2	12.0	7.1	9.6	4.2	9.1	7.8	5.1	-12.7
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	-9.9	-16.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	...	4.7	9.5	7.5	-0.7	-0.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.9	2.5
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
New Zealand	7.3	2.3	6.3	3.0	7.8	1.1	4.8	-0.2	2.9	3.1	-3.4	2.9

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

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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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	7.2	6.4	18.9	26.5	-2.9	14.3	3.8	13.0	7.3	-19.5
Azerbaijan	...	17.8	17.3	48.0	16.4	57.6	33.9	19.8	20.1	20.1	16.5	0.5
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	-19.9	28.0	-1.5	0.5	-7.6	14.9	12.5	12.2	25.8	-11.5	-15.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-18.4	0.4	-13.8	13.1	16.0	16.3	6.5	45.0	11.0	19.1	-20.1
Pakistan	-3.5	4.0	...	2.2	3.0	11.2	-8.6	40.5	18.7	-3.5	3.5	-15.2
Tajikistan	...	...	...	-14.5	11.1	23.7	25.9	16.5	39.6	36.5	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	-6.4	2.2	-0.9	-30.3	9.5	10.4	-9.3	27.4	10.3	6.0	...
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	-8.8
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	-8.2
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	5.5	10.1	15.3	-14.8	6.2	7.7	17.5	3.2	4.6	3.0	-3.1	-13.4
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
Bhutan	...	13.6	10.4	-2.7	7.1	7.6	37.5	17.0	12.9	8.1	15.2	...
India	3.4	28.1	4.5	2.8	12.3	13.8	22.2	32.5	22.0	10.0	23.0	-7.3
Maldives	...	...	-5.1	1.4	0.6	14.6	25.2	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	-15.1	0.1	8.5	6.9	6.5	2.9	8.2	12.6
Sri Lanka	...	0.8	14.8	-10.7	10.9	11.2	9.0	2.7	6.9	3.7	4.0	-9.1
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	...
Cambodia	-25.1	33.1	30.6	9.6	15.3	12.9	19.8	17.3	16.0	12.1	...	...
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	26.3	23.7	24.4	-8.2	6.2	4.5	19.6	8.9	8.1	5.9	2.2	-12.3
Myanmar	48.0	19.8	-8.0	11.0	-17.5	-15.8	-16.5	2.3	42.4	7.4	...	...
Philippines	10.0	16.0	4.0	3.5	5.6	10.8	5.8	2.4	1.8	-4.1	0.8	-1.9
Singapore	14.5	22.9	20.0	-5.9	5.8	9.6	22.9	11.3	11.2	7.8	9.2	-11.0
Thailand	23.7	20.0	27.1	-5.5	13.7	8.4	13.4	9.0	3.3	4.4	8.5	-21.8
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	-13.6	-18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries												
Australia	...	16.5	12.1	-1.2	1.4	13.3	12.6	12.3	7.3	9.2	14.1	-2.7
Japan	8.1	14.2	9.2	0.6	0.9	3.9	8.1	5.8	4.2	1.6	1.0	-16.7
New Zealand	0.7	6.8	-0.7	4.0	7.2	12.7	12.5	4.2	-1.6	10.0	-4.7	-9.6

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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 Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	7.3	4.6	-17.4	-0.4	14.0	3.8	-3.4	13.8	-10.2	9.5	-12.0	20.3
Armenia	...	-2.7	-4.6	3.5	5.6	5.8	21.4	9.8	3.6	9.6	9.9	1.1
Azerbaijan	...	-5.1	10.2	7.2	3.8	4.3	3.0	14.2	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.3
Georgia	...	7.7	-16.6	7.7	-5.7	14.7	-7.0	12.2	-39.4	15.9	-10.3	-9.8
Kazakhstan	...	-20.8	-9.8	19.1	0.7	-0.7	-2.6	8.6	8.6	10.0	-8.9	15.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-7.3	4.6	5.0	-8.3	6.6	3.0	-3.8	0.7	-1.3	-2.5	0.5
Pakistan	4.0	9.1	2.4	-2.4	1.3	3.5	7.6	3.0	1.6	4.4	3.4	3.4
Tajikistan	...	-11.1	10.1	13.0	11.6	5.9	8.6	-3.1	1.6	0.6	0.8	2.3
Turkmenistan	...	0.7	6.8	17.4	-5.6	5.8	10.9	1.6	-2.1	2.4	-1.9	-
Uzbekistan	...	1.1	2.1	1.4	3.8	1.3	8.6	6.2	4.8	0.6	6.3	-
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	9.1	8.1	3.3	2.3	4.7	1.6	6.9	3.6	2.3	1.9	4.5	1.5
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	1.5	1.1	1.9	-0.9	-6.0	-1.1	2.4	-1.2	1.8	0.8	3.9	0.0
Mongolia	-1.9	6.2	-1.8	-20.9	-7.0	-13.7	16.4	-8.2	-0.2	8.7	14.1	22.4
Taipei, China	...	3.7	2.2	-1.2	4.1	0.1	-4.2	-5.7	0.7	-2.5	-5.1	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	1.1	3.1	6.8	-1.9	2.5	2.5	-1.9	12.2	2.6	5.1	7.6	-2.9
Bhutan	5.7	5.0	-17.3	2.6	-0.2	11.7	10.5	30.1	3.8	-2.1	-	-
India	0.8	2.7	-0.8	3.0	-7.4	10.9	-0.8	5.1	4.8	7.7	1.6	-2.9
Maldives	6.3	1.0	2.6	-8.6	-1.8	10.8	10.0	-31.3	34.4	-2.8	-1.9	-4.1
Nepal	5.3	7.7	5.4	3.5	2.6	3.7	4.3	2.3	1.2	-0.6	6.2	3.4
Sri Lanka	8.3	2.4	2.6	-3.0	2.2	2.1	-3.8	9.2	0.4	-0.7	10.8	-1.7
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-13.1	3.6	14.5	14.3	-6.1	-0.6	14.9	-16.3	20.3	22.1	-0.1	-0.0
Cambodia	-3.2	27.8	2.0	1.5	-4.7	19.0	-4.9	29.1	8.2	5.2	9.0	4.6
Indonesia	4.5	9.2	3.0	2.0	6.2	6.4	6.0	2.8	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.8
Lao PDR	11.2	-7.6	18.8	0.2	9.3	-3.6	5.2	4.0	1.5	9.0	9.7	1.4
Malaysia	2.1	2.7	3.2	5.8	1.2	7.0	5.2	6.0	4.6	0.8	7.0	-1.4
Myanmar	-0.4	3.5	9.6	8.5	4.7	8.2	6.0	9.5	9.8	3.6	-0.7	-0.5
Philippines	9.1	1.6	3.7	4.0	3.0	2.6	5.9	1.7	4.0	4.4	2.1	0.0
Singapore	-37.3	-5.5	-63.8	21.5	30.8	18.4	16.5	-23.9	22.7	3.3	-10.1	15.9
Thailand	-5.9	1.7	4.3	3.7	0.9	5.5	0.3	-1.4	3.4	7.5	0.1	0.9
Viet Nam	2.4	5.9	6.6	3.6	7.8	1.3	5.5	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.5	1.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	-5.7	-0.5	-0.4	-7.5	-16.0	-23.5	-15.1	-0.2	0.3	23.0	0.1	-
Fiji Islands	3.6	2.2	-0.3	-7.5	4.8	-6.5	5.6	2.1	3.7	-8.8	-1.2	-4.3
Kiribati	-17.9	-0.1	-6.0	1.5	1.6	0.5	23.4	0.5	0.6	2.2	-2.9	-
Marshall Islands	...	58.5	-74.9	-12.1	249.0	131.5	-38.1	-	2.5	31.5	-	-
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	-0.1	-	0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	3.1	-	-
Nauru	1.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	6.8	-	-
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.3	0.6	3.2	-1.9	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	4.7	3.4	0.1	-
Samoa	-9.8	7.9	3.6	1.5	1.8	0.5	2.6	2.8	-0.6	3.1	-0.3	0.6
Solomon Islands	-0.5	10.2	1.8	-4.1	0.8	2.4	7.8	7.8	-2.0	2.4	0.8	0.4
Timor-Leste	8.6	0.4	7.4	1.4	6.5	-3.7	-6.3	8.0	3.5	-5.2	2.6	-
Tonga	-0.1	-11.9	-1.5	0.6	3.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	4.0	1.1	-	-
Tuvalu	-7.5	0.3	0.5	3.7	2.1	3.5	2.5	-	-	3.1	-	-
Vanuatu	30.5	3.2	-5.0	1.1	-9.3	4.7	15.5	-0.9	0.4	1.6	-0.0	-
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	5.8	9.3	-2.3	5.0	-16.6	12.7	-6.7	9.3	-17.1	3.3	6.3	1.1
Japan	-0.6	-2.6	-0.3	-1.9	0.5	-3.4	1.3	1.1	-2.4	1.4	0.2	-1.8
New Zealand	-4.0	1.5	7.3	3.7	1.4	4.9	4.6	-2.2	1.2	2.1	-0.7	-3.0

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: FAO provisional estimates, 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
Developing Member Countries												
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	-8.1
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
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	-0.9
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
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	9.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	-1.0	9.3	6.5	3.5	-6.6	2.4	2.0	...	2.0	2.5	-0.9	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	48.8	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	13.7	11.0	3.6	-1.1	3.3	5.5	3.3	1.3	-1.6	5.6	3.0	1.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	15.6	14.2	24.9	-6.5	5.2	10.9	12.8	5.1	8.9	2.2	0.6	-11.7
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
Thailand	14.2	6.2	6.9	2.7	9.1	14.0	11.7	9.1	7.4	8.2	5.3	-5.2
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	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	-11.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
New Zealand	-3.6	3.2	4.4	0.5	5.7	5.2	4.0	-2.0	-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 country.

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

Inflation rates fell sharply throughout the region in 2009 although **food prices** rose faster than other consumer items. Since 2000 many Asian currencies have strengthened against the US dollar, but in 2009 **dollar exchange rates** of almost all Asian economies fell sharply. Growth of the **money supply** accelerated in most economies as governments implemented stimulus packages. Asian **stock markets**, with the exception of India, continued to decline in 2009, though more slowly than in 2008.

Introduction

The tables in this **money, finance, and prices** theme highlight some significant developments in money supply, finance, and inflation since 1990. This theme also looks at changes in exchange rates, and at the development of stock markets, which are growing in importance as a source of business finance. PPPs from the global 2005 International Comparison Program are used to provide an indication of the price levels in the region.

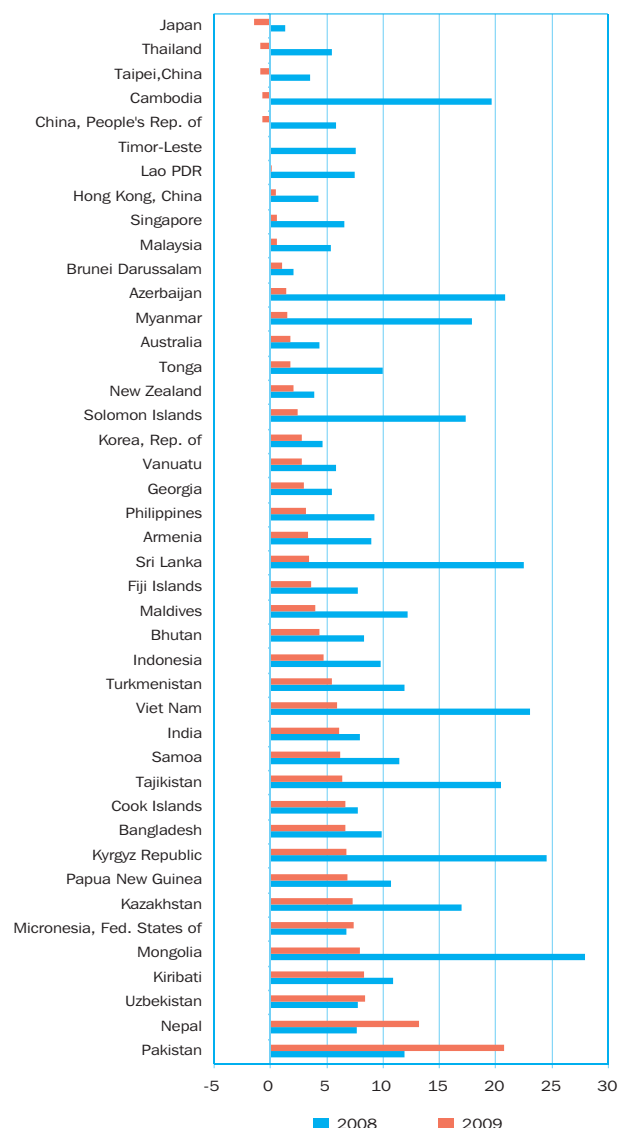
Key Trends

Inflation sharply down in 2009. Figure 3.1 shows that in 2009, inflation as measured by consumer price indexes (CPI) fell sharply throughout the region. This is in marked contrast to 2008 when inflation rates were significantly up from 2007. The decline in 2009 was most likely due to falling consumer demand because of the current global crisis. In many economies where inflation had been high in 2008, the rate of inflation fell dramatically—around 20% in Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Mongolia, and Sri Lanka, for example. Even in economies where 2008 inflation had been fairly modest, inflation in 2009 was down by 5–7%—Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand among them. Five economies actually moved from inflation in 2008 to deflation in 2009—prices on average were lower in 2009 by around 1% in Cambodia; People’s Republic of China; Taipei,China; and Thailand; and by 1.4% in Japan. Only four economies reported higher inflation—in Uzbekistan and the Federated States of Micronesia, inflation rates rose by just under 1% and, perhaps because of civil unrest, inflation was up by substantially more in Nepal (+5%) and Pakistan (+8%).

Food prices continued to rise faster than that of other consumer items. In recent years food prices have generally been rising faster than the overall CPI. Figure 3.2 shows that this continued to be the case in 2009. For most economies, the food price bars are longer than the all items ones. The simple average of overall CPI inflation in the region in 2009 was 3.8% compared with 4.8% for food items. The main exceptions were Maldives, Myanmar, and six economies in Central and West Asia. Food prices rose more slowly than other items in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

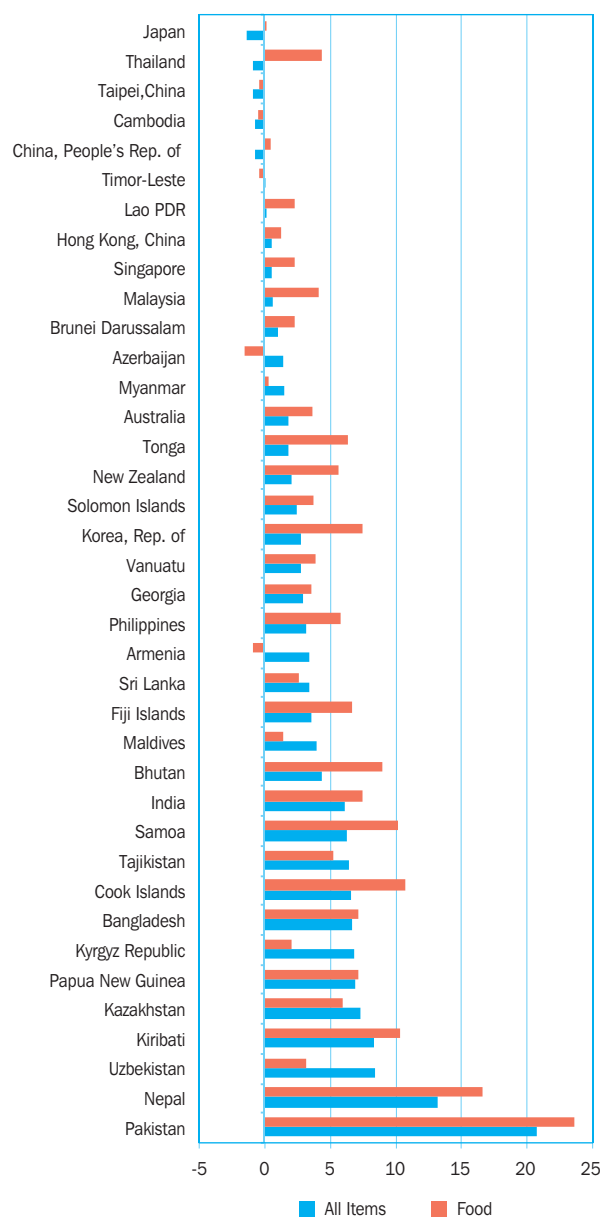
Figure 3.1 Consumer Price Indexes, 2008 and 2009

(annual percentage change)



Source: Table 3.1.

Figure 3.2 **Price Increases for All Items and Food Components, 2009**
(annual percentage change)



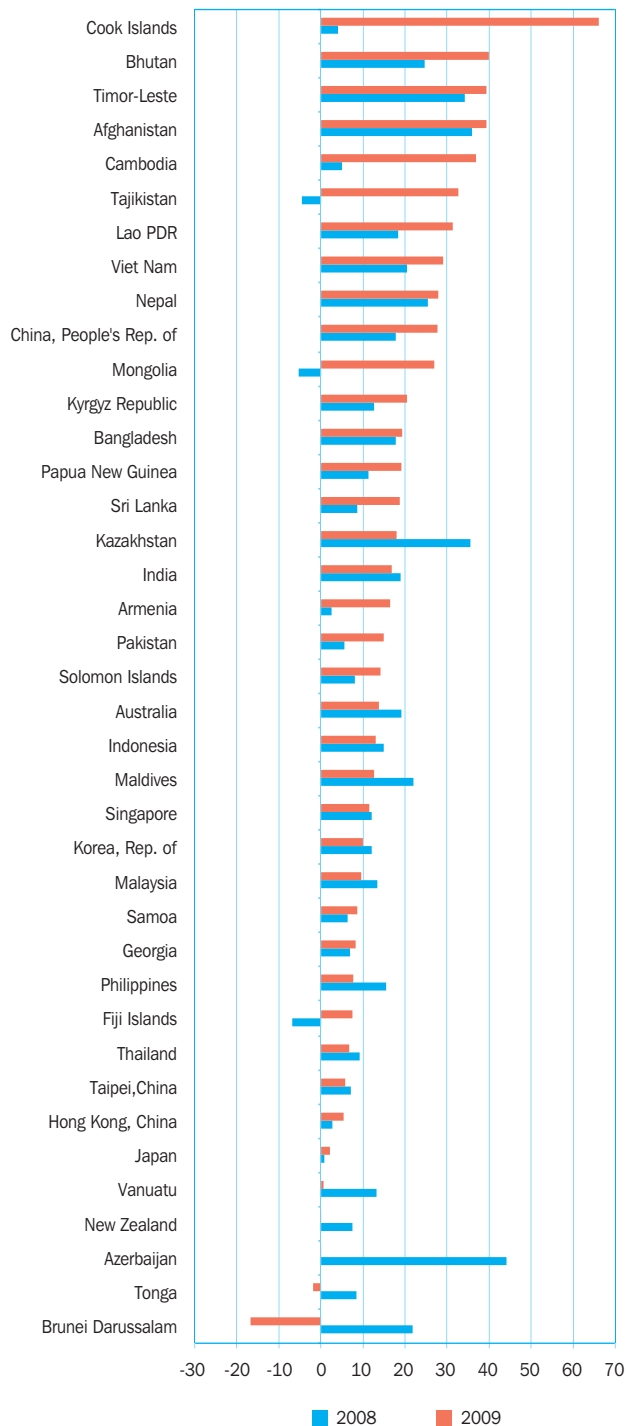
Sources: Tables 3.1 and 3.2.

As noted in previous *Key Indicators*, food is the largest item of expenditure for the poor, and rising food prices threaten to exacerbate poverty in developing Asia by reducing the real incomes of the already poor, while pushing many others below the poverty line. This may reverse the gains in poverty reduction recorded over the past decade.

Money supply grew faster in 2009 as governments fought the global crisis. Figure 3.3 presents the growth of money supply. This is the total currency in circulation and the value of deposits held by banks, including transferable, current accounts, and term deposits. Most governments try to keep the growth of money supply in line with the growth of nominal GDP, i.e., growth of real GDP plus the rate of 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.

In 2009 the money supply in most economies grew faster than in 2008. The simple averages of growth rates for the 39 economies shown in Figure 3.3 were 17% in 2009 compared with 13% in 2008. The growth in 2009 was certainly larger than the growth of nominal GDP in the region and this may herald a rise in inflation. The acceleration in money supply growth was largely due to the global crisis as many governments introduced stimulus packages and borrowed more from the banks.

Figure 3.3 Growth of Money Supply,
2008 and 2009

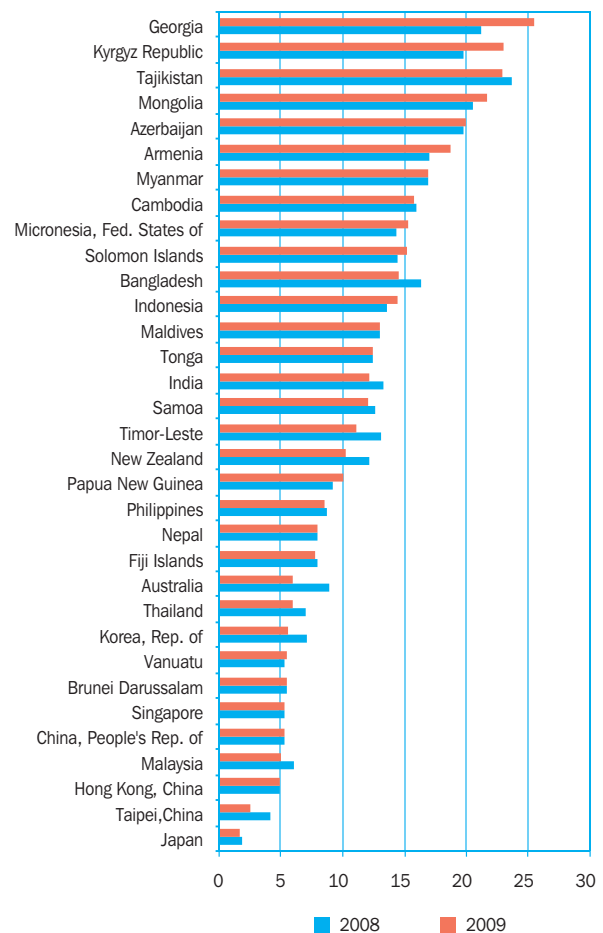


Source: Table 3.5.

Bank lending rates were little changed in 2009. Figure 3.4 shows bank lending rates in 2008 and 2009. In response to the global crisis many central banks in Europe and North America reduced their rates to encourage bank lending. Some economies in the Asia and Pacific region did likewise—Australia; Republic of Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; Taipei, China; and Thailand for example—but bank lending rates rose in most economies. The simple average of the lending rates for the 33 countries in Figure 3.4 were little changed at 11.6% in 2009 against 11.7% in 2008.

Differences in lending rates among economies are largely determined by expectations regarding inflation and perceived risk. Low lending rates, which encourage business investment and consumer borrowing, are typical of countries with low inflation rates and a small risk of civil disturbance or armed conflict.

Figure 3.4 Bank Lending Rates, 2008 and 2009
(annual percentage interest rates)

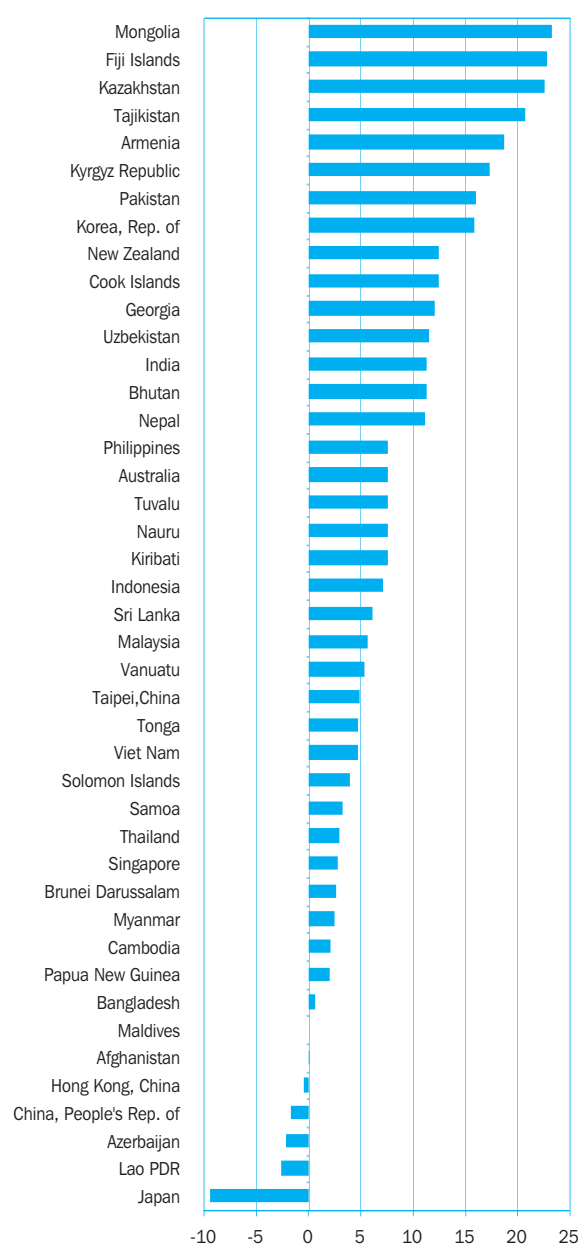


Source: Table 3.9.

The recent trend of appreciation against the US dollar was reversed and dollar exchange rates of most Asian economies fell in 2009. In Figure 3.5, bars to the right indicate that the local currency is depreciating against the US dollar, e.g., in 2009, one rupee, riel, peso, etc. bought fewer US dollars than in 2008. Bars to the left indicate that a country's currency appreciated against the US dollar.

In 36 of the 43 economies listed in Figure 3.5, currencies fell against the US dollar. This is in marked contrast to the earlier years of the decade when most Asian currencies rose against the dollar. In 2009, falls of 15% or more were recorded in Armenia, Fiji Islands, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, and Tajikistan. Significant falls were also recorded in Bhutan, Georgia, India, Nepal, New Zealand, and Uzbekistan (11–12%). When a currency depreciates against the dollar, its exports to the United States become more competitive but, on the downside, imports of petroleum and other commodities priced in dollars become more expensive. Six currencies appreciated against the dollar in 2009, but of these only the Japanese yen made serious gains, rising by 9% compared to 2008.

Figure 3.5 Percentage Fall in Dollar Exchange Rates, 2009 Compared with 2008

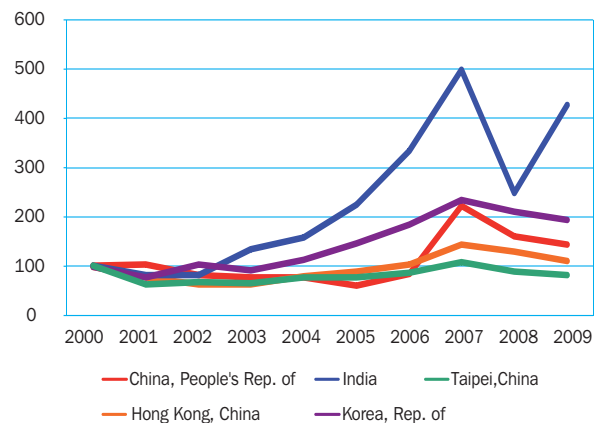


Source: Derived from Table 3.16.

Stock exchanges in Asia have had a mixed performance over the past decade. They fell sharply in 2008 and fell further in 2009. Stock exchanges are an important source of funding for enterprises, and a means for households to share the benefits of economic growth. In the last two decades, new stock exchanges have been established in several Asian economies, and existing stock exchanges have seen substantial growth in capitalization. Figures 3.6a and 3.6b show the price indexes in five major and five smaller stock markets since 2000 (“major” and “smaller” are determined by stock market capitalization based on 2000–2009 average; see Table 3.14).

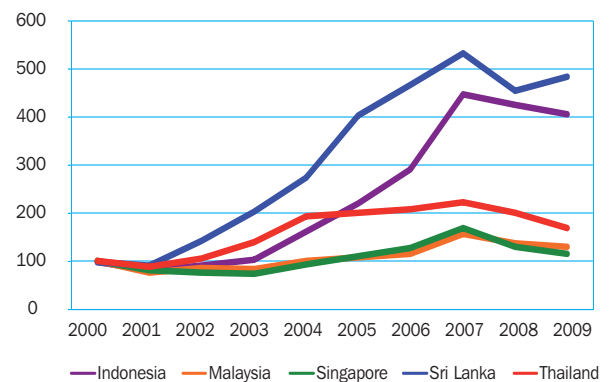
Stock markets in Hong Kong, China; Malaysia; Singapore; and Taipei, China have moved slowly since 2000 but in the People’s Republic of China, India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka, markets have been more volatile, offering opportunities for substantial capital gains and losses. Prices in all 10 markets peaked in 2007 and fell sharply in 2008. Markets in most economies continued to fall in 2009, though at a slower rate. India and Sri Lanka were the only exceptions, with India recording a particularly sharp rise.

Figure 3.6a Price Indexes of Five Major Stock Markets
(based on stock market capitalization; 2000=100)



Source: Derived from Table 3.13.

Figure 3.6b Price Indexes of Five Smaller Stock Markets
(based on stock market capitalization; 2000=100)



Source: Derived from Table 3.13.

Data Issues and Comparability

The coverage and content of CPIs are not standardized. In some countries the CPI covers prices in specific areas such as urban or 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.

The stock market price indexes are the most widely tracked indexes on the stock exchange.

Data on bank credit and on interest rates are taken from the International Financial Statistics (IMF 2010) and are generally compiled according to IMF guidelines.

Prices

Table 3.1 **Growth rates of consumer price index^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	9.7	33.2	-9.6
Armenia	...	176.0	-0.8	3.1	1.1	4.7	7.0	0.6	2.9	4.4	9.0	3.4
Azerbaijan	...	...	1.9	1.5	2.9	2.2	6.7	9.5	8.2	16.9	20.9	1.5
Georgia	...	...	4.6	3.4	5.4	7.0	7.5	6.2	8.8	11.0	5.5	3.0
Kazakhstan	...	176.2	13.2	8.4	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.6	10.8	17.0	7.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	43.5	18.7	6.9	2.1	3.1	4.1	4.3	5.6	10.2	24.5	6.8
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
Tajikistan	...	...	32.9	38.6	12.3	16.4	7.1	7.1	10.0	13.1	20.5	6.4
Turkmenistan	...	...	8.3	11.6	8.8	5.6	5.9	10.7	10.5	8.6	12.0	5.5
Uzbekistan	...	...	24.9	27.4	27.6	10.3	3.7	7.8	6.8	6.8	7.8	8.4
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
Hong Kong, China	10.2	9.0	-3.8	-1.6	-3.1	-2.5	-0.4	0.9	2.1	2.0	4.3	0.6
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
Mongolia	...	56.8	11.6	6.2	0.9	5.2	8.3	12.8	4.8	9.6	28.0	8.0
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
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
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
India	9.0	10.2	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	5.8	5.0	...	7.9	8.0	6.1
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
Nepal ^c	9.7	7.7	3.4	2.4	2.9	4.8	4.0	4.5	8.0	6.4	7.7	13.2
Sri Lanka ^b	21.5	7.7	6.2	14.2	9.6	5.8	9.0	11.0	10.0	15.8	22.6	3.4
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
Cambodia ^b	141.8	7.8	-0.8	0.2	3.3	1.1	3.9	5.8	4.7	5.9	19.7	-0.7
Indonesia ^e	...	9.5	9.3	12.5	10.0	6.8	6.1	10.5	13.1	6.4	9.8	4.8
Lao PDR	35.9	19.6	23.1	7.7	10.7	15.5	10.4	7.2	6.8	4.5	7.5	0.1
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
Myanmar	...	...	-0.2	21.2	57.0	36.6	4.5	9.4	20.0	20.9	17.9	1.5
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
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
Thailand	6.0	5.9	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.8	2.7	4.5	4.7	2.3	5.5	-0.9
Viet Nam	...	...	-1.6	-0.5	4.0	3.2	7.8	8.3	7.1	8.3	23.1	5.9
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
Fiji Islands	8.1	2.2	1.1	4.3	0.7	4.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	4.8	7.8	3.6
Kiribati ^b	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 ^b	0.7	8.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	-2.8	2.2	4.4	4.3	3.1	17.5	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	1.7	1.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.7	4.2	4.3	3.7	6.7	7.4
Nauru	12.6	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	1.6	-1.9	5.0	3.9	4.5	3.2	12.0	...
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
Samoa	15.3	-2.9	0.9	4.7	8.1	0.1	16.3	1.9	3.8	5.5	11.5	6.3
Solomon Islands ^b	8.8	9.6	7.1	7.7	9.3	10.0	7.1	7.2	11.2	7.6	17.3	2.5
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	10.0	1.8
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 ^b	5.1	1.8	2.1	3.5	2.1	1.1	3.2	1.2	2.6	4.1	5.8	2.8
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	7.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.3	4.4	1.8
Japan	3.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	-1.4
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

a Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.

b Data refer to capital city.

c Data refer to urban areas only.

d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

e For 1990, data refer to CPI for 27 cities with April 1988–March 1989 as base period; for 2002, CPI for 43 cities with 1996 as base period; for 2003–2007, CPI for 45 cities with 2002 as base period; and for 2008–2009, CPI for 66 cities with 2007 as base period.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	13.2	48.4	-15.5
Armenia	...	190.5	-2.2	4.2	1.2	6.1	9.9	0.7	3.0	6.0	10.0	-0.9
Azerbaijan	...	...	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.2	10.0	10.9	12.0	16.2	28.5	-1.5
Georgia	...	...	7.5	3.7	8.1	9.4	13.6	8.3	9.3	12.0	5.1	3.6
Kazakhstan	...	163.8	16.0	11.5	6.8	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.7	12.2	23.4	6.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	40.1	18.5	5.7	0.2	2.8	3.2	5.4	7.6	12.6	29.1	2.1
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
Tajikistan	...	...	30.7	46.4	12.1	14.5	5.5	5.9	9.2	15.0	26.1	5.3
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	3.4	9.9	2.9	2.3	12.3	14.3	0.5
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
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
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	3.5	4.3	0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1	4.2	7.3	-0.6	2.9	8.6	-0.4
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
Bhutan	...	...	...	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.7	5.0	5.2	8.1	11.9	9.0
India	8.8	11.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.4	2.4	5.0	...	9.3	10.6	7.5
Maldives	...	...	-10.5	10.2	5.9	-5.7	10.9	0.2	4.7	16.0	17.8	1.5
Nepal ^c	10.9	7.4	0.4	-2.3	3.7	4.4	3.3	4.0	7.8	7.2	10.1	16.7
Sri Lanka ^b	23.3	6.9	4.5	15.2	10.6	2.6	9.1	11.4	8.9	20.3	30.5	2.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^d	-0.4	2.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.8	1.6	0.5	-0.3	2.5	4.1	2.3
Cambodia ^b	...	...	-3.4	-2.5	1.8	1.5	6.4	8.4	6.5	12.6	29.9	-0.5
Indonesia ^e	...	13.2	2.7	7.3	10.8	0.8	5.9	10.0	14.8	11.4	16.9	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	6.7	9.6	15.2	10.4	7.7	9.4	8.1	11.2	2.3
Malaysia	4.2	4.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.4	3.0	8.8	4.1
Myanmar	...	...	-2.6	19.5	68.3	36.3	1.1	9.3	20.6	21.3	18.6	0.3
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
Singapore	0.8	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.0	7.7	2.4
Thailand	8.0	8.0	-1.2	0.7	0.3	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.0	11.6	4.4
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
Fiji Islands	8.2	0.7	-3.2	4.1	0.5	6.2	3.8	1.7	1.8	9.7	11.5	6.7
Kiribati	...	...	0.7	6.1	3.4	2.8	0.0	-0.0	-4.0	5.7	16.6	10.4
Marshall Islands ^b	3.3	3.0	-0.2	0.3	2.4	-0.2	3.4	0.3	2.9	1.3	16.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	1.0	-0.1	0.5	-1.1	3.6	3.4	2.0	2.4	9.1	...
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
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
Solomon Islands ^b	8.4	7.6	6.6	9.4	10.6	4.1	9.2	5.6	9.8	5.9	24.1	3.8
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	9.1	6.4
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 ^b	5.1	3.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	-	3.9	0.5	3.5	3.8	11.4	3.9
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	4.4	3.9	2.4	6.6	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.4	7.7	2.4	4.6	3.7
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
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

a Coverage of food varies by country. Unless otherwise indicated, data refer to the whole country.

b Data refer to capital city.

c Data refer to urban areas only.

d Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

e For 1990, data refer to CPI for 27 cities with April 1988–March 1989 as base period; for 2002, CPI for 43 cities with 1996 as base period; for 2003–2007, CPI for 45 cities with 2002 as base period; and for 2008–2009, CPI for 66 cities with 2007 as base period.

f Data prior to 1999 cover Funafuti only.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data, for Bhutan and Maldives: economy sources.

Prices

Table 3.3 **Growth rates of wholesale/producer price index**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	1.8	-2.3	16.1	12.9	18.9	17.7	8.0	11.6	-19.2
Georgia	...	...	5.7	3.7	6.1	2.5	4.3	7.5	10.8	11.6	9.8	-5.5
Kazakhstan	...	139.8	38.0	0.3	0.3	9.3	16.7	23.7	18.4	12.4	36.8	-22.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	21.8	32.0	9.1	5.3	5.6	8.8	4.9	15.3	11.8	26.4	12.0
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
Tajikistan	...	...	39.2	25.2	9.1	15.4	16.5	10.4	42.7	21.2	20.3	-3.4
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
Hong Kong, China	...	2.8	0.2	-1.6	-2.7	-0.3	2.3	-7.9	2.2	3.0	5.6	-1.7
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
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
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	4.4	5.4	4.7	8.4	3.8
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	1.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	7.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	12.8
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
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	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	...	5.8	7.8	5.0	5.0	8.4	11.4	8.4	3.1	11.9	-4.2
Singapore	1.7	0.1	10.1	-1.7	-3.1	2.0	5.2	9.6	5.0	0.3	7.5	-13.8
Thailand	...	...	3.8	2.5	1.6	4.0	6.7	9.2	7.0	3.3	12.4	-3.8
Viet Nam	...	...	...	2.1	1.8	2.6	7.3	4.4	4.2	6.8	21.8	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan	1.0	-0.8	0.1	-2.3	-2.1	-0.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	4.5	-5.2
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

a For agricultural and industrial products.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Table 3.4 **Growth rates of GDP deflator**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	3.8	6.8	8.4	8.3	6.8	4.8	...
Armenia	...	...	-1.4	4.1	0.7	4.6	6.3	3.2	4.6	4.2	5.9	3.3
Azerbaijan	...	545.8	12.5	2.5	3.2	6.0	8.4	16.1	11.3	21.0	27.8	-21.2
Georgia	...	...	4.7	5.4	5.9	3.4	8.4	7.9	8.5	9.7	9.7	-2.0
Kazakhstan	...	161.0	17.4	10.1	5.8	11.7	16.1	17.9	21.5	15.5	21.0	5.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	42.0	27.2	7.3	2.0	4.0	5.1	7.1	9.4	14.9	21.2	2.1
Pakistan	6.5	13.9	2.7	7.9	2.5	4.4	7.8	7.0	10.5	7.7	16.2	20.0
Tajikistan	...	314.8	22.7	31.0	18.8	27.0	17.5	9.5	21.5	27.3	28.2	12.6
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
Hong Kong, China	7.5	4.1	-3.6	-1.9	-3.5	-6.2	-3.5	-0.0	-0.3	2.9	1.5	0.2
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
Mongolia	...	...	9.0	8.4	6.8	9.8	17.2	20.4	23.1	12.3	20.2	2.2
Taipei, China	3.6	2.3	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	0.1	-1.4	-1.1	-0.5	-2.4	0.5
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
Bhutan	12.0	8.0	3.7	6.6	4.1	3.7	2.4	6.0	4.8	4.3	4.5	...
India	10.7	9.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	...	4.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	3.8
Maldives	...	...	1.5	0.8	1.0	-1.1	0.6	-0.5	1.8	...	...	...
Nepal	10.9	6.0	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	4.2	6.1	7.4	7.6	5.6	15.9
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
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	-24.4
Cambodia	145.6	11.7	-3.1	2.7	0.7	1.8	4.8	6.1	4.6	6.5	19.1	...
Indonesia	7.7	9.9	9.6	14.3	5.9	5.5	8.6	14.3	14.1	11.3	18.2	8.4
Lao PDR	33.1	20.6	21.8	9.9	11.4	13.3	10.4	7.8	14.4	4.3	6.0	-4.3
Malaysia	3.8	3.6	4.9	-1.6	3.1	3.3	6.0	4.6	3.9	4.9	10.3	-6.7
Myanmar	18.5	19.6	2.5	24.8	41.5	20.5	3.6	19.2	21.3	23.7	13.6	4.6
Philippines	13.0	7.6	6.5	6.4	4.5	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.2	2.9	7.5	2.6
Singapore	4.4	2.8	3.6	-2.2	-0.9	-1.5	4.3	2.1	1.6	6.5	0.9	-1.8
Thailand	5.8	5.6	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.3	3.1	4.5	5.3	3.6	3.8	2.0
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	3.8	...	2.2	10.2	4.5	3.1	0.7	1.1	5.5	-9.7	6.6	6.5
Fiji Islands	8.1	...	-2.8	3.0	2.4	5.0	2.4	7.1	3.1	3.1	4.4	...
Kiribati	-4.7	2.1	0.3	8.1	4.2	1.1	-4.3	2.1	0.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
Marshall Islands	-2.0	11.6	-1.7	-1.0	4.2	0.1	0.9	3.4	1.8	1.1	2.7	2.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	5.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.7	4.8	7.5
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	23.0	-8.3	-8.3	71.5
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	7.4	16.0	13.1	6.8	11.9	6.9	1.1	7.9	9.4	3.8	7.9	-3.6
Samoa	12.6	-6.9	2.6	1.4	3.7	1.6	7.0	4.7	6.0	7.8	3.3	0.8
Solomon Islands	37.5	4.2	6.9	7.3	9.4	10.1	6.9	7.3	12.2	6.7	17.0	13.0
Timor-Leste ^b	...	3.1	3.0	-0.2	0.3	4.7	-0.3	1.0	4.5	12.3	11.2	10.0
Tonga	7.8	-3.4	3.3	2.6	8.8	9.2	4.8	7.9	17.5	4.0	5.8	-1.3
Tuvalu	...	...	14.5	-2.9	-1.4	2.4	5.4	1.4	0.6	3.0	3.6	3.7
Vanuatu	8.2	2.7	2.2	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	4.8	4.7	5.8	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan	2.4	-0.5	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0
New Zealand	2.5	2.0	3.2	3.8	0.3	2.6	3.3	2.4	4.1	4.7	3.5	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

Money and Finance

Table 3.5 **Growth rates of money supply (M2)**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	40.6	...	...	...	...	31.5	38.3	44.6	55.5	31.0	35.9	39.3
Armenia	...	64.3	38.6	4.3	34.0	10.4	22.3	27.8	32.9	42.3	2.4	16.4
Azerbaijan	...	24.0	86.7	-12.1	14.5	29.6	47.8	22.3	86.8	71.4	44.0	-0.3
Georgia ^a	...	...	39.2	21.4	17.9	22.8	42.4	26.5	39.7	49.7	6.9	8.2
Kazakhstan ^a	...	109.0	45.0	45.1	32.8	27.0	69.7	25.2	78.1	25.9	35.4	17.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	78.2	12.1	11.3	34.1	33.5	32.0	9.9	51.6	33.3	12.6	20.4
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
Tajikistan	...	...	57.1	68.1	18.6	45.0	70.7	42.9	80.0	78.5	-4.5	32.6
Turkmenistan ^a	...	448.0	94.6	16.7	1.5	33.4	13.6	5.6	10.7	96.4	-7.6	...
Uzbekistan	...	151.9	37.1	54.3	29.7	27.1	47.8	54.2	36.8	46.1	32.4	...
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
Hong Kong, China	22.4	14.6	7.8	-2.7	-0.9	8.4	9.3	5.1	15.4	20.8	2.7	5.3
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
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
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
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
Bhutan	10.5	36.0	16.1	7.6	28.5	-0.2	19.9	11.9	32.9	2.2	24.5	39.8
India ^a	15.1	13.6	16.8	14.1	14.7	16.7	12.1	17.0	21.7	21.4	18.9	16.8
Maldives	18.6	15.4	4.2	7.8	21.6	17.2	31.4	10.6	18.9	24.1	21.8	12.5
Nepal	18.6	16.1	21.8	15.2	4.4	9.8	12.8	8.3	15.6	13.8	25.3	27.7
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
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
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
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
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
Malaysia	12.8	24.0	5.3	2.3	6.0	11.1	25.2	15.6	17.1	9.5	13.4	9.5
Myanmar	41.36	40.5	42.2	44.8	34.2	0.2	34.5	24.1	...	...	...	...
Philippines	18.4	25.2	4.8	...	9.6	4.2	10.0	9.8	22.1	10.7	15.4	7.6
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
Thailand	26.7	17.0	3.7	4.2	2.6	...	5.8	6.1	8.2	6.3	9.2	6.6
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	21.9	...	4.8	14.4	3.2	9.9	9.6	-5.2	22.4	-5.8	4.0	65.9
Fiji Islands	24.3	4.7	-2.1	-3.1	7.9	25.1	10.4	15.0	19.8	10.4	-6.9	7.4
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	4.5	10.7	5.4	9.6	7.3	-4.4	14.8	29.5	38.9	27.8	11.2	19.1
Samoa	19.2	21.8	16.4	6.1	10.0	14.1	8.3	15.7	13.7	11.0	6.3	8.6
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	14.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	155.5	-14.5	40.9	7.0	18.3	28.2	43.9	34.1	39.3
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
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	11.27	11.5	5.5	5.6	-1.7	-0.8	9.8	11.6	7.0	16.1	13.2	0.5
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan	7.4	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.8	...	0.8	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0
New Zealand ^a	-0.0	14.9	0.9	14.7	8.0	4.1	2.7	11.7	16.4	-2.7	7.3	-0.2

a Refers to M3.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 3.6 Money supply (M2)
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	216.8	...	...	...	11.4	12.6	14.9	17.4	22.4	23.7	30.0	...
Armenia	...	7.7	14.7	13.4	15.6	14.4	15.0	16.3	18.3	22.0	19.8	26.0
Azerbaijan	...	12.2	16.6	12.9	13.0	14.3	17.7	14.7	18.4	20.8	21.2	24.5
Georgia ^a	...	4.8	10.1	11.1	11.7	12.5	15.5	16.6	19.5	23.7	22.6	25.9
Kazakhstan ^a	...	11.4	15.3	17.7	20.3	21.1	28.1	27.2	36.0	36.0	39.0	45.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	17.1	11.3	11.1	14.6	17.5	20.5	21.1	28.4	30.3	26.2	29.7
Pakistan	40.1	43.6	38.6	39.2	43.3	46.5	48.3	49.3	48.1	50.6	45.2	41.7
Tajikistan	...	20.7	8.2	9.6	8.7	8.9	11.7	14.4	20.0	26.0	17.9	20.4
Turkmenistan ^a	...	18.8	19.4	16.5	13.0	14.1	13.8	10.5	9.2	15.0	11.6	...
Uzbekistan	...	17.7	12.2	12.4	10.6	10.3	12.2	15.1	15.2	16.3	18.0	...
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
Hong Kong, China	202.0	204.6	277.0	273.2	275.4	308.8	322.5	316.7	342.6	378.0	374.2	404.5
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	147.4
Mongolia	53.8	18.5	25.4	29.7	38.0	42.4	39.4	41.0	41.4	52.2	37.7	47.6
Taipei, China	140.0	176.0	185.5	198.8	194.5	200.3	202.4	208.8	210.7	201.7	219.4	235.5
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
Bhutan	20.6	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1
India ^a	46.7	50.3	62.5	65.7	70.0	72.8	69.5	73.4	77.3	81.2	85.7	89.5
Maldives	...	31.2	41.1	42.5	48.2	52.3	61.3	70.2	68.3	73.6	75.1	72.3
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
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
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	90.2
Cambodia	10.3	7.7	13.0	14.1	17.2	18.0	20.2	19.5	23.3	32.3	26.6	...
Indonesia	39.5	49.1	53.2	51.3	48.5	47.5	45.0	43.4	41.4	41.8	38.3	38.1
Lao PDR	7.2	13.5	17.4	18.2	19.4	19.2	19.9	18.7	19.6	24.2	25.0	31.9
Malaysia	70.5	89.4	100.0	103.4	100.9	102.5	113.4	118.9	126.7	124.1	121.9	145.6
Myanmar	28.8	30.7	32.7	34.1	28.9	21.1	24.1	22.1	...	...	...	...
Philippines	27.6	39.6	42.4	46.2	46.4	44.4	43.3	42.5	46.9	47.1	48.7	50.6
Singapore	87.9	82.6	105.1	115.1	111.1	116.5	108.7	105.3	113.8	111.7	121.9	140.0
Thailand	70.0	79.1	102.2	102.1	98.7	119.3	115.1	111.8	109.2	106.8	109.6	117.2
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	47.9	34.2	47.6	47.1	45.3	44.6	46.6	43.7	50.3	47.9	47.3	73.4
Fiji Islands	50.9	55.0	42.4	39.0	39.5	45.4	46.6	49.4	56.1	60.7	54.4	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.1	29.7	31.2	32.0	30.1	25.8	29.1	33.6	41.7	47.8	46.2	54.7
Samoa	46.8	33.9	38.2	37.0	38.0	40.4	39.1	41.0	43.8	42.3	45.0	49.3
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	39.3
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	6.3	13.9	15.4	20.7	21.3	23.5	30.6	36.1	38.6	45.5
Tonga	26.5	25.3	29.3	34.9	33.4	33.8	37.9	39.8	38.5	42.7	42.9	42.7
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	104.1	111.5	87.3	91.8	92.6	87.5	90.7	95.8	91.3	94.8	95.4	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia ^a	52.8	57.3	65.1	66.2	65.6	70.3	72.0	73.3	74.7	79.7	87.6	94.0
Japan	114.0	112.9	129.2	134.9	139.1	209.9	208.2	207.6	204.4	202.7	208.5	226.6
New Zealand ^a	32.3	33.8	35.3	37.7	38.7	37.6	36.1	38.1	42.3	38.2	40.2	...

^a Refers to M3.

^b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

^c GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Source: Country sources.

Money and Finance

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
Developing Member Countries												
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	1.95	2.10	5.40	5.48
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	5.28	6.62	3.67	3.63	2.22	2.18	3.36	3.26
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
India	5.00	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	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
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
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
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
Indonesia	15.00	...	8.86	9.19	8.96	5.14	4.47	4.32	4.75	3.48	3.33	3.00
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
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
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
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
Viet Nam	2.40	...	0.20	0.20	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.00	3.00	3.06	3.68	2.85
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...
Samoa	5.90	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.25
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.75	0.79	0.75	0.65	0.74	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	3.20	1.84
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.40	5.60	6.05	7.20	3.20
Japan	...	0.91	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.21	0.06
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia ^a	...	...	21.86	17.72	11.94	7.83	5.29	6.37	6.00	6.69	7.41	9.74
Azerbaijan	...	...	10.40	8.60	9.40	8.54	8.53	9.38	10.50	12.10	12.21	12.19
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan ^b	...	...	8.00	6.79	9.49	9.87	10.68	10.29	10.29	10.53	11.57	10.68
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
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
Tajikistan ^d	...	...	...	...	14.84	18.24	17.81	20.16	20.84	17.81	18.45	19.36
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
Hong Kong, China	8.20	6.30	5.40	2.50	0.74	0.12	0.26	1.73	3.02	2.79	0.97	0.30
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
Mongolia	4.00	56.85	13.20	13.20	14.00	14.10	12.60	13.50	13.40	13.60	12.90	...
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
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
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
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
Maldives ^b	...	6.00	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.10	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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Viet Nam	...	12.00	6.24	6.84	7.80	7.20	7.56	8.40	8.40	8.80	13.46	10.37
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...
Samoa	9.20	7.50	7.35	7.30	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.63	7.75	7.75	4.88
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.33	1.30
Tonga	8.00	5.40	5.95	5.93	5.97	5.97	6.25	6.30	7.20	7.08	6.90	5.90
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan ^h	...	1.16	0.24	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.38	0.41	0.26
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

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 country.

g Refers to rates charged on interest-bearing deposits with maturities of over 1 year.

h For time deposits from 12 months to less than 2 years.

Sources: Country sources, CEIC data.

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Table 3.9 Lending interest rate
(percent per annum, period averages)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.97	18.14	14.92	...
Armenia	...	111.86	31.57	26.69	21.14	20.83	18.63	17.98	16.53	17.52	17.05	18.76
Azerbaijan	...	...	19.66	19.71	17.37	15.46	15.72	17.03	17.86	19.13	19.76	20.03
Georgia	...	...	32.75	27.25	31.83	32.27	31.23	21.63	18.75	20.41	21.24	25.52
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	51.90	37.33	24.81	19.13	29.27	26.60	23.20	25.32	19.86	23.03
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	25.59	21.05	14.20	16.57	20.32	23.27	24.37	22.87	23.70	22.91
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
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
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
Mongolia	...	...	36.95	37.35	35.52	31.91	31.47	30.57	26.94	21.83	20.58	21.67
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
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
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
Nepal	14.42	...	9.46	7.67	...	...	8.50	8.13	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	...
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
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
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
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
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
Singapore	7.36	6.37	5.83	5.66	5.37	5.31	5.30	5.30	5.31	5.33	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
Viet Nam	...	...	10.55	9.42	9.06	9.48	9.72	11.03	11.18	11.18	15.78	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	11.86	11.06	8.40	8.34	8.05	7.60	7.17	6.78	7.35	9.01	7.97	7.85
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
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
Samoa	...	...	...	...	11.45	11.28	11.23	11.43	11.72	12.65	12.66	12.08
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
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	16.66	15.54	16.65	16.55	15.05	13.11	11.17
Tonga	13.50	10.47	11.34	11.34	11.40	11.34	11.59	11.38	11.97	12.16	12.46	12.51
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 Countries												
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
Japan	6.95	3.51	2.07	1.97	1.86	1.82	1.77	1.68	1.66	1.88	1.91	1.72
New Zealand	15.26	11.31	9.26	9.00	8.84	8.82	9.42	10.48	11.04	11.73	12.21	10.28

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 country.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

Table 3.10 **Yield on short-term treasury bills^a**
(percent per annum)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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
Azerbaijan	...	...	16.733	16.510	14.119	7.998	4.622	7.515	10.038	10.639	...	3.307
Georgia	...	...	...	29.928	43.419	44.263	19.159	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	48.980	6.590	5.280	5.200	5.860	3.280	3.280	3.280	7.010	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
Pakistan ^b	...	12.486	8.375	10.710	6.078	1.865	2.489	7.181	8.540	8.989	11.367	12.519
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
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
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
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	6.530	4.990	...	...	...	...	...	1.350	2.325	3.512	4.296	1.706
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
Maldives ^f	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.500	6.000	5.998
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	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	23.672	11.761	9.913	9.734	5.494	5.870	7.320	6.130	5.290	3.380	5.390	4.190
Singapore	3.617	1.051	2.180	1.687	0.813	0.643	0.960	2.038	2.952	2.344	0.870	0.328
Thailand	...	...	...	...	1.921	1.354	1.303	2.673	4.656	3.479	3.189	1.240
Viet Nam ⁱ	...	...	5.417	5.490	5.918	5.827	5.692	6.127	4.728	4.153	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	4.396	3.150	3.633	1.507	1.659	1.061	1.561	1.938	7.450	4.484	0.253	...
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
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
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
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

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 country.

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 Online (IMF 2010); for Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea: OECD Statistics Online (OECD 2010); for India, Philippines (2008 and 2009); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

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Table 3.11 Domestic credit provided by banking sector
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1.7	0.2	3.5	...
Armenia	...	9.1	11.5	9.3	7.4	5.6	6.7	8.8	8.1	12.1	16.7	...
Azerbaijan	...	12.5	9.6	9.8	8.7	9.4	10.9	11.2	13.1	17.2	17.1	...
Georgia	...	8.1	21.5	20.0	20.5	20.2	19.1	21.7	23.9	31.6	32.9	...
Kazakhstan	...	9.5	12.3	11.6	13.1	14.8	21.0	24.7	32.5	41.0	33.5	...
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	37.7	36.6	37.1	41.0	43.9	42.9	45.9	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	17.9	24.3	21.1	14.0	16.5	16.4	15.4	27.5	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	1.1	26.9	18.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	89.4	87.7	119.7	123.0	143.5	151.9	140.4	135.6	136.2	132.0	120.8	147.9
Hong Kong, China	152.0	142.4	136.0	138.5	142.5	146.1	146.7	142.8	134.5	125.4	124.7	166.6
Korea, Rep. of	53.4	52.2	79.5	83.8	89.6	92.0	87.4	91.4	99.9	101.8	112.3	112.4
Mongolia	...	7.6	9.3	11.2	15.1	23.8	30.9	30.2	21.4	30.1	34.4	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	22.4	26.7	34.2	47.8	50.4	49.7	51.9	54.9	58.1	58.3	59.4	...
Bhutan	-1.1	10.4	3.0	6.7	11.7	12.0	18.5	15.7	13.9	14.4	...	...
India	53.3	45.8	53.7	55.8	60.0	59.3	61.6	62.3	65.9	66.6	72.5	79.3
Maldives	33.0	34.9	34.8	40.0	41.7	36.3	42.8	72.1	80.0	102.3	122.7	...
Nepal	28.0	34.0	40.8	45.8	41.4	41.4	42.0	42.8	43.7	49.2	52.7	...
Sri Lanka	38.0	40.9	43.7	45.4	42.2	40.7	43.3	43.6	47.1	45.0	42.8	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	38.6	35.6	37.7	29.4	20.5	10.4	16.3	18.5	...	...
Cambodia	...	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.2	8.9	12.9	16.2	...
Indonesia	46.7	51.8	60.7	54.5	52.4	49.2	49.6	46.2	41.7	40.6	36.7	...
Lao PDR	5.0	9.9	9.0	13.1	10.0	8.6	8.2	8.1	6.3	6.5	10.5	...
Malaysia	72.7	173.0	179.2	189.2	184.8	180.9	149.5	136.2	119.2	113.4	115.2	...
Myanmar	32.8	32.5	32.1	33.9	28.7	22.1	24.8	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	26.9	64.3	66.9	63.3	61.4	60.1	58.1	50.6	48.6	46.0	...	...
Singapore	61.9	61.6	79.2	94.2	76.7	82.5	74.4	64.3	64.7	72.0	77.7	93.9
Thailand	94.1	141.3	138.3	128.6	127.8	130.7	124.5	119.2	108.9	131.5	130.6	...
Viet Nam	...	20.1	35.1	39.7	44.8	51.8	61.9	71.2	75.4	96.2	95.0	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	38.5	45.8	37.9	35.0	34.5	37.9	39.6	47.3	53.4	55.6	55.3	...
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	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	35.7	29.2	28.2	24.1	28.1	24.2	24.4	22.1	23.3	22.6	24.9	...
Samoa	6.7	10.0	21.8	23.7	25.7	27.9	27.9	32.1	38.8	41.2	41.1	39.4
Solomon Islands	34.6	36.0	38.5	59.4	58.7	51.5	39.5	41.5	42.9	47.4	48.7	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	-13.6	-11.6	-31.8	-13.7	8.7	-29.7	-25.5	...
Tonga	45.7	57.8	61.0	63.9	65.2	63.5	57.1	70.2	67.3	60.3	58.8	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	36.1	36.4	39.6	41.4	49.3	48.3	48.2	47.6	44.7	44.1	51.7	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	67.8	77.2	89.7	91.4	97.6	101.1	105.6	108.9	114.5	130.9	137.1	140.9
Japan	262.6	288.1	308.9	299.5	299.2	307.3	303.2	312.8	304.9	294.4	293.0	...
New Zealand	78.8	92.6	111.8	110.6	112.8	120.9	120.6	130.1	139.2	144.9	155.1	155.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

Table 3.12 Bank nonperforming loans
(percent of total gross loans)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	17.5	24.4	9.9	5.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.4	4.4
Azerbaijan	...	28.0	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	11.6	7.9	2.4	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	4.1
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	19.5	23.4	21.8	17.0	11.6	8.3	6.9	7.2	9.1
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
Hong Kong, China	7.3	6.5	5.0	3.9	2.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9
Korea, Rep. of	8.9	3.4	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	5.3	7.5	6.1	4.3	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5
South Asia									
Bangladesh	34.9	31.5	28.1	22.1	17.5	13.2	12.8	14.5	11.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12.8	11.4	10.4	8.8	7.2	5.2	3.3	2.5	2.3
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	15.3	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	34.4	31.9	24.0	6.8	4.5	7.6	6.1	4.1	3.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	15.4	17.8	15.9	13.9	11.7	9.6	8.5	6.5	4.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	24.0	27.7	26.5	16.1	14.4	10.3	7.5	5.8	4.5
Singapore	3.4	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.0	3.8	2.8	1.5	1.4
Thailand	17.7	11.5	15.7	13.5	11.9	9.1	8.4	7.9	5.7
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Japan	5.3	8.4	7.4	5.2	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

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Table 3.13 **Growth rates of stock market price index**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	6.3	-28.9	26.3	-24.4	8.7	71.5	55.4	29.3	19.8	8.4	...	...
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	-28.1	-10.0
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
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
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei,China	-21.4	-11.3	5.7	-37.5	6.5	-1.2	16.9	1.0	12.3	24.4	-17.5	-8.0
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
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	53.7	-22.5	-15.0	-18.8	0.0	63.6	17.9	43.3	48.7	49.5	-50.4	72.9
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	-10.3	-8.4	56.3	41.8	35.7	46.8	15.7	14.0	-14.8	6.8
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	-9.1	-17.9	11.6	13.8	56.4	35.0	32.6	53.6	-4.9	-4.5
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
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
Thailand	...	...	-18.7	-11.4	20.8	31.6	37.5	4.2	4.1	6.6	-10.3	-15.4
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	-37.5	-21.1	59.4	8.3	95.6	95.5	-52.2	-10.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
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

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Taipei,China: economy sources.

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Table 3.14 **Stock market capitalization**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	2	10	27	18	43	60	105	176	141
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	24	89	105	203	206	355	668	1389	327	733
Kazakhstan	...	...	1342	1204	1341	2425	3941	10521	43688	41378	31075	57655
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	4	4	7	31	34	42	93	121	94	72
Pakistan	...	9286	6581	4944	10200	16579	29002	45937	45518	70262	23491	33239
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	5010656
Hong Kong, China	83400	303705	623398	506073	463085	551237	665248	693486	895249	1162566	1328837	2291578
Korea, Rep. of	11100	181955	171587	220046	249639	329616	428649	718180	835188	1123633	494631	836462
Mongolia	...	27	37	37	32	42	25	46	113	612	407	430
Taipei, China	99736	192944	262335	303181	263048	373910	418562	486021	595641	655481	371435	635457
South Asia												
Bangladesh	321	1338	1186	1145	1193	1622	3317	3035	3610	6793	6671	7068
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	38600	127199	148064	110396	131011	279093	387851	553074	818879	1819101	645478	1226676
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	244	790	494	417	483	853	1344	1805	4909	4894	5485
Sri Lanka	917	1998	1074	1332	1681	2711	3657	5720	7769	7553	4326	8133
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	8080	66585	26834	23006	29991	54659	73251	81428	138886	211693	98761	178191
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	48600	222729	116935	120007	123872	168376	190011	181236	235356	325663	187066	255952
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5930	58930	25957	41523	39021	23565	28948	40153	68382	103224	52101	80132
Singapore	34300	148004	152827	117338	101900	229328	277004	316658	276329	353489	180021	310766
Thailand	23900	141507	29489	36349	46173	121233	116695	124864	141093	196046	102594	138189
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	154	248	461	9093	19542	9589	21199
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	67	244	121	373	433	539	587	637	522	568	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	1520	1423	2339	2942	3166	6632	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	109000	245218	372794	375131	378846	585475	776403	804074	1095858	1298429	675619	1258456
Japan	2920000	3667292	3157222	2251814	2126075	3040665	3678262	4736513	4726269	4453475	3220485	3377892
New Zealand	8840	31950	18866	17779	21745	33052	43731	43409	44940	47454	24166	67061

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); S&P *Global Stock Markets Factbook 2010* (Standard and Poor's 2010); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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Table 3.15 **Stock market capitalization**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	0.8	2.8	3.1	5.1	4.0	5.5	8.6	13.7	2.6	6.8
Kazakhstan	...	...	7.3	5.4	5.4	7.9	9.1	18.4	53.9	39.5	23.3	52.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.2	1.9	1.6
Pakistan	7.1	15.3	8.9	6.8	14.1	19.9	29.6	41.9	35.7	49.1	14.3	22.5
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	0.2	0.2	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
Hong Kong, China	108.5	210.6	368.6	303.8	282.7	347.6	401.0	390.1	471.4	561.4	217.6	1088.3
Korea, Rep. of	42.1	35.2	32.2	43.6	43.3	51.2	59.4	85.0	87.8	107.1	53.1	100.5
Mongolia	...	2.2	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.4	2.0	3.6	15.6	7.9	10.2
Taipei, China	60.5	70.2	80.4	103.2	87.4	120.3	123.1	133.2	158.3	166.7	92.2	168.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	1.1	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	5.9	5.0	5.8	9.9	8.4	7.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12.2	35.7	32.2	23.1	25.8	46.6	55.3	68.3	89.5	154.6	55.7	101.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	5.5	14.4	8.8	6.9	7.6	11.7	16.5	19.9	47.7	38.8	42.9
Sri Lanka	11.4	15.3	6.6	8.5	9.8	14.4	17.7	23.4	27.5	23.3	10.7	19.4
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	19.3	33.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	110.4	250.7	124.7	129.3	122.8	152.8	152.3	131.4	150.5	174.4	84.2	132.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	13.4	79.5	34.2	58.3	50.8	29.6	33.3	40.6	58.2	71.7	31.2	49.8
Singapore	93.1	175.6	164.8	137.0	115.4	246.0	252.6	261.8	198.5	211.7	98.9	170.5
Thailand	28.0	84.2	24.0	31.5	36.4	85.0	72.3	70.8	68.1	79.3	37.7	52.3
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.9	15.2	28.5	10.6	21.8
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	3.4	14.5	7.3	20.2	18.7	19.7	19.8	20.1	15.6	15.8	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	49.3	47.4	66.1	74.9	64.6	118.3	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	34.0	66.2	96.9	102.3	91.8	112.2	122.1	113.7	145.4	142.2	68.2	128.8
Japan	96.7	69.9	67.6	55.0	54.3	71.9	79.9	104.1	108.3	101.7	65.6	66.7
New Zealand	20.1	51.5	37.1	34.1	33.7	38.7	43.4	39.8	41.3	35.2	18.6	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); S&P *Global Stock Markets Factbook 2010* (Standard and Poor's 2010); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei, China: economy sources.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	43.51	36.57	47.36	47.50	47.26	48.76	47.85	49.49	49.93	49.96	50.25	50.23
Armenia	...	405.91	539.53	555.08	573.35	578.76	533.45	457.69	416.04	342.08	305.97	363.28
Azerbaijan	...	0.88	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.80
Georgia	...	...	1.98	2.07	2.20	2.15	1.92	1.81	1.78	1.67	1.49	1.67
Kazakhstan	...	60.95	142.13	146.74	153.28	149.58	136.04	132.88	126.09	122.55	120.30	147.50
Kyrgyz Republic	...	10.82	47.70	48.38	46.94	43.65	42.65	41.01	40.15	37.32	36.57	42.90
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
Tajikistan	...	0.12	2.08	2.37	2.76	3.06	2.97	3.12	3.30	3.44	3.43	4.14
Turkmenistan <i>Manats | New Manat</i>	...	207.70	8478.60	9827.90	10097.50	10033.50	10375.00	11015.20	10881.90	10690.00	13041.50	2.61
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
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
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
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
Mongolia	...	448.61	1076.67	1097.70	1110.31	1146.54	1185.30	1205.25	1179.70	1170.40	1165.80	1437.80
Taipei, China	26.89	26.48	31.23	33.80	34.58	34.42	33.42	32.17	32.53	32.84	31.52	33.05
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Lao PDR ^b	707.75	804.69	7887.64	8954.58	10056.30	10569.00	10585.40	10655.20	10159.90	9603.16	8744.06	8516.04
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Fiji Islands	1.48	1.41	2.13	2.28	2.19	1.90	1.73	1.69	1.73	1.61	1.59	1.96
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
Marshall Islands ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
Palau ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
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
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
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
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
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
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
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

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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 in accordance with the bank's significant accounting policies.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); *Transition Report* (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2009); UN National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (UN 2010); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Exchange Rates

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
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	13.66	13.89	14.41	15.13	15.88	16.51	16.94	...
Armenia	165.23	167.85	168.87	172.95	178.68	178.58	181.00	183.81	195.06	199.20
Azerbaijan	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.33	0.36	0.42	0.50	0.39
Georgia	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.74	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.86
Kazakhstan	36.53	39.30	40.86	44.70	50.47	57.61	67.84	76.32	90.44	94.39
Kyrgyz Republic	10.01	10.49	10.52	10.71	10.94	11.35	12.04	13.48	15.99	16.13
Pakistan	16.22	17.09	17.21	17.60	18.43	19.10	20.44	21.43	24.39	28.93
Tajikistan	0.33	0.42	0.49	0.62	0.70	0.74	0.87	1.08	1.35	1.50
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	91.47	129.68	185.38	230.01	258.74	304.12	357.99	432.27	507.41	667.10
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	3.33	3.32	3.28	3.30	3.43	3.45	3.46	3.62	3.80	3.69
Hong Kong, China	7.50	7.19	6.82	6.27	5.88	5.69	5.49	5.51	5.47	5.41
Korea, Rep. of	745.26	756.87	769.77	794.24	795.78	788.92	762.97	757.19	761.65	777.84
Mongolia	272.42	282.72	292.16	314.13	357.77	417.22	497.66	544.38	652.47	659.30
Taipei, China	22.63	21.99	21.48	20.89	20.32	19.34	18.48	17.92	17.21	17.09
South Asia										
Bangladesh	21.33	21.16	21.46	21.96	22.25	22.64	23.07	23.99	25.55	26.90
Bhutan	14.41	14.71	15.23	15.48	15.55	15.74	16.26	16.56	16.81	...
India	13.62	13.70	13.97	14.17	14.54	14.67	14.92	15.24	15.84	16.26
Maldives	8.80	8.64	8.55	8.33	8.30	8.13	8.19	8.51	9.46	...
Nepal	19.41	19.60	21.49	21.69	21.97	22.65	23.48	24.63	25.72	29.47
Sri Lanka	24.77	27.49	30.21	31.10	32.89	35.17	37.92	42.10	47.95	50.06
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	0.74	0.68	0.67	0.70	0.79	0.90	0.96	0.95	1.05	0.78
Cambodia	1235.24	1238.06	1225.48	1221.48	1244.64	1278.55	1296.05	1344.39	1477.68	...
Indonesia	2806.92	3132.72	3260.37	3367.52	3553.39	3934.26	4348.60	4712.61	5456.25	5847.50
Lao PDR	2155.97	2286.40	2486.30	2817.31	3022.87	2988.38	3292.46	3428.21	3631.46	3433.27
Malaysia	1.69	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.93	1.78
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	18.87	19.60	20.13	20.46	21.10	21.75	22.17	22.22	23.39	23.67
Singapore	1.20	1.15	1.12	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.05
Thailand	16.03	15.98	15.83	15.71	15.75	15.93	16.25	16.38	16.65	16.79
Viet Nam	4026.74	4008.64	4094.88	4277.52	4498.15	4712.69	4897.56	5162.31	6149.68	6443.97
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.41	1.40	1.43	1.46	1.51	1.56	...
Kiribati	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.70
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.81	0.80	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.80
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.05	1.10	1.21	1.25	1.19	1.34	1.42	1.42	1.55	1.48
Samoa	1.54	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.72	1.73	1.73
Solomon Islands	2.71	2.73	2.89	3.01	3.14	3.20	3.23	3.39	3.73	4.16
Timor-Leste	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.52	0.57	0.61
Tonga	0.93	0.94	1.03	1.12	1.14	1.20	1.28	1.33	1.36	1.33
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	57.31	58.22	57.86	58.73	58.35	58.13	59.64	61.51	64.92	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.48	1.54
Japan	154.75	149.46	143.77	139.69	134.37	129.55	124.34	120.02	116.46	113.96
New Zealand	1.44	1.47	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.52	1.54	1.56	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), country sources, CEIC data, and US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	28.90	28.48	30.13	30.57	31.80	33.04	33.71	...
Armenia	30.63	30.24	29.45	29.88	33.49	39.02	43.51	53.73	63.75	54.83
Azerbaijan	29.74	28.61	27.77	28.54	30.03	35.10	40.06	49.13	60.76	48.40
Georgia	31.27	30.67	30.15	31.24	36.84	40.71	43.57	49.56	59.81	51.67
Kazakhstan	25.70	26.78	26.66	29.89	37.10	43.35	53.80	62.28	75.18	63.99
Kyrgyz Republic	20.99	21.69	22.42	24.54	25.66	27.68	29.99	36.12	43.71	37.60
Pakistan	30.23	27.59	28.81	30.47	31.64	32.10	33.92	35.28	34.64	35.40
Tajikistan	15.72	17.50	17.81	20.14	23.65	23.88	26.31	31.39	39.37	36.30
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	38.66	18.77	24.58	23.74	25.51	27.49	29.45	34.28	38.61	45.52
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	40.28	40.14	39.68	39.87	41.44	42.07	43.42	47.61	54.71	54.01
Hong Kong, China	96.31	92.18	87.46	80.49	75.46	73.13	70.73	70.59	70.21	69.84
Korea, Rep. of	65.90	58.63	61.53	66.65	69.48	77.03	79.91	81.48	69.11	60.91
Mongolia	25.30	25.76	26.31	27.40	30.18	34.62	42.19	46.51	55.97	45.85
Taipei, China	72.47	65.06	62.13	60.68	60.81	60.13	56.79	54.57	54.62	51.71
South Asia										
Bangladesh	40.90	37.91	37.06	37.76	37.39	35.20	33.47	34.83	37.25	38.96
Bhutan	32.07	31.18	31.32	33.23	34.31	35.69	35.89	40.05	38.65	...
India	30.30	29.03	28.75	30.42	32.09	33.26	32.93	36.85	36.42	33.59
Maldives	74.74	70.62	66.79	65.12	64.81	63.54	64.02	66.45	73.88	...
Nepal	27.30	26.15	27.60	28.49	29.81	31.74	32.27	37.09	36.87	38.00
Sri Lanka	32.16	30.75	31.58	32.22	32.50	35.00	36.49	38.06	44.26	43.55
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	42.79	37.96	37.47	40.01	46.45	54.26	60.60	62.80	74.03	53.87
Cambodia	32.16	31.61	31.33	30.74	30.99	31.24	31.59	33.14	36.45	...
Indonesia	33.33	30.53	35.02	39.26	39.75	40.54	47.48	51.55	56.26	56.28
Lao PDR	27.33	25.53	24.72	26.66	28.56	28.05	32.41	35.70	41.53	40.32
Malaysia	44.36	42.63	43.21	43.70	45.03	45.79	47.55	51.98	57.83	50.48
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	42.70	38.44	39.01	37.74	37.65	39.49	43.20	48.15	52.77	49.63
Singapore	69.47	64.21	62.48	62.38	65.11	64.80	66.67	72.27	76.23	71.93
Thailand	39.97	35.96	36.85	37.86	39.15	39.61	42.89	47.47	49.99	48.98
Viet Nam	28.42	27.22	26.80	27.58	28.57	29.72	30.62	32.05	37.72	37.76
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	61.25	57.80	61.10	74.45	80.94	84.55	84.53	93.92	97.58	...
Kiribati	41.65	38.42	41.43	47.23	50.52	50.58	48.98	57.13	57.17	54.93
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	80.60	79.51	78.46	77.32	76.02	74.83	73.61	73.63	75.52	80.21
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	37.71	32.32	31.03	35.05	36.93	43.07	46.54	47.91	57.47	53.63
Samoa	46.73	44.10	45.71	52.03	57.78	60.07	59.45	65.88	65.60	63.25
Solomon Islands	53.23	51.74	42.90	40.14	41.93	42.50	42.49	44.29	48.10	51.65
Timor-Leste	50.19	49.08	48.25	49.47	47.95	46.91	47.49	52.20	56.56	61.50
Tonga	53.14	44.29	47.09	51.98	57.69	62.01	63.37	67.25	70.02	65.24
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	41.64	40.07	41.57	48.07	52.20	53.21	53.90	60.04	64.07	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	76.06	68.92	72.61	87.68	100.69	106.02	105.99	119.06	124.36	119.88
Japan	143.60	122.98	114.66	120.49	124.20	117.54	106.92	101.93	112.67	121.79
New Zealand	65.59	61.88	67.94	87.13	100.37	108.08	98.63	113.21	109.83	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: ADB staff estimates.

Globalization

The largest part of Asia's **external trade** is within the region, while trade with Europe and North and Central America accounts for smaller shares of both imports and exports. The global economic crisis caused a sharp fall in **merchandise exports** from Asia and Pacific economies in 2009. **International tourism** has suffered from the crisis; tourist arrivals and receipts in popular destinations mostly fell in 2009. **Migrant workers' remittances** were expected to fall victim to the global crisis but they held up relatively well except in Central and West Asia. **Net FDI inflows** as a percentage of GDP are sharply down compared with precrisis years.

Introduction

The statistics in this theme illustrate the extent of **globalization** in the Asia and Pacific region. Globalization means the growing freedom to move goods and services across borders and for migrants to work abroad while remitting a part of their incomes to their families at home. Globalization also means fewer restrictions on capital flows between countries.

The tables show the size and direction of merchandise trade, the current account balance, migrant workers' remittances, official and private capital flows, international tourist arrivals and receipts, international reserves, and external indebtedness.

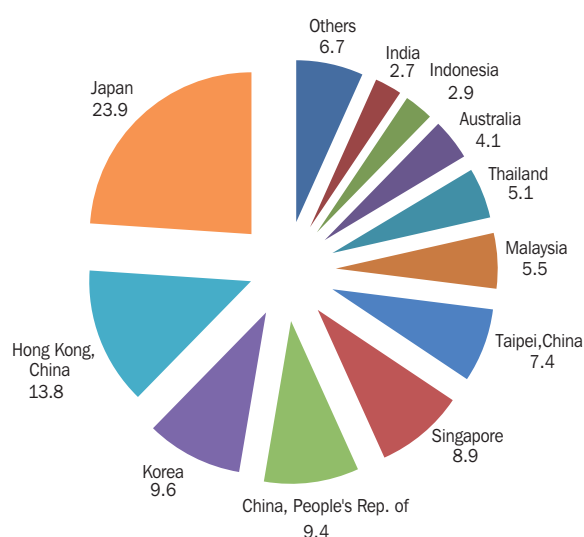
Key Trends

The People's Republic of China (PRC) is the region's top importer. Figures 4.1a and 4.1b show how the shares of merchandise imports by economies of the Asia and Pacific region changed between 1995 and 2009. They cover the 11 largest trading economies that together account for more than 90% of total imports in the region. The PRC was the largest importer in the region in 2009 with its share of imports growing from 9.4 % in 1995 to 27.2 % in 2009. India is another economy to have significantly increased

its share, which more than doubled from 2.7% to 7.4%. All other economies except Australia saw their shares fall over the period.

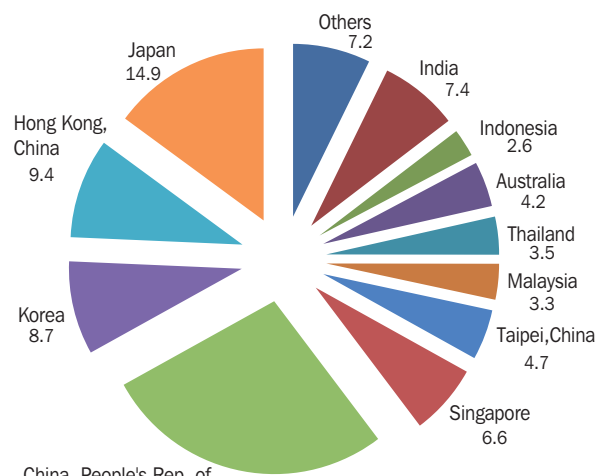
Asia's trade remains mainly within Asia. The destinations of merchandise exports are shown in Figure 4.2a for major trading economies. Other Asian economies are by far the biggest export market for all economies except Kazakhstan, which has nearly 55% of its exports (mainly petroleum products) going to Europe. The origin of merchandise imports shows a similar pattern,

Figure 4.1a Percentage Distribution of Merchandise Imports in the Asia and Pacific Region, 1995



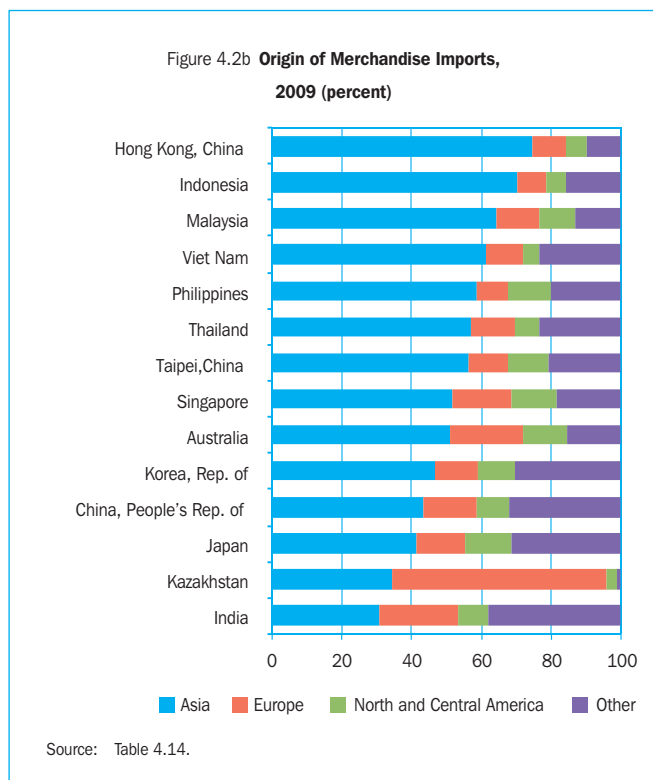
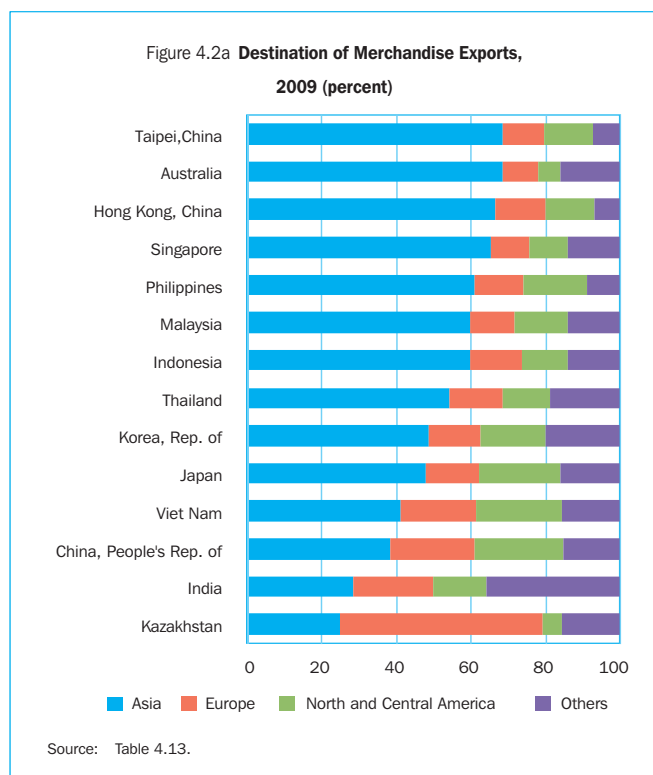
Source: Derived from Table 4.10.

Figure 4.1b Percentage Distribution of Merchandise Imports in the Asia and Pacific Region, 2009



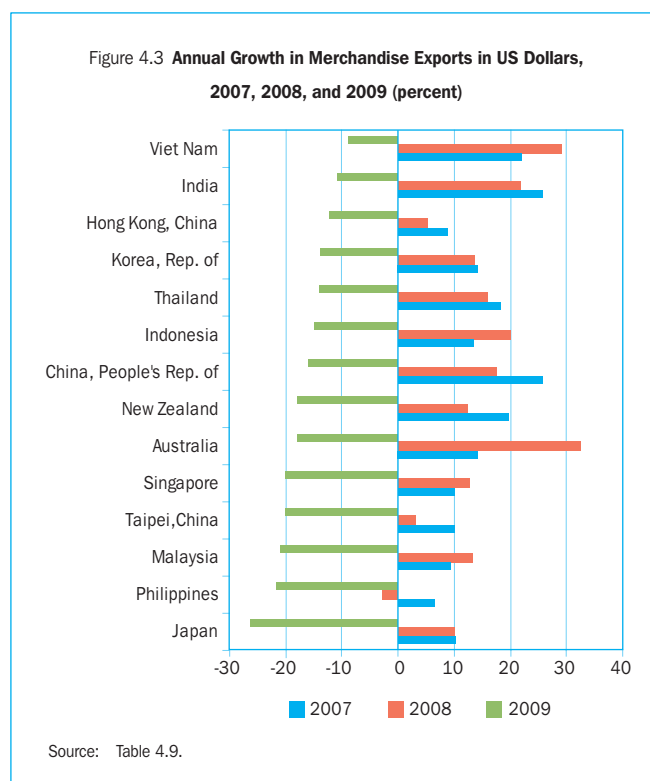
Source: Derived from Table 4.10.

i.e., for most major importers, other Asian economies are the dominant source (Figure 4.2b).



PRC, India, and Kazakhstan are exceptions to this, as Asia accounts for only 45% or less of both exports and imports. Kazakhstan's commerce is still very closely linked with Russia; its exports, mainly raw materials including petroleum, go to Russia in return for imports of consumer goods, machinery, and equipment. Asia accounts for about 40% of both the PRC's imports and exports with the remaining 60% shared among countries in Africa, America, Europe, and the Middle East.

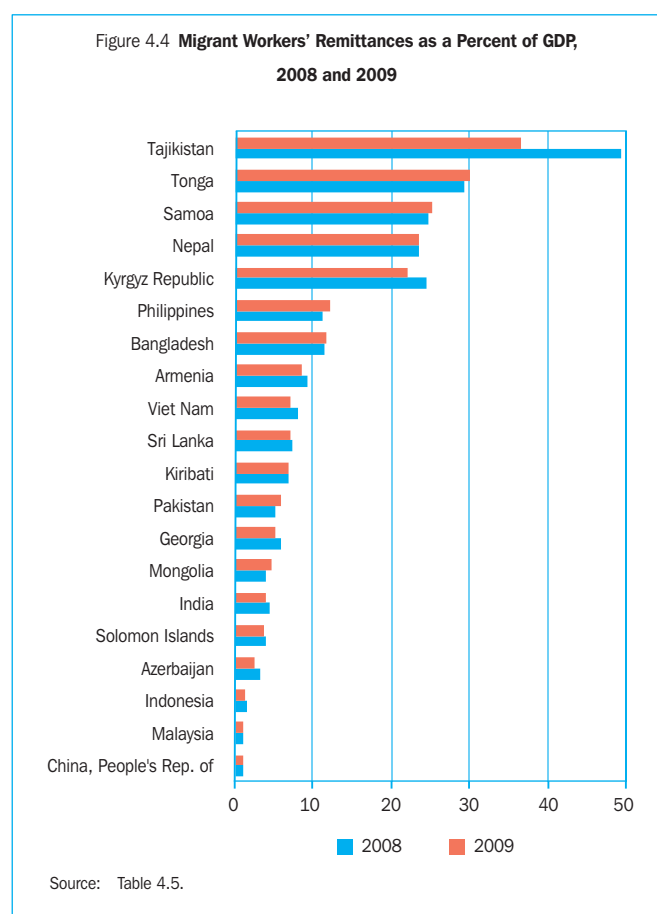
The global crisis cuts demand for Asia's exports. Figure 4.3 shows the growth in merchandise exports for the fourteen largest exporters for which data are available for 2009 in the region. Exports mostly grew in 2007 and 2008 but the global economic crisis caused exports to fall sharply in 2009. Exports from Singapore; Taipei,China; Malaysia; Philippines; and Japan were down by over 20%. The turnaround was particularly severe for India and Viet Nam, moving from growth of over 20% in each of the two previous years to a fall of around 9–10% in 2009.



Migrant workers' remittances are a vital source of income for many economies. Migrant workers' remittances consist of earnings of persons who work abroad for only a few months in the 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.

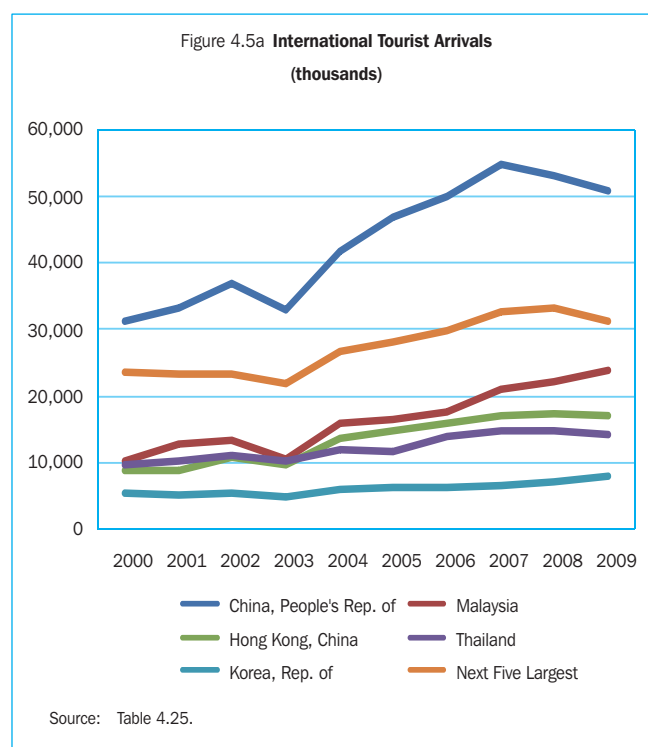
Table 4.4 shows that in about 40% of the developing member countries for which data are available, workers' remittances have been growing by 10% or more per year since 2005 when converted into local currency units.

Figure 4.4 shows workers' remittances as a percentage of GDP; this is a measure of each country's dependence on this source of income. Since the end of the Soviet Union, employment opportunities in Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic have become rather limited and those who cannot find work at home are now employed in neighboring countries or the Russian Federation. The global crisis led to a marked fall in remittances from these sources in 2009, and Tajikistan was hit particularly hard. Both Tonga and Samoa are heavily dependent on workers' remittances from Australia and New Zealand, but the economic crisis seems not to have affected either one; in fact, their GDP shares actually rose slightly in 2009. Bangladesh, Nepal, and Philippines are other remittance-dependent economies, where remittances as a percent of GDP increased slightly in 2009 despite the crisis.



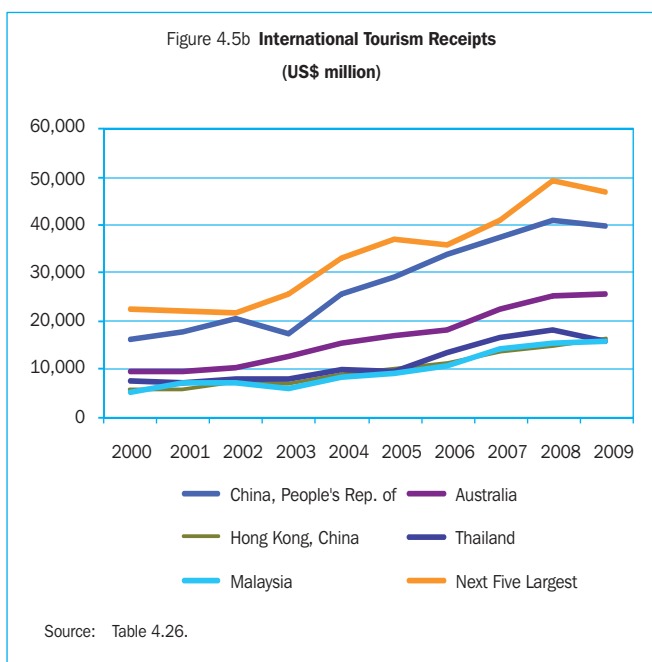
Statistics show that migrants' remittances to the Asia and Pacific region fell by only about 2.8% in 2009 in US\$ terms. With the depreciation of many Asian currencies in 2009, the fall in local currency terms would be much less and there may even have been an increase. However, although the picture turns out to be not as bad as expected a year ago, the global crisis has clearly interrupted the steady growth of remittances that occurred during the past decade. The real cost of the crisis can be seen as the difference between the remittances actually received and the much higher amounts had past growth trend continued.

International tourist arrivals and receipts in popular destinations were mostly down in 2009. Figure 4.5a shows international tourist arrivals in the five most visited tourist destinations (PRC; Malaysia; Hong Kong, China; Thailand; and Republic of Korea). The figure also shows the next five most popular (Singapore, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, and India) in terms of 2009 arrivals.



The dip in 2003 coincided with the SARS epidemic and the Bali nightclub bombing. The global economic crisis reduced the growth in international tourist arrivals in PRC; Hong Kong, China; Thailand; and the next five most popular destinations as a whole but seems not to have discouraged tourists from going to Republic of Korea and Malaysia.

Figure 4.5b shows the growth of international tourist receipts in the top five economies with the highest receipts from international tourism, and the next five combined. The next five, in order of their 2009 receipts, were India;



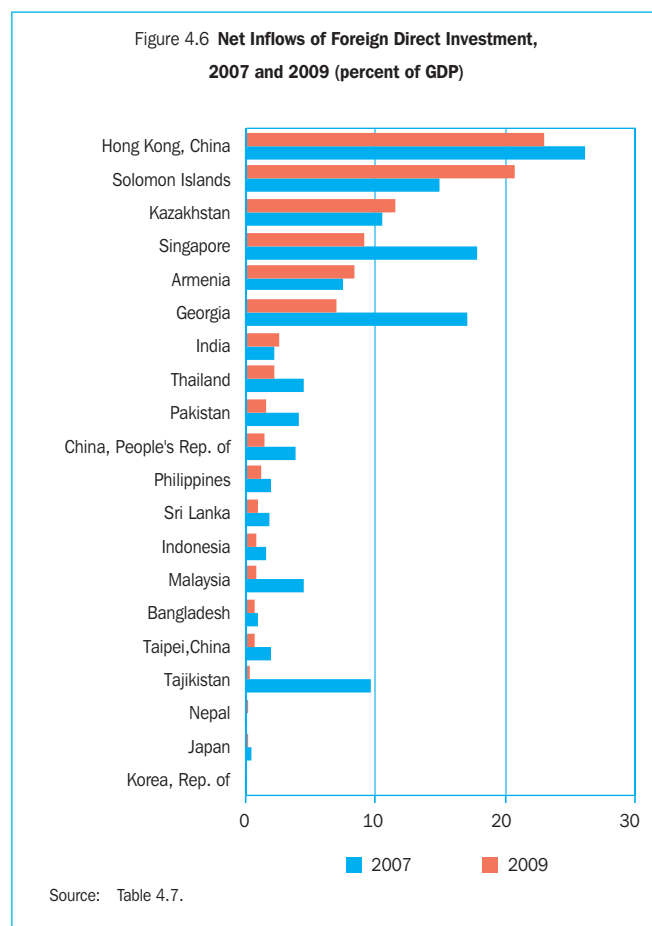
Japan; Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taipei, China. In line with tourist arrivals, receipts were also down in 2009 for most destinations, but Australia; Hong Kong, China; and Malaysia saw some modest gains.

To summarize, the current global economic crisis has reduced the growth trend of international tourism to popular destinations. Excluding the 2003 crises, there has been steady growth in both arrivals and receipts since 2000. If this trend had continued in 2008 and 2009, both arrivals and receipts would now be considerably higher.

Foreign direct investment: reduced inflows. 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, being undertaken to earn returns that may not be available in the home country. FDI mainly benefits countries that are growing rapidly and are seen as politically stable.

Figure 4.6 compares net inflows of FDI as a percentage of GDP for 2009 and 2007. The latter year is shown because it was the last full precrisis year. In all but six economies, net inflows were substantially lower in 2009 than before the global crisis. Compared with 2007, net FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP were down by half or more in eight economies, including some large recipients like PRC, Indonesia, and Malaysia.



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 the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), a specialized agency of the United Nations. It 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	-29.3	-39.5	-39.1	-63.4	-60.4	-59.3	-61.2	...
Armenia	...	-31.3	-24.2	-19.8	-15.5	-15.5	-12.8	-12.0	-14.0	-17.4	-22.8	-24.0
Azerbaijan	...	-15.4	6.1	10.8	7.7	-1.3	1.9	24.9	36.9	46.1	47.1	33.9
Georgia	...	...	-17.4	-17.1	-14.4	-16.0	-17.9	-18.9	-26.1	-28.5	-30.0	-22.3
Kazakhstan	...	0.7	11.9	4.4	8.1	11.9	15.7	18.1	18.1	14.4	25.1	13.9
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-8.2	0.3	2.0	-4.6	-6.9	-7.7	-17.0	-31.3	-33.6	-37.7	-24.4
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
Tajikistan	...	...	-9.5	-10.6	-10.1	-7.7	-6.5	-14.0	-23.8	-41.9	-41.2	-24.4
Turkmenistan	...	14.0	25.3	14.4	23.0	16.0	11.4	24.6	44.0	41.8	51.2	...
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
Hong Kong, China	...	...	-4.8	-5.0	-3.1	-3.6	-5.6	-4.3	-7.4	-9.5	-10.7	-12.8
Korea, Rep. of	-0.9	-0.8	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.4	5.2	3.9	2.9	2.7	0.6	6.7
Mongolia	-25.3	2.1	-7.7	-9.9	-14.0	-15.7	-5.5	-4.3	4.3	-1.3	-11.6	-3.7
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
South Asia												
Bangladesh	-6.5	-6.2	-4.1	-4.4	-3.7	-4.3	-4.1	-5.7	-4.8	-5.0	-6.7	-5.3
Bhutan	-9.5	-9.0	-16.1	-18.0	-18.3	-14.8	-15.2	-30.9	-14.1	3.9	-5.8	-11.3
India	-2.9	-3.1	-2.7	-2.4	-2.1	-2.3	-4.7	-6.2	-6.5	-7.6	-9.3	-9.1
Maldives	...	-37.8	-37.4	-37.8	-33.2	-37.9	-49.4	-65.9	-64.5	-69.9	-70.6	-46.6
Nepal	-11.9	-20.3	-14.8	-13.8	-11.8	-14.0	-14.4	-14.4	-16.9	-16.7	-20.5	-21.3
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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	8.7	...	45.7	38.1	48.3	47.3	50.7	52.5	46.4	57.5	48.0
Cambodia	-5.5	-9.7	-14.7	-13.1	-13.8	-12.5	-12.7	-16.1	-14.8	-15.6	-16.4	...
Indonesia	4.7	3.2	15.2	14.1	12.0	10.5	7.8	6.1	8.1	7.6	4.5	6.5
Lao PDR	-12.3	-15.8	-12.5	-11.5	-8.3	-6.3	-14.7	-12.1	-5.0	-3.4	-5.9	-7.3
Malaysia	6.0	0.0	22.2	19.8	18.8	23.3	22.1	24.7	23.9	20.2	23.0	20.9
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
Philippines	-9.1	-12.1	-7.9	-8.8	-7.2	-7.3	-6.5	-7.9	-5.7	-5.8	-7.7	-5.5
Singapore	-4.2	9.7	14.5	19.5	20.5	30.2	27.0	29.0	29.3	26.1	13.7	16.5
Thailand	-11.5	-8.7	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	0.9	-4.7	0.5	5.2	0.0	7.4
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-16.8	-11.9	-14.0	-16.2	-17.8	-17.1	-21.2	-25.7	-31.2	-26.8	-33.2	...
Kiribati	-100.2	-47.8	-47.2	-50.5	-58.5	-52.7	-56.4	-67.5	-55.0	-47.0	-49.1	-47.1
Marshall Islands	-66.2	-28.8	-66.5	-60.5	-48.0	-49.8	-39.7	-49.4	-51.6	-48.8	-49.3	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-66.9	-40.5	-39.8	-43.8	-39.4	-41.0	-47.1	-43.4	-44.2	-43.1	-45.6	-48.5
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	-96.4	-66.8	-63.9	-65.0	-75.9	-64.7	-64.6	-58.6	-65.6	-51.0
Papua New Guinea	2.8	29.1	31.4	28.5	18.4	27.5	26.3	36.0	40.1	33.5	33.2	19.1
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
Solomon Islands	-3.9	4.2	-8.1	-12.7	4.5	1.8	9.1	-5.6	-17.4	-17.6	-15.4	-13.4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-28.0	-42.5	-59.5	-63.7
Tonga	-34.6	-28.1	-27.4	-29.9	-24.1	-27.4	-28.9	-34.4	-36.1	-31.2	-36.2	-40.0
Tuvalu	-52.3	-67.1	-64.4	-67.8	-95.1	-99.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-43.5	-22.4	-17.7	-21.7	-25.2	-19.9	-19.7	-22.6	-25.3	-29.6	-33.7	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	0.1	-1.1	-1.2	0.5	-1.3	-2.9	-2.8	-1.9	-1.3	-1.9	-0.4	-0.5
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
New Zealand	2.1	0.8	1.7	1.8	0.5	0.5	-0.8	-1.4	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Balance of Payments

Table 4.2 Trade in services balance
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan ^a	...	...	...	...	-3.5	-9.2	-8.0	-8.0	-5.8	-4.2	-2.7	...
Armenia	...	-1.8	-2.9	-0.8	-1.7	-2.4	-2.8	-2.4	-2.0	-2.3	-2.8	-3.1
Azerbaijan	...	-5.5	-4.3	-6.6	-15.0	-22.2	-25.8	-14.9	-9.2	-6.4	-4.8	-3.7
Georgia	...	...	-0.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.2	2.6
Kazakhstan	...	-1.4	-4.4	-6.2	-8.1	-6.6	-7.2	-9.2	-7.3	-7.8	-5.0	-5.3
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-10.5	-6.3	-2.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-1.3	-2.9	2.7	-1.9	...
Pakistan	-1.8	-2.0	-1.3	-1.4	0.3	-0.4	-2.9	-3.7	-4.1	-3.7	-3.9	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	-2.9	-2.1	-4.3	-4.5	-9.2	-11.9	-5.3	-2.2
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
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	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	9.3	9.7	11.4	12.9	14.5	16.7	18.8	20.3	20.9	19.9
Korea, Rep. of	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-1.4	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	-1.9	-1.8	-2.1
Mongolia	...	-3.1	-9.0	-9.0	-7.4	-3.4	-9.1	-2.7	-1.2	...	...	...
Taipei, China	-2.9	-3.3	-2.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8	-1.5	-1.8	-0.9	-1.0	-0.1	0.3
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
Bhutan ^c	0.1	-2.3	-3.5	0.6	-4.0	-12.4	-9.4	-6.9	-2.3	0.2	-5.7	-4.2
India	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	...
Maldives	...	39.1	38.2	39.1	39.3	45.0	45.1	14.6	35.0	36.0	28.2	...
Nepal	1.0	8.1	5.3	3.4	1.2	1.6	1.0	-0.7	-1.2	-1.9	-1.1	-1.0
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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	-10.2	-7.7	-9.1	-6.8	-5.2	-4.1	-4.1	-3.7	...
Cambodia	...	-2.1	2.8	4.5	5.3	2.4	5.4	7.6	6.8	7.3	5.5	...
Indonesia	-3.1	-4.0	-6.3	-6.5	-5.3	-5.2	-3.4	-3.2	-2.7	-2.7	-2.5	-2.6
Lao PDR	-0.3	-1.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	4.5	5.8	5.4	4.6	4.8	...	...
Malaysia	-3.7	-3.8	-3.0	-2.4	-1.6	-3.6	-1.7	-1.7	-1.3	0.4	0.0	...
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	...	...	...
Philippines	3.3	3.3	-2.5	-3.2	-2.6	-2.5	-2.0	-1.4	0.1	1.6	0.7	1.0
Singapore	10.7	5.4	-1.4	-5.0	-4.4	-3.8	-2.6	-1.5	-0.5	3.2	2.1	...
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
Viet Nam	...	...	-1.8	-1.8	-2.1	-2.0	-1.9	-0.6	0.0	-1.1	-0.9	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	13.6	9.8	7.0	8.4	14.5	12.0	9.9	13.7	11.4	11.7	12.9	...
Kiribati	-45.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands ^e	9.7	4.5	27.6	20.1	19.7	27.0	16.5	5.8	6.1	2.3	-0.1	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	-1.8	-6.2	-12.6	-15.6	-14.3	-15.8	-13.0	-11.3	-8.1	-5.5	-7.5	-7.1
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	...	...	36.7	43.2	43.1	59.2	70.2	34.3	28.7	36.1	31.8	28.8
Papua New Guinea	-6.1	-6.6	-15.1	-12.3	-16.9	-17.1	-19.0	-17.8	...	...	...	...
Samoa	9.7	10.2	...	...	...	...	13.7	13.2	16.9	15.1	...	...
Solomon Islands	-28.5	-10.7	-7.1	-10.9	-14.4	-15.4	-3.8	-5.4	-4.1	-8.8	-10.7	-4.7
Timor-Leste ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136.8	268.4	393.5	227.2
Tonga	1.8	...	...	-4.8	-5.1	-4.8	-6.2	-2.0	-4.5	-5.3	-4.9	...
Tuvalu ^a	17.4	11.4	-50.8	-44.3	-32.6	-35.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	24.1	20.4	21.2	17.3	15.5	15.4	15.1	16.0	16.5	20.2	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	-1.1	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	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
New Zealand	-1.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.4	...

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 country.

e Includes other goods and income.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010), 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	-3.4	3.0	1.7	-2.7	-4.6	0.8	-1.8	...
Armenia	...	-17.0	-14.6	-9.4	-6.2	-6.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.8	-6.4	-11.8	-15.4
Azerbaijan	...	-16.6	-3.2	-0.9	-12.3	-27.8	-29.8	1.3	17.7	27.3	33.7	23.6
Georgia	...	...	-5.3	-6.6	-6.4	-9.6	-6.9	-11.1	-15.2	-19.7	-22.8	-11.9
Kazakhstan	...	-1.3	2.0	-6.3	-4.2	-0.9	0.8	-1.8	-2.5	-7.9	4.7	-3.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	-15.7	-5.7	-1.2	-3.0	-4.4	1.3	-1.6	-10.1	-6.0	-12.5	-0.3
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
Tajikistan	...	...	-7.2	-5.6	-1.4	-0.3	-2.8	-0.8	-1.5	-13.3	0.9	-2.1
Turkmenistan	...	0.7	13.6	3.2	13.0	5.5	1.3	10.8	32.1	31.7	28.4	...
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	7.1	9.3	10.6	9.6	6.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	4.1	5.9	7.6	10.4	9.5	11.4	12.1	12.3	13.6	8.7
Korea, Rep. of	-0.7	-1.6	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.9	3.9	1.8	0.6	0.6	-0.6	5.1
Mongolia	-32.6	3.2	-7.4	-6.1	-9.4	-6.6	3.5	3.8	11.8	4.4	-13.1	-9.1
Taipei, China	6.6	2.0	2.7	6.4	8.8	9.8	5.8	4.8	7.0	8.4	6.2	11.1
South Asia												
Bangladesh	-1.5	-1.8	-0.9	-2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	-1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	2.8
Bhutan	-9.3	-11.3	5.5	-8.8	-14.9	-21.8	-17.6	-29.2	-4.3	12.2	-2.2	-8.8
India	-3.0	-1.6	-0.6	0.7	1.3	2.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-2.2	-3.0
Maldives	...	-4.6	-8.2	-9.4	-5.6	-4.5	-15.8	-36.4	-33.0	-41.5	-51.4	-28.5
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
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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	51.3	...	31.7	26.2	47.7	48.6	52.8	56.3	50.9	59.2	47.0
Cambodia	-3.5	-3.1	-2.7	-1.1	-2.3	-3.6	-2.2	-3.6	0.4	-2.6	-7.4	...
Indonesia	-2.6	-3.2	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.5	0.6	0.1	3.0	2.4	0.0	2.0
Lao PDR	-9.6	-7.5	-0.3	-4.2	0.2	-2.2	-8.0	-7.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	-2.4
Malaysia	-2.1	-9.8	9.0	7.9	8.0	12.1	12.1	15.0	16.7	15.9	17.5	16.5
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
Philippines	-5.8	-4.4	-2.9	-2.4	-0.4	0.4	1.9	2.0	4.5	4.9	2.2	5.3
Singapore	8.0	16.4	10.8	12.8	12.9	22.8	17.1	21.3	24.2	26.7	18.5	17.8
Thailand	-8.4	-7.9	7.6	4.4	3.7	3.4	1.7	-4.3	1.1	6.3	0.6	7.7
Viet Nam	-4.0	-9.0	3.6	2.1	-1.7	-4.9	-2.1	-1.1	-0.3	-10.0	-11.8	-7.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-3.3	-0.9	-1.6	-4.1	0.9	-2.3	-9.3	-9.8	-19.2	-14.0	-17.9	...
Kiribati	-37.3	-4.4	-9.6	7.7	-2.4	-18.0	-10.8	-18.5	-2.9	3.9	-34.7	-29.8
Marshall Islands	34.2	12.1	-0.5	4.2	3.5	10.0	-6.2	-6.1	-7.1	-4.7	-8.0	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	18.5	-3.5	-10.3	-16.4	-6.7	-2.0	-10.5	-0.7	-3.7	4.3	0.7	-13.2
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	-29.6	-20.5	-17.8	-4.9	-5.1	-26.1	-23.8	-8.3	-21.2	-16.2
Papua New Guinea	-2.9	13.9	10.1	8.8	-4.2	3.8	2.9	12.5	8.0	2.9	9.9	-6.3
Samoa	7.5	4.1	-3.3	-36.2	-22.2	-8.1	-6.9	-10.7	-16.7	-8.2	-3.3	0.4
Solomon Islands	-14.8	2.5	-12.9	-12.0	-3.1	2.2	15.2	-1.9	-6.9	-17.7	-22.4	-22.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165.5	295.8	405.4	231.0
Tonga	10.8	-11.0	-5.2	-8.1	4.0	-2.4	3.2	-2.2	-7.8	-8.3	-8.9	-7.7
Tuvalu	18.4	5.0	54.1	-28.0	11.4	-62.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-4.1	-8.0	-4.9	-5.4	-10.1	-8.9	-4.3	-3.4	-5.8	-10.0	-7.0	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	-4.9	-5.0	-3.9	-2.1	-3.7	-5.4	-6.2	-5.9	-5.4	-6.3	-4.6	-4.1
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
New Zealand	-3.1	-5.4	-4.3	-3.1	-3.6	-3.1	-4.4	-6.3	-8.6	-7.5	-7.6	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Country sources, ADB staff estimates using CEIC data.

Balance of Payments

Table 4.4 **Workers' remittances and compensation of employees, receipts**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	65.0	87.0	94.0	131.0	162.2	434.6	498.1	658.1	845.9	1062.1	743.1
Azerbaijan	...	3.0	57.0	104.0	181.0	171.0	227.6	693.4	812.5	1287.3	1554.3	1086.9
Georgia	...	...	274.0	181.0	231.0	235.0	303.2	346.1	485.3	695.5	732.1	534.1
Kazakhstan	...	116.0	122.0	171.0	205.0	147.0	165.8	178.4	187.5	223.0	191.5	131.4
Kyrgyz Republic	...	1.0	9.0	11.0	37.0	78.0	188.7	322.0	481.2	714.8	1232.4	1011.4
Pakistan	2006.0	1712.0	1075.0	1461.0	3554.0	3964.0	3945.0	4280.0	5121.0	5998.0	7039.0	8618.6
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	79.0	146.0	252.0	466.7	1018.8	1690.8	2544.0	1814.5
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	174.8	877.5	5236.9	7037.3	10955.4	15059.1	20186.0	24101.6	27954.2	38791.2	48523.5	46989.2
Hong Kong, China	...	...	136.0	153.0	121.0	120.0	239.9	296.8	294.0	316.9	355.4	338.0
Korea, Rep. of	1037.0	1080.0	735.0	652.0	662.0	827.0	799.5	847.7	993.6	1127.7	3062.4	2924.2
Mongolia	...	...	12.0	25.0	56.0	129.0	202.5	180.4	181.4	194.0	200.0	193.9
Taipei, China	...	142.0	274.0	275.0	273.0	261.0	278.0	323.0	355.0	430.0	454.0	455.0
South Asia												
Bangladesh	779.0	1202.0	1968.0	2105.0	2858.0	3192.0	3583.8	4314.0	5427.5	6562.3	8995.0	10431.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	2384.0	6223.0	12890.0	14273.0	15736.0	20999.0	18750.4	22125.1	28333.7	37216.7	51581.0	47000.0
Maldives	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Nepal	...	57.0	111.0	147.0	678.0	771.1	822.6	1211.8	1453.2	1733.9	2727.1	3010.0
Sri Lanka	401.0	809.0	1166.0	1185.0	1309.0	1438.0	1589.6	1990.7	2184.8	2526.7	2947.4	2892.4
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	12.0	121.0	133.0	140.0	138.0	177.4	199.7	297.4	352.6	325.2	311.9
Indonesia	166.0	651.0	1190.0	1046.0	1259.0	1489.0	1866.3	5419.6	5722.4	6174.0	6795.1	6639.0
Lao PDR	11.0	22.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malaysia	325.0	716.0	981.0	792.0	959.0	987.0	1128.0	1281.0	1550.0	1803.0	1920.0	1899.6
Myanmar	6.0	81.0	104.0	117.0	106.0	85.3	117.8	130.8	116.4	125.0	150.0	148.3
Philippines	1465.0	5360.0	6212.0	6164.0	9735.0	10243.0	11471.0	13566.0	15251.0	16302.0	18643.0	19411.3
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	973.0	1695.0	1697.0	1252.0	1380.0	1607.0	1621.9	1187.1	1333.1	1635.0	1897.9	1845.2
Viet Nam	...	...	...	2000.0	2714.0	2700.0	3200.0	4000.0	4800.0	5500.0	7200.0	6900.6
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	22.0	33.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	123.0	171.9	184.2	165.5	165.5	175.0	169.2
Kiribati	5.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.7
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	5.0	16.0	7.0	6.0	11.0	13.0	15.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.0
Samoa	43.0	41.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	87.9	109.9	108.0	119.8	135.0	131.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.7	7.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.0
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	24.0	...	...	53.0	66.0	55.8	67.6	66.0	72.0	99.5	99.5	95.8
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8.0	14.0	35.0	53.0	8.0	9.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.9
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	2370.0	1651.0	1903.0	1783.0	1795.0	2326.0	2837.3	2989.8	3130.6	3828.4	4637.7	4509.3
Japan	...	1151.0	1374.0	1984.0	1821.0	1077.9	930.6	1080.1	1379.7	1577.4	1928.8	1852.9
New Zealand	762.0	1858.0	452.0	1034.0	1381.0	1065.3	958.4	739.4	650.2	649.5	626.4	614.7

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Migration and Remittances website (World Bank 2010, go.worldbank.org/QOWEWD6TA0); International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.5	5.8	12.1	10.2	10.3	9.2	9.1	8.5
Azerbaijan	...	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	5.2	3.9	3.9	3.2	2.5
Georgia	...	...	9.0	5.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.0
Kazakhstan	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	...	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.3	4.1	8.5	13.1	17.0	18.8	24.4	22.1
Pakistan	5.7	3.2	1.6	2.3	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.0	5.8
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	6.5	9.4	12.1	20.2	36.0	45.5	49.3	36.5
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	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
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	0.4
Mongolia	...	...	1.3	2.5	5.0	8.9	11.2	7.8	5.8	4.9	3.9	4.6
Taipei, China	...	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	11.3	11.7
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.8	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.9
Maldives	...	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	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	23.5
Sri Lanka	5.1	6.3	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.2	6.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	0.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.1	4.1	3.0	...
Indonesia	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Lao PDR	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
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
Philippines	3.3	7.2	8.2	8.7	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.3	11.2	12.1
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Viet Nam	...	...	...	6.1	7.7	6.8	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.9	7.1
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.3	5.7	5.7	...
Kiribati	20.8	12.2	10.3	11.0	9.4	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	5.5	6.8	6.8
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	25.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	3.1	2.3	5.7	4.8	3.8	3.5
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	20.5	...	...	32.0	36.5	26.9	28.3	25.5	24.6	32.1	29.3	30.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.3	6.1	12.5	19.8	2.9	2.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan	...	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	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates based on the Migration & Remittances website (World Bank 2010, go.worldbank.org/QOWEWD6TA0); International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Balance of Payments

Table 4.6 **Foreign direct investment, net inflows**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	241.6	243.0	300.0	...
Armenia	...	25.3	104.2	69.9	110.7	120.9	247.9	239.4	453.2	698.8	935.4	737.0
Azerbaijan	...	330.1	129.9	226.5	1392.4	3285.0	3556.1	1679.9	-584.0	-4748.9	14.8	473.3
Georgia	...	...	131.1	109.8	160.2	334.6	492.3	452.8	1170.1	1750.2	1564.0	763.7
Kazakhstan	...	964.2	1282.5	2835.0	2590.2	2092.0	4157.2	1971.2	6278.2	11119.0	15779.8	12600.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	96.1	-2.4	5.0	4.7	45.5	175.5	42.6	182.0	207.9	232.7	...
Pakistan	245.3	722.6	308.0	383.0	823.0	534.0	1118.0	2201.0	4273.0	5590.0	5438.0	2382.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	36.1	31.6	272.0	54.5	338.6	360.0	375.8	15.8
Turkmenistan	...	233.0	131.0	170.0	276.0	226.0	353.7	418.2	730.9	804.0	820.0	...
Uzbekistan	...	-24.0	74.7	82.8	65.3	70.4	187.4	87.7	194.5	739.0	918.0	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	3487.0	35849.2	38399.3	44241.0	49308.0	47076.7	54936.5	79126.7	78094.7	138413.0	147791.0	78200.0
Hong Kong, China	...	...	61923.9	23776.2	9682.0	13624.4	34031.6	33617.7	45053.6	54365.1	59614.4	48449.3
Korea, Rep. of	788.5	1775.8	9283.4	3527.7	2392.3	3525.5	9246.2	6308.5	3586.4	1784.4	3310.7	1506.3
Mongolia	...	9.8	53.7	43.0	77.8	131.5	92.9	184.6	344.0	360.0	683.0	...
Taipei, China	-3913.0	1559.0	4928.0	4109.0	1445.0	453.0	1898.0	1625.0	7424.0	7769.0	5432.0	2803.0
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3.2	1.9	280.4	78.5	52.3	268.3	448.9	813.3	697.2	652.8	1009.6	674.2
Bhutan	1.6	0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.5	9.0	6.1	78.3	30.0	...
India	...	2143.6	3584.2	5472.0	5626.0	4322.8	5771.3	7606.4	20335.9	25127.2	41168.6	31682.0
Maldives	5.6	7.2	13.0	11.7	12.4	13.5	14.7	9.5	13.9	15.0	15.4	...
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.0	14.8	-0.4	2.5	-6.6	5.7	1.0	38.2
Sri Lanka	43.4	56.0	172.9	171.8	196.5	228.7	232.8	272.4	479.7	603.0	752.2	404.0
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	60.7	229.7	123.8	113.2	175.1	87.8	257.6	239.1	...
Cambodia	...	150.8	148.5	149.4	145.1	84.0	131.4	381.2	483.2	867.3	815.2	...
Indonesia	1093.0	4346.0	-4550.4	-2977.4	145.1	-596.9	1896.1	8336.3	4914.2	6928.5	9318.5	4877.4
Lao PDR	6.0	95.1	33.9	23.9	25.0	19.4	17.0	27.7	187.4	323.5	228.0	...
Malaysia	2332.5	4178.2	3787.6	553.9	3203.4	2473.2	4624.2	3966.0	6076.1	8453.8	7375.9	1606.8
Myanmar	162.8	279.9	258.3	210.3	152.1	251.5	213.5	237.2	278.6	258.0	283.0	...
Philippines	530.0	1478.0	2240.0	195.0	1542.0	491.0	688.0	1854.0	2921.0	2916.0	1544.0	1948.0
Singapore	5574.7	11535.3	16484.5	15093.1	6381.2	11800.1	20053.6	14374.2	27680.3	31550.4	22724.5	16808.8
Thailand	2443.6	2067.9	3366.0	5067.2	3341.6	5232.3	5860.3	8055.4	9452.9	11324.0	8570.1	5953.0
Viet Nam	...	...	1298.0	1300.0	1400.0	1450.0	1610.0	1954.0	2400.0	6700.0	9579.0	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	91.9	69.5	0.6	41.3	30.7	40.3	250.6	155.7	412.4	337.8	309.3	...
Kiribati	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	155.4	454.6	95.9	62.5	18.3	101.0	55.4	33.6	-6.9	95.8	-30.0	...
Samoa	6.6	3.4	-1.5	1.2	-0.1	-	2.3	-3.0	20.7	2.5	6.0	...
Solomon Islands	10.4	2.0	13.0	-9.3	-0.4	-1.8	6.0	18.6	34.1	64.4	94.9	117.6
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.2	2.0	4.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	6.9	12.3	11.6	27.4	6.0	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	13.1	31.0	20.3	18.0	14.2	18.0	19.8	13.3	43.4	34.2	34.0	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	8110.9	12026.4	13618.0	8260.9	16991.8	8023.8	36826.8	-35601.0	26414.8	41076.2	47280.6	...
Japan	1777.4	39.3	8227.2	6191.0	9087.2	6238.3	7804.8	3213.6	-6783.6	22180.1	24551.8	11834.1
New Zealand	1735.1	3316.5	3840.6	-247.1	1481.8	2401.4	2374.1	1540.7	4715.4	3382.5	5465.5	470.1

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	3.0	2.4	2.8	...
Armenia	...	2.0	5.5	3.3	4.7	4.3	6.9	4.9	7.1	7.6	8.0	8.5
Azerbaijan	...	13.7	2.5	4.0	22.3	45.1	41.0	12.7	-2.8	-14.4	0.0	1.1
Georgia	...	...	4.3	3.4	4.7	8.4	9.6	7.1	15.1	17.2	12.2	7.1
Kazakhstan	...	5.8	7.0	12.8	10.5	6.8	9.6	3.5	7.8	10.6	11.8	11.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	6.4	-0.2	0.3	0.3	2.4	7.9	1.7	6.4	5.5	4.6	...
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
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	3.0	2.0	13.1	2.4	12.0	9.7	7.3	0.3
Turkmenistan	...	7.4	4.3	4.8	6.2	4.1	5.7	5.2	7.0	6.3	6.5	...
Uzbekistan	...	-0.2	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	3.3	3.6	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	0.9	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.3	1.6
Hong Kong, China	...	...	36.6	14.3	5.9	8.6	20.5	18.9	23.7	26.3	27.7	23.0
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	0.2
Mongolia	...	0.8	5.7	4.2	7.0	9.1	5.1	8.0	10.9	9.2	13.2	...
Taipei, China	-2.4	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.7
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
Bhutan	0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	6.6	2.4	...
India	...	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.3	3.4	2.6
Maldives	...	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	...
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
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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	1.1	3.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	0.8	2.1	1.7	...
Cambodia	...	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	1.8	2.5	6.1	6.6	10.0	7.4	...
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
Lao PDR	0.7	5.4	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	5.3	7.7	4.3	...
Malaysia	5.3	4.7	4.0	0.6	3.2	2.2	3.7	2.9	3.9	4.5	3.3	0.8
Myanmar	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Philippines	1.2	2.0	3.0	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.2
Singapore	14.4	13.2	17.5	17.2	7.0	12.3	17.8	11.5	19.1	17.8	11.8	9.2
Thailand	2.9	1.2	2.7	4.4	2.6	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.1	2.3
Viet Nam	...	...	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	9.4	10.5	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	7.8	4.1	0.0	2.9	1.9	2.1	11.0	6.1	15.7	11.7	10.1	...
Kiribati	1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	4.8	9.4	2.7	2.0	0.6	2.7	1.3	0.7	-0.1	1.5	-0.4	...
Samoa	5.9	1.7	-0.7	0.5	-0.0	-	0.6	-0.7	4.6	0.5	1.1	...
Solomon Islands	5.6	0.6	4.6	-3.4	-0.2	-0.8	2.2	6.0	9.4	15.0	17.9	20.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.2	1.0	2.5	0.6	0.3	1.7	2.9	4.7	4.0	8.8	1.8	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	8.7	13.6	7.2	6.7	5.2	5.5	5.3	3.3	9.6	6.3	5.5	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.3	4.1	1.5	5.8	-5.0	3.5	4.5	4.8	...
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
New Zealand	3.9	5.3	7.2	-0.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.4	4.3	2.5	4.2	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010), World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010), and economy sources.

Table 4.8 Merchandise exports
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	235.1	166.1	137.3	68.0	100.0	144.0	305.0	384.0	416.0	454.0	545.0	403.0
Armenia	...	270.9	300.5	341.8	505.2	685.6	722.9	973.9	985.1	1152.3	1057.2	697.8
Azerbaijan	...	637.2	1745.2	2314.3	2167.5	2590.4	3615.4	7648.9	13014.6	21269.3	30586.3	21096.8
Georgia	...	...	322.8	317.6	345.9	461.4	646.9	865.5	936.2	1232.4	1496.1	1134.9
Kazakhstan	...	5250.2	8812.2	8639.1	9670.3	12926.7	20096.2	27849.0	38250.4	47755.3	71183.5	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	408.9	504.5	476.1	485.5	581.7	721.1	674.0	891.2	1321.1	1855.6	1441.6
Pakistan	4960.2	7972.3	8334.9	8764.8	9464.5	11345.7	12583.0	14453.0	16468.2	17106.7	17642.4	17202.2
Tajikistan	...	778.6	784.3	651.6	736.9	797.2	914.9	908.7	1399.0	1468.1	1409.0	...
Turkmenistan	151.0	2084.4	2508.0	2623.0	2862.0	3465.0	3853.9	4944.1	7155.5	9114.0	11786.0	14500.0
Uzbekistan	...	3719.9	3264.7	3170.4	2988.4	3725.0	4853.0	5408.8	6389.8	8991.5	11572.9	11771.3
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	62091.0	148780.0	249203.0	266100.0	325600.0	438228.0	593326.0	761953.0	968969.0	1217780.0	1430690.0	1201660.0
Hong Kong, China	82143.1	173753.4	201855.3	189900.6	200094.0	223769.4	259259.6	289324.7	316823.0	344490.2	362683.0	318520.2
Korea, Rep. of	65015.7	125058.0	172267.5	150439.1	162470.5	193817.4	253844.7	284418.7	325464.8	371489.1	422007.3	363533.6
Mongolia	660.7	473.3	535.8	521.5	524.0	615.9	869.1	1063.9	1542.0	1947.5	2534.5	1885.4
Taipei, China	67043.5	111405.5	151457.7	125865.8	135079.4	150301.0	182431.6	198168.5	223762.8	246267.0	254161.2	202685.8
South Asia												
Bangladesh	1415.4	3259.8	4779.9	5809.2	5343.8	6464.1	7420.3	8259.3	10263.6	12210.5	14111.1	15511.5
Bhutan	68.1	103.3	102.7	105.9	112.7	132.9	182.5	258.2	414.3	673.8	519.3	...
India	18600.6	32797.7	45296.8	44296.2	52486.2	62976.9	82826.3	103496.1	126201.0	158618.6	193253.9	172556.3
Maldives	53.3	85.0	108.7	110.2	132.4	152.0	181.0	161.6	225.2	228.0	331.1	163.3
Nepal	175.6	339.9	700.8	742.6	602.8	655.8	731.8	822.6	827.9	894.1	849.6	867.2
Sri Lanka	1912.6	3806.6	5455.7	4814.9	4702.5	5132.8	5770.8	6351.1	6895.9	7644.7	8109.2	7080.9
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	2237.3	2391.7	3902.8	3640.0	3702.0	4421.0	5057.0	6249.0	7608.0	7668.0	10721.0	6895.0
Cambodia	85.8	853.9	1397.1	1571.2	1769.8	2086.8	2588.9	2908.0	3692.4	4088.5	4708.0	4301.8
Indonesia	25675.0	45418.0	62124.0	56321.0	57159.0	62527.2	69713.8	85660.0	100690.3	114100.0	137020.4	116510.0
Lao PDR	79.0	307.6	330.3	319.5	300.6	335.5	363.3	553.1	882.0	923.0	1092.0	1005.0
Malaysia	29445.5	73864.6	98229.0	87969.4	94060.5	104706.3	126645.5	140949.3	160556.2	175792.8	198899.2	156985.4
Myanmar	472.0	899.0	1982.0	2562.9	3035.7	2323.6	2905.9	3583.9	5191.4	6348.7	6872.9	7480.6
Philippines	8186.0	17447.0	38078.2	32150.2	35208.2	36231.2	39680.5	41254.7	47410.0	50466.0	49077.0	38435.0
Singapore ^b	52526.6	118186.4	137953.3	121685.3	125043.1	159902.0	198561.7	229831.8	271603.5	299003.4	336967.6	268900.3
Thailand	23052.6	56443.9	69152.4	64924.2	68061.8	80165.4	96306.8	109564.0	127718.8	150998.8	175037.8	150493.7
Viet Nam	2404.0	5448.9	14482.6	15029.3	16706.2	20149.3	26485.0	32447.1	39826.2	48561.4	62685.0	57096.0
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	4.9	4.6	9.1	6.8	5.1	8.5	7.1	5.2	3.5	5.2	4.1	2.7
Fiji Islands	608.2	622.8	542.5	536.5	517.7	669.5	695.6	705.2	694.0	751.2	922.8	628.3
Kiribati	2.9	7.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	4.3	2.5	10.1	7.4	5.2
Marshall Islands	2.8	23.1	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.7	39.3	16.8	18.4	14.4	18.2	14.0	13.0	8.9	16.2	...	...
Nauru	60.2	28.0	28.0	13.0	9.0	28.0	14.5	3.8	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	13.9	11.5	16.6	20.3	8.4	5.9	14.0	14.2	11.3	11.8	11.8
Papua New Guinea	1174.9	2672.2	2089.4	1801.6	1639.7	2195.1	2611.9	3271.3	4197.5	4741.0	5798.1	4309.4
Samoa	8.9	8.8	13.6	15.1	13.7	14.9	11.9	12.0	10.3	13.8	10.2	10.8
Solomon Islands	70.4	168.3	65.1	47.1	50.1	66.8	85.8	104.9	120.5	168.0	200.8	157.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	4.0	77.1	142.7	105.7	43.5	60.7	19.2	49.2	34.5
Tonga	12.0	14.7	9.1	6.9	13.9	16.2	15.7	14.0	12.0	8.0	8.3	7.4
Tuvalu	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Vanuatu	18.8	28.3	26.5	19.8	20.2	30.4	49.7	46.4	48.7	49.7	56.5	57.6
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	39725.7	53127.1	63980.2	63374.6	64903.1	70014.5	86613.7	106210.9	123310.8	140900.5	186499.5	153213.6
Japan	286320.7	441538.1	479322.6	403025.2	415581.7	470516.2	565378.3	595697.1	647006.2	712769.3	783850.5	578934.9
New Zealand	9402.2	13640.6	13291.7	13734.1	14351.1	16490.3	20357.4	21698.2	22443.8	26866.5	30164.1	24792.6

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

External Trade

Table 4.9 **Growth rates of merchandise exports^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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	-34.0
Azerbaijan	...	-2.4	87.7	32.6	-6.3	19.5	39.6	...	70.1	63.4	43.8	-31.0
Georgia	...	...	35.5	-1.6	8.9	33.4	40.2	33.8	8.2	31.6	21.4	-24.1
Kazakhstan	...	48.2	50.1	-2.0	11.9	33.7	55.5	38.6	37.3	24.8	49.1	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	20.2	11.2	-5.6	2.0	19.8	24.0	-6.5	32.2	48.2	40.5	-22.3
Pakistan	11.9	18.1	4.8	5.2	8.0	19.9	10.9	14.9	13.9	3.9	3.1	-2.5
Tajikistan	...	39.3	13.9	-16.9	13.1	8.2	14.8	-0.7	54.0	4.9	-4.0	...
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	9.9
Bhutan	-2.4	55.6	-11.3	3.1	6.5	17.9	37.4	41.5	60.5	62.6	-22.9	...
India	9.1	24.5	22.2	-2.2	18.5	20.0	31.5	25.0	21.9	25.7	21.8	-10.7
Maldives	19.2	12.7	18.8	1.4	20.1	14.8	19.1	-10.7	39.4	1.2	45.2	-50.7
Nepal	13.8	-13.0	34.0	6.0	-18.8	8.8	11.6	12.4	0.6	8.0	-5.0	2.1
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
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	39.8	-35.7
Cambodia	8.3	74.3	23.6	12.5	12.6	17.9	24.1	12.3	27.0	10.7	15.2	-8.6
Indonesia	15.9	13.4	27.7	-9.3	1.5	9.4	11.5	22.9	17.5	13.3	20.1	-15.0
Lao PDR	24.8	2.4	9.6	-3.3	-5.9	11.6	8.3	52.2	59.5	4.6	18.3	-8.0
Malaysia	17.6	25.9	16.1	-10.4	6.9	11.3	21.0	11.3	13.9	9.5	13.1	-21.1
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
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
Singapore ^c	17.6	22.5	20.3	-11.8	2.8	...	24.2	15.7	18.2	10.1	12.7	-20.2
Thailand	14.8	24.8	18.0	-6.1	4.8	17.8	20.1	13.8	16.6	18.2	15.9	-14.0
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
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
Fiji Islands	37.0	9.4	-12.1	-1.1	-3.5	29.3	3.9	1.4	-1.6	8.2	22.8	-31.9
Kiribati	-43.5	43.0	-59.1	-6.6	2.7	-15.6	-14.8	74.5	-41.5	301.5	-27.2	-29.1
Marshall Islands	23.5	5.4	19.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	-15.1	-22.2	-53.6	-30.8	211.5	-48.4	-73.8	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	10.2	57.7	44.0	22.8	-58.7	-30.1	138.0	1.4	-20.4	4.4	0.0
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	-25.7
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
Solomon Islands	-5.8	18.4	-48.1	-27.6	6.4	33.2	28.5	22.3	14.9	39.4	19.5	-21.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	1850.9	85.2	-26.0	-58.9	39.7	-68.4	156.3	-29.9
Tonga	23.7	6.0	-27.1	-24.4	101.6	16.6	-3.5	-10.7	-14.0	-33.4	3.4	-10.5
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
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	10.1	12.2	14.1	-0.9	2.4	7.9	23.7	22.6	16.1	14.3	32.4	-17.8
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
New Zealand	7.9	12.1	6.5	3.3	4.5	14.9	23.5	6.6	3.4	19.7	12.3	-17.8

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 country.

c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

External Trade

Table 4.10 **Merchandise imports**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	936.4	387.0	1175.9	1696.0	2452.0	2101.0	2177.0	2470.0	2744.0	3022.0	3020.0	3336.0
Armenia	...	673.9	884.7	877.4	987.2	1279.5	1350.7	1801.7	2191.6	3267.8	4426.1	3304.1
Azerbaijan	...	667.7	1172.1	1431.1	1665.5	2626.2	3515.9	4349.8	5269.3	6045.0	7574.7	6513.9
Georgia	...	...	709.4	753.2	795.6	1141.2	1845.6	2490.0	3677.7	5214.9	6304.6	4378.1
Kazakhstan	...	3806.7	5040.0	6446.0	6584.0	8408.7	12781.2	17352.5	23676.9	32756.4	37889.0	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	522.3	554.1	467.2	586.8	717.0	946.8	1188.7	1931.2	2788.5	4072.4	3040.2
Pakistan	6859.0	10144.1	9967.4	10136.8	10637.6	12375.6	15425.3	20630.4	28401.1	30492.0	35688.6	33351.1
Tajikistan	...	838.1	675.0	688.0	721.0	880.8	1191.3	1330.1	1725.4	2547.2	3273.0	...
Turkmenistan	400.0	1643.6	1742.0	2108.0	1832.0	2579.0	3148.4	2947.0	2557.7	3780.0	5363.0	6600.0
Uzbekistan	...	2892.7	2947.4	3136.9	2712.0	2964.2	3816.0	4091.3	4781.6	5235.6	7504.1	9438.3
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	53345.0	132084.0	225094.0	243550.0	295170.0	412760.0	561229.0	659953.0	791461.0	955950.0	1132560.0	1005560.0
Hong Kong, China	82484.0	192755.1	212800.1	201082.7	207646.6	231902.9	271073.8	299520.4	334688.6	367626.8	388513.4	347322.3
Korea, Rep. of	69843.7	135118.9	160481.0	141097.8	152126.2	178826.7	224462.7	261238.3	309382.6	356845.7	435274.7	323084.5
Mongolia	924.0	415.3	614.5	637.7	690.8	801.0	1019.3	1177.3	1435.0	2061.8	3244.5	2137.7
Taipei, China	54734.1	103598.5	140629.9	107815.6	113329.7	128132.1	169251.6	182708.6	203013.6	219590.8	239588.2	173933.5
South Asia												
Bangladesh	3579.6	5823.2	8080.1	9026.0	8473.1	9616.5	10797.2	12574.7	14380.6	17203.7	21628.8	22429.3
Bhutan	78.1	112.3	193.0	190.5	206.7	248.9	411.0	386.0	419.6	525.9	540.1	...
India	24676.7	37832.0	51371.8	51964.1	61140.5	77089.4	110570.1	149752.6	185513.5	244824.4	315924.1	272323.1
Maldives	137.4	267.9	388.6	393.5	391.7	470.8	641.8	744.9	926.5	1096.3	1387.5	967.3
Nepal	623.9	1227.2	1526.2	1543.5	1379.0	1633.2	1849.7	2094.4	2388.5	2931.5	3181.4	3669.7
Sri Lanka	2634.8	5311.1	7198.1	5962.7	6110.0	6669.5	8015.7	8869.4	10264.4	11303.1	14083.3	10201.6
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1011.6	2089.1	1105.8	1159.0	1556.0	1327.0	1422.0	1491.0	1669.0	2101.0	2543.0	...
Cambodia ^b	163.5	1187.0	1935.7	2094.0	2360.5	2668.1	3269.5	3918.3	4771.2	5431.9	6508.4	5875.8
Indonesia	21837.0	40629.0	33514.8	30962.0	31229.0	33085.9	46179.7	57700.9	61078.1	74473.4	129244.0	96829.2
Lao PDR	185.0	588.8	535.3	510.3	446.9	462.1	712.7	882.0	1060.0	1065.0	1403.0	1414.0
Malaysia	29250.4	77601.2	81962.9	73744.5	79760.6	83299.5	105166.3	114602.5	130989.4	146046.5	156366.2	123404.7
Myanmar	880.0	1836.1	2345.7	2749.5	2268.2	2204.8	1973.3	1998.6	2910.7	3313.0	4617.0	4137.6
Philippines	13042.0	28488.0	33807.4	34939.2	41092.0	42575.7	46102.1	49487.4	54078.0	57996.0	62418.0	45877.0
Singapore ^c	60582.7	124393.6	134675.4	115917.7	116337.1	136218.4	173548.6	200186.9	238477.5	262743.0	318683.8	24961.7
Thailand	33004.9	70783.6	62179.7	61945.3	64591.1	75661.2	94501.2	117687.9	126812.7	138278.6	174989.8	130952.4
Viet Nam	2752.0	8155.2	15636.5	16218.0	19745.7	25255.8	31968.8	36761.1	44891.1	62765.0	80714.0	69949.0
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	51.5	48.5	50.7	46.9	47.0	70.3	75.8	81.2	99.6	106.4	149.7	181.4
Fiji Islands	751.5	891.6	856.1	886.0	900.8	1205.2	1443.5	1610.1	1804.7	1794.6	2259.3	1434.0
Kiribati	26.9	35.2	39.4	38.8	49.8	51.6	59.4	76.4	62.0	70.0	73.7	67.0
Marshall Islands	55.6	74.7	54.7	...	67.3	75.2	67.7	68.5	67.7	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^d	83.9	99.5	106.8	113.8	104.3	117.9	132.7	130.2	138.0	142.7	...	...
Nauru	34.3	28.0	27.0	21.0	25.0	24.1	17.9	25.7	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	60.4	127.1	99.9	96.7	88.2	107.3	108.1	115.3	107.6	130.3	103.5
Papua New Guinea	1106.8	1265.8	998.9	934.0	1077.5	1181.3	1453.2	1519.1	1983.8	2622.3	3115.9	2808.5
Samoa ^e	80.6	92.2	90.5	119.7	129.2	128.4	155.2	187.3	218.7	226.9	249.3	204.6
Solomon Islands	91.4	154.3	92.3	81.8	69.1	93.8	121.4	185.1	183.5	240.0	261.8	214.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	253.4	316.2	222.0	146.1	109.1	100.8	206.1	268.6	295.1
Tonga	61.7	77.1	70.0	73.0	88.9	92.8	104.7	115.6	115.0	127.7	158.0	152.0
Tuvalu	...	4.9	5.1	3.5	11.1	15.6	11.4	12.9	13.5	15.5	...	...
Vanuatu	95.8	95.1	84.3	89.5	94.0	109.2	134.9	165.0	217.0	228.5	312.5	291.2
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	38880.3	57425.7	67806.1	60899.2	69362.0	84300.6	103877.2	118923.7	132600.1	157206.7	189523.4	156454.2
Japan	233819.6	335412.4	379886.1	349015.7	336774.7	382652.3	454896.7	516697.7	579061.7	621090.8	763890.9	550378.8
New Zealand	9483.1	13945.0	13963.4	13318.8	14955.8	18455.2	23143.1	26247.7	26403.4	30770.3	34110.5	25135.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

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.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

External Trade

Table 4.11 **Growth rates of merchandise imports^a**
(percent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
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	-25.4
Azerbaijan	...	-14.2	13.1	22.1	16.4	57.7	33.9	...	21.1	14.7	25.3	-14.0
Georgia	...	...	21.1	6.2	5.6	43.4	61.7	34.9	47.7	41.8	20.9	-30.6
Kazakhstan	...	-28.0	37.9	27.9	2.1	27.7	52.0	35.8	36.4	38.3	15.7	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	39.5	-7.6	-15.7	25.6	22.2	32.1	25.5	62.5	44.4	46.0	-25.3
Pakistan	3.7	20.0	5.7	1.7	4.9	16.3	24.6	33.7	37.7	7.4	17.0	-6.5
Tajikistan	...	21.0	1.8	1.9	4.8	22.2	35.3	11.7	29.7	47.6	28.5	...
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
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
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
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
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
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
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	3.7
Bhutan	-13.4	22.5	2.9	-1.3	8.5	20.4	65.2	-6.1	8.7	25.3	2.7	...
India	13.3	31.9	2.8	1.2	17.7	26.1	43.4	35.4	23.9	32.0	29.0	-13.8
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
Nepal	4.3	17.5	19.0	1.1	-10.7	18.4	13.3	13.2	14.0	22.7	8.5	15.4
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
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	...	...
Cambodia ^c	-7.1	59.5	21.6	8.2	12.7	13.0	22.5	19.8	21.8	13.8	19.8	-9.7
Indonesia	33.5	27.0	39.6	-7.6	0.9	5.9	39.6	24.9	5.9	21.9	73.5	-25.1
Lao PDR	-4.6	4.4	-3.4	-4.7	-12.4	3.4	54.2	23.8	20.2	0.5	31.7	0.8
Malaysia	30.2	30.6	25.3	-10.0	8.2	4.4	26.3	9.0	14.3	11.5	7.1	-21.1
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
Philippines	16.7	25.8	3.8	3.3	17.6	3.6	8.3	7.3	9.3	7.2	7.6	-26.5
Singapore ^d	22.0	21.5	21.3	-13.9	0.4	...	27.4	15.3	19.1	10.2	21.3	-23.1
Thailand	28.0	30.0	23.3	-0.4	4.3	17.1	24.9	24.5	7.8	9.0	26.5	-25.2
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
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 Islands	29.6	6.2	-8.3	3.5	1.7	33.8	19.8	11.5	12.1	-0.6	25.9	-36.5
Kiribati	18.9	33.5	-4.2	-1.5	28.3	3.6	15.2	28.7	-18.8	12.8	5.3	-9.1
Marshall Islands	27.6	6.1	-20.6	...	...	11.9	-10.1	1.2	-1.1	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^e	15.3	-22.9	766.0	6.6	-8.4	13.1	12.5	-1.9	6.0	3.4	...	...
Nauru	146.8	-2.8	107.7	-22.2	19.0	-3.5	-25.9	44.0	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	36.6	-5.6	-21.4	-3.2	-8.8	21.6	0.8	6.7	-6.7	21.1	-20.6
Papua New Guinea	-24.6	-4.2	-7.0	-6.5	15.4	9.6	23.0	4.5	30.6	32.2	18.8	-9.9
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
Solomon Islands	-19.3	10.5	-16.1	-11.4	-15.5	35.7	29.4	52.4	-0.9	30.8	9.1	-17.9
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	24.8	-29.8	-34.2	-25.3	-7.6	104.5	30.3	9.9
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
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
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	7.7	15.3	3.5	-10.2	13.9	21.5	23.2	14.5	11.5	18.6	20.6	-17.4
Japan	11.3	22.0	22.7	-8.1	-3.5	13.6	18.9	13.6	12.1	7.3	23.0	-28.0
New Zealand	9.6	17.7	-2.7	-4.6	12.3	23.4	25.4	13.4	0.6	16.5	10.9	-26.3

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 country.

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.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

Table 4.12 Trade in goods
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	61.4	46.9	43.5	41.7	38.7	34.3	33.0	...
Armenia	...	73.4	62.0	57.6	62.8	70.0	58.0	56.6	49.8	48.0	47.0	45.9
Azerbaijan	...	54.0	55.3	65.6	61.5	71.7	82.2	90.6	87.1	82.6	78.1	64.2
Georgia	...	...	33.8	33.3	33.6	40.2	48.6	52.3	59.6	63.4	61.0	51.3
Kazakhstan	...	54.4	75.7	68.1	66.0	69.2	76.2	79.1	76.4	76.8	81.7	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	62.4	77.3	61.8	66.8	67.6	75.4	75.7	99.6	108.1	117.2	97.9
Pakistan	33.8	34.3	27.6	29.8	29.0	30.2	31.1	34.1	37.8	35.1	37.8	34.2
Tajikistan	...	284.6	169.6	123.9	119.4	107.9	101.4	96.8	110.4	108.0	90.7	...
Turkmenistan	21.4	118.8	140.5	132.4	104.8	108.9	112.9	97.3	93.0	101.1	136.8	...
Uzbekistan	...	65.0	45.1	88.5	57.7	65.9	72.1	69.1	65.4	63.6	74.2	64.6
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
Hong Kong, China	214.1	254.1	245.2	234.7	249.0	287.4	319.7	331.2	343.0	343.9	349.2	316.2
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	82.5
Mongolia	...	72.4	121.6	114.1	109.1	97.8	104.0	97.2	94.5	102.0	111.9	95.5
Taipei, China	73.9	78.2	89.5	79.5	82.5	89.6	103.4	104.4	113.4	118.5	122.5	99.6
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	42.6
Bhutan	48.8	71.1	67.3	61.1	58.8	60.5	86.0	80.0	95.5	100.5	85.1	...
India	14.7	21.1	22.6	21.7	24.4	25.7	29.5	32.8	35.8	36.7	42.4	36.7
Maldives	...	88.4	79.7	80.6	81.8	89.9	106.0	120.9	125.8	125.6	136.4	76.8
Nepal	21.2	34.6	38.8	38.8	33.6	35.4	35.4	35.3	35.8	34.9	34.5	35.5
Sri Lanka	57.3	70.5	75.7	67.2	63.2	62.5	66.7	62.4	60.7	58.6	54.5	41.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	92.3	94.6	83.5	85.7	90.0	87.7	82.3	81.2	80.9	79.8	92.2	...
Cambodia ^b	17.8	59.3	90.9	92.1	96.3	101.9	109.8	108.5	116.3	110.2	102.1	...
Indonesia	41.5	42.6	58.0	54.4	45.2	40.7	45.1	50.1	44.4	43.6	52.2	39.5
Lao PDR	30.5	50.4	52.9	50.0	42.5	39.6	45.3	52.8	54.8	47.2	47.2	43.3
Malaysia	133.3	170.5	192.1	174.3	172.4	170.6	185.8	185.2	186.2	172.3	160.0	145.4
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
Philippines	47.9	62.0	94.7	94.2	99.3	99.0	98.7	91.8	86.3	75.3	66.7	52.4
Singapore ^c	291.3	278.6	289.1	270.9	266.3	308.6	330.2	342.8	351.6	317.8	339.1	282.0
Thailand	65.7	75.7	107.0	109.8	104.6	109.2	118.3	128.9	122.8	117.1	128.5	106.6
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
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	88.2	56.8	74.0	62.1	51.1	55.1	48.4	46.9	57.3	55.3	75.6	95.3
Fiji Islands	115.6	89.8	95.2	98.8	89.6	96.9	93.7	90.5	95.2	87.9	104.3	...
Kiribati	123.5	74.1	63.0	66.0	71.7	58.2	60.4	74.1	58.9	62.7	61.2	56.4
Marshall Islands	75.8	82.9	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^d	56.9	63.4	55.5	58.3	51.5	57.8	63.9	59.6	60.5	63.7	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.0	112.3	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	78.0	115.7	93.4	98.0	78.8	84.7	84.0	82.7	72.4	78.6	64.2
Papua New Guinea	70.8	81.4	88.3	89.2	89.2	90.9	97.3	98.4	111.8	116.2	111.3	90.0
Samoa ^e	79.8	50.4	45.1	56.3	54.1	44.6	43.4	45.8	50.7	43.6	47.5	41.2
Solomon Islands	86.3	98.6	55.1	47.4	52.7	67.3	75.0	93.7	84.2	95.2	87.1	65.9
Timor-Leste ^f	...	...	...	69.9	138.4	122.5	81.4	46.0	49.4	56.6	63.7	55.9
Tonga	62.8	45.3	42.0	48.2	56.9	52.6	50.4	50.1	43.3	43.8	49.0	49.9
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	24.6	29.8	34.2	33.9	32.6	29.6	29.9	31.8	34.0	32.6	37.9	31.7
Japan	17.0	14.8	18.4	18.4	19.2	20.2	22.2	24.4	28.1	30.5	31.7	22.3
New Zealand	42.5	44.5	51.2	51.1	47.9	42.5	43.3	42.5	44.7	43.3	49.5	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

b Starting 2005, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cif to fob.

c Prior to 2003, data exclude Indonesia.

d Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from fob to cif.

e Starting 2000, compilation methodology for imports shifted from cif to fob.

f GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Sources: Country sources, International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010).

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	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009
Developing Member Countries																		
Central and West Asia^a																		
Afghanistan	17.6	55.7	73.7	7.9	4.4	28.7	3.9	7.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Armenia	4.2	13.4	73.3	66.3	20.7	14.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	22.0	29.0	55.7	49.8	2.6	14.5	19.4	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Georgia	3.6	37.9	86.3	42.8	9.9	15.2	0.2	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	57.5	25.1	31.7	54.3	8.9	4.9	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	13.8	0.0	0.0
Kyrgyz Republic	41.1	38.2	57.5	56.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	30.6	28.3	40.7	22.9	14.3	17.7	8.9	22.5	0.2	1.4	4.0	5.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	37.0	44.8	52.8	41.0	2.5	1.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	4.4	29.5	92.0	48.1	3.2	6.5	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	12.7	42.2	80.6	52.3	0.4	1.8	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
East Asia																		
China, People's Rep. of	68.3	38.4	14.7	22.5	10.0	24.0	2.3	5.1	0.4	2.7	1.9	3.2	0.9	2.3	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0
Hong Kong, China	42.4	66.7	20.2	13.5	27.2	13.0	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	4.5	2.2	0.0	0.0
Korea, Rep. of	34.0	48.8	15.5	13.9	33.4	17.4	3.0	6.8	0.8	3.3	1.4	2.9	1.7	3.1	10.2	3.9	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	31.6	81.3	45.2	7.3	2.4	10.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China ^b	38.2	68.8	18.2	11.1	36.0	13.1	2.1	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0
South Asia																		
Bangladesh	14.8	9.2	41.8	49.1	32.3	24.2	5.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	3.3	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.5	14.1	0.0	0.0
Bhutan ^c	99.3	97.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	21.0	28.7	47.2	21.5	16.3	14.2	7.1	22.2	0.1	2.4	1.8	7.1	1.2	1.2	5.2	2.7	0.0	0.0
Maldives	47.0	36.3	26.5	54.7	26.3	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Nepal	14.7	70.6	60.0	14.6	24.1	9.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	14.8	14.9	30.9	43.8	28.8	23.2	17.8	9.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.5	4.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Southeast Asia																		
Brunei Darussalam ^d	91.6	87.7	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	10.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	90.9	21.0	7.8	25.8	0.4	51.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	64.4	59.8	12.8	14.2	13.9	12.2	3.0	3.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.7	1.9	3.9	3.4	3.9	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	85.2	64.1	11.1	12.1	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	20.2	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	58.0	60.0	16.6	11.9	18.1	14.3	2.5	4.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.7	2.0	4.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0
Myanmar	67.4	85.7	10.3	3.7	2.5	0.0	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	14.3	6.5	0.7	0.4	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Philippines	34.8	60.9	18.8	13.4	40.2	17.2	1.6	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.1	2.6	4.1	0.0	0.0
Singapore	47.2	65.4	17.2	10.3	23.0	10.6	2.6	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.7	4.0	5.3	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.0
Thailand	37.9	54.2	25.3	14.4	25.3	12.6	5.4	5.8	0.2	1.4	2.1	3.6	1.9	6.1	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	39.1	41.4	48.1	20.1	0.6	23.1	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.6	10.7	9.2	0.0	0.0
The Pacific																		
Cook Islands ^e	55.4	72.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	9.6	6.1	15.8	0.0	0.0
Fiji Islands	10.6	9.2	23.3	11.5	10.6	15.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	29.3	40.6	26.2	22.3	0.0	0.0
Kiribati ^c	13.0	55.0	77.8	2.1	8.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
Nauru ^c	11.2	95.7	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2	84.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau ^c	97.8	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	44.9	22.5	24.7	45.3	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	27.2	30.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Samoa	11.3	16.0	18.0	1.1	6.1	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	58.4	71.3	6.2	6.9	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	59.8	72.7	21.1	8.5	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.0	11.3	4.5	7.0	0.0	0.0
Timor-Leste	...	6.1	...	9.3	...	14.5	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	67.8	...	2.3	0.0	0.0
Tonga	30.1	45.3	1.6	1.9	25.9	22.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	29.3	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Tuvalu ^c	0.3	47.9	43.7	3.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	56.0	38.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	22.8	76.4	58.2	14.3	3.9	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	14.3	5.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Developed Member Countries																		
Australia	50.6	68.7	17.1	9.3	12.9	6.2	4.5	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	7.6	5.6	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.0
Japan	26.1	48.1	23.0	14.3	36.2	21.6	3.4	4.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	3.1	2.6	5.4	6.5	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	30.3	34.1	21.6	14.4	16.8	12.7	2.7	4.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.9	22.1	26.8	4.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES^g	45.4	48.6	19.2	18.3	24.1	17.9	2.8	5.2	0.4	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	2.6	0.0	0.0
REGIONAL MEMBERS^g	38.5	49.2	20.5	17.3	27.8	17.9	3.1	5.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.1	4.6	3.3	0.0	0.0

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 country.

e Data for 1990 refer to 1993.

f Data for 1990 refer to 1991, and for 2009 to 2007.

g For reporting countries only.

Sources: Direction of Trade Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Taipei,China; and Timor-Leste: economy sources.

Table 4.14 **Direction of trade: merchandise imports**
(percent of total merchandise imports)

To \ From	Asia		Europe		North and Central America		Middle East		South America		Africa		Oceania		Rest of the World	
	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009
Developing Member Countries																
Central and West Asia ^a																
Afghanistan	79.1	51.8	17.1	20.7	1.3	25.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.0
Armenia	2.7	24.6	43.4	62.0	53.3	4.4	0.1	5.9	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Azerbaijan	20.2	33.0	70.8	56.9	2.6	3.6	6.2	5.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
Georgia	13.7	37.8	56.5	46.7	29.8	7.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3
Kazakhstan	59.9	34.2	35.8	61.8	3.5	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyz Republic	38.7	70.8	55.1	27.4	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	31.6	41.2	29.3	18.4	14.2	5.9	19.1	28.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.1	1.0
Tajikistan	4.2	55.4	82.4	36.4	13.3	1.8	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Turkmenistan	8.2	40.2	65.0	44.5	26.7	5.5	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Uzbekistan	19.1	48.4	61.8	49.5	19.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
East Asia																
China, People's Rep. of	48.6	43.4	24.1	15.4	15.8	9.3	0.9	5.3	2.0	4.7	0.6	3.4	2.8	3.9	5.2	14.7
Hong Kong, China	66.7	74.7	12.4	9.6	8.6	6.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	9.1	6.5
Korea, Rep. of	33.5	46.7	13.1	12.2	25.3	10.6	7.0	20.6	1.7	2.4	0.6	1.0	4.3	4.1	14.4	2.3
Mongolia	33.1	54.1	66.0	42.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3
Taipei,China ^b	43.6	56.5	17.5	11.2	24.9	11.6	6.0	12.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.8	0.2	0.2
South Asia																
Bangladesh	47.7	63.1	22.0	12.2	8.4	4.2	5.1	6.1	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.9	1.8	2.8	13.3	8.4
Bhutan ^c	11.2	83.3	72.1	14.6	11.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
India	17.4	30.5	41.3	22.9	12.9	8.7	18.3	22.3	1.7	3.2	2.8	5.5	3.4	5.3	2.3	1.6
Maldives	85.2	63.2	13.3	9.5	0.5	3.2	0.5	18.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	2.8	0.1	0.5
Nepal	69.4	77.3	20.1	4.0	2.8	1.4	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.8	2.4	1.2	12.0
Sri Lanka	47.5	62.5	17.8	14.5	8.9	5.0	11.7	11.7	0.8	1.1	4.4	0.3	2.8	2.5	6.1	2.3
Southeast Asia																
Brunei Darussalam ^d	61.5	81.4	18.6	10.5	15.4	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	1.3	1.7	1.5
Cambodia	64.8	88.8	28.5	3.0	0.1	2.1	3.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	5.2
Indonesia	43.6	70.4	22.5	8.2	13.7	5.9	5.0	5.3	2.0	1.9	0.7	1.4	6.0	3.8	6.5	3.1
Lao PDR	87.7	90.9	9.7	6.2	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.5
Malaysia	50.6	64.4	17.9	12.3	18.0	10.5	1.2	3.6	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.6	5.7	4.5
Myanmar	69.2	94.1	23.3	2.9	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	0.9	0.1	1.5
Philippines	40.0	58.6	13.2	8.9	21.1	12.4	11.8	7.4	2.5	1.4	0.7	0.3	4.3	2.7	6.4	8.3
Singapore	48.2	51.8	15.9	16.7	16.9	13.0	11.0	9.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.3	2.2	1.9	4.3	5.3
Thailand	53.4	57.0	19.7	12.6	12.1	7.0	4.1	12.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.0	3.3	6.0	5.2
Viet Nam	34.1	61.3	21.3	10.7	0.4	4.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.8	43.8	20.1
The Pacific																
Cook Islands	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 Islands	26.4	53.2	5.6	3.5	13.4	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	44.1	35.1	10.5	3.9
Kiribati ^c	14.4	20.4	6.0	6.6	48.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	30.6	70.7	0.1	0.6
Marshall Islands ^e	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 ^f	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	29.6	7.4	53.9	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	58.6	13.6	0.0	0.0
Palau ^c	98.5	92.4	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	29.4	37.6	7.0	5.0	11.5	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	50.2	46.6	1.0	2.7
Samoa	24.6	34.0	6.6	2.7	7.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	45.9	53.3	15.9	2.4
Solomon Islands	41.1	51.1	6.4	5.6	6.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	45.1	37.9	1.2	2.2
Timor-Leste	...	75.3	...	5.1	...	0.6	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.0	...	16.7	...	2.2
Tonga	16.9	12.4	1.8	4.0	10.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.5	62.6	69.1	8.4	0.7
Tuvalu ^c	29.8	59.7	33.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	22.5	0.0	14.9
Vanuatu	62.7	47.1	21.9	18.2	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	12.4	31.2	0.3	1.8
Developed Member Countries																
Australia	32.4	50.9	27.5	21.1	26.4	12.7	3.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	5.5	5.7	3.7	5.6
Japan	25.3	41.5	19.8	13.8	27.2	13.3	13.3	16.9	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.9	3.6	3.3
New Zealand	24.0	41.3	25.0	18.5	20.0	12.3	5.4	5.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	21.3	18.8	3.2	2.0
DEVELOPING MEMBER COUNTRIES ^g	39.8	47.1	20.6	13.6	14.9	8.4	4.8	8.3	1.3	2.5	0.8	1.9	10.6	10.5	7.2	7.7
REGIONAL MEMBERS ^g	35.2	46.5	20.8	14.0	19.0	9.3	7.1	9.2	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.8	9.3	9.8	6.0	7.0

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 country.

e Data for 2009 refer to 2006.

f Data for 2009 refer to 2007.

g For reporting countries only.

Sources: Direction of Trade Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Cook Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; 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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	266	7	6	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	201
Armenia	...	110	314	330	431	502	548	669	1072	1659	1407	2003
Azerbaijan	...	121	680	725	720	803	1075	1178	2500	4273	6467	5364
Georgia	...	199	116	162	202	196	387	479	931	1361	1480	2110
Kazakhstan	...	1660	2096	2508	3141	4962	9277	7070	19127	17629	19872	23220
Kyrgyz Republic	...	124	262	287	317	399	565	612	817	1177	1225	1585
Pakistan	985	2453	2056	4235	8762	11674	10616	10948	12816	15689	8903	13771
Tajikistan	...	...	94	94	90	118	172	189	204	48	75	191
Turkmenistan	...	1170	1808	2055	2346	2673	2714	4457	8059	13222	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	1273	1212	1215	1659	2147	2895	4459	7413	10145	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	30209	76036	168855	218698	295202	412225	618574	825588	1072563	1534357	1953334	2425856
Hong Kong, China	24657	55424	107560	111174	111919	118388	123569	124278	133210	152693	182527	255842
Korea, Rep. of	14825	32712	96198	102821	121414	155355	199069	210391	238957	262225	201220	270012
Mongolia	23	152	202	207	268	204	208	333	718	1001	657	1327
Taipei, China	78064	95911	111370	126572	166046	211140	246560	257952	270840	275027	296389	352967
South Asia												
Bangladesh	649	2367	1516	1305	1722	2624	3222	2825	3877	5278	5789	10343
Bhutan	89	130	318	323	355	367	399	467	545	699	765	...
India	5188	21591	40155	48200	70377	102261	130401	136026	176105	273859	254024	274668
Maldives	24	48	123	93	133	159	204	186	231	308	241	261
Nepal	302	593	952	1044	1024	1229	1469	1504	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	433	2094	1147	1357	1705	2334	2205	2735	2837	3508	2561	...
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
Indonesia	8520	14787	29268	28018	32047	36253	36303	34731	42588	56925	51641	66119
Lao PDR	2	93	140	133	194	213	227	239	336	540	639	712
Malaysia	9871	23899	28624	29817	33656	44116	66176	70152	82426	101313	91528	96713
Myanmar	325	573	234	411	481	562	685	782	1248	...	...	...
Philippines	2048	7799	15063	15692	16365	17063	16228	18494	22967	33751	37551	44243
Singapore	27790	68816	80170	75677	82221	96245	112578	116171	136260	162957	174193	187804
Thailand	14273	36945	32661	33041	38915	42148	49831	52065	66985	87455	111008	138417
Viet Nam	0	1379	3510	3765	4232	6359	7186	9216	13591	23748	24176	16803
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	261	349	412	367	359	424	478	315	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	69	113	98	117	90	55	50	47	48	40	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	415	263	296	430	343	520	660	749	1427	2087	1987	2607
Samoa	69	55	64	57	62	84	86	82	81	95	87	166
Solomon Islands	18	16	32	19	18	37	81	95	104	119	90	146
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	43	61	182	153	84	230	210	250
Tonga	31	29	25	24	25	40	55	47	48	65	70	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	48	39	38	37	44	62	67	105	120	115	149
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	19328	14951	18817	18664	21567	33258	36926	43257	55079	26908	32924	41742
Japan	79707	184510	356022	396237	462356	664569	835229	835506	880977	954145	1010687	1023586
New Zealand	4129	4410	3952	3565	4963	6085	6947	8893	14068	17247	11052	15594

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, Uzbekistan, 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 country.

Sources: International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

International Reserves

Table 4.16 **Ratio of international reserves to imports^a**
(months)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
Azerbaijan	...	1.5	5.3	5.9	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	5.7	8.5	10.2	9.9
Georgia	...	3.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.6	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	5.9
Kazakhstan	...	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.7	6.2	8.1	4.7	9.5	6.4	6.2	9.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	2.8	6.2	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.5	6.6	5.5	5.4	3.9	6.8
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
Tajikistan	...	...	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.2
Turkmenistan	...	8.5	12.5	11.7	15.4	12.4	10.3	18.1	37.8	42.0	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	6.3	5.7	6.7	8.3	8.4	10.5	13.9	15.5	16.0	...
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
Hong Kong, China	...	...	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.6	8.8
Korea, Rep. of	2.7	3.0	7.2	8.9	9.8	10.6	10.9	9.9	9.4	9.0	5.7	10.2
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
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
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
Bhutan	11.2	16.1	20.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	18.2	12.2	15.0	15.9	13.7	...
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
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
Nepal	5.4	5.6	7.3	8.0	8.5	9.5	9.8	8.9	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1.9	4.7	1.9	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.2	...
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	4.2	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	8.9
Cambodia	0.0	1.9	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.9	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	9.4
Lao PDR	0.2	1.9	3.1	3.1	5.2	5.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	6.1	5.5	6.0
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
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
Singapore	5.9	6.7	6.9	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.0	7.1	7.0	7.6	6.6	9.3
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
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 Islands	4.9	5.5	6.4	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.5	2.6	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	7.5	12.4	9.7	12.6	8.9	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.4	...
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	11.1
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
Solomon Islands	2.7	1.2	4.2	2.8	4.6	6.4	13.4	9.5	7.1	6.1	3.7	7.3
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	15.7	8.1	7.8
Tonga	7.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	6.4	8.0	5.4	4.8	7.1	6.2	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	5.7	7.3	6.1	5.8	4.9	5.8	6.6	6.2	8.1	7.5	5.5	7.7
Developed Member Countries												
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
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
New Zealand	6.0	4.1	3.7	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.5	7.3	7.3	4.7	6.6

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 country.

Sources: ADB staff estimates using International Financial Statistics Online (IMF 2010), *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report 2007* (EBRD 2007), and country sources.

Capital Flows

Table 4.17 **Official flows^a from all sources to developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan ^b	121.7	212.5	136.0	404.6	1300.5	1590.7	2303.1	2817.9	2955.8	3964.6	4865.1
Armenia	0.0	228.9	205.1	190.3	263.4	198.0	203.4	181.9	228.4	359.2	318.5
Azerbaijan	0.0	190.7	277.0	190.9	312.9	268.3	171.1	194.2	377.5	330.3	366.9
Georgia	0.0	219.3	136.4	247.4	282.2	209.0	207.1	234.4	223.6	313.9	898.9
Kazakhstan	0.0	460.0	151.4	150.5	137.0	268.8	220.0	-655.8	128.7	61.2	329.4
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	201.3	216.8	167.7	183.5	178.2	246.7	272.4	272.4	283.3	326.0
Pakistan	1546.7	1300.7	614.2	1709.6	1264.2	1366.1	-270.4	1645.0	2496.5	2493.6	2511.3
Tajikistan	0.0	93.8	83.9	145.4	154.7	164.0	202.1	231.0	371.8	393.1	547.2
Turkmenistan	0.0	26.7	267.2	86.0	-36.6	3.9	-30.6	-54.3	-100.4	-46.7	-34.5
Uzbekistan	0.0	320.6	334.1	337.2	105.4	87.0	214.7	142.0	49.7	104.1	169.2
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	2359.2	8796.0	2346.4	3001.4	-301.6	-1995.5	1373.6	2091.4	2252.9	1504.2	2504.3
Hong Kong, China ^b	38.2	17.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^b	52.0	57.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	13.1	212.7	198.5	190.8	186.2	-7.0	264.9	218.7	210.7	235.4	250.9
Taipei, China ^b	36.3	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	1818.4	1239.9	1145.8	1201.0	971.6	1184.7	1597.3	1186.8	1603.4	1579.2	3055.4
Bhutan	48.7	71.5	72.4	122.0	145.4	152.7	150.0	147.9	127.5	83.0	82.0
India	3158.3	-40.9	513.4	1247.6	-2787.6	-4167.4	781.7	2571.9	2373.9	3985.8	4984.5
Maldives	23.0	59.9	17.2	23.7	30.5	42.2	28.5	80.6	62.4	55.7	59.9
Nepal	401.2	437.3	344.1	353.3	331.8	430.4	409.1	547.9	496.6	563.2	789.2
Sri Lanka	632.9	611.2	316.5	383.4	432.3	741.5	576.8	1264.6	860.4	849.5	873.4
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^{b, c}	3.9	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	41.6	517.6	372.2	411.2	461.2	530.1	502.0	571.8	651.1	689.3	944.2
Indonesia	3098.8	1869.8	2235.9	1174.0	481.3	-19.0	-1910.5	893.1	-397.0	-334.3	233.6
Lao PDR	223.2	279.4	262.6	237.1	260.9	282.5	246.1	325.5	329.6	442.2	462.6
Malaysia	538.7	513.3	696.2	2167.4	-102.8	8.9	747.8	-168.0	-352.7	-1422.5	-660.2
Myanmar	157.5	79.6	105.5	120.3	104.7	67.8	66.5	90.1	89.1	61.6	389.0
Philippines	1538.5	-132.5	335.0	95.7	331.6	532.7	-122.7	-245.9	383.0	470.9	-425.1
Singapore ^b	-3.1	16.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	522.3	858.6	723.8	31.7	-3959.8	-3881.4	-2406.9	-1623.2	-334.8	-894.1	9.7
Viet Nam	107.4	635.0	1523.1	1506.0	1173.4	2029.7	2025.4	1776.9	1731.0	2286.1	2299.7
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^b	12.1	13.0	4.3	4.8	3.8	6.0	9.0	7.8	32.3	9.3	5.6
Fiji Islands	23.4	37.4	21.5	21.7	31.1	49.9	62.7	73.0	62.1	54.3	52.2
Kiribati ^b	20.2	15.3	17.9	12.4	20.9	19.0	16.7	28.0	26.9	27.0	26.9
Marshall Islands ^b	...	38.9	57.2	74.0	62.6	56.8	51.1	56.8	55.0	52.1	53.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	...	77.2	101.5	137.6	111.9	114.9	86.3	106.6	108.5	114.9	94.1
Nauru ^b	0.2	2.7	4.0	7.3	11.7	16.1	13.9	9.3	17.4	25.6	31.2
Palau ^b	...	142.3	39.1	34.5	31.6	25.9	19.6	23.7	37.3	22.3	42.9
Papua New Guinea	534.7	397.7	350.8	268.9	184.9	175.0	216.9	249.8	242.3	229.0	278.6
Samoa	45.8	47.5	24.7	36.7	38.2	30.9	29.7	42.4	66.6	51.7	61.3
Solomon Islands	41.0	50.1	70.2	78.4	39.0	80.8	121.0	199.6	204.0	243.9	218.5
Timor-Leste ^b	0.1	0.0	231.3	194.2	219.1	175.0	161.2	184.8	209.1	278.3	277.5
Tonga	30.0	38.5	21.1	23.3	23.0	29.9	18.7	31.1	20.5	30.5	30.7
Tuvalu ^b	5.1	7.9	4.0	9.5	11.7	6.2	8.0	9.2	15.3	11.7	16.6
Vanuatu	50.0	46.7	46.0	30.4	27.2	33.1	39.1	40.2	48.6	56.9	119.1
TOTAL DMCs^d	17241.1	20274.0	14624.3	16829.7	2543.0	1086.7	8650.6	15800.7	18236.8	19619.4	27459.5
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^e	65282.5	73612.3	48476.2	53264.9	45593.7	53109.6	64989.3	48748.8	85944.4	99284.1	127560.7

a Refers to net flows of long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt from official creditors and grants, including technical cooperation grants.

b Refers to net official development assistance only, i.e., concessional flows to developing countries 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 countries, 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 country.

d For reporting countries only.

e Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries 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 2010); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD.StatExtracts website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>).

Table 4.18 **Net private flows^a from all sources to developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan ^b	-1.8	0.0	21.0	-18.7	-0.2	15.3	34.3	-11.7	18.8	13.1	37.3
Armenia	1836.0	25.3	124.0	70.5	103.9	121.2	262.5	304.8	503.2	1201.5	1308.5
Azerbaijan	3.9	330.1	167.1	207.1	1383.9	3264.2	3678.2	1926.5	-516.3	-4517.1	364.7
Georgia	0.0	6.0	157.0	123.2	143.6	317.0	555.0	501.7	1349.4	1858.9	2305.2
Kazakhstan	0.0	1204.4	2171.3	5019.5	4142.5	5675.2	12321.9	8727.7	34834.6	33226.9	25231.3
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	96.1	-62.7	-73.1	-10.7	-3.5	121.8	42.1	316.1	319.0	164.8
Pakistan	182.3	1049.8	-17.8	-325.8	349.6	-58.2	1342.4	3406.8	6229.9	7347.0	5820.2
Tajikistan	0.0	10.0	12.3	26.2	17.2	-7.5	248.7	51.9	345.6	363.3	392.4
Turkmenistan	0.0	253.0	-40.5	-166.6	-38.2	0.6	191.6	333.5	655.4	762.3	783.8
Uzbekistan	0.0	177.2	-0.8	66.3	-7.1	97.8	19.8	-151.3	-95.4	540.3	772.3
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	8106.8	40862.0	40643.7	41073.4	47107.3	53514.9	73698.1	107008.0	128456.2	172492.3	168654.4
Hong Kong, China ^b	3482.2	3758.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^b	1572.3	7596.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0	-3.8	51.0	41.7	77.6	131.4	92.8	184.5	359.0	439.7	727.5
Taipei, China ^b	427.7	427.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	59.0	-34.5	317.5	307.5	135.7	252.3	437.7	818.7	704.3	782.8	1095.0
Bhutan	-1.0	-2.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	3.5	9.0	6.1	78.3	30.0
India	1831.0	4974.0	10017.2	6867.1	7359.5	16223.8	18676.2	18619.0	48735.0	89910.9	37920.7
Maldives	6.7	8.8	13.1	12.2	24.5	9.6	49.6	13.6	19.6	28.7	46.2
Nepal	-6.6	-4.9	-8.3	20.7	-6.3	14.4	-0.7	1.8	-7.1	5.4	0.5
Sri Lanka	53.8	159.5	321.6	28.6	97.1	106.7	176.0	61.4	220.3	1044.9	354.6
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^{b, c}	-2.5	31.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	0.0	163.6	148.5	149.4	145.1	84.0	131.4	381.2	483.2	867.3	815.2
Indonesia	2891.5	8147.1	-10640.4	-6741.0	-5253.5	-4624.7	1939.3	11522.7	9866.9	13045.5	16112.9
Lao PDR	6.0	95.1	33.9	23.9	157.5	22.0	174.2	308.9	452.7	1080.5	593.7
Malaysia	476.3	7849.8	4957.2	1504.7	5149.7	2107.2	9157.3	1862.0	10615.9	6487.7	-3695.7
Myanmar	154.7	315.4	191.8	147.3	92.0	216.3	181.7	211.2	270.7	257.2	282.8
Philippines	639.2	2372.3	3781.7	2224.1	1917.1	1570.3	2515.4	4402.5	4835.0	8641.8	-2076.3
Singapore ^b	3219.5	4290.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4370.5	10146.3	-1137.1	-1478.6	772.6	5030.1	9114.0	14934.8	16373.1	21065.0	3908.8
Viet Nam	180.0	2136.4	592.0	706.6	755.2	1190.9	1618.7	2694.9	3646.1	12855.3	8924.4
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^b	4.4	27.0	-31.3	0.0	-1.9	-22.7	-4.3	-29.3	2.7	1.1	-0.1
Fiji Islands	79.5	68.6	-1.8	42.6	29.8	45.6	256.5	161.3	413.6	492.8	313.8
Kiribati ^b	0.0	...	0.0	0.3	-0.1	...	0.3	0.8	-1.3	-8.3	...
Marshall Islands ^b	...	4.9	108.1	788.9	967.6	395.6	1132.2	2736.9	1396.8	4317.8	3357.2
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^b	...	-0.1	...	-0.2	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.6	16.3	49.0
Nauru ^b	1.0	0.5	-2.1	0.2	1.2	6.3	223.4	2.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1
Palau ^b	...	-0.2	17.8	11.2	1.2	1.6	7.0	0.9	1.4	3.1	-2.4
Papua New Guinea	204.1	111.2	45.3	1.7	-77.4	2.1	-84.6	123.1	127.0	198.9	119.5
Samoa	6.6	3.4	-1.5	1.2	-0.1	0.0	2.3	-3.0	20.7	2.5	6.0
Solomon Islands	7.3	3.8	9.5	-12.8	-3.1	-4.4	-1.8	12.2	19.2	84.2	76.9
Timor-Leste ^b	-5.4	8.9	...	53.6	164.4	53.4	374.1	0.1	-63.8	0.2	2.7
Tonga	0.1	2.0	3.4	1.0	0.6	3.4	6.9	12.3	11.6	27.4	6.0
Tuvalu ^b	...	-0.3	-4.3	0.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	3.7	-0.7	...
Vanuatu	12.9	30.9	20.3	18.0	14.2	18.0	19.8	13.3	43.4	34.2	34.0
TOTAL DMCs^d	29797.6	96701.7	51977.7	50722.7	65737.3	85771.0	138673.2	181196.2	270653.7	375367.8	274837.7
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^e	48108.5	177233.4	180999.8	175608.6	164423.1	209948.5	327775.2	490368.8	638439.2	983422.0	768423.0

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 country.

d For reporting countries only.

e Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries 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 2010); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD.StatExtracts website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index>).

Capital Flows

Table 4.19 Aggregate net resource flows^a from all sources to developing member countries (US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	119.9	212.6	156.9	385.9	1300.3	1606.0	2337.4	2806.2	2974.5	3977.7	4902.4
Armenia	1836.0	254.2	329.1	260.8	367.2	319.2	465.9	486.7	731.6	1560.6	1626.9
Azerbaijan	3.9	520.8	444.1	397.9	1696.8	3532.5	3849.3	2120.7	-138.8	-4186.8	731.6
Georgia	0.0	225.3	293.4	370.6	425.9	526.0	762.1	736.1	1573.1	2172.8	3204.1
Kazakhstan	0.0	1664.4	2322.7	5170.0	4279.5	5944.0	12541.8	8071.9	34963.3	33288.1	25560.6
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	297.4	154.1	94.6	172.8	174.7	368.5	314.5	588.6	602.3	490.8
Pakistan	1729.0	2350.5	596.3	1383.8	1613.7	1307.9	1072.1	5051.7	8726.4	9840.6	8331.6
Tajikistan	0.0	103.8	96.2	171.6	171.9	156.5	450.8	282.8	717.4	756.4	939.6
Turkmenistan	0.0	279.7	226.8	-80.6	-74.8	4.5	161.0	279.2	554.9	715.6	749.3
Uzbekistan	0.0	497.8	333.3	403.6	98.3	184.8	234.5	-9.3	-45.7	644.4	941.6
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	10466.0	49658.1	42990.1	44074.8	46805.7	51519.4	75071.8	109099.3	130709.1	173996.5	171158.7
Hong Kong, China	3520.3	3776.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	1624.3	7653.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	13.1	208.8	249.5	232.5	263.8	124.3	357.7	403.2	569.7	675.1	978.4
Taipei, China	464.1	428.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia											
Bangladesh	1877.4	1205.4	1463.3	1508.5	1107.4	1437.0	2035.0	2005.5	2307.7	2362.0	4150.3
Bhutan	47.7	69.3	72.4	122.3	145.7	153.8	153.5	156.9	133.6	161.3	112.0
India	4989.3	4933.1	10530.6	8114.8	4571.9	12056.3	19457.8	21190.8	51108.9	93896.7	42905.1
Maldives	29.7	68.7	30.2	35.9	55.0	51.8	78.1	94.1	82.0	84.4	106.1
Nepal	394.6	432.3	335.7	373.9	325.5	444.8	408.4	549.7	489.4	568.7	789.7
Sri Lanka	686.7	770.7	638.1	411.9	529.4	848.3	752.8	1326.1	1080.7	1894.4	1228.1
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.4	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	41.6	681.2	520.7	560.7	606.3	614.1	633.4	953.0	1134.3	1556.6	1759.3
Indonesia	5990.3	10016.9	-8404.5	-5567.0	-4772.2	-4643.6	28.9	12415.8	9469.9	12711.2	16346.5
Lao PDR	229.2	374.5	296.5	261.0	418.4	304.5	420.3	634.4	782.3	1522.7	1056.3
Malaysia	1015.0	8363.1	5653.5	3672.1	5047.0	2116.1	9905.0	1694.0	10263.2	5065.3	-4355.9
Myanmar	312.2	395.1	297.3	267.5	196.7	284.1	248.1	301.3	359.8	318.8	671.7
Philippines	2177.7	2239.8	4116.7	2319.8	2248.8	2103.0	2392.7	4156.6	5218.0	9112.8	-2501.5
Singapore	3216.4	4306.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	4892.7	11004.9	-413.3	-1446.9	-3187.2	1148.7	6707.1	13311.6	16038.3	20170.9	3918.5
Viet Nam	287.3	2771.4	2115.1	2212.7	1928.6	3220.5	3644.0	4471.8	5377.1	15141.4	11224.1
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	16.5	40.0	-27.0	4.8	1.9	-16.7	4.7	-21.6	34.9	10.4	5.5
Fiji Islands	102.8	105.9	19.7	64.2	61.0	95.5	319.1	234.3	475.8	547.1	366.0
Kiribati	20.2	15.3	17.9	12.7	20.8	19.0	17.0	28.8	25.6	18.7	26.9
Marshall Islands	...	43.8	165.4	862.9	1030.2	452.4	1183.3	2793.7	1451.8	4369.9	3410.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	77.0	101.5	137.3	111.8	114.9	86.3	106.6	109.1	131.2	143.2
Nauru	1.2	3.2	1.9	7.5	13.0	22.4	237.3	11.6	17.1	25.6	31.3
Palau	...	142.1	56.9	45.7	32.8	27.4	26.6	24.6	38.7	25.4	40.6
Papua New Guinea	738.8	508.8	396.1	270.6	107.5	177.1	132.3	372.8	369.3	428.0	398.1
Samoa	52.4	51.0	23.2	37.9	38.1	30.9	32.0	39.4	87.3	54.2	67.3
Solomon Islands	48.3	53.9	79.7	65.6	35.9	76.4	119.3	211.8	223.1	328.0	295.4
Timor-Leste	-5.3	8.9	231.3	247.7	383.5	228.5	535.4	184.8	145.3	278.4	280.2
Tonga	30.1	40.5	24.5	24.3	23.6	33.4	25.6	43.4	32.1	57.8	36.7
Tuvalu	5.1	7.5	-0.3	10.1	36.7	6.3	8.0	8.5	19.0	11.0	16.6
Vanuatu	62.9	77.5	66.3	48.4	41.4	51.1	58.9	53.4	92.1	91.0	153.1
TOTAL DMCs^c	47038.7	116975.6	66602.0	67552.3	68280.3	86857.7	147323.8	196996.8	288890.5	394987.2	302297.1
TOTAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES^d	113391.0	250845.7	229476.0	228873.4	210016.9	263058.1	392764.4	539117.6	724383.6	1082706.0	895983.7

a Refers to the sum of official and net private flows.

b Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

c For reporting countries only.

d Includes data for all developing countries as reported in World Bank's Global Development Finance Online. For developing member countries 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 2010); for Afghanistan; Brunei Darussalam; Cook Islands; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Republic of Korea; Marshall Islands; Federated States of Micronesia; Nauru; Palau; Singapore; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; and Tuvalu: OECD.StatExtracts website (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx>).

Table 4.20 **Total external debt of developing member countries^a**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	929	1974	2200
Armenia	...	371	916	1291	1592	1864	1970	1842	2004	2898	3418
Azerbaijan	...	321	1328	1278	1480	1727	1949	2043	2586	3593	4309
Georgia	...	1240	1638	1729	1839	1935	2064	1909	1970	2296	3380
Kazakhstan	...	3750	12433	14887	17981	22767	32815	43478	74230	96347	107595
Kyrgyz Republic	...	609	1827	1717	1851	2024	2111	2027	2366	2504	2464
Pakistan	20663	30229	32781	31655	33586	35741	35536	33158	35987	40737	49337
Tajikistan	...	634	1034	1058	1142	1152	1041	1065	1016	1152	1466
Turkmenistan	...	402	2518	2271	1975	1743	1522	1058	886	743	638
Uzbekistan	...	1799	4633	4867	4798	4921	4823	4282	4032	3931	3995
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	55301	118090	145711	184803	186114	208431	247679	283986	325260	373773	378245
Hong Kong, China ^{b, c}	12339	29177	208260	179877	174527	372708	430149	454623	516415	711103	663415
Korea, Rep. of	34968	85810	148119	128687	141471	157394	172259	187882	260061	383152	377944
Mongolia	...	520	885	874	995	1190	1351	1302	1394	1596	1721
Taipei, China ^b	17703	27077	34757	34336	45033	63054	80888	86732	85833	94525	90361
South Asia											
Bangladesh	12453	15941	15740	15281	17083	18813	20170	18959	20535	21859	23644
Bhutan	84	106	204	265	378	486	593	649	713	775	692
India	85661	95174	100243	98643	104816	117874	122588	120224	143402	204992	230611
Maldives	78	155	206	235	272	295	366	390	484	576	987
Nepal	1627	2410	2867	2733	2990	3163	3357	3180	3392	3602	3685
Sri Lanka	5863	8395	9157	8731	9740	10441	11085	11262	11641	14003	15154
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^d	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	1845	2284	2628	2697	2900	3193	3439	3515	3527	3761	4215
Indonesia	69872	124413	143358	132057	127800	133434	137092	146266	132512	142638	150851
Lao PDR	1766	2155	2501	2493	3047	2323	2616	2844	3377	4388	4944
Malaysia	15328	34343	41874	45089	48272	48557	52156	51981	55026	61567	66182
Myanmar	4695	5771	5928	5670	6583	7282	7171	6652	6839	7598	7210
Philippines	30580	39379	58304	58252	59906	62589	60968	61658	60282	65910	64856
Singapore ^{b, c}	3772	8368	220298	222073	234393	245233	287785	300359	313551	...	...
Thailand	28094	100039	79720	67191	59381	51927	52722	52749	56271	61738	64798
Viet Nam	23270	25428	12825	12585	13344	15991	18049	19114	20126	23865	26158
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^c	1	25	55	54	59	67	74	71	39	35	35
Fiji Islands	308	178	173	159	169	184	246	186	204	347	379
Kiribati	3	7	8	10	10	16	13	11	13	13	10
Marshall Islands	72	149	69	90	88	91	95	92	100	99	94
Micronesia, Fed. States of	20	127	86	69	61	63	64	65	68	68	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^{b, c}	...	...	10	20	20	19	20	59	59	72	75
Papua New Guinea	2594	2506	2556	2478	2436	2464	2286	2271	2355	2215	1418
Samoa	92	168	147	143	157	178	186	177	206	235	257
Solomon Islands	120	159	155	163	180	178	177	166	173	176	165
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	44	63	65	63	72	85	85	80	82	86	90
Tuvalu ^{b, c}	...	...	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	38	49	74	72	90	97	121	82	83	94	138

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 market, multilateral loans, and long-term debts to non-OECD creditor countries 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 country.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2010); *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 countries**
(percent of GNI)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	19.4	...
Armenia	...	25.3	46.6	59.2	64.6	64.2	53.5	36.6	30.4	30.6	27.6
Azerbaijan	...	10.6	26.6	23.8	25.3	25.3	24.4	17.6	14.1	12.8	10.5
Georgia	...	48.2	51.6	53.2	54.0	48.3	39.7	29.5	24.9	22.5	26.6
Kazakhstan	...	18.5	73.0	71.2	76.5	78.3	81.4	84.5	103.7	105.0	95.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	37.5	141.9	117.1	119.6	109.0	100.1	85.5	85.0	67.8	56.9
Pakistan	49.5	49.5	44.9	44.4	46.2	41.6	35.5	29.7	27.7	28.0	28.7
Tajikistan	...	53.6	132.3	102.7	98.1	78.7	52.1	47.7	37.5	32.0	29.2
Turkmenistan	...	16.1	92.3	66.2	45.5	29.5	22.6	14.0	9.2	6.1	3.7
Uzbekistan	...	13.5	34.2	43.5	50.3	49.1	40.3	30.0	23.6	17.6	14.3
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	15.4	16.5	12.3	14.2	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.2	11.0	8.7
Hong Kong, China ^a	16.4	20.6	25.0	35.0	32.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	13.3	16.7	27.9	25.6	24.6	24.4	23.8	22.3	27.3	36.4	40.3
Mongolia	...	43.3	81.7	74.5	78.4	82.8	74.9	57.7	45.8	41.5	33.6
Taipei, China ^a	10.8	10.1	11.3	12.1	15.0	20.0	22.7	24.3	22.9	23.8	23.4
South Asia											
Bangladesh	40.5	40.8	32.2	31.4	34.3	34.3	33.9	29.9	31.1	29.7	27.7
Bhutan	28.1	36.3	48.7	58.2	74.5	85.1	89.4	85.8	83.7	75.5	49.7
India	27.3	27.0	22.0	20.8	20.8	19.8	17.6	14.9	15.8	17.5	19.0
Maldives	40.2	40.9	34.7	40.1	45.0	45.0	50.9	53.7	55.2	57.0	81.7
Nepal	44.7	54.7	52.0	48.8	49.5	50.0	46.3	39.0	37.1	34.7	28.9
Sri Lanka	73.5	65.3	57.2	56.5	57.8	55.8	54.2	46.7	41.7	43.8	38.1
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	71.8	72.5	69.8	72.0	70.3	65.0	56.7	50.4	47.0	46.0
Indonesia	64.0	63.4	93.0	85.5	67.3	59.1	55.9	53.8	38.0	34.4	30.4
Lao PDR	204.0	122.6	150.3	146.6	172.6	114.1	108.5	108.7	100.0	106.1	99.5
Malaysia	36.4	40.6	48.6	52.4	51.2	46.6	44.1	39.5	36.3	33.7	35.1
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	69.4	51.7	72.3	76.6	73.3	73.2	65.1	57.7	47.4	42.1	35.0
Singapore	12.4	9.8	16.0	21.0	23.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	33.3	60.6	66.0	59.7	48.5	38.0	34.2	31.4	31.6	31.6	32.0
Viet Nam	384.0	124.0	41.7	39.0	38.7	41.8	40.5	36.9	34.4	35.7	29.7
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^a	1.9	26.6	68.2	62.4	57.4	46.9	43.4	38.4	21.4	17.3	17.2
Fiji Islands	23.9	9.2	10.1	9.7	9.1	7.9	9.0	6.2	6.7	10.6	11.1
Kiribati ^a	11.2	12.0	11.1	15.0	12.8	16.8	12.7	10.4	11.9	10.1	7.6
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
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^a	13.7	61.2	39.5	31.1	27.5	27.8	28.4	27.9	28.4	28.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^a	...	...	8.3	16.0	16.7	15.8	15.2	29.3	28.2	33.8	35.1
Papua New Guinea	83.8	57.3	77.4	87.5	87.8	78.7	64.2	49.9	47.6	39.5	19.2
Samoa	55.9	86.8	63.6	60.4	59.5	55.9	49.1	43.1	46.8	44.2	50.6
Solomon Islands	58.1	49.5	35.7	40.7	55.3	53.6	46.7	40.0	37.6	33.4	25.8
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	38.2	37.1	42.1	46.8	47.2	48.6	42.4	37.8	33.6	33.0	33.8
Tuvalu ^a	...	...	32.6	38.9	34.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	23.5	22.6	32.2	31.1	41.5	36.6	38.8	23.9	21.2	19.6	24.3

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 country.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2010), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Table 4.22 Total external debt of developing member countries
(percent of exports of goods, services, and income)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	101.1	163.7	197.6	188.6	172.7	130.4	95.4	90.7	108.1	118.9
Azerbaijan	...	40.4	59.5	50.8	51.6	52.9	43.4	22.6	17.4	14.9	12.6
Georgia	...	...	174.5	173.7	147.5	126.4	105.2	75.0	64.7	58.7	75.4
Kazakhstan	...	62.3	117.9	141.9	151.0	149.4	142.1	139.1	172.3	173.6	134.5
Kyrgyz Republic	...	134.5	308.6	296.1	273.5	245.6	186.9	158.9	131.5	90.4	61.5
Pakistan	231.2	249.6	289.8	260.2	210.7	188.3	175.8	137.9	135.6	139.0	146.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	134.7	100.9	70.7	61.6	38.0	33.7	34.0
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	91.4	77.3	49.8	59.7	49.6	41.3	36.4	32.2	29.0	26.0	22.4
Hong Kong, China ^a	12.3	14.1	86.0	77.9	71.3	137.4	136.4	128.7	132.3	165.1	145.1
Korea, Rep. of ^a	46.8	56.8	72.0	71.4	74.2	69.1	58.4	56.6	68.9	87.1	76.5
Mongolia	...	101.6	138.7	129.2	127.8	121.7	95.0	77.9	62.6	...	...
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
South Asia											
Bangladesh	428.4	270.0	170.1	169.6	173.3	166.5	156.3	126.6	111.1	104.6	89.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	333.3	208.5	133.3	123.6	117.2	108.0	88.0	66.0	62.4	71.8	64.9
Maldives	42.4	48.0	44.1	49.7	54.2	49.9	52.4	78.6	61.1	64.1	93.8
Nepal	363.7	213.4	195.6	202.3	181.3	169.3	160.6	124.7	122.6	108.9	81.4
Sri Lanka	210.4	149.1	119.4	117.4	132.9	128.5	123.1	113.4	106.0	113.2	114.1
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	230.9	131.9	119.1	114.0	113.9	95.9	82.6	67.1	63.4	63.4
Indonesia	233.9	226.7	193.0	200.3	186.8	185.5	158.5	136.0	107.6	101.9	91.4
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	28.5	...
Myanmar	1433.2	411.0	263.3	185.7	222.4	239.0	217.1	158.8	136.8	...	...
Philippines	230.1	118.3	118.5	131.6	124.0	125.8	110.5	103.8	86.3	84.6	82.2
Singapore ^{a, c}	5.5	5.2	121.4	134.6	136.8	123.1	116.3	104.1	91.9	...	...
Thailand	89.8	135.0	92.7	84.0	70.0	53.5	45.0	39.6	35.7	32.9	30.0
Viet Nam	...	...	73.4	69.3	67.3	67.9	59.1	51.7	44.1	42.8	36.8
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	35.0	15.6	16.5	15.7	15.3	12.8	16.0	10.8	12.2	...	...
Kiribati ^d	80.8	81.4	182.4	248.8	238.8	438.6	414.0	213.3	404.7	127.5	116.8
Marshall Islands ^d	2849.2	651.8	781.8	898.0	768.4	642.3	509.1	482.2	1027.8	724.3	589.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of ^d	431.5	572.5	420.8	309.0	292.2	264.9	386.1	370.5	384.3	317.2	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau ^d	...	...	87.0	120.7	98.3	230.7	344.9	420.0	414.8	632.7	636.4
Papua New Guinea	174.4	83.1	107.9	117.0	132.8	100.4	82.1	62.9	...	...	...
Samoa	97.6	155.1	...	...	...	...	167.1	135.1	137.5	147.1	...
Solomon Islands	123.2	75.1	120.6	165.2	338.4	184.4	137.1	105.6	82.8	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	66.9	...	...	74.5	66.2	79.6	73.8	63.2	67.6	58.1	...
Tuvalu ^d	...	...	1393.8	2416.8	2283.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	33.9	37.9	39.9	41.6	66.4	59.9	64.3	40.1	38.6	36.6	...

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 country.

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 2010), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

External Indebtedness

Table 4.23 **Total debt service paid by developing member countries**
(US\$ million)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3	10.3	11.6
Armenia	...	11.3	45.8	54.5	80.5	116.0	168.8	138.3	149.8	189.0	365.7
Azerbaijan	...	10.1	129.9	126.2	164.8	209.0	232.3	233.5	270.8	201.8	297.7
Georgia	...	20.0	117.7	77.4	128.9	180.7	233.7	187.3	267.7	181.4	190.1
Kazakhstan	...	234.6	3370.5	3354.3	4106.9	5302.3	8774.3	13180.8	14532.0	27522.7	33434.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	59.9	173.2	177.0	128.9	163.0	160.7	127.0	87.5	177.6	328.4
Pakistan	1901.9	3215.5	2853.8	2995.4	2887.6	3075.6	4271.0	2424.2	2291.0	2600.4	2940.4
Tajikistan	...	0.0	62.9	80.9	95.6	82.1	98.9	70.4	67.6	64.3	135.6
Turkmenistan	...	104.4	468.1	543.6	557.5	449.0	405.0	307.3	254.8	200.2	169.7
Uzbekistan	...	244.6	885.5	864.2	759.9	810.3	871.1	786.6	850.9	753.9	692.4
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	7057.0	15065.7	27089.2	24535.0	31082.7	36988.8	23254.0	27365.7	27479.0	32175.4	34388.8
Hong Kong, China ^a	1700.0	3159.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of ^a	8274.2	11870.2	22905.0	22712.0	25001.6	16287.7	9080.9	7223.9	7339.9	4538.4	...
Mongolia	...	51.6	37.8	44.9	51.9	286.3	34.3	38.1	46.6	55.8	72.5
Taipei, China ^a	1715.0	2677.0	45.5	11.4	10.0	10.9	5916.0	11006.0	9001.0	7546.0	11473.0
South Asia											
Bangladesh	749.1	779.9	799.3	675.0	727.4	672.7	671.6	805.7	704.6	1008.3	1045.7
Bhutan	5.2	9.8	6.7	6.3	6.5	7.2	12.0	6.8	10.1	31.2	81.5
India	8141.3	13606.9	10920.3	11750.7	15425.3	25747.3	17485.9	23892.9	17406.4	39035.9	31075.8
Maldives	8.8	10.8	19.8	21.7	22.2	21.8	32.7	35.5	39.0	50.4	64.8
Nepal	67.8	85.0	101.7	94.3	103.6	114.0	117.1	117.4	138.5	147.3	161.9
Sri Lanka	384.4	451.9	789.4	753.7	721.4	607.8	770.7	456.1	951.0	851.8	1229.3
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	30.0	7.3	31.5	22.1	21.5	25.5	27.8	31.0	30.6	30.3	42.1
Indonesia	9946.3	16420.8	16625.2	15476.5	16875.6	18474.7	20524.2	16552.5	28479.2	22804.6	22149.8
Lao PDR	8.9	25.4	40.1	43.5	94.0	101.9	123.6	132.3	181.6	189.6	203.9
Malaysia	4333.2	6041.1	6444.8	6231.1	7938.4	9592.9	9191.0	9389.4	7630.1	10435.5	8772.4
Myanmar	60.4	249.9	87.0	83.9	113.3	121.3	135.7	135.9	123.9	202.6	188.3
Philippines	3589.9	5363.5	7059.5	9363.1	10201.3	10199.9	11477.8	9962.1	13698.8	10136.0	12194.3
Singapore ^a	525.0	1349.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	5290.3	8586.5	13991.5	20311.5	19719.8	15263.4	12534.8	18196.1	14764.8	15321.9	16557.0
Viet Nam	174.1	363.9	1309.5	1219.0	1196.3	806.9	786.7	953.5	948.8	1248.6	1343.9
The Pacific											
Cook Islands ^a	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.2	1.7	1.7
Fiji Islands	80.6	42.4	24.6	16.8	17.4	16.9	12.9	14.3	14.0	26.6	23.8
Kiribati	...	1.4	0.9	0.6	...	...	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.2	1.7
Marshall Islands	14.0	24.0	21.6	26.3	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.5	6.9	16.2	7.8
Micronesia, Fed. States of	-	18.5	22.9	10.9	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.9	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	553.1	626.3	304.5	268.8	276.1	294.0	475.8	403.0	362.0	423.9	974.0
Samoa	5.4	4.6	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.4	6.1	8.0	12.3	13.9
Solomon Islands	11.6	8.1	9.1	7.1	5.7	9.4	16.6	14.0	4.3	14.9	15.1
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	1.5	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.4
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.2	3.5	2.6	3.6	3.7	4.3

^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 country.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2010), *Statistical Compendium 2004-1* CD-ROM (OECD 2004), country sources.

Table 4.24 **Total debt service paid by developing member countries**
(percent of exports of goods, services, and income)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	3.1	8.2	8.3	9.5	10.8	11.2	7.2	6.8	7.0	12.7
Azerbaijan	...	1.3	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.4	5.2	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.9
Georgia	...	...	12.5	7.8	10.3	11.8	11.9	7.4	8.8	4.6	4.2
Kazakhstan	...	3.9	32.0	32.0	34.5	34.8	38.0	42.2	33.7	49.6	41.8
Kyrgyz Republic	...	13.2	29.3	30.5	19.0	19.8	14.2	10.0	4.9	6.4	8.2
Pakistan	21.3	26.5	25.2	24.6	18.1	16.2	21.1	10.1	8.6	8.9	8.7
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	11.3	7.2	6.7	4.1	2.5	1.9	3.1
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	11.7	9.9	9.3	7.9	8.3	7.3	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.0
Hong Kong, China ^a	2.1	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	11.3	8.0	10.9	13.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	10.1	5.9	6.6	6.7	29.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	...	...
Taipei, China ^b	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.9	3.6	2.7	4.0
South Asia											
Bangladesh	25.8	13.2	8.6	7.5	7.4	6.0	5.2	5.4	3.8	4.8	3.9
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	31.7	29.8	14.5	14.7	17.2	23.6	12.6	13.1	7.6	13.7	8.7
Maldives	4.8	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.7	7.2	4.9	5.6	6.2
Nepal	15.2	7.5	6.9	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.6	4.6	5.0	4.5	3.6
Sri Lanka	13.8	8.0	10.3	10.1	9.8	7.5	8.6	4.6	8.7	6.9	9.3
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Indonesia	33.3	29.9	22.4	23.5	24.7	25.7	23.7	15.4	23.1	16.3	13.4
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	...
Myanmar	18.4	17.8	3.9	2.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.2	2.5	...	...
Philippines	27.0	16.1	14.3	21.2	21.1	20.5	20.8	16.8	19.6	13.0	15.5
Singapore	0.8	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	16.9	11.6	16.3	25.4	23.2	15.7	10.7	13.7	9.4	8.2	7.7
Viet Nam	...	...	7.5	6.7	6.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9
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
Fiji Islands	9.1	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	9.3	7.9	...	...	5.2	7.6	2.9	15.4	12.3
Marshall Islands	39.8	47.8	57.9	135.8	15.1	16.9	15.5	16.0	36.4	72.6	31.5
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	46.0	59.0	27.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	37.2	20.8	12.9	12.7	15.1	12.0	17.1	11.2	...	...	...
Samoa	5.8	4.2	...	...	...	...	5.8	4.6	5.4	7.7	...
Solomon Islands	11.8	3.8	7.1	7.1	10.7	9.7	12.9	8.9	2.0	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	2.3	...	...	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	...

a Refers to debt service as a percentage of total exports as reflected under direction of trade.

b Refers to debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: Global Development Finance Online (World Bank 2010), *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
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	12	45	123	162	206	263	319	382	511	558	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	576	768	989	861	904	1011	1409	...
Georgia	85	387	302	298	313	368	560	983	1052	1290	...
Kazakhstan	...	1471	1845	2832	2410	3073	3143	3468	3876	3447	...
Kyrgyz Republic	36	59	99	140	342	398	319	766	1656	2435	...
Pakistan	378	557	500	498	501	648	798	898	840	823	855
Tajikistan	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	218	3	5	11	8	15	12	6	8	...	...
Uzbekistan	92	302	345	332	231	262	242	560	903	1069	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	20034	31229	33167	36803	32970	41761	46809	49913	54720	53049	50875
Hong Kong, China	...	8814	8878	10689	9676	13655	14773	15821	17154	17319	16926
Korea, Rep. of	3753	5322	5147	5347	4753	5818	6023	6155	6448	6891	7818
Mongolia	108	137	166	229	201	301	338	386	452	446	412
Taipei, China	2332	2624	2831	2978	2248	2950	3378	3520	3716	3845	4395
South Asia											
Bangladesh	156	199	207	207	245	271	208	200	289	467	...
Bhutan	5	8	6	6	6	9	14	17	21	28	23
India	2124	2649	2537	2384	2726	3457	3919	4447	5082	5283	5109
Maldives	315	467	461	485	564	617	395	602	676	683	656
Nepal	363	464	361	275	338	385	375	384	527	500	...
Sri Lanka	403	400	337	393	501	566	549	560	494	438	448
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^b	...	...	...	...	...	119	126	158	179	226	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	987	1333	1591	1873	2001	2046
Indonesia	4324	5064	5153	5033	4467	5321	5002	4871	5506	6234	6324
Lao PDR	60	191	173	215	196	407	672	842	1142	1295	...
Malaysia	7469	10222	12775	13292	10577	15703	16431	17547	20973	22052	23646
Myanmar	117	208	205	217	206	242	232	264	248	193	243
Philippines	1760	1992	1797	1933	1907	2291	2623	2843	3092	3139	...
Singapore	6070	6062	5857	5855	4703	6553	7079	7588	7957	7778	7488
Thailand	6952	9579	10133	10873	10082	11737	11567	13822	14464	14584	14145
Viet Nam	1351	2140	2330	2628	2429	2928	3468	3583	4244	4254	3747
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	48	73	75	73	78	83	88	92	97	95	100
Fiji Islands	318	294	348	398	431	504	545	549	540	585	539
Kiribati	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	3
Marshall Islands	6	5	5	6	7	9	9	6	7	6	...
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	...
Papua New Guinea	42	58	54	54	56	59	69	78	104	114	126
Samoa	68	88	88	89	92	98	102	116	122	122	129
Solomon Islands	12	5	...	...	7	6	9	11	14	16	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 Countries											
Australia	3726	4931	4856	4841	4746	5215	5499	5532	5644	5586	5584
Japan	3345	4757	4772	5239	5212	6138	6728	7334	8347	8351	6790
New Zealand	1409	1787	1909	2045	2104	2334	2365	2409	2455	2447	2458

a For Australia; Georgia; Japan; Korea, Rep. of; 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 countries, 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 country.

Source: World Tourism Organization website (UNWTO 2010, www.unwto.org/facts/eng/barometer.htm).

Table 4.26 **International tourism, receipts**
(US\$ million)

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries											
Central and West Asia											
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1	38	65	63	73	171	220	271	305	331	334
Azerbaijan	70	63	43	51	58	65	78	117	178	190	...
Georgia	...	97	117	126	147	177	241	313	384	447	470
Kazakhstan	122	356	452	622	564	718	701	838	1013	1012	963
Kyrgyz Republic	5	15	24	36	48	76	73	167	346	514	...
Pakistan	110	81	88	97	122	179	182	255	276	316	272
Tajikistan	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	27	22	22	24	28	28	43	51	64	...
East Asia											
China, People's Rep. of	8730	16231	17792	20385	17406	25739	29296	33949	37233	40843	39675
Hong Kong, China	9604	5868	5904	7410	7072	8932	10209	11509	13563	15043	16463
Korea, Rep. of	5150	6834	6384	5936	5358	6069	5806	5788	6138	9774	9442
Mongolia	21	36	39	130	143	185	177	225	227	237	213
Taipei, China	3287	3738	4335	4583	2977	4054	4977	5136	5213	5937	6958
South Asia											
Bangladesh	25	50	48	57	57	67	70	80	76	91	...
Bhutan	5	10	9	8	8	13	19	24	30	39	...
India	2582	3460	3198	3102	4463	6170	7493	8634	10729	11832	10605
Maldives	211	321	327	337	402	471	287	512	602	664	590
Nepal	177	158	144	103	199	230	131	128	200	335	371
Sri Lanka	226	248	213	363	441	513	429	410	385	342	350
Southeast Asia											
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	155	113	124	181	191	224	233	242	...
Cambodia	53	304	380	454	389	603	840	963	1135	1219	1185
Indonesia	5229	4975	5277	5285	4037	4798	4522	4448	5346	7377	6318
Lao PDR	51	114	104	113	87	119	147	173	233	276	...
Malaysia	3969	5011	6863	7118	5901	8203	8846	10427	14053	15293	15772
Myanmar	151	162	109	120	56	84	68	46	...	...	...
Philippines	1136	2156	1742	1761	1544	2017	2265	3501	4933	4388	2329
Singapore	7611	5142	4641	4458	3842	5327	6205	7545	9179	10583	9187
Thailand	8035	7483	7075	7901	7856	10043	9577	13393	16667	18163	15899
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	1400	1700	1880	3200	3447	3926	3050
The Pacific											
Cook Islands	28	36	38	46	69	72	91	90	107	105	...
Fiji Islands	291	189	205	260	345	423	485	480	499	546	...
Kiribati	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	7	5	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	...	...	...	...
Samoa	35	41	39	45	54	69	79	90	107	...	...
Solomon Islands	16	4	5	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	4
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	10	7	7	6	10	13	15	16	15	20	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	45	56	46	54	64	75	85	92	119	...	...
Developed Member Countries											
Australia	8130	9289	9224	9971	12438	15214	16868	17854	22415	25062	25594
Japan	3224	3373	3306	3497	8848	11265	12430	8470	9345	10820	10329
New Zealand	2318	2272	2340	3159	4232	5098	5211	4792	5415	5130	4398

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Tourism Organization website (UNWTO 2010, www.unwto.org/facts/eng/barometer.htm); for Taipei, China: economy sources.

Transport, Electricity, and Communications

The People's Republic of China and Japan have more than half of all the **motor vehicles** in use in the Asia and Pacific region. **Road networks** are expanding in almost all economies and unpaved roads are being upgraded to hard surface. Industrialization and household electrification have led to massive increases in **electricity production** throughout the region, mostly still generated by coal and other carbon fuels. There are less than 20 **personal computers** per 100 persons in most economies of the region—well short of the 50-plus typical of developed economies.

Introduction

This theme broadens the former Infrastructure theme of previous *Key Indicators*. It now includes transport statistics on motor vehicles, road and rail networks, statistics on electricity production and the sources from which it is generated, information on personal computers, and access to broadband.

Additional indicators on the communications sector are also shown under Millennium Development Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Key Trends

The People's Republic of China (PRC) and Japan have more than half of all the motor vehicles in use in the region. It is estimated that there were 225.5 million motor vehicles in use in Asia and the Pacific region in 2007. "Motor vehicles" include passenger cars, taxis, trucks, and buses but exclude motorcycles and scooters. Figure 5.1 shows how they were distributed throughout the region. India had only 8% of the region's motor vehicles compared with 19% in the PRC although both have comparable

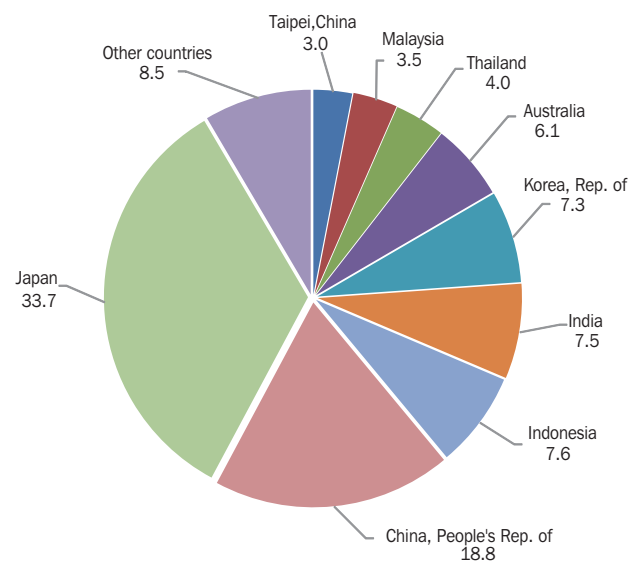
populations. Table 5.1 suggests that this disparity is widening; the growth rates of motor vehicle populations, calculated between the earliest and latest years available, were 14% per year in the PRC and 10% in India.

There are more than 700 motor vehicles per thousand people in New Zealand but less than three in Bangladesh. Figure 5.2 shows wide differences between motor vehicles on a per capita basis. Twenty-three economies have less than 100 motor vehicles per 1,000 population, while four rich economies—Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, and New Zealand—have 500 or more. This is similar to the figures recorded for the five industrialized economies included for purposes of comparison at the bottom of Figure 5.2.

For the five most populous economies the numbers per thousand are: Indonesia 76; PRC 32; India 12; Pakistan 11; Bangladesh 2.

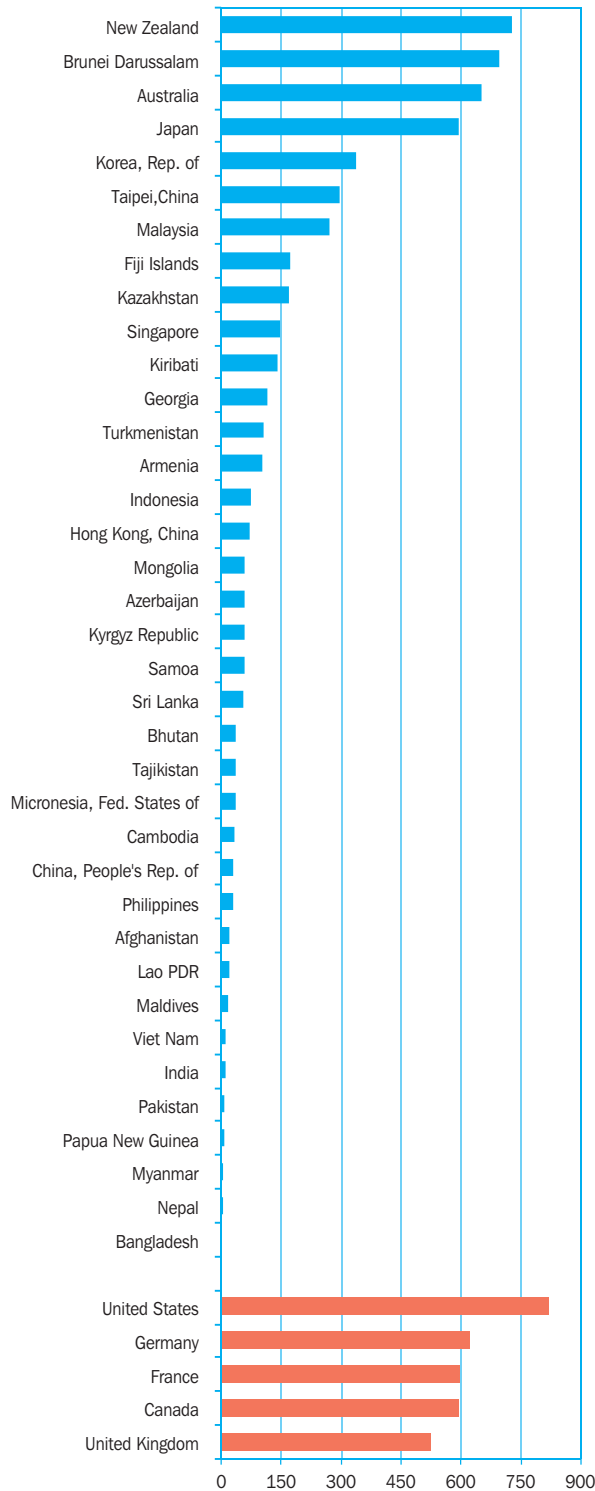
Road networks are growing quite rapidly in most economies and unpaved roads are being upgraded to hard surface. Figure 5.3 shows the growth rates in road networks since 1990. Total road networks have been growing at 3% or more per year in 13 economies. In almost all cases, paved roads have been growing faster than the total road network as unpaved roads are upgraded to hard surface. However, total road networks have declined in several economies of the former Soviet Union—Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan.

Figure 5.1 Distribution of Motor Vehicles in Asia and the Pacific, 2007 (percent)



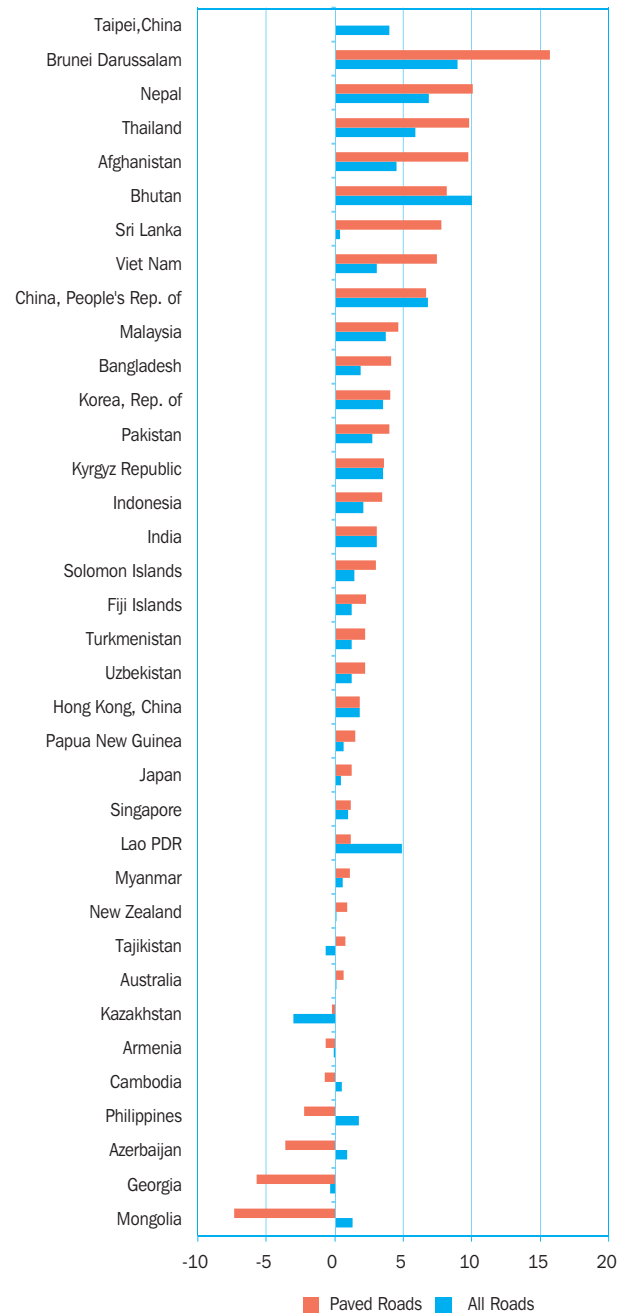
Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

Figure 5.2 Motor Vehicles per 1,000 People, 2007 or Latest Year



Sources: Derived from Table 5.1 and World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

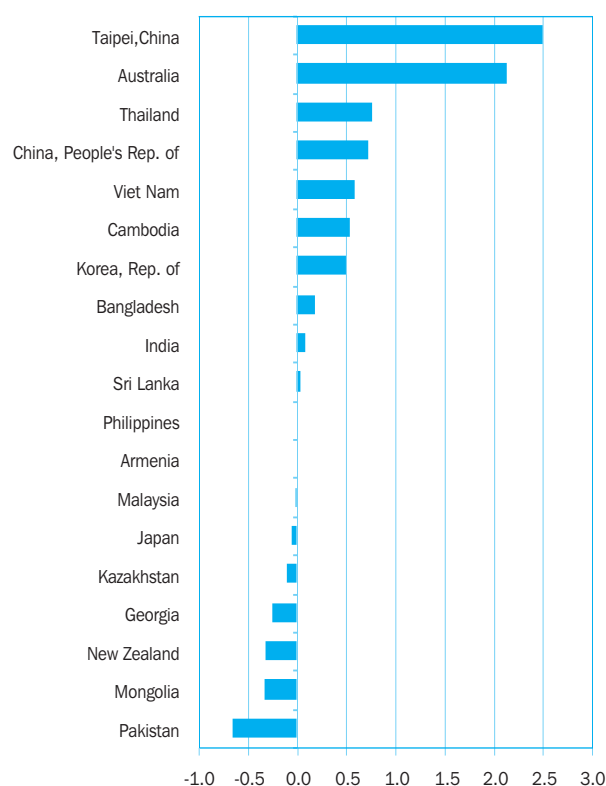
Figure 5.3 Average Annual Percentage Growth in Road Networks, 1990 to Latest Year



Source: Derived from Table 5.1.

Compared to roads, growth of rail networks is much slower. Relatively few economies in the region have rail networks and Figure 5.4 shows that these have mostly been expanding rather slowly and have actually declined in several cases. Australia and Taipei, China are two exceptions and report annual growth rates in excess of 2%. The PRC and India both have very large rail networks. Since 1990 in the PRC, the length of railways has grown at just over 0.7% per year, and in India at less than 0.1%.

Figure 5.4 Average Annual Percentage Growth of Rail Networks, 1990 or Nearest Year to 2008 or Latest Year



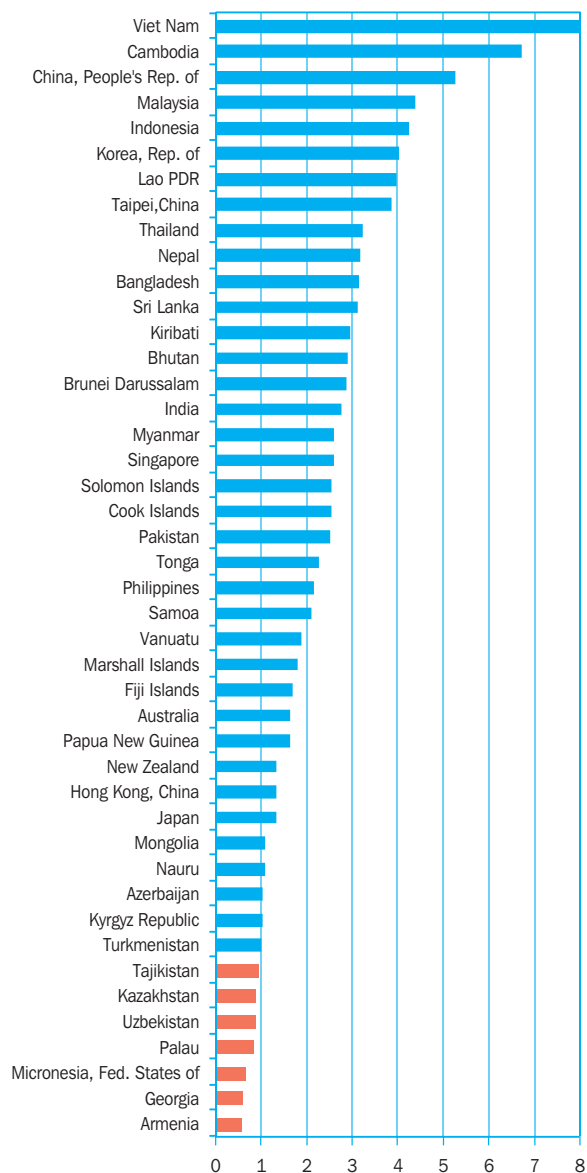
Source: Derived from Table 5.2.

Industrialization and household electrification have led to massive increases in electricity production throughout the region. Figure 5.5a shows ratios of electricity production in 2007 compared to 1990. Viet Nam's ratio of 8.0 means that electricity production increased eight times between 1990 and 2007. Other economies in Southeast Asia recorded large increases, including Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Thailand. Among the five most populous economies, the PRC has the highest ratio at 5.3, followed by Indonesia (4.3), Bangladesh (3.1), India (2.8), and Pakistan (2.5). Seven economies had ratios of less than one, meaning that production in 2007 was lower than in 1990. Five of these are former members of the Soviet Union, which had relatively low GDP growth over the period and, in addition, have experienced sharply rising electricity prices, forcing them to use it more efficiently.

Most electricity is generated in Asia by carbon fuels.

Figure 5.5b shows the sources of electricity production. Economies are ranked according to their use of noncarbon fuels that do not emit greenhouse gases. Those at the top are more "eco-friendly" than those lower down. Hydropower is the most common source of clean electricity. Virtually all of Nepal's and Tajikistan's electricity comes from this

Figure 5.5a Increase in Electricity Production (ratio: 2007/1990)

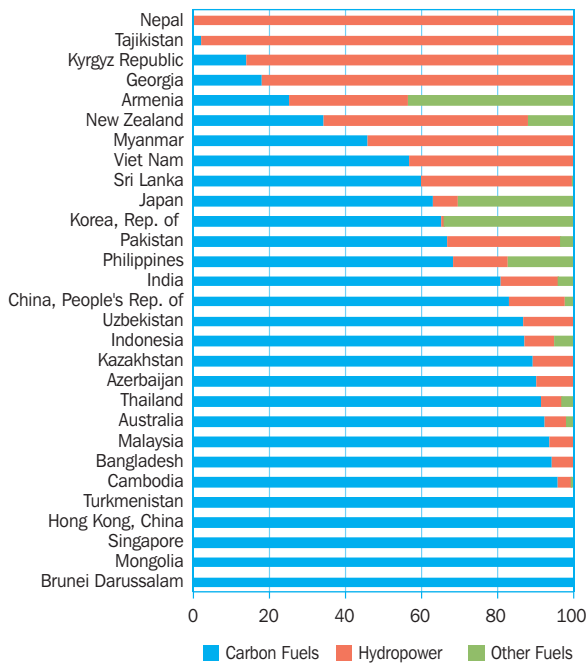


Source: Derived from Table 5.3.

source. The Kyrgyz Republic and Georgia, both also being mountainous countries, make extensive use of hydropower. Nuclear power is the other main source of clean energy and is one of the major sources for Armenia, Japan, and Republic of Korea. Wind and solar power currently make only small contributions to electricity production in the Asia and Pacific region.

The five most populous economies use carbon fuels to generate most of their electricity: 94% in Bangladesh, 83% in the PRC, 81% in India, 87% in Indonesia, and 67% in Pakistan. The PRC and India make heavy use of coal, which is the most polluting carbon fuel.

Figure 5.5b Sources of Electricity, 2007
(percentage distribution)



Source: Derived from Table 5.3.

The digital divide is still large in Asia: more than 50 personal computers per hundred persons in a few countries, but less than 20 in most. Box 5.1 shows the number of personal computers per 100 persons. Table 5.5 on which Box 5.1 is based gives data for the latest years available, which are mostly around 2004–2006. For Box 5.1 these data have been updated to 2008 using the annual growth rate over whatever period is available for each economy. Estimates were not made for economies with only a short period for estimating the growth rate, or if the latest year available was 2002 or earlier.

Seven economies are in the top group with 50 or more personal computers per hundred persons. Most economies in North America and Europe would be in this group. Of the five most populous economies, the PRC is in the 10–19 group followed by Bangladesh in the 5–9 group. India and Indonesia have less than five and Pakistan is almost certainly in this group too as it reported only 0.5 per hundred in 2002.

Box 5.1 Estimated Number of Personal Computers per 100 Persons, 2008 or Latest Year

50 or more	
New Zealand	Japan
Korea, Rep. of	Singapore
Hong Kong, China	Australia
Taipei, China	
20 to 49	
Viet Nam	Maldives
Mongolia	Malaysia
Georgia	Armenia
10 to 19	
China, People's Rep. of	Tonga
Philippines	Brunei Darussalam
Sri Lanka	Micronesia, Fed States of
Thailand	
5 to 9	
Solomon Islands	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Azerbaijan
Fiji Islands	
Under 5	
Cambodia	Bhutan
Nepal	Kyrgyz Republic
Kiribati	India
Myanmar	Lao PDR
Vanuatu	Samoa
Indonesia	Uzbekistan

Source: Table 5.5.

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 since they overcome the weaknesses in data provided by national power utilities, which often do not include households that, for various reasons, do not have a meter.

Data on personal computers and broadband subscribers are collected by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) using questionnaires sent to government telecommunications agencies. Annual reports of industry organizations are also used by ITU to cross-check reported data and to fill in the gaps. These data are considered to be reliable.

Transport

Table 5.1 Road indicators

	Roads, Total Network (in '000 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 Countries						
Central and West Asia							
Afghanistan	21.0	42.2 (2006)	32.2	64.6 (2006)	13.3	29.3 (2006)	...
Armenia	7.7	7.5 (2007)	272.7	266.5 (2007)	99.2	89.8 (2007)	...
Azerbaijan	52.4	59.1 (2004)	629.6	715.4 (2004)	93.9 (1994)	49.4 (2004)	67.0 (2002)
Georgia	21.6	20.3 (2006)	310.8	292.5 (2006)	93.8	38.6 (2006)	...
Kazakhstan	158.3	93.1 (2007)	58.7	34.5 (2007)	55.1	90.3 (2007)	...
Kyrgyz Republic	18.9	34.0 (2007)	98.5	177.3 (2007)	90.0	91.1 (2001)	75.6 (1998)
Pakistan	169.2	260.4 (2006)	219.5	337.8 (2006)	54.0	65.4 (2006)	61.3 (2004)
Tajikistan	29.9	27.8 (2000)	213.4	198.4 (2000)	71.6	82.7 (1995)	73.7 (2003)
Turkmenistan	21.3	24.0 (2000)	45.3	51.1 (2000)	73.5	81.2 (2001)	...
Uzbekistan	72.5	81.6 (2000)	170.4	191.8 (2000)	79.0	87.3 (2001)	57.0 (2000)
East Asia							
China, People's Rep. of	1181.0	3583.7 (2007)	126.6	384.2 (2007)	72.1	70.7 (2007)	...
Hong Kong, China	1.5	2.0 (2007)	1424.2	1928.0 (2007)	100.0	100.0 (2007)	...
Korea, Rep. of	56.7	102.1 (2007)	574.4	1053.0 (2007)	71.5	77.6 (2007)	...
Mongolia	42.4	49.3 (2002)	27.3	31.7 (2002)	10.2	3.5 (2002)	36.0 (2003)
Taipei, China	20.0	40.3 (2008)	553.9	1113.6 (2008)	...	...	...
South Asia							
Bangladesh	188.0	239.2 (2003)	1444.3	1837.8 (2003)	7.2 (1991)	9.5 (2003)	37.0 (2000)
Bhutan	2.3	8.1 (2003)	49.7	200.9 (2003)	77.1	62.0 (2003)	47.0 (2003)
India	2000.0	3316.5 (2007)	672.7	1115.5 (2007)	47.3 (1991)	47.4 (2002)	60.0 (2001)
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	6.8	17.3 (2004)	47.8	120.5 (2004)	37.5	56.9 (2004)	17.2 (2003)
Sri Lanka	93.0	97.3 (2003)	1439.0	1505.3 (2003)	32.0 (1991)	81.0 (2003)	...
Southeast Asia							
Brunei Darussalam a	1.0	3.7 (2005)	191.7	692.6 (2005)	31.4	77.2 (2005)	...
Cambodia	35.8	38.3 (2004)	202.8	216.7 (2004)	7.5	6.3 (2004)	80.7 (2003)
Indonesia	288.7	391.0 (2005)	159.4	215.8 (2005)	45.1	55.4 (2005)	...
Lao PDR	14.0	29.8 (2006)	60.5	129.2 (2006)	24.0	13.4 (2006)	64.4 (2002)
Malaysia	54.0	93.1 (2005)	164.3	283.4 (2005)	70.0	79.8 (2005)	...
Myanmar	25.0	27.0 (2005)	38.3	41.3 (2005)	10.9	11.9 (2005)	...
Philippines	160.6	200.0 (2003)	538.5	670.9 (2003)	16.6 (1994)	9.9 (2003)	...
Singapore	2.8	3.3 (2007)	4176.1	4730.3 (2007)	97.1	100.0 (2007)	...
Thailand	72.2	180.1 (2006)	141.3	352.4 (2006)	55.3	98.5 (2000)	...
Viet Nam	96.1	160.1 (2007)	295.2	516.3 (2007)	23.5	47.6 (2007)	83.5 (2004)
The Pacific							
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	3.1	3.4 (2000)	166.9	188.3 (2000)	44.5	49.2 (2001)	...
Kiribati	...	0.7 (2000)	...	827.2 (2000)	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	0.2 (2000)	...	342.9 (2000)	15.9	17.5 (2001)	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	18.5	19.6 (2000)	40.9	43.3 (2000)	3.2	3.5 (2001)	68.0 (1996)
Samoa	...	0.8 (1998)	...	279.2 (1998)	42.0 (1995)	14.2 (2001)	...
Solomon Islands	1.2	1.4 (2000)	43.2	49.7 (2000)	2.1	2.4 (2001)	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.5 (2001)
Tonga	...	0.7 (2000)	...	944.4 (2000)	27.0 (1995)	27.0 (2001)	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	1.1 (2000)	...	87.8 (2000)	21.6	23.9 (2001)	...
Developed Member Countries							
Australia	810.3	815.1 (2007)	105.5	106.1 (2007)	35.0	38.7 (1998)	...
Japan	1114.7	1197.0 (2007)	3057.3	3283.9 (2007)	69.2	79.3 (2007)	...
New Zealand	92.7	93.7 (2007)	346.2	350.2 (2007)	57.0	65.4 (2007)	...

Table 5.1 Road indicators (continued)

	Total Motor Vehicles (in '000)		Motor Vehicles (per 1,000 people)		Motor Vehicles (per kilometer of road)	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	643.8	...	23	...	9 (2003)
Armenia	16.6	315.5	5	105	2	42
Azerbaijan	373.8	586.4	52	61 (2005)	11	10 (2005)
Georgia	331.4 (1998)	510.6	74 (1998)	116	16 (1998)	16 (2003)
Kazakhstan	1368.0	2625.7	82 (1998)	170	11 (1998)	28
Kyrgyz Republic	...	309.5	...	59	...	9
Pakistan	553.7	1797.5	5	11	3	8 (2004)
Tajikistan	17.9	257.3	3	38	1	...
Turkmenistan	...	534.3	...	106	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	12827.3 (1998)	42500.5	10 (1998)	32	10 (1998)	12
Hong Kong, China	375.4	496.6	64	72	253	247
Korea, Rep. of	3394.8	16391.9	79	338	60	161
Mongolia	67.8 (1998)	160.4	29 (1998)	61	1 (1998)	2 (2003)
Taipei, China	2937.7	6858.0	144	299	151	174 (2006)
South Asia						
Bangladesh	122.0 (1993)	358.4	1 (1993)	2	5 (1993)	...
Bhutan	...	25.2	...	38	...	...
India	3663.7	16954.0 (2006)	5	12 (2003)	3 (1993)	3 (2002)
Maldives	...	6.0	...	20	...	...
Nepal	...	148.2	...	5	...	...
Sri Lanka	337.2	1159.4	20	58	4	11 (2006)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	120.3	270.9	120	696	90	...
Cambodia	4.7	457.4 (2001)	0	36 (2001)	0	37 (2001)
Indonesia	2806.1	17096.0	16	76	12	...
Lao PDR	35.6	121.8	9	21	3	...
Malaysia	2252.8	7920.6 (2006)	...	272 (2003)	46	72 (2003)
Myanmar	...	344.9	...	7	...	...
Philippines	603.9	2812.9	9	32	3	14 (2005)
Singapore	396.1	682.6	147	149	142	207
Thailand	2578.8	8923.4 (2006)	46	...	49	...
Viet Nam	...	1146.3	...	13	...	7
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	144.6	...	173	...	...
Kiribati	...	13.9	...	144	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	4.0	...	36	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	56.1	...	9	...	...
Samoa	...	10.9 (2005)	...	59 (2005)	...	5 (2005)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	9051.9	13729.5	530	653	12 (1991)	17 (2005)
Japan	57701.7	76024.0	467	595	52	64
New Zealand	1800.3	3083.7	527	729	20	33

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); *World Road Statistics* (International Road Federation 1995 and 2009); Results Measurement System Online (International Development Association 2010); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei, China: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Transport

Table 5.2 Rail indicators

	Rail Lines (total route, kilometers)			Rail Network, Length per Land Area (kilometers per thousand square kilometers)		
	1990	1995	2008	1990	1995	2008
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	845	845	845	30.0	30.0	30.0
Azerbaijan	...	2117 (1998)	2099	...	25.5 (1998)	25.4
Georgia	1583	1575	1513	22.8	22.7	21.8
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	...	...	3181	...	...	6.8
Uzbekistan	...	3641 (1997)	4230	...	8.6 (1997)	9.9
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	53378	54616	60809	5.7	5.9	6.5
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	3091	3101	3381	31.3	31.4	34.9
Mongolia	1920	1810 (1997)	1810	1.2	1.2 (1997)	1.2
Taipei, China	1105	1157	1724	30.5	32.0	47.6
South Asia						
Bangladesh	2746	2706	2835	21.1	20.8	21.8
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	62367	62660	63327	21.0	21.1	21.3
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	1453	1491	1463	22.5	23.1	22.6
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	600	600	650 (2005)	3.4	3.4	3.7 (2005)
Indonesia	...	5041	3370	...	2.8	1.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	1668	1668	1665	5.1	5.1	5.1
Myanmar	3336	...	...	5.1	...	...
Philippines	479	456	479	1.6	1.5	1.6
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	3861	4041	4429	7.6	7.9	8.7
Viet Nam	2832	2832	3147	8.7	8.7	10.1
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	6612	9458 (1997)	9661	0.9	1.2 (1997)	1.3
Japan	20254	20134	20048	55.6	55.2	55.0
New Zealand	4029	3913	3913 (1999)	15.0	14.6	14.6 (1999)

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); ADB staff estimates; for Taipei, China: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

Table 5.3 Electricity production and sources

	Total Electricity Production (billion kwh)		Sources of Electricity (percent of total)									
	1990	2007	Coal		Natural Gas		Oil		Hydropower		Others ^a	
			1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	10.4	5.9	-	-	16.4	25.2	68.6	-	15.0	31.4	-	43.4
Azerbaijan	23.2	24.2	-	-	-	74.5	97.0	15.7	3.0	9.8	-	-
Georgia	13.7	8.3	-	-	15.6	17.9	29.2	0.3	55.2	81.8	-	-
Kazakhstan	87.4	76.6	71.1	70.3	10.5	10.7	10.0	8.3	8.4	10.7	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	15.7	16.2	13.1	3.3	23.5	10.8	-	-	63.5	85.9	-	-
Pakistan	37.7	95.7	0.1	0.1	33.6	34.4	20.6	32.2	44.9	30.0	0.8	3.2
Tajikistan	18.1	17.5	-	-	9.1	2.2	-	-	90.9	97.8	-	-
Turkmenistan	14.6	14.9	-	-	95.2	100.0	-	-	4.8	0.0	-	-
Uzbekistan	56.3	49.0	7.4	5.0	76.4	70.6	4.4	11.3	11.8	13.1	-	-
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	621.2	3279.2	71.3	81.0	0.4	0.9	7.9	1.0	20.4	14.8	-	2.2
Hong Kong, China	28.9	39.0	98.3	73.3	-	26.5	1.7	0.2	-	-	-	-
Korea, Rep. of	105.4	425.9	16.8	40.1	9.1	19.3	17.9	5.9	6.0	0.9	50.2	33.9
Mongolia	3.5	3.8	92.4	96.1	-	-	7.6	3.9	-	-	-	-
Taipei, China	51.0	197.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	7.7	24.4	-	-	84.3	87.6	4.3	6.7	11.4	5.7	-	-
Bhutan	1.6	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	289.4	803.4	66.2	68.4	3.4	8.3	3.5	4.1	24.8	15.4	2.1	3.8
Maldives	0.0	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	99.9	99.6	-	-
Sri Lanka	3.2	9.9	-	-	-	-	0.2	59.9	99.8	39.9	-	0.2
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^b	1.2	3.4	-	-	99.1	99.0	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	0.2 (1995)	1.3	...	-	...	-	...	95.9	...	3.7	...	0.4
Indonesia	33.3	142.2	31.5	44.9	2.3	15.7	42.7	26.5	20.2	7.9	3.3	4.9
Lao PDR	0.8	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	23.0	101.3	12.3	29.5	22.0	62.0	48.4	2.0	17.3	6.4	-	-
Myanmar	2.5	6.5	1.6	-	39.3	41.6	10.9	4.5	48.1	53.9	-	-
Philippines	27.4	59.6	7.0	28.2	-	32.6	45.3	7.5	22.1	14.4	25.6	17.2
Singapore	15.7	41.1	-	-	-	78.7	100.0	21.3	-	-	-	-
Thailand	44.2	143.4	25.0	21.4	40.2	67.3	23.5	2.7	11.3	5.7	-	2.9
Viet Nam	8.7	69.5	23.1	21.4	0.1	32.1	15.0	3.5	61.8	43.0	-	-
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.4	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.1 (2006)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 (1995)	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	0.0	0.0 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	0.2 (1992)	0.2 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	1.8	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	154.3	254.6	77.1	76.3	10.6	15.4	2.7	0.9	9.2	5.7	0.4	1.8
Japan	835.5	1123.5	14.0	27.7	20.0	25.8	18.5	9.8	10.7	6.6	36.8	30.2
New Zealand	32.3	43.8	1.9	7.1	17.6	27.3	0.0	0.0	72.3	53.6	8.1	11.9

a 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 country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); country sources; for Taipei, China: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Electricity

Table 5.4 Electricity consumption and electrification

	Electricity Consumption (per capita kWh)		Household Electrification Rate (percent of households)	
	1990	2007	Earliest Year	Latest Year
Developing Member Countries				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	...	...	...	25.0 (2005)
Armenia	2718	1692	98.9 (2000)	99.8 (2005)
Azerbaijan	2584	2394	97.0 (1999)	99.5 (2006)
Georgia	2673	1620	...	99.9 (2002)
Kazakhstan	5905	4448	99.9 (1995)	97.0 (1999)
Kyrgyz Republic	2314	1772	99.8 (1997)	100.0 (2002)
Pakistan	277	474	59.6 (1990)	89.2 (2006)
Tajikistan	3346	2176	97.0 (1999)	99.3 (2003)
Turkmenistan	2293	2279	...	99.6 (2000)
Uzbekistan	2383	1658	99.6 (1996)	99.7 (2002)
East Asia				
China, People's Rep. of	511	2332	...	...
Hong Kong, China	4178	5899	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	2373	8502	...	...
Mongolia	1523	1369	67.3 (2000)	86.2 (2005)
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	44	144	17.8 (1993)	46.5 (2007)
Bhutan	...	...	...	41.1 (2003)
India	276	542	50.9 (1992)	67.9 (2005)
Maldives	...	...	...	83.8 (2000)
Nepal	35	80	17.9 (1996)	61.2 (2006)
Sri Lanka	153	417	...	80.7 (2002)
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam ^a	4354	8393	...	...
Cambodia	10 (1995)	94	16.6 (2000)	20.5 (2005)
Indonesia	162	566	48.9 (1991)	91.1 (2007)
Lao PDR	...	...	...	46.3 (2002)
Malaysia	1178	3667	...	...
Myanmar	45	94	...	47.0 (2002)
Philippines	376	586	65.4 (1993)	83.3 (2008)
Singapore	4983	8514	...	...
Thailand	708	2055	...	99.2 (2005)
Viet Nam	98	728	78.4 (1997)	96.1 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	...	...	...	94.4 (2001)
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	66.8 (1996)
Kiribati	...	...	...	39.3 (2005)
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	63.0 (1999)
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	55.8 (2000)
Nauru	...	...	...	99.0 (2002)
Palau	...	...	...	98.9 (2005)
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	11.0 (1996)
Samoa	...	...	78.8 (1991)	92.2 (2006)
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	15.8 (1999)
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	27.0 (2002)
Tonga	...	...	80.0 (1994)	88.8 (2006)
Tuvalu	...	...	...	92.0 (2002)
Vanuatu	...	...	18.0 (1994)	19.1 (1999)
Developed Member Countries				
Australia	8456	11249	...	...
Japan	6486	8474	...	...
New Zealand	8298	9622	...	...

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); Demographic and Health Surveys Online (ICF Macro 2010); Results Measurement System Online (International Development Association 2010); PRISM website (www.spc.int/prism/other/electricity.html).

Table 5.5 Computer and broadband indicators

	Personal Computers (per 100 people)		Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers (per 100 people)						
	1990	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	0.32 (2005)	0.36 (2006)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Armenia	0.29 (1997)	9.69 (2005)	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.16	0.19
Azerbaijan	0.71 (2001)	8.05	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.69	1.13
Georgia	2.08 (1999)	27.17	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.61	1.07	2.23	3.52
Kazakhstan	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.20	1.75	4.26	8.75
Kyrgyz Republic	0.52 (2000)	1.94 (2005)	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10
Pakistan	0.14	0.47 (2002)	0.00	0.01	...	0.02	0.03	0.09	0.35
Tajikistan	0.25 (2004)	1.29 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05
Turkmenistan	1.53 (2001)	7.19 (2005)	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05
Uzbekistan	1.60 (2003)	3.13 (2006)	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.24	0.32
East Asia									
China, People's Rep. of	0.04	5.65 (2006)	0.87	1.91	2.85	3.85	5.00	6.23	7.70
Hong Kong, China	4.56	69.30	18.61	22.16	24.11	25.97	27.33	28.11	29.34
Korea, Rep. of	3.72	57.55 (2007)	23.7	25.17	25.63	29.4	30.67	32.14	33.82
Mongolia	0.33 (1995)	24.61	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.14	0.28	1.37	0.91
Taipei, China	...	69.41	13.46	16.53	19.06	19.76	20.92	21.81	21.64
South Asia									
Bangladesh	0.02 (1997)	2.25 (2006)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bhutan	0.47 (1998)	2.51 (2007)	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.44
India	0.03	3.29 (2007)	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.2	0.27	0.45	0.65
Maldives	1.21 (1995)	20.24 (2006)	0.18	0.25	1.11	2.12	3.46	5.15	5.78
Nepal	0.05 (1993)	0.48 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.26
Sri Lanka	0.02	3.73 (2005)	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.32	0.51	0.84
Southeast Asia									
Brunei Darussalam ^a	1.10 (1992)	8.92 (2005)	1.08	1.73	2.20	2.37	3.02	4.31	5.01
Cambodia	0.04 (1995)	0.36 (2007)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.20
Indonesia	0.11	2.03 (2006)	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.35	0.43	0.74
Lao PDR	0.10 (1996)	1.70 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.13
Malaysia	0.83	23.15 (2006)	0.45	1.00	1.88	2.85	3.81	4.93	6.09
Myanmar	0.11 (1999)	0.92 (2006)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
Philippines	0.34	7.23 (2006)	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.30	0.56	1.16	1.87
Singapore	6.56	74.31 (2007)	10.04	12.98	15.38	18.05	19.98	21.74	23.71
Thailand	0.41	6.68 (2005)	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.16	1.36	1.41	1.47
Viet Nam	0.01 (1992)	9.65 (2006)	0.01	0.06	0.25	0.61	1.50	2.35	3.01
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	...	...	0.17	0.21	0.28	0.28	4.41	6.20	7.40
Fiji Islands	4.05 (1998)	6.04 (2005)	0.00	0.00	0.85	1.02	1.37	1.85	2.47
Kiribati	0.74 (1998)	1.11 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	0.01	9.15 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.30 (2001)	5.48 (2005)	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	0.00	0.37	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.81
Papua New Guinea	3.92 (1998)	6.39 (2005)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	0.06 (1995)	2.35 (2006)	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.11
Solomon Islands	2.35 (1997)	4.64 (2005)	0.00	0.04	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.38
Timor-Leste	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tonga	0.61 (1997)	5.89 (2005)	0.02	0.33	0.63	0.62	0.76	0.70	0.96
Tuvalu	...	...	0.00	0.51	1.54	2.55	3.56	4.55	4.55
Vanuatu	0.73 (1997)	1.39 (2005)	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.21
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	14.98	60.32 (2003)	2.60	5.02	9.88	18.91	23.16	25.15	25.36
Japan	5.99	40.72 (2003)	11.72	15.35	18.28	20.74	22.22	23.65	24.94
New Zealand	9.53 (1991)	52.57 (2006)	2.07	4.72	7.81	11.32	20.34	21.63	22.99

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: ICT Statistics Database (ITU 2010) through the World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Communications

Table 5.6 Expenditures on information and communications technology

	Information and Communications Technology Expenditures											
	(per capita US Dollars)						(percent of GDP)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	17.8	21.4	27.2	33.4	38.4	43.2	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.4
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of	100.3	119.1	135.6	151.1	168.7	194.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	6.6	6.0
Hong Kong, China	1479.8	1713.4	2041.0	2261.9	2810.9	2839.4	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.2	9.4	9.2
Korea, Rep. of	1206.6	1424.5	1616.8	1855.3	1991.2	1734.0	9.0	9.5	9.2	9.4	9.2	9.1
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	6.8	9.1	16.0	23.3	34.9	44.9	1.9	2.4	4.1	5.9	8.0	9.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	17.8	24.9	32.3	34.1	41.2	45.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.5
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	23.7	28.6	40.6	54.2	74.0	87.4	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.6	4.3
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	34.5	39.6	43.6	52.5	62.4	73.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	572.0	665.0	648.3	733.2	776.9	796.6	12.8	13.4	12.0	12.2	11.0	9.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	48.7	62.3	61.7	72.8	95.3	113.0	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.1
Singapore	2287.4	2554.2	2710.3	2758.8	2738.6	2663.0	10.1	9.7	9.6	8.7	7.5	7.1
Thailand	128.5	153.0	163.4	191.9	223.8	250.8	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
Viet Nam	36.0	40.3	42.8	45.2	47.8	51.0	7.5	7.3	6.7	6.4	5.9	4.9
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	1478.9	1792.1	1945.7	2052.9	2269.4	2334.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.9
Japan	2223.2	2378.2	2384.9	2391.3	2358.0	2571.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.7
New Zealand	1203.9	1353.1	1453.1	1430.5	1636.4	1666.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Energy and Environment

The Asia and Pacific region produces just under 32% of world's energy, with the People's Republic of China (PRC) producing almost half of the **total energy** in the region. Most Asian economies **rely on imports** to meet their energy needs. Measured by GDP per unit of energy use, most Asian economies are becoming more energy-efficient. Over half the economies in the region are now **CFC-free** but **water pollution** remains a problem.

Introduction

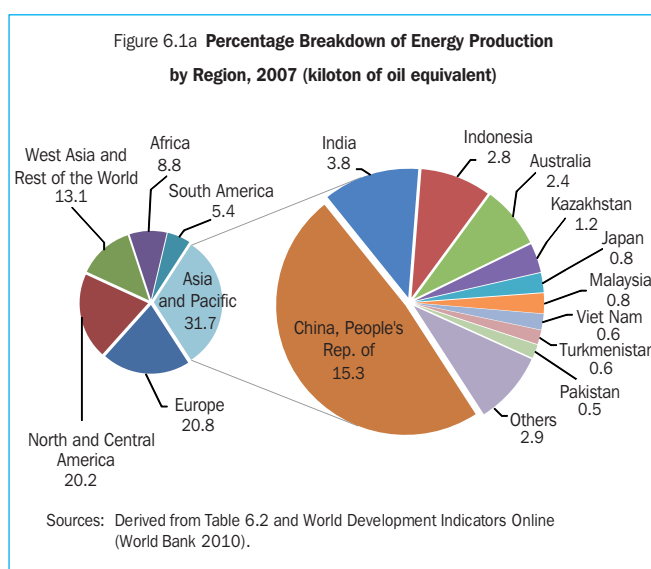
Energy as used in this theme covers all forms of “primary energy”—solid, liquid, and gas fuels; and electricity generated by nuclear, wind, hydro, and solar power. (Electricity generated by solid, liquid, and gas fuels is excluded to avoid double counting.) The different forms of power are converted to a common unit—kilotons (kt) of oil equivalent—so that they can be represented by a single figure for each economy.

The **environment** indicators shown here refer to emissions of greenhouse gases, to those which damage the ozone layer, and to forest resources and water pollution. Additional environmental indicators are found in the section on Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

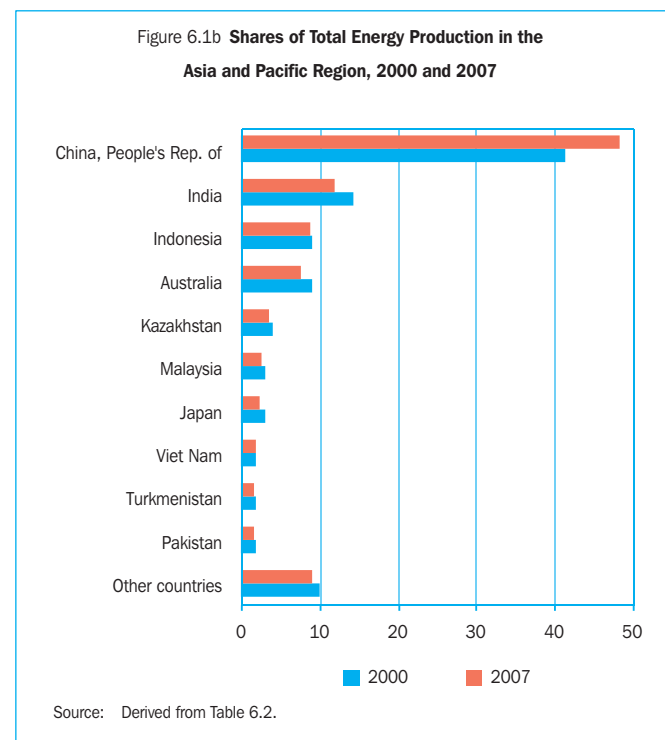
Key Trends

Energy production worldwide and within Asia. Figure 6.1a shows energy production in the world and in the Asia and Pacific region. In 2007, the region produced just under 32% of the world's energy compared with 21% for Europe and 20% for North America. The PRC was producing nearly half of the total energy in the region and since 2000, energy production in the PRC has been increasing at an average rate of 8% per year. Australia, India, and Indonesia are the other very large energy producers in the region. Coal is the main type of energy produced in Asia.

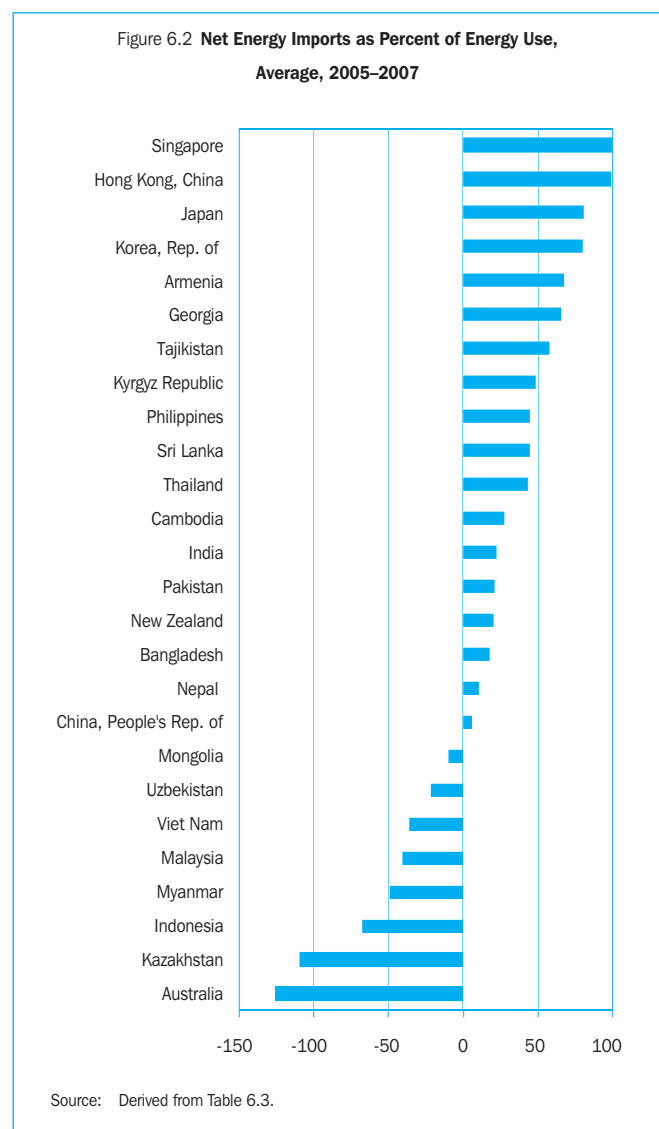
Figure 6.1b shows the shares of energy production by the 10 leading producers in 2000 and 2007.



The PRC's share of total energy production increased from 41% in 2000 to 48% in 2007. The PRC's energy production increased at an average of 8% per year reflecting its GDP growth, which has outstripped that of other economies in the region. By contrast, Japan's GDP grew slowly over the period and its share of energy production fell from 4% to 2%.



Most Asian economies rely on imports to meet their energy needs. Figure 6.2 shows net imports (imports less exports) as a percentage of each country's domestic energy use. Singapore and Hong Kong, China import all their energy, and five other economies are also highly dependent on external sources, importing 50% or more of their energy needs – Armenia, Georgia, Japan, Korea, and Tajikistan. Bars to the left in Figure 6.2 show economies that are net energy exporters. To avoid distorting the chart the three largest energy exporters are omitted (Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Turkmenistan). Their net exports are several times larger than their domestic energy use.



Most economies are using energy more efficiently. GDP per unit of energy, or “energy productivity”, shown in Figure 6.3, 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 equivalent’ by the relevant conversion factors. In Figure 6.3, the longer the bar, the greater the country's energy efficiency.

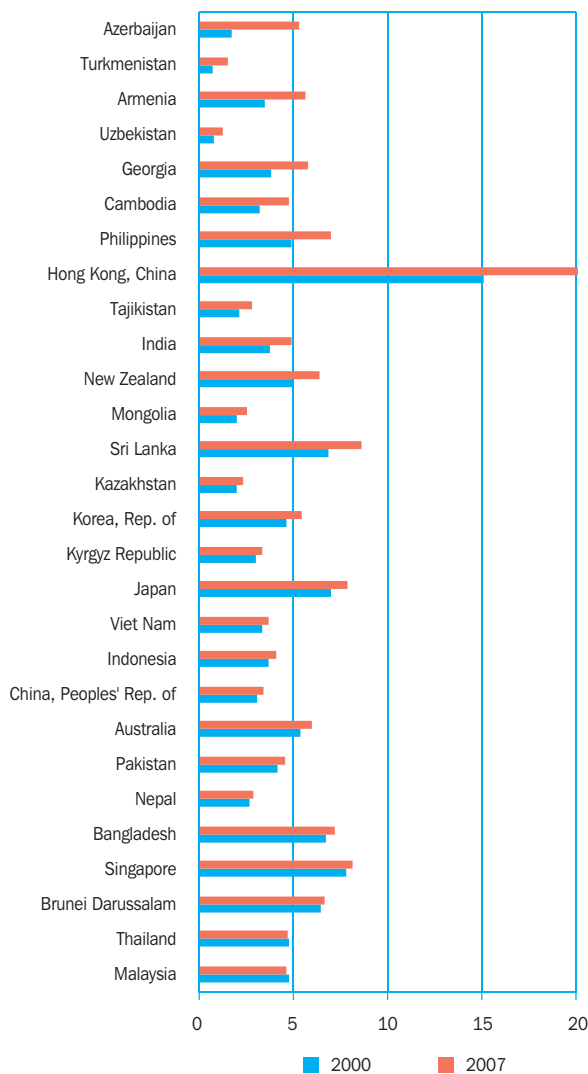
GDP per energy unit differs among economies because of differences in their energy use efficiency and industrial structures. Agriculture and services generate higher GDP per energy unit than manufacturing. If two economies have identical industrial structures, differences in GDP per energy unit will reflect differences in energy productivity, and if a country produces more GDP per energy unit over time, this implies better energy productivity only if the industrial structure has not changed.

In Figure 6.3, economies are arranged in order of their percentage gains in energy productivity over the period. The top five economies all belonged to the former Soviet Union and as such had access to cheap hydrocarbon fuels from within the Soviet Union. Prices have risen sharply since then, forcing them to use fuels more efficiently, although they still have relatively low energy productivity. The top 13 economies, from Azerbaijan to Sri Lanka, all achieved improvements of 25% or more. Only Malaysia and Thailand failed to make any gain over the period.

Six economies recorded energy productivity in 2007 in excess of 7 units of GDP per kilogram of oil equivalent—Hong Kong, China; Sri Lanka; Singapore; Japan; Bangladesh; and Philippines. These are Asia's most energy-efficient economies.

More than half the economies in the region are now chlorofluorocarbon-free. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) destroy the ozone layer, which protects the earth from ultraviolet radiation. Signatories to the 2006 Montreal Protocol agreed to replace CFCs, which have traditionally been used for refrigeration, by alternative coolants. As a result there has been a steady reduction in CFC emissions in most economies as old refrigerators and air conditioners are replaced by new CFC-free equipment.

Figure 6.3 GDP per Unit of Energy, 2000 and 2007
(constant 2005 PPP\$ per kilogram of oil equivalent)



Source: Table 6.1.

Most of the 46 economies in Box 6.1 now consume no CFCs—a worthy achievement by an international agreement to protect the environment. However, eight economies are still consuming significant quantities of more than 100 metric tons in 2008. Consumption is between 100 and 300 for all except Republic of Korea, which reported consumption of over 1,000 metric tons in 2008.

Many of Asia's lakes and rivers are highly polluted and there is not much sign of improvement. Figure 6.4 shows the biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) for water in lakes and rivers. BOD is the amount of oxygen that bacteria require to neutralize organic pollution. As pollution gets worse, more oxygen is needed. Calculating the BOD for a body of water is the standard way of measuring its level of pollution. As organic pollution is generally caused by industrial production, the total BOD estimated for each country is divided by the number of days worked per year by industrial workers.

Box 6.1 Consumption of CFC, 2008 (ODP Metric Tons)

Zero Consumption

Australia	Myanmar
Azerbaijan	Nauru
Bhutan	Nepal
Cook Islands	New Zealand
Fiji Islands	Papua New Guinea
Georgia	Samoa
Indonesia	Singapore
Japan	Solomon Islands
Kazakhstan	Sri Lanka
Kiribati	Tajikistan
Maldives	Tonga
Marshall Islands	Tuvalu
Micronesia, Fed.States of	Uzbekistan

Under 100 metric tons

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Armenia	Palau
Brunei Darussalam	Timor-Leste
Cambodia	Turkmenistan
Kyrgyz Republic	Vanuatu
Lao PDR	Viet Nam

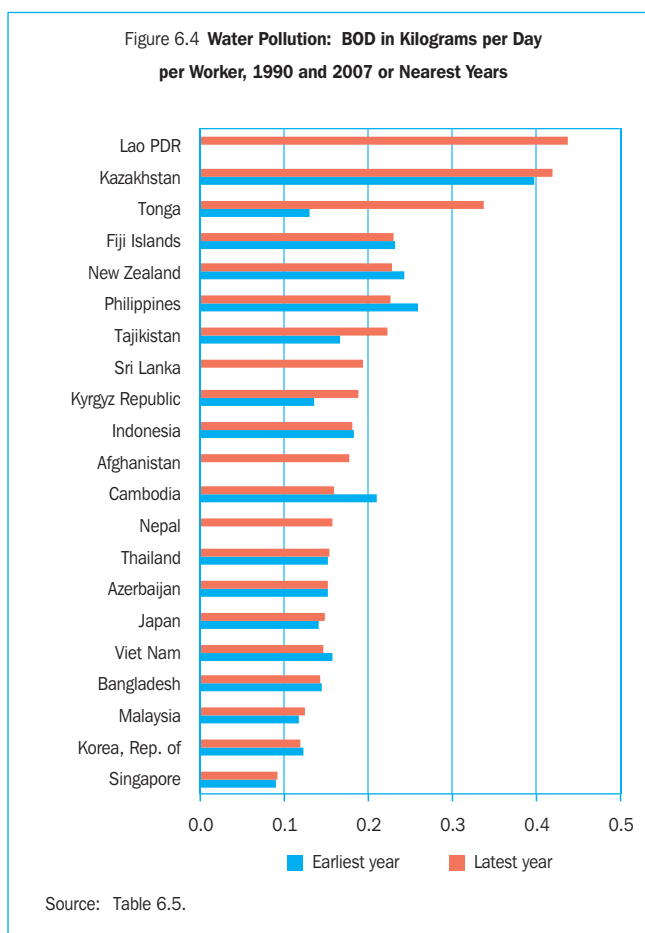
More than 100 metric tons

Bangladesh	Malaysia
China, People's Rep. of	Pakistan
India	Philippines
Korea, Rep. of	Thailand

ODP = ozone-depleting potential.

Source: Table 6.5.

Figure 6.4 shows relatively high levels of water pollution in Lao PDR, Kazakhstan, and Tonga and much lower levels in Malaysia, Republic of Korea, and Singapore. Comparing the earlier and later years, pollution has substantially worsened in Tajikistan, Tonga, and Kyrgyz Republic. Cambodia and the Philippines report some improvement while other economies show little change.



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 CFC consumption are centralized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as part of the process of monitoring the 2006 Montreal Protocol on limiting emissions of CFC. The consumption of CFC is obtained indirectly by subtracting exports and increase in stocks of CFC from domestic production and imports. This can result in negative consumption if there is a large increase in stocks and there are few such cases in Table 6.5.

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 good than comparability over time for a single country.

The Food and Agriculture Organization monitors land use and forestry data using country reports and satellite images.

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
Developing Member Countries										
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
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.7	5.3
Georgia	2.4	2.2	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.8
Kazakhstan	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4
Kyrgyz Republic	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Pakistan	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Tajikistan	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Turkmenistan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Uzbekistan	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4
Hong Kong, China	15.4	16.3	15.2	14.5	15.4	15.5	17.4	18.5	19.5	20.1
Korea, Rep. of	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5
Mongolia	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	6.2	6.1	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sri Lanka	6.3	7.5	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.3	8.6
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	7.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.7
Cambodia	...	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8
Indonesia	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.7
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	5.4	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.1
Singapore	6.3	5.9	7.8	7.3	7.1	8.0	7.7	6.7	7.5	8.1
Thailand	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	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
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.0
Japan	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9
New Zealand	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Energy

Table 6.2 Energy production
(kilotons of oil equivalent)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Developing Member Countries										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	137	245	632	602	738	692	746	861	846	825
Azerbaijan	21336	14725	18962	19581	19752	19826	20053	27392	38127	52094
Georgia	1844	1195	1325	1265	1328	1376	1287	1272	928	1073
Kazakhstan	90455	63470	79969	85636	92621	103715	117052	121686	131014	135995
Kyrgyz Republic	2502	1259	1443	1353	1204	1403	1475	1447	1488	1427
Pakistan	34248	41139	47006	49069	50160	55360	58851	61257	61354	63643
Tajikistan	2026	1329	1264	1288	1361	1466	1492	1546	1520	1582
Turkmenistan	74865	32836	45968	50390	52861	58551	58179	61137	60260	66088
Uzbekistan	38643	48655	54945	55506	56237	56180	56875	56528	58167	60053
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	886292	1065858	1060992	1089721	1166187	1311151	1486507	1615637	1718431	1813979
Hong Kong, China	43	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Korea, Rep. of	22623	21148	32597	33243	35020	38059	38395	42996	43788	42480
Mongolia	2749	2256	1916	1903	2052	2104	2528	2752	3130	3551
Taipei, China	10748	10913	11476	10751	11608	11432	13087	13152	13389	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	10758	12777	15156	16178	16739	17549	18390	19311	20331	21261
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	291081	334701	364334	372312	381382	394337	407406	420288	435770	450923
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5501	6142	7138	7338	7618	7795	7969	8158	8349	8527
Sri Lanka	4191	4022	4748	4563	4544	4655	4765	4920	5155	5076
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	15642	18241	19684	19852	20265	21197	20749	21060	21791	20194
Cambodia	...	2901	3203	3264	3325	3384	3441	3501	3562	3624
Indonesia	169957	213965	235530	241611	246279	257023	263084	275984	309684	331100
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	50311	67010	80392	81286	84770	88408	88458	97031	94561	94354
Myanmar	10654	10999	15405	15843	16459	18365	20551	23276	23020	23937
Philippines	15729	16304	20070	18893	20498	20897	21197	21651	21710	22396
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	26547	33212	43850	43067	45595	48569	50444	54355	56305	59375
Viet Nam	24711	34529	48106	50062	53165	54383	65234	69504	72633	73931
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	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 Countries										
Australia	157523	186896	234373	250606	255256	254608	259735	270426	269961	289206
Japan	75140	98503	105773	104713	96877	84007	94993	100381	101271	90466
New Zealand	12008	12994	14325	14218	14533	13138	12916	12572	13079	14004

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); for Fiji Islands; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Taipei, China; Timor-Leste; 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
Developing Member Countries										
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
Azerbaijan	17.4	-15.5	-65.8	-71.8	-72.5	-65.3	-58.6	-105.1	-180.8	-337.4
Georgia	84.8	67.9	53.8	50.8	47.8	49.1	53.7	59.6	69.4	67.9
Kazakhstan	-24.3	-22.1	-98.4	-110.3	-110.1	-115.4	-129.2	-116.7	-106.4	-104.6
Kyrgyz Republic	67.0	48.6	40.9	39.3	52.4	48.5	47.1	48.1	47.1	51.0
Pakistan	20.1	23.3	25.6	23.9	23.2	19.1	19.8	18.8	21.9	23.6
Tajikistan	63.6	56.3	55.6	56.9	54.2	53.3	55.6	55.9	58.9	59.4
Turkmenistan	-281.4	-136.3	-216.9	-233.2	-243.9	-241.0	-271.6	-270.1	-265.4	-265.7
Uzbekistan	16.7	-14.3	-9.1	-9.5	-6.4	-10.5	-15.1	-20.3	-20.0	-23.4
East Asia										
China, People's Rep. of	-2.7	-1.8	2.9	-0.2	0.9	2.1	4.6	4.4	6.9	7.2
Hong Kong, China	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7
Korea, Rep. of	75.7	85.6	82.7	82.6	82.6	81.5	81.8	79.6	79.5	80.9
Mongolia	19.5	16.6	19.0	19.5	18.5	13.5	-1.0	-6.1	-8.0	-15.0
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	15.5	19.6	18.4	20.0	19.4	19.3	18.4	19.2	17.5	17.5
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	8.5	13.1	20.3	19.7	19.9	19.3	21.1	21.3	22.3	24.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5.0	8.5	12.0	12.4	10.0	10.5	9.8	10.6	10.7	10.7
Sri Lanka	24.0	32.4	43.0	43.3	44.6	46.4	45.8	45.3	43.3	45.3
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam ^a	-787.7	-689.0	-702.1	-770.7	-810.8	-721.9	-699.3	-729.5	-699.1	-629.8
Cambodia	...	14.0	19.5	21.8	22.8	24.0	25.9	26.7	28.2	29.4
Indonesia	-65.8	-62.8	-56.1	-53.0	-52.8	-56.6	-53.7	-57.5	-71.5	-73.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	-122.0	-74.7	-61.8	-55.5	-59.3	-53.0	-62.1	-48.7	-41.9	-30.0
Myanmar	0.0	6.5	-23.2	-30.3	-29.7	-34.7	-41.1	-45.5	-48.5	-53.0
Philippines	42.8	52.8	51.0	52.0	48.5	47.6	46.5	45.4	44.9	44.0
Singapore	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	46.5	44.1	43.6	42.9
Viet Nam	-1.6	-14.9	-29.8	-28.1	-26.0	-23.7	-30.7	-36.3	-37.7	-32.5
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries										
Australia	-82.7	-101.9	-115.2	-133.8	-130.6	-128.1	-131.8	-123.9	-120.2	-133.1
Japan	82.8	80.0	79.6	79.4	81.0	83.4	81.8	80.7	80.5	82.4
New Zealand	9.8	15.0	14.8	16.1	15.1	20.3	22.7	23.3	21.3	16.5

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010).

Environment

Table 6.4 **Agriculture land use**
(percent of land area)

	Agricultural Land			Arable Land			Permanent Cropland		
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007
Developing Member Countries									
Central and West Asia									
Afghanistan	58.3	58.0	59.3	12.1	11.8	13.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Armenia	41.5 (1992)	46.6	57.3	15.0 (1992)	15.7	14.4	2.1 (1992)	1.3	1.9
Azerbaijan	53.4 (1992)	57.4	57.6	20.5 (1992)	22.1	22.4	3.7 (1992)	2.9	2.7
Georgia	46.5 (1992)	43.2	36.2	11.4 (1992)	11.4	6.7	4.8 (1992)	3.9	1.6
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	35.4	26.6	27.6	27.9	0.6	0.9	1.0
Tajikistan	32.1 (1992)	32.7	32.7	6.1 (1992)	5.6	5.1	0.9 (1992)	0.7	0.7
Turkmenistan	68.6 (1992)	69.1	69.4	2.9 (1992)	3.6	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	58.4	59.3	13.3	14.3	15.1	0.8	1.2	1.3
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	22.1	20.0	19.0	19.8	17.4	16.5	1.6	2.0	1.9
Mongolia	80.9	84.0	74.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia									
Bangladesh	77.1	69.8	69.5	70.2	62.1	61.2	2.3	3.1	3.7
Bhutan	9.7	13.9	14.6	2.8	3.2	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.7
India	60.9	61.4	60.5	54.8	54.7	53.4	2.2	3.1	3.6
Maldives	30.0	33.3	43.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	16.7	26.7
Nepal	29.0	29.5	29.4	16.0	16.4	16.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Sri Lanka	36.2	36.4	36.5	13.9	14.2	15.0	15.5	15.4	14.7
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	30.9	20.9	21.0	21.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Indonesia	24.9	24.7	26.8	11.2	11.3	12.1	6.5	7.2	8.6
Lao PDR	7.2	8.0	9.2	3.5	3.8	5.1	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	18.3	14.6	15.2	16.2	0.8	0.9	1.7
Philippines	37.4	37.5	38.6	18.4	16.9	17.1	14.8	15.6	16.4
Singapore	3.0	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.3
Thailand	41.9	38.8	38.7	34.2	30.6	29.8	6.1	6.6	7.3
Viet Nam	20.7	28.2	32.5	16.4	19.9	20.5	3.2	9.9	9.9
The Pacific									
Cook Islands	25.0	25.0	16.7	8.3	16.7	12.5	16.7	8.3	4.2
Fiji Islands	22.4	23.4	23.4	8.8	9.3	9.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
Kiribati	48.1	45.7	45.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	45.7	43.2	43.2
Marshall Islands	72.2 (1995)	72.2	77.8	5.6 (1995)	5.6	11.1	44.4 (1995)	44.4	44.4
Micronesia, Fed. States of	35.0 (1995)	33.6	33.6	3.6 (1995)	3.6	3.6	27.1 (1995)	25.7	25.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	13.0 (1995)	13.0	13.0	2.2 (1995)	2.2	2.2	4.3 (1995)	4.3	4.3
Papua New Guinea	1.9	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3
Samoa	34.6	30.4	30.4	12.7	8.8	8.8	21.2	20.5	20.5
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	26.1	7.4	8.1	11.4	3.9	4.5	4.6
Tonga	44.4	41.7	43.1	22.2	20.8	20.8	16.7	15.3	16.7
Tuvalu	66.7	66.7	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	11.5	12.1	12.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	7.0	7.0	7.0
Developed Member Countries									
Australia	60.5	59.3	55.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	15.6	14.4	12.8	13.1	12.3	11.9	1.3	1.0	0.9
New Zealand	60.4	57.6	45.9	9.9	5.6	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org).

Table 6.5 Deforestation and pollution

	Deforestation Rate ^a (average percent change)		Nitrous Oxide Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)			Methane Emissions (thousand metric tons CO ₂ equivalent)		
	1990-2000	2000-2007	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
Developing Member Countries								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	2.5	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	1.3 (1992-2000)	1.5	540	500	450	1740	2080	2300
Azerbaijan	- (1992-2000)	-	3100	3530	4040	9900	10620	11550
Georgia	-0.0 (1992-2000)	-0.0	1820	2250	3390	3050	4090	4330
Kazakhstan	0.2 (1992-2000)	0.2	18340	10040	5530	42130	25620	28270
Kyrgyz Republic	-0.3 (1992-2000)	-0.3	3080	3170	3260	4130	3240	3520
Pakistan	1.8	2.2	67930	73630		92460	104740	110300
Tajikistan	-0.0 (1992-2000)	-	2300	1910	1590	3750	3130	3270
Turkmenistan	- (1992-2000)	-	4070	3630	3200	19250	21940	23060
Uzbekistan	-0.5 (1992-2000)	-0.5	10440	12380		45240	48870	51480
East Asia								
China, People's Rep. of	-1.2	-2.1	544230	556620		958940	973730	995760
Hong Kong, China	...	...	230	230	200	1300	1030	1090
Korea, Rep. of	0.1	0.1	13100	16170		27290	29880	31280
Mongolia	0.7	0.8	12520	16880		8220	9200	4840
Taipei, China	-1.2	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	-0.0	0.3	29340	33540		84590	91930	92530
Bhutan	-0.3	-0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	-0.6	-0.0	256180	278700		655470	722370	712330
Maldives	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	2.1	1.4	6300	6510	7100	34140	36070	36040
Sri Lanka	1.2	1.5	2670	2830	3130	10650	10200	10280
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam ^b	0.8	0.7	70	360	370	2010	2070	2060
Cambodia	1.1	2.0	4350	3490	3820	12800	13350	14890
Indonesia	1.7	2.0	66640	69130		214710	223140	224330
Lao PDR	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.4	0.7	12410	9350	9920	24360	25320	25510
Myanmar	1.3	1.4	15850	22050		49640	59270	60840
Philippines	2.8	2.1	18520	16890		44490	44630	44860
Singapore	-	-	1140	5880	7970	1120	1260	1260
Thailand	0.7	0.4	23650	26030		73090	77070	78840
Viet Nam	-2.3	-1.9	20500	27110		59130	71560	75080
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	-0.4	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	-0.2	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	- (1995-2000)	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	-0.4 (1995-2000)	-0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	-2.8	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	1.5	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	1.2	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries								
Australia	0.2	0.1	95070	105100		101470	116030	116840
Japan	0.0	0.0	31710	26240		60650	59490	53480
New Zealand	-0.6	-0.2	31400	29630		26260	26710	27490

continued

Environment

Table 6.5 Deforestation and pollution (continued)

	Consumption of Ozone-Depleting CFCs (ODP metric tons)			Organic Water Pollutant (BOD) Emissions (kilograms per day per worker)		
	1990	2000	2008	1990	2000	Latest year
Developing Member Countries						
Central and West Asia						
Afghanistan	380 (1995)	380 (1997)	40	...	0.178 (2001)	0.206 (2002)
Armenia	- (1991)	25	14	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	457 (1996)	88	-	0.153 (1995)	0.153	0.182 (2006)
Georgia	53 (1994)	22	-	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	1214	524	-	0.398 (1998)	0.420	0.414 (2003)
Kyrgyz Republic	118 (1991)	54	5	0.136 (1992)	0.189	0.202 (2006)
Pakistan	751	1945	167	...	...	...
Tajikistan	91 (1991)	28	-	0.167	0.223	0.227 (2003)
Turkmenistan	141	21	1	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	585 (1993)	42	-	...	...	...
East Asia						
China, People's Rep. of	41829	39124	263	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep. of	19605 (1992)	7395	1115	0.124	0.120	0.114 (2006)
Mongolia	7 (1995)	11	0	...	...	...
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia						
Bangladesh	195	805	158	0.146 (1995)	0.144 (1998)	...
Bhutan	- (1991)	-	-	...	...	...
India	-	5614	217	...	...	...
Maldives	4	5	-	...	...	...
Nepal	20 (1991)	94	-	...	0.142 (1996)	0.157 (2002)
Sri Lanka	210	220	-	...	...	0.195 (2006)
Southeast Asia						
Brunei Darussalam ^b	59 (1992)	47	2	...	...	...
Cambodia	94 (1995)	94	1	0.211 (1993)	0.160 (1995)	...
Indonesia	5249 (1992)	5411	-	0.184 (1998)	0.179	0.181 (2005)
Lao PDR	4 (1992)	45	2	...	0.438 (1999)	...
Malaysia	3384	1980	174	...	0.118	0.126 (2005)
Myanmar	16 (1992)	26	-	...	...	...
Philippines	2981	2905	169	0.260 (1996)	0.249 (2001)	0.227 (2005)
Singapore	3167	22	-	0.092 (1998)	0.094	0.093 (2006)
Thailand	6660	3568	190	0.153 (1996)	0.155	...
Viet Nam	303 (1991)	220	20	0.158 (1998)	0.169	0.147 (2006)
The Pacific						
Cook Islands	- (1991)	-	-	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	38	-	-	...	0.232 (2002)	0.230 (2004)
Kiribati	- (1991)	-	-	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	1	1	-	...	...	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	- (1991)	1	-	...	...	...
Nauru	1 (1995)	0	- (2007)	...	...	...
Palau	2 (1995)	1	0	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	28 (1991)	48	-2	...	...	...
Samoa	4 (1991)	1	-	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	2	0	-	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	37 (1995)	21	2 (2007)	...	...	...
Tonga	2 (1995)	1	-	0.131 (1991)	0.295	0.339 (2004)
Tuvalu	0 (1993)	-	-	...	...	...
Vanuatu	- (1995)	-	1	...	...	...
Developed Member Countries						
Australia	7416	7	-42	...	...	...
Japan	97723	-24	-1	0.141 (1994)	0.147	0.149 (2005)
New Zealand	558	-3	-	0.243	0.233	0.230 (2007)

BOD = biochemical oxygen demand, CFC = chlorofluorocarbons, 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 country.

Sources: World Development Indicators Online (World Bank 2010); United Nations Millennium Indicators Database Online (UNSD 2010); FAOSTAT Database Access website (www.faostat.fao.org); for Taipei, China: *Statistical Yearbook 2008* (Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics 2008).

Government and Governance

The global crisis has increased **fiscal deficits** in most economies and reduced **tax revenues**, but government expenditures on **education** and on **social security and welfare** have been sustained in most cases. As a measure of the “**ease of doing business**”, days taken to register a new business have been falling in most economies but still range from 1 to 100 days. The Asia and Pacific region is perceived as having some of the least corrupt and some of the most **corrupt economies** in the world; unfortunately, perceived corruption is getting worse in most economies.

Introduction

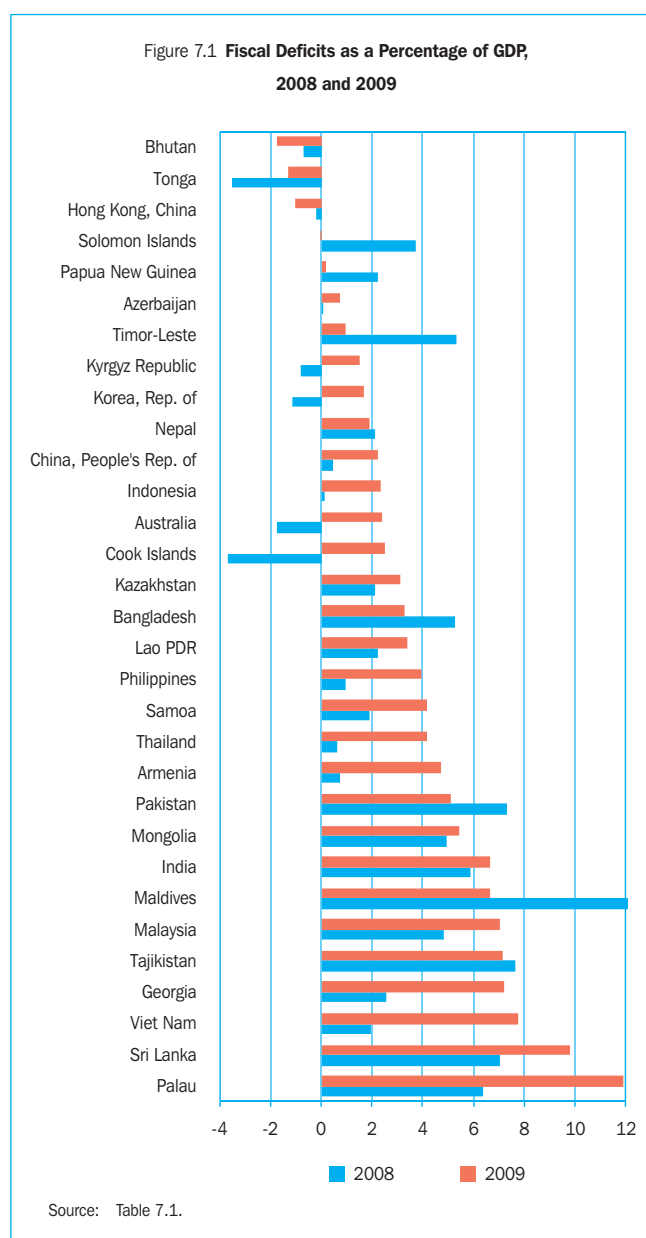
Governments affect the daily life of people in several ways, notably through their powers to tax and spend. This theme provides the standard indicators of the impact of **government** on economic and social life such as fiscal balances; tax revenues; and government spending on health, education, and social security and welfare.

In addition, governments can promote economic growth by creating a level playing field for business. They can make it easier to set up a new company by simplifying administrative procedures. They can actively fight bribery, corruption, and other disincentives to business investment. These aspects of **governance** are highlighted in the following tables based on statistics on the costs and time needed to set up a new business. A corruption perceptions index is also included to present a picture of the ranking of certain economies in terms of perceived corruption among public officials and politicians.

Key Trends

Fiscal deficits rose in 2009 as governments fought the global crisis. Figure 7.1 shows fiscal deficits—the excess of current expenditures over government revenue and current grants received. The current crisis could be expected to increase fiscal deficits because governments cannot easily reduce expenditures in line with their lower receipts and because many of them deliberately allowed deficits to rise to combat the crisis. By maintaining, or increasing their expenditures, governments have been compensating for the shortfall in consumer expenditure and business investment.

The bars to the right in Figure 7.1 show fiscal deficits in 2009 and are mostly longer than those in 2008. Most economies that had fiscal surpluses in 2008, shown by bars on the left of the axis, have now moved into deficit or have reduced their surplus. PRC, India, and Indonesia all reported rising deficits, while increases of 3 percentage points or more were recorded by several economies including Australia, Georgia, Thailand, and Viet Nam. However, 10 economies shown in Figure 7.1 either reduced their deficits or increased their surpluses.

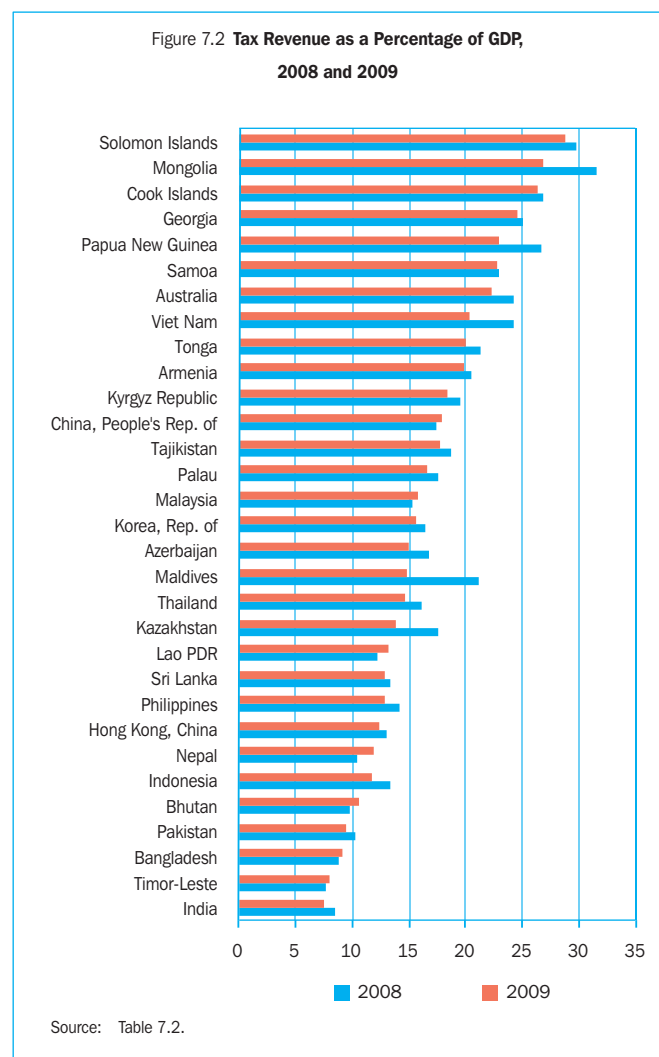


These were mostly small economies but also included Bangladesh; Hong Kong, China; and Pakistan.

Tax revenues as shares of GDP fell in 2009 as a result of the crisis. Figure 7.2 shows government tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This is usually referred to as the tax burden. Taxes include taxes on products such as value-added tax, sales taxes, import duties, income taxes, profit taxes, property taxes, capital gains taxes, and compulsory social security charges.

In 2009, tax revenues were lower than in 2008 in all but seven of the 31 economies shown in Figure 7.2, with falls of 3 percentage points or more recorded by Kazakhstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, and Viet Nam. The increases reported by the seven economies were all quite small except for Nepal where revenues rose by 1.4 percentage points.

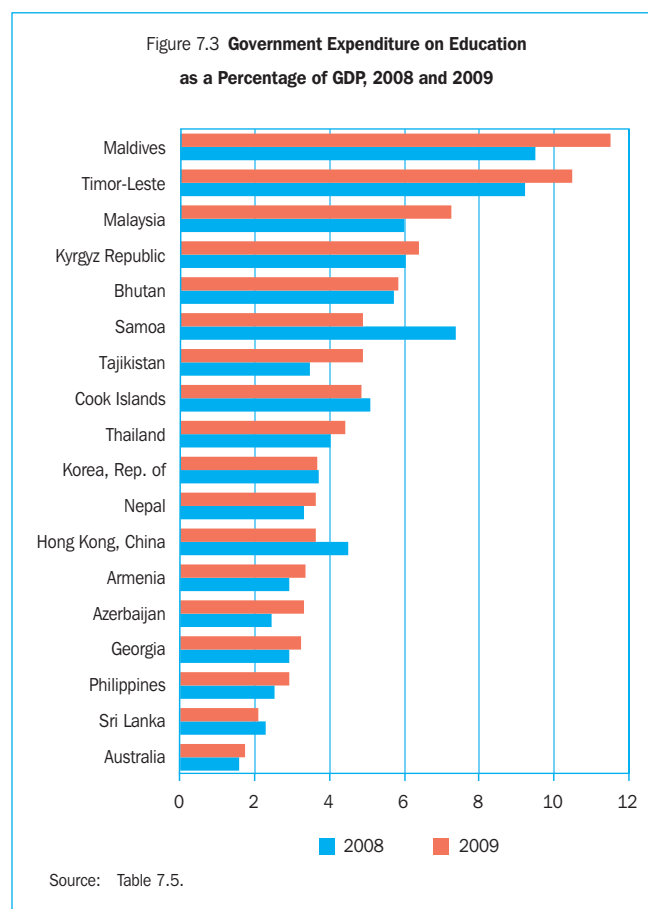
Although tax burdens in the region have been rising gradually for some years, the simple average of three precrisis years—2005–2007—was just under 17%. This is



low by comparison with the developed economies of Europe and America. The average tax burden for the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development economies is now over 35%, with a few countries exceeding 45%.

High tax burdens may be seen as an impediment to economic growth as they discourage entrepreneurship and risk taking. However, Table 7.2 shows that some economies in the region with higher per capita income have tax burdens that are both relatively high (Australia, Brunei Darussalam, and New Zealand) and relatively low (Hong Kong, China; Japan; Singapore; and Taipei, China). Rather than looking at tax burdens in isolation it makes more sense to consider what services governments provide from their tax revenues and how efficiently they do it.

Government education expenditures are yet to manifest effects of the global crisis in most economies. Figure 7.3 shows government outlays on education as percentages of GDP for economies with available data. The data refer to total outlays, including investment, as well as current expenditures, and are confined to central government except Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Tajikistan.



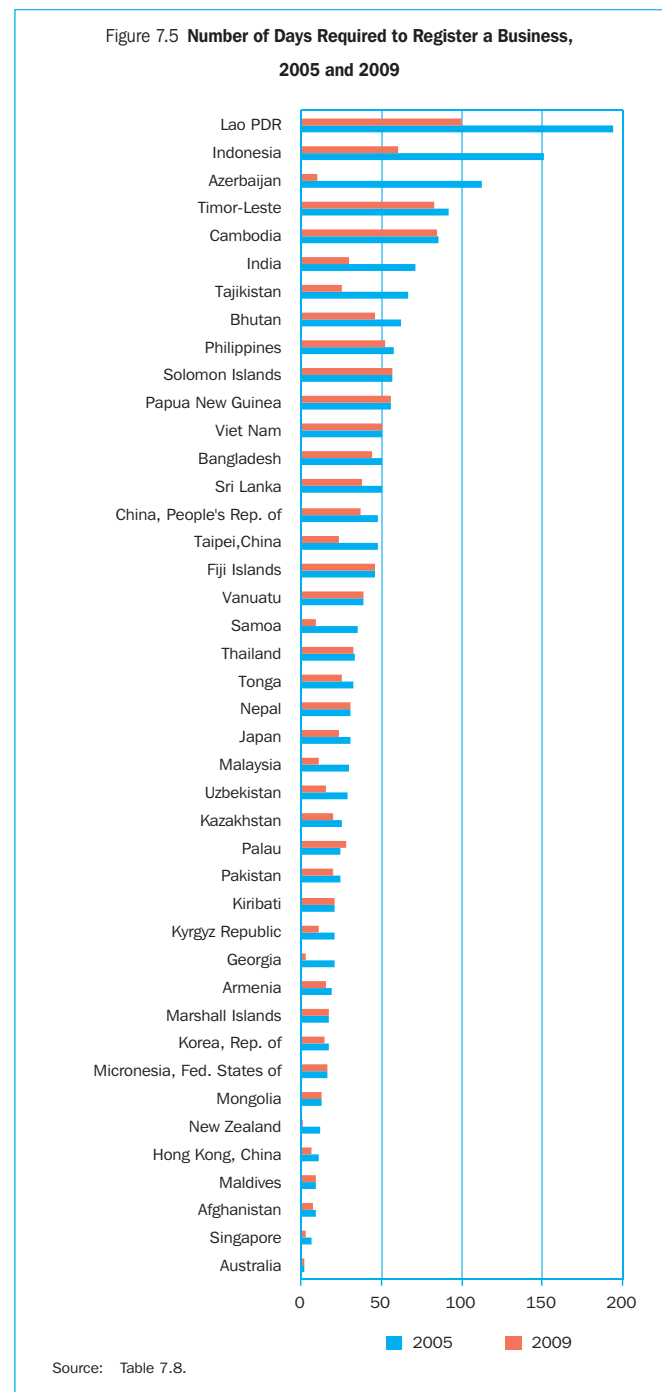
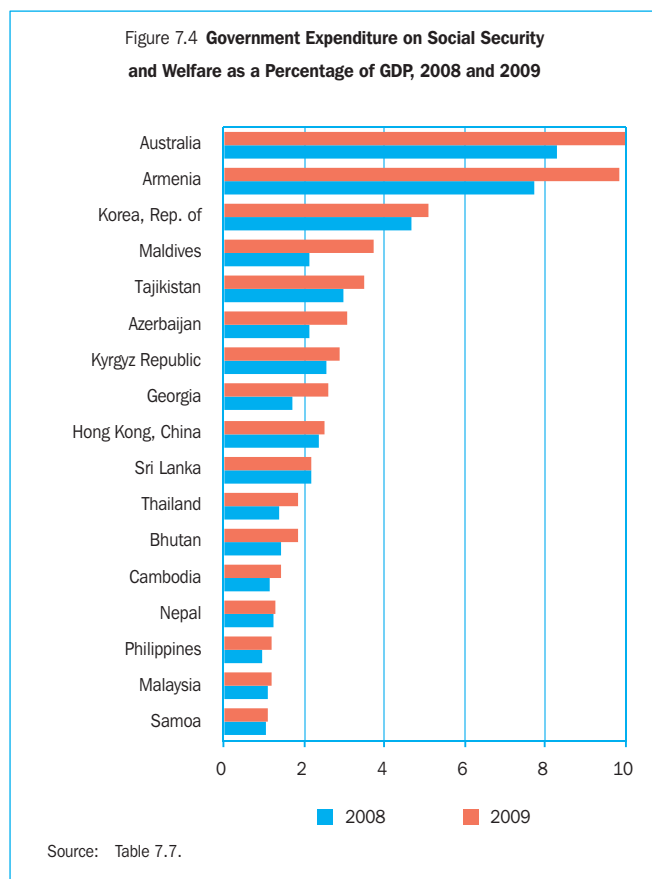
In most economies shown in Figure 7.3, the bars showing the percentage of government expenditure on education in 2009 are longer than those in 2008, with rises of 1 percentage point or more in Malaysia, Maldives, Tajikistan, and Timor-Leste. Education expenditures as a percentage of GDP fell in five economies but these were very small except in the case of Samoa and Hong Kong, China.

Government expenditures on welfare and social security rose in response to the economic crisis. The expenditures shown in Figure 7.4 consist of disbursements under social security schemes and assistance grants to persons in need for 17 economies in the region. As unemployment rose because of the crisis, unemployment benefits and other payments to families in hardship increased in all economies for which data are available. As social safety nets are relatively underdeveloped in the Asia and Pacific region, the increases were generally quite small except in Armenia, Australia, and Maldives where they were just over 1 percentage point. For comparison, the average for 30 economies of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is currently around 20% of GDP, and includes high percentages such as France and Sweden (29%) and Germany (27%).

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 2009, the days needed for registration ranged from 1 in New Zealand, 2 in Australia, and 3 in Georgia and Singapore; to 83 in Timor-Leste, 85 in Cambodia, 100 in Lao PDR, and 116 days in Brunei Darussalam. Lengthy registration procedures are a disincentive, and also provide opportunities for extorting bribes.

Figure 7.5 shows how the number of days needed to register a new business has changed since 2005. In Palau it took 4 days longer in 2009 than in 2005 but in all other economies there have either been reductions, some quite

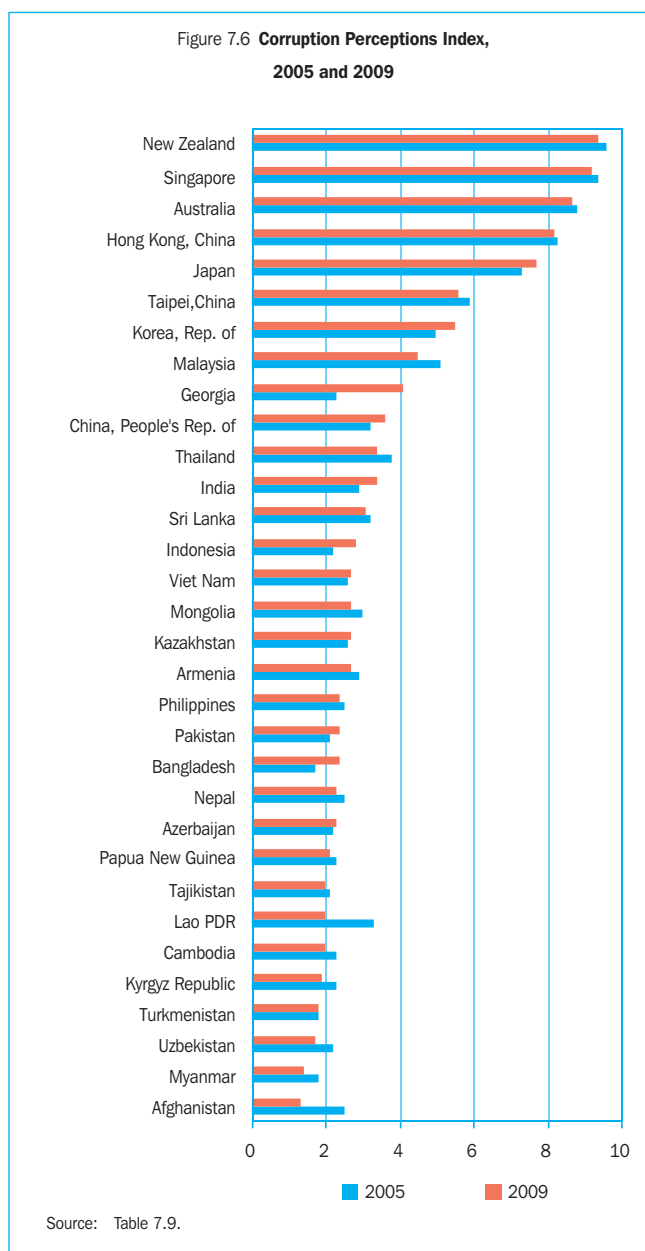


large, or at least no increase. The biggest reductions were achieved by economies that had very lengthy registration procedures in 2005, for example, India (41 days less), Indonesia (91 days less), and Lao PDR (95 days less). Azerbaijan achieved a particularly striking reduction—from 113 days in 2005 to 10 in 2009.

The Asia and Pacific region includes some very clean and some very corrupt economies; unfortunately, most are getting worse. Figure 7.6 shows “corruption scores” for 32 economies that have been assigned by a private research institute, Transparency International. Corruption is assessed by a panel of business people and others whom Transparency International considers to have special knowledge of each economy. Corruption refers basically to persons in positions of power using their authority to extort unauthorized payments. Respondents were asked to rate each economy on a scale of 0 (most corrupt) to 10 (least corrupt). It is evident that there is a strong subjective element in the assessments of perceived corruption and small differences between economies or over time are not significant.

Eleven economies improved their scores between 2005 and 2009 while 21 had lower marks (more corrupt). The improving economies included the five most populous ones. Bangladesh made the most progress with an increase of 0.7 point, followed by Indonesia (0.6), India (0.5), PRC (0.4), and Pakistan (0.3). Among economies with worsening scores, Lao PDR fell by 1.3 points, Afghanistan by 1.2, Malaysia by 0.6, and Uzbekistan by 0.5.

The rankings for 2009 in Table 7.9 place New Zealand first out of 180 economies; Singapore, third; and Australia, eighth. At the other end of the scale Afghanistan was ranked 179th; Myanmar, 178th; Uzbekistan, 174th; and Turkmenistan, 168th.



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 cover provincial and local governments in other economies. Most economies try to follow the International Monetary Fund's *Government Finance Statistics* guidelines; some economies are still using the 1986 version; 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.

Table 7.1 Fiscal balance ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	-1.3	-4.7	-5.2	-4.3	-7.1	-8.3	-4.0	...
Armenia	...	-6.0	-4.9	-4.3	-2.6	-1.3	-1.7	-1.9	-1.5	-1.5	-0.7	-4.7
Azerbaijan	...	-5.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.0	-0.7
Georgia	...	...	-3.6	-2.2	-1.6	-2.0	4.1	-0.3	-0.3	-1.3	-2.6	-7.2
Kazakhstan	...	-4.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.8	-1.7	-2.1	-3.1
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
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
Tajikistan	...	-7.4	-0.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-8.1	-7.6	-7.1
Turkmenistan	...	0.4	-0.3	0.6	0.2	-1.4	0.5	0.8	5.2	3.9	18.7	...
Uzbekistan	...	-2.9	-1.0	0.2	-0.9	-1.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.3	...	...	...
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	-2.2
Hong Kong, China	0.7	-0.3	-0.6	-4.9	-4.8	-3.2	1.7	1.0	4.1	7.7	0.2	1.1
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
Mongolia	-11.0	-1.5	-7.7	-4.5	-5.8	-3.7	-1.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	-4.9	-5.4
Taipei, China	1.8	-1.0	-4.5	-6.3	-2.8	-2.3	-2.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	-5.7	-2.2	-4.5	-4.1	-3.7	-3.4	-3.4	-3.7	-3.3	-3.2	-5.3	-3.3
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
India	-6.6	-4.2	-5.7	-6.2	-5.9	-4.5	-3.9	-4.0	-3.3	-2.6	-5.9	-6.6
Maldives	...	-6.4	-4.4	-4.7	-4.9	-3.4	-1.6	-10.9	-6.9	-5.3	-12.6	-6.7
Nepal	-7.6	-4.5	-4.3	-5.5	-5.0	-1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-1.6	-1.8	-2.1	-1.9
Sri Lanka	-7.9	-8.8	-9.3	-10.2	-8.2	-7.3	-7.5	-7.0	-7.0	-6.9	-7.0	-9.8
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	...
Cambodia	-4.5	-7.2	-2.1	-3.1	-3.2	-3.4	-1.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	...
Indonesia	-0.8	3.0	-1.1	-2.5	-1.5	-1.7	-1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-1.3	-0.1	-2.3
Lao PDR	-9.7	-12.9	-4.6	-4.5	-3.4	-5.7	-2.6	-4.5	-3.1	-2.6	-2.2	-3.3
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
Myanmar	-2.8	-3.2	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	-3.5	0.6	-4.0	-4.0	-5.3	-4.6	-3.8	-2.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.9	-3.9
Singapore	10.2	14.0	9.9	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.9	6.5	6.3	11.4	7.6	...
Thailand	4.7	2.6	-2.8	-2.7	-8.1	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-1.3	-0.6	-4.1
Viet Nam	-7.2	-1.3	-4.3	-3.5	-2.3	-2.2	0.2	-1.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.9	-7.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	-2.8	-1.8	1.3	-4.2	-0.8	-1.0	2.1	2.1	3.8	3.8	-2.5
Fiji Islands	-1.8	-0.3	-3.1	-7.7	-5.6	-5.9	-3.1	-3.3	-3.4	-2.1	0.5	...
Kiribati	30.9	15.9	41.8	9.8	3.7	9.6	11.9	7.5	11.7	37.8	...	...
Marshall Islands	1.9	-27.2	8.1	8.4	5.5	10.9	-1.3	-3.4	1.3	0.2	3.8	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	11.1	-0.5	-3.6	-5.8	7.5	2.7	-15.6	-5.1	-5.4	-2.6	-1.7	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	-15.1	-20.1	-29.2	-1.4	-9.5	0.5	-10.6	-2.5	-6.4	-11.9
Papua New Guinea	-3.3	-0.5	-2.0	-3.4	-3.8	-0.9	1.7	0.1	3.2	2.6	-2.2	-0.1
Samoa	-3.7	-7.0	-0.7	-2.2	-2.0	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.6	-1.9	-4.1
Solomon Islands	-5.3	-4.6	-0.6	-7.4	-20.2	-5.8	4.9	-0.9	-3.9	-0.7	-3.7	0.1
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.1	21.7	-1.4	-4.9	-5.3	-0.9
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
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
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
Japan	-0.5	-4.4	-6.4	-5.9	-6.7	-6.7	-5.2	-6.2	-1.0	-2.6	-2.6	...
New Zealand	-4.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.7	4.9	1.3	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, 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 country.

c GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 7.2 Tax revenue ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.0	...
Armenia	...	10.6	14.8	14.4	14.6	14.0	14.0	14.3	14.5	16.1	20.3	19.8
Azerbaijan	...	10.8	12.2	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.0	16.3	18.4	16.8	14.8
Georgia	...	...	14.1	14.5	14.4	12.0	15.6	17.1	19.2	21.6	24.9	24.5
Kazakhstan	...	15.8	20.2	19.6	19.9	20.5	20.2	26.3	21.6	18.3	17.6	13.8
Kyrgyz Republic	25.7	15.1	11.7	12.4	13.9	14.2	14.8	16.2	17.6	18.7	19.4	18.4
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
Tajikistan	...	8.4	13.1	13.7	14.7	15.0	15.1	16.5	16.8	17.9	18.6	17.7
Turkmenistan	...	...	23.0	22.2	17.4	18.3	20.9	...	...	...	...	...
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	17.7
Hong Kong, China	10.2	10.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	10.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	14.2	13.0	12.3
Korea, Rep. of	14.8	15.2	17.9	17.4	17.2	14.9	14.2	14.7	15.2	19.6	16.3	15.5
Mongolia	44.6	19.2	25.6	29.4	29.0	25.4	27.1	24.9	30.4	32.7	31.4	26.7
Taipei, China	12.7	10.3	13.3	9.0	7.9	7.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.8	...
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	9.0
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
India	7.5	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.3	8.2	8.9	8.4	7.4
Maldives	...	13.6	13.8	13.7	13.3	14.3	16.6	18.0	20.2	21.5	21.0	14.7
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
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
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	...
Cambodia	2.2	5.3	7.3	7.0	7.6	6.8	7.7	7.7	8.0	10.2	10.5	...
Indonesia	17.8	16.0	8.3	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.3	12.4	13.3	11.6
Lao PDR	6.1	9.4	10.6	11.0	10.6	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.9	11.7	12.2	13.1
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
Myanmar	6.2	3.7	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	14.1	16.3	13.7	13.6	12.8	12.8	12.4	13.0	14.3	14.0	14.1	12.8
Singapore	14.6	15.9	15.1	14.9	13.0	12.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	13.1	13.8	...
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
Viet Nam	11.5	19.1	18.0	19.1	19.8	20.9	21.7	22.8	24.3	23.5	24.2	20.3
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	37.5	25.3	26.9	27.3	24.7	23.2	25.1	24.4	25.4	26.7	26.2
Fiji Islands	22.3	21.9	20.0	19.7	19.7	21.3	22.0	21.0	22.8	22.4	21.8	...
Kiribati	30.4	21.7	21.3	21.1	20.3	20.7	22.8	21.4	20.8	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	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	8.8	9.6	12.4	11.7	11.4	10.2	11.9	12.2	12.2	11.2	11.6	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	19.1	19.3	18.5	18.5	19.6	20.7	18.8	18.1	17.4	16.5
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	22.8
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
Solomon Islands	22.9	21.4	19.1	14.4	15.9	19.0	22.8	24.3	25.2	28.6	29.7	28.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.0	8.2	8.5	6.7	7.6	7.9
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
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	22.3	21.0	23.1	24.8	23.4	24.2	24.2	24.7	24.5	24.0	24.2	22.2
Japan	13.9	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.6	10.1	8.9	...
New Zealand	34.7	33.5	30.5	29.6	30.9	30.8	30.8	32.2	32.8	32.5	31.5	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, 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 country.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.3 Total government revenue ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	3.0	4.4	4.7	6.7	7.6	6.7	7.6	...
Armenia	...	14.4	15.9	15.7	15.5	14.9	15.1	16.2	16.0	17.9	21.6	21.1
Azerbaijan	34.1	11.8	14.7	14.7	14.8	17.0	17.7	16.3	20.6	21.2	26.8	29.9
Georgia	...	...	15.2	15.6	15.4	15.8	22.5	27.1	30.6	33.9	31.1	29.2
Kazakhstan	...	19.6	22.9	23.0	21.7	22.2	21.9	27.6	22.9	20.5	18.5	14.9
Kyrgyz Republic	26.8	16.7	14.2	16.1	18.0	18.8	18.7	19.8	21.8	24.1	24.4	23.1
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
Tajikistan	...	10.0	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.0	17.2	19.2	19.3	18.9	19.5	18.7
Turkmenistan	...	20.5	23.5	22.3	18.2	19.2	22.2	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	29.7	28.0	25.7	25.0	23.5	23.5	21.8	19.5	...	...	...
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
Hong Kong, China	14.9	16.1	17.1	13.5	13.9	16.8	20.4	17.9	19.5	22.2	18.9	18.9
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
Mongolia	50.9	24.7	34.0	38.6	38.0	32.8	32.9	30.0	36.5	40.4	35.8	32.5
Taipei, China	16.3	13.3	18.0	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.1	14.8	12.9	12.7	13.0	...
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	11.3
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
India	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.9	12.6	11.5	9.7	10.3	11.8	10.3	9.7
Maldives	...	25.8	30.0	30.2	31.5	33.4	33.7	39.5	45.1	48.4	44.6	50.6
Nepal	8.4	10.4	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.8	11.9	12.9	14.0
Sri Lanka	21.4	20.6	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.2	14.9	15.5	16.3	15.8	14.9	14.6
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	...
Cambodia	3.9	7.6	10.0	9.8	10.6	9.8	10.4	10.6	11.4	12.1	12.5	...
Indonesia	18.8	17.7	14.7	18.3	16.5	16.9	17.6	17.8	19.1	17.9	19.8	15.5
Lao PDR	9.9	11.1	13.1	13.5	13.2	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.6	13.2	13.9	14.8
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
Myanmar	9.6	6.5	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	16.6	18.9	15.3	15.6	14.6	14.8	14.5	15.0	16.2	17.1	16.2	14.6
Singapore	30.7	34.8	29.8	27.1	23.0	20.9	20.3	21.2	21.1	25.2	24.0	...
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
Viet Nam	14.7	21.9	20.1	21.2	22.3	25.3	27.4	28.0	28.9	28.9	27.6	23.2
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	39.8	30.6	32.2	30.4	28.1	27.6	29.1	28.5	29.9	31.0	30.9
Fiji Islands	28.1	25.5	25.5	23.9	25.9	24.4	25.0	23.9	26.0	25.3	25.3	...
Kiribati	112.0	79.5	93.4	87.3	78.7	70.9	86.5	67.0	72.7	90.3	...	...
Marshall Islands	31.3	29.6	21.8	20.6	22.3	22.6	25.1	25.6	25.1	25.5	25.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	27.3	26.8	23.6	20.0	20.4	20.6	26.0	21.7	22.6	21.2	21.9	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	24.3	25.5	24.1	25.8	26.0	27.3	24.4	23.3	21.9	21.1
Papua New Guinea	24.9	24.0	25.7	23.7	21.4	22.3	26.0	26.8	31.9	33.6	28.1	26.5
Samoa	48.5	29.3	25.6	23.7	22.3	24.0	23.0	24.0	25.2	26.9	26.2	26.7
Solomon Islands	26.6	27.7	21.6	15.3	16.8	20.9	24.7	26.7	30.9	33.3	33.3	32.7
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.0	53.0	58.5	54.5	91.7	101.4
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
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	23.5	22.0	25.2	26.2	25.1	25.7	25.7	26.1	26.1	25.5	25.7	23.8
Japan	15.3	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.6	10.3	10.8	11.8	14.6	12.2	13.0	...
New Zealand	40.9	38.3	34.7	33.9	35.1	35.1	35.2	36.7	38.4	37.5	36.5	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, 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 country.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 7.4 **Total government expenditure^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	7.9	13.4	16.0	16.0	19.5	19.5	21.1	...
Armenia	...	24.0	20.1	19.4	18.6	18.8	17.0	18.0	17.4	19.4	22.7	26.1
Azerbaijan	...	20.1	16.2	15.2	15.3	17.1	17.4	16.8	19.8	21.3	26.4	30.4
Georgia	...	...	18.6	17.9	17.3	17.8	19.1	26.6	29.4	34.2	36.4	38.2
Kazakhstan	...	25.7	22.2	22.3	21.2	22.2	21.9	25.6	21.1	20.8	21.1	23.3
Kyrgyz Republic	37.1	27.8	18.0	17.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.4	22.4	25.3	24.3	29.8
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
Tajikistan	...	17.4	14.7	14.8	16.1	16.2	17.6	19.4	19.0	27.2	26.7	26.6
Turkmenistan	...	20.1	23.9	21.7	18.1	20.6	21.7	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	32.6	28.9	25.5	25.9	24.8	23.5	22.8	20.8	...	...	...
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	22.3
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
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	24.0
Mongolia	61.9	23.3	36.0	38.2	38.9	31.6	29.9	24.8	31.2	36.2	39.6	37.2
Taipei, China	14.5	14.3	22.6	19.0	15.9	15.1	14.5	15.1	13.1	13.0	13.8	...
South Asia												
Bangladesh	12.4	14.4	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.5	14.8	15.0	14.7	14.1	17.1	15.3
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
India	17.3	14.1	15.5	15.9	16.8	17.1	15.4	13.6	13.6	14.4	16.2	16.3
Maldives	...	36.6	37.3	38.1	38.2	40.1	38.0	60.2	60.3	61.7	61.8	60.3
Nepal	17.7	16.6	16.3	18.1	17.4	15.1	14.7	15.1	14.5	16.0	17.2	19.6
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
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	...
Cambodia	8.4	14.8	14.8	16.2	17.7	15.9	13.9	13.2	14.1	14.7	15.0	...
Indonesia	19.6	14.7	15.8	20.7	18.0	18.7	18.6	18.4	20.0	19.2	19.9	17.8
Lao PDR	23.4	26.7	20.8	22.2	18.7	19.6	15.4	18.4	17.2	18.5	18.8	20.8
Malaysia	27.7	22.1	22.9	27.8	27.1	27.1	25.1	23.9	24.8	25.0	26.4	30.3
Myanmar	12.4	9.8	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	20.4	18.2	19.3	19.7	19.8	19.3	18.2	17.7	17.3	17.1	17.0	18.4
Singapore	20.2	15.6	18.5	21.5	18.3	17.9	16.3	14.7	14.8	13.9	16.4	...
Thailand	13.6	15.4	17.3	17.9	24.1	17.6	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.8	18.8	20.7
Viet Nam	21.9	23.8	22.6	24.4	24.2	26.4	26.2	27.3	27.5	29.4	29.2	29.7
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	48.3	35.2	36.7	37.9	33.0	32.5	33.1	34.2	33.8	33.1	40.2
Fiji Islands	29.8	26.0	28.6	31.3	31.2	30.3	28.2	27.3	29.5	27.4	25.1	...
Kiribati	165.0	86.7	86.5	116.8	145.0	154.5	178.1	120.3	118.0	118.2	...	...
Marshall Islands	92.2	93.1	58.1	62.9	59.1	54.7	58.4	65.1	64.2	71.4	66.7	...
Micronesia, Fed. States of	92.9	78.3	70.4	68.0	62.1	69.6	73.8	61.7	62.9	60.8	60.8	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	68.5	70.6	64.1	67.0	68.3	67.9	52.6	58.4	59.4	51.1	52.9
Papua New Guinea	34.2	28.3	32.9	34.1	31.0	28.6	30.7	35.2	34.2	34.8	34.9	30.7
Samoa	70.0	39.6	31.2	32.1	32.3	30.2	29.0	32.6	30.3	31.7	32.8	37.7
Solomon Islands	35.3	32.3	31.6	26.4	44.1	38.1	29.4	34.6	38.4	37.6	42.0	37.4
Timor-Leste ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.9	31.3	59.9	59.3	97.0	102.4
Tonga	37.1	26.9	22.3	22.1	22.8	21.3	21.5	21.6	27.7	24.3	22.6	28.6
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	...
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	21.8	24.8	23.4	25.3	25.5	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.4	23.9	23.9	26.1
Japan	15.7	16.6	18.4	17.5	17.3	17.0	16.0	18.0	15.7	14.8	15.5	...
New Zealand	45.8	35.7	32.9	32.3	31.7	31.1	31.0	31.7	32.7	32.6	35.2	...

a Data refer to central government, except for Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, Georgia, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, 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 country.

c GDP estimates beginning 2002 exclude value added of activities of the United Nations.

Source: Country sources.

Table 7.5 **Government expenditure on education ^a**
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.3
Azerbaijan	7.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.3
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.2
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	7.5	6.6	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.5	6.0	6.4
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.9
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia												
China, People's Rep. of ^b	4.0	2.0	...	...	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	...
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
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
Mongolia	11.5	4.3	8.1	8.8	8.4	6.9	6.6	5.3	5.2	5.5	...	...
Taipei, China	1.0	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	...
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	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.8
India	...	...	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	...
Maldives	...	4.8	7.4	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.6	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.5	11.5
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
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
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	...	...
Cambodia	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	...
Indonesia	1.7	1.3	...	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	...	...	...	...	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9
Singapore	4.0	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	...
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
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	5.8	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.1	4.9
Fiji Islands	4.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.5	...
Kiribati	12.3	11.7	10.9	13.1	12.9	13.8	14.6	13.9	15.0	13.8	13.0	...
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
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	5.0	7.5	5.2	9.2	10.5
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 Countries												
Australia	...	...	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
Japan	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	...
New Zealand	...	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	...	...	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, 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 country.

Source: Country sources.

Government Finance

Table 7.6 Government expenditure on health ^a
(percent of GDP)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
Azerbaijan	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2
Georgia	...	...	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	3.7	3.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.2
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
Korea, Rep. of	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mongolia	5.5	2.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7	3.0	...	...
Taipei, China	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	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	3.1
India	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
Maldives	...	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.9	5.8	7.8	4.7
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
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
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	...	...
Cambodia	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	...
Indonesia	0.4	0.4	...	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	...	...	...	...	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Singapore	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	...
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
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	4.8	3.5	4.8	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
Fiji Islands	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	...
Kiribati	9.4	9.0	7.5	8.4	8.3	9.1	9.9	9.2	8.9	9.5	8.3	...
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
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	3.7	6.1	3.0	5.5	4.9
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 Countries												
Australia	...	...	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9
Japan	4.5	5.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	...
New Zealand	...	4.8	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	...	...	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, 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 country.

Source: Country sources.

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
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	...	...	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.7	9.8
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
Georgia	...	...	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.1	5.0	3.8	1.7	2.6
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	4.9	5.7	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.9
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	...
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
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
Mongolia	7.7	4.2	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.9	8.3	...	...
Taipei, China	2.8	3.4	5.7	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	...
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	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8
India	...	...	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	...
Maldives	...	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	5.2	2.6	1.7	2.1	3.7
Nepal	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3
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
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^c	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4
Indonesia	...	0.9	...	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	...	...	...	...	...
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
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	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	...
Thailand	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Kiribati	...	...	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	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
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.3	18.9
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 Countries												
Australia	...	...	8.6	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.3	10.0
Japan	7.4	9.2	10.7	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.8	...
New Zealand	...	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.0	10.6	10.1	...	...	...	...	...

a Data refer to central government, except for People's Republic of China, Georgia, Japan, 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 country.

Source: Country sources.

Governance

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Developing Member Countries														
Central and West Asia														
Afghanistan	...	52.8	75.2	67.4	84.6	59.5	30.2	...	90	9	9	9	9	7
Armenia	8.4	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.8	3.6	2.6	19	19	19	18	18	18	15
Azerbaijan	16.8	14.4	12.3	9.3	6.9	3.2	2.9	105	121	113	51	36	10	10
Georgia	22.9	13.7	13.7	10.9	9.5	4.0	3.7	25	25	21	16	11	3	3
Kazakhstan	11.1	10.5	8.6	7.0	7.6	5.2	4.8	26	26	25	21	21	21	20
Kyrgyz Republic	12.5	11.5	10.4	10.7	8.8	7.4	5.2	21	21	21	21	21	15	11
Pakistan	40.0	29.3	23.9	21.3	14.0	12.6	5.8	24	24	24	24	24	24	20
Tajikistan	...	...	85.1	75.1	39.6	27.6	24.3	...	...	67	67	49	49	25
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	17.2	15.4	14.1	14.1	14.2	10.3	11.2	29	29	29	29	15	15	15
East Asia														
China, People's Rep. of	17.8	15.9	13.6	9.3	8.4	8.4	4.9	48	48	48	35	35	40	37
Hong Kong, China	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.0	1.8	11	11	11	11	11	11	6
Korea, Rep. of	18.4	15.7	15.7	18.2	17.1	16.9	14.7	17	17	17	17	17	17	14
Mongolia	16.1	12.5	9.6	7.9	6.6	4.0	3.0	20	13	13	13	13	13	13
Taipei, China	6.3	6.3	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.9	48	48	48	48	48	42	23
South Asia														
Bangladesh	63.9	62.9	56.1	52.1	46.2	25.7	36.2	50	50	50	50	74	73	44
Bhutan	11.9	20.7	19.9	16.6	10.4	8.5	8.0	62	62	62	62	48	46	46
India	53.4	49.5	62.0	78.4	74.6	70.1	66.1	89	89	71	35	33	30	30
Maldives	20.4	12.3	11.5	14.0	13.4	11.5	10.0	13	9	9	9	9	9	9
Nepal	78.0	74.1	69.9	78.5	73.9	60.2	53.6	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Sri Lanka	12.3	10.7	10.4	9.2	8.5	7.1	5.9	58	50	50	50	39	38	38
Southeast Asia														
Brunei Darussalam ^a	...	...	...	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.8	...	...	...	116	116	116	116
Cambodia	534.8	480.1	276.1	236.4	190.3	151.7	138.4	94	94	86	86	86	85	85
Indonesia	136.7	130.7	101.7	86.7	80.0	77.9	26.0	168	151	151	97	105	76	60
Lao PDR	20.6	18.3	15.0	17.1	16.3	14.0	12.3	195	195	195	91	100	100	100
Malaysia	25.9	25.1	20.9	19.7	18.1	14.7	11.9	30	30	30	30	24	13	11
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	29.9	25.4	26.1	24.4	31.8	29.8	28.2	60	60	58	58	58	52	52
Singapore	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	8	8	6	6	5	4	3
Thailand	6.6	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	4.9	6.3	33	33	33	33	33	33	32
Viet Nam	31.9	30.6	27.6	24.3	20.0	16.8	13.3	63	56	50	50	50	50	50
The Pacific														
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	30.2	28.9	28.4	25.8	25.3	25.2	25.3	45	45	46	46	46	46	46
Kiribati	51.6	64.1	71.0	50.0	56.6	64.6	38.0	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Marshall Islands	20.9	21.3	22.4	18.1	17.7	17.3	16.2	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	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	24	24	24	28	28	28	28
Papua New Guinea	31.4	30.7	30.2	28.2	26.4	23.6	20.5	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Samoa	52.3	48.7	46.4	45.5	41.3	39.8	9.9	42	42	35	35	35	35	9
Solomon Islands	86.5	89.8	90.6	78.9	68.9	63.6	52.7	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Timor-Leste	...	154.8	125.4	83.3	11.9	6.6	4.1	...	92	92	92	82	83	83
Tonga	16.1	13.6	11.7	10.3	10.8	9.6	8.2	32	32	32	32	32	25	25
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	66.9	64.3	65.6	61.3	54.9	54.8	42.0	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Developed Member Countries														
Australia	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Japan	10.7	10.6	10.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	31	31	31	23	23	23	23
New Zealand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	12	12	12	12	12	1	1

a Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: Doing Business Online (World Bank 2010).

Table 7.9 Corruption perceptions index ^a

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Rank in 2008 ^b	Rank in 2009 ^b
Developing Member Countries												
Central and West Asia												
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	...	1.8	1.5	1.3	176	179
Armenia	2.5	...	...	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.7	109	120
Azerbaijan	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	158	143
Georgia	...	...	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.9	4.1	67	66
Kazakhstan	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	145	120
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	166	162
Pakistan	...	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	134	139
Tajikistan	...	...	...	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	151	158
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	166	168
Uzbekistan	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	166	174
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	72	79
Hong Kong, China	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.2	12	12
Korea, Rep. of	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.5	40	39
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	102	120
Taipei, China	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.6	39	37
South Asia												
Bangladesh	...	0.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	147	139
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	45	49
India	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	85	84
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	2.8	2.5	115	130
Nepal	...	...	...	...	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	121	143
Sri Lanka	...	...	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	92	97
Southeast Asia												
Brunei Darussalam ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	39
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	166	158
Indonesia	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	126	111
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	151	158
Malaysia	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.5	47	56
Myanmar	...	...	...	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	178	178
Philippines	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	141	139
Singapore	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	4	3
Thailand	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	80	84
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	121	120
The Pacific												
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.1	2.8	96	111
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	151	154
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	4.4	4.5	62	56
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.8	2.9	2.8	109	111
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	145	146
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	2.4	3.0	138	99
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.1	2.9	3.2	109	95
Developed Member Countries												
Australia	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	9	8
Japan	6.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.7	18	17
New Zealand	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.4	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 countries.

c Brunei Darussalam is a regional member of ADB, but it is not classified as a developing member country.

Source: Transparency International (2010).

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* and websites and publications of international and private organizations such as 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 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 at 2005 international prices.
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio	Mean shortfall 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	Consumption or income that accrues to the poorest fifth (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 at 2005 international prices.
	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	Own-account workers are those 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 employees to work for them during the reference period. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those 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 (food insecurity line).

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 girls to boys (gender parity index) in primary, secondary, and tertiary education is the 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 one year if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.
	4.3 Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles	Percentage of children under one 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	Annual number of female deaths 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, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained in providing life saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care 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 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 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.
		For 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 with 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 based on 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	Percentage of young men and women 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. The denominator is the number of respondents aged 15–24 reporting having had sex 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.

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
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.
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 in a given time period, expressed per 100,000 people; death rate refers to the number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.
	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 tuberculosis (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 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10%; or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> 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. Carbon emissions per capita are measured as the total amount of CO ₂ emitted by the country divided by the population of the country. 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, which destroys the stratospheric layer that absorbs most of the biologically damaging ultraviolet radiation.
	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	Percentage of fish stocks exploited within their level of maximum biological productivity.
	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 which covers 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 which is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking <i>one or more</i> of the conditions below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to improved water • Access to improved sanitation • Sufficient-living area • Durability of housing • Security of tenure 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		
<p>Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system</p> <p>Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally</p>	<p><i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states.</i></p> <p>Official Development Assistance (ODA)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/ DAC) donors' gross national income	
	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)	
<p>Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries</p> <p>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</p>	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

continued.

Goals and Targets (from the Millennium Declaration)	Indicators for Monitoring Progress	Definition
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)	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Market Access 8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	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 8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	<p>Countries reach HIPC decision point if they have a track record of macroeconomic stability, 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.</p> <p>Countries reach HIPC completion point if they maintain macroeconomic stability under a Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility-supported program, carry out key structural and social reforms agreed on at the decision point, and implement satisfactorily the Poverty Reduction Strategy for one year. Debt relief is then provided irrevocably by the country's creditors.</p>

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 percent of exports or in certain cases 250 percent 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 which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) 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, as 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: $\frac{\text{Population aged (0-14) + (65 and over) years}}{\text{Population aged (15-64) years}} \times 100$

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); and 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	Measures 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 (as measured by life expectancy at birth), knowledge (as measured by adult literacy rate and combined enrollment ratio), and decent standard of living (as 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 1000 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.
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	Include 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 Living with HIV	Include 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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, United Kingdom, and United States). From 2001 onward, these countries include the Euro Zone, Japan, United Kingdom, and 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 credit worthiness 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 one 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 percentage 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	Measures 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.
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	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	Measures 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	
Personal Computers	Self-contained computers designed for use by a single individual, including laptops and notebooks, and excluding terminals connected to mainframe and minicomputers intended primarily for shared use and devices such as smart phones and personal digital assistants.
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers	Number of broadband subscribers with a digital subscriber line, cable modem, or other high-speed data transmission technology. This excludes mobile cellular networks and wireless broadband categories.
Information and Communications Technology Expenditures	Include computer hardware (computers, storage devices, printers, and other peripherals); computer software (operating systems, programming tools, utilities, applications, and internal software development); computer services (information technology consulting, computer and network systems integration, Web hosting, data processing services, and other services); communications services (voice and data communications services); and wired and wireless communications equipment.
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 Imports, Net	Estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents.
Environment	
Agricultural Land	Land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent meadows and pastures.
Arable Land	Land under temporary agricultural crops (multiple-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. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable.

continued.

Indicator	Definition
Permanent Cropland	Land cultivated with long-term crops that do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). 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	Measured as BOD, or the amount of oxygen 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 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	<p>The Corruption Perceptions Index of Transparency International ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for private gain. The index is a composite index drawing on corruption-related data from expert and business surveys carried out by a variety of independent and reputable institutions. The index reflects views from around the world, including those of experts who are living in the countries evaluated.</p> <p>Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts, and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).</p>

